

QUEENSLAND
YEAR
BOOK

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK



976

1976

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AN AERIAL VIEW OF THE RIVERSIDE EXPRESSWAY IN BRISBANE, WITH THE CAPTAIN COOK BRIDGE, WHICH CONNECTS THE EXPRESSWAY WITH THE SOUTH-EAST FREEWAY, IN THE BACKGROUND

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1976

No. 36

O. M. MAY

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

and

Government Statistician for Queensland

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
QUEENSLAND OFFICE

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PREFACE

The *Queensland Year Book* is a general reference book containing the more important economic and social statistics of the State, together with information on history, government, physical features, vegetation, fauna, climate, and seasonal conditions.

The Year Book is intended to provide a permanent record of the economic and social developments of the period under review, and every effort has been made to present the statistical information in such a way that it can be readily understood by those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the State as well as by those who are practical users of statistics. The contents of statistical tables are amplified in most cases with an accompanying text and, where appropriate, diagrams and graphs have also been included. Other illustrations are provided in both colour and black and white, and these generally refer to particular aspects of the Queensland scene, or to events which were of significance during the period under review.

The statistical tables in this issue of the Year Book relate mainly to the periods ended 31 December 1974 or 30 June 1975, and the descriptive text has been taken forward to 31 October 1975 generally, and further for a few topics of major significance. In addition, some information on later developments, which came to hand after the relevant chapters were sent to press, has been included in the Appendix. A special article on the Department of Primary Industries has been included in Chapter 4.

More detailed, and in many cases more up-to-date, statistics of the various topics contained in the book are available in other Bureau publications and attention is drawn to the Queensland Office publications listed on pages 613 and 614.

This Office maintains an Information Service, which, on request, supplies available statistical information and advice on which publications are appropriate, and a Library in which all publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics are available for reference. Businessmen, government officers, and members of the public are invited to make use of these services.

I wish to record my appreciation of the continued co-operation received from business firms, primary producers, private organisations, individuals, and Government Departments who provide the basic data from which the contents of the Year Book and of all other Bureau publications are derived. Without this co-operation, the provision of the wide range of detailed information provided in this book would not have been possible.

The preparation of this Year Book has been directed by Mr D. R. O'Donnell, B.Com., A.A.U.Q., and carried out by an editorial staff under the direction of Mr K. A. O'Malley, B.Com., A.A.U.Q. I should like to extend my thanks to the Government Printer and his staff for the advice and assistance provided, and for the quality of the work produced.

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30 June 1976

NOTE

Discrepancies between the sum of the constituent items and the total, as shown in some tables, are due to rounding.

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CALENDAR, 1976

	JANUARY					FEBRUARY					MARCH					APRIL				
SUN.	...	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25
Mon.	...	5	12	19	*	2	9	16	23	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	*	*
Tues.	...	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27
Wed.	...	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28
Thur.	...	*	8	15	22	5	12	19	26	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29
Fri.	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	*	23	30
Sat.	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	*	24	...
	MAY					JUNE					JULY					AUGUST				
SUN.	30	2	9	16	23	...	6	13	20	27	...	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29
Mon.	31	*	10	17	24	...	7	*	21	28	...	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30
Tues.	...	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	...	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31
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	SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER					DECEMBER				
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Mon.	...	6	13	20	27	...	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	...	6	13	20	*
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Fri.	3	10	17	24	...	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	...	3	10	17	24	31
Sat.	4	11	18	25	...	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	...	4	11	18	*	...

CALENDAR, 1977

	JANUARY					FEBRUARY					MARCH					APRIL				
SUN.	30	2	9	16	23	...	6	13	20	27	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24
Mon.	*	3	10	17	24	...	7	14	21	28	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	*	18	*
Tues.	...	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26
Wed.	...	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27
Thur.	...	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28
Fri.	...	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	*	15	22	29
Sat.	*	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	*	16	23	30
	MAY					JUNE					JULY					AUGUST				
SUN.	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	31	3	10	17	24	...	7	14	21	28
Mon.	*	9	16	23	30	...	6	*	20	27	...	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29
Tues.	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30
Wed.	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31
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Fri.	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	...
Sat.	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	...
	SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER					DECEMBER				
SUN.	...	4	11	18	25	30	2	9	16	23	...	6	13	20	27	...	4	11	18	25
Mon.	...	5	12	19	26	31	3	10	17	24	...	7	14	21	28	...	5	12	19	*
Tues.	...	6	13	20	27	...	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	...	6	13	20	*
Wed.	...	7	14	21	28	...	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	...	7	14	21	28
Thur.	1	8	15	22	29	...	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	...	1	8	15	22	29
Fri.	2	9	16	23	30	...	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	...	2	9	16	23	30
Sat.	3	10	17	24	...	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	...	3	10	17	24	31

* Public holiday. Local holidays are granted for annual shows, the dates for the Royal National Exhibition in the Brisbane district for 1976 and 1977 being 11 and 10 August respectively.

point about 6 kilometres from Cape Moreton, which he named Cape Morton after the Earl of Morton, President of the Royal Society. It should be noted that the Morton Bay of Captain Cook was formed by the bend in the outer coast from Point Lookout on North Stradbroke Island to Cape Morton including the South Passage and Rous Channel.

From Cape Morton, Cook sailed northwards towards present-day Noosa, sighted and named Double Island Point and Wide Bay, but passed Fraser Island which he thought to be part of the mainland. Cook charted and named numerous capes, bays, and islands of the coast and landed nine times in what is now Queensland, including six weeks on the banks of the Endeavour River to repair damage after the ship grounded on a reef near Cape Tribulation. On 22 August 1770 Cook landed on Possession Island where he took possession in the name of His Majesty, King George III, of the whole eastern coast from 'the latitude 38 South to this place' by the name of New South Wales.

A few years after the discoveries by Captain Cook, Britain suffered the loss of the American colonies. Faced with the task of finding an alternative place to send convicted felons, the British Government under Pitt decided to establish a penal settlement in New South Wales. The settlement was made at Sydney Cove in 1788, and the first Governor was Captain Arthur Phillip.

Exploration of the land to the north was inevitable, and in 1799 Captain Matthew Flinders in the *Norfolk* charted Glass House Bay (the present Moreton Bay) for two weeks and was responsible for discovering many of the islands in the bay, Mud, St Helena, Green, King, Peel, and Coochie Mudlo, but did not discover the Brisbane River. Flinders found that Cook's Morton Bay (which Flinders wrote as Moreton Bay) was in fact only a channel between Moreton Island and Stradbroke Island.

Three years later, Flinders set out in the *Investigator* to chart the coastline of New South Wales and New Holland. Upon returning, he was able to discount many early theories by proclaiming that he had circumnavigated one land, one continent. He suggested that this continent be called Australia, but it was not until 1824 that the name was officially adopted.

By 1823, it became desirable to find remote areas to which the worst kind of convict could be sent. So in that year, Lieutenant John Oxley, R.N., Surveyor-General, was sent north in the *Mermaid* to inspect Port Curtis, Port Bowen, and Moreton Bay as possible sites for a penal settlement. After finding Port Curtis unsatisfactory and abandoning his intention to examine Port Bowen, Oxley sailed south to Moreton Bay. Following his meeting with the castaways, Pamphlett and Finnegan, from whom he obtained information and some guidance, Oxley was able on 2 December to enter the Brisbane River, up which he rowed as far as Termination Hill (near present-day Goodna). Oxley was much impressed by the beauty of the scenery and the magnificent timber. He was convinced that an inland sea existed and that the Brisbane River, which he named, had its source in some inland lake.

2 THE PENAL SETTLEMENT

In 1824, Oxley, accompanied by Allan Cunningham, in the brig *Amity*, set out with 30 convicts and their guards under the command of Lieutenant Miller, to explore the Brisbane River further and to

establish a penal settlement at Oxley's recommended site at Redcliffe Point. After six months the Redcliffe site was abandoned as unsuitable and in February 1825 the penal settlement was re-established up the Brisbane River. By 1827, convicts had also been settled at Limestone (Ipswich) and on Stradbroke Island. Convicts who had committed crimes of a graver nature after transportation were sent to Moreton Bay.

Some of the early accounts of life in the settlement indicate the harsh treatment to which the convicts, particularly those in the chain-gang, were subjected. The chain-gang convicts were continuously shackled, wore drab clothes, and were fed the most meagre of diets. Colonisation of the Moreton Bay region was strictly forbidden. A Government proclamation absolutely prohibited any person unless specially authorised, from approaching within 80 kilometres of the penal settlement.

The local geography of Brisbane in those days is described by Meston in his *Geographic History of Queensland*. There was a muddy mangrove creek running into present-day Albert Street, and a second creek running up to the present corner of Albert and Adelaide Streets, with mangroves to Edward Street. Spring Hill was covered by gums, ironbark, bloodwood, and stringy bark. The Government stockyard was erected on the corner of George and Charlotte Streets and the yard for yoking bullocks stood on the north-east corner of George and Charlotte Streets.

The number of convicts at the settlement varied from about 30 at the beginning to a maximum of approximately 1,160 (including 30 women) in 1833, followed by a decline to less than 100 in 1839.

3 EXPLORATION DURING THE CONVICT ERA

One of the most energetic of the early explorers was Allan Cunningham who came to Australia as a 'Botanical Collector' for the Royal Gardens at Kew. In 1824 he accompanied John Oxley on a detailed exploration of the lower Brisbane River, during which journey they observed the Great Dividing Range and the Marburg Range. Cunningham eventually undertook exploration in his own right and using his own methods. During his many trips into the bush, he sowed various kinds of seeds which he had brought from England, Brazil, and the Cape. He planted these in scattered areas, choosing localities where he believed the plants would best germinate and thrive.

The next important exploration in the Moreton Bay area was carried out by Major Lockyer in 1825. On the instructions of Governor Brisbane, Lockyer investigated a reported sighting near Fernvale Bridge of a tribe of white men with bows and arrows. He did not find a tribe of white men, but he explored the foothills of Mount Brisbane and discovered Lockyer Creek. His findings upset Oxley's theory of the Brisbane River draining an inland sea.

In 1827 Cunningham set out from the Hunter River and headed northwards. Shortly after crossing the Dumaresq River, from a gap on a forest ridge, he obtained his first view of the area he called the Darling Downs. Cunningham wrote: 'At length, on the 5 June, having gained an elevation of about nine hundred feet [276 metres] above the bed of Dumaresq's River, we reached the confines of a superior country. It was exceedingly cheering to my people . . . to observe from a ridge which lay on our course, that they were within a day's march of open downs of unknown extent, which stretched, easterly, to the base of a

lofty range of mountains, distant, apparently, about twenty-five miles [40 kilometres].’ Describing the country traversed a few days later, he wrote: ‘The lower grounds, thus permanently watered, present flats, which furnish an almost inexhaustible range of cattle pasture at all seasons of the year—the grasses and herbage generally exhibiting, in the depth of winter, an extraordinary luxuriance of growth.’ In the course of his journey he had also observed a gap in the Great Dividing Range, apparently linking the Downs and the coast, and was anxious to explore it further. He was to do so in the following year, when on the 25 August 1828, at his second attempt, he ascended from the east into the pass now known as Cunningham’s Gap. In his writings, he mentioned ‘the practicability of a high road constructed through it at some future date’. In 1829 Cunningham explored the country west of Brisbane almost to the Great Dividing Range, settling doubts about the source of the Brisbane River. He also observed coal in the bed of the Bremer River and in adjacent gullies.

Other explorations during the first 15 years of settlement included trips by Andrew Petrie who discovered the bunya pine (*Araucaria bidwilli*) in the Maroochy area, and a study of the Gulf of Carpentaria and neighbouring areas by Captain Wickham and Lieutenant Stokes in 1837.

4 FREE SETTLEMENT BEFORE SEPARATION

By 1839, the end of transportation and the restrictions on the movement of free settlers in the Moreton Bay area were in sight, and in 1840, squatters began to move from the south into the rich grazing lands of the Darling Downs. The first of these settlers was Patrick Leslie who with his brother Walter laid claim to a stretch of the Condamine covering about 40,500 hectares.

News of the good country on the Downs spread in the south, and the early months of 1841 brought a land rush. Many of the early squatters including the Leslies were forced to relinquish some of their land to the settlers who followed. In May 1842, Moreton Bay was officially thrown open to free settlement, and the first land sales were held in Sydney.

Development of the colony accelerated in the 1840s, helped to some extent by the 1841-1844 economic crisis which had a marked effect on settlers in the south, making settlement on the reportedly rich lands of the north more attractive. The first coal seam was opened at Redbank, and the first ferry service was opened from Queen’s Wharf to Russell Street. By 1846, the first Brisbane newspaper was established. Moreton Bay was declared a port of entry and communication was established by steamer between Brisbane and Ipswich.

A census of the colony was taken in 1845. The census showed that there were 1,599 persons in the Moreton Bay and Darling Downs districts, of which there were 829 in Brisbane and 103 in Ipswich. Although it was the largest town and was situated fairly close to the mouth of the river, Brisbane had a number of rivals for the prestige of being the main port of the area. Cleveland, Redcliffe, Sandgate, and Toorbul Point were mentioned as possible sites for the main port as alternatives to Brisbane.

Moves were afoot to have the transportation of convicts resumed. The major proponents of such moves were the squatters, who had

suffered from the shortage of labour. They were opposed by the Reverend John Dunmore Lang who was one of the champions of the anti-transportation movement. Dr Lang's scheme to bring in free migrants to relieve the labour shortage was not backed by the Government, with the result that he was almost ruined financially when he went ahead with the scheme and brought in three shiploads of free migrants. Transportation of offenders was resumed for a short time in 1849 and 1850, but opposition to transportation was too strong and no more exiles were sent.

The town of Gladstone was founded in 1853 as a result of Governor Fitzroy's wish to control the occupation by squatters of land in the northern area. Land was taken up by the squatters in the Wide Bay, Dawson Valley, and Fitzroy Valley areas during the 1850s.

5 THE MAJOR EXPLORATIONS 1840 TO 1859

There were several motives for exploration of the interior. An overland link was needed between the settled south and south-eastern areas and the northern settlements from which it was hoped to establish trade with Asia. It was hoped that a large river flowing north might be found and more discoveries of fertile land were needed to enable the spread of settlement. Leichhardt, Mitchell, and Kennedy were the major explorers of this period.

Leichhardt's expedition set out from Jimbour in October 1844, with a view to reaching Port Essington, near the present site of Darwin. They travelled across the Dawson River, discovered and named the Comet and Mackenzie Rivers, Peak Downs, and the Isaac, Suttor, and Burdekin Rivers. From the headwaters of the Burdekin, the party journeyed north-west to the Lynd and Mitchell Rivers which they named. An attack by natives resulted in the death of one of the party, but the remainder were able to reach Port Essington on 17 December 1845. A further expedition which Leichhardt led in 1846, from Jimbour to Peak Downs, was a failure when floods and illness overtook the party. In 1848, when attempting to cross the continent from east to west, disaster befell Leichhardt and his party. They vanished somewhere in the interior and their fate remains one of the unsolved mysteries of Australian land exploration.

Sir Thomas Mitchell, the New South Wales Surveyor-General, had carried out considerable exploration in New South Wales and Victoria in the 1830s. In 1845 he set out from Sydney intending to journey to Port Essington. In June 1846 on hearing that Leichhardt had already reached Port Essington, Mitchell abandoned his original objective and instead he explored the Balonne and 'Home of the Rivers' area.

In 1848 Edmund Kennedy, a former assistant of Sir Thomas Mitchell, was put in charge of an expedition designed to traverse the country from Rockingham Bay up Cape York Peninsula to the Albany Islands. Having failed to rendezvous with HMS *Bramble* at Princess Charlotte Bay, Kennedy pushed on with the Aboriginal, Jacky-Jacky, leaving his other companions behind. Kennedy was killed by Aborigines when almost at Port Albany. Jacky-Jacky buried his leader, hid his notebook, and managed to reach the Schooner *Ariel* at Port Albany to get assistance for the remainder of the party, of whom only two survived.

Two other explorers, Augustus Gregory and William Landsborough, also carried out important exploration. Gregory led two expeditions in

search of Leichhardt. The first in 1855 crossed Australia from the north-west coast to Brisbane in the east. The second in 1858-59 set out from Sydney and explored the area around the Barcoo and Thomson Rivers before following Cooper's Creek and proceeding south to Adelaide. William Landsborough made many exploratory trips at his own expense, including exploration of the Peak Downs and Nogoa areas. In 1861 he traced the Gregory and Herbert Rivers to their source and named both rivers. The next year in search of Burke and Wills, he crossed the continent from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Melbourne.

6 SEPARATION FROM NEW SOUTH WALES

In 1851 gold was discovered in New South Wales and Victoria and the growth in population and wealth of the colonies seemed assured. In Queensland, gold discoveries at Canoona in 1858 soon petered out, but not before 16,000 people had crowded to the field. It was Canoona which gave birth to the town of Rockhampton.

By 1857, parliaments had opened in New South Wales (which still included present-day Queensland), Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania. In the northern settlement, agitation for separation from New South Wales grew and continued to gain popular support. The squatters, either giving up hope of overcoming the popular antagonism to transportation or perhaps believing that they would have greater influence in obtaining a revival of the 'exile' project in a separate State, joined with those who sought unconditional separation.

A separation at latitude 30° South had originally been considered by the British Government, but objections from the New South Wales Legislative Council and a lack of enthusiasm by the New England and Northern Rivers settlers for rule from Brisbane prevailed. When the colony was declared the border was well to the north—commencing at Point Danger thence following in a westerly direction the mountain range and the Macintyre River to a point where the latter intersected the 29° South latitude, which it followed to the 141° East longitude and by that line north to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

On 6 June 1859, letters patent were issued creating a new colony, styled Queensland. Sir George Ferguson Bowen was to become the first Governor. Two houses of Legislature were established—the Legislative Council, modelled on that of New South Wales, consisting of members appointed for life, and the Legislative Assembly, an elective body.

7 THE SEPARATE COLONY

Sir George Ferguson Bowen was sworn in as Governor of Queensland on 10 December 1859, and set about creating the machinery of government.

Robert George Wyndham Herbert, who was later to become the first and also the youngest Premier of Queensland, was appointed Colonial Secretary and First Minister, while Ratcliffe Pring was made Attorney-General. The Governor, Herbert, and Pring formed the Executive Council. Sixteen electoral districts were drawn up, from which 26 members were elected, and on 22 May 1860, in a stone building once used as a convict barracks, the first Queensland Parliament assembled.

On separation, the existing laws of the parent colony of New South Wales continued in force in Queensland. The Statute Book of 1860, however, contained *inter alia* a Primary Education Act and a Grammar

Schools Act which provided for the establishment and maintenance of schools, the promotion of primary education in the colony of Queensland, and the administration by a Board of funds provided by Parliament or otherwise for that purpose. These Acts were remarkable in that provision for public expenditure on education had in most countries to that time held a low priority.

At the 1861 Census the population of the State was concentrated in the south-east, and consisted of 18,121 males and 11,938 females. Of the total population (30,059), 42.94 per cent were uneducated, i.e. unable to write, while 30.70 per cent could neither read nor write. In 1861 there were 1,358 hectares of land under cultivation, 3,449,350 sheep, 432,890 cattle, and 23,504 horses.

Horses and drays were the only means of transport in the new colony, and the only formed road was between Brisbane and Ipswich. In spite of danger from hostile natives and bushrangers, the mail service extended as far north as Rockhampton. In 1861, Queensland's first telegraph linked Brisbane to Ipswich, Toowoomba, and Sydney.

The first Parliament in 1861 passed a series of Land Acts and laws providing for municipal government and the transfer of real estate under the Torrens system. In the early 1860s a number of towns outside Brisbane were constituted: Ipswich, 2 March 1860; Rockhampton, 13 December 1860; Maryborough, 23 March 1861; Warwick, 25 May 1861; and Gladstone, 20 February 1863.

The western boundary of Queensland in 1859 was the 141st meridian of East longitude. In 1860, however, the Queensland Parliament requested the permission of the Imperial Government to redefine the western boundary north of South Australia at the 138th meridian. This request was granted in 1862, and enabled Queensland to annex an additional 310,800 square kilometres, including good-season fattening country for cattle.

8 TRANSPORT

The Herbert Government began an extensive programme of railway construction. A tender from Peto, Brassey, and Betts of England was accepted for the construction of 34 kilometres of line from Ipswich to Bigge's Camp (Grandchester) for £86,900 (\$173,800). This railway, with a gauge of 1.07 metres, was opened to traffic on 31 July 1865.

Thereafter, railways in Queensland were constructed rapidly. The first train arrived at Toowoomba from Ipswich on 12 April 1867 and the railway to Dalby was opened on 16 April 1868. Roma was linked by 16 September 1880 and Charleville by 19 October 1887. The first sod of the Brisbane to Ipswich railway was turned on 30 January 1873; the line was opened on 14 June 1875. The Indooroopilly railway bridge was opened on 5 July 1876 by Governor Cairns. The first through trains from Brisbane to Sydney ran on 17 January 1888. By 1901, 4,510 kilometres of line in Queensland had been opened to traffic.

There was also a need for a form of transport which could cope with the rough bush tracks. Cobb and Co. established their Brisbane office in 1865 and met with such success that by 1890 they were reported to be using 4,000 horses a day and travelling 26,000 kilometres a week.

9 THE 1866 FINANCIAL CRISIS

In mid-1866 the colony was caught in an acute financial crisis. In London, the failure of the Agra and Masterman's Bank which had been

financing the Queensland railway loan meant that the supply of funds was cut off, and all public works in the colony practically ceased. Serious riots broke out among retrenched railway navvies. The Treasurer, Joshua Bell, sought to issue inconvertible legal tender notes, but Governor Bowen refused to promise Royal Assent to the Bill, and the Macalister ministry resigned. The former Premier, Mr Herbert, leading a stop-gap ministry, passed a measure empowering the Government to raise £300,000 (\$600,000) by the issue of Treasury Bills. This move restored the credit of the Government and when Herbert's temporary ministry resigned, Macalister again took over.

10 GOLD DISCOVERIES

In 1867 gold was discovered at Gympie by James Nash, and as the rush to Gympie set in, some sensational yields, including a 1,000 ounce (about 30 kilograms) nugget, were obtained from the field. Other major fields discovered were: Cloncurry in 1867, Cape River (which attracted a large influx of Orientals) in 1867, Ravenswood in 1868, Etheridge in 1870, Charters Towers in 1872, the Palmer in 1873, Hodgkinson in 1875, Mount Morgan in 1882, Croydon in 1883, and Mareeba in 1893. The most spectacular of all Queensland fields was the Palmer, which attracted an estimated 15,000 Europeans and 20,000 Chinese in three years. The rush of Chinese to the fields gave rise to some resentment, and various restrictions were introduced in 1877: a poll-tax was levied on Chinese entering Queensland; a special licence fee was levied on aliens mining for gold; the import duty on rice was increased; and aliens were prohibited from working on newly-discovered fields. Recorded gold produced on the Palmer from 1873 to 1893 was reported to be 41,493 kilograms.

The Mount Morgan field, discovered by the Morgan brothers, was an even richer field than the Palmer. This 'mountain of gold' has produced over 227,000 kilograms of gold, and thousands of tonnes of copper.

11 PASTORAL EXPANSION

In 1862 Sir George Bowen had recommended that Port Albany on Cape York was a suitable site for a settlement to be used as a garrison post, coaling station, and harbour of refuge. A Mr Jardine, Police Magistrate at Rockhampton, was chosen to superintend the new settlement which was named Somerset. Jardine went to the new area by ship while his two sons, Alexander and Frank, moved overland with cattle and horses. The journey was a long (2,600 kilometre) and dangerous one, with trouble from Aborigines and heavy stock losses. Frank Jardine spent the rest of his life in far-north Queensland as a pastoralist and with some interest in pearling. The settlement at Somerset became a base for pearling luggers, but in 1877 the official settlement was transferred to Port Kennedy on Thursday Island.

Further south, settlement continued to spread into the Warrego and then into the Channel country. The pastoralists and their wives and families endured hardships, but like so many of our pioneers there was always the prospect of moving on to new or better land and they were not slow to gamble the risks of the unknown for possible fortunes. Flocks of sheep and herds of cattle poured into Queensland from the south to stock the newly developing areas.

In the north and north-west the pastoralists were also pushing forward, and settlements developed in the Hughenden, Valley of Lagoons, and Mareeba districts. Christy Palmerston, 'the prince of pathfinders', did

much to open up the Cairns and Herberton hinterlands. His name is commemorated in the Palmerston Range and the Palmerston Highway.

12 THE ABORIGINES

According to Archibald Meston, 'probably no other savage race has suffered more than the Australian aboriginals from the misrepresentations of prejudice or ignorance'. The explorers had a great respect for them. The various tribes had different characteristics—some friendly, some prone to fighting amongst themselves, and some fierce ones who fought the white invaders with great courage and cunning.

The influx of white settlers and their livestock to the most fertile and well watered areas deprived the Aborigines of their hunting and fishing grounds, scattered the native animals, muddied the streams, and desecrated the sacred places of the tribes. There resulted numerous clashes between the Aborigines and the white settlers, one of the worst in this period being the massacre on 27 October 1857 of 11 white men, women, and children at Hornet Bank on the Dawson.

In 1861 a massacre in which 19 men, women, and children were killed occurred at Cullin-la-ringo (or Cullinaringo) on the Comet River in Central Queensland. The Aborigines were pursued and punished by squatters and native police. Justice did not consist of arrest and trial, but simply reprisal killing of Aborigines, if possible from the particular tribe.

The Aboriginal warriors were extremely courageous, and in many areas attempted to drive the settlers from tribal lands and sacred places. They soon found, however, that their weapons were no match against the guns of the settlers and the Native Mounted Police. The elite warriors of the Kalkadoon tribe of Cloncurry were fearless and several times fought the settlers and the police who were led by Inspector Urquhart. Bitter fighting between Aborigines and Europeans also occurred on the Palmer goldfield trail.

In 1895, the Government of Queensland appointed Mr Meston (Protector of Aborigines) as Special Commissioner to inquire into the activities of the Native Mounted Police. His recommendations included the abolition of the Native Mounted Police and their replacement by white police assisted by unarmed black trackers, imprisonment for those who sold liquor or opium to the Aborigines, and the creation of large reserves for Aborigines only with suitable land for game and cultivation, food centres, and other amenities.

13 LAND LEGISLATION

When the first Parliament assembled in 1860, the cleavage on land policy was immediate. Pastoralists were anxious to retain large areas with secure tenure and low rentals, while the town interests pressed for small areas to promote business and social interests. As the town interests became greater, the squatting interests were progressively forced on the defensive. By 1859 a total of 34,983 hectares had been alienated, consisting of 530 hectares of town and suburban allotments, and 34,454 hectares of country lands.

The first Parliament passed three Acts dealing with Crown Lands. The first two dealt with the pastoral aspect, and altered regulations relating to stocking the land, conditional leases, and rentals. The third Act passed in 1860 provided for general settlement and set aside Agricultural Reserves in settled districts.

The *Crown Lands Act*, 1868 consolidated all previous land legislation and authorised the appointment of land commissioners and land rangers. The *Pastoral Leases Act* of 1869 allowed squatters to freehold up to 1,037 hectares of their runs. A Land Board and Land Board Courts were established under *The Crown Lands Act* of 1884 (the Dutton Act) to deal with matters relating to rents, compensation, leases, and land settlement. The Land Court was established under *The Land Act*, 1897 and enlarged the provisions for Agricultural, Grazing, and Scrub Selection tenure.

It has been said that 'man will brave all hardships and perils to acquire land and knows few restraints in the struggle to retain it'. It is easy then to understand the many changes to land laws.

14 AGRICULTURE—SUGAR CANE AND THE KANAKAS

At separation, the colony was mainly dependent on pastoral activities, but agriculture gradually expanded, even though it was at first confined to coastal lands.

Warwick was the first district in which wheat was grown on a large scale. A flour mill was erected at Warwick in the early 1860s and, until the advent of steel rollers, immense stones were used to grind the grain.

Because of a shortage of cotton due to the American Civil War, a special bonus was paid to stimulate cotton production and between 1867 and 1874, 4,556,175 kilograms of cotton were grown and exported. When the bonus was abolished, farmers switched to growing other crops, including sugar cane. Sugar cane was grown on the banks of the Brisbane River, but disastrous frosts in three successive years caused the decline of the industry in that area. Interest in cane growing quickly spread north to Mooloolaba and to the Maryborough, Mackay, Townsville, and Cairns districts. The industry prospered and in 1900-01, 865,000 tonnes of sugar cane were harvested from 29,424 hectares, yielding 95,000 tonnes of raw sugar.

Much of the manual labour on the sugar plantations in the early years was done by Kanakas, the name given to indentured Pacific Island labourers. Captain Robert Towns, who was violently attacked by the press of the day and accused of introducing the 'slave trade' to Queensland, was responsible for the introduction of Kanakas in 1863. In 1883 there were an estimated 13,000 Kanakas in Queensland.

In 1885 Premier Griffith appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the system of Kanaka recruitment and treatment. The findings were described as 'a terrible indictment of deceit, cruelty, treachery, deliberate kidnapping and cold-blooded murder'. As a result, Griffith brought down a Bill providing that no more licences to recruit Pacific Islanders should be issued after the end of 1890. The demand from the sugar areas for the retention of the Kanakas was strong, however, and in 1892 Griffith unexpectedly decided to extend the period for the introduction of Kanakas by 10 years. With Federation and the establishment of the Commonwealth, however, the system was brought to an end.

15 THE SHEARERS' STRIKE OF 1891

In 1891, a shearers' strike was called in protest against the insistence by the Employers' Federation of the recognition by the Australian Labour Federation of the principle of freedom of contract. The shearers were unwilling to accept freedom of contract. When non-unionists from the southern colonies were brought in, the shearers formed encampments to prevent this labour from going to work. As the shearers continued to

form encampments, burn woolsheds, and practise sabotage and intimidation, a state of virtual martial law was enforced, and some of the strike leaders were arrested and imprisoned.

The 1890s saw the Labour Party, which had previously worked through its influence on existing political parties, emerge as a strong political force. William Lane, with his writings in the *Worker* newspaper was influential in this growth. In the elections of May 1893, 15 Labour members were elected. These included Andrew Fisher (later Prime Minister) and Andrew Dawson, who in 1899 formed the first Labour Government which, however, survived only six days.

16 ANNEXATION OF NEW GUINEA

After Separation, the Government of Queensland annexed several islands of the Great Barrier Reef, Torres Strait, and the Gulf of Carpentaria and attempted to have the Imperial Government annex New Guinea.

The earliest attempts to annex New Guinea were in 1793 by two East India Merchantmen, and in 1846 by Lieutenant Yule of HMS *Bramble*. Neither of these actions, however, was confirmed by the British Government.

In 1873, Captain Moresby, after discovering an excellent landlocked harbour on the south coast of New Guinea, took possession of eastern New Guinea. Due to differing opinions among the Australian colonies about assuming responsibility for the new territory, the British Government did not confirm Moresby's action.

The Premier of New South Wales, Henry Parkes, in 1874, wrote a memorandum to the Imperial Government pointing out the desirability of British colonisation of New Guinea, but as he was not supported by the Governor of New South Wales, no action was taken. Despite the discovery of gold in New Guinea in 1878, and attempts by Queensland to establish informal control over the island, no annexation took place.

At this time, Germany was becoming increasingly interested in the Pacific, and sensing changes, the Queensland Premier, Sir Thomas McIlwraith, cabled a request in 1883 for annexation of New Guinea offering to defray the costs of occupying and defending the settlement. Pending a reply, the Premier ordered that possession be taken of the remaining area of the island not under Dutch control. This order was carried out in April 1883.

Lord Derby, the British Colonial Secretary, refused to sanction McIlwraith's action, despite a now united offer by the Australian colonies to share the costs of administration. While the British Under-Secretary for the Colonies was conferring with Prince Bismark on the subject, Germany annexed the northern part of New Guinea and several of the adjacent islands. The remaining southern portion was then annexed by the British in November 1884, and administered by Queensland at the joint expense of the six colonies.

The trouble over the New Guinea annexation, resulting from the absence of a united authority to speak for all the Australian colonies, was one of the events which led to Federation and the forming of the Commonwealth in 1901.

17 COLONIAL LIFE

It has been possible to detail only some of the principal developments in Queensland in the period 1859 to 1901. The following list of events is intended to provide some social and economic background to life in the colony.

The Eight-hour Day Movement—The first organised attempts to win an eight-hour day occurred at a meeting on 8 September 1857. In 1858, the eight-hour day operated for the first time in what is now Queensland at Petrie's, the stone masons, and rapidly spread throughout the building industry. In 1890, the Eight-hour Bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly but rejected by the Legislative Council, and the struggle continued into the twentieth century. The eight-hour movement was an issue which united the workers in various industries, and this was important for the growth of the Labour Movement in Queensland.

Recreation—Going to the races was sometimes risky. 6 January 1862: 'The Metropolitan Races commenced this day . . . Owing to the excitement which prevailed, and the inadequacy of the police force, many accidents happened . . . Mr Dodwell, Under-Secretary to the Treasury, was knocked down, and kicked in the forehead so seriously that his life was despaired of for some weeks after.' (Pugh's Almanac 1863.)

Gas Lighting—Gas lighting for Brisbane businesses was first used on 29 November 1865, and other centres soon followed: Rockhampton in 1874, Ipswich in 1878, and Warwick in 1879.

Major Fires—Great fires occurred in Brisbane in December 1864, October 1866, and December 1868. Completion of the Enoggera Waterworks in 1866 and the connection of water to the city was a great help in fighting fires.

Education—Free education was introduced into Queensland on 1 January 1870. *The State Education Act of 1873* provided for education in Queensland to be free, unsectarian, and compulsory.

Traffic Accidents—Many accidents occurred in the colony, with people being killed and injured by runaway horses, bullocks, and unsteady carriages.

Cooktown—A new town hall was opened on 7 October 1880.

Wool Sales—The first wool sale in Brisbane opened on 27 October 1891.

Year of Crisis and Disaster, 1893—Values, particularly real estate, fell and eight of the eleven banks of issue in the colony were forced to close their doors. Floods in many parts of Queensland caused great loss and damage, and the Indooroopilly railway bridge and Victoria Bridge were both swept away.

Factories—In 1900 there were 2,078 factories employing 25,953 persons with a value of output of £7,916,364 (\$15,832,728). Of these factories, the most numerous were metal works (329), sawmills (222), and butter, cheese, etc. factories (199).

Townsville—The Port of Townsville had grown by the end of the century to such an extent that it was next in importance to Brisbane. The North Queensland Railway was connected to the wharves, so that cargo in railway trucks could be brought right down to the ships.

18 FEDERATION

As Ernest Scott writes 'The Australian people had to learn for themselves how much they lost by disunion. They had to become conscious of the weakening effect of particularist aims'. The events in New Guinea brought home to many Australians the need for a united voice.

Much of the credit for the achievement of Federation belongs to Henry Parkes of New South Wales and Samuel Griffith of Queensland.

A Bill was passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1885 authorising the establishment of a Federal Council. Following a conference of ministers in 1890, the first Australasian Federal Convention in 1891 was held, and a draft constitution was prepared. Further meetings and conventions brought success to the Federation movement.

On 17 September 1900 by a proclamation issued by Queen Victoria, the Commonwealth of Australia was declared to come into being on and after 1 January 1901.

Under the Constitution the Parliament of the Commonwealth was given power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to a large number of specified matters. Under Section 107 of the Constitution, however, all matters not exclusively vested in the Commonwealth remained under State control.

At the Census of 31 March 1901, the population (excluding Aborigines) of Queensland was 498,129 and of Australia 3,773,801.

19 GOVERNMENT IN ACTION

The twentieth century began in the middle of a long and disastrous drought. The whole of Australia was affected and Queensland suffered heavy losses. Livestock numbers dropped and production of wool and dairy produce was considerably reduced. Robert Philp (later Sir Robert) was Premier of Queensland during these difficult years to 1903.

Social and economic development is often inextricably bound up with the policies of governments, and in these final sections of the history, a brief description of developments under successive governments will be given first, followed by general descriptions of social and industrial developments in the State.

The contemporary attitudes to social, religious, and moral questions in the early 1900s are illustrated by Premier Philp's Sunday Newspaper Bill which he introduced in 1903. Under this Bill, a person publishing, distributing, selling, circulating, or disposing of any newspaper on Sunday was to be fined \$20 for the first offence, \$200 for the second offence, and \$400 plus forfeiture of all plant and machinery for any subsequent offence.

In 1903 Philp resigned, and from 1903 to 1906 there was a coalition government under the Ministry of Arthur Morgan (afterwards Sir Arthur) supported by the Labor Party. During this period members of the Labor Party in Parliament gained valuable experience as part of the government in office. The Fifteenth Parliament which met on 20 September 1904 passed the Elections Act Amendment Bill, combining with it the Electoral Franchise Bill which extended the franchise to include women. Women voted for the first time at the May 1907 election. The Legal Practitioners (Women) Act admitted women to the profession of barristers and solicitors. A Bill to suppress juvenile smoking was also introduced, but this must be rated as a most ineffective piece of legislation.

In January 1906, Sir Arthur Morgan resigned the Premiership to become President of the Legislative Council and Lieutenant-Governor, and William Kidston who had been leader of the Labor section of the coalition under the Morgan Ministry, and Treasurer in that Ministry, became Premier. Kidston disassociated himself from the Labor Party at the May 1907 elections and though re-elected, neither he nor Philp had a working majority. In November 1907 Philp again became Premier, but his government only lasted three months—until the elections of February

1908. Kidston was returned to power and he and his followers were given the support of the Labor Party provided his political programme did not conflict with the Labor platform. Later he broke completely from Labor Party support and formed a coalition with Philp's party. In spite of the apparent political turmoil of this time, there was a general feeling of optimism and prosperity consequent on the boom in the economy which was developing between 1908 and the war in 1914. Kidston rose to fame, his scope for new programmes aided no doubt by this prosperity. He initiated the biggest railway construction programme in the State's history—the extension of the North Coast railway to Cairns, the construction of the Great Western Railway, and seven short railways to develop agricultural areas. Kidston was also responsible for the University Act in 1909 which established and endowed the University of Queensland. He resigned in 1911 and a new Ministry under D. F. Denham as Premier took over. In 1914 a Bill to provide for compulsory voting was enacted. Queensland was the first Australian State to have compulsory voting.

In 1915 a Labor Government under the leadership of T. J. Ryan was elected to office. Labor continued in office until 1929. The sessions of Parliament in 1915 and 1916 may be said to constitute an era of industrial legislation and State enterprise. Measures introduced by Labor included an Act to establish the Arbitration Court, Workers' Compensation Act, Workers' Accommodation Act, Labour Exchanges Act, drastic changes in the land laws providing for the abolition of freehold tenure of land, and the establishment of State enterprises. With the exception of the State Insurance Office, most of these State enterprises proved financially disastrous. State enterprises promoted included cattle stations and timber mills, but these were sold at a later date. On 20 November 1918 the Labor Party in Queensland officially called itself the Queensland Branch of the Australian Labor Party.

In 1916 the conscription issue divided the State and nation into two opposing factions. The denunciation of conscription by Premier Ryan, led to clashes with the Australian Government. Ryan, who was also the leader of the Anti-conscription Movement in Australia, addressed a huge crowd in the Sydney Domain. The Australian Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, used the war-time powers of censorship to suppress the publication of anti-conscription speeches by Ryan, and under the powers of the War Prosecutions Act, authorised a military raid on the Government Printing Office in Brisbane in an attempt to seize the issue of *Hansard* in which speeches in Parliament by Ryan and his colleague Theodore appeared. The raid was unsuccessful. Ryan accepted a challenge by Hughes to repeat the speech he had made in Parliament on conscription outside the walls of Parliament. As a result Ryan was prosecuted on a number of charges including 'conspiracy', but the charges failed.

During the campaign for the referendum on conscription (the outcome was a vote against conscription), the Prime Minister visited Warwick. While addressing a meeting there, a man in the crowd threw an egg which struck the Prime Minister. Hughes ordered the arrest of the offender, but a policeman who was present refused to carry out the order on the grounds that he was a State Officer and therefore could not take orders from other sources. This incident resulted in the formation of the Commonwealth Police Force.

In the years following World War I, rapidly rising prices, particularly for basic commodities such as foodstuffs and clothing were a cause for concern. The Labor Government under Premier Theodore introduced *The Profiteering Prevention Act of 1920* which provided for a Commissioner of Prices with power to fix the price of any commodity. The

Commissioner gazetted notifications of prices in specified towns for commodities ranging from meat and milk to barbed wire and bone dust.

Since Federation the freedom of movement to and from New South Wales has generally been taken for granted, but on 31 January 1919 the Queensland border was temporarily closed to all traffic as a result of the outbreak of pneumonic influenza. The regulations relating to interstate traffic were modified a number of times in the next few months and finally repealed on 23 May 1919. Although Queensland was thus isolated from the rest of Australia, outbreaks of influenza occurred throughout the State.

The early 1920s saw a big change in the political scene. On 27 October 1921 an Act was passed (proclaimed on 23 March 1922) by the Theodore Government abolishing the Upper House, the Legislative Council. Although the idea of such abolition was not new, the implementation came with dramatic suddenness. Indeed, by applying the Closure, the measure was pushed through Parliament in less than an hour and a-half. The Lieutenant-Governor, a former Labor Minister, had appointed sufficient Councillors to give the Government the necessary margin of votes. The Labor Government which brought about the abolition of the Upper House had only a small majority of seats in the Lower House and had been elected by a minority of voters. Since the third Session of the Twenty-second Parliament, which commenced on 4 July 1922, the Queensland Legislature has functioned as a single Chamber.

On 1 October 1925, Greater Brisbane was created by the City of Brisbane Act passed by Parliament in 1924. Greater Brisbane included the former cities of Brisbane and South Brisbane, the former towns of Hamilton, Ithaca, Toowong, Windsor, Sandgate, and Wynnum, and the former shires of Balmoral, Belmont, Coorparoo, Enoggera, Kedron, Moggill, Sherwood, Stephens, Taringa, and Toombul, and parts of the shires of Tingalpa and Yeerongpilly. Provision was made for adult franchise without property qualification. Adult franchise in local government elections in Queensland had in fact been introduced in 1920.

The Labor Party's term in office ended in May 1929 with the fall of the McCormack Government. A Country-National Government under Arthur Edward Moore came to power. While in office the Moore Government restored freehold tenure, abolished State trading, and established a Bureau of Economics. It also set up a Royal Commission to inquire into the sale to the Queensland Government for \$80,000 of mines at Mungana which, it was alleged, were not worth more than \$20,000. The Commission found that a previous Premier, Theodore, had conspired with others to defraud the Government of \$60,000. The Queensland Government refused Theodore a trial, but took action to recover the money from him and his associates. The action was not successful.

The Moore Government saw the first woman elected to the Queensland Parliament. Mrs Irene Longman won the Bulimba seat and took her place in Parliament, a lone woman with 71 men.

The Country-National Government had come to power in very difficult years and had to contend with rising unemployment, falling incomes, and the consequent social distress of the depression years. A system of relief work was introduced instead of rations for unemployed married persons. A special tax of 1.25c in the \$ was imposed on wages and other incomes to pay for this relief scheme. In order to cut costs and Government expenditure the basic wage was cut and salaries and wages of railwaymen and public servants were reduced. The Government in its efforts to cope with the economic crisis incurred such unpopularity that

- (v) Improved and more orderly marketing and the establishment of canning facilities.
- (vi) The extension of irrigation.
- (vii) Scientific plant breeding and the introduction of improved varieties from overseas.

Only a brief description of these developments is possible here but some are already mentioned in the Land Settlement and Rural Industries chapters.

The large increase in the quantity of production since 1901 would not have been possible without the mechanisation of agriculture. Powerful tractors and large headers are now a common sight where once horse-drawn implements were the accepted method of cultivation and harvest. On many large holdings mechanisation has reached such a stage that almost no hired labour is required. The mechanic is the specialist most frequently sought. The big waggons drawn by teams of horses no longer cart bagged wheat to railway sidings. The grain is handled in bulk and the motor truck has taken over the transport of the grain which now goes to bulk silos before being railed in bulk to Brisbane.

A similar change has taken place in the sugar areas. The first bulk handling sugar terminal was opened at Mackay on 27 June 1957. There are now bulk sugar terminals at Cairns, Mourilyan, Lucinda, Townsville, Mackay, and Bundaberg. The 1950s saw the use of mechanical loaders for the cut cane and by 1961 about half the crop was mechanically loaded. By the mid-1960s virtually all the loading was done mechanically. With mechanical harvesting there were problems in developing suitable machines, completing the necessary organisation to meet the heavy cost of the machine, and overcoming the technical difficulties so that cane was not left to deteriorate during the interval of being chopped and the processing by the mill. In 1961 about 5 per cent of the cane harvested was cut by machines, but by 1971 almost 97 per cent was mechanically harvested.

The introduction of new crops has made it possible for farmers to diversify their production. In 1939 grain sorghum was a relatively unimportant crop. Large-scale production of grain sorghum was commenced in 1948-49 by the Queensland-British Food Corporation in the Peak Downs area in Central Queensland. Peak production of 35,000 tonnes from 28,350 hectares under this scheme was achieved in 1950, but after the 1953 harvest the area was sub-divided into smaller holdings. Grain sorghum was found to be a very good grain for feeding cattle, pigs, and poultry and has since moved up to become Queensland's third most important agricultural crop with large quantities being exported. The commercial growing of oilseed or industrial crops—sunflower, safflower, and linseed—began in Queensland after World War II and these crops are now an important part of Queensland's agricultural production.

The organised system of marketing which now exists in Queensland for many primary products was not achieved quickly. In 1922 a Provisional Council of Agriculture appointed Standing Committees to inquire into administrative matters, transport, dairying, fruit, sugar, wheat, and general agriculture. The next year the first elected Council of Agriculture took office. As a result of the work of the Standing Committees, the formation of the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (C.O.D.) to bring about orderly marketing was suggested. The C.O.D. was established on 15 November 1923 when The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act became law and commenced business on 1 January 1924. The C.O.D. gave the growers a voice in determining marketing policy. Its biggest challenge

came during the war when it was asked to supply fruit and vegetables to all armed forces in Queensland and in northern New South Wales. Although a State Canning Works had been established at Bulimba much earlier, the C.O.D. played a prominent part in the establishment of a cannery at Northgate in 1947. While the decision to establish the cannery will always be linked with the pineapple industry, the cannery has proved to be of great value to many other sections of the fruit and vegetable industry.

Rainfall in many parts of Queensland is irregular and the provision of irrigation in such areas has taken some of the uncertainty out of agriculture. The results of the progressive and constant efforts of the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission are described in the Land Settlement chapter.

Agriculture (including horticulture and viticulture) in Queensland owes a great deal to the work of the plant breeders and those responsible for the introduction and establishment of new varieties of plants from overseas. Research in the sugar industry has produced satisfactory varieties of cane for growth in Queensland. Grain crops—wheat, barley, maize, and grain sorghum have benefited from plant breeding and testing of new varieties from other States or overseas, and work has also been done in developing new varieties of other crops including fruit and vegetables, e.g. to name a few—the ‘Redlands Crimson’ strawberry; ‘Redlands Triangle’ passion fruit; ‘Pioneer’, ‘Autumn Crop’, and ‘Greenleaf’ french beans; ‘Gallaroy’ and ‘Burnia’ navy beans; and special varieties of soybeans suitable for North Queensland.

Queensland’s climatic and soil conditions are so varied that it has been found possible to grow crops not expected in the Queensland environment, e.g. ginger is grown at Buderim, rice in the Burdekin and Ingham areas, and tea near Innisfail.

21 RECLAMATION OF PRICKLY-PEAR LANDS

Prickly-pears which are natives of North and South America, were brought into Australia in the early days of colonisation. Captain Arthur Phillip, with a view to establishing a cochineal industry, took several prickly-pear plants and some cochineal insects on board at Rio de Janeiro, but these plants were not the species which later became pests in Queensland. It is thought that these were brought into Australia as a botanical curiosity.

Several kinds of pears became noxious weeds, but the two related species, the common pest pear, *Opuntia inermis*, and the spiny pest pear, *Opuntia stricta*, increased and spread to such a degree as to overrun very large areas of good pastoral lands, extending from the hinterland of Mackay through the Central Highlands, the Burnett River basin, the Darling Downs, south and south-west Queensland as far west as Chinchilla and St George, and across the border in to New South Wales.

Prickly-pear was disseminated either by seed or by segments, every one of which was liable to take root even after considerable exposure or immersion. The main distribution was by seeds which passed through the digestive systems of birds or animals that had eaten the pulpy fruit. As a food for stock prickly-pear had little nourishment, but, because of its high water content, it was able to sustain animal life during drought periods. The feeding of stock in this way during the severe drought at the turn of the century, however, was the cause of the rapid rate of spread after the breaking of the drought.

The magnitude and seriousness of the problem are shown by the rate of spread of the pest. In 1900 an estimated area of 4 million hectares was affected, but by 1920 the infestation had spread to about 23.5 million hectares, and by 1925, when the peak of the invasion was reached, more than 24 million hectares were affected. About half of this area represented heavy infestation with the other half consisting of land with scattered plants, although once infested an area frequently became covered with the pest within a few years. Fences were buried beneath the plants and settlers who waged a ceaseless but oft-times losing battle—digging, crushing, burning, poisoning, and pulling out the roots—were sometimes compelled to abandon their holdings. The pertinacity of the plant is shown by the growth in dead tree stumps of plants bearing fruit and of others growing in forks of living trees up to 8 metres from the ground.

Both chemical and biological methods of destruction were investigated. At the Dulacca Experiment Station, established by the Queensland Government in 1912, arsenic pentoxide was found superior to other chemicals, but none of the chemical methods was economical for other than scattered infestations. The investigation of biological control of prickly-pear which had been advocated as early as 1899, began with the appointment by the Queensland Government in 1912 of a Travelling Commission comprising Dr T. Harvey Johnston, then occupying the Chair of Biology at the University of Queensland and Mr Henry Tryon, Government Entomologist. During their 18-month travels the two members of the Commission, who became known as 'the prickly pair', visited many countries where prickly pears were indigenous or had become acclimatised. Cochineal insects, *Dactylopius ceylonicus*, which they sent back from Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) and which were successfully reared at the Dulacca Experiment Station, almost completely destroyed the scattered areas of *Opuntia monacantha*, one of the lesser pest pears. This success greatly encouraged the biological control movement. The Commission investigated *Cactoblastis cactorum* and brought back some of the caterpillars alive to Brisbane, but failed to rear them to the adult stage. World War I postponed further action.

Approaches by the Commonwealth Advisory Council of Science and Industry to the Governments of Queensland and New South Wales in 1916 led to the establishment in 1920 of the Commonwealth Prickly Pear Board. Professor T. Harvey Johnston was appointed Scientific Controller. On his resignation in 1923, the position of Officer-in-Charge was created, a post held successively by J. C. Hamlin, W. B. Alexander, and Alan P. Dodd. Officers of the Board commenced investigations in 1921 and studied cactus insects in North and South America for 16 years. It was not only necessary to ensure that insects were capable of the destruction of the pear but that they were restricted to the prickly-pear and were unable to live on plants of economic value.

The eventual victor, *Cactoblastis cactorum*, was imported and bred at the newly constructed laboratory at Sherwood. The first liberations of this insect were made in February and March 1926—2,263,150 eggs were placed in 19 localities of which 14 were in Queensland and 5 in New South Wales. Further liberations followed with the big distribution campaign from July 1927 to 1931. The capabilities of *Cactoblastis* were apparent almost from the outset. Within 15 months after the first trial, many large plants of prickly-pear had been destroyed. By 1933 the last big area of original pear was destroyed by the insect. As the pear decreased, so did the population of *Cactoblastis*. For a time it was thought that regrowth would occur and flourish, but the *Cactoblastis* recovered and attacked the regrowth.

The Board continued its work until 1940 when it was disbanded and its personnel transferred to Commonwealth and State organisations. The total cost of the campaign including expenditure by the Queensland and New South Wales Governments was about \$480,000 of which Queensland contributed \$212,000.

The work of *Cactoblastis cactorum* against prickly-pear is still continued. In dry years, prickly-pear tends to make regrowth, sometimes enough to worry the owners of properties into believing that the pear is again taking over. The *Cactoblastis* however multiplies again particularly in wet years, but there is usually a five year lag in the ability of the insect to cope with the regrowth. The Sherwood laboratory still continues to distribute eggs of *Cactoblastis cactorum* and gives advice to landholders to assist in spreading the insect.

The laboratory is at present engaged on the control of other noxious weeds—lantana, noogoora burr, groundsel bush, and harrisia cactus. Work on rubber vine control may commence shortly. While the success against these weeds has not been as spectacular as that against prickly-pear, there is hope for achieving moderate biological control of some weeds.

22 THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT INDUSTRIES

Beef Cattle—By 1900 Queensland had become Australia's principal cattle-producing State with just under 50 per cent of Australian cattle numbers. Although Queensland cattle numbers have more than doubled since 1900, other States have expanded their herds faster and Queensland now has approximately one-third of Australia's cattle. Nevertheless the Queensland beef industry has extensive potential for further expansion.

At the turn of the century, all cattle in Queensland were European type cattle (*Bos taurus*) and at that time it has been estimated that Shorthorns and Herefords accounted for 80 per cent and 16 per cent, respectively, of the cattle numbers of the State. Zebu (*Bos indicus*) types were first introduced into Queensland in 1910 and again during the 1930s and 1950s. Because of their suitability to the tropics and resistance to ticks, Zebu crosses have been used and new breeds developed. For example Droughtmaster, Braford, and Brangus were produced by crossing Brahman (a breed developed in the United States from the Zebu with infusion of British blood) with Shorthorn, Hereford, and Aberdeen-Angus hybrid cattle, respectively.

Statistics of beef cattle breeds in Queensland at 31 March 1973 showed that Queensland's 9,190,667 beef cattle consisted of 4,797,294 straight breeds (52 per cent) and 4,393,373 cross breeds (48 per cent). Most numerous were Herefords 2,515,295 (27.4 per cent), Brahman/British cross 2,187,647 (23.8 per cent), Shorthorn 1,350,958 (14.7 per cent), other tropical/British cross 959,864 (10.4 per cent), and British/British cross 578,507 (6.3 per cent). The classification, straight breeds, includes all pure breed and other animals of a recognised breed, e.g. Angus, Hereford, Murray Grey, Shorthorn, Droughtmaster, Santa Gertrudis, Charolais, etc.

The growth of cattle herds has not been without problems and setbacks. The problem of drought has been met by the provision of better watering facilities, pasture improvements, property improvements, and the breedings of strains to produce beasts having greater immunity to dry conditions. There has also been the serious and constant menace of the cattle tick. The spread of the cattle tick over much of the State has led to the necessity for costly control measures—spraying and dipping of

stock, declaration of clean and infested areas, and control of stock movement by government officers. Government action has also been necessary in disease control. Control measures have met with success against contagious pleuro pneumonia and tuberculosis. Another pest, the buffalo fly, although not as serious as the tick, spread from the Northern Territory and appeared in north-west Queensland in the late 1920s. It has since spread east and south necessitating government control measures.

The profitable expansion of beef cattle herds in Queensland was made possible by the export of frozen beef, whereby production surplus to home consumption was marketed overseas. Various attempts had been made since 1890 to export chilled beef, but following the development of an improved processing technique by the Queensland Meat Industry Board and the C.S.I.R.O. in the 1930s, regular shipments of chilled meat were made from 1934 until World War II, when the shipments ceased. However shipments of frozen meat continued. The chilled meat trade was resumed for a time after the war, but it did not prove a practical proposition and trade returned to an almost 100 per cent frozen meat operation until the Japanese market was opened to Australian meat. Following the growth of this market and the development of refrigerator container shipping and vacuum packaging of boneless meat cuts, the chilled beef trade has assumed major proportions, especially since the late 1960s. Today virtually all beef from Australia, whether chilled or frozen, is shipped in boneless form. The improved standard of hygiene requirements in meatworks has ensured that the consumer receives a product prepared with strict observance of health regulations.

Dairy Cattle—The dairying industry in Queensland increased in importance with the growth of the population and the establishment of butter and cheese factories. Dairy cattle herds were grazed mainly on the coastal pastures of south-east Queensland and also in later years on the Atherton Tableland.

In 1943 Queensland dairy cattle numbers reached 1,574,000. Since then, except for short periods in the late 1940s and early 1950s, there has been a gradual decline in dairy cattle numbers. Although there was still a very profitable market for milk in the cities, the small dairy farmer producing cream for butter was often struggling to make a living. Holdings have been consolidated and many dairy farmers have switched to beef cattle. The Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction Scheme was introduced by the Australian Government in 1970 by which funds were provided to State Governments to purchase marginal dairy farms from producers who wished to leave the industry and to enable them to sell the land on favourable terms to neighbouring farmers who wanted to build up their holding to an economic size.

To illustrate the decline in the numbers of dairy cattle, statistics of dairy cattle recorded on rural holdings at 31 March 1945 show that there were 38,500 in the Shires of Gatton and Laidley, but 30 years later, on 31 March 1975, there were only 14,836. It is anticipated that dairy cattle numbers will stabilise shortly.

Trials are being conducted to see whether the infusion of *Bos indicus* blood into dairy herds will produce a satisfactory cow for dairying in the tropics. Whatever the future holds for the producers of cream for butter, it is certain that as population in the State increases, the demand for milk will increase.

Sheep—Sheep numbers in Queensland have fluctuated considerably, mainly as a result of the periodic droughts to which the sheep areas of Queensland are subject. In 1902 following a severe drought, sheep numbers

fell to 7.2 million, a drop of 14.5 million from the numbers of 10 years earlier. By 1910 the numbers had once more passed 20 million. Since then the fluctuations have not been as great although at times huge losses have been suffered. There has been a gradual introduction of improved husbandry methods, paddocks have been fenced, better pastures established, and improved watering facilities provided. Improved roads and methods of transport have enabled stock to be shifted to more fortunate areas in times of drought. A great dingo fence, 9,660 kilometres long and nearly 3 metres high with barbed wire at the top, has been erected through three States. The fence, the major portion of which is in Queensland, is patrolled to ensure its maintenance and so protect the sheep country from invasion by the dingo, a ruthless killer of sheep.

Almost all sheep in Queensland have been reared for wool production and nearly all are pure-bred merinos. Improved breeding over the years has resulted in an animal more resistant to disease and capable of producing heavier fleeces.

The future of the wool industry in Queensland is bound up with the outcome of the struggle between synthetics and wool in the manufacture of apparel.

23 MINING

During the period 1859 to 1900, Queensland received tremendous economic impetus from mineral discoveries, particularly from the great gold discoveries. The first half of the twentieth century did not match the preceding 50 years, sometimes called the *Golden Years*. Mount Isa was the only major discovery during the period 1901-1950, and its potential became apparent mainly after 1950. Since 1950 mining has again provided an impetus rivalling the Golden Years of last century.

The story of Mount Isa is one of courage and determination. In February 1923 a wanderer and prospector, John Campbell Miles, was on his way to Camooweal when he discovered the Isa lead lode. He sent specimens to the Government Assayer in Cloncurry and received a report of 49 to 79 per cent lead. Success did not come with a rush to Mount Isa, as difficulties and setbacks followed in quick succession. Many people played a part in the development of the field: Ernie Maggs, the Duchess storekeeper; R. A. Dunlop, Cloncurry Warden of Mines; E. C. Saint-Smith, geologist; Douglas McGillivray, Cloncurry publican, storekeeper, and stock and station agent turned promoter; W. J. Corbould, mining engineer; L. J. Urquhart of Russo-Asiatic Consolidated; and Julius Kruttschnitt from the American Smelting and Refining Company.

The Queensland Department of Mines centenary issue of the *Mining Journal*, 1874-1974, points out that 'comparatively few people realise the battle put up by a courageous few to get Mount Isa "off the ground". Unfortunately, many of the earliest investors did not live to cash in on their shares . . . In many ways the Isa story—how a few scattered tents surrounded by wastelands grew into a mining colossus—verges on fantasy . . . In 1923, a land of gibbers and spinifex grass; today one of the world's greatest mines set amid a thriving metropolis of 30,000 people.' The immensity of the mine is illustrated by the fact that there are now 175 kilometres of underground railway in Mount Isa mine.

The first profit was not made until 1937 and the first dividend of 20 cents per \$2 share was not paid until 1947. By this time Australian investors had lost faith to the extent that they held only 5.3 per cent of the shares in the company. With the prospect of regular dividends Australian investors once more took an interest in the company and the

proportion of Australian ownership increased. During World War II there was a switch in production from lead to copper and in the post-war period the company continued dual copper-lead production.

In 1953-54 for the first time more than one million tonnes of ore were treated. With success came huge expenditure by the company in providing a permanent water supply and in building houses which employees were encouraged to buy on easy terms. To 1973 the company had built more than 3,000 houses, so that 10,000 people or about one-third of the population of Mount Isa live in dwellings which were originally financed by the company. The company, with little State assistance, financed all roads, power, water, and sewerage facilities in its housing estates. Mount Isa is an example of successful decentralisation.

As a result of the discovery of additional copper lodes at Mount Isa in 1954, Mount Isa Mines decided to establish its own electrolytic copper refinery at Townsville. Construction of the refinery commenced in 1956 and it was officially opened in 1959. Electrolytic wirebars were produced, but since then further plant has been installed and production expanded and extended to include the casting of copper cakes and billets.

The discovery of uranium at Mary Kathleen, 64 kilometres east of Mount Isa, by the Clem Walton and Norman McConachy prospecting syndicate on 5 July 1954 provided another exciting chapter in North Queensland's mineral history. The field was named Mary Kathleen after McConachy's wife who had died a fortnight earlier. The syndicate received a reward from the government of \$50,000 for the find and then sold the leases for \$500,000 in cash plus a share interest.

The mine was established and a model township built nearby from a capital investment of \$26 million. In March 1956 an \$80 million contract was signed for the supply of 4,085 tonnes of uranium oxide to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. After this contract was fulfilled operations ceased as alternative supplies were available to buyers at lower prices. The equipment at the mine and the township were placed in a 'state of preservation' until conditions made it profitable to reopen the mine and extract and market the estimated 7,000 tonnes of recoverable reserves of uranium oxide. In 1975 the mine was re-opened as profitable exports were again possible.

Yet another discovery of the 1950s was that of bauxite at Weipa on the west coast of Cape York Peninsula. A geologist, H. J. Evans, and three colleagues made the discovery in July 1955 whilst looking for oil-bearing structures in Cape York. Others had known of the existence of the bauxite previously, but systematic sampling had not been carried out. The immense area of the bauxite bewildered Evans into thinking that if what he saw was bauxite, then there must be something wrong with it. Intense investigation revealed that Weipa is one of the greatest bauxite fields in the world, in size and quality.

As a result of this discovery, the site of the lonely, isolated Aboriginal mission station is now the world's largest single bauxite mining and shipping centre with a population of more than 2,000. These people, mainly employees of the mining company and their families, live in modern company-built houses which are provided with amenities of a high standard. Drilling tests so far indicate that there are more than 2,265 million tonnes of bauxite at Weipa, or about 11 per cent of the world's known reserves, and enough to keep Weipa a busy mining centre for 200 years.

In order to satisfy the leasing agreement with the Government of Queensland under which Weipa bauxite should be processed in Queensland,

an alumina plant was established further south at the port of Gladstone. This plant represents an investment of \$355 million and is the largest alumina plant in the world. It uses large quantities of electric power, caustic soda, fuel oil, coal, starch, limestone, and fresh water and produces more than two million tonnes of alumina a year for shipment to Australian and overseas smelters.

The late 1950s saw the development of the great coking coal fields in the Bowen Basin of Central Queensland. Stimulated by orders for coking coal from Japanese steel mills and the growth of a large export trade, railways were built in 1968 from the Kiangra-Moura field to a loading and shipping terminal at Barney Point, Gladstone and more recently from Peak Downs-Gooniyella to Hay Point just south of Mackay.

The development of these fields involved huge expenditures. The *Queensland Mining Journal* points out that 'Peak Downs and Goonyella alone involved capital expenditure of \$213 million on the mines, mine-site facilities, port facilities, railroad, new town (Moranbah) and provision of power and water supply'. The whole operation of mining the coal is mechanised. For example in the open-cut mines huge draglines remove the overburden and front-end loaders and huge shovels carry out the loading operation. Overseas capital provided much of this equipment.

Other major mineral discoveries or developments in Queensland during this century include the finding in 1967 of high grade nickel laterite at Greenvale, 177 kilometres north-west of Townsville. A 213 kilometre railway line has been constructed to link the field with Yabulu just north of Townsville, where a treatment plant is being built. This project costing about \$233 million is estimated to have a life of 20 years.

The north-west of the State has produced yet another discovery. In August 1966 phosphate deposits were discovered at Duchess, south-east of Mount Isa. Other major discoveries were made at Lady Annie and Lady Jane, about 145 kilometres north-west of Mount Isa. Smaller deposits were also found in fields adjacent to those of Duchess, Lady Annie, and Lady Jane. Extensive tests have confirmed that beneficiation is feasible, but transport costs were a big factor to consider in working the deposits. Mining of phosphate rock by open-cut method commenced at Duchess in 1975 and some exports of phosphate have already been made. A railway spur from Duchess to the Phosphate Hill depot is expected to be completed shortly and terminal facilities are being built at Townsville. Because of the comparative ease of extraction and the use of a highly mechanised crushing plant, only a small labour force will be required. The \$80 million project involves the construction of a town, The Monument, to house workers and their families.

Australia is the world's leading producer of mineral sands. On the east coast, mineral sands—rutile, zircon, ilmenite, and monazite—are found in beach sands from Gosford in New South Wales to Fraser Island in Queensland. The 1930s saw the mining of beach sands at Byron Bay just south of the Queensland border. By the end of World War II, mining operations had extended into Queensland coastal sands and since then have expanded considerably.

In recent years there has been a clash between the mining companies and conservationists over the mining of beach sands. The conservationists contend that once the dunes have been mined, the capacity for the sand to withstand the surf is weakened. The mining companies on the other hand claim that mined areas are re-established, trees planted, parkland provided, and the area generally improved by mining.

24 MANUFACTURING

In Queensland at the end of last century and well into the twentieth century, manufacturing was confined to the processing of primary products together with local and workshop production. Processing industries such as sugar mills, meatworks, and sawmills were of necessity established close to the sources of their bulky or perishable raw materials. Local and workshop production such as newspapers, bakeries, and railway workshops were, because of the timing, perishability, or bulk of their products, situated within reasonable distance of their markets. Only a limited number of industries competing with imports were established and these were in Brisbane and a few provincial cities such as Maryborough and Toowoomba. Elsewhere the population was too scattered to support secondary industry other than the processing or workshop type. Public investment was mainly concentrated in railways.

During World War I when imports were curtailed, factories in the southern States attempted to satisfy some of the increased demand, but shortage of supplies limited this. It was in the 1920s that manufacturing industry in Australia began to expand, shielded by a barrier of protective tariffs. The expansion was mainly in the southern States with their larger populations, however, and factory employment in Queensland increased very slowly.

The Depression checked the growth of manufacturing in the 1930s and World War II found Australia generally, and Queensland in particular, with inadequate secondary industry and forced to rely on overseas supplies. In 1940 the Queensland Government appointed a Committee to report on the possibility and practicability of the development of secondary industries, but its work was interrupted by the intensification of the war. In 1945 the Government set up the Queensland Secondary Industries Development Committee which considered secondary industry in the light of defence needs, employment opportunity, and the maintenance of stability in the economy.

The Committee submitted a report in which it stated that assistance to industry was considered of such importance that there should be a Minister responsible for secondary industries and a senior executive officer to carry out Government policy on secondary industries. As a result of the Committee's recommendation, *The Labour and Industry Act of 1946* was passed and a Division of Secondary Industries and an Industries Assistance Board were established. Under this Act the Government could provide financial assistance to secondary industry when private finance was unobtainable. Action was also taken to provide factory space and factory sites. A major portion of the Commonwealth Munitions installation at Rocklea was purchased by the Government and made available to approved industries and industrial estates were developed in Brisbane and in some country towns. Assistance was also available to prospective industrialists in matters such as power and water supply, disposal of effluent, and the provision of technical assistance.

In the post-war period, these policies together with the growth of population, both natural increase and immigration, led to the establishment of more industries. With some exceptions, for example the manufacture of louvres which have found a successful export market, the major part of Queensland's secondary industry is still linked to primary products from crops, livestock, or minerals and the mineral expansion of the last 20 years has generated more large processing industries. The discovery of high quality coal deposits has opened up prospects of establishing a steel industry in the State and this together with increased population may provide the "take-off" point for Queensland's long sought industrialisation.

25 SOCIAL CHANGE

Education—Although the compulsory clauses of *The State Education Act of 1875* were gazetted in 1900, the problem of distance was a major factor inhibiting the spread of schooling. In 1902 Parliament had agreed that parents or guardians of children of school age should be granted the requisite school books when their children were unable, owing to distance, to attend schools. The Department of Public Instruction took steps to bring education to children of isolated settlers and pastoral workers. The most important of these measures were the Itinerant Teacher Scheme (1901-1932) and the commencement in 1922 of the Primary Correspondence School.

Itinerant teachers travelled lonely outback roads in an attempt to meet the needs of children for books and schooling. With the improvement in postal services, the work of the itinerant teachers was gradually replaced by the more efficient services of the Primary Correspondence School.

As a result of concern for the health standards of isolated children, travelling medical and dental teams, operating from specially designed railway carriages, were established in 1911. In 1923 domestic science training was extended to country children by the same means and in 1925 manual training cars with instructors to teach woodwork and metalwork to boys were also added. The travelling domestic science and manual training cars ceased in 1967 by which time better facilities for this training existed in the many high schools and technical colleges established throughout the State.

The provision of secondary education by the State has quite a long history. Although the Minister of Education in 1905 considered it almost impossible to devise a system of education which would be uniformly applicable to every place and child, the huge task of bringing secondary education to all Queensland children was commenced only seven years later. In 1912 the State undertook to establish a free high school in places where there was a likely attendance of 25 qualified pupils. Up to this time secondary education had been provided by Grammar schools. As a result of the new policy, high schools were opened and secondary departments were added to some existing State primary schools. The expansion of secondary education in the last 20 years is evidenced by the growth from 33 State high schools and 28 secondary departments attached to primary schools in 1955 to 119 high schools and 104 secondary departments in 1975.

School leaving ages were 12 years from 1901, 14 years from 1910, and 15 years from 1964. With the abolition in 1963 of the Scholarship examination, the test for entrance to secondary education, and in the following year the raising of the school leaving age to 15, secondary education was no longer selective and was offered to all students. The acceptance of the Radford Committee Report and its implementation, finally achieved in 1973, meant that a system of internal school assessment replaced the external examinations in secondary schools.

While these changes in secondary education were taking place during the 1960s, other changes were occurring in primary education. Teachers were given greater flexibility in interpreting curricula, better library facilities were provided, and open area classrooms and team teaching methods were introduced. The Radio School of the Air was opened in north-west Queensland in 1960.

The growth in industrial development in Queensland in the 1960s stimulated a tremendous increase in the field of technical education. Autonomous institutes of technology at the tertiary level were established. Technical colleges, however, also increased in number and continued to carry out their main function, the training of apprentices.

Since World War II there has been a considerable increase in students undertaking studies at university level. In 1949 the University of Queensland transferred to the present site at St Lucia. In 1961, the University College of Townsville enrolled its first students and on 20 April 1970 became the James Cook University of North Queensland. Planning of a second university in Brisbane began in 1963 culminating in the establishment of the Griffith University in 1971 with its first enrolments in 1975.

The education of children with physical handicaps has posed a special problem for educationalists and the State Government. Blind children in Queensland had received education in a special private training centre, which was subsidised by the State Government, from 1893. In 1897 deaf and blind children were housed together, but educated separately. A school committee of the Legislative Assembly in 1915-16 recommended that the State should be wholly responsible for providing educational facilities for blind, deaf, and dumb children. It was not until 1931, however, that the Department of Public Instruction assumed full responsibility for educating these children.

Although help had been provided for blind and deaf children, those with mental or related handicaps were not assisted by the State. A common attitude to slow learners had been that laziness was the cause of their slow progress. The retarded child was considered not capable of being educated. Fortunately these attitudes have changed. Following the work of a District Inspector of Schools, Mr W. F. Bevington, in 1923, special classes were formed for children not making normal progress. In 1926 the Department renamed these centres Opportunity Schools. Further improvements in special education followed in the 1950s after investigations by Mr W. Wood from the newly established Research and Guidance Branch of the Department. There is still much to be done in this field, especially in the placement of children in suitable employment where their innate skills will be utilised.

Assistance to mentally-retarded children has been achieved only in more recent years. In the early 1950s parent groups under the guidance of the Dean of the Faculty of Education at the University of Queensland, Professor F. J. Schonell (later Sir Fred Schonell) commenced providing training for mentally-handicapped children who at that time were excluded from Government help. Between the mid-fifties and 1973, the State Health Department assisted this organisation and kindred organisations by providing grants and subsidies. In 1973 the responsibility for assisting in education of mentally-retarded children was transferred to the Education Department. The amount of government assistance has steadily increased to the point where the State Government, using its own resources and those of the Schools Commission, meets the full operating costs of Queensland Sub-normal Children's Welfare Association's Schools.

Health—Health measures may be categorised into three broad groups: those taken by Preventive Services; those provided by Curative Services; and those aimed at a specific disease or age group.

Prior to 1900, preventive and curative services were carried out at a local level by local boards of health and local hospitals boards. Early health legislation was prompted either by the threat or existence of epidemic infectious disease. In 1872, the threat of smallpox resulted in a quick enactment of the first Queensland Health Act. The existence of typhoid fever saw another Health Act introduced in 1884 and plague led to the introduction of the Health Act of 1900 which provided for the establishment of a State Health Department.

The infectious diseases which ravaged the population and created fear in many parents were gastroenteritis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, plague, and poliomyelitis. They are now mostly a thing of the past, although epidemics occurred well into the first half of the twentieth century. In 1920-21 diphtheria cases notified totalled 1,974 with over 100 deaths. The 1950-51 poliomyelitis epidemic produced over 800 positive cases with 72 deaths.

Various measures have been responsible for their virtual disappearance—better living conditions, health education, chlorination of public water supplies, pasteurisation of milk, and the advent of vaccines, the most notable of which have been diphtheria and poliomyelitis immunising agents. Local authorities and private medical practitioners have used these to protect thousands of Queensland school children.

The mystery of the North Queensland Fevers, first known by local names as Mossman and Sarina Fevers has been unravelled and turned out to be scrub typhus and leptospirosis. Dr E. H. Derrick made his world-wide important discovery of Q fever. These too are of lesser importance today—destruction of rats in the canefields, insect repellants, and the advent of antibiotics have reduced either the incidence or the consequences of these diseases.

Curative health measures have been taken by public hospitals and private medical practitioners. The public hospitals were firstly run by local boards funded often by voluntary subscription subsidised by government. Financial difficulties finally resulted in total management by the State Government. Most cities and towns of any size have had a local hospital for many years. A rebuilding programme and the purchase of modern equipment by the government has provided a very fine hospital service.

Free medical treatment irrespective of means at both in-patient and out-patient level was introduced into Queensland in 1945. Until the establishment of Medibank by the Australian Government in 1975, Queensland was the only State to provide free hospital services to all-comers.

New government hospitals have been established in the metropolitan area, Princess Alexandra in 1956 and Prince Charles, originally opened by the Commonwealth Government as the Chermside Chest Hospital, in 1954.

Many small private hospitals established in the first decade of the twentieth century have now closed. Larger private hospitals run mainly by church organisations still give excellent service. The Mater Misericordiae Hospital provides a public and private hospital service in South Brisbane. The Queensland Radium Institute was established at Royal Brisbane Hospital in 1944 and provides radiotherapy for sufferers from malignant disease.

A Flying Surgeon Service commenced operations at Longreach in Western Queensland in 1959. An always available plane and pilot transports a specialist surgeon and an anaesthetist on routine and emergency flights to 20 small hospitals within a radius of 640 kilometres of the base. The Royal Flying Doctor Service, established at Cloncurry in 1928, now has three centres, at Mt Isa, Charleville, and Cairns.

The Queensland Medical School was established in 1935 and the first Queensland doctors graduated at the end of 1940. The annual number of graduates has grown from 20 in the first year to almost 200 in 1975.

Private medical practitioners have worked alongside their full-time colleagues in hospitals. Many private practitioners fill hospital positions

as part-time medical superintendents or serve as consultants on a sessional basis.

New measures in the care of psychiatric patients have been the introduction of open wards in long-stay hospitals and the appearance of new drugs allowing more patients to be discharged. In addition many psychiatric patients are nursed in general hospitals as well as private hospitals.

The desire for care aimed at a particular disease or restricted age groups has seen the formation of special divisions of government departments. These include the School Health Services, formed first in the Education Department in 1911, Maternal and Child Health Division (1918), Division of Tuberculosis (1949), Division of Child Guidance (1959), Division of Geriatrics (1961), and the Aboriginal Health Programme (1972). Voluntary agencies include the Queensland Crippled Children's Association, the Spastic Welfare League, the Bush Children's Health Scheme, the Cancer Fund, the Heart Foundation, the Asthma Foundation, the Kidney Foundation, the Diabetic Association, the Multiple Sclerosis Association, and the Cystic Fibrosis Association. Domiciliary nursing is provided by the Blue Nursing Association and St Lukes.

26 GENERAL

Although there is a continuing trend towards centralisation, which has been apparent since the late nineteenth century, Queensland remains an essentially decentralised State. At the 1971 population Census there were 14 urban centres, both coastal and inland, with populations in excess of 10,000. The State has 20 ports spread fairly evenly along the entire coastline which services the industrial, mining, and rural production of the surrounding areas, and vast networks of railways and roads cover the State.

The 1971 Census showed that 1,450,008 persons out of the State total of 1,827,065 were recorded as living in urban centres. At 30 September 1975 the estimated population of the State passed the two million mark and the concentration of population in urban centres continued. It is interesting to consider what has caused this preference for the cities. In Henry Lawson's day, the cities had their appeal:

'Farther out may be the pleasant scenes of which our poets boast,
But I think the country's rather more inviting round the coast . . .
'Till the plains are irrigated and the land is humanised,
I intend to stay at present, as I said before, in town,
Drinking beer and lemon-squashes, taking baths and cooling down.'

The mechanisation of agriculture resulted in a decline in the rural labour force required to prepare land and harvest crops or at least reduced the need for labour to short-period demand which could be handled by itinerant workers. Many holdings, particularly those in former dairying districts, have been consolidated, resulting in whole families moving to the towns and cities. The cities with their modern facilities and places of entertainment together with the prospect of jobs with regular hours of work attracted young country people who had seen the unending struggle of their parents with floods, fires, and droughts. The rapid growth of secondary industry in the cities required large numbers of unskilled and skilled workers. There is little likelihood that in the near future any significant movement of Queenslanders will take place from the cities to the country. The peace and tranquility of the country has enticed many city people to move to the rural fringe of the cities.

The Queensland countryside has changed greatly over the years. In grazing areas trees have been ringbarked and destroyed to allow grasses to obtain sufficient moisture and soil nutrient. In some agricultural areas, the complete clearing of land on hillsides has resulted in erosion of the valuable topsoil and the destruction of cultivation by gullying. Methods of successfully combating this erosion by contouring etc. have been developed, but permanent damage has been done to some areas. Although it was found that native grasses could be improved by proper management including irrigation or the application of fertiliser, tropical legumes and grasses which provided better pasture have been introduced from other parts of Australia and overseas. This practice is expected to increase as irrigation facilities are extended and improved management techniques spread. On the whole, except for the over-destruction of timber, changes to the countryside since settlement have been beneficial. If Cunningham could see the area on the Downs which he discovered as it is today with its sweeping panorama of crops, ploughed fields, and grazing animals, framed in the distance by that 'stupendous chain of mountains', there is little doubt that he would feel his hardships were justified.

For many years the government through the Department of Forestry has recognised that there is a need to take steps to provide timber for future use. At 31 March 1975, 96,345 hectares of plantation timber had been established. National parks have been declared so that future generations will be able to see what the natural environment was like. The work of the Department of Forestry is described in more detail in Chapter 13.

More and more Queenslanders are appreciating the beauty of their State and the necessity to protect and conserve the environment. Bodies such as the Water Quality Council, the Air Pollution Council, and the Beach Protection Authority have been formed to watch over particular aspects of the environment. The Environment Control Council on which all government departments interested in the environment are represented, performs a co-ordinating function. Committees within the Council pay special attention to noise, waste disposal, and land usage. Wherever possible environmental problems are anticipated in order to avoid the need for belated, costly remedies.

With improved transport facilities and more leisure etc. available to people, there has been greater appreciation of the beauty of the Queensland countryside, particularly the surfing beaches and the islands of the Great Barrier Reef. This has given impetus to the development of a new industry—the tourist industry. Overseas and interstate holidaymakers visit Queensland resorts and islands thereby creating employment in the provision of accommodation, transport, etc. Inland areas, especially those with national parks such as the Carnarvon Ranges are also sharing in the tourist trade.

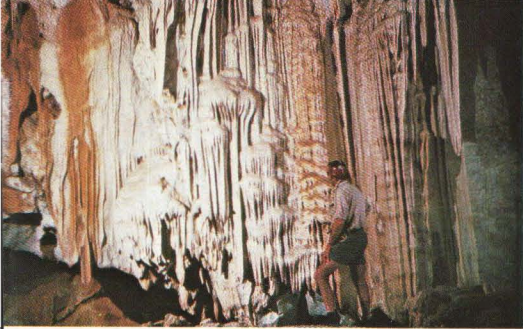
The Great Barrier Reef stretches from a point off the coastline east of Bundaberg and runs some 2,000 kilometres north along the coast terminating below the Gulf of Papua above Cape York Peninsula. It covers more than 200,000 square kilometres, an area approximately equivalent to that of England, Wales, and Ireland. The reef contains more than 350 varieties of coral and many types of molluscs ranging from the giant clam—the world's largest shellfish—to the small cowrie. Both the continental islands and the coral atolls of the reef are rich in wildlife. It is no wonder that with such attractions, Queensland is developing tourism into a major industry.

Queensland is a vast and rugged State where nature can be seen in its extremes. Some efforts to temper the violence of natural forces and to reduce the effects of disasters and distance have been made in the building of dams and weirs, the tapping of the waters of the Great Artesian Basin, the creation of civil defence and country fire fighting units, the work of the flying doctor and ambulance, the extension of electricity systems, the building of beef roads and other highways, and the construction of country hospitals, radio stations, and aerodromes.

For the first 50 years of this century, Queensland depended on rural industries to contribute major export earnings and to provide employment for labour. In the 1950s, secondary industries grew in importance. During the last two decades there has been a remarkable upsurge in mineral production and mineral-based manufacturing. There is every reason to expect a continuation of mineral production at a high level and a further increase in mineral processing and manufacturing. The majority of the population will continue to live in the cities engaged in the secondary and tertiary industries.

Life in Queensland cities, towns, and surrounding areas is now on the whole much richer materially and culturally than it was a century ago. Many city amenities—electricity, refrigeration, etc.—are available even in the country areas. Nevertheless, as evidenced by decaying small country community halls and recreation centres, there is a tendency to favour the creation of large centralised organisations rather than small local groups.

Since 1901 there have been remarkable changes in Queensland and in this chapter an attempt has been made to present a brief outline of some of the more important or spectacular events.

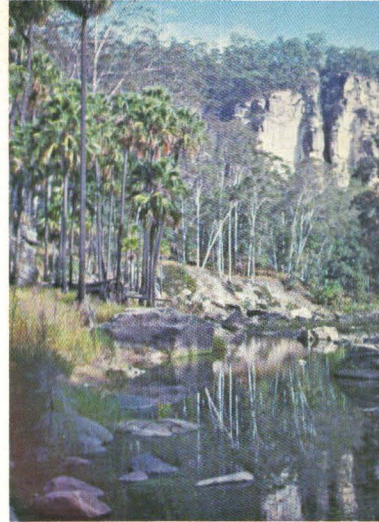


Chillagoe Caves National Park

CONSERVATION

Chapter 2

Photos: *Dr G. W. Saunders*



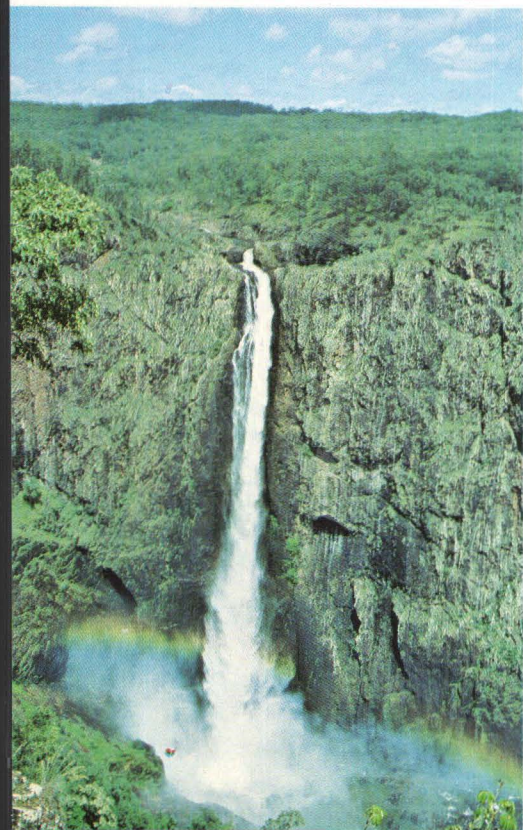
Carnarvon Gorge,
Carnarvon National
Park



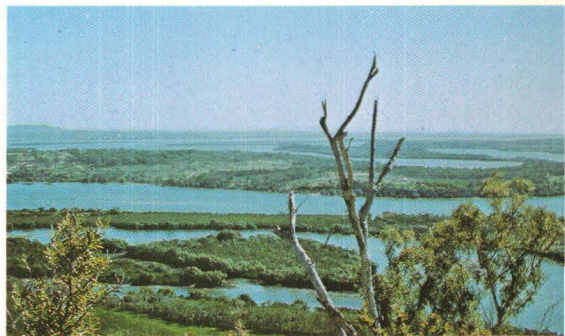
Fresh water lake, Cooloola
National Park



Broken River, Eungella National
Park

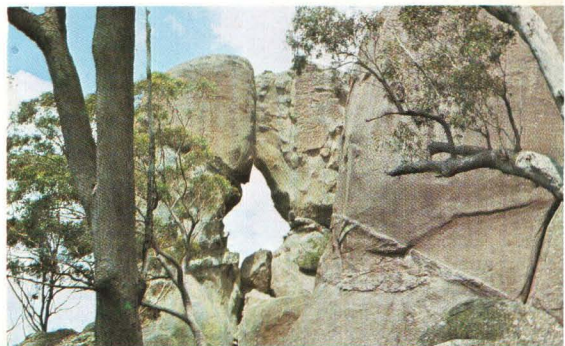


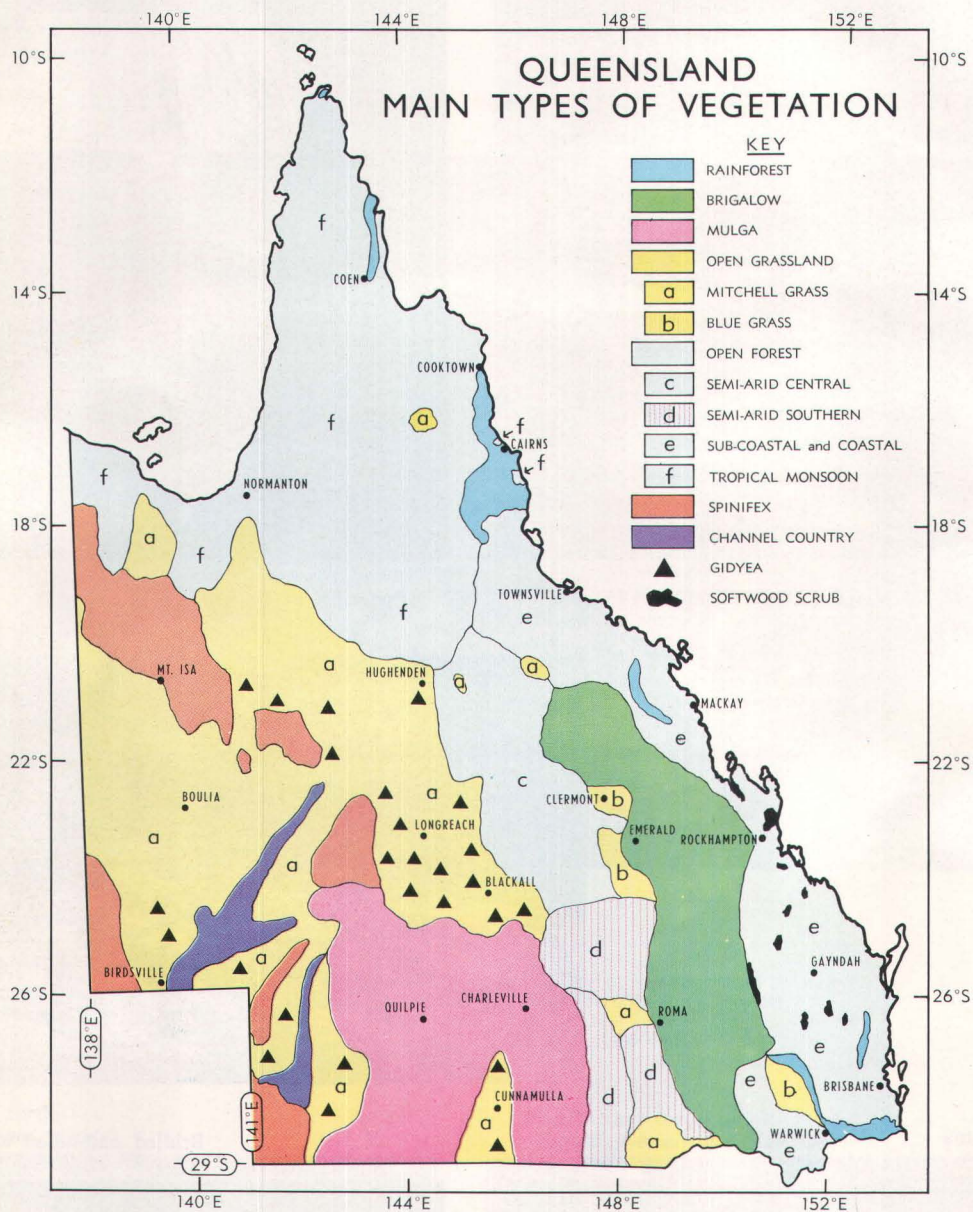
Wallaman Falls National Park



High priority conservation coastal wetlands

Eye-of-the-Needle, Girraween
National Park





• Chapter 2

GEOGRAPHY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

1 AREA AND POSITION

The State of Queensland, with an area of 1,728,000 square kilometres, occupies the north-eastern portion of the Australian continent. It lies within 10 and 29 degrees south latitude and 138 and 154 degrees east longitude. It has 5,200 km of coastline, and has land boundaries of 1,625 km with New South Wales, 630 km with South Australia, and 1,045 km with the Northern Territory. From north to south its greatest distance is 2,100 km and from east to west 1,450 km. The area is 22.5 per cent of the Australian continent, and the occupied area 31 per cent of the Australian occupied total.

Less than 1 per cent of the area of Queensland has not been allocated either for private production or for public reserves; this is mainly in the far south-west. The area leased for pastoral and other purposes is 77 per cent of the whole territory. About 17 per cent of the State is held as freehold or is in the process of purchase, and this includes most of the good coastal and sub-coastal lands.

A comparison of the areas of the various States and Territories is shown in the table below.

AREAS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Whole State		Within Tropics	
	Area	Proportion of total	Area	Proportion of total
	'000 sq km	per cent	'000 sq km	per cent
New South Wales	801	10.4	..	..
Victoria	228	3.0	..	..
Queensland	1,728	22.5	934	31.4
South Australia	984	12.8	..	..
Western Australia	2,528	32.9	943	31.7
Northern Territory	1,348	17.5	1,096	36.9
Australian Capital Territory	2	0.0	..	..
Mainland	7,619	99.1	2,972	100.0
Tasmania	68	0.9	..	..
Australia	7,687	100.0	2,972	100.0

The Queensland tropical area of 934,000 square kilometres is 54 per cent of the whole State. Because of its physical, climatic, and living conditions, this vast area is relatively immune from diseases and other disabilities commonly experienced in other tropical areas.

The western boundary of the State roughly coincides with the limits of profitable occupation of central Australia, but useful pastoral country

stretches in an intermittent belt from the Barkly Tableland in north-western Queensland through the Northern Territory to the Kimberley area in the north of Western Australia.

2 PHYSICAL FEATURES

(Contributed by N. C. Stevens, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.G.S., M.Aus. M.M.,
Department of Geology and Mineralogy, University of Queensland)

Four landscape regions may be recognised in Queensland: the Eastern Highlands, the Western Plains, the North-Western Uplands, and the islands and reefs which project above the Continental Shelf. On the east coast narrow coastal plains may be present; around the Gulf of Carpentaria, the coastal plain merges into the Western Plains. The three major regions of the Mainland (Eastern Highlands, Western Plains, and North-Western Uplands) correspond broadly to three different geological groups, the folded Palaeozoic rocks of the Tasman Geosyncline, the near-horizontal Mesozoic strata of the Great Artesian Basin, and the Precambrian rocks of the Australian Shield.

The Eastern Highlands constitute a narrow belt extending west from the eastern coastal plains for 80 km in the far north to 480 km inland from Rockhampton. The only high mountains in this belt are in the north, Mount Bartle Frere, 1,622 m, and south, Mount Barney, 1,362 m, but not all the highlands are mountainous; much plain and plateau country is included. The dominant trend of the mountain ranges is north-north-west and south-south-east, the same as that of the folded layers of Palaeozoic rocks. The main divide between east- and west-flowing streams diverges somewhat from the general trend, closely approaching the coast north of Cairns and also near the southern State border. In much of Central Queensland the divide is in plateau country. Steep, east-facing escarpments are developed close to the main divide north of Cairns, and in the Carnarvon and Main Ranges of the southern part of the State. In most places on the western side, the Eastern Highlands grade imperceptibly into the Western Plains.

The coastal ranges east of the main divide have been formed mainly from resistant Palaeozoic metamorphic rocks and granites and in many places are higher than the main divide.

Between the coastal ranges are narrow corridors of weaker rocks; offshore the ranges and corridors, now submerged, make festoons of islands and intervening deep channels, especially between Rockhampton and Innisfail. Some of the tableland or plateau country, e.g. the Atherton Tableland, has been formed from horizontally layered volcanic rocks of comparatively recent age.

The easterly-flowing rivers in the north, the Barron, Tully, and Herbert Rivers, are mostly short streams which have cut deep gorges in the escarpment. In central-eastern Queensland, the large river systems, the Burdekin and Fitzroy Rivers, have tributaries flowing into them from all directions and have cut gaps in the coastal ranges. Many of the east-flowing rivers and their tributaries flow for some distance parallel to the trend of the Palaeozoic rocks, e.g. the Mary and Brisbane Rivers, before turning east along areas of weaker rocks.

About two-thirds of Queensland is in the region known as the Western Plains, underlain by Mesozoic sandstones and shales of the Great Artesian Basin. The drainage of this region is to the Darling River system in the

south, towards Lake Eyre in the south-west, and to the Gulf of Carpentaria in the north. Most of the rivers have very gentle gradients and flow only after heavy rain. Exceptionally, the Diamantina River and Cooper's Creek reach Lake Eyre, and at these times, flood waters spread laterally for many kilometres.

These streams are characterised by a network of numerous interlacing channels or distributaries, which has given this region its name, the Channel Country. Ephemeral lakes exist as shallow depressions adjacent to major watercourses. Between river valleys there are remnants of once-continuous plateaux of resistant silcrete or laterite, now forming low mesas.

In the far south-west, wind-blown sand forms longitudinal dunes on the eastern margin of the Simpson Desert. The red desert dunes have a north-north-west south-south-east trend, are asymmetric, and are separated by claypans.

The country of the North-Western Uplands resembles parts of the Eastern Highlands, as both are composed largely of folded layers of old rocks and granites, giving rise to rugged country. Ridges are in many places of quartzite, with north-south trend, and of similar maximum heights, representing a former erosion surface, since elevated. In the north, horizontally-bedded limestones have been strongly dissected. Behind the North-Western Uplands are the plains of the Barkly Tableland.

Much of the Eastern Coastline consists of long, sandy beaches, which in many places are arcs with a pronounced curve at the south end of the beach, close to a rocky headland. Waves caused by the prevailing south-east winds result in a northerly-directed longshore current, which has built spits across the mouth of estuaries and shallow bays. Beach erosion is greatest in southern Queensland in periods of strong south-easterly winds, and particularly affects the open ocean coastline, e.g. the Gold Coast and the open ocean beaches of the large sandy islands. In the north, protection is afforded by the Great Barrier Reef and islands.

Sand dunes, some built on high sand deposits, are a feature of the coast. High dunes are especially well-developed north of Noosa and on the sandy islands, Fraser, Moreton, and Stradbroke Islands. Parallel sand ridges are found at the seaward edge of many of the coastal plains. Elevated beach ridges, beach deposits, and wave-cut platforms point to a general lowering of sea level or to an uplift of the coastline in Recent geological times.

The Great Barrier Reef has been formed by the growth of corals, algae, and other marine organisms on a continental shelf which ranges from 19 km wide near Cooktown to over 240 km wide near Rockhampton, and covers a total length of some 1,900 km.

North of Cairns the reef comprises an outer linear barrier of small, crescent-shaped reefs fronting a very steep continental slope. Behind is a zone of scattered platform reefs and closer to the mainland, the "steamer channel", with low wooded islands. In Torres Strait, the islands are mostly of continental material, rocks similar to the mainland, but include some young extinct volcanoes. The mainland coastline, and some of the islands, are bordered by fringing reefs.

South of Cairns, the outer zone of reefs is replaced by broad platform reefs at successively greater distances from the mainland, but these are still

some distance west of the edge of the continental shelf. Closer to the mainland there are high, rocky, continental islands, e.g. Hayman Island, bordered in places by fringing reefs. At the southern end of the Reef, low islands of the Capricorn and Bunker Groups include Heron Island, a sand cay, sited on the leeward side of an extensive reef.

3 GEOLOGY

(Contributed by T. H. Connah, M.Sc., Geological Survey of Queensland)

Study of the accessible rock formations in that part of the earth's surface which constitutes Queensland reveals a complex evolutionary history spanning almost the whole of geological time. The relative ages of rock formations on the universally adopted geological time-scale are determined on four main criteria: (a) superposition, i.e. in a sedimentary sequence any rock unit is older than the one superposed on it, or than an igneous mass intruding it; (b) the contained fossil assemblage, if any, which, as a result of world-wide study of the sequences found in superposed strata, indicates a particular chronological position; (c) direct estimation of the age of a rock unit by accurate measurement of the extent of disintegration of contained radioactive elements; and (d) within strict limits, the degree of alteration (other than by weathering) which the rocks have undergone.

From the nature of the various rock formations, the types of fossils they contain, and their present attitudes, distribution, and inter-relationships we can piece together a geological history of great changes in the distribution of sea and land, of climatic variations, and of crustal upheavals and deep-seated igneous intrusions which are believed to be responsible for so many of the mineral deposits of economic interest to us today.

It is convenient to consider the geology of Queensland in terms of the present surface distribution of three great structural units:

- (i) Ancient rocks of the Australian Precambrian Shield exposed in the north-west and north of the State. This has been a relatively stable portion of the earth's crust during the past 1,200 million years.
- (ii) A large tract extending for almost the entire length of eastern Queensland with a complex history of marine and continental deposition and major crustal upheavals extending through most of the Palaeozoic Era (about 550 million to 250 million years ago), and of subsequent sedimentation under conditions of relative stability.
- (iii) The Great Artesian Basin, an intervening and overlapping area—nearly two-thirds of the State—covered by a great thickness of gently warped Mesozoic and Cainozoic sediments, dating back about 200 million years.

It is likely that Precambrian rocks underlie at depth much, if not all, of the other areas. Exploratory wells have revealed that Palaeozoic rocks underlie a considerable part of the Great Artesian Basin.

The Ancient Shield Area—The outcropping complexly folded and faulted Precambrian strata comprise geosynclinal sediments and lavas metamorphosed to varying degree and widely intruded by granites and

to a less extent by basic igneous rocks. Exposures in the Dajarra-Cloncurry-Lawn Hill, Woolgar, Etheridge, Cardross, and Palmer River-Coen areas are believed to be portions of a continuous mass extending beyond these areas beneath younger rocks. The deposition and structural evolution of this complex, involving great crustal changes, represents a long period of early geological time, of perhaps 2,000 million years' duration. The complex was finally welded into a resistant block and uplifted, and since well before the beginning of the Cambrian Period it has remained relatively stable. The Georgetown-Einasleigh section was the venue of later igneous intrusions and extrusions, the latter extending to Tertiary and Recent times.

The Precambrian rocks are extensively mineralised, the north-west ranking as one of the major metalliferous belts of the world. The immense Mount Isa silver-lead-zinc and copper deposits, the Mary Kathleen, West Moreland, and other uranium deposits, the numerous copper deposits of the Cloncurry-Mount Isa-Gunpowder-Duchess district, the Constance Range iron deposits, the gold and copper deposits of the Etheridge Field, and a host of diverse smaller deposits too numerous to mention, are all contained in particular members of the Precambrian rocks. The manner of formation of some of these, especially the Mount Isa deposits, is keenly debated by geologists; some appear undoubtedly to be related to the granitic intrusions. The Constance Range iron deposits are of sedimentary origin.

On the western and southern flanks of the uplifted Precambrian mass in the north-west, sedimentation, at first marine and later continental, continued into Lower Palaeozoic times. By Devonian time this sector was withdrawn from the locus of deposition by gentle earth movements. Except for some Cainozoic and Recent deposits, including a section probably representing Miocene marine sedimentation, there is a complete absence of later rocks in this region. The Cambrian marine rocks are not known to contain metalliferous deposits, but recognition of this shelf sedimentation as a favourable environment has led to the discovery of important rock phosphate resources.

The Eastern Area—(a) Palaeozoic Deposition. To the east, Palaeozoic sedimentation may already have begun in Cambrian time; certainly by the start of the Silurian period (about 430 million years ago) marine deposition was occurring throughout the length of this region. This initiated a period of geosynclinal evolution extending for about 200 million years through the close of the Palaeozoic Era into Triassic times. The western margin of this Tasman Geosyncline extends generally south-south-easterly from the east coast at latitude 12°S to the headwaters of the Burdekin River and the area between Charters Towers and Ingham. Its course further south is obscured by later sediments but probably runs south-south-westerly. Late Palaeozoic sediments, probably marginal to the geosyncline, lie beneath the Great Artesian Basin in south-western Queensland. Eastwards the geosyncline extended beyond the present coastline. In this depositional area, at various places at various times, were laid down immense quantities of marine sediments (including reef coral), volcanics, and some freshwater beds, which, as a result of periodic crustal compressive stresses, were folded and over-thrusted, invaded by igneous intrusions, and finally uplifted as a relatively stable block. The strata, metamorphosed to varying degrees, are now arranged in a series of meridional to north-north-westerly trending structural basins alternating with belts of more highly

altered rocks, some possibly representing long-buried portions of the Precambrian geosyncline upthrust as major anticlinal folds. Intermittent large-scale igneous activity during this period is evidenced in the widespread areas of intrusive rocks now exposed—largely granitic rocks but including a number of serpentinite bodies.

By Permian times (275 million years ago) sedimentation in the western part of this geosynclinal area had become wholly continental (Galilee Basin), while broad areas of deposition—both marine and freshwater—had developed in the eastern sector, accompanied by widespread volcanic activity. The sediments of the Bowen Basin, now exposed over a large area extending for some 480 kilometres south from Collinsville, include important Permian coal measures. Over much of these areas (e.g. Maryborough and Esk) sedimentation continued into Mesozoic times, but without the intense crustal deformation which characterised the Palaeozoic history. In the far north small areas of Permian coal measures are preserved in down-faulted blocks at Mount Mulligan and at Little River near Laura.

Far and wide throughout this vast area of Palaeozoic deposition there is diverse mineralisation, which since the early days has supported a significant mining industry. The famous gold-fields of Gympie, Mount Morgan, Clermont, Ravenswood, Charters Towers, and many lesser ones; the tin-fields of Kangaroo Hills, Herberton, and Cooktown; the copper deposits of Mount Morgan, Chillagoe, and elsewhere; the silver-lead deposits of Chillagoe, Herberton, and other centres; the tungsten-molybdenum-bismuth deposits of Wolfram and Bamford Hill; the vast coal resources of the Collinsville-Nebo-Gooniyella-Peak Downs-Blackwater-Baralaba-Moura and Blair Athol districts which include important deposits of low-ash coking coals; widely scattered large deposits of limestone, some of which are of high purity; the fluorspar deposits of the Chillagoe district; granite and marble for building stone—these are some of the important and varied mineral wealth which has been exploited to greater or lesser extent in the old rocks of this region. The Rolleston area south of Springsure has attracted attention for petroleum possibilities in domed Permian strata; gas has been discovered in this area and also in the southern part of the Bowen Basin beneath Mesozoic cover in the Roma-Tara district.

In a great many cases there is a close areal association of metaliferous deposits with the igneous intrusions, some, e.g. the gold veins of Charters Towers and Ravenswood and tin deposits at Herberton, actually lying within them. It is generally agreed that such ore deposits are genetically connected with the intrusives, and several epochs of metallogenesis have been postulated, with supporting evidence from age-dating data. In other cases there is no obvious association with intrusives and the origin of these deposits is not so clear.

(b) Mesozoic Deposition. As a result of crustal folding and thrusting accompanied by granitic intrusions, the vast eastern area was uplifted and stabilised in Permian to Triassic times. The dominantly marine sedimentation came to an end though igneous activity continued. The uplift was irregular, leaving several basins in which continental sedimentation continued in the Jurassic period (180 million to 135 million years ago). These include, in addition to the Bowen, Maryborough, and Esk Basins already mentioned, the Ipswich and Moreton Basins where, following initial volcanic activity, swamp conditions developed which favoured deposition of the Ipswich (Triassic) and Walloon (Jurassic) coal measures, from which South-East Queensland has for long drawn its industrial and domestic

power. Exposures at Cape Moreton indicate that Jurassic sedimentation extended eastwards beyond the present mainland. The Moreton Basin is continuous southwards with the Clarence Basin of New South Wales, and westwards, for part of its history, with the Great Artesian Basin. Among other areas of Lower Mesozoic freshwater deposition are the coal measures of Callide (Triassic) and Mulgildie (Jurassic), which also have been exploited.

In the Maryborough Basin, which extended eastwards beyond the present coastline, sedimentation continued into the Cretaceous period (135 million to 70 million years ago), when, following a prolonged marine incursion, the Basin was raised and a period of accumulation of coal measures (Burrum) ensued. Small Cretaceous coal basins are also preserved at Styx and Stanwell.

Folding and faulting of the sediments of these basins indicate further crustal adjustments throughout Mesozoic times. Volcanism persisted until Cretaceous times in the Maryborough and Proserpine regions. Granitic intrusive activity also continued. Recent radioactive age-dating suggests an easterly retreat of this activity between late Palaeozoic and Jurassic times in the Maryborough region and its persistence into the Cretaceous in the Bowen-Proserpine region.

The chief mineral resources in the Mesozoic sediments of this eastern region are coal, ceramic shale, certain clays, and the Helidon freestone. The possibility of petroleum has attracted close attention. It is well established that igneous activity of this era was responsible for a number of metalliferous deposits. The Cracow gold and Kilkivan mercury deposits are related to Triassic volcanics. As a result of recent age-dating it appears that Mount Perry gold-copper and Stanthorpe tin and a variety of minor deposits in south-east Queensland are associated with granites of Triassic age, while a few gold-copper deposits in the Mackay-Proserpine hinterland are related to Cretaceous intrusives.

(c) Cainozoic Deposition. Sediments of Tertiary age (70 million to 1 million years ago) within this eastern belt are found in small widely scattered depressions in the post-Mesozoic land surface. They show evidence of only very slight crustal adjustment. Volcanic activity was perhaps the most notable event of this time, the products including the great lava flows of the McPherson and Main Ranges and the Kingaroy and Springsure-Clermont areas, and the lavas and plugs forming the Glass House Mountains and the Peak Range near Clermont. Tertiary marine strata are conspicuous by their absence on the present mainland, but the finding of a thick section in two wells in the Capricorn Channel, off Gladstone, has indicated an extensive Tertiary basin, without, as yet, any indication of petroleum. The wide areas of volcanic rocks between the Atherton Tableland, Einasleigh, and Charters Towers are of quite young age—Pleistocene to Recent (less than 2 million years), as are also the basalts of Coalstoun Lakes, the Burnett River, and Bundaberg. Extinct vents are preserved as cones and crater lakes. There is no evidence of Pleistocene glaciation in Queensland. The Great Barrier Reef is a unique Quaternary addition, built up during gentle subsidence of the continental shelf and probably initiated as long ago as 20 million years (Miocene time). The coastal sand accumulations, which are still forming, include on Moreton, Stradbroke, and Fraser Islands dunes dating back to Pleistocene times whose crests are up to 210 metres above present sea level. They are of particular economic interest because they are a world-renowned source of high-grade rutile and zircon and a probable future source of ilmenite.

Recent estuarine muds form coastal fringes and salt marshes, extensive in places.

In addition to the mineral sands, economic mineral resources in the Cainozoic deposits of eastern Queensland include those formerly exploited for gold at Clermont, Cape River, and Palmer River, for tin at Stanthorpe and over a wide area of North Queensland (both surficial and buried beneath basalt), and for sapphires on the Anakie field. Extensive alluviated areas about Mount Garnet now support an important tin-dredging industry. Underground natural brines are exploited at Port Alma, as are Tertiary shales and Recent clays of various types at several centres of population; diatomite interbedded with basalt at Black Duck Creek near Gatton; the volcanic glass perlite at Lamington Plateau; high-quality silica sand at a few coastal localities, notably in the Cape Flattery area and North Stradbroke Island; dolomite near Ipswich; pozzolana resultant from weathering of volcanic tuffs on the Atherton Tableland; and river sand and gravel. Important supplies of underground water are obtained from riverine and coastal alluvials. Recent prospecting has revealed nickel deposits of commercial value in the zone of lateritic weathering of serpentinites at Greenvale (head of Burdekin River). Near Marlborough, north of Rockhampton, nickel deposits of potential value and high-quality chrysoprase occur in a similar geological environment. Of possible future value are low-grade oil shales in the Port Curtis and Mackay districts, and brown coal and lignite in the Rockhampton and Port Curtis districts. The Toowoomba basalt has been used locally for kerbing and as a building stone. The possibility of economic concentrations of heavy minerals in the sands of off-shore areas has lately attracted wide interest.

The Great Artesian Basin—The sediments of the Great Artesian Basin were deposited in huge sags in the old surface. The buried basement surface is very irregular and currently three major subdivisions of the basin are recognised, separated by two buried ridges. These are the Surat Basin in the south-east; the Eromanga Basin in the west; and the Carpentaria Basin in the north, extending out beneath the present gulf of that name.

Sedimentation was more or less continuous through Jurassic and Cretaceous times and was dominantly continental, with a major marine transgression during lower Cretaceous time. Subsidence continued into the lower Tertiary with sedimentation over large areas, the result of which was development of a vast land of low relief. There followed a period, instituted in Miocene time (say about 20 million years ago), during which, under special climatic conditions, almost the whole surface of Queensland was weathered to produce a deep sheet of lateritic soil characterised by concentration of iron oxide (as a hard layer), and in northern Cape York Peninsula of aluminium oxide, in the upper zone. There developed also, by this or more probably by some other and later process, irregularly distributed sheets of highly siliceous rock called "billy" (from sandy materials) or "porcellanite" (from clayey sources). These hard surface cappings in inland Australia are known as duricrust. The mantle, more or less intact, still covers a large area between Jericho and Pentland, but in other parts of the basin the subsequent history is largely one of denudation of this plane surface under changed climatic conditions. Enormous quantities of the products of lateritisation and silicification were stripped, especially in the west, and strewn about remaining mesas. The gibber plains of the far west are accumulations of "billy" so produced. At a still later stage, clayey and sandy sheets were deposited in many places, and shallow lacustrine deposition took place in isolated areas, of which there are probably many. These deposits include sandy, pebbly,

and carbonate sediments, the latter particularly in the Boulia region, where siliceous spring sinters were deposited. Pleistocene and Recent fluviatile deposits in the basins of the present river systems include the extensive drifts of the Darling Downs which contain fossilised bones of giant marsupials. The extensive estuarine alluvia fringing the Gulf of Carpentaria possibly date back to the Pleistocene. Finally the aeolian sand drifts of the far south-west, forming the eastern edge of the Simpson Desert, may be noted.

The rocks of the Great Artesian Basin are not known to contain deposits of precious or common base metals, but the huge deposit of bauxite (aluminium ore) at Weipa is a product of lateritisation of rocks of the basin, as is also the widely scattered precious opal of the far west. The productive Moonie and Alton oilfields and the gas fields of the Roma area lie in the Surat Basin. Gas has been found in older sediments beneath the Great Artesian Basin near Adavale and Innamincka, and future prospects are encouraging for both gas and oil. Jurassic coal measures extend between Toowoomba and Tambo and have been exploited at Oakey and Injune. Underground water (artesian and sub-artesian) is an invaluable mineral product of the basin, and derives from several porous sandstone aquifers fed by rainfall on their elevated eastern outcrop areas. Cretaceous low-grade oil shales in the Julia Creek area are of potential value because of their wide extent and small vanadium content. Records of beds of rock salt and other evaporites at depth in a few bores suggest possibilities for further investigation, and the possibility of salt lake deposits in depressed surface areas of the basin cannot be entirely discounted.

Knowledge of the geology of Queensland has grown tremendously in recent years as a result of the great amount of geological work undertaken by government mapping parties, mineral exploration companies, and university researchers. Further advances can be anticipated as this work gathers pace. For a detailed account the reader is referred to *The Geology of Queensland*, a symposium published in 1960 as volume 7 of the Journal of the Geological Society of Australia. Valuable shorter references are *Elements of the Stratigraphy of Queensland*, by D. Hill and W. G. H. Maxwell, published by the University of Queensland and *Geology and Landscape of Queensland* by N. C. Stevens, published by The Jacaranda Press.

4 SOILS

The soils occurring in Queensland may be classified into the six main groups described below.

Podzolic Soils—These occur along the eastern coastal fringe. They are generally sandy on the surface but have a clay subsoil. The natural vegetation is eucalypt forest, with spear grasses. The productive capacity of the soils is not high. They are used for cattle raising, dairying, and hardwood production. Pasture improvement is being practised through the use of adapted introduced plants and fertilisers.

Red Loams—Deep red loams derived from basalts occur at intervals from the southern border to Cooktown. The chief areas are on the South Coast, Maleny-Buderim, Proston-Kingaroy, Binjour, Bundaberg-Childers, Eungella Range, and the Atherton and Evelyn Tablelands. These soils are well-drained loams with a satisfactory phosphate content. They constitute some of the most important agricultural soils of the

State, growing sugar cane, improved pastures, peanuts, maize, fruit, and vegetables.

Alluvial Soils—These are important agricultural and dairying soils, though they do not occupy extensive areas.

Black Earths—These are self-mulching clays of good structure which constitute the most important agricultural soils of the State. They occur mainly in the 500-900 mm rainfall zones. The black soils of the Darling Downs, derived from basalt, are cultivated for grain crops. The Lockyer Valley soils, also basaltic in origin, are irrigated from underground for lucerne, potatoes, and onions. An extensive area of black soils occurs in the Central Highlands (Springsure-Emerald-Clermont), where large areas of grain sorghum and wheat are grown.

Grey and Brown Calcareous Soils—A large belt of these soils runs from the southern border to Charters Towers, corresponding with the distribution of brigalow forest. These soils are reasonably fertile and large areas have been sown to Rhodes grass and other introduced pasture species.

Heavy Grey-brown Soils—An extensive belt stretching from Tambo to the Gulf of Carpentaria carries open Mitchell grass and Flinders grass, and constitutes one of the most important wool-growing areas of the State.

5 VEGETATION

The vegetation of Queensland may be classified broadly into seven main types: rainforests, softwood scrubs, Acacia scrubs, open forests, open grasslands, spinifex, and channel country communities. These reflect the great complexity of soils, rainfall, and temperature which exist within the State. Their distribution is shown in the map between pages 32 and 33.

Rainforests—Rainforest communities comprise complex mixtures of trees growing so close together that they exclude virtually all other vegetation except climbers and epiphytic plants such as orchids and ferns. They occur in discontinuous patches in regions of high rainfall along the east coast from the southern border almost to Cape York. Their distribution depends partly on the availability of moisture and partly on fertility of the soil. In southern areas they are almost confined to fertile red earths derived from basalt and other basic rocks or to rich alluvial soils along streams; in northern regions of very high rainfall they also occur on some soils derived from more acid rocks.

Most of the rainforests have been replaced by pasture or cultivation in the course of land development but some areas remain in National Parks and State Forests. About 1,000 species of plants, many of which do not grow in other communities, are known to occur in Queensland rainforests.

Softwood Scrubs—These are known by many names, including monsoon forest, turkey scrubs, bastard scrubs, and bottle-tree scrubs. They are closed communities of trees and shrubs, mostly of plant species related to those in rainforests but generally with much smaller leaves; many of them are deciduous for a short time in the dry season.

Softwood scrubs are distributed sporadically in the eastern half of the State in regions with annual rainfall ranging from 750 to 1,500 mm, generally on fertile, friable, brown to grey-brown loamy soils. They

often merge into brigalow scrubs on the one hand and light rainforest on the other.

Acacia Scrubs—Three major types may be recognised, each dominated by a single species of *Acacia*: brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*), gidyea or gidgee (*Acacia cambagei*), and mulga (*Acacia aneura*). Brigalow and gidyea scrubs occur on fertile soils of heavy texture, grey to brown clays to clay-loams; mulga scrub grows on relatively infertile soils of lighter texture, brown to red-brown fine sandy loams.

Brigalow scrubs merge into softwood scrubs on the one hand and either gidyea or some types of open forest on the other. They occur on both sides of the Dividing Range from about latitude 21° southward in regions with annual rainfall ranging from about 500 to 900 mm. These scrubs are not continuous within the region marked on the map but occur in a mosaic with other communities, chiefly softwood scrubs and open forest of different types.

Gidyea scrubs occur mainly west of the 500 mm isohyet. They merge into brigalow in less arid regions and, in the more westerly areas, are usually associated with open grassland. Their distribution is discontinuous in a zone between about the 300 mm and 500 mm isohyets.

Brigalow scrubs and gidyea scrubs are virtually closed communities in which the trees grow so close together that there is very little room for grasses and herbage plants. In their natural state they can support very few livestock. Brigalow has been cleared on a very large scale for sowing of pasture grasses and for cultivation of green fodder and grain crops. Brigalow itself has an extensive system of storage roots with a great capacity to produce sucker regrowth. Gidyea scrubs are also cleared and either sown to pasture or allowed to develop natural grasses. Gidyea does not normally sucker from the roots and is easier to handle than brigalow.

In Queensland, mulga occurs in southern inland areas on red-brown sandy soils. Along its eastern margin, mulga is often mixed with open forest and many mulga communities contain Eucalypts, mainly poplar box (*Eucalyptus populnea*).

Mulga scrubs range from closed communities with few or no grasses to open, park-like communities with scattered trees and a grassy floor. Mulga itself is a valuable food for sheep and cattle and is used extensively for maintaining livestock during times of drought.

Open Forests—The term is used here to include a heterogeneous assemblage of plant communities for which many different names have been proposed, including woodland and savannah woodland. In this broad sense, open forest communities occupy nearly half the total area of Queensland. They can be considered in four regions, namely, semi-arid central region, semi-arid southern region, sub-coastal and coastal region, and tropical monsoonal region.

The semi-arid central region comprises the so-called "desert" country of central Queensland. It occupies the low plateau region astride the Dividing Range between the Mitchell grass country to the west and the brigalow and sub-coastal open forest country to the east. Soils are yellow to red sands and sandy loams. The vegetation comprises scattered trees, mainly Eucalypts, and a grassy floor, often with large amounts of spinifex grass (*Triodia*) and wire grass (*Aristida*). The perennial grasses are harsh and unpalatable but edible trees and shrubs are fairly common and ephemeral grasses and herbage lift the quality of the pasture for some months after rain.

The southern part of the semi-arid open forest region is marked by the absence of spinifex grasses, but wire grasses are common. The principal tree species is poplar box and there are patches of other Eucalypts, chiefly ironbarks. Mulga often occurs in these communities.

Included in the sub-coastal and coastal region are forests of many species on a variety of soils. They range from dense wet-sclerophyll forests along the fringes of rainforest in high rainfall areas to rather sparse ironbark and box forests in the more arid sub-coastal areas. Soils range from deep alluvials and well-drained loams to leached podsols, gravelly loams, and shallow clay loams overlying basalt. In nearly all of them the dominant trees are species of Eucalyptus but there is great diversity of species, not only between different communities but also frequently within the one community. In most of them, there is a grassy floor.

In the tropical monsoonal region there is considerable diversity of vegetation. The growing season is very short and intense and there is a long dry period each year. The forests consist of scattered trees and an understorey of tall grasses which grow very rapidly during the summer and lose their palatability and nutritive value equally rapidly during the autumn and winter. Various species of Eucalyptus are dominant in the tree layer. In low-lying areas, tea-trees (*Melaleuca*) often replace the Eucalypts, sometimes as stands of a single species.

Open Grasslands—These occur on heavy clay soils in semi-arid parts of the State. They fall into two groups, blue grass and Mitchell grass. Both are open communities of perennial tussock grasses with few or no trees or shrubs. The perennial grasses are summer growers, widely spaced and with bare ground between them which is occupied for a short time after rain by ephemeral grasses or herbage plants. These plant communities support most of the wool-growing sheep in the State. In more favourable regions they are cultivated for grain crops.

Queensland blue grasses (*Dichanthium*) were formerly dominant on black soils derived from basalt in the Central Highlands and the eastern Darling Downs. Much of this land is now under cultivation. In grasslands which occupy very large areas of grey to brown clay soils derived from rocks of Cretaceous age, mainly west of the 500 mm isohyet, the dominant plants are Mitchell grasses (*Astrelba*). Selective grazing of these and the supplementary feed provided by seasonal growth of other grasses and herbage in the spaces between the Mitchell grass tussocks make this country particularly suitable for wool production.

Spinifex—Various species of *Triodia*, known as spinifex, occupy large areas of open stony and sandy soils in arid and semi-arid regions, mainly west of the Mitchell grass country and extending to the edge of the desert. Spinifex grasses form very large hemispherical tussocks. The leaves are very tough and fibrous and many of them have spiny tips and a resinous exudate at the base. They are of low palatability and nutritive value but are very drought resistant and, with the ephemerals which grow between the tussocks after rain, are capable of maintaining small numbers of cattle or sheep for a long time.

Channel Country—In the south-western portion of the State, the major rivers of the Lake Eyre system spread out into vast flood plains which are inundated at very irregular intervals. These alluvial soils are extremely fertile and after flooding produce enormous quantities of very palatable and nutritious plants such as Cooper clover (*Trigonella suavissima*), channel millet (*Echinochloa turneriana*), and bluebush

(*Chenopodium auriumum*). Along the main channels, coolibah (*Eucalyptus microtheca*) is common but otherwise the country is largely treeless.

6 FAUNA

TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS

(Contributed by Dr H. J. Lavery, M.Sc., Ph.D., M.Ec., Research and Planning Branch, National Parks and Wildlife Service)

The following account of fauna in Queensland relates to all amphibians and birds as well as terrestrial reptiles and mammals, whether native, migratory, or introduced, that are found wild by nature in this State.

Zoogeography

Terrestrial vertebrate animals in Australia comprise three broadly discrete assemblages identified as Torresian, Eyrean, and Bassian (see map page 46). Most species overlap these regions; thus, as examples in Queensland, the water python, *Liasis fuscus* Peters, the brolga, *Grus rubicundus* (Perry), and the Queensland blossom bat, *Syconycteris australis* (Peters), as Torresian forms, the shingle-back skink, *Trachydosaurus rugosus* Gray, the emu, *Dromaius novaehollandiae* (Latham), and the long-haired rat, *Rattus villosissimus* (Waite), as Eyrean forms, and Cunningham's skink, *Egernia cunninghami* (Gray), the chestnut teal, *Anas castanea* (Eyton), and the tiger cat, *Dasyurus maculatus* (Kerr), as Bassian forms, are often found outside these distribution ranges.

In Queensland the species comprising the Torresian fauna—particularly those characteristic of the major sub-division eastwards of the "Carpentaria Barrier" (Flinders-Leichhardt Rivers)—are generally in their greatest abundance; the species of the Eyrean fauna may be most common either in this State or elsewhere; the Bassian fauna is more abundant in other parts in Australia.

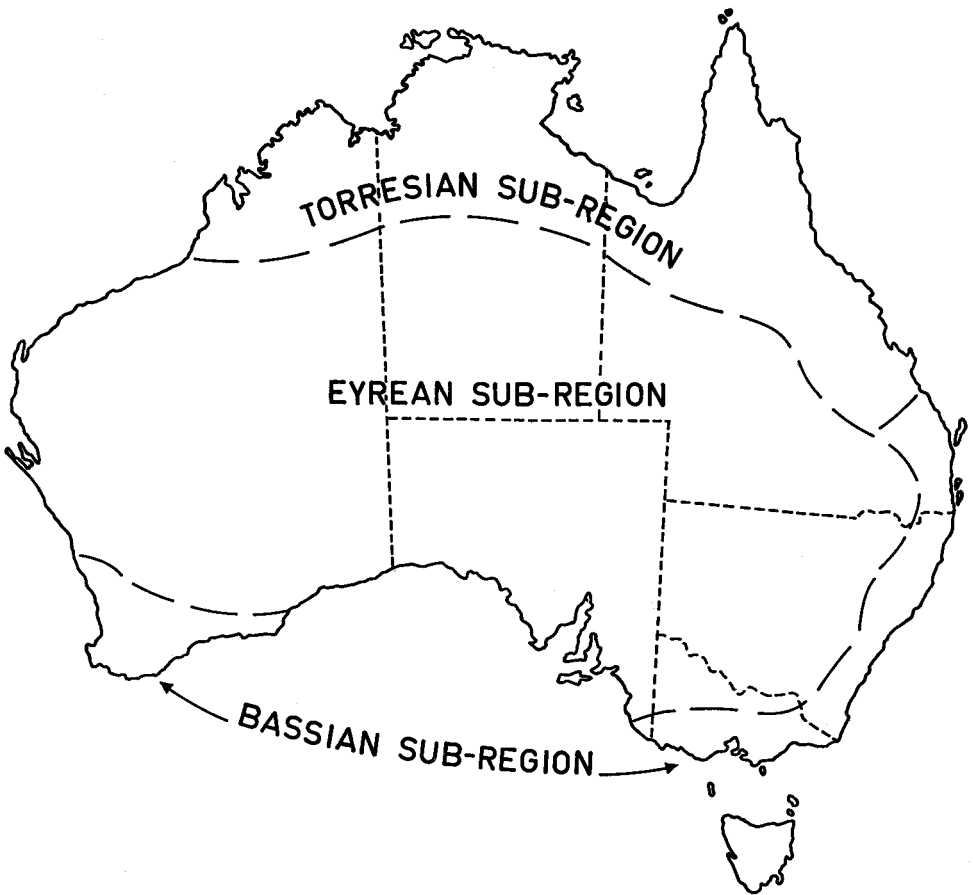
Habitat

Habitat within these regions is the environment for fauna based on climatic factors, topography, geology, and consequent soils, vegetation, and other animal life; variations give rise to broad habitat types supporting groupings of species. All of the major natural Australian habitat types are well represented in Queensland, and two artificial habitat types, also with reasonably characteristic faunas, are becoming widespread.

These habitat types may be described briefly as follows:

Closed forest in Australia occurs most commonly in Queensland. Areas are distributed mainly on mountain ridges along the Great Dividing Range in three zones: predominantly deciduous tropical closed forest from Cape York to Coen; other tropical closed forest (evergreen) from 15°S to 20°S latitudes, that is from north of Cooktown to south of Townsville (Mount Elliot); and sub-tropical closed forest southwards from there (to southern New South Wales). The first zone, in particular, is predominantly of Indo-Malaysian flora having closest faunal affinities with New Guinea. Closed forests cover the smallest area of all habitat types and are extensively exploited for forestry and other agricultural pursuits.

Open forest, in many vegetation forms including woodland, is the most widespread habitat type throughout the State. Principal stands are in the broad sub-humid belt, 500-1,000 mm mean annual rainfall, which includes the central highlands. This country is thoroughly used by man especially for beef cattle raising.



Grassland is found mainly as widespread plains in the central inland between the 250 mm and 500 mm isohyets from the New South Wales border to the Gulf of Carpentaria. The type has been increased artificially in recent times by use of open forest countryside for cattle pasturage; otherwise, grasslands are used predominantly for sheep rearing.

Desert is confined to the large south-western sector of Queensland receiving an average of less than 250 mm rainfall yearly. This habitat type thus adjoins the extensive areas of the inland river drainage system that also occurs in neighbouring States.

Freshwaters are usually abundant throughout the State during the annual late summer period of high rainfall; at other times this habitat becomes scarce. Water conservation is a necessary practice for most land use schemes and some major and many minor impoundments have been introduced since 1950. Nevertheless, most freshwater is still retained where rainfall is heaviest.

Saltwater areas are abundant at all times around the 5,200 km-long coastline and over the 207,000-square kilometre Great Barrier Reef. Some inland saltpans such as Lake Buchanan in central Queensland are also large. Disturbance of these areas by man is minimal at this juncture.

Cultivation has been present since the time of early exploration. This habitat, in forms ranging from increasingly distributed uniform areas of agricultural crops, "mono-culture", to isolated patches of pastoral exploitation, now occupies all parts of the State and imposes on all natural types.

Urban habitat type is also artificially impinging on native types; its influence on native fauna is slower and eventually more absolute but the total area involved is smaller, limited mostly to the east coast, and principally in poorer faunal country.

History of Discovery

The first technical account of a species of native land animal in Queensland was of the Australian bustard, *Ardeotis australis* (Gray), recorded by Captain James Cook and Daniel Solander when they landed at Bustard Bay near Miriam Vale on 23 May 1770. Three sea-bird species—probably the greater frigate-bird, *Fregata minor* (Gmelin), red-footed gannet, *Sula sula* (L.), and little shearwater, *Puffinus assimilis* Gould—had been noted on 19-20 May somewhere east of Fraser Island. This voyage by Cook also eventually provided the first technical record of a mammal, with the collection of the grey Queensland ring-tailed possum, *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* Boddaert, from Endeavour River. Much controversy has been provoked by the first sighting by European man of a kangaroo also at this locality; "Captain Cook's kangaroo, *Mus canguru* Muller", is now reasoned to have been a wallaroo, *Macropus robustus* Gould. Subsequent enlightening coastal voyages by Flinders and Brown in the "Investigator" (1801-1803) were followed by both other sea-oriented exploration and overland discovery, for example, by King in the "Mermaid" and "Bathurst" (1819-1821), and notably by John Gilbert on overland expeditions including Leichhardt's expedition northwards from Darling Downs (commencing October 1844). Initial findings of Gilbert included the paradise parrot, *Psephotus pulcherrimus* (Gould), and the eastern chestnut native mouse, *Pseudomys gracili-caudatus* (Gould) which are amongst the scarcest species of fauna in Queensland. Sir Joseph Banks reported large lizards (specimens lost) on Lizard Island on 12 August 1770.

The most recent descriptions of Queensland fauna have been of Hall's babbler, *Pomatostomus halli* Cowles, found on 15 May 1963 at Langlo Crossing, south-central Queensland and of the northern rat-kangaroo, *Bettongia tropica* Wakefield, described in 1967 following much earlier collection at Mount Spurgeon and elsewhere in north Queensland. More widespread species continue to be discovered for the first time within Queensland to the present day; as examples, the shoemaker, *Procellaria aequinoctialis* L., found on 28 January 1974 at Coolangatta, the thin-billed prion, *Pachyptila belcheri* (Mathews), in September 1973 on Fraser Island, and the forest rat, *Pseudomys oralis* Thomas, on 18 May 1969 near Warwick. The reptile situation is still little-known and additional species are continually being named, e.g. the flap-footed lizards *Delma borea* Kluge, *D. inornata* Kluge, and *D. torquata* Kluge in 1974, or at least collected for the first time in this State, e.g. the monitor *Varanus glebopalma* Mitchell in 1970. Similarly, amphibians still being found have included the gastro-brooding frog *Rheobatrachus silus* Liem at Conondale Range on 2 June 1972 and the red-and-yellow mountain frog *Philoria kundagungan* (Ingram and Corben) at Cunningham's Gap on 3 January 1974.

Some well-known species have apparently colonised Queensland only in recent years; the latest of these have been the Asian house gecko, *Hemidactylus frenatus* Dumeril and Bibron collected on Torres Strait islands and near Nassau River mouth, Gulf of Carpentaria, in 1974;

Mammals (14 species):

Godman's marsupial-mouse, *Antechinus godmani* (Thomas)
 Herbert River ring-tail, *Pseudocheirus herbertensis* (Collett)
 Striped ring-tail, *Pseudocheirus archeri* (Collett)
 Bushy-tipped ring-tail, *Hemibelideus lemuroides* (Collett)
 Lesser possum-glider, *Schoinobates minor* (Collett)
 Musk rat-kangaroo, *Hypsiprymnodon moschatus* Ramsay
 Northern rat-kangaroo, *Bettongia tropica* Wakefield
 Lumholtz's tree kangaroo, *Dendrolagus lumholtzi* Collett
 Bennett's tree kangaroo, *Dendrolagus bennettianus* De Vis
 Dusky flying-fox, *Pteropus brunneus* Dobson
 Robinson's tube-nosed bat, *Nyctimene robinsoni* (Thomas)
 Mottle-tailed Cape York rat, *Rattus leucopus* (Gould)
 Eastern chestnut native mouse, *Pseudomys gracilicaudatus* (Gould)
 Darling Downs hopping-mouse, *Notomys mordax* Thomas

A number of other species of reptiles, birds, and mammals occur within Australia only in this State. Most of these are distributed marginally from New Guinea through the north-east deciduous tropical closed forest, as examples, wood frog, De Vis's banded gecko, *Cyrtodactylus louisadensis* (De Vis), the green python, *Chondropython viridis* (Schlegel), the palm cockatoo, *Probosciger aterrimus* (Gmelin), the manucode, *Phonygammus keraudrenii* (Lesson and Garnot), the spiny bandicoot, *Echymipera rufescens* (Peters and Doria), and the spotted cuscus, *Phalanger maculatus* (Desmarest).

Many bird species undertake extensive and vital migrations; for example, 43 of the 67 species of Charadriiformes migrate to breed at localities as distant as Siberia e.g. eastern golden plover, *Pluvialis dominica* (Muller), Japan e.g. Australian snipe, *Gallinago hardwickii* (Gray), and Antarctica e.g. southern skua, *Stercorarius skua* (Brunnich). "Equatorial migrations" notably to and from New Guinea, e.g. by the rainbow-bird, *Merops ornatus* Latham, and nomadic movements throughout the Australian continent, e.g. by the grey teal, *Anas gibberifrons* Muller, are commonplace.

The largest amphibian is the giant barred frog, *Mixophyes iteratus* Straughan, and the smallest frogs include the dwarf rocket frog, *Litoria dorsalis* Macleay. The largest (heaviest) reptile is the estuarine crocodile, *Crocodylus porosus* (Schneider), although the longest reptile specimen from Queensland is reported to be an 8.5 metre amethystine python, *Liasis amethystinus* (Schneider). The largest bird is the cassowary, *Casuarius casuarius* (L.), weighing up to 110 kilograms and the largest native mammal, also by weight, is the grey kangaroo, *Macropus giganteus* Shaw, up to 89 kilograms. The smallest are, respectively, a four-fingered skink, *Carlia novaeguineae* (Meyer), the weebill, *Smicrornis brevirostris* (Gould), and the northern planigale, *Planigale ingrami* (Thomas), the last two each weighing 4 grams.

Fossils

The oldest fossil reptiles are several small Procolophodonts from the Rewan Formation, Lower Triassic age, approximately 215-225 million years old. The largest known is a Middle Jurassic Sauropod dinosaur, *Rhoetosaurus brownei* Longman; fragments suggest it was rivalled in size by Cretaceous Sauropods. Marine Cretaceous reptiles are more noteworthy than terrestrial forms. Tertiary fossils of lizards, snakes, crocodiles, and tortoises are known.

The oldest bird species in Queensland is *Dromiceius* sp. of the Riversleigh Fauna from the Carl Creek Limestone, near Riversleigh, north

Queensland, of a late Tertiary age (approximately 10-15 million years ago); 30 fossil Queensland bird species have been named. The oldest mammal fauna is also the Riversleigh Fauna from the Carl Creek Limestone; 39 fossil Queensland mammals have been described.

Extinct groups of interest include the Diprotodontidae (dog- to rhinoceros-sized marsupials, including the largest marsupials known); the Thylacoleonidae or marsupial "lions" (carnivorous relatives of the possums); the Thylacinidae or marsupial Tasmanian tigers; and fossil kangaroos such as the Sthenurinae (short-faced, heavy-bodied, large kangaroos), and kangaroo-sized relatives of the present-day rat-kangaroos.

Species Introduced by Man

The following list shows the history of introduction of 1 species of amphibian (a non-native family), 10 species of birds (six families, two non-native), and 20 species of mammals (nine families, eight of which are new to the State).

In view of the obvious problems created by these animals, it is perhaps fortunate that many attempted introductions of other species, e.g. rooks, blackbirds, thrushes, pheasants, partridges, and Californian quails have failed.

The total numbers of species, native and introduced, in Queensland are thus 78 amphibians, 275 terrestrial reptiles, 557 birds, and 169 terrestrial mammals, substantially more than elsewhere in Australia.

Species	Probable mode (and district) of established introduction	Approximate date	Present range
<i>Amphibians</i>			
Cane toad <i>Bufo marinus</i> L.	Liberated (north-east Queensland)	1935	Throughout coast and hinterland of eastern Queensland
<i>Birds</i>			
Feral Fowl <i>Gallus gallus</i> L.	Liberated (North West Island)	1880	Localised on Capricorn Island Group
Guinea-fowl <i>Numida meleagris</i> (L.)	Liberated (Heron Island)	1960-1970 ..	Localised on Capricorn Island Group
Peafowl <i>Pavo cristatus</i> L.	Liberated (Gladstone)	1940-1950 ..	Uncommon in Gladstone area incl. Capricorn Island Group
Feral pigeon <i>Columba livia</i> Gmelin	Liberated (? Brisbane)	Late 19th century	East coast and south-east interior; common in cities
Indian spotted dove .. <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> Scopoli	Liberated (Brisbane) ..	1912	East coast; common in some cities
Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> (L.)	{ Aviary escapee (Brisbane) ? Invasion (Stanthorpe) }	1919	Throughout Moreton Region; common in Brisbane
Spice finch <i>Lonchura punctulata</i> L.	{ Aviary escapee (Brisbane) Liberated (Townsville) }	1930 1950	Abundant in Brisbane River basin and north-east Queensland
House sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i> (L.)	Liberated (Brisbane) ..	1869-1870 ..	Abundant throughout State
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> L.	{ Liberated (Brisbane) Invasion (Stanthorpe) }	1869-1870 .. 1919	East coast and southern interior; abundant in some agricultural districts

Species	Probable mode (and district) of established introduction	Approximate date	Present range
<i>Birds—continued</i>			
Indian myna .. <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> (L.)	{ Liberated (Herbert, Johnstone Rivers, and Townsville) Liberated (Too-woomba)	1883 ..	} Abundant in north-east coast and south-east inland
		1918 ..	
<i>Mammals</i>			
Hare <i>Lepus europaeus</i> Pallas	Invasion (from south)	Late 19th century	Common throughout State
Rabbit <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> (L.)	{ Liberated (Woody Is.) Invasion (New South Wales border)	1866 ..	} Common and widespread in south-west
		1886 ..	
House mouse <i>Mus musculus</i> (L.)	Man-assisted invasion	Late 19th century	Abundant in artificial habitat
Norway rat <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> Berkenhout	Man-assisted invasion	Late 19th century	Uncommon on east coast
Ship rat <i>Rattus rattus</i> L.	Man-assisted invasion	Late 19th century	Abundant in artificial habitat
Dingo <i>Canis dingo</i> Meyer	? Feral domestic ..	Pre-European man	Common throughout State
Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> (L.)	Invasion (from south)	Approx. 1900	Common north to about 21°S, especially in grass-lands
Feral cat <i>Felis catus</i> L.	Feral domestic ..	19th century	Common throughout State
Brumby <i>Equus caballus</i> L.	Liberated	Mid 19th century	Common throughout State
Feral donkey <i>Equus asinus</i> L.	Liberated (western Queensland)	Late 19th century	Localised in inland
Feral pig <i>Sus scrofa</i> L.	Feral domestic (? north-east Queensland)	Pre 1870 ..	Abundant throughout State
Feral dromedary <i>Camelus dromedarius</i> L.	Invasion (from west) ..	Late 19th century	Uncommon in south-west
Chital deer <i>Axis axis</i> (Erxleben)	{ Liberated (Darling Downs) Liberated (Charters Towers)	1872 ..	} Localised north of Charters Towers
		1890 ..	
Red deer <i>Cervus elaphus</i> (L.)	Liberated (Brisbane River basin)	1873	Common in south-east
Rusa deer <i>Cervus timorensis</i> Blainville	Liberated (Friday Island)	1912	Localised on some Torres Strait Islands
Fallow deer <i>Dama dama</i> (L.)	Liberated (Darling Downs)	1870	Localised in south-east
Feral European cattle .. <i>Bos taurus</i> (L.)	Feral domestic ..	Late 19th century	Common throughout State
Feral Zebu cattle .. <i>Bos indicus</i> L.	Feral domestic (north-east Queensland)	1910	Localised
Feral buffalo <i>Bubalus bubalis</i> (L.)	Invasion (from north-west)	Late 19th century	Uncommon, usually north of 21°S, excl. east coast
Feral goat <i>Capra hircus</i> (L.)	Liberated (some Great Barrier Reef islands)	Late 19th century	Central inland and east coast; common on some islands

Interaction between Man and Fauna

The close relationship that has existed ever since Aboriginal man depended on native animals for food and some cultural activities has continued importantly to the present time in a variety of ways.

As food—During years of suitable rainfall conditions, an estimated 250,000 birds, mainly the black duck, *Anas superciliosa* Gmelin, are taken as food and for sport by duck hunters, distributed mostly as a relatively few concentrations in north-eastern Queensland and as a dispersed similar total in the south-eastern inland.

As commercial enterprises—Some native animals such as the fresh-water crocodile, *Crocodylus johnstoni* (Krefft), are hunted for commercial purposes. In the period 1966-1970 more than 4.5 million marsupials, predominantly the grey kangaroo, were harvested mostly in southern and central inland Queensland for skins and carcasses (meat industry). Similar cropping has been reported since 1880. All commercial enterprises involving native animals are presently under critical review.

As recreation—An inestimably large proportion of the considerable tourist trade in Queensland incorporates visits to the closed forests of north-eastern Queensland and the islands of the adjacent Great Barrier Reef. The fauna there is abundant, obvious, and attractive: as examples, the non-deciduous tropical closed forests (rainforests) include 15 of the 18 endemic bird species and 8 of the 14 endemic mammal species, with such colourful types as the golden bowerbird and striped ring-tail; the Reef is inhabited by 29 species of seven sea-bird families, with 19 species nesting on 78 islands (notably Raine Island, Bramble Cay, Masthead Island, Swain Reef, North West Island, One Tree Island, and Michaelmas Cay). There, total populations of some types such as the wedge-tailed shearwater, *Puffinus pacificus* (Gmelin), number millions of birds (in Capricorn Island Group).

As pests—Numerous claims of the adverse effects of native fauna on man, other than occasional localised problems, remain technically unsubstantiated. Most of these species are presently only of nuisance status in the fields of agricultural, pastoral, and fisheries production, as examples the dusky field rat, *Rattus conatus* Thomas, wedge-tailed eagle, *Aquila audax* (Latham), and little pied cormorant, *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos* (Vieillot), respectively; the fork-tailed kite, *Milvus migrans* (Boddaert), is one hazard to aviation; as a vector of diseases there is, for example, the silver gull, *Larus novaehollandiae* Stephens (dengue fever); and in more domestic situations, the black-backed magpie, *Gymnorhina tibicen* (Latham), attacks intruders and the spectacled flying-fox, *Pteropus conspicillatus* Gould, damages suburban fruit trees. Alternatively, the status as serious pests of a number of the introduced fauna species is beyond question.

Six species of front-fanged elapid snakes have infrequently produced fatal bites during contact with man.

Common death adder, *Acanthophis antarcticus* (Shaw)

Tiger snake, *Notechis scutatus* (Peters)

Taipan, *Oxyuranus scutellatus* (Peters)

King brown snake, *Pseudechis australis* (Gray)

Eastern brown snake, *Pseudonaja textilis* Dumeril and Bibron

Rough-scaled snake, *Tropidechis carinatus* Krefft

Five other species of the same family are capable of inflicting serious bites—the desert death adder, *Acanthophis pyrrhus* Boulenger, small-scaled snake, *Parademansia microlepidotus* McCoy, spotted black snake,

Pseudechis guttatus De Vis, red-bellied black snake, *Pseudechis porphyriacus* (Shaw), Collett's snake, *Pseudechis colletti*, and western brown snake, *Pseudonaja nuchalis* Gunther. Nevertheless, all elapids should be approached with caution.

FISH

The following account of the fishes of Queensland has been contributed by E. M. Grant, M.Sc., Deputy Director, Queensland Fisheries Service.

Queensland waters probably support as many as 1,600 species of fish. This abundance is undoubtedly due to the wide range of ecological conditions pertaining to a coastline extending through nineteen degrees of latitude; to the proximity of the most extensive barrier reefs in the world; and to a freshwater habitat which varies between the clear, rushing coastal rivers of North Queensland and the harsh and precarious conditions that apply to the western streams.

One of the State's best-known fish is a freshwater form, a dipnoan, the Queensland Lungfish, a survivor of a prehistoric group. It occurs naturally in the Mary and Burnett Rivers, where it grows to a length of 1.8 m and a weight of 45 kg. The species has been introduced to the Brisbane River and its associated reservoir system, where it has flourished. The Dawson River Salmon (or "True" Barramundi), an osteoglossid, is a second representative of a fossil group of fishes.

The fishes of Queensland vary in size from the massive but harmless 14 m Whale Shark to a 25 mm Blenny. Sharks and rays include the grotesque Hammerhead Shark, reputedly dangerous to man; Tiger and Whaler Sharks, both proven man-killers; the White Shark (or White Death), the largest and most ferocious, reaching a length of at least 9 m; the harmless and ornately-marked Wobbegong; the Green Sawfish, a form exceeding 6 m in length and with a toothed saw up to 1.8 m long; the beautifully-marked Blue-spotted Ray of Barrier Reef waters; the spectacular leaping Eagle Ray; and the huge but harmless Devil Ray.

Among the bony fishes there occur large surface shoals of Sprats, Anchovies, Pilchards, Hardyheads, and Garfish which comprise food for a wide array of predators: Mackerels, Tuna, Barracudas, Trevallies, Tailor, Sergeant-fish, Amberjacks, and Dolphin. Many of these latter are important angling species. Game-fishermen in North Queensland have access to Black Marlin in excess of 450 kg, while both Blue and Striped Marlin occur in near coastal waters together with the spectacular Pacific Sailfish, notable for its great prussian-blue sail-like dorsal fin.

Visitors to the Great Barrier Reef may visit the colourful coral pools of the region, characterised by the dancing swarms of small fishes—Pullers, Humbugs, Footballers, Damsel-fish—that cluster about the living corals, where gaudily-patterned Wrasse, Parrot-fish, Surgeon- and Unicorn-fish, Moorish Idols, Squirrel-fish, Trigger-fish, Leather-jackets, and Butterfly Cod find shelter in the reef crevices. At this location line-fishing in deeper waters is usually highly productive of species which are at once colourful in appearance and esteemed as table fishes: Coral Trout, Sweetlip, Fairy Cod, Red Emperor, and Sea Perches.

Near coastal waters are characterised by a wide array of species perhaps less spectacular than the above, though none could be described as drab in appearance. These include the Grinners, Long-toms, Knight-fish,

Bullseyes, Sweetlips (or "Morwongs"), Whiptails, Diamond-fish, Butterfish, Spinefeet, Halibut, Weevers, Flounders, and Soles. In addition to these, the many species of particular commercial and angling significance include the Mulletts, Threadfins, Whittings, Pearl Perch, Barramundi (or "Giant Perch"), Mangrove Jack, Javelin-fishes, Jewfishes, Snappers, Bream, Blackfish, and Flatheads. The coastal mangrove flats are inhabited by a remarkable little fish, the Mudhopper, often found crawling and hopping in a series of incredibly rapid skips and leaps over the exposed mud.

Apart from the Lungfish and "True" Barramundi mentioned earlier, Queensland freshwaters support stocks of Bony Bream, Catfishes, Eels, Golden Perch, Australian Bass, Murray Cod, Silver Perch, Archer-fish, Sleepy Cod, Bullrout, and various Grunters, together with such smaller forms as Gudgeons, Silversides, Perchlets, and Rainbow-fishes. The last-named are of particular interest to aquarists. The remarkable Nursery-fish is found in western streams; males have a prominent hook on top of the head to which females attach their eggs for hatching.

There are comparatively few species of poisonous fishes in Queensland. They are divisible to those forms which are poisonous to eat, such as Toados, Box-fish, Chinaman-fish, Red Bass, and Paddle-tail, and those that inflict stings, such as Stingrays, Spinefeet (or "Stinging Bream"), Butterfly Cod, Bullrouts, Scorpion-fish, and Stonefish. Of these the Stonefish is most feared; a sting causes immediate and intense pain, respiration becomes irregular, and partial paralysis often results. Fortunately, in recent years an antivenene has been developed.

7 CONSERVATION

(Contributed by Dr G. W. Saunders, D.Agr.Sc., Director, National Parks and Wildlife Service)

Queensland governments have had a long history of association with nature conservation. The first legislative action was on 10 August 1877 when royal assent was given to an Act to provide for the protection of native birds. From October to March each year most native birds were protected. The penalty provided for breaches of the 1877 Act was a \$2 to \$10 fine, in default three months imprisonment.

The first protection given to native mammals was in 1906 when from November to April each year, native bears and possums were protected. All year protection was conferred upon the tree kangaroo, wombat, platypus, echidna, and pygmy glider.

The 1877 Act made provision for the declaration of reserves which were the forerunners of present-day sanctuaries.

The first national park in Queensland was Witches Falls on Tamborine Mountain proclaimed over an area of 131 hectares on 24 March 1908. This action was taken following representations by the Tamborine Shire Council.

Under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act* 1975 and the *Fauna Conservation Act* 1974, all native mammals, birds, reptiles, and two species of butterfly are now protected throughout the State of Queensland. National parks in Queensland total one and a quarter million hectares. In addition there are 30,000 hectares of fauna reserves and 26,000 hectares of environmental parks. Sanctuary land, which consists mainly of private grazing properties, is in excess of 10 million hectares. The largest national park is the Simpson Desert of 505,048 hectares.

In Queensland all fauna is the property of the Crown and under the control of the fauna authority. This applies irrespective of the land tenure. The fauna authority is defined as the Minister for Lands, Forestry, National Parks and Wildlife Service, and subject to him, the Director of National Parks and Wildlife Service.

On national parks, environmental parks, and fauna reserves the legislation protects the total environment—biological and physical.

The definition of nature conservation that the National Parks and Wildlife Service uses is the ensuring of the survival, in the wild state, of all our species of native fauna and flora, and of the natural landscape in the presence of man and his activities.

The role of the Service, therefore, concerns the conservation of nature (namely fauna, flora, and landscape) with a responsibility for recreation based on this.

National Parks—Until recently, national parks were administered by the Department of Forestry, and section 40 of the *Forestry Act 1959-1975* states that the cardinal principle to be observed in the management of national parks "shall be the permanent preservation, to the greatest possible extent, of their natural condition . . .".

It follows that the aim of management is to cater for legitimate usage while preserving this natural condition. Major problems of management arise from the conflict between use and preservation and in the difficulty of deciding what is the correct interpretation of "natural condition" in parks. All too often national parks are surrounded by manipulated environments and subjected to many quite unnatural influences.

How these areas are managed will be influenced by the usage, which falls into two broad categories: scientific study and research; and public recreation and enjoyment.

Undisturbed natural areas are of immense interest and importance both for research and as a reservoir of biological material. All domestic animals and cultivated plants have evolved from original wild stock and the process still continues.

In the field of pure research, samples of undisturbed nature are required as the basic material for the study of natural communities. Studies of biogeography and the evolution of species likewise require representative samples of natural biotypes, and the continuing search for useful chemicals and other products depends upon the preservation of sufficient habitat to ensure the existence of the various life-forms being studied.

What is legitimate visitor usage is difficult to determine. The simple observational pleasures of sightseeing, photography, nature study, and the enjoyment of walking or resting in pleasant bushland surroundings are acknowledged. To these can be added swimming, canoeing, and camping, where the nature of the park permits.

National parks do not cater for amusement forms of recreation to the extent of providing major sporting areas. Even where overnight accommodation is provided within a park, such artificial amusements are strictly limited. National parks are not playgrounds.

Queensland has developed a system of constructed tracks, carefully graded for easy walking. Visitors are not compelled to remain on these tracks but in general they do, simply because it is so much easier than walking anywhere else.

A new development in Queensland is the establishment of interpretive programmes for national park visitors. This has been commenced at Lamington National Park for the school holiday periods, but will be extended to include other popular national parks. These programmes aim at interpreting the natural features of the park to the visitor so that the visit becomes a meaningful experience.

Wildlife—The distribution of fauna is a pattern subject to long-term and short-term changes. The climate of Queensland is such that populations may diminish alarmingly, for example during long periods of drought, and recover spectacularly soon afterwards.

At no stage in the history of direct exploitation of Queensland fauna have fears for the survival of species been substantiated. Results of recent zoological studies, the distribution ranges of the species involved compared with the distribution of hunters, and the protection from hunters afforded to a large proportion of the populations by habitat, landholders' requirements, and legislation, confirm the need primarily for continued monitoring of direct and indirect influences rather than mere prohibition of hunting.

The problems raised by exploitation of habitat are less reconcilable. Appreciation of the value of the natural environment in Queensland is rapidly increasing, as reflected by spreading agricultural development on the one hand, and by tourism on the other. Fauna is an integral part of this latter amenity. The problem of planning and conserving man's whole environment is receiving accelerated attention. Some aspects should be mentioned with particular regard to fauna conservation.

Reserves must be chosen to represent particular habitat types containing characteristic species. These are reservoirs from which the habitat outside may become repopulated when conditions are suitable. The nature of the countryside and the habits of the fauna demand that this limited number of reserves are of comparatively large area. Access by man to these must be strictly limited to avoid disturbance. Areas of less strict control—refuges where compatible land uses are encouraged and sanctuaries where account is taken of the need for movement of fauna and the current rights of existing landholders—must also be designated.

If conservation is to be an accepted philosophy, man must have access to fauna and some responsibility for the resource in his day-to-day life. People need to participate so that understanding and sympathy can develop. Controlled hunting and appropriate holding of fauna that is normally and demonstrably "over-producing" are two of a wide range of these interests.

Natural history research, including taxonomy, for education purposes is one of the major responsibilities of the Queensland Museum, founded in Brisbane in 1855, which operates under the *Queensland Museum Act* 1970-1974. The Museum houses approximately 15,000 specimens of reptiles, some 17,800 cabinet specimens of birds plus skeletons, eggs, and nests, and 6,700 specimens of mammals as an appropriate reference basis.

The State has adopted the koala, *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Goldfuss), as its faunal emblem.

General—The famous British ecologist, Elton, says: "The case of general conservation is threefold. It is moral—no power without responsibility. It is also based on interest, whether personal, educational, or purely scientific—the deep study of the world as it was when man found it, or those parts still keeping some of the character and potentialities of that earlier untamed richness. Thirdly, it is an economic question, a question of human survival, or at the very least man's survival in environments that are worth surviving in".

It is far more than just the setting aside of land as national parks or similar reserves. This is only a part of the process.

The chief problem remains that of fashioning, over the whole extent of occupied and exploited land, a mosaic of landscape and many small habitats within it that are as rich as possible consistent with keeping the necessary productivity of land and its use by man for so many different purposes. This will help to combat one of the greatest threats to mankind—namely environmental degradation and loss of variety. Basically that is what conservation is about.

• Chapter 3

CLIMATE AND SEASONS

1 LIVING CONDITIONS

Queensland has a typical sub-tropical to tropical climate, which has proved itself suitable for settlement in all parts of the State. High daytime temperatures are a normal feature of the period from October to March, resulting in quite a short spring and a long summer. Temperatures increase fairly rapidly in September and October and many days exceeding 40°C are experienced in inland areas even before the official commencement of summer on 1 December. Living conditions, however, are not as uncomfortable as they might appear because the higher temperatures of the inland areas are associated with lower humidities.

On the coast, the sea breeze, which is an almost daily phenomenon, tempers conditions considerably but the humid conditions in summer on the tropical coast (north of Rockhampton) are nonetheless enervating. Settlement in Queensland has shown, however, that it is possible to become adapted to such conditions. A factor contributing to this successful settlement is the almost complete absence of tropical diseases such as malaria and cholera.

As an indicator of the normal duration of uncomfortably hot weather, the average number of days per annum on which maximum temperatures exceed specified values are listed below.

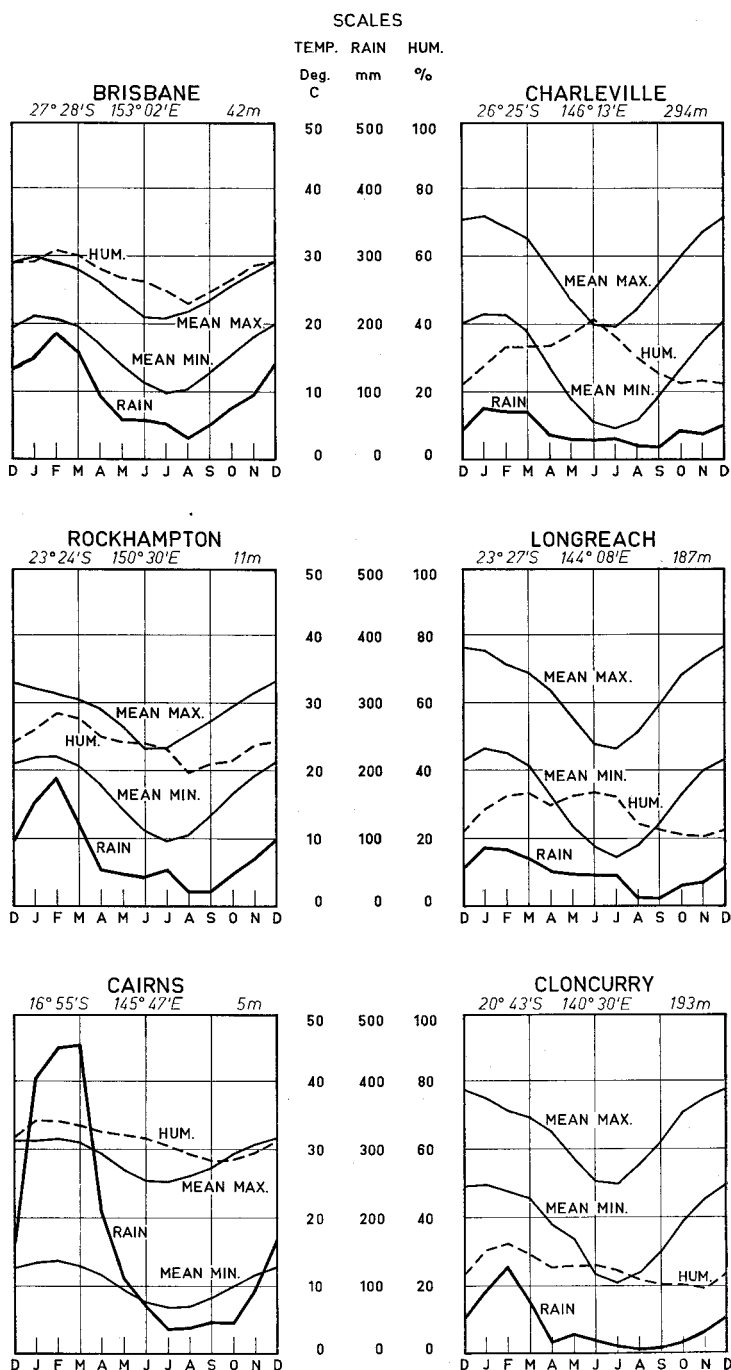
				Over 30°C	Over 35°C	Over 40°C
Brisbane	..	..	..	47	3	less than 1
Townsville	..	..	..	125	3	less than 1
Charleville	..	..	..	143	80	5
Cloncurry	..	..	..	224	129	28

It can be seen that the number of very hot days in coastal districts does not vary greatly with latitude, but the period of moderately hot (but fairly humid and therefore uncomfortable) weather is longer in the tropics.

The figures for Charleville and Cloncurry give some indication of the duration of hot weather in the interior, but, because of the lower humidity, temperature ranges of 30°C to 35°C are not usually uncomfortable.

Day temperatures in the winter are quite mild, and, with the decreased cloudiness, make for the pleasant weather which is so attractive to tourists from colder climates, as few other settled areas of Australia experience such a mild winter. Living conditions from May to September can be

METEOROLOGY OF TYPICAL STATIONS—QUEENSLAND



The graphs show, according to the scales in the centre, monthly means of (i) maximum daily temperature, (ii) minimum daily temperature, (iii) relative humidity at 3 p.m. daily, and (iv) total rainfall. The means are for all years available.

described as climatically ideal with sunny days and temperatures in the low- to mid-twenties. The abundance of sunshine in the winter months is demonstrated by a comparison of the average number of sunshine hours per day during June to August, at the Australian capital cities, as follows: Melbourne, 3.9; Hobart, 4.4; Adelaide, 4.6; Canberra, 5.3; Perth, 5.4; Sydney, 6.1; Brisbane, 7.1.

The drier air of the winter months in Queensland is conducive to cold nights, particularly in the southern interior where night temperatures often drop below 5°C and widespread frosts are experienced.

2 METEOROLOGY

Meteorological Data—Data for six typical stations in abridged form, and for Brisbane in more detail, are given on the following pages.

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS

Month	Mean maximum daily temperature (deg C)		Mean minimum daily temperature (deg C)		3 p.m. relative humidity (%)		Rainfall (mm)	
	1974	Average ¹	1974	Average ¹	1974	Average ¹	1974	Average ²

BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL)

January	27.6	28.9	21.8	20.9	66	57	872	161
February	28.7	28.9	21.0	20.8	55	58	100	162
March	27.4	27.9	20.3	19.4	59	56	480	142
April	26.4	26.3	18.3	17.1	51	52	141	88
May	22.6	23.4	14.5	13.6	54	48	79	69
June	21.1	21.2	11.0	11.5	47	49	80	69
July	21.2	20.4	9.5	9.8	32	43	12	55
August	21.4	21.9	10.9	11.0	36	42	57	47
September	23.0	24.0	13.0	13.3	42	44	59	48
October	24.5	25.9	15.7	16.3	49	50	87	74
November	26.7	27.6	16.9	18.4	52	52	139	95
December	29.6	28.5	20.4	19.9	53	56	88	129
Year	25.0	25.4	16.1	16.0	50	51	2,194	1,139

ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL)

January	28.9	31.4	23.0	21.7	72	52	660	145
February	30.9	31.1	22.3	21.7	60	54	70	182
March	29.6	30.2	20.7	20.4	57	51	50	108
April	29.4	28.7	17.9	17.6	50	47	63	37
May	25.6	25.9	13.9	13.5	48	44	20	43
June	23.7	23.5	10.5	10.8	44	43	1	37
July	23.5	22.9	6.3	8.6	33	39	1	29
August	25.4	24.8	9.9	10.5	30	37	72	24
September	25.8	27.4	13.1	13.1	45	36	20	22
October	28.0	29.7	16.3	16.8	48	38	63	45
November	30.2	31.1	18.1	19.5	47	43	83	65
December	33.0	31.7	20.8	20.8	48	47	70	91
Year	27.8	28.2	16.1	16.3	49	44	1,172	823

(Information supplied by courtesy of the Regional Director, Bureau of Meteorology, Brisbane.)

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued*

Month	Mean maximum daily temperature (deg C)		Mean minimum daily temperature (deg C)		3 p.m. relative humidity (%)		Rainfall (mm)	
	1974	Average ¹	1974	Average ¹	1974	Average ¹	1974	Average ²

CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL)

January	30.4	31.5	24.0	23.6	75	62	347	401
February	29.9	31.3	23.3	23.7	75	65	718	432
March	29.7	30.3	23.0	22.9	79	65	764	463
April	29.4	29.0	21.5	21.5	65	63	74	170
May	26.9	27.3	18.9	19.8	63	62	173	92
June	25.6	25.8	16.0	18.1	55	59	9	50
July	26.1	25.4	15.7	16.7	50	56	3	30
August	27.1	26.6	16.9	17.6	55	54	9	27
September	28.3	27.9	19.1	18.7	55	52	10	36
October	29.4	29.4	19.9	20.5	55	53	18	33
November	30.9	30.6	21.9	22.4	62	57	73	78
December	31.4	31.3	22.4	23.3	60	59	299	143
Year	28.8	28.9	20.2	20.7	62	59	2,498	1,949

CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND)

January	31.1	34.6	22.1	21.2	55	27	210	73
February	32.7	34.3	20.5	21.2	37	30	13	66
March	32.1	31.6	19.2	18.5	34	31	19	75
April	28.9	28.3	16.1	13.9	35	31	49	34
May	22.8	22.8	9.7	8.2	41	35	7	29
June	20.4	20.3	4.2	5.2	33	38	18	20
July	20.7	19.4	3.0	3.5	26	35	..	23
August	21.3	21.7	5.9	5.5	29	29	53	20
September	23.1	25.8	8.8	9.3	33	23	18	24
October	28.4	30.2	13.4	14.3	26	21	53	41
November	31.2	32.9	15.5	17.6	19	20	30	37
December	36.9	34.3	17.7	19.8	17	23	17	58
Year	27.5	28.0	13.0	13.2	32	29	488	495

LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND)

January	30.4	37.9	22.8	22.7	68	26	420	66
February	33.2	35.9	21.6	22.8	46	35	8	85
March	32.5	34.2	19.2	20.1	40	32	48	64
April	31.7	31.5	15.6	16.1	33	31	38	29
May	26.0	26.1	11.1	11.2	39	36	35	23
June	23.9	23.8	5.7	8.3	29	32	1	21
July	24.4	23.3	3.8	6.8	20	28	..	19
August	26.0	25.8	7.4	9.0	21	21	22	9
September	28.4	29.7	11.2	12.1	20	21	7	13
October	33.2	34.1	16.0	17.0	18	17	3	25
November	35.7	36.4	17.1	19.0	14	20	31	28
December	38.9	37.4	21.5	21.3	16	20	40	56
Year	30.4	31.3	14.4	15.5	30	26	653	436

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued*

Month	Mean maximum daily temperature (deg C)		Mean minimum daily temperature (deg C)		3 p.m. relative humidity (%)		Rainfall (mm)	
	1974	Average ¹	1974	Average ¹	1974	Average ¹	1974	Average ²
CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND)								
January	31.2	37.8	23.1	25.0	68	28	686	90
February	33.1	36.8	23.2	24.6	52	32	214	119
March	32.1	34.8	21.7	22.9	50	31	174	78
April	31.5	32.6	17.9	20.1	32	28	2	22
May	27.0	28.2	14.2	15.4	37	28	19	19
June	24.6	25.8	9.9	12.3	29	30	..	8
July	25.9	25.2	8.3	10.7	22	26	..	6
August	27.7	27.7	11.7	12.1	23	21	13	5
September	30.4	31.5	15.4	15.8	23	18	15	5
October	34.4	35.8	18.9	20.3	21	17	5	14
November	37.4	37.9	21.3	22.9	16	17	9	22
December	38.3	38.4	23.6	24.3	26	22	38	57
Year	31.1	32.7	17.4	18.9	33	25	1,175	447

¹ Averages shown are for the period 1957-1973.
all years of record.

² Averages shown are based on

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1974

Month	Corrected mean sea level pressure 9 a.m.	Shade temperature					Rainfall		
		Mean	Absolute maximum	Absolute minimum	Mean maximum	Mean minimum	Total	Wet days ¹	Average ²
	mb	deg C	deg C	deg C	deg C	deg C	mm	No.	mm
January	1,011.4	24.7	31.7	19.3	27.6	21.8	872	26	161
February	1,012.3	24.9	33.6	18.4	28.7	21.0	100	14	162
March	1,014.7	23.9	33.8	17.6	27.4	20.3	480	17	142
April	1,017.2	22.3	32.4	15.2	26.4	18.3	141	9	88
May	1,019.0	18.5	25.4	10.2	22.6	14.5	79	14	69
June	1,017.9	16.1	24.7	6.6	21.1	11.0	80	9	69
July	1,017.6	15.3	28.0	4.6	21.2	9.5	12	2	55
August	1,017.2	16.1	28.2	6.3	21.4	10.9	57	7	47
September	1,019.6	18.0	32.6	8.8	23.0	13.0	59	6	48
October	1,016.5	20.1	31.8	12.0	24.5	15.7	87	12	74
November	1,015.6	21.8	31.5	12.1	26.7	16.9	139	14	95
December	1,011.5	25.0	35.3	15.5	29.6	20.4	88	8	129
Year	1,015.9	20.6	35.3	4.6	25.0	16.1	2,194	138	1,139

¹ Days on which 0.1mm or more of rain fell.
on all years of record.

² Average annual rainfall based

3 RAINFALL

Rainfall is by far the most important weather factor in Queensland's rural production. It is nearly always more important than the combined effect of all other factors—frost, excessive heat, winds, humidity, etc. The

most important aspects of rainfall are its annual amount, its seasonal incidence (i.e. summer and winter), its variability from year to year, and its distribution within the growing season of the various crops and pastures. These aspects are discussed below.

Annual Amount of Rainfall—Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 150 mm in the desert of the extreme south-western corner of the State to about 4,000 mm in parts of the sugar lands of the wet north-eastern coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia.

Mean rainfall over the whole of Queensland is 580 mm per annum, compared with the Australian average of 430 mm. However, higher rates of evaporation and run-off reduce the effectiveness of Queensland's rainfall to some extent.

Maps on pages 65 to 67 show the average annual, summer, and winter rainfalls. Each map represents a generalised estimate of average rainfall throughout the State and does not include minor local variations due to topography.

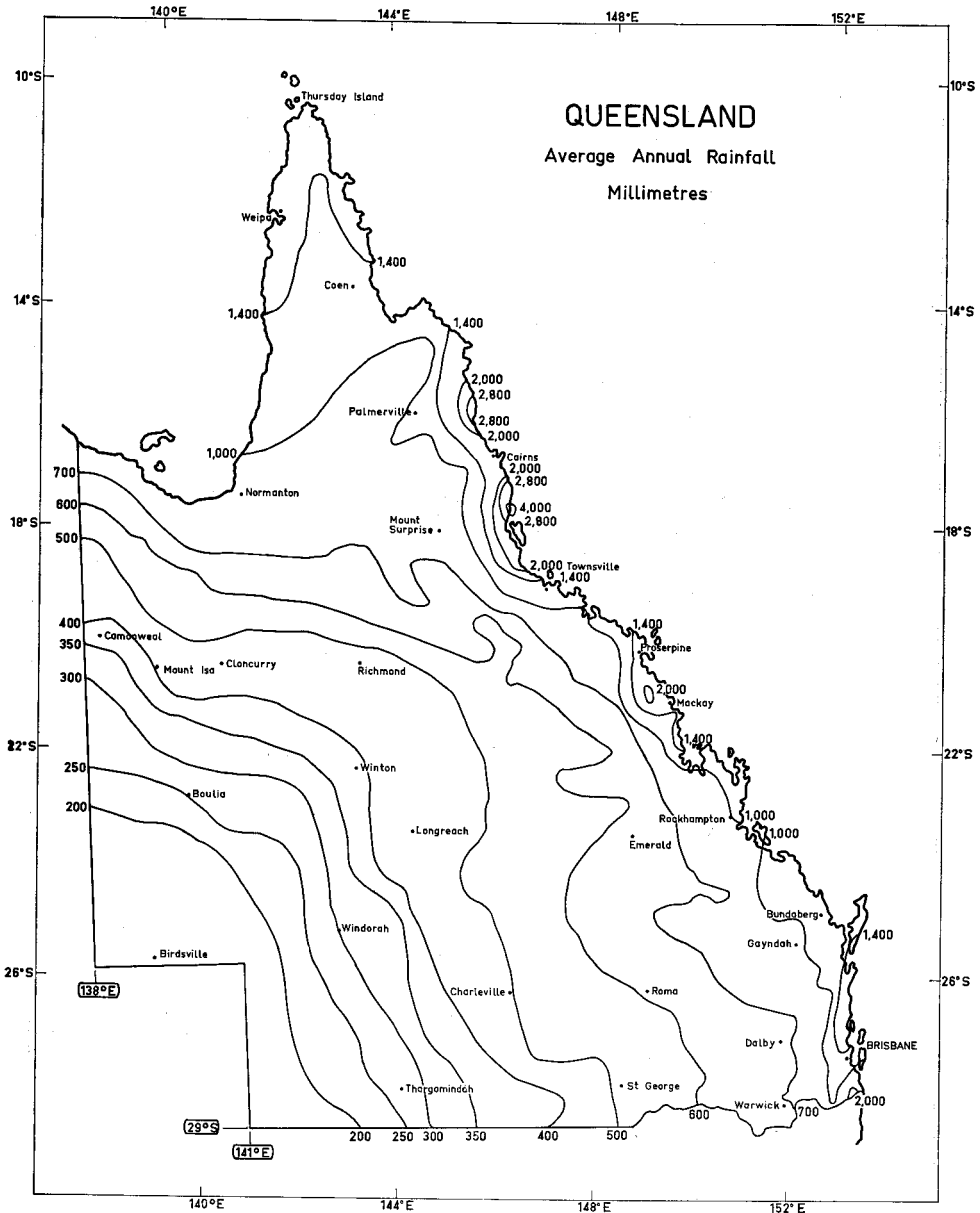
Rainfall data for specific areas may be obtained from the Queensland Regional Office of the Bureau of Meteorology, Brisbane.

The next table shows for a number of typical reporting stations the annual rainfall in each of the 10 years to 1974, as well as the average annual rainfall based on all years of record.

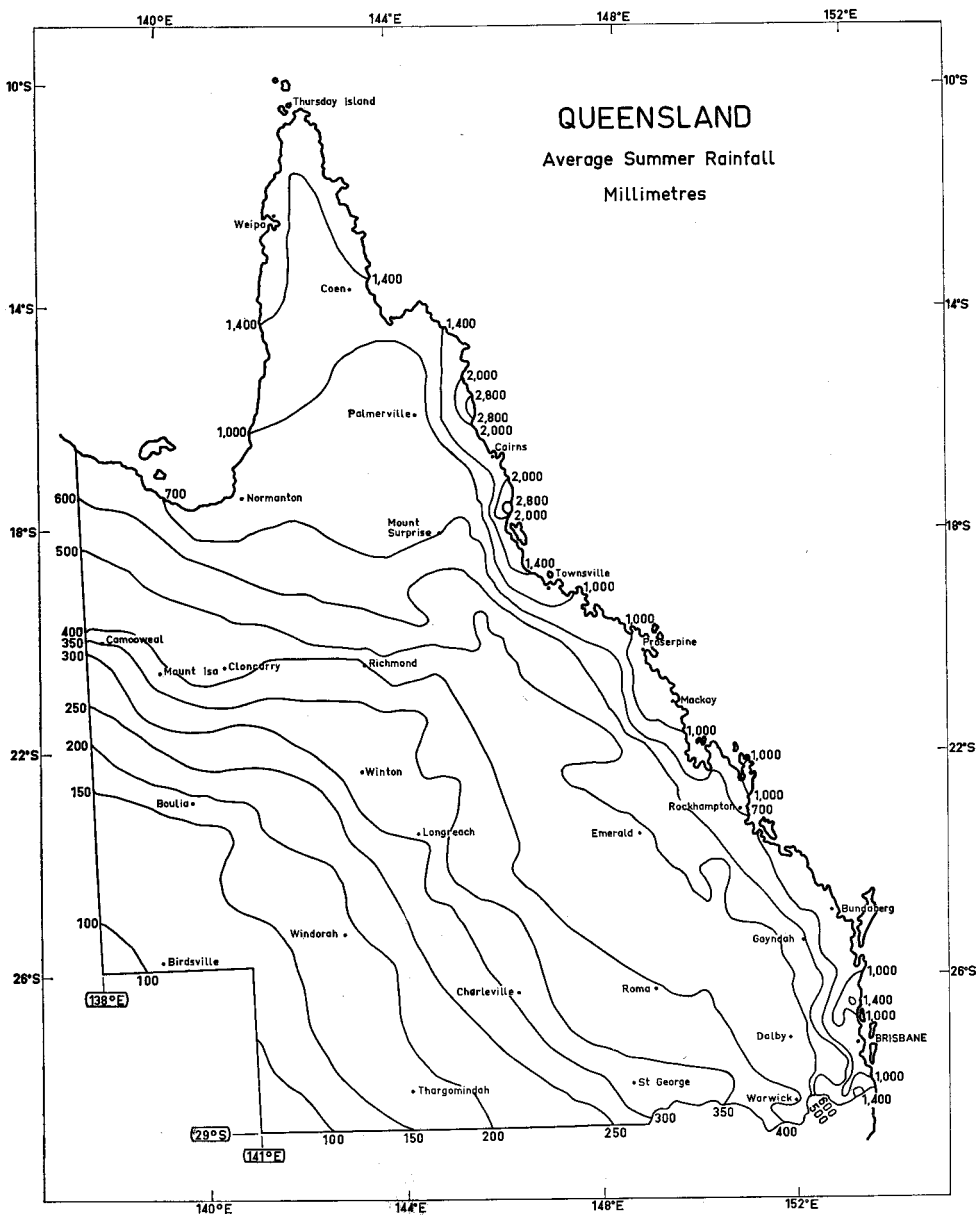
ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1965 TO 1974

Locality	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Average ¹
	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
<i>Coastal</i>											
Brisbane ..	1,042	1,113	1,798	851	1,045	1,440	1,374	1,888	1,262	2,194	1,139
Bundaberg ..	739	1,016	1,730	1,290	746	1,389	1,768	1,285	1,884	1,478	1,145
Gladstone ..	432	807	770	1,041	841	838	1,730	660	1,418	1,205	900
Rockhampton	470	619	725	1,127	639	614	1,085	604	1,637	1,172	823
Mackay ..	1,177	909	1,661	2,122	1,127	1,700	1,557	1,740	1,767	2,307	1,585
Townsville ..	1,032	531	766	1,483	464	721	1,105	1,090	1,533	1,707	1,177
Innisfail ..	3,475	1,954	3,579	2,468	3,432	3,883	3,325	5,177	6,906	4,494	3,592
Cairns ..	2,030	927	2,339	1,911	1,937	2,090	1,910	2,780	2,852	2,498	1,949
Thursday Island	1,271	1,270	1,505	1,542	2,221	2,093	1,923	2,073	2,174	1,419	1,628
Burketown ..	736	391	780	1,051	404	807	922	683	1,544	1,561	732
<i>Sub-coastal</i>											
Warwick ..	691	665	756	750	606	866	663	742	709	700	703
Toowoomba ..	737	893	1,053	1,016	890	814	973	917	1,021	1,255	950
Kingaroy ..	830	800	773	749	669	1,035	922	663	885	815	773
Gayndah ..	691	806	829	921	436	831	866	815	874	736	785
Emerald ..	392	519	573	622	533	565	579	488	852	977	626
Charters Towers	598	380	520	813	343	810	787	759	916	1,632	645
Atherton ..	1,152	915	1,893	1,270	1,213	1,209	1,328	1,920	1,736	2,391	1,420
Coen ..	869	962	1,105	1,345	1,068	1,124	1,422	1,367	1,842	1,038	1,126
<i>Western</i>											
Cunnamulla ..	139	324	332	325	346	427	378	213	534	510	360
Charleville ..	266	369	392	405	354	359	625	251	824	488	495
Blackall ..	364	471	365	353	317	484	457	404	693	641	527
Longreach ..	290	293	235	463	251	341	470	310	606	653	436
Boulia ..	76	217	189	284	178	109	323	140	660	774	252
Winton ..	170	195	222	364	157	301	531	292	676	1,086	396
Hughenden ..	291	272	424	495	303	363	770	467	822	638	482
Cloncurry ..	236	302	330	334	185	218	737	272	539	1,175	447
Croydon ..	405	326	730	484	636	617	546	1,052	1,321	1,445	721

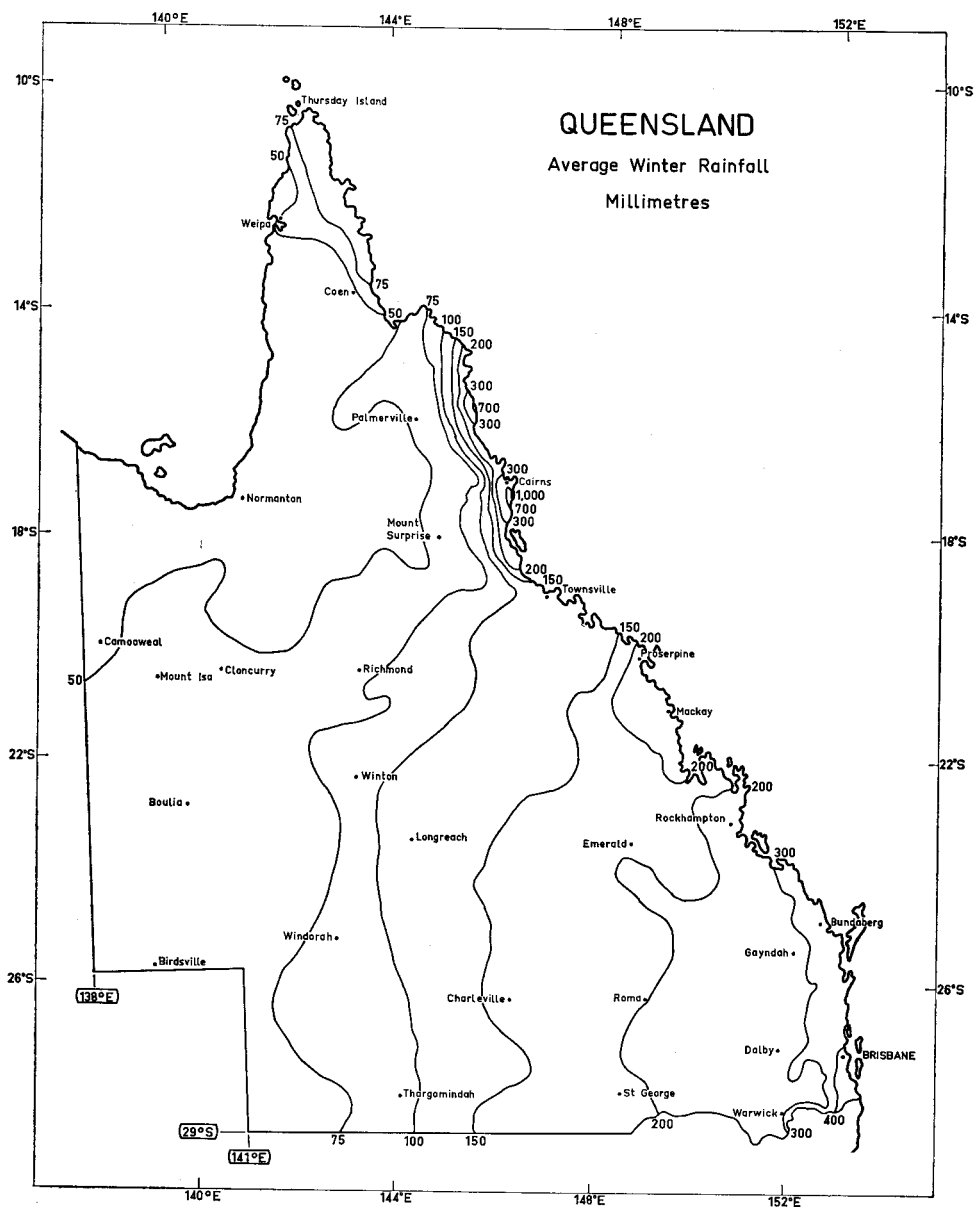
¹ Average of all years of record for each station.



The lines on the map show the average annual rainfall based on all years of record for selected stations.



The lines on the map show the average summer rainfall (i.e. in the months of November to April, inclusive) based on all years of record for selected stations.



The lines on the map show the average winter rainfall (i.e. in the months of May to October, inclusive) based on all years of record for selected stations.

Seasonal Incidence of Rainfall—Every part of Queensland receives more rain in the summer six months (November to April) than in the winter six months (May to October). The concentration of rain in the summer months is greatest in the north and west, reaching a maximum in the Gulf of Carpentaria region. This area receives only 25 to 40 mm of rain in winter, or about one-twentieth of the annual total. South of the Tropic of Capricorn (Rockhampton-Longreach) winter rainfall becomes an important part of the annual total, being about 30 per cent, while it rises to about 40 per cent along the southern border of the State. The east coast of Queensland, both tropical and sub-tropical portions, receives a substantial portion of its rain in winter, but on the tropical coast this is mainly due to the prolongation of the autumn rains into April and May, while July, August, and September are relatively dry months.

This seasonal distribution is reflected in the temporal pattern of flooding. Winter floods may occasionally affect sub-tropical districts but most of the State's flooding is experienced from January to April, when catchments are regularly saturated and rates of run-off are high.

Maps showing average summer and winter rainfall throughout Queensland appear on pages 66 and 67.

Variability of Rainfall—One of the most outstanding features about Queensland's rainfall is its great variability, not only from year to year but also from place to place during the same year. This is due to the sporadic nature of cyclones and tropical depressions as well as the variability of thunderstorm rains which frequently make up a large proportion of the spring and early summer totals. Even in dry years, isolated heavy falls are reported and the local heavy fall is regarded as a normal feature of Queensland's rainfall.

Tropical cyclones affect the Queensland region about three times a year on the average. The season normally extends from November to April and the greatest frequencies are found on the tropical coast. Cyclones which pass inland provide a great boost to primary industry by the widespread nature of the resulting rainfall.

There is a great difference in reliability of summer and winter rain between North and South Queensland. North Queensland has highly reliable summer rains, particularly in the east coast and Peninsula areas. Winter rains are very unreliable in North Queensland, except for the regular late autumn falls of the Cooktown-Ingham, Proserpine-Mackay, and Cape York areas.

In South Queensland good summer rainfall is slightly less reliable than in North Queensland, except for the south coastal fringe, which has an assured summer rainfall. However, good winter rainfall is far more reliable in South Queensland, particularly near the coast, and it is sufficiently frequent further inland to be of economic value for winter crops such as wheat and oats.

Drought—An ever present threat to production in Queensland is the occurrence of drought, which can devastate pastures and crops and cause heavy stock losses. It is difficult to give a precise definition of drought, as, apart from the failure of seasonal rains, so many other factors must be considered, e.g. antecedent weather, especially sub-soil moisture content, soil type, the natural resistance to dry conditions of pasture or crop, etc. However, a definition which may be generally accepted is "severe water shortage".

The availability of water depends largely on rainfall, although losses such as evaporation and gains such as storage in the soil and in artificial

reservoirs must be taken into account. Nevertheless, rainfall is the best single index of drought.

The general circulation of the atmosphere is such that, in the main, descending motion occurs over sub-tropical regions. Lying in the region of descending air, much of Queensland, particularly inland, is characterised by periods of blue skies and the absence of rain.

The rainfall records at Brisbane date from 1840 but have been continuous only since 1858. Rainfall records in the State generally start in the 1870-1880 decade. Descriptions of drought date back to the proclamation of the colony as separate from New South Wales in 1859, but little previous information is available. The State has suffered severely from drought throughout its history.

4 TROPICAL CYCLONES

(Contributed by the Queensland Regional Office of the
Bureau of Meteorology)

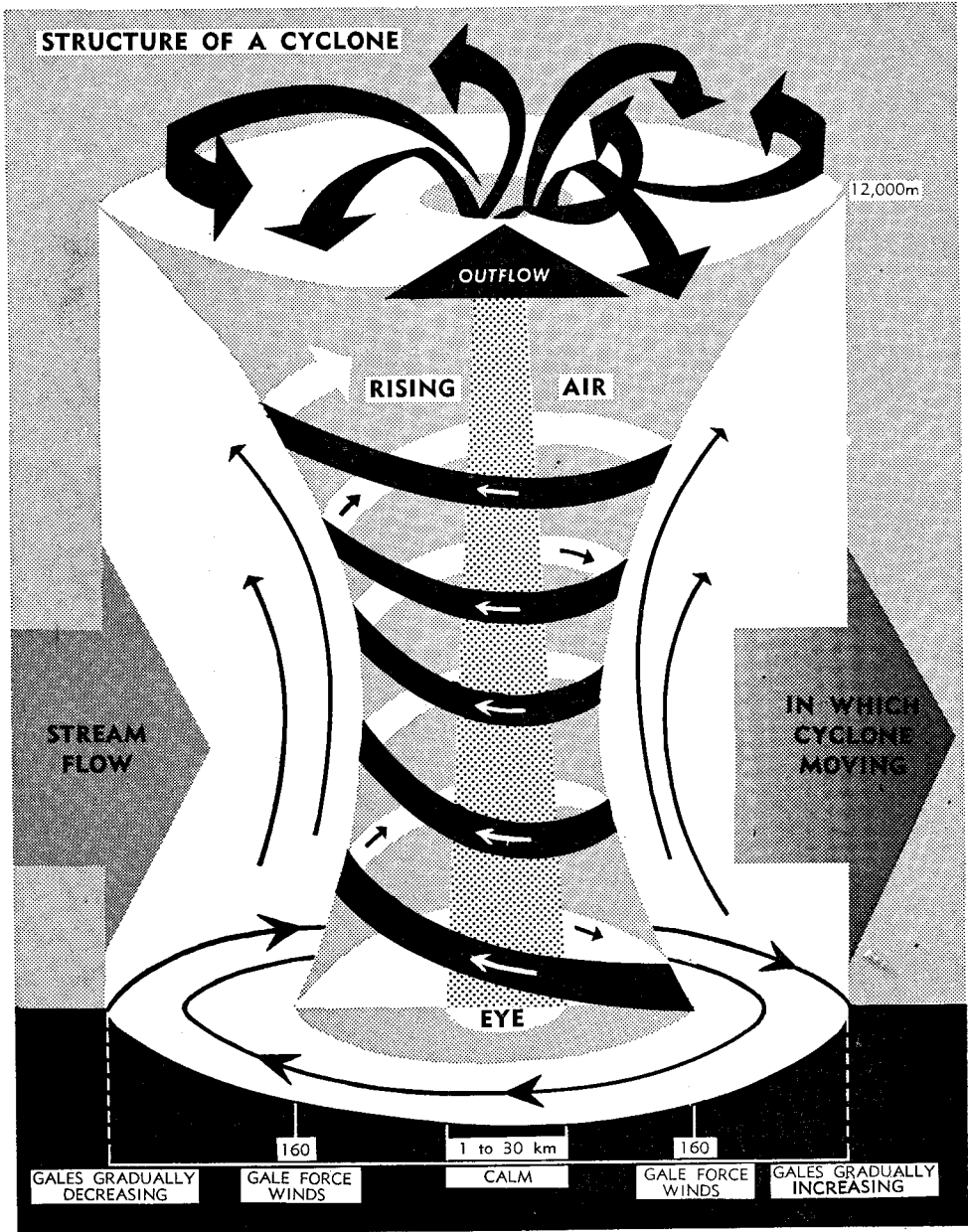
Tropical cyclones are one of the most devastating of natural phenomena. They are intense low pressure systems which develop in tropical areas of the world. They are known under various names such as tropical cyclones (Australia), hurricanes, typhoons, or by other local names; e.g. "Baguio" is used in the Philippines.

A tropical cyclone is a roughly circular system of gale force (speeds more than 62 km/h) winds whirling clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere around a centre of very low atmospheric pressure, called the "eye". The eye is an area of calm or light winds with only small amounts of overhead cloud. Eye diameters vary between 1 and 30 km. The diameter of the entire cyclone is usually about 300 km, although cyclone "Ada", January 1970, was only about 100 km in diameter and cyclone "Henrietta", April 1964, was 1,300 km in diameter. At low latitudes, the system may be almost stationary or travel at a speed of up to 25 km/h. When recurving, the movement becomes quite slow, but in mid-latitudes may be as much as 80 km/h. The pressure gradient around the eye is very steep because of the extremely low central pressures; this causes unusually strong winds. The table below gives probable maximum wind gusts for various central pressures.

Central pressure	Probable maximum wind	
	gusts near centre	
mb	kn	km/h
914	155	286
931	140	258
948	125	230
965	105	194
982	85	157
999	55	101

In the low levels of the atmosphere the wind blows in a clockwise direction (Southern Hemisphere) around a low pressure system, spiralling inwards to the centre. During the months November to April, over the warm tropical oceans, where unlimited moisture is available, this motion around the low pressure gives rise to very rapid vertical motion of the air around the centre and the development of a deep cloud structure (cumulonimbus to 12,000 metres in height) with heavy rain. The release of large amounts of latent heat due to condensation together with the heat from the ocean surface provides the energy for further development of the storm.

The structure of a tropical cyclone is illustrated in the diagrammatic sketch on page 70.



Area of Formation—Tropical cyclones form over tropical oceans, mainly within about 15° of the Equator. Those affecting Queensland usually develop in the Coral Sea, the Solomon Sea, the Gulf of Carpentaria, or the Arafura Sea. A few come from the Western Australian Region, crossing the northern parts of Australia and regenerating upon reaching the eastern oceans. A few have their origin in the South Pacific east of the Solomon Islands.

Frequency—Based on known occurrences over more than a century, a major tropical cyclone, with sustained winds of more than 110 km/h with gusts generally half as much again, will strike a particular locality in the area from Cairns to Mackay once in 20 years, north of Cairns once in 40 years, from Mackay to Rockhampton also once in 40 years, and south of Rockhampton once in 50 years. However, tropical cyclones of lesser intensity, or which do not cross the coast, occur much more frequently and can cause considerable damage to coastal areas.

On the average, three tropical cyclones per season (November to April) affect some part of the coast. Although the breeding area remains approximately the same, there is a tendency for tropical cyclones to travel further south in the latter part of the season due to increasing sea temperatures.

Most tropical cyclones occur in January to March with the chance in December and April considerably less. Only on rare occasions do they occur outside the November to April period; May and June have each experienced four in the 60-year period (1910-1969).

The number of tropical cyclones affecting eastern Australian waters from 1910 to 1969 was found to be distributed as follows:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Season (Nov.-Apr.)
Number	6	24	65	59	60	29	214
Average number ..	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.5	3.6

The total frequency for the season is less than the overall total for the months because, where a tropical cyclone persisted from one month to the next, it is counted in both months.

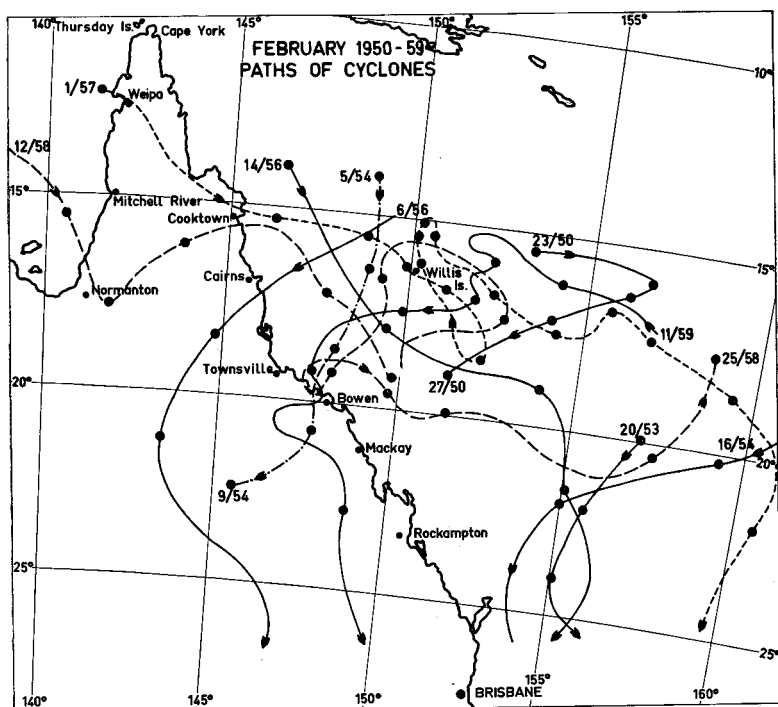
Movement—Tropical cyclones do not always move in parabolic paths. The diagram below shows that the tracks are generally random, some being quite straight for considerable distances and others looping and crossing their earlier path, as in the 1957 cyclone cited in the next section. There is, however, a general tendency for southward moving cyclones to recurve away from the coast when they pass south of about the Tropic of Capricorn where they frequently encounter the high level westerlies. The weakening is due to gradually reducing sea temperatures as the cyclone moves into the South Queensland area which reduces the available energy.

Although tropical cyclones vary greatly in character, the sequence of events as a severe tropical cyclone moves through a particular locality may be as follows:

The first 24 hours bring winds freshening to gale force with unusual gustiness and an overcast sky with rain squalls, increasing in frequency. Within the next twelve hours, the winds may be 110 km/h to 190 km/h or more, with continuous heavy rain.

If the central eye passes overhead there will be a lull lasting from a few minutes to possibly over an hour depending on the width of the eye and the forward speed of the system.

Calm or light variable winds will be experienced, with scattered clouds and possibly sunny periods and with threatening clouds around the horizon.



After the eye passes, again there will be several hours of 110 km/h to 190 km/h winds, but from the opposite direction, with continuous heavy rain. Finally during the next few hours the gales and rain squalls will moderate. Rising seas occur in the first 24 hours, followed by extremely rough seas in the next few hours, confused pyramidal seas (caused when wavetrains driven inwards from different directions converge) occur towards the cyclone eye, a further several hours of extreme conditions, and finally moderating seas.

Life of a Tropical Cyclone—The total life of these storms is mostly unpredictable. Some will develop rapidly and die just as quickly, others mature slowly and can be identified for many days, while yet others over a long period may weaken and re-intensify.

As an example, one tropical cyclone was identified on 1 February 1957 in the Gulf of Carpentaria, very close to Weipa. It crossed Cape York and reached the sea north of Cooktown. It followed an erratic path 500-700 km off the coast, looping the loop and passing close to Willis Island three times, including once right over the island. It then proceeded further out to sea on 11 February, passing 300 km west of New Caledonia, on 15 February. It recurved and moved south south-west, roughly following the northern New South Wales coast 600 km out to sea, turned sharply through 90 degrees towards the land, crossed the coast near Newcastle and filled soon after, giving a total life of 19 days.

Rainfall—In tropical cyclones rainfall is usually widespread and heavy.

The heaviest falls are concentrated around the eye and in the region of strongest onshore winds. If the system moves slowly over a locality, that

area may be deluged. On the other hand, if the storm is moving rapidly, falls will generally be less.

Many falls of over 450 mm in 24 hours have occurred due to cyclones. Highest totals recorded are:

907 mm in 24 hours at Crohamhurst, 3 February 1893

869 mm in 24 hours at Mount Dangar, 20 January 1970 ("Ada")

1,044 mm in 36 hours at Springbrook, 19-20 February 1954

305 mm in 2 hours at Upper Ross, near Townsville, 3 March 1946

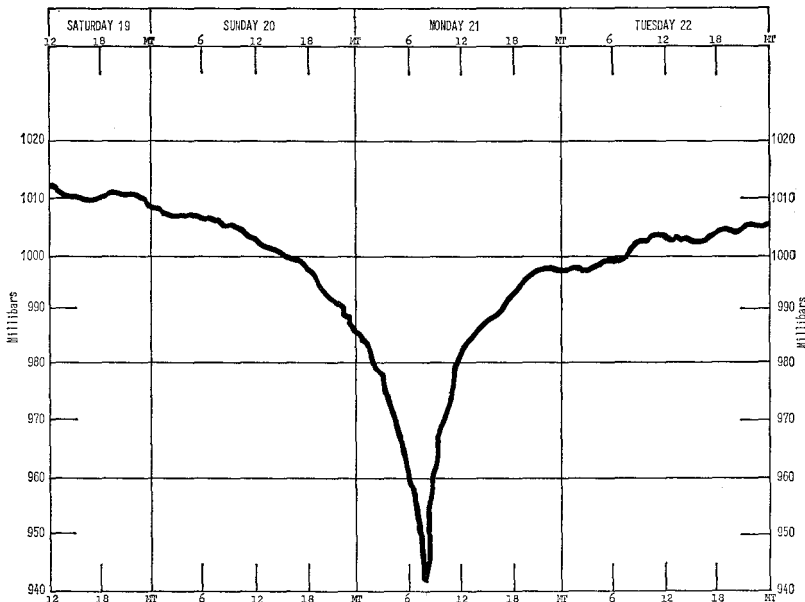
1,864 mm in 5 days ending 12 January 1972 at Paluma ("Bronwyn"). (Included in this total were successive 24 hour totals of 629 mm and 635 mm.)

Pressure—Pressures as low as 914 mb ("Bathurst Bay Cyclone", 5 March 1899) have been reported in Queensland tropical cyclones. However, such pressures are rarely recorded on land. Central pressures usually range from 950-990 mb.

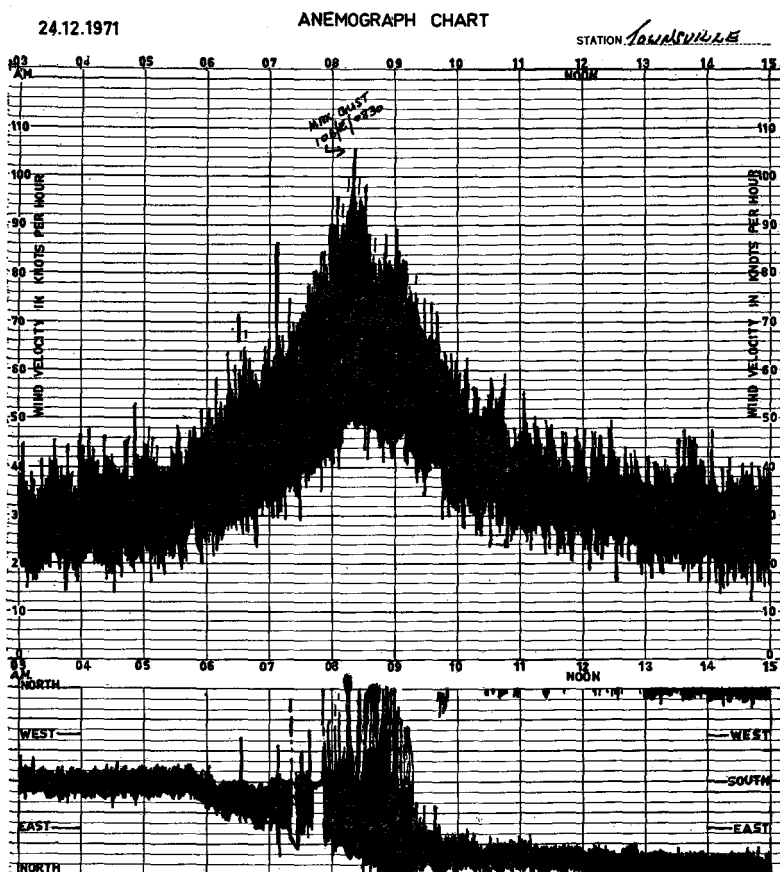
As the storm approaches, pressure decreases, this reduction being more pronounced as the eye passes over the station. This is followed by an equally rapid rise as the system moves away. The pressure drop may not be steady throughout. Rhythmic oscillations (pumping) are often recorded and are caused by the extreme gustiness of the wind. The sudden fall in pressure is strikingly illustrated by the following reproduction of the barograph trace recorded at Mackay during the cyclone 20-22 January 1918 where the pressure is estimated to have fallen to 942 mb.

In very small cyclones such as "Ada" there is little forewarning locally of their approach. Steady pressures, light winds, and little rain can prevail until the cyclone is only about 50 km away.

BAROGRAPH RECORD — MACKAY 19-22 JANUARY 1918



Wind—Usually the most intense wind conditions in a tropical cyclone are to be found in the left-hand semicircle (facing in the direction of travel of the system).



The Anemograph Chart above is the record of 24 December 1971 at Townsville during cyclone "Althea". The top section gives wind speed and shows the extreme gustiness generally associated with tropical cyclones. The maximum gust for "Althea" at Townsville is seen to be 106 knots (195 km/h). The term "mean speed" or "sustained wind" is taken to refer to average speed over 10 minutes prior to the time of reading. It can be seen that the sustained or mean wind at Townsville at the time of the maximum gust was about 70 knots (130 km/h).

Highest wind gusts (3 seconds duration) recorded on the Queensland region are 200 km/h at Willis Island, 195 km/h at Townsville, and 186 km/h at Bowen.

Storm Surge—As well as rough seas, a cyclone near a coastline may generate a "storm surge"; a rise in normal tide levels which may be as much as 3 to 6 metres above the maximum high water level. The storm surge should not be confused with the ordinary and more visible wind driven waves and swells. The waves and swells, with a frequency normally 5 to 12 per minute may reach amplitudes greater than that of the storm surge, and may do extensive damage near the shore line. The storm surge has a wavelength of many kilometres and, in low lying and swampy land, it may penetrate several kilometres beyond the normal shore line.

The surge is mostly produced by winds driving the seawater shorewards and partly by the low atmospheric pressure at the storm centre. In shallow water the surge is amplified due to shoaling.

In cyclone "Althea", the storm surge added an extra 3 m to the height of the tide at the time it arrived, making a total of 4 m. If the surge had occurred at high water about 5 hours later, the storm tide could have been 5 m and would have multiplied the damage considerably.

Detection and Tracking—Before such sophisticated equipment as will be discussed later was introduced, tropical cyclones were detected and tracked solely through the use of weather charts based on wind and pressure observations from a network of surface stations. This type of chart is still the basic tool of the analyst, but atmospheric conditions at levels above the earth's surface also need to be analysed.

Measurements at upper levels of wind, pressure, temperature, and humidity are obtained by tracking with radar and hydrogen-filled balloons with a radio transmitter and sensing equipment attached.

Many tropical cyclones, particularly those which form well out in ocean areas, are frequently first identified from United States Weather Satellite photographs. The satellites cross a particular region at regular intervals and transmit photographs to several receiving stations in Australia, including one in Brisbane.

When the cyclone is within range, i.e. within 240 km, of a radar station (Brisbane, Port Moresby, Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Gladstone, and Byron Bay are coastal radar stations in the north-eastern Australian region), it may be tracked with radar equipment.

The pattern of rain echoes on the radar screen follows the cloud formation closely, so that the appearance is somewhat like that of the satellite photographs. The location of the eye (a rain-free area) and the boundary of heavy rain can usually be included in the radar-derived cyclone warnings.

It has been observed that tropical cyclones at sea produce trains of small earth tremors known as microseisms. The amplitude of these microseisms is very much smaller than the amplitude of tremors recorded in earthquakes, and extremely sensitive seismographs are used for their detection. From a study of microseisms, it is possible to gain some knowledge of the storm's development or decay. However, some tropical cyclones fail to produce significant microseisms because of geological faults or other causes and this limits the method.

Sferics receivers (atmospheric direction finding equipment) are used to locate sources of lightning. Such atmospheric sferics may be detected at distances up to several thousand kilometres from the source. In Queensland, the Bureau of Meteorology sferics stations located at Brisbane, Charleville, and Townsville, enable a complete surveillance of the Coral Sea area. It has been observed that unusually active sferics fixes over a fairly wide area of the ocean in summer may precede the formation of a tropical low.

At remote localities such as the outer Barrier Reef, where a manned reporting station is not feasible, the Bureau of Meteorology has installed automatic weather stations. These stations report by radio every three hours giving barometer reading, wind direction and speed, temperature, and rainfall. Automatic stations are operating at Cato Island, Frederick, Creal,

Marion, Flinders, Lihou and Holmes Reefs, and Gannet Cay. Willis Island has a manned meteorological station. Data from these stations are very useful in compiling the surface synoptic charts.

Weather reports from ships and aircraft also give valuable information, especially if they are in the vicinity of the deepening low pressure system or mature tropical cyclone.

Tropical Cyclone Warnings—On the approach of a tropical cyclone, a number of types of warnings may be issued.

When it appears reasonably probable that a tropical cyclone could develop, a Tropical Advisory Warning is prepared. If the suspected tropical low is more than 800 km from the Queensland coast, no Advisory Warning is issued; if between 500 and 800 km, the Advisory Warning is sent to shipping; if closer than 500 km or the coast is likely to be affected within the next 24 hours, the general public is advised.

A Flash Cyclone Warning is issued to threatened areas whenever it can be established that a tropical cyclone has developed within 800 km of the coast, or that conditions are highly favourable for such development within the next six hours. For tropical cyclones located further than 800 km from the coast, warnings are issued for shipping and aviation only.

After the issue of a Flash Warning, Tropical Cyclone Warnings are issued every six hours while gales associated with the system remain at least 160 km from the coast, and the frequency is increased to every three hours to the threatened areas when gales are 160 km or less from the coast. Final warnings are issued when these areas are no longer threatened.

At a number of coastal stations, a red pennant is flown from the time of receipt of the first tropical cyclone warning until the locality ceases to be threatened.

Pamphlets have been prepared by the Bureau of Meteorology for general distribution to warn the public of the dangers associated with tropical cyclones. They also give advice on precautions necessary to avoid damage and loss of life.

Flood Warnings—As tropical cyclones are usually accompanied by heavy rainfall, flooding of streams is a normal after-effect of systems that influence the mainland. In addition to providing warnings that flooding is expected to occur, the Bureau issues bulletins giving the extent and depth of existing flooding, and current river height and rainfall information, to assist local communities in assessing the likely impact of flooding in their own local areas. Also included are reports on the development and downstream movement of any flood peaks.

River height observers take daily readings as soon as the stream reaches a previously determined height at their station. If the river rises to a second higher level, the observer reports stream heights more frequently.

Damage—Records show that the majority of deaths attributable to tropical cyclones are due to drowning, either in the storm surge and heavy seas or in the resulting floods. There have been many cases of ships being lost, the worst being in the "Bathurst Bay Cyclone" (1899) when the Queensland pearling fleet was destroyed. In this disaster over 300 lives were lost by drowning. The Clermont flood of 1916, in which 62 lives were lost, resulted from the movement inland of a tropical cyclone.

The heavy seas caused by a tropical cyclone may erode beaches and undermine houses. Small boats may drag their anchors or break their moorings, smashing into other vessels or piers or being driven ashore.

The main areas of damage are to small boats in heavy seas, erosion of sea walls, rain, flood, and wind damage in buildings, wind-blown debris, fallen power and telephone lines, and flood damage to roads, bridges, and crops.

Precautions—Because a cyclone may isolate a town or house and cut all services, water, power, gas, telephone, and sewerage, it is advisable when a cyclone warning is issued to collect emergency supplies of canned food, first aid and prescription medicines, candles and fuel lamps, torches and batteries, tools, self-contained cooking gear, matches, water containers, and petrol for the car. Plans to shelter and feed pets or livestock should be made. Roofs and house stumps should be checked for soundness and strengthened where necessary. Strong catches may be fitted to outside doors, gates, and windows, and heavy adhesive tape or struts kept handy to strengthen large picture windows. Storm shutters should be available for small windows. Property should be cleared of sheet iron, dead branches and anything which could become a wind-borne missile, and all branches overhanging the house trimmed. Basic tools, boards, and tarpaulins (or plastic sheeting) for emergency repairs around the house should be collected. A stout canvas cover and long mooring lines are needed for boats.

Persons in homes likely to be menaced by cyclone-generated storm surges from the sea or river flooding may need an evacuation plan. From the flood history of a district obtained from neighbours and municipal authorities, a safe escape route, a refuge, and the priorities for taking valuables may be planned. A transistor radio in working order should be kept handy.

Notable Cyclones—Listed below are brief details of major cyclones that have affected the Queensland region since 1893:

Central South Coast: 30 January to 3 February 1893; heavy rain and subsequent floods destroyed Albert Bridge (Indooroopilly) and Victoria Bridge (Brisbane); over \$4m damage was caused in Brisbane.

North Queensland: 5 March 1899; "Bathurst Bay Cyclone", pearling fleet destroyed; over 300 lives lost; barometer 914 mb (lowest on record).

Townsville, Bowen: 9 March 1903; Cyclone "Leonta"; much damage to property and 10 lives lost.

Port Douglas, Cairns, Innisfail: 16 March 1911; severe damage at Cairns; practically all buildings at Port Douglas damaged and two lives lost.

Flat Top Island (near Mackay): 23-24 March 1911; S.S. *Yongala* wrecked.

Clermont: Night of 27-28 December 1916; Clermont flood disaster; 62 lives lost.

Mackay, Rockhampton: 20-22 January 1918; \$3m damage, Mackay; 3 metre storm surge; 30 lives lost; barometer near Mackay reported to have been 933 mb, second lowest on record for Queensland.

Torres Strait, Groote Eylandt, Gulf of Carpentaria: 23 March-9 April 1923; S.S. *Douglas Mawson* sunk without trace; 7 metre storm surge, Groote Eylandt.

Mackay: 7 March 1955; lugger *Barrier Princess* lost with eight hands.

Townsville, Cairns: 6 March 1956; Cyclone "Agnes", \$5m damage in Townsville and Cairns; four lives lost in subsequent inland floods; lowest barometer reading at Townsville 961 mb.

- Bowen: 1 April 1958; over \$2m damage; 1.5 metre storm surge.
- Bowen, Proserpine, Ayr, Home Hill: 16 February 1959; over \$2m damage; one life lost; Bowen barometer 955 mb; central pressure estimated as 948 mb.
- Southern Inland: 13-14 January 1964; Cyclone "Audrey"; extensive flooding and stock loss in South-West Queensland, extending into New South Wales; pine forest damage considerable; wind damage St George, Goondiwindi area.
- Southern Gulf Country: 4 February 1964; Cyclone "Dora"; winds to 160 km/h; major flooding in Gulf rivers.
- Curtis Coast: 28-29 January 1967; cyclone "Dinah"; wind damage Bundaberg-Maryborough area; central pressure 945 mb.
- Whitsunday Island, Proserpine: 17-19 January 1970; cyclone "Ada"; central pressure estimated as 962 mb; \$12m damage; 13 lives lost; gusts to 130 km/h. Due to the small diameter of the cyclone, in the area later affected the barometers remained relatively high and steady and there was no wind or rain of significance until the cyclone was quite close. This caused heavy rains, and floods followed the passage of the cyclone. "Ada" filled and weakened when 30 km north-west of Mackay, late 19 January.
- Townsville: 24 December 1971; cyclone "Althea"; central pressure 952 mb; \$25m damage; three lives lost; noted by United States meteorological satellite ESSA 8, 21 December; definitely identified as a cyclone 22 December; 10 a.m. 24 December, eye crossed coast 48 km north of Townsville; 3 metre storm surge which fortunately occurred just after low tide; gusts reached nearly 200 km/h; major flooding all central and southern interior river systems in Queensland ensued; weakened 25 December; crossed coast again midnight 27 December near Maryborough; winds reached gale force again between Pialba and Noosa Heads.
- South-east Queensland: 24-27 January 1974; cyclone "Wanda"; wind gusts up to 130 km/h on the coast; associated with a monsoonal trough which extended much further south than usual caused record flooding with rainfall registrations up to 2,000 mm during the month. In Brisbane some 6,700 householders had their living area partially or completely inundated; in Ipswich, 40 houses washed away and 1,800 premises severely damaged; damage throughout the State was estimated as being in excess of \$15m; 15 lives were lost in south-east Queensland. For a detailed account see Appendix of the 1974 *Year Book*.

5 RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY

The predominantly summer-rainfall climate has largely determined the development of Queensland agriculture. Sugar cane is by far the most important crop, and is grown on the wettest parts of the east coast. The chief areas are the two wet strips of the tropical coast—the Cairns-Ingham and the Proserpine-Sarina strips. In both these strips the coastline runs almost due north and south, and the coastal ranges are high, giving conditions favourable for heavy and frequent rainfall from moist south-easterly winds, particularly in the Babinda-Tully section of the northern strip where annual average rainfall ranges from 3,000 to 4,250 mm.

Excessive rainfall, short of the cane being completely submerged by floods, is no deterrent to the crop, which can also stand the relatively dry periods of winter and spring. Cane is also grown, under irrigation, in the drier part of the tropical coast, on the fertile river silts at Ayr and Home Hill, and at Giru, which receive only about 1,000 mm of rain annually.

Cane-growing is scattered on the sub-tropical coast, from Bundaberg to Beenleigh (south of Brisbane). Except for the 1,600 mm Nambour-Maroochy area, the rest of this southern cane is grown in areas receiving 1,000 to 1,250 mm annually, which is near the lower limit of rainfall required. Irrigation is used extensively in the Bundaberg district. The Bundaberg, Maryborough, and Brisbane cane areas can expect a summer rainfall less than 380 mm (a severe drought for cane) once in 10 years, with less severe droughts more frequently. Mackay, Proserpine, and the Cairns-Ingham regions never receive less than 380 mm of summer rain.

Dairying, an important primary industry in coastal and sub-coastal Queensland, depends largely on grasses, both natural and introduced, which make the bulk of their growth in summer. The grasses reach maturity in autumn and become fibrous and relatively unpalatable in the cooler and drier weather of winter, with consequent low production of milk in late winter and in spring.

The reliability of summer rainfall is sufficient to produce a good growth of summer grass nearly every year in the main dairying districts, namely Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs, and Fitzroy Statistical Divisions. However, the western part of the Darling Downs and the Maranoa (Roma) district have an expectation of less than 380 mm of summer rain one year in two and are marginal dairying districts for natural pastures.

To maintain winter production some dairy farmers sow winter-growing grazing crops, such as oats. The reliability of winter rainfall is such that insufficient rain for these crops can be expected on the Darling Downs and Upper Burnett about one year in four, while poor distribution of such rain throughout the winter may cause additional failures. Conservation of summer-grown crops and fodder surpluses as ensilage or hay has increased in recent years.

Crops which require a summer rainfall are grown in the coastal and sub-coastal parts of Queensland, particularly on the better soils and alluvial river flats. The most important are maize, sorghum, lucerne, bananas, pineapples, cotton, citrus, pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, and peanuts. Grain sorghum, which can be harvested mechanically, is important in the sub-coastal areas of Queensland and particularly on the Darling Downs.

The chief winter-growing crops are wheat, barley, oats, canary seed, linseed, safflower, and onions. Peculiarly enough, wheat, a winter-growing cereal, is very much more important than maize in Queensland. It is grown mainly on the black soil plains of the Darling Downs. The yields fluctuate considerably, but are generally higher than the Australian average. This is due to the fertile soil (little superphosphate is used), and to the fact that portion of the ample summer rainfall of the Downs (400 to 500 mm) is retained in the subsoil to supplement the relatively scanty winter falls.

Inland Queensland has, as its paramount asset, natural grass, which supports most of the sheep and a large proportion of the beef cattle of the State. Summer rainfall predominates, and summer-growing species of

grass are the main feed. In the southern part the average winter rainfall is 75 to 200 mm, and, when this comes in reasonably heavy falls, it produces a considerable quantity of winter-growing grasses and edible plants, locally known as "herbage". The northern inland expects only 40 to 50 mm of winter rain, and heavy winter rain is considered no advantage as it frequently produces no herbage and merely blackens and spoils the dry standing summer grasses on which the stock rely.

In the inland pastoral districts 380 mm or more of summer rain produces a very good season, provided it comes in several soaking falls. In southern and central inland Queensland, of which Charleville and Longreach are typical, over 380 mm fall about one summer in four. In the northern inland, of which Richmond is typical, this occurs more frequently, one year in two or three. Taking less than 250 mm of summer rain as a measure of a poor season in these pastoral districts, Charleville and Longreach expect such a season rather less often than one year in two, and Richmond about one year in four. On the other hand, Charleville expects good winter rains (150 mm or over) one year in two, Longreach one year in five, and Richmond one year in nine.

Pastoral settlement under such climatic conditions is stable but sheep and cattle numbers vary considerably, and considerable skill in management of flocks and herds, paddocks and water, and fodder supplies is required by the pastoralist. Severe droughts, with low rainfall for more than a year, are occasionally experienced in inland Queensland. One of the worst on record was between 1900 and 1902, while less severe and less general droughts occurred in the late 1870s, mid-1880s, 1915-16, 1925-26, 1935-36, 1945-46, 1951, 1957, and 1965. A general drought in 1968-69, which continued throughout 1969-70, is ranked as one of the most severe on record.

Further towards the western border of the State rainfall is lower and more unreliable, and the holdings are larger with cattle as the usual stock, as against sheep in the better inland areas discussed above. Summer rain totals of 250 mm or more are expected at Thargomindah, Windorah, and Boulia only one year in five, and winter falls of 150 mm or more only one year in five or six at the first two places, and one year in thirty at Boulia. Under such conditions pastoral activity is on an extensive basis, with some large owners holding a number of stations in the far west and other districts, stock being moved around to catch the season.

Distribution of rainfall over the growing season, which cannot be measured by any recognised statistical method, is a factor of greater importance in a warm climate, where evaporation and the rate of use of water by the crop are high, than it is in cold climates, where these are low. Most of the crops in coastal and sub-coastal Queensland are summer grown, or, like sugar cane and orchard crops, make the bulk of their growth in summer.

The ideal distribution of summer rainfall for most crops is to have good spring falls to start growth and regular falls through late spring and summer, with not more than two or three weeks of dry weather at any time. This ideal distribution rarely happens, and although the distribution of summer rainfall is fairly dependable, spring rainfall is rather erratic throughout Queensland. Hence Queensland agricultural research has always included drought resistance as a major consideration in variety selection and breeding and, in addition, has devised dry-farming practices which encourage rainfall trapping and storage in the subsoil.

Pastures, both coastal and inland, often suffer from scanty spring rainfall, which retards growth at a time when the stock most need it after the relatively dry winter. However, the inland pastures of Mitchell and Flinders grasses are highly drought resistant, and they are able to take immediate advantage of rain when it falls. The natural coastal pastures are relatively drought resistant but are coarse grasses, and some millions of acres have been sown to improved species of grasses and legumes.

6 SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL INDUSTRY

Owing to the large size of Queensland, with its great climatic differences, the times for the various activities in the seasonal calendar of rural industries vary according to local conditions. Sheep are shorn all the year round in the State, with the greatest activity during the spring and autumn. Cattle slaughterings reach a maximum in the winter months, whereas dairy production is highest in the summer. Times of planting and harvesting, and the length of the active growing season, of the principal crops are summarised in the next table.

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop	Time of planting	Length of growing season	Main time of harvesting
		months	
Apples .. .. .	.. .. .	..	February to April
Bananas	South Queensland August to January ..	..	All year
	North Queensland April, May .. ..	..	May to October
Barley	Grain—May to August	4-5	October to December
Beans, green	South Queensland Highlands: October to January	3	December to March
	Coast: February to October	3	April to December
	North Queensland Tableland: July to September and March, April	2½-3	October, November, May, June
	Coast: April to July ..	2½-3	June to August
Beans, navy	December, January ..	3-3½	April, May
Canary seed	April to June	4½-5	October, November
Citrus fruits .. ..	.. .. .	..	April to September
Cotton	South and Central Qld October, November ..	5-7	March to July
Deciduous fruits .. ..	.. .. .	..	November to March
Grapes .. .. .	.. .. .	..	December to March
Hay, lucerne	Perennial; new sowings in autumn	..	Non-irrigated—Chiefly summer Irrigated—All year
Hay, wheaten	April to June	3-5	September
Hay, oaten	April to June	3-5	September to October
Linseed	April to June	4½-5	September to November
Maize	South Queensland September to January ..	4½-7	February to July
	North Queensland November to January	5-7	June to August
Millet and panicum ..	August to February ..	3	December to May
Oats	February to July ..	4-6	October, November

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS—*continued*

Crop	Time of planting	Length of growing season	Main time of harvesting
Onions	February to May ..	months 5-6	July to November
Papaws .. .. .	.. .. .	..	Perennial
Peanuts	September to January ..	5	March to June
Pineapples	September to March ..	..	January to March, and May to September
Potatoes	South Queensland January, February ..	3½-4½	May
	May to August ..	3½-4½	September to November
	North Queensland Tableland:		
	July, August ..	3½-4½	October, November
	December to February	3½-4½	April to June
	Coast:		
	April, May	3½-4½	August, September
Pumpkins	Early (South Coast) May, June	5-6	October, November
	Main Season September to January	5-6	February to July
Rice	June, July	5-6	November, December
	November, December ..	5-6	May, June
Safflower	May to September ..	4-5	October to January
Sorghum	September to February ..	4-5	March to July
Soybeans	November to January ..	3½-4½	April, May
Sugar cane	South Queensland August to March ..	12-24	July to December
	North Queensland April to October ..	12-15	June to December
Sunflower	September to January ..	4-5	February to May
Sweet potatoes	September to February ..	4-5	March to July
Tobacco	South and Central Queensland September to December	3½-4½	February to April
	North Queensland July to October ..	3-4	November to January
Tomatoes	South Queensland Highlands: October to December	3-4	December to March
	Coast: January to May and July, August	3-4	March to November
	North Queensland March to June ..	3-4	June to October
Wheat	April to July	4½-5½	October, November

7 SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND

1973-74—In July, heavy rains in the south-eastern quarter of the State and above normal rains in the south-west provided welcome relief from the dry conditions experienced over the autumn and early winter months. Showers extended northwards along the coast and adjacent highlands but mainly fine and sunny weather prevailed over the northern inland. Prospects for spring were the best for many years.

Mild conditions with widespread light rain continued over much of the southern half of the State during August, further enhancing prospects for spring and summer. Night temperatures were well above normal

and only light frosts occurred over southern areas. Isolated thunderstorms brought varying falls to the Central Highlands, maintaining crops and pastures in good condition. Mainly fine and cool conditions were experienced in northern areas. Continuing dry weather in the north-west caused a serious fire hazard in mature pastures.

Seasonal prospects for much of the State were good to excellent, following regular and above normal rainfall in September. Most agricultural and pastoral districts experienced an excellent spring, but feed dried off in the rainfall deficient north and drought conditions persisted in the south-east.

Meteorologically, October was a fairly normal month without any marked departure of either rainfall or temperature. Thunderstorms provided rainfall over most of the interior and there were showery periods along the coast.

The weather pattern for most of the State during November was one of above normal rainfall combined with hot and humid conditions. Heavy rains late in the month caused flooding in the Paroo, Bulloo, Lower Thomson, Diamantina, and Lower Georgina Rivers and around Quilpie. In the Carpentaria district storms gave some relief but follow-up rains were needed to regenerate pastures throughout the region completely. Below normal falls were recorded on the Central Highlands further depleting the already low soil moisture there, and with rising temperatures rains were needed in the central and south-west border districts.

Scattered thunderstorm activity in the north of the State extended the wet weather into December and, later in the month, cyclone "Una" brought torrential rains to the central coast, lower Carpentaria, and far south-west districts, resulting in extensive flooding and transport delays throughout these regions. Rainfall in most western, central-western, and far-western districts and on the Darling Downs, on the other hand, was patchy and below normal and of little benefit to crops, which were mostly moisture stressed.

Heavy to flood rains were received throughout most of the State during January, resulting in Queensland's rainfall being the highest ever recorded for all districts. This situation was caused mainly by the appearance of the monsoonal trough further south than usual and cyclonic disturbances, particularly "Wanda", in the south-eastern coastal sector. Record flooding occurred over a wide area, particularly in the Gulf and Channel country, the south-western border region, and the Brisbane, Lockyer, and Bremer-Fassifern Valleys.

Torrential to flood rains associated with cyclonic depressions dominated the weather pattern throughout the northern tropics and in some coastal areas in February. A monsoonal trough extending across the State brought variable rains to much of the State, but conditions over a substantial portion of the southern interior remained dry.

March was a normal wet season month for the tropics, most areas experiencing excessive rainfall. Some record monthly totals were recorded. Early in the month cyclone "Zoe" brought heavy to flood rains to south-eastern coastal districts, causing some local flooding, and a small tropical cyclone "Alice", centred north-east of Gladstone, brought strong winds and rain to the southern and central coasts. Much of the State had experienced the wettest summer on record.

Showers were received along the coast for most of April, and sporadic thunderstorms occurred inland from the middle to the end of the month. Most inland areas had good to excellent pastoral conditions, although drought conditions intensified at Goondiwindi, Texas, and Inglewood. Conditions improved on coastal and adjacent areas in response to periods of relatively fine weather.

The dominant weather feature in May was sunny days with cold nights. Early in the month, a trough centred over the interior brought thunderstorm activity to inland areas, and a high, moving pressure system in the Tasman Sea maintained showers along the coast. In the middle of the month widespread shower and thunderstorm activity occurred in the south-east. Towards the end of the month most of the State experienced rain and thunderstorms. Cold south-west to south-east winds occurred and frosts were recorded on several occasions in southern border districts.

Fine conditions with clear days and cool to cold nights provided the general weather pattern for June. Scattered to widespread frosts with isolated fog on occasions occurred over the southern interior. Rainfall for the month was confined mainly to coastal districts.

1974-75—Weather conditions during July were the driest for many years. Central and southern districts recorded frosts which caused deterioration in pastures and retarded normal growth of crops. The drought in the Texas area worsened with chilling westerly winds and below-freezing temperatures on occasions. Light frosts were experienced in the Carpentaria and north-coast districts and on the Atherton Tableland.

Widespread rains late in August provided a fair start to spring and lessened fire danger, but more rain and warmer weather were needed to maintain active growth in crops and pastures. The rain was too late for winter grain crops in some localities, and in the drier areas barley and wheat crops were fed off in order to maintain cattle in good condition. The cold, dry weather in Central Queensland extended into August causing further deterioration of the already backward crops and pastures.

An upper air trough caused overcast conditions during September and showers and thunderstorm activity occurred over most inland and coastal districts. Some western districts and parts of the lower Carpentaria, however, received no rainfall. The outstanding weather feature of the month, however, was unseasonal cold weather and frosts in the southern interior which caused a pronounced deterioration in pastures.

There were frequent, widespread thunderstorms and showers in most areas of the State during October, but crops and pastures made only relatively slow progress under the unseasonal cool weather prevailing.

Intermittent, widespread, moderate to heavy rain and scattered thunderstorms were experienced over southern and central Queensland in November. Rising temperatures without follow-up rains heightened the bush and grass fire danger elsewhere, and extensive grass fires raged in the far south-west causing stock losses. Late in the month grass fires occurred in the central and western districts, and again stock losses were reported.

Fine weather prevailed over Queensland during most of December, although scattered showers and thunderstorms occurred in the central and southern interior and in coastal areas. Most districts experienced hot and

sultry conditions. North-eastern areas received adequate rainfall, and seasonal conditions there were good to excellent. Near the end of the month, the remnants of cyclone "Tracy", situated over the coastal area of the Gulf, produced an inflow of moist tropical air over most areas causing widespread moderate to heavy rainfall.

Widespread showers and thunderstorms combined with high temperatures in the north-eastern half of the State throughout January provided ideal conditions for vigorous growth of crops and pastures. Eastern coastal and hinterland areas were generally in good condition and much of central Queensland had a fair to good body of green feed. Warm humid weather set back conditions in the south-eastern corner and the south-west and far west.

Fine and dry conditions extended into February over much of the State, and most agricultural and pastoral districts were affected by moisture stress. Widespread moderate to heavy rains relieved the position in the latter half of the month, although rainfall was inadequate in western and far south-western areas. Flooding occurred in the Macintyre, Diamantina, and Georgina Creek catchments, but no significant property damage or livestock losses were reported. The rain, together with high temperatures, provided excellent growing conditions for late-planted crops and pastures.

The predominance of well distributed, though generally below normal rainfall with periods of hot sultry weather during March maintained good to excellent seasonal conditions over most of the State. The Dumaresq River was subject to severe local flooding with adverse effects on some properties. There was also some local flooding along the Macintyre River. Dry conditions in the south and central west continued with much of the inland receiving less than 50 mm of rain and substantial areas of the western districts recording no rainfall for the month.

Dry weather conditions continued into April with above normal rainfall confined to restricted areas of the eastern half of the State. With mild autumn weather prevailing, rainfall was generally sufficient to maintain crops and pastures in a satisfactory condition. The first frosts of the season occurred on the Granite Belt.

Throughout May dry weather predominated in the State, and substantial parts of the inland experienced a completely dry month. Absence of rain combined with cold westerly winds and scattered frosts accelerated the seasonal deterioration in natural grasses and pastures, heightening the already serious bush and grass fire hazard. In contrast with the inland, occasional showers were experienced on the south coast, moderate rain fell on the north coast, and isolated areas along the tropical coast recorded well above normal monthly rainfall.

Unseasonal dry conditions, with widespread frosts in the south which extended to the north occasionally, continued until scattered rainfall occurred over much of the State late in June. The arrival of the much needed rain in central and southern Queensland averted a critical situation over the grain belt but rainfall was generally insufficient to replenish surface water supplies in the inland. Herbage showed definite response and the germination of winter fodder crops was assured.

• Chapter 4

GOVERNMENT

1 SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

First used in 1824 as a penal settlement, Moreton Bay, the "Northern District of New South Wales", had become a distinct electoral division by 1843. It was given a separate member in 1851, two in 1853, four in 1855, and nine in 1858. As electors of New South Wales, residents in what is now Queensland had enjoyed responsible government since the *Constitution Act of 1855*, and when separation was effected by letters patent of 6 June 1859, an Order-in-Council of the same date gave Queensland a Constitution similar to that of New South Wales, and Sir George Bowen was appointed Governor of Queensland. On 10 December 1859 the Governor landed at Brisbane and proclaimed the separation of Queensland from New South Wales.

The Order-in-Council provided for a nominated Legislative Council of not less than five members appointed by the Governor of New South Wales for five years and such additional members as the Queensland Governor thought fit, to be appointed by him for life. In May 1860, 15 members were appointed, 11 for five years and 4 for life. There was also an elected Legislative Assembly consisting of 26 members returned by 16 electorates, the franchise including all adult males subject to a small property or tenancy qualification which excluded, according to the Registrar-General of the day, "only new arrivals not six months in the Colony, aliens, and a few hundreds of the most worthless, wandering, and improvident members of the community".

Elections were held in April and May 1860. Executive government was in the hands of the Executive Council, and the first members were appointed by the Governor on 10 December 1859. The 1859 Order-in-Council was validated by *The Australian Colonies Act of 1861*, and with the passing of *The Constitution Act of 1867*, responsible government in Queensland was consolidated.

Since 1901, the former Colony of Queensland has been a State of the Commonwealth of Australia. The present system of government consists of the Governor, the Executive Council, and the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Council having been abolished from 23 March 1922. The Executive Council is composed of the Governor and the Ministers in office. Local Authorities operate under legislation of the Queensland Parliament.

THE GOVERNOR

His Excellency Air Marshal Sir Colin Thomas Hannah,
K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.

The present Governor of Queensland assumed office on 21 March 1972, and is the nineteenth holder of the office since Queensland

was separated from New South Wales. A complete list of Governors, with the date when each assumed office, is as follows:

Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	..	December 1859
Colonel Samuel Wensley Blackall .. ..	..	August 1868
Marquis of Normanby .. ..	..	August 1871
William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G. ..	..	January 1875
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B.	..	July 1877
Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G. .. ..	..	November 1883
Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E. .. ..	..	May 1889
Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G. .. ..	..	April 1896
Sir Herbert Charles Chermiside, G.C.M.G., C.B.	..	March 1902
Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G. .. ..	..	November 1905
Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B. ..	..	December 1909
Sir Hamilton John Goolld-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B.	..	March 1915
Sir Matthew Nathan, P.C.(Ire.), G.C.M.G. ..	..	December 1920
Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. ..	..	June 1927
Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O. .. ..	..	June 1932
Sir John Lavarack, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. .. ..	..	October 1946
Sir Henry Abel Smith, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. .. ..	..	March 1958
Sir Alan James Mansfield, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. ..	..	March 1966
Sir Colin Thomas Hannah, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.	..	March 1972

THE QUEENSLAND MINISTRY (*At 31 December 1975*)

Premier—Hon. Johannes Bjelke-Petersen

Treasurer and Deputy Premier—Hon. Sir Gordon William Wesley Chalk, K.B.E.

Minister for Mines and Energy—Hon. Ronald Ernest Camm

Minister for Justice and Attorney-General—Hon. William Edward Knox

Minister for Community and Welfare Services and Sport—Hon. John Desmond Herbert

Minister for Industrial Development, Labour Relations and Consumer Affairs—Hon. Frederick Alexander Campbell

Minister for Primary Industries—Hon. Victor Bruce Sullivan

Minister for Police—Hon. Allen Maxwell Hodges

Minister for Water Resources—Hon. Neville Thomas Eric Hewitt, M.M., A.F.M.

Minister for Transport—Hon. Keith William Hooper

Minister for Local Government and Main Roads—Hon. Russell James Hinze

Minister for Tourism and Marine Services—Hon. Thomas Guy Newbery

Minister for Lands, Forestry, National Parks and Wildlife Service—Hon. Kenneth Burgoyne Tomkins

Minister for Health—Hon. Llewellyn Roy Edwards

Minister for Education and Cultural Activities—Hon. Valmond James Bird

Minister for Works and Housing—Hon. Norman Edward Lee

Minister for Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement and Fisheries—Hon. Claude Alfred Wharton

Minister for Survey, Valuation, Urban and Regional Affairs—Hon. William Daniel Lickiss

Premiers of Queensland—When the Colony obtained its own representative government, the first Government was led by R. G. W. Herbert. A complete list of Premiers, with the date on which each entered office, is as follows:

<i>Premier</i>	<i>Appointed</i>	<i>Premier</i>	<i>Appointed</i>
R. G. W. Herbert	10-12-1859	R. Philp	7-12-99
A. Macalister	1-2-66	A. Morgan	17-9-1903
R. G. W. Herbert	20-7-66	W. Kidston	19-1-06
A. Macalister	7-8-66	R. Philp	19-11-07
R. R. Mackenzie	15-8-67	W. Kidston	18-2-08
C. Lilley	25-11-68	D. F. Denham	7-2-11
A. H. Palmer	3-5-70	T. J. Ryan	1-6-15
A. Macalister	8-1-74	E. G. Theodore	22-10-19
G. Thorn	5-6-76	W. N. Gillies	26-2-25
J. Douglas	8-3-77	W. McCormack	22-10-25
T. McIlwraith	21-1-79	A. E. Moore	21-5-29
S. W. Griffith	13-11-83	W. Forgan Smith	17-6-32
Sir T. McIlwraith	13-6-88	F. A. Cooper	16-9-42
B. D. Morehead	30-11-88	E. M. Hanlon	7-3-46
Sir S. W. Griffith	12-8-90	V. C. Gair	17-1-52
Sir T. McIlwraith	27-3-93	G. F. R. Nicklin	12-8-57
H. M. Nelson	27-10-93	J. C. A. Pizze	17-1-68
T. J. Byrnes	13-4-98	G. W. W. Chalk	1-8-68
J. R. Dickson	1-10-98	J. Bjelke-Petersen	8-8-68
A. Dawson	1-12-99		

2 THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

The Legislative Assembly is elected for a period of three years, each member representing a separate electoral district.

The *Electoral Districts Act* 1971 increased the Legislative Assembly from 78 to 82 members. The Act also divided the State into four electoral zones, namely (i) south-eastern (47 electoral districts); (ii) provincial cities (13 electoral districts); (iii) western and far-northern (7 electoral districts); and (iv) country (15 electoral districts). For further particulars see page 107 and maps between pages 64 and 65.

Members' Salaries—Members were first paid in 1889 when the annual salary was \$600. From 1 July 1975 the basic salary was increased from \$15,630 to \$18,980, with additional salaries as follows: the Premier, \$20,660; the Deputy Premier, \$15,010; other Ministers, \$12,210; the Speaker, \$7,080; Chairman of Committees, \$2,290; Leader of the Opposition, \$7,930; Deputy Leader of the Opposition, \$1,740; and each Whip, \$1,160. Members also receive an electorate allowance, assessed for each electorate, ranging from \$3,140 to \$7,670, of which the Ministers and the Speaker receive 60 or 80 per cent according to location of electorate.

Members' Pensions—A scheme of pensions for members of Parliament was introduced from 1 January 1949. Rates of contributions from members have varied since the inception of the scheme and from 2 April 1970 have been 11½ per cent of the gross salary. There is a Treasury subsidy equal to sixty-five thirty-fifths of contributions, plus any further amounts necessary to keep the fund actuarially sound. To qualify for a pension an ex-member must have served, (a) for 11 years or more; or (b) a period of eight years or more, and ceased to be a member, either as a result of defeat at an election, or by failure to receive endorse-

ment for re-election from a recognised political party, or did not seek re-election for reasons which satisfy the trustees.

The rates of pension vary according to length and type of service, and range from 41½ per cent to 70 per cent of the annual salary, the maximum being payable after 20 years of service. Pensions are increased at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. A member leaving Parliament without qualifying for a pension receives a refund of all contributions, together with interest thereon.

Method of Voting—Property qualifications were abandoned in 1872 and adult male suffrage after six months' residence was established. In 1892 "contingent" or optional preferential voting was introduced. For the election of 1907 the franchise was widened to include women on the principle of "one adult, one vote". Legislation in 1914 provided for compulsory voting for the first time in Australia. Optional preferential voting continued until 1942 when members were elected on a relative majority vote ("first past the post"). Preferential voting was reintroduced in 1962 with the provision that a vote not clearly indicating the voter's order of preference for all candidates would be regarded as invalid. This brought Queensland's system generally into agreement with the procedure in other States and the Commonwealth. From 1 July 1973 the voting age was reduced from 21 years to 18 years. Voting at elections is by secret ballot.

An elector absent from his own electorate may vote at any polling-booth as an absent voter. There is provision for electors leaving the State prior to the polling-day at a general election to vote before leaving. At a by-election any person about to leave the electorate may vote before polling-day. Seriously ill, pregnant, or infirm electors may apply to a returning officer to vote before an official electoral visitor. The electoral visitor appointed for the district will take the votes of incapacitated people living in that district whether they are enrolled for it or another district. A postal vote may be applied for before polling-day by an elector who will be more than 8 kilometres from a polling-booth on polling-day, or who, by reason of his membership of a religious order or his religious beliefs, will be precluded from attending at a polling-booth on polling-day.

Electoral enrolment is compulsory for all persons 18 years of age and over who are British subjects by birth or naturalisation, and who have lived in Australia for six months and in an electoral district continuously for three months. Persons of unsound mind, and persons serving a sentence of one year or longer or attainted of treason, are not qualified to be enrolled as electors. From 1 February 1966, Aboriginal natives of Australia and Torres Strait Islanders were entitled to enrol as electors, but their enrolment was voluntary. The option of voluntary enrolment was abolished from 1 November 1971.

Voting at Elections—The names of the elected candidates and the voting in each electorate at the December 1974 State general election are shown in the next table.

The representation of the various parties following the election was: National Party, 39; Liberal Party, 30; Australian Labor Party, 11; North Queensland Party, 1; and Independent, 1.

THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

Electoral district	Area of electorate in square kilometres	Place of nomination	Member's name and political party
<i>Zone 1</i>			
Albert	883	Southport	Gibbs, I. J. (<i>National</i>)
Archerfield	60	Inala	Hooper, K. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Ashgrove	24	Ashgrove	Greenwood, J. W. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Aspley	33	Chermside West	Campbell, Hon. F. A. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Barooka	7	Kelvin Grove	Young, D. C. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Belmont	24	Holland Park	Byrne, D. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Brisbane	14	Spring Hill	Lowes, H. B. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Bulimba	9	Bulimba	Houston, J. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Chatsworth	8	Carina	Hewitt, W. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Clayfield	7	Kedron	Murray, J., M.B.E. (<i>Liberal</i>) ^a
Coorooka	2,240	Nambour	Simpson, G. L. (<i>National</i>)
Everton	11	Oxford Park	Lindsay, B. D. V. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Fassifern	5,828	Boonah	Müller, S. J. (<i>National</i>)
Greenslopes	8	Weller's Hill	Hooper, Hon. K. W. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Ipswich	18	Ipswich	Edwards, Hon. L. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Ipswich West	39	Ipswich	Hales, A. (<i>National</i>)
Ithaca	10	Toowong	Miller, C. J. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Kurilpa	9	Fairfield	Doumany, S. S. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Landsborough	1,399	Landsborough	Ahern, M. J. (<i>National</i>)
Lockyer	1,606	Gatton	Chalk, Hon. Sir Gordon, K.B.E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Lytton	49	Morningside	Burns, T. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Mansfield	98	Upper Mount Gravatt	Kaus, W. B. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Merthyr	9	New Farm	Lane, D. F. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Mount Coot-tha	214	Indooroopilly	Lickiss, Hon. W. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Mount Gravatt	22	Holland Park West	Chinchen, G. T., M.B.E., D.F.C. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Murrumba	1,709	Caboolture	Frawley, D. J. (<i>National</i>)
Nudgee	72	Nudgee	Melloy, J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Nundah	23	Nundah	Knox, Hon. W. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Pine Rivers	223	Lawnton	Akers, R. G. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Redcliffe	181	Redcliffe	Houghton, Hon. J. E. H. (<i>National</i>)
Redlands	598	Cleveland	Goleby, J. P. (<i>National</i>)
Salisbury	73	Moorooka	Kyburz, Mrs R. A. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Sandgate	13	Brighton	Dean, H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Sherwood	31	Jindalee	Herbert, Hon. J. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Somerset	10,127	Nanango	Gunn, W. A. M. (<i>National</i>)
South Brisbane	8	Coorparoo	Lamont, C. C. (<i>Liberal</i>)
South Coast	611	Coolangatta	Hinze, Hon. R. J. (<i>National</i>)
Stafford	10	Kedron	Gygar, T. J. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Surfers Paradise	47	Surfers Paradise	Small, Sir Bruce (<i>National</i>)
Toowong	14	Taringa	Porter, C. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Toowoomba North	36	Toowoomba	Lockwood, J. A. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Toowoomba South	49	Toowoomba	Warner, J. H. (<i>National</i>)
Wavell	9	Wavell Heights	Crawford, A. P. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Windsor	8	Wilston	Moore, R. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Wolston	111	Redbank	Marginson, E. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Wynnum	13	Wynnum	Lamond, W. McM. (<i>National</i>)
Yeronga	12	Moorooka	Lee, Hon. N. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Total	26,607		
<i>Zone 2</i>			
Barron River	4,690	Mareeba	Tenni, M. J. (<i>National</i>)
Bundaberg	25	Bundaberg	Jensen, E. D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Cairns	480	Cairns	Jones, R., B.E.M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Isis	6,020	Childers	Powell, L. W. (<i>National</i>)
Mackay	60	Mackay	Casey, E. D. (<i>Independent</i>)
Maryborough	25	Maryborough	Alison, G. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Mount Isa	134,200	Mount Isa	Bertoni, A. P. D. (<i>National</i>)
Port Curtis	7,900	Gladstone	Hanson, M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ^b
Rockhampton	285	Rockhampton	Wright, K. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Rockhampton North	95	Rockhampton	Yewdale, L. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Townsville	4,300	Townsville	Scott-Young, N. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Townsville South	95	Townsville	Aikens, T. (<i>North Qld</i>)
Townsville West	15	Townsville	Hooper, M. D. (<i>National</i>)
Total	158,190		

GENERAL ELECTION, 7 DECEMBER 1974

Number of persons qualified to vote	Number of votes recorded	First preference votes recorded for candidates of each party						Majority	In- valid votes recorded
		National Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labor Party	Aust. Democratic Labor Party	Inde- pendent	Other		
(South-Eastern Zone)									
21,354	18,594	6,622	4,543	6,599	130	174	..	3,666 ¹	526
14,612	12,789	..	5,260	6,657	371	..	157	869	344
14,663	13,246	2,757	5,772	4,040	515	..	..	4,840 ¹	162
15,655	14,249	..	10,307	3,786	..	..	..	6,521	156
14,092	11,935	..	5,643	5,528	484	..	..	389 ¹	280
14,552	13,201	..	6,974	6,044	..	..	..	930	183
11,607	9,607	..	4,454	4,523	387	..	..	228 ¹	243
13,763	12,183	..	5,785	6,199	..	..	..	414	199
14,362	13,135	..	8,523	4,136	331	..	..	4,056	145
14,222	12,228	..	7,619	3,701	722	..	..	3,196	186
16,251	14,473	6,812	4,353	2,835	310	..	..	596 ¹	163
13,761	12,541	..	5,972	5,652	565	169	..	678 ¹	183
17,349	15,806	11,314	..	4,194	..	..	..	7,120	298
14,084	12,538	..	8,269	3,615	517	..	..	4,137	137
14,600	13,634	..	8,913	3,968	399	..	175	4,371	179
14,486	13,340	3,328	3,075	6,028	676	..	..	137 ¹	233
14,179	12,352	..	7,940	4,196	..	..	..	3,744	216
13,742	11,893	2,355 ^a	4,673	4,355	210	..	..	2,539 ¹	300
19,868	17,717	11,828	..	3,918	..	1,719	..	6,191	252
15,341	13,842	..	7,676	2,677	..	3,359	..	1,640	130
16,163	14,603	..	6,225	8,165	..	..	..	1,940	213
19,297	17,510	..	11,945	4,687	612	..	..	6,646	266
12,667	10,762	..	7,004	3,517	..	..	..	3,487	241
17,341	15,592	..	11,560	3,495	331	..	..	7,734	206
16,913	15,416	..	10,200	4,656	396	..	..	5,148	164
19,867	17,815	11,080	..	6,320	..	..	..	4,760	415
15,242	13,893	..	6,286	7,399	..	..	..	1,113	208
13,791	12,201	..	7,645	4,337	..	..	..	3,308	219
24,539	22,372	5,185	8,761	8,132	..	..	..	5,256 ¹	294
15,381	13,909	6,921	..	4,915	334	1,528	..	144	211
23,173	20,543	6,430	6,207	7,357	228	..	..	3,928 ¹	321
21,464	18,560	3,194	6,559	7,824	515	..	..	1,946 ¹	468
14,110	12,944	..	5,870	6,758	..	..	..	888	316
17,502	15,854	..	10,898	4,171	566	..	..	6,161	219
13,979	13,029	9,656	..	2,348	..	918	..	6,390	107
14,193	11,913	..	6,414	5,250	..	..	..	1,164	249
20,865	17,513	11,544	..	5,513	..	..	..	6,031	456
15,610	14,134	..	8,034	5,211	603	130	..	2,090	156
20,935	17,872	10,277	..	4,215	376	2,631	..	3,055	373
15,222	13,209	..	8,950	3,621	474	..	..	4,855	164
14,751	13,226	..	6,848	6,245	..	..	..	603	133
15,846	14,013	4,647	3,218	5,469	501	..	..	2,143 ¹	178
14,774	13,544	..	8,388	4,554	465	..	..	3,369	137
13,930	12,492	..	7,505	3,960	484	358	..	2,703	185
17,357	15,168	..	6,363	7,111	463	855	..	692 ¹	376
13,493	12,577	3,686	2,734	5,829	150	..	..	23 ¹	178
13,844	12,324	..	7,954	3,842	354	..	..	3,758	174
754,792	672,291	117,636	281,319	237,552	12,469	11,841	332	..	11,142
(Provincial Cities Zone)									
17,368	15,074	7,010	..	7,075	458	..	302	217 ¹	229
11,753	10,965	3,369	1,796	5,363	310	..	..	550 ¹	127
15,364	13,684	4,555	..	6,810	..	1,783	268	204	268
17,124	15,697	8,550 ^a	..	6,994	..	..	..	1,278 ¹	153
17,796	15,934	4,282	..	2,437	..	9,016	..	2,297	199
12,923	12,126	..	6,598	5,272	132	..	..	1,194	124
16,001	13,022	3,923	3,815	4,926	..	..	..	886 ¹	358
17,515	15,645	2,817	2,878	9,738	..	..	..	4,043	212
13,496	12,549	1,915	3,814	6,347	385	..	..	233	88
15,749	14,975	..	5,879	8,074	860	..	..	1,335	162
18,387	15,413	..	9,443	4,427	690	..	668	3,658	185
14,508	12,430	..	..	4,924	628	..	6,572 ^a	646 ¹	306
13,895	12,591	3,258 ^b	2,926	5,318	926	..	..	886 ¹	163
201,879	180,105	39,679	37,149	77,705	4,389	10,799	7,810	..	2,574

THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

Electoral district	Area of electorate in square kilometres	Place of nomination	Member's name and political party
Zone 3			
Balonne	81,550	St George	Neal, D. McC. (<i>National</i>)
Belyando	95,200	Clermont	Lester, V. P. (<i>National</i>)
Cook	312,650	Dimbulah	Deeral, E. (<i>National</i>)
Flinders	168,500	Charters Towers	Katter, R. C. (<i>National</i>)
Gregory	492,350	Longreach	Glasson, W. H. (<i>National</i>)
Roma	60,650	Roma	Tomkins, Hon. K. B. (<i>National</i>)
Warrego	111,700	Charleville	Turner, N. J. (<i>National</i>)
Total	1,322,600		

Zone 4

Auburn	44,000	Monto	Hewitt, Hon. N. T. E., M.M., A.F.M. (<i>National</i>)
Barambah	7,950	Kingaroy	Bjelke-Petersen, Hon. J. (<i>National</i>)
Burdekin	13,850	Ayr	Bird, Hon. V. J. (<i>National</i>)
Burnett	16,650	Gin Gin	Wharton, Hon. C. A. (<i>National</i>)
Callide	22,150	Biloela	Hartwig, L. E. (<i>National</i>)
Carnarvon	10,200	Stanthorpe	McKechnie, P. R. (<i>National</i>)
Condamine	14,450	Dalby	Sullivan, Hon. V. B. (<i>National</i>)
Cunningham	10,900	Pittsworth	Elliott, J. A. (<i>National</i>)
Gympie	4,100	Gympie	Hodges, Hon. A. M. (<i>National</i>)
Hinchinbrook	12,700	Ingham	Row, E. C. (<i>National</i>)
Mirani	33,550	Sarina	Newbery, Hon. T. G. (<i>National</i>)
Mourilyan	11,650	Innisfail	Kippin, Mrs. V. A. (<i>National</i>)
Mulgrave	3,100	Gordonvale	Armstrong, R. A. (<i>National</i>)
Warwick	4,450	Warwick	Cory, D. W. (<i>National</i>)
Whitsunday	10,550	Proserpine	Camm, Hon. R. E. (<i>National</i>)
Total	220,250		
Total State	1,728,000		

¹ After allocation of preferences. ² Resigned 10 March 1976. At by-election 29 May 1976 I. M. Brown (*Liberal*) elected. ³ Two candidates. ⁴ Two candidates. Elected candidate, 5,190; other candidate, 3,360. ⁵ Resigned 19 February

Officials in Parliament—Offices in the second Session of the Forty-first Parliament were held by the following members:

Speaker—Hon. James Edward Hiram Houghton

Chairman of Committees—W. D. Hewitt

Temporary Chairmen of Committees—H. Dean, W. A. M. Gunn, W. B. Kaus, C. J. Miller, and E. C. Row.

Leader of Opposition—T. J. Burns

Whips: Government—M. J. Ahern; **Opposition**—E. Marginson.

Ombudsman—The *Parliamentary Commissioner Act 1974* established an Office of Parliamentary Commissioner for Administrative Investigations. The Commissioner is an Officer of Parliament whose duty is to investigate grievances of the public about actions by State Government Departments and Authorities and their officers.

The Authorities include Local Authorities (i.e. City, Town, and Shire Councils), Universities, Colleges of Advanced Education, Harbour Boards, and Electricity Boards.

If the Commissioner finds that an action was wrong, he may make recommendations to the Department or Authority and if no appropriate action is taken he may report to the Premier and then to Parliament.

The Office was opened on 8 October 1974.

GENERAL ELECTION, 7 DECEMBER 1974—*continued*

Number of persons qualified to vote	Number of votes recorded	First preference votes recorded for candidates of each party						Majority	Invalid votes recorded
		National Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labor Party	Aust. Democratic Labor Party	Independent	Other		
7,152	6,250	4,664	..	1,523	..	..	..	3,141	63
12,392	10,880	5,379	900	4,436	..	..	..	43	165
8,275	6,977	2,871 ⁸	466	2,339	..	681	217	344 ¹	403
8,505	7,548	3,592	1,412	2,497	..	..	..	2,077 ¹	47
7,087	6,208	3,823	..	2,338	..	..	..	1,485	47
8,981	7,986	5,744	..	2,168	..	..	..	3,576	74
9,064	8,255	4,153	..	3,985	..	..	..	168	117
61,456	54,104	30,226	2,778	19,286	..	681	217	..	916

(Western and Far-Northern Zone)

7,152	6,250	4,664	..	1,523	..	..	..	3,141	63
12,392	10,880	5,379	900	4,436	..	..	..	43	165
8,275	6,977	2,871 ⁸	466	2,339	..	681	217	344 ¹	403
8,505	7,548	3,592	1,412	2,497	..	..	..	2,077 ¹	47
7,087	6,208	3,823	..	2,338	..	..	..	1,485	47
8,981	7,986	5,744	..	2,168	..	..	..	3,576	74
9,064	8,255	4,153	..	3,985	..	..	..	168	117
61,456	54,104	30,226	2,778	19,286	..	681	217	..	916

(Country Zone)

10,133	9,273	7,164	..	2,026	..	..	..	5,138	83
10,834	10,099	8,335	..	1,663	..	..	..	6,672	101
10,791	10,063	6,603	..	2,875	475	..	..	3,253	110
11,741	10,835	7,951	..	2,784	..	..	..	5,167	100
11,961	10,884	7,243	..	3,053 ⁸	407	..	..	3,783	181
9,979	9,148	4,496	1,812	2,244	430	..	..	10	166
12,046	11,187	8,560	..	2,095	..	380	..	6,085	152
12,335	11,566	8,096	1,624	1,255	439	..	..	4,778	152
11,700	10,955	7,942	..	2,850	..	..	..	5,092	163
11,730	10,666	5,872	..	3,448	911	..	199	1,314	236
10,579	9,606	6,610	..	2,882	..	..	..	3,728	114
11,212	10,029	4,772	..	4,674	432	..	..	326 ¹	151
10,277	9,444	6,023	..	3,269	..	..	..	2,754	152
10,381	9,538	7,052	..	2,374	..	..	..	4,678	112
12,552	11,117	6,828	..	4,152	..	..	..	2,676	137
168,251	154,410	103,547	3,436	41,644	3,094	380	199	..	2,110
1,186,378	1,060,910	291,088	324,682	376,187	19,952	23,701	8,558	..	16,742

1976. At by-election 29 May 1976 W. G. Prest (*A.L.P.*) elected. ⁶ North Queensland Party, 5,881; Australia Party, 691. ⁷ Two candidates. Elected candidate, 1,652; other candidate, 1,606. ⁸ Two candidates. Elected candidate, 1,477; other candidate, 1,394.

3 STATE GOVERNMENTS

All six States in Australia have the parliamentary system of executive government, and the names of the Premiers of the States and the dates of the last elections prior to 30 June 1976 are shown hereunder.

State	Premier	Last election
N.S.W. ..	Hon. N. K. Wran (<i>Australian Labor</i>) ..	May 1976
Victoria ..	Hon. R. J. Hamer (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	March 1976
Queensland	Hon. J. Bjelke-Petersen (<i>National-Liberal</i>)	December 1974
S. Australia	Hon. D. A. Dunstan (<i>Australian Labor</i>)	July 1975
W. Australia	Hon. Sir Charles Court (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	March 1974
Tasmania ..	Hon. W. A. Neilson (<i>Australian Labor</i>) ..	April 1972

The Assemblies (Lower Houses) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia are elected for a term of three years. That of Tasmania is currently elected for a term of five years. Franchise for all persons aged 18 years and over and compulsory voting are common to all State Lower House elections.

All States except Queensland have an Upper House or Legislative Council. Members are elected on rotational schemes for longer terms than in the Lower Houses.

4 THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

Queensland was one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, and was entitled to elect 6 of the 36 members of the Senate. Legislation in 1948 provided for an increase in the number of Senators for each State to 10 and the *Senate (Representation of Territories) Act 1973* provided for 2 Senators for each of the Territories. The number of members of the House of Representatives was raised from 75 to 123 in 1948 and, following the 1954, 1966, and 1971 Censuses, to 124, 125, and 127, respectively. The number for each State is in proportion to population, with a minimum of five (which still applies in Tasmania). From the May 1974 election the number of members for each of the States was as follows: New South Wales, 45; Victoria, 34; Queensland, 18; South Australia, 12; Western Australia, 10; Tasmania, 5; Australian Capital Territory, 2; and Northern Territory, 1.

Members of both Houses are elected by all persons aged 18 years and over (extended from 21 years from 21 March 1973). Enrolment is not compulsory for Aboriginal natives. Half of the Senators for each State are elected every three years for a six-year term by the whole State voting as one electorate. Members of the House of Representatives are elected to represent single-member electorates for three years. Voting is compulsory.

The Executive powers in the Commonwealth of Australia are vested in the Governor-General in Council. The Executive Council consists of all Ministers of State, and Ministers on leaving office technically remain members of the Executive Council, but actually no longer attend its meetings. Thus the Executive consists in fact of the Governor-General advised by Ministers.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

His Excellency the Honourable Sir John Robert Kerr,
A.C., K.C.M.G., K.St.J.

(From 11 July 1974)

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT MINISTRY

(At 16 February 1976)

CABINET MINISTERS

Prime Minister—Rt Hon. J. M. Fraser (V.)

National Resources and Overseas Trade—Rt Hon. J. D. Anthony (N.S.W.)

Treasurer—Hon. P. R. Lynch (V.)

Primary Industry—Hon. I. McC. Sinclair (N.S.W.)

Administrative Services and Vice-President of the Executive Council—
Senator Hon. R. G. Withers (W.A.)

Environment, Housing and Community Development—Senator Hon. I. J. Greenwood, Q.C. (V.)

Industry and Commerce—Senator Hon. R. C. Cotton (N.S.W.)

Employment and Industrial Relations and assisting the Prime Minister in Public Service Matters—Hon. A. A. Street (V.)

Transport—Hon. P. J. Nixon (V.)

Education and assisting the Prime Minister in Federal Matters—Senator Hon. J. L. Carrick (N.S.W.)

Foreign Affairs—Hon. A. S. Peacock (V.)

Defence—Hon. D. J. Killen (Q.)

OTHER MINISTERS

Social Security and assisting the Prime Minister in Child Care Matters—
Senator Hon. Margaret G. C. Guilfoyle (V.)

Attorney-General—Hon. R. J. Ellicott, Q.C. (N.S.W.)

Business and Consumer Affairs—Hon. J. W. Howard (N.S.W.)

Health—Hon. R. J. D. Hunt (N.S.W.)

Immigration and Ethnic Affairs—Hon. M. J. R. MacKellar (N.S.W.)

Aboriginal Affairs—Hon. R. I. Viner (W.A.)

The Northern Territory and assisting the Minister for National Resources—
Hon. A. E. Adermann (Q.)

Post and Telecommunications and assisting the Treasurer—Hon. E. L.
Robinson (Q.)

Construction and assisting the Minister for Defence—Hon. J. E. McLeay
(S.A.)

Repatriation—Hon. K. E. Newman (T.)

Science—Senator Hon. J. J. Webster (V.)

The Capital Territory—Hon. A. A. Staley (V.)

Queensland Members of the Australian Parliament—Following a double dissolution in November 1975 a general election of both Houses of Parliament was held on 13 December 1975. To restore the system whereby half of the Senators are elected every three years for a six-year term the first five Senators elected will serve until 30 June 1981 and the other five until 30 June 1978.

Queensland Senators are listed below and members of the House of Representatives are shown in the table on page 96.

QUEENSLAND SENATORS

Bonner, N. T. (<i>Liberal</i>) ¹	McAuliffe, R. E. (<i>Australian Labor</i>) ¹
Collard, S. J. (<i>National</i>) ²	Martin, Kathryn J. (<i>Liberal</i>) ²
Colston, M. A. (<i>Australian Labor</i>) ²	Maunsell, C. R. (<i>National</i>) ¹
Georges, G. (<i>Australian Labor</i>) ²	Sheil, G. (<i>National</i>) ¹
Keeffe, J. B. (<i>Australian Labor</i>) ¹	Wood, I. A. C. (<i>Liberal</i>) ²

¹ Term—To 30 June 1981.

² Term—To 30 June 1978.

Voting at Elections—First preference votes cast in Queensland at the last elections for both Houses of the Parliament were distributed among the parties as shown in the next table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND,
13 DECEMBER 1975, FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES

Party	House of Representatives	Senate
Australia .. .. .	.. .. .	2,516
Australian Labor	439,405	387,740
Australian Democratic Labor .. .. .	.. .. .	26,833
Liberal	370,041	.. .. .
Liberal Movement .. .. .	.. .. .	4,709
Liberal-National .. .. .	.. .. .	603,228
National	303,107	.. .. .
Workers'	17,341	20,857
Non-party	3,700	7,326
Total valid votes	1,133,594	1,053,209
Invalid	14,604	94,989
Total votes recorded	1,148,198	1,148,198

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION,

Electoral division	Area of electorate in square kilometres	Place of nomination	Member's name and political party
Bowman	860	Wynnum Central ..	Jull, D. F. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Brisbane	40	Brisbane	Johnson, P. F. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Capricornia ..	26,950	Rockhampton	Carige, C. L. (<i>National</i>)
Darling Downs ..	12,100	Toowoomba	McVeigh, D. T. (<i>National</i>)
Dawson	67,850	Mackay	Braithwaite, R. A. (<i>National</i>)
Fisher	18,200	Gympie	Adermann, Hon. A. E. (<i>National</i>)
Griffith	45	South Brisbane ..	Cameron, D. M. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Herbert	19,700	Townsville	Bonnett, R. N. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Kennedy	641,050	Charters Towers ..	Katter, Hon. R. C. (<i>National</i>)
Leichhardt ..	406,650	Cairns	Thomson, D. S. (<i>National</i>)
Lilley	120	Albion, Brisbane ..	Cairns, Hon. K. M. K. (<i>Liberal</i>)
McPherson ..	7,150	Southport	Robinson, Hon. E. L. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Maranoa	503,900	Dalby	Corbett, J. (<i>National</i>)
Moreton	70	Moorvale, Brisbane	Killen, Hon. D. J. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Oxley	540	Ipswich	Hayden, Hon. W. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Petrie	215	Kedron, Brisbane ..	Hodges, J. C. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Ryan	305	Paddington, Brisbane	Moore, J. C. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Wide Bay	21,800	Maryborough	Millar, P. C. (<i>National</i>)
Total for State	1,728,000		

¹ After allocation of preferences.² Two National Party candidates.

5 ALL AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS

A comparison of the numbers of members of the Parliaments of Australia, their salaries, and the total cost of Parliamentary Government, is given in the following table. The cost for Executive includes the Governor-General's or Governor's establishment, Ministers' salaries, and all costs of the Executive Council.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA, 1973-74

Particulars	Australia	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
Members ¹								
Upper House .. No.	60	60	36	..	20	30	19	225
Lower House .. No.	127	99	73	82	47	51	35	514
Annual salary ¹								
Upper House .. \$	14,500 ²	5,200 ³	14,000 ⁴	..	12,000 ⁵	14,000 ⁶	12,671 ⁷	..
Lower House .. \$	14,500 ²	14,400 ³	14,000 ⁴	15,630 ⁸	12,000 ⁵	14,000 ⁶	12,671 ⁷	..
Total cost								
Executive \$'000	2,198	933	945	774	529	577	599	6,555
Parliament \$'000	34,791	6,445	4,273	3,566	2,661	3,635	1,336	56,707
Total \$'000	36,990	7,378	5,218	4,340	3,190	4,213	1,936	63,263
Cost per head								
Executive \$	0.17	0.20	0.26	0.40	0.44	0.53	1.50	0.49
Parliament \$	2.62	1.36	1.18	1.83	2.20	3.35	3.35	4.27
Total \$	2.79	1.56	1.44	2.23	2.63	3.88	4.85	4.77

¹ At 1 January 1975. ² Plus expense allowances: Senators, \$4,100; Members of House of Representatives, \$4,100. ³ Plus allowance of \$2,400 in the case of the Legislative Council. Members who live outside the metropolitan area also receive an attendance allowance of \$32 a day. Plus an allowance varying from \$3,300 to \$4,920 according to the location of electorate in the case of the Legislative Assembly. ⁴ Plus allowances varying from \$3,000 to \$4,300 according to location of electorate. ⁵ Plus allowances of from \$1,800 to \$3,900 according to location of electorate. ⁶ Plus expense reimbursement ranging from \$3,600 for a metropolitan member to \$7,920 for a north province member. ⁷ Plus allowance according to area of electorate and distance from Hobart, varying from 11 to 35 per cent of basic salary. ⁸ Plus electorate allowance ranging from \$2,580 to \$6,310.

QUEENSLAND, 13 DECEMBER 1975

Number of persons qualified to vote	Number of votes recorded	First preference votes recorded for candidates of each party					Majority	In-valid votes recorded
		National Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labor Party	Workers' Party	Independent		
82,228	78,873	7,535	36,458	32,825	1,046	..	11,012 ¹	1,009
59,738	55,634	4,813	24,130	24,802	1,000	..	4,245 ¹	889
58,363	56,157	15,035	13,735	26,874	..	..	136 ¹	513
64,020	61,330	42,133	..	18,590	..	..	23,543	607
62,094	59,307	30,958 ²	..	26,810	..	821	4,213 ¹	718
74,383	71,571	49,850	..	18,757	2,110	..	28,983	854
59,281	56,363	..	31,483	23,133	975	..	7,375	772
63,637	60,661	..	34,620	25,096	..	..	9,524	945
51,305	48,144	29,704	..	16,981	837	..	11,886	622
61,280	56,917	21,318	6,918	25,920	..	1,627	2,625 ¹	1,134
64,270	61,105	4,194	31,018	25,142	..	..	1,682	751
102,069	96,629	..	61,455	30,644	3,378	..	27,433	1,152
46,407	44,323	30,158	..	11,962	1,688	..	16,508	515
59,815	57,279	..	35,003	20,338	..	1,252	13,413	686
77,762	74,543	18,286	16,711	36,879	1,631	..	251	1,036
80,486	76,915	..	47,414	28,452	..	..	18,962	1,049
75,930	72,661	14,980	31,096	22,914	2,917	..	23,763 ¹	754
61,850	59,786	34,143	..	23,286	1,759	..	9,098	598
1,204,918	1,148,198	303,107	370,041	439,405	17,341	3,700	..	14,604

6 STATE ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

The administrative arrangements of the State Government are outlined in the following list of ministerial portfolios and the particular departments and sub-departments which the relevant cabinet minister controls:

PREMIER

Agent-General's Office	Ministerial Parking Station
Auditor-General's Department (only for the purposes of the Public Service Acts)	Parliamentary Counsel's Office
Bureau of Exchanges of International Publications	Parliamentary Reporting Staff
Chief Office, Premier's Department	Public Accountant's Registration Board
Co-ordinator-General's Department	Public Service Board
Government Motor Garage	Public Service Superannuation Board
	State Public Relations Bureau
	State Stores Board

TREASURER

Chief Office, Treasury	Stamps and Succession Duties Office
Corporation of the Nominal Defendant	State Actuary's Office
Land Tax Department	State Government Insurance Office
Office of Insurance Commissioner	

MINISTER FOR MINES AND ENERGY

Chief Gas Examiner and Government Gas Engineer's Office	Irvinebank State Treatment Works
Chief Office, Department of Mines	Mines Rescue Stations
Coal Miners' Pensions Tribunal	Mining Wardens' Offices
Electrical Workers and Contractors Board	Queensland Coal Board
Geological Survey of Queensland	Queensland Government Mining Journal
Government Assay Office, Cloncurry	State Batteries
Inspectors of Mines Offices	State Coke Works, Bowen
	State Electricity Commission

MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Chief Office, Department of Justice	Public Curator Office
Court Reporting Bureau	Public Defender's Office
Films Review Board	Registrar-General's Office
Friendly Societies Office	Small Claims Tribunal
Golden Casket Office	Solicitor-General and Staff, including Crown Solicitor
Law Reform Commission	State Electoral Office
Licensing Commission	Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts, Sheriff Office (only for Public Service Acts)
Office of the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs	
Picture Theatre and Films Commission	Titles Office

MINISTER FOR COMMUNITY, AND WELFARE SERVICES AND SPORT

Chief Office, Department of Community and Welfare Services and Sport	Division of Social Work
Chief Probationary Office	Industrial Institution for the Blind
Children's Court Office	National Fitness Council
Children's Services Department incl. Wilson Youth Hospital, Westbrook	Parole Board
Training Centre, Birralee	Prisons Department
(Rockhampton), Carramar (Townsville), Warilda (Woolloowin)	Probation Office
	Ration Relief Assistance Branch
	Sub-department of Sport

MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, LABOUR RELATIONS AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Apprenticeship Office	Fire Brigades
Commissioner of Prices	Industrial Inspectors
Consumer Affairs	Industrial Registrar's Office
Department of Commercial and Industrial Development	Inspectors of Workers' Accommodation
Department of Labour Relations and Consumer Affairs	Machinery, Scaffolding, Weights and Measures, Occupational Safety Branches
District Offices (Factories and Shops, Workers' Accommodation, Industrial)	Publication of Industrial Gazette
Factories and Shops Branch	State Migration Office

MINISTER FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Administrative Division	Division of Land Utilisation
Agricultural Bank	Division of Marketing
Division of Animal Industry	Division of Plant Industry
Division of Dairying	

MINISTER FOR POLICE

Police Department	State Emergency Service
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MINISTER FOR WATER RESOURCES

Irrigation and Water Supply Commission	Water Supply: Planning, Design, Construction
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MINISTER FOR TRANSPORT

Department of Transport	Railway Department
Queensland Road Safety Council	

MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND MAIN ROADS

Air Pollution Control	Main Roads Department
Local Government Department	Water Quality Control

MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND MARINE SERVICES

Beach Protection Authority	Marine Board
Department of Harbours and Marine	Queensland Government Tourist Bureau

MINISTER FOR LANDS, FORESTRY, NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Chief Office, Department of Lands	Rural Fires Board
District Land Offices	Rural Reconstruction Board
Forestry Department	Stock Routes Co-ordinating Board
National Parks	Wildlife Services
Rabbit Control Authority	

MINISTER FOR HEALTH

Ambulance Services	Division of Industrial Medicine
Chief Office, Department of Health	Division of Maternal and Child Welfare
Chiropodists Board of Queensland	Division of Psychiatric Services
Dental Board of Queensland	Division of Public Health Supervision
Division of Geriatrics	Division of School Health Services

MINISTER FOR HEALTH—continued

Division of Tuberculosis	Optometrical Registration Board
Division of Welfare and Guidance	Pharmacy Board
Eventide, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, and Sandgate	Physiotherapists Board of Queensland
Flying Surgeon	Queensland Health Education Council
Government Chemical Laboratory	Queensland Institute of Medical Research
Hospitals Boards	Queensland Radium Institute
Institute of Forensic Pathology	Rockville Training Centre
Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology	Training Centres for Intellectually Handicapped (State controlled)
Medical Board of Queensland	Wacol Rehabilitation Clinic
Nurses Board of Queensland	(Inebriates Institution)

MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Board of Adult Education	James Cook University of North Qld
Board of Advanced Education	Library Board of Queensland
Board of Secondary School Studies	Queensland Art Gallery
Board of Teacher Education	Queensland Conservatorium of Music
Chief Office, Department of Education	Queensland Museum
Griffith University	State Schools
Institutes of Technology and of Advanced Education	Technical Education
	University of Queensland

MINISTER FOR WORKS AND HOUSING

Board of Architects	Government Printing Office
Board of Professional Engineers	Public Buildings, Services
Builders' Registration Board	Queensland Housing Commission
Chief Office and Branches, Department of Works	

MINISTER FOR ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDERS ADVANCEMENT AND FISHERIES

Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement	Fisheries
Fish Board	Fisheries Research Institute

MINISTER FOR SURVEY, VALUATION, URBAN AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Queensland Place Names Committee	Valuer-General's Department
Survey Office	

7 DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

This Section continues the series commenced in 1973, which will include in each edition of the *Year Book* a brief outline of the history, development, and main functions of a selected State Government Department or Statutory Authority. Further details of the functions of the Department of Primary Industries are shown in Chapter 12, Rural Industries, and Chapter 17, Marketing.

For the past 88 years the welfare of Queensland's primary industries has been guarded by government departments set up specially for that purpose. The names have changed over the years, usually when responsibilities were enlarged to keep pace with the growth of the rural sector.

Even before Separation in 1859, however, the colonial administrations of the day gave a high priority to rural activities. The main spheres of interest were in preventing the spread of animal diseases and in reducing the prevalent crime of stock stealing.

As sheep were Queensland's first livestock, and wool remained the State's top export earner for about 100 years until overtaken by sugar, the

Department really had its beginnings in a need to service the sheep industry. Mr George Appel was the first Inspector (Sheep) in 1855 and Mr P. R. Gordon was Chief Inspector of Sheep from 1868 and Chief Inspector of Stock from 1871.

On 17 June 1887, a Department of Agriculture was established under the control of the Honourable C. B. Dutton, Secretary for Public Lands, mainly to serve the agricultural and dairying industries.

The stock industries of the time were serviced by a Stock Institute set up under Mr C. J. Pound in 1893 as part of the Colonial Secretary's Department.

In 1897, the Agriculture and Stock Departments were merged to form the first portfolio for Agriculture with Colonel the Honourable A. J. Thynne as the first Minister for Agriculture.

Agriculture and Stock were separate and distinct branches of the new Department. The Stock Branch was under the control of the Chief Inspector of Stock, except in matters that required the authority of the Head of the Department.

In 1904, the Stock Branch ceased to be a separate entity, merged with Agriculture, and the Department's name was changed to the Department of Agriculture and Stock. The first Under Secretary was Mr E. G. E. Scriven who continued in that office until his retirement 20 years later.

In the years before Federation, the Department laid the foundations of the great research and extension organisation it was to become.

Scientists like the Colonial Botanist, Mr F. Manson Bailey, who was transferred to the Department from the Queensland Museum in 1887, left an indelible mark on Queensland's agricultural research.

Others share the botanists's prominence. Professor E. M. Shelton of the Kansas (U.S.A.) Agricultural College became the first Instructor in Agriculture in 1890. Later (1897) he was principal of the Queensland Agricultural College. His name is linked with introducing the cowpea to Queensland as a green manure crop.

Another was the great entomologist, Mr Henry Tryon, who framed the regulations under the first Diseases in Plants Act in 1894. This measure put Queensland far ahead of the other Australian Colonies, though it was not effective until other Colonies had enacted similar legislation.

The role of the Department as a teaching organisation was set in these early years. The educational work of the travelling dairy, which began operating in 1889, laid the foundations for a viable dairy industry.

When the travelling dairy began its instructional tours, there were no cream separators in Queensland, no cheese factories, and no butter factories. Butter-making was then a "cottage industry". By 1897, factory-made butter exceeded 1.4m kg, farm butter 900,000 kg, factory-made cheese nearly 900,000 kg, and farm-made cheese 180,000 kg.

Names that are linked with this success are Mr B. Jones, manager of the 1889 unit, and Mr John Mahon, manager of the northern unit which was added later. Mr Mahon later served with distinction as the principal of the Queensland Agricultural College.

Grain breeding has always been a prominent activity of the Department. The energetic breeding teams now operating at the Hermitage and

Biloela Research Stations can trace their lineage back to the very beginnings of the Department. In 1887, experimental plots were cultivated at Allora, Roma, Springsure, Clermont, Barcaldine, Hughenden, and Herberton. These places were far enough apart to determine the suitability or otherwise of all likely areas of the Colony for grain growing.

Wheat breeding in Queensland will always be linked with the name of Mr R. E. Soutter. In the 20 years preceding his retirement in the 1940s, his wheats placed Queensland in the forefront as a producer of high-protein grain.

Instruction in ham and bacon curing was another high-priority activity of the Department in the early days. Under the direction of a ham and bacon curer named Mr William Watson, a demonstration unit moved around the Colony in much the same way as the travelling dairy.

State farms were established within the first 10 years of the Department's existence. The first were at Westbrook and Hermitage on the Darling Downs, Gindie near Emerald, and Biggenden in the Burnett.

Their objectives were twofold, and both aims were equally important. They sought to test the suitability of crops, pastures, and livestock pursuits to the district. At the same time, they served as demonstration farms—places where farmers could see what was then termed “scientific farming” in practice.

State nurseries were established at Mackay and Kamerunga in 1889. These were designed to grow new crops for trial and to multiply planting material of those that proved successful.

The State farms were the foundation of the Department's present research stations complex. In 70 years their role has changed. Farmers today prefer to see how research works on farms in a practical situation rather than have practices demonstrated under experimental conditions. This has given the main teaching role to the extension officer and freed the research stations to carry out investigations and basic research on practices and methods that can be used on farms.

In its first 10 years, the Department was deeply involved in helping the sugar industry. Two expeditions were sent to New Guinea to collect sugar cane types suitable for cultivation in Queensland. One was led by a Mr Cowley of the Kamerunga State Nursery and the other by Mr Henry Tryon. Both expeditions were satisfactory. A chemical laboratory to assist in sugar cane studies was set up at Mackay in 1889.

To give further assistance to the sugar industry, a Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations was set up in 1901. Its charter was to give a research and extension service in the specialised field of sugar growing. The Bureau remained in the Department until 1951 when it became a separate entity.

It is noteworthy that in these early days, the Department's objective was to help the Colony to become self-supporting. The greatest effort was directed towards grain growing, dairying, sugar growing, tobacco growing, and pigmeats. Wool remained the only large-scale agricultural export. Tallow and hides and later frozen meat were also exported.

Laboratory facilities for investigating stock diseases have been available in Queensland since 1893 when a Stock Institute was established under Mr Charles Joseph Pound, F.R.M.S., as director.

This has grown into the Department's Animal Research Institute at Yeerongpilly, and its sub-station, the Animal Health Station at Oonoonba, Townsville.

In 1952, to meet the increasing need for research into animal industries, the Rocklea Animal Husbandry Research Farm was set up.

The Animal Research Institute, which is part of the Department's Division of Animal Industry, consists of three branches: Pathology; Husbandry Research; and Biochemistry. Research and diagnosis on animal diseases is the overall function of the Institute. It prepares vaccines for animal diseases and, through the Wacol Tick Fever Research Centre, has achieved world acclaim for the reliability of its vaccine.

Fauna preservation was transferred to the Department in 1905. This remained a part of the Department's activities until it was transferred to the National Parks and Wildlife Service in 1975.

In the years that followed the establishment of the Department of Agriculture and Stock in 1904, a steady expansion occurred in its activities and responsibilities. For example, the Department assumed economic responsibilities when the Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Act was passed in 1915.

Experience with wheat marketing during World War I led to the Wheat Pool Act in 1920, the Primary Producers' Organisation Act in 1922, and the Fruit Marketing Organisation Act in 1923. The 1922 Act provided for a Local Producers' Association to be set up in every small centre. This was abandoned in favour of organisation on a commodity basis under the Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act in 1926. Mr L. R. Macgregor was appointed Director of Marketing in 1926.

Some other milestones in the 50 years up to the outbreak of World War II are: 1898, the *Queensland Agricultural Journal* was launched and an Instructor in Tropical Agriculture was appointed; 1901, the Agricultural Chemical Laboratory was opened; 1922, the Cotton Branch was formed under Mr W. G. Wells; and in 1923, a Pig Branch under Mr E. J. Shelton.

A Pure Seeds Branch, with Mr F. F. Coleman in charge, was established in 1915. A notable event of the 1930s was the opening of the Bureau of Tropical Agriculture at South Johnstone (1935).

The loose structure of the Department up to 1937 is indicated by the following order of branch reports in the Department's annual report for 1935-36: Agriculture, Tropical Agriculture, Pig Raising, Poultry, Cotton Culture, Fruit Culture, Dairying, Entomology, Plant Pathology, Botany, Agricultural Chemistry, Seeds Acts, Stock and Meat Inspection, Sheep and Wool, Animal Health Station, Marketing.

In 1937, a plan of reorganisation and co-ordination of scientific and technical services was drawn up by Professor E. J. Goddard, acting as Science Co-ordination Officer. Only one part of this, the formation of a Division of Plant Industry (Research) was put into operation before the outbreak of war in 1939 prevented further re-organisation.

At the end of World War II in 1945, the Department was re-organised and its branches grouped in five divisions according to their activities. These were the Divisions of:

Animal Industry (Veterinary Services, Animal Health Stations, Sheep and Wool, Pig and Poultry)

Plant Industry (Agriculture, Horticulture, Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations, Science and Chemical Laboratory)

Dairying (Field Services and Research)

Marketing (Marketing and Standards)

Administration

The 30 years since 1945 have been a period of tremendous expansion by the Department. Its staff has more than doubled and now exceeds 2,600, while activities not dreamed of in 1945 are now making tremendous demands on the Department.

One such activity is artificial breeding. This began in 1955 as a bull proving project in the dairy breed on the Maleny Plateau. This was later extended to the A.I.S. breed.

Today, 18 breeds of dairy and beef cattle are kept at the Wacol A.I. Centre to meet the needs of cattlemen. Sales of dairy breed semen exceed 40,000 and more than 28,000 doses of beef semen are sold. The Centre was established in 1962. A total of 20,000 dairy and 5,000 beef semen doses was exported in 1975. A semen export centre has been set up in isolation at Redlands and this produces semen available for export to all countries of the world.

Another milestone was the formation in 1958 of an Economics Research Branch within the Division of Marketing. Re-named Economic Services Branch, this unit is active in meeting the growing demand for farm management advisory services.

The Department now has agricultural economists stationed in 15 country centres. These officers are making a significant contribution to Departmental extension services through being actively involved in district extension programmes.

A Soil Conservation Branch was formed within the Division of Plant Industry in 1961 and in the next year a Development Planning Branch was formed in the Administrative Division. These branches merged to make the Division of Development Planning and Soil Conservation in 1965. In 1969, the name of this Division was changed to the Division of Land Utilisation.

This Division plays a major part in co-ordinating the activities of the many branches involved in development planning projects and land use studies. It was actively engaged in the Brigalow Development Scheme which, between 1962 and 1975, developed for beef production and grain growing nearly 5.7m hectares of brigalow scrub country.

It is now engaged in investigations in the Burdekin Basin. Here the value of the Burdekin flood plains is being assessed for irrigated cropping and grazing. It is also making a study of the Western Arid Region which embraces the Bulloo Shire, a large portion of the Quilpie Shire, and the western section of the Paroo Shire.

A significant development in 1974 was the establishment of an Engineering Services Section within the Division of Land Utilisation by grouping the engineers from various branches within the one Division. The new section provides engineering services to the Departmental branches requiring them. These services include machinery, equipment, and buildings used in rural production or in storage, transport, and processing of rural products.

The Regional Experiment Stations Branch formed within the Division of Plant Industry in 1947 was taken over by the Research Stations Board in 1961. It operates research stations in all major agricultural areas of Queensland and is the successor of the old State farm complex.

Major research stations are Hermitage (grain and oilseeds studies), Biloela (grain, especially sorghum, and forage crop studies), Kairi (maize breeding and tropical pastures), Millaroo (rice research and studies on the utilisation of the Burdekin soils), and South Johnstone (tropical pastures, tea, and tropical crops).

Major horticultural research stations are at Redlands, Maroochy, Bowen, and Kamerunga while the Horticulture Branch also administers the Sandy Trout Food Preservation Research Laboratory at Hamilton in Brisbane.

The late 1960s saw another burst of expansion in the Department's research facilities. The Wacol Tick Fever Research Centre was established in 1966 and the Queensland Wheat Research Institute (financed by the industry) and the Otto Madsen Dairy Research Laboratory in 1967. The Charleville Pastoral Research Laboratory was set up in 1968 to study the pasture problems of the drier parts of the State.

A recent move that is expected to have far-reaching effects on Queensland agriculture is the setting up of an Extension Services Board in 1972, followed by an Extension Services Section in 1973.

The aim of this re-organisation was to shift the responsibility for planning and carrying out extension programmes from head office to country-based staff.

As a result, more projects are now being directed towards satisfying community needs. During 1975 the Department supported work as varied as consumer education in storing and using primary food products and assistance in farm and community development in a small dairying settlement.

This is a continuation of the Department's traditional role as a teaching as well as a research organisation. With a shrinking rural population and growing numbers of urban dwellers, it is clear that the Department's work in the future lies in providing an education and advisory service to a wider section of the community.

The regionalised extension service set up under the Extension Services Board is energetically moving into this new field.

8 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

History—Prior to separation, Brisbane was the only municipality incorporated under the New South Wales *Municipalities Act of 1858*. This Act, which continued in operation after separation until repealed by the Queensland Legislature, made provision for the creation of municipalities upon the petition of not fewer than 50 householders resident within any city, town, hamlet, or rural district. Following separation, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Maryborough, Warwick, Gladstone, Bowen, and Dalby, in that order, were created municipalities under this legislation taken from New South Wales. The 1858 Act was

repealed by *The Municipal Institutions Act of 1864*, which made provision for the creation of municipalities upon the petition of householders resident in cities, towns, or rural districts having a population of not less than 250 inhabitants.

The Local Government Act of 1878 repealed the Act of 1864 and afforded statutory recognition to municipalities created under previous legislation. It also made provision for the creation of additional municipalities under the style of Cities, Boroughs (towns), or Shires (country districts), either upon petition or without petition. The 1878 Act was followed by *The Divisional Boards Act of 1879*, which provided for the division of all lands in the Colony, not already included in an existing municipality, into Divisions. Ten years later came *The Valuation and Rating Act of 1890*, which based taxation for local government purposes on the unimproved value of land. This principle of taxation is still applicable under the present Local Government Acts.

The Local Authorities Act of 1902 consolidated the Acts of 1878 and 1879 and gave statutory recognition to existing municipalities as if they had been constituted Cities or Towns under the new Act, and to existing Shires and Divisions as if they had been constituted Shires thereunder. With the passing of *The Local Government Act of 1936*, all previous Acts were consolidated and statutory recognition was given to all Cities, Towns, and Shires constituted under the previous Acts.

The number of Local Authorities increased from 160 in 1902 to 164 in 1910 and 186 in 1916. This was the maximum number reached. There were 170 in 1920 and 148 in 1930. In June 1949 the number was reduced from 144 to 134, in May 1958 to 133, in April 1960 to 132, and in April 1961 to 131, composed of 14 Cities, 5 Towns, and 112 Shires, since when the only changes have been that the Shire of Mount Isa had its status raised to that of a City, and the Town of Thursday Island is now the Shire of Torres.

Local Authority Councils—Local Authorities are governed by Councils. Under an amendment to the *City of Brisbane Act 1924-1975* the Brisbane City Council was reduced from 29 members (a Lord Mayor and one member from each of 28 electoral wards) to 21 members (21 electoral wards) from the local government elections held on 31 March 1973. (The elected members then appoint the Lord Mayor from among their members.) Other City and Town Councils are composed of 7, 9, or 11 members (including the chairman, called the "Mayor") and Shire Councils of 5 to 13 members (including the Chairman). The Shire of Torres (since 1952) and the Shire of Cook (since 1959) are administered by the Local Government Department. The Governor in Council may, in his absolute discretion, or upon petition of at least one-fifth of the electors of an Area, dissolve the Council and appoint an administrator to carry out the duties of the Council until such time as a new Council is elected at an election directed to be held by the Governor in Council.

The powers and functions of Local Governments are set out in the Local Government section of the Public Finance chapter. Decisions of Local Governments made under by-laws or ordinances controlling the use and development of lands are subject to appeal to the Local Government Court. The Court was established in 1966 and operates under the *City of Brisbane Town Planning Act 1964-1975*. Its jurisdiction extends to all Local Governments under the *Local Government Act 1936-1975*.

The municipality of Brisbane was proclaimed on 7 September 1859. The City of Brisbane was created in 1925 under *The City of Brisbane Act of 1924* by the amalgamation of 20 City, Town, or Shire Councils into one civic authority which took over several *ad hoc* boards and public utilities. It is governed by the Local Government Act where its own City of Brisbane Act is silent, or where an ordinance has not been issued under that Act altering the application of the Local Government Act to Brisbane.

Elections—Local Authority Councils are elected by all persons 18 years of age and over for a period of three years. Voting, which is by secret ballot and compulsory, is wholly by post in 54 Shires and partly by post in 16 Shires. In the remaining Local Authority Areas voting is at polling-booths. There is no system of absentee voting on the day of elections as applies at State or Federal elections, though facilities for postal voting are available. Elections are held every three years and from 1970 the election day will be the last Saturday in March or, when Easter Saturday falls on that day, the first Saturday in April.

In Brisbane one alderman is elected, on preferential voting since 1964, for each of the wards. In other Local Authorities the number of councillors is approved by the Governor in Council. Some Local Authority Areas are divided into divisions for the purposes of elections, while in others the entire Area is treated as one electoral area. In elections, the required number of candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes are elected as councillors, each elector having as many votes as the number of councillors to be elected. The Mayor (or Chairman) is elected separately, and by vote of the entire Local Authority Area, except for the City of Brisbane, where he is elected by his fellow aldermen.

Payment to Members of Local Authorities—The City of Brisbane Act provides for the Lord Mayor and aldermen to receive a salary at such annual rates as the Council shall from time to time determine. Provision is also made for the Lord Mayor to receive an allowance at such rate as is determined in like manner. The annual rates from 21 October 1975 were as follows: Lord Mayor, \$31,010 salary and \$17,810 allowance; Vice-Mayor, Chairman of the Council, and Chairmen of Committees (4), \$19,920; and aldermen, \$15,940 (based upon 80 per cent of the basic salary of members of the Queensland Parliament).

Local Authorities outside the City of Brisbane have power to make by-laws providing for the payment of fees and expenses to members for attendance at meetings and making authorised inspections, but the amount that a member may receive in any one year is limited. In addition, the Local Authority may decide to grant an allowance to the Chairman (or Mayor).

9 DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND

There are a number of different types of divisions used for various administrative purposes. The principal types are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

(a) *Local Government Areas*: Local government areas were created as each part of the State became populated, but since 1916 the trend has been towards a reduction in the number of areas together with the delegation of wider powers.

Local Authority Areas are used as basic districts for the presentation of census and other statistical data.

(b) *Counties and Parishes*: These divisions have been used throughout the State for survey purposes; and, having followed natural boundaries as far as possible, they have been used as the basis for defining other administrative divisions. Their principal use is in the description of land for titles purposes.

(c) *State Electoral Districts*: Queensland is divided by the *Electoral Districts Act* 1971 into 82 State Electoral Districts, distributed among four zones. These zones are (i) the South-Eastern Zone, comprising the cities of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Redcliffe, and Toowoomba, and shires in the south-eastern portion of the State, divided into 47 Electoral Districts; (ii) the Provincial Cities Zone (13 Districts), comprising the Bundaberg Area, the Central Queensland Area, and the Townsville Area (three Electoral Districts each), the Cairns Area (two Electoral Districts), and the Mackay Area and the Mount Isa Area (one Electoral District each); (iii) the Western and Far-Northern Zone (7 Districts); and (iv) the Country Zone (15 Districts). See maps between pages 64 and 65. The boundaries of the Electoral Districts were determined having regard to (a) community or diversity of interest, (b) means of communication, (c) physical features, (d) boundaries of Local Authority Areas or Divisions of them, (e) distance from seat of government, (f) density of population, and (g) demographic trends.

(d) *Commonwealth Electoral Divisions*: Queensland forms one electorate for the election of Senators. For the election of members of the House of Representatives the State is divided into Electoral Divisions, each returning one member. At the 1975 election there were 18 Divisions. See map facing page 65.

(e) *Basic Wage Districts*: The State Industrial Court divided the State into five districts for Basic Wage purposes in November 1921. These districts are Southern Division (Eastern and Western Districts); Mackay Division; and Northern Division (Eastern and Western Districts); they have not been altered since 1921. See Chapter 20.

(f) *Land Agents' Districts*: The administration of the leasing and development of Crown lands is the function of the Land Administration Commission. Local matters are attended to in 44 Land Agents' Districts, in the principal town of each of which there is a Land Agent's Office where particulars of Crown leasehold land within the district are recorded.

(g) *Regions of Queensland*: On 6 October 1973, Regions for Queensland were declared under the *State and Regional Planning and Development, Public Works Organization and Environmental Control Act* 1971-1974. The Act is administered by the Co-ordinator-General.

The Regions—Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs, South-West, Fitzroy, Mackay, Central-West, Northern, Far North, and North-West—cover the entire State including the off-shore areas.

Economic, geographical, social, and administrative criteria were considered in the definition of the Regions which, as declared, are comprised of Local Authority Areas.

The purpose for the declaration of Regions was to facilitate the constitution of Regional Co-ordination Councils which, in respect of the area for which they are established, have the function of:

- (a) Promoting the co-ordination of the objectives, policies, organisations, and operations of all departments of the Government of the State and all local bodies in their respective fields of activity concerned with planned development;
- (b) Continuously reviewing the state of development;
- (c) Reviewing and investigating submissions made to it or referred to it concerning planned development;
- (d) Recommending to the Co-ordinator-General concerning regional development, research projects, matters referred to the council by the Minister, and matters relevant to the state of the environment for submission to the Environmental Control Council;
- (e) Collecting, and disseminating within departments of the Government of the State, local bodies, and at large, information concerning all aspects of planned regional development.

Regional Co-ordination Councils are statutory advisory bodies which make submissions to the Co-ordinator-General. They are representative of all Local Authorities in a Region although provision has been made for membership to be extended to other bodies. Since January 1974, a Regional Co-ordination Council has been operating in each Region.

While the Regional Co-ordination Councils promote and co-ordinate planning at the regional level, and the Co-ordinator-General has a similar function at the State level, the Queensland system of planning and development recognises that planning is the responsibility of all decision-making agencies. It is a system of participative planning, rather than authoritative.

(h) *Statistical Divisions:* Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Local Authority Areas. For convenience of comparison, the Areas are grouped into Statistical Divisions. The map facing page 1 indicates in red the areas covered by these Divisions, and the lists on pages 123 to 127 and the maps on pages 488 and 489 show the Local Authority Areas in each Division. A special note on the Brisbane Statistical Division is given on page 128.

Statistical Divisions used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for the publication of areal statistics have been revised to conform with the new Regions of Queensland (see preceding text). The Moreton Region is divided into the Brisbane Statistical Division and the Moreton Statistical Division. The eleven new Statistical Divisions are: Brisbane, Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs, South-West, Fitzroy, Central-West, Mackay, Northern, Far North, and North-West. Statistics have been published in these new Divisions for calendar year data from the year ending 31 December 1974 and for financial year data from the year ending 30 June 1975.

Statistical Areas: Because of its large population and size (1,000 square kilometres) the City of Brisbane is too large for statistical analysis as a single entity. For the 1947 Census, therefore, 39 component areas were defined for statistical purposes within the City boundaries. These *Statistical Areas* are analogous in respect of population to Local Authority Areas elsewhere in the State. The boundaries have been kept virtually unchanged for succeeding Censuses except that, as suburban settlement extended into outlying rural parts of the Local Authority Area, new Statistical Areas were created out of those larger rural areas. Further,

as urbanisation extended beyond the boundaries of the City of Brisbane, new Statistical Areas were created covering those parts of surrounding Local Authority Areas brought within the *Brisbane Statistical Division* (see page 128). As a result, while 39 Statistical Areas were defined for the 1947 Census (all within the City of Brisbane), there were 48 for the 1954 Census, 55 for the 1961 Census, 64 for the 1966 Census, and 66 for the 1971 Census (58 within the City of Brisbane and 8 in surrounding Local Authority Areas).

Urban Brisbane Area: The concept of delineating, at Census dates, the area within and about the capital city which had reached a prescribed density of urbanisation, was first enunciated for the 1966 Census. This area was described as the Brisbane Metropolitan Area in reports of the 1966 Census but is now referred to as Urban Brisbane. The area is defined as incorporating all contiguous census collectors' districts with a population of 200 or more persons per square kilometre, together with certain other areas which meet criteria respecting industrial and institutional areas with lower densities but urban affiliations. The boundary delineated by these rules is drawn without reference to Local Authority Area boundaries and is intended to be a moving boundary, which is to be adjusted after each Census, to encompass additional peripheral urbanisation and population growth.

At the 1966 Census, this urban area covered approximately 610 square kilometres, including 500 in the City of Brisbane, 80 in the City of Ipswich, 25 in the City of Redcliffe, and 5 in the Shire of Pine Rivers.

In a review before the 1971 Census, 55 square kilometres were excluded from the defined urban area within the City of Brisbane, so that the total 1966 Urban Brisbane Area on a comparable basis to the 1971 figure was only 555 square kilometres, and that part within the City of Brisbane itself was only 445 square kilometres.

By the 1971 Census, Urban Brisbane had extended to cover an area of approximately 700 square kilometres (500 in the City of Brisbane, 80 in the City of Ipswich, 25 in the City of Redcliffe, 23 in the Shire of Albert, 34 in the Shire of Pine Rivers, and 38 in the Shire of Redland). At both Censuses, these areas excluded the 25 square kilometres within the City of Brisbane covered by the Brisbane River.

Estimates of the size and population of the Urban Brisbane Area are given on page 128.

• Chapter 5

POPULATION

1 GROWTH OF POPULATION

At 31 December 1856 there were 18,544 persons in Queensland, then a portion of the Colony of New South Wales; and in 1859, the year of separation, the population was 23,520.

The first Census taken in Queensland was on 7 April 1861 when the population was 30,059 (18,121 males, 11,938 females). Later Censuses were conducted by the Colonial Government up to 1901, and thereafter by the Australian Government.

At the 1871 Census the population of Queensland was 120,104; at 1881, 213,525; at 1891, 393,718; at 1901, 498,129; at 1911, 605,813, and at 1921, 755,972. Details of later Censuses are shown in the table below.

The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia's being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the Censuses taken by the several Colonies in 1881, the population of Queensland was 9.5 per cent of the Australian total; this figure was 14.3 per cent at the 1971 Census.

The next table shows the population of all States for the 1933 Census and for later Censuses from 1947 to 1971. Populations at Censuses prior to 1966 exclude full-blood Aborigines.

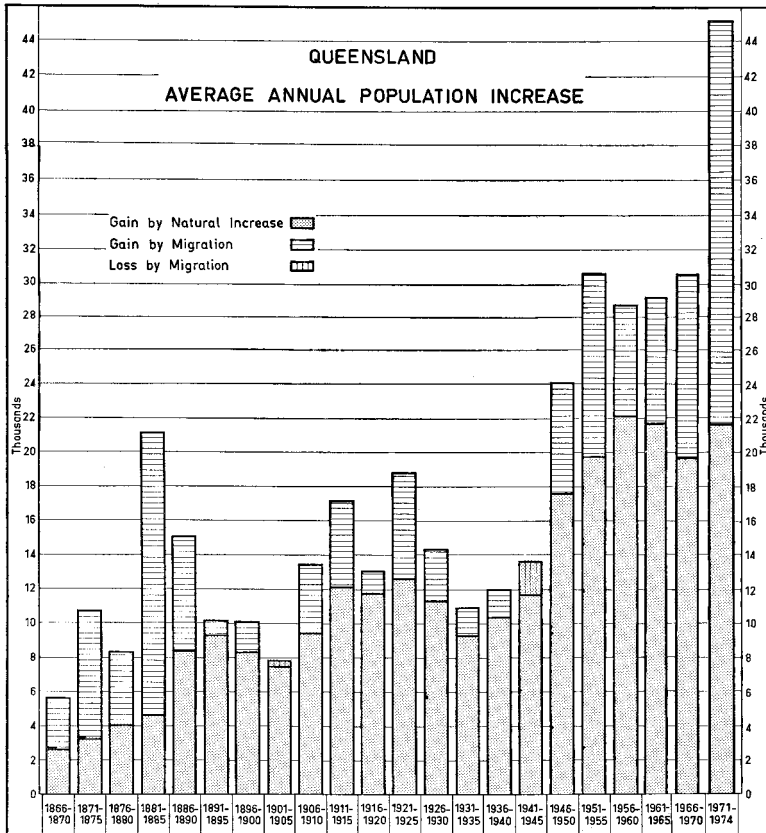
POPULATION¹ OF STATES AT CENSUSES

State or Territory	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
New South Wales	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,601,180
Victoria	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,220,217	3,502,351
Queensland ..	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,674,324	1,827,065
South Australia	580,949	646,073	797,094	969,340	1,094,984	1,173,707
Western Australia	438,852	502,480	639,771	736,629	848,100	1,030,469
Tasmania ..	227,599	257,078	308,752	350,340	371,436	390,413
N. Territory ..	4,850	10,868	16,469	27,095	56,504	86,390
A. C. Territory ..	8,947	16,905	30,315	58,828	96,032	144,063
Australia ..	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,986,530	10,508,186	11,599,498	12,755,638

¹ Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1966.

During the intercensal period 1966 to 1971, the population of Queensland increased by 9.1 per cent. Percentage increases in other States and Territories were as follows: Northern Territory, 52.9; Australian Capital Territory, 50.0; Western Australia, 21.5; Victoria, 8.8; New South Wales, 8.6; South Australia, 7.2; and Tasmania, 5.1. These increases comprise natural increase (excess of births over deaths) and net migration increase (excess of arrivals over departures).

Since colonisation migration has fluctuated from year to year, being affected by gold discoveries, war, general economic conditions, and government policy on assisted migration, but between 1945 and 1971 nearly 40 per cent of the total increase in the Australian population, and over 30 per cent of the increase in the Queensland population were due to net migration.



The next table shows the growth of the population of Queensland during the years 1970 to 1974. The mean populations for the calendar years and for the financial years are given in separate columns, as they are frequently required for calculations of rates per head.

POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND

Year	At 31 December			Mean for year ended 30 June	Mean for year ended 31 December
	Males	Females	Persons		
1970 ..	914,600	898,200	1,812,800	1,780,000	1,795,400
1971 ..	933,900	918,400	1,852,300	1,812,300	1,830,500
1972 ..	956,500	942,200	1,898,600	1,851,000	1,873,300
1973 ..	980,400	966,100	1,946,500	1,896,600	1,919,400
1974 ..	1,004,900	988,900	1,993,800	1,944,600	1,968,500

The mean population for any year is calculated by the formula

$$\text{Mean population} = \frac{a + 4b + 2c + 4d + e}{12}$$

where *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e*, respectively, are the populations at the beginning and the end of the first quarter, and the end of the second, third, and fourth quarters. This formula gives a close approximation to the mean of a theoretical population progressing smoothly through the five values, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e*.

Australian States—The estimation of the populations of individual States and Territories has always presented more difficulty than for Australia as a whole. In the latter case, only births, deaths, and overseas migration (all of which are recorded with reasonable accuracy) have to be taken into account. In estimating populations for individual States, however, interstate migration has also to be taken into account. Movement between States is unhampered by regulations, and has proved difficult to record accurately, particularly movements by road. Only at Census times is it possible to obtain an accurate check on State populations.

Prior to 1966, State population estimates were based on natural increase, net direct overseas migration, and net interstate movement as recorded by air, rail, sea, and bus traffic figures. It was not feasible to adequately estimate movement by private vehicles. Since 1966, an improved method has been adopted by estimating interstate movement on the basis of transfers of residence as recorded by child endowment or electoral procedures, supplemented by special counts or sample surveys. By this method, holiday, business, and other short-term interstate movements are omitted.

The next table shows, for each State and Territory, the estimated population at the end of, and the mean population during, the financial years 1973-74 and 1974-75 and the calendar year 1974.

Some movements in the estimates, particularly for the Northern Territory, were due to the evacuation of over 35,000 people from Darwin following cyclone "Tracy". These evacuees increased the December 1974 State population estimates, the increase being allocated according to the evacuees' first destination. By June 1975, many of the evacuees had returned to Darwin. Adjustment to the mean population for the calendar year 1974 is on the basis that evacuation took place during the last week of the year.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Population at			Mean population		
	30 June 1974	31 December 1974	30 June 1975	Year ended 30 June 1974	Year ended 31 December 1974	Year ended 30 June 1975
New South Wales	4,743,400	4,803,200	4,789,600	4,737,500	4,761,800	4,785,500
Victoria ..	3,631,900	3,669,400	3,673,400	3,618,500	3,644,400	3,666,600
Queensland ..	1,967,900	1,993,800	1,997,200	1,944,600	1,968,500	1,986,400
South Australia	1,218,200	1,239,100	1,234,100	1,210,800	1,220,700	1,230,500
Western Australia	1,094,700	1,118,300	1,122,600	1,084,700	1,098,700	1,113,500
Tasmania ..	400,400	405,000	406,100	399,000	401,600	404,200
N. Territory ..	101,200	70,000	87,600	98,600	101,700	96,200
A.C. Territory ..	180,500	186,300	191,900	174,900	180,100	185,900
Australia ..	13,338,300	13,485,000	13,502,300	13,268,600	13,377,500	13,468,800

Analysis of Increase—The next table shows population increases by natural increase and net migration for each State and Australia from 1 July 1956 to 30 June 1971. The years have been combined to give details for three periods each of five years.

In Queensland, the rate of growth by way of migration has increased in each of the quinquennium shown and this has been accompanied by a declining rate of growth by way of natural increase. However, the rate of natural increase has remained above the national average throughout. The net overall effect has been a slight decrease in the rate of total growth in each successive period.

Excluding the two Territories, the Queensland rate of growth was second only to that of Western Australia in the five years ended 1971.

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Total persons			Annual average per 1,000 of population		
	Natural increase	Net migration ¹	Total increase	Natural increase	Net migration ¹	Total increase
1 JULY 1956 TO 30 JUNE 1961 ²						
New South Wales ..	233,135	129,621	362,756	12.63	7.02	19.65
Victoria	188,360	148,285	336,645	13.84	10.89	24.73
Queensland	112,625	24,612	137,237	15.65	3.42	19.07
South Australia ..	63,539	57,244	120,783	14.17	12.76	26.93
Western Australia ..	56,961	5,139	62,100	16.29	1.47	17.76
Tasmania	29,476	2,394	31,870	17.75	1.44	19.19
N. Territory	3,077	4,462	7,539	27.38	39.71	67.09
A. C. Territory ..	5,799	17,894	23,693	27.28	84.17	111.44
Australia	692,972	389,651	1,082,623	14.07	7.91	21.99
1 JULY 1961 TO 30 JUNE 1966 ²						
New South Wales ..	220,201	96,638	316,809	10.89	4.78	15.66
Victoria	189,372	100,041	289,413	12.44	6.57	19.01
Queensland	105,995	38,862	144,857	13.48	4.94	18.42
South Australia ..	62,780	59,755	122,535	12.40	11.80	24.20
Western Australia ..	53,122	46,922	100,044	13.69	12.09	25.77
Tasmania	26,490	-5,395	21,095	14.73	-3.00	11.73
N. Territory	3,739	6,599	10,338	24.31	42.91	67.23
A. C. Territory ..	8,380	28,805	37,185	22.82	78.45	101.28
Australia	670,079	372,197	1,042,276	12.28	6.82	19.10
1 JULY 1966 TO 30 JUNE 1971						
New South Wales ..	216,467	146,812	363,279	9.90	6.72	16.62
Victoria	203,364	78,770	282,134	12.21	4.73	16.95
Queensland	101,276	51,465	152,741	11.70	5.94	17.64
South Australia ..	59,896	18,827	78,723	10.65	3.35	14.00
Western Australia ..	64,454	117,915	182,369	14.05	25.70	39.74
Tasmania	24,177	-5,200	18,977	12.73	-2.74	9.99
N. Territory	8,197	21,689	29,886	24.28	64.24	88.51
A. C. Territory ..	12,302	35,729	48,031	21.78	63.27	85.05
Australia	690,133	466,007	1,156,140	11.47	7.74	19.21

¹ Net migration is the difference between natural increase and total increase and includes both interstate and overseas movements of population. ² Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1966.

Overseas Migration—At the end of World War II, Australia embarked on a programme of planned, large-scale immigration in order to develop its resources by strengthening and diversifying the economy. Since then 4.2m people have come to Australia. Although immigration policy continues to provide for specific national needs, emphasis is given to family reunion and sponsored migration.

The next table shows the permanent movement of population recorded in the five years to 1974. It consists of *settlers* who, on arrival in Australia, declare that they intend to settle permanently, and of Australian residents and former settlers departing permanently. *Former settlers* are persons who state, on departure, that they came to Australia intending to settle. Before 1974, former settlers were not classified as such unless they had spent at least 12 months in Australia. This distinction has now been removed. *Total departures* include Australian residents who state their intent to reside abroad permanently.

PERMANENT MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, AUSTRALIA

Year	Settlers arriving		Departures		Net gain	
	Assisted	Total	Former ¹ settlers	Total	New ¹ settlers	Total
1970 ..	134,428	185,325	26,756	37,294	158,569	148,031
1971 ..	103,811	155,525	29,449	41,122	126,076	114,403
1972 ..	63,710	112,468	33,172	45,881	79,296	66,587
1973 ..	49,822	105,003	30,325	43,430	74,678	61,573
1974 ..	52,194	121,324	21,849	33,751	99,475	87,573

¹ See text above.

The next table shows the number of settlers arriving who nominated Queensland as being the State of their intended future residence, and the number of former settlers and Queensland residents permanently departing Australia.

PERMANENT MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Year	Settlers arriving		Departures		Net gain	
	Assisted	Total	Former settlers	Total	New settlers	Total
1970 ..	8,461	11,467	2,194	3,554	9,273	7,913
1971 ..	6,769	10,397	2,381	3,756	8,016	6,641
1972 ..	5,836	9,880	2,644	4,077	7,236	5,803
1973 ..	5,295	10,672	2,862	4,312	7,810	6,360
1974 ..	3,951	10,169	2,426	4,168	7,743	6,001

Australia has "assisted migration" agreements with a number of governments and contributes towards the cost of migrants' passages. This contribution is supported by the government of the migrant's own country and, in some cases, by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. From October 1945 to June 1974, 1,972,741 persons arrived under such schemes out of a total of 4,238,901 permanent and long-term arrivals.

Of the 1,972,741 assisted arrivals, 1,172,349 were of British nationality. Arrivals from the United Kingdom under free or assisted passage schemes numbered 1,099,707. Although immigration is an Australian Govern-

ment function, the State Government assists in these assisted passage schemes by receiving nominations and by taking responsibility for the reception and after-care of such migrants.

Long-term movement in the population comprises all persons arriving or leaving for periods of 12 months or more, or returning to Australia after a residence abroad of 12 months or more. Prior to 1974 Australian residents were included in long-term movement only if their intended or actual stay in any one country was 12 months or over. Their classification is now governed by their intended or actual period of absence from Australia.

The table below shows the nationalities of all permanent and long-term arrivals from October 1945 to June 1974.

	Assisted arrivals	Other permanent and long-term arrivals	Total
British	1,172,349	1,291,844	2,464,193
Italian	75,088	307,962	383,050
Greek	74,400	150,127	224,527
Yugoslav	99,162	73,133	172,295
Dutch	100,150	63,655	163,805
German	96,451	39,547	135,998
United States ..	23,781	86,819	110,600
Polish	65,858	20,961	86,819
Stateless	29,262	22,545	51,807
Hungarian	24,604	6,102	30,706
Others	211,636	203,465	415,101
Total	1,972,741	2,266,160	4,238,901

Of the permanent and long-term arrivals, 2,274,426 were males and 1,964,475 females. Persons under 15 years accounted for 26 per cent of the total, while 70 per cent were in the age group 15 to 59 years and only 4 per cent were aged 60 and over. In the same period permanent and long-term departures totalled 1,781,955, leaving a net permanent and long-term increment of 2,456,946.

Because of interstate movements, overseas migration for a particular State can only be measured accurately by comparison of information at successive Censuses dealing with birthplace, nationality, and period of residence in Australia (see pages 119 and 120). A comparison of the results of the 1947 and 1971 Censuses shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Queensland's population growth. Between 1947 and 1971 the State's population grew from 1,106,415 to 1,827,065, an increase of 720,650. Persons born overseas who had arrived in Australia after 30 June 1947 and were in Queensland on 30 June 1971 totalled 165,998. This represented 23 per cent of the Queensland population increase during this period.

The number of overseas-born persons in Australia at 30 June 1971 who had arrived after June 1947 was 2,060,144. This represented 40 per cent of the total population increase. Of these post-war arrivals, 8 per cent were living in Queensland.

At the 1947 Census, 114,237 persons in Queensland, or 10.3 per cent of the population, were recorded as having been born outside Australia. At the 1971 Census, 231,493 persons, or 12.7 per cent of the population, were so recorded. The corresponding proportions for the whole of Australia were 9.8 per cent in 1947 and 20.2 per cent in 1971.

From 1947 to 1974, 51,109 foreign nationals living in Queensland were naturalised as Australian citizens.

Between July 1960 and June 1974, the settler arrivals in Australia who were workers numbered 886,727. Of these, 357,021 were classified as skilled, 318,860 as semi-skilled, and 210,846 as unskilled. Of the workers, 32 per cent were process workers or skilled craftsmen, 15 per cent were in the professional, administrative, or managerial group, 15 per cent were clerical or sales workers, and 4 per cent had farming or other rural occupations.

The next table sets out the percentage distribution of settler arrivals in the various occupational groups.

OCCUPATION OF SETTLER ARRIVALS, AUSTRALIA, 1 JULY 1960 TO 30 JUNE 1974

Occupational group	Percentage of arrivals	Percentage of workers
Professional, technical, and related workers	5.6	11.7
Administrative, executive, and managerial workers	1.8	3.8
Clerical workers	5.1	10.6
Sales workers	1.9	4.0
Farmers and other rural workers	1.9	3.9
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers	0.3	0.5
Transport and communication workers	2.3	4.9
Craftsmen and process workers	15.1	31.7
Labourers	5.7	11.9
Service, sport, and recreation workers	5.2	11.0
Not stated	2.9	6.0
Total workers	47.6	100.0
Total dependants	52.4	..
Total	100.0	..

Population movement in the short-term, i.e. for periods of less than 12 months, of Queensland residents going abroad, and overseas visitors arriving with the intention of staying in Queensland is shown in the next table according to the purpose of journey.

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, 1974

Purpose of journey	Overseas visitors arriving	Queensland residents departing
In transit	2,449	..
Convention	327	1,310
Business	4,922	7,939
Accompanying business traveller	588	1,352
Visiting relatives	15,484	15,986
Holiday	21,213	44,646
Employment	1,729	2,747
Education	2,767	690
Other and not stated	2,711	5,082
Total	52,190	79,752
Males	27,238	40,321
Females	24,952	39,431

The durations of stay of overseas visitors to Australia and of those who spent most of their time in Queensland are given in the next table.

OVERSEAS VISITORS DEPARTING AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF STAY, 1974

Length of stay	Australia	Those spending most time in Queensland
Under 1 week	155,904	7,647
1 week and under 2 weeks	89,669	8,622
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	64,524	7,951
3 weeks and under 1 month	38,943	6,378
1 month and under 2 months	56,319	8,564
2 months and under 3 months	26,938	3,759
3 months and under 6 months	37,583	4,815
6 months and under 9 months	16,594	1,797
9 months and under 12 months	21,721	3,376
Not stated etc.	7,183	292
Total	515,378	53,201
Males	296,082	29,806
Females	219,296	23,395

2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Age Distribution—The age distribution of the population of Queensland is shown in the next table, and illustrated in the diagram on page 118.

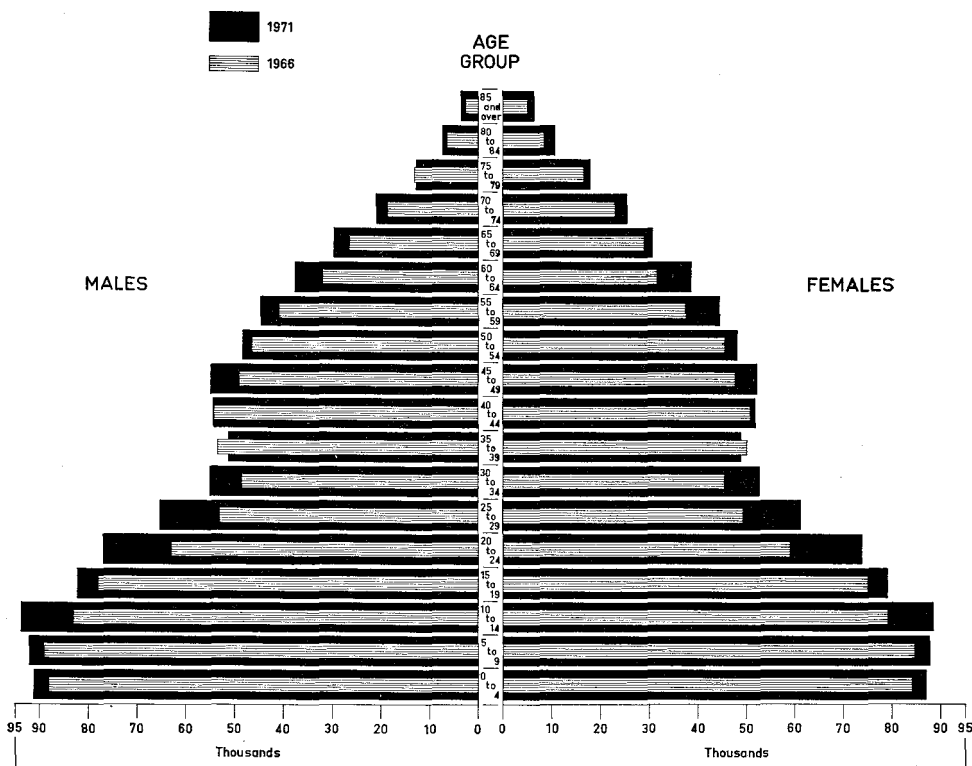
In the intercensal period 1966 to 1971, the population of the State increased by 9.1 per cent, and this was reflected by increases in all age groups in the population, ranging from just over 4 per cent for the 0-4 and 5-9 groups to just under 24 per cent for the 20-29 group.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Age group	Census 1966	Census 1971						30 June 1974 ¹
	Qld	Brisbane Statistical Division			Queensland			Qld
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
0-4 ..	174,612	40,854	39,133	79,987	91,078	86,990	178,068	193,755
5-9 ..	173,935	41,541	39,345	80,886	92,125	87,811	179,936	180,375
10-14 ..	162,367	43,195	40,491	83,686	93,628	88,448	182,076	193,218
15-19 ..	154,096	40,947	40,959	81,906	82,165	79,025	161,190	179,526
20-29 ..	225,159	68,481	68,055	136,536	142,178	135,362	277,540	314,036
30-39 ..	197,539	47,724	47,805	95,529	106,499	101,220	207,719	232,842
40-49 ..	201,998	51,773	52,406	104,179	109,401	103,741	213,142	212,871
50-59 ..	171,133	44,225	45,891	90,116	92,892	92,476	185,368	196,504
60-69 ..	119,165	29,071	33,278	62,349	67,225	69,378	136,603	150,915
70-79 ..	71,454	19,955	32,655	52,610	33,738	43,693	77,431	83,426
80 & over	22,866				10,736	17,256	27,992	30,473
Total ..	1,674,324	427,766	440,018	867,784	921,665	905,400	1,827,065	1,967,941
Under 21 ..	691,175	174,349	167,816	342,165	374,234	357,204	731,438	779,990
21-64 ..	833,393	221,078	224,527	445,605	473,356	456,370	929,726	1,006,845
65 & over	149,756	32,339	47,675	80,014	74,075	91,826	165,901	181,106

¹ Estimated.

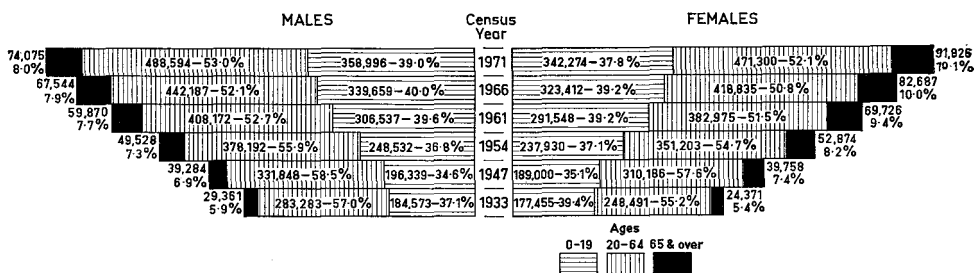
AGE STRUCTURE OF QUEENSLAND POPULATION



The comparative age grouping at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses is shown in the diagram above. It will be noticed that with the growth of population the length of the black 1971 bars is greater than that of the hatched 1966 bars for all age groups except the 35-39 group. The 35-39 age group in 1971 includes those born in the years 1932 to 1936 when the effects of the depression and the world-wide lowering of the birth rate were severely felt.

The diagram below illustrates the changing sizes and proportions recorded at the last five Censuses of the age groups representing approximately (i) the childhood and student ages, (ii) the working ages, and (iii) the retired ages.

Both diagrams include full-blood Aborigines for 1966 and 1971.



Changes in the age structure of the population reflect both the actual progression of the base population through the years and the effects of migration over the period. The main influences that currently affect Queensland's age structure can be traced to the very low birth rates of the 1930s, the high birth rate of the immediate post-war years, and declining birth rates since the 1960s.

Marital Status—The next table shows the marital status of the people at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses. The proportion of persons over 15 years of age who had never married, which was 40 per cent in 1933, had declined to 28 per cent by 1954, and in 1971 was 25 per cent. The number of divorced persons which was only 0.2 per cent of the population over 15 in 1933 rose to 0.7 per cent in 1947 and since then has steadily increased to 1.3 per cent in 1971.

MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Marital status	Census 1966	Census 1971					
	Qld	Brisbane Statistical Division			Queensland		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Never married							
Under age 15 ..	509,175	125,590	118,969	244,559	276,831	263,249	540,080
Age 15 and over ..	318,768	90,988	73,762	164,750	193,734	133,735	327,469
Total never married	827,943	216,578	192,731	409,309	470,565	396,984	867,549
Married	726,022	191,279	194,886	386,165	409,533	411,293	820,826
Married but permanently separated ¹ ..	23,641	6,299	7,595	13,894	12,970	14,033	27,003
Divorced	11,847	3,876	5,005	8,881	7,984	8,247	16,231
Widowed	84,871	9,734	39,801	49,535	20,613	74,843	95,456
Total	1,674,324	427,766	440,018	867,784	921,665	905,400	1,827,065
Percentages ²	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Never married ..	27.36	30.11	22.98	26.44	30.04	20.83	25.44
Married	62.31	63.30	60.70	61.96	63.51	64.05	63.78
Married but permanently separated ¹	2.03	2.08	2.37	2.23	2.01	2.19	2.10
Divorced	1.02	1.28	1.56	1.43	1.24	1.28	1.26
Widowed	7.28	3.22	12.40	7.95	3.20	11.66	7.42

¹ Legally or otherwise.

² Excluding persons under age 15.

Birthplaces—The next table shows, for the 1966 and 1971 Censuses, the population according to birthplace. The figures in the table are merely a record of place of birth irrespective of the parents' race or nationality. Figures for nationality (allegiance) are available, but do not indicate race, because of naturalisations. At the 1971 Census, 97.6 per cent of Queensland's population were British subjects, compared with 97.7 per cent in 1961 and 98.3 in 1966.

Australian-born persons form by far the greatest proportion of the Queensland population. They rose from 78 per cent in 1921 to 90 per cent in 1947, and were 87 per cent in 1971. The percentage born in the British Isles has fallen from 17 in 1921 to 13 in 1933, to about 7 in 1947, around which level it has since remained. From 1966 to 1971, the Australian-born population increased by 123,104 and the overseas-born by 29,637, compared with 120,760 and 24,097 in the 1961-1966 period. The increase in those born in the British Isles was 14,483 (12,783 in 1961-1966), and in those born in other European countries was 2,365 (3,272 in 1961-1966).

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Birthplace	Census 1966	Census 1971					
	Qld	Brisbane Statistical Division			Queensland		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Australia	1,472,468	354,539	373,876	728,415	796,173	799,399	1,595,572
New Zealand	7,608	3,371	3,079	6,450	7,157	6,176	13,333
U.K. and Eire	106,112	39,455	37,643	77,098	62,892	57,703	120,595
Germany	9,026	2,730	2,830	5,560	4,962	4,534	9,496
Greece	4,397	1,662	1,401	3,063	2,369	1,895	4,264
Italy	20,272	4,388	3,504	7,892	11,070	8,210	19,280
Netherlands	9,868	3,622	2,866	6,488	5,632	4,303	9,935
Poland	3,795	1,705	1,155	2,860	2,355	1,457	3,812
U.S.S.R. ¹	2,991	1,089	1,174	2,263	1,369	1,379	2,748
Yugoslavia	3,118	1,661	1,103	2,764	2,705	1,566	4,271
Other European	14,726	5,123	3,833	8,956	10,207	6,545	16,752
United States	3,281	1,473	1,056	2,529	2,781	2,018	4,799
Asian countries	9,330	3,993	3,740	7,733	6,645	5,407	12,052
Other countries	7,332	2,955	2,758	5,713	5,348	4,808	10,156
Total	1,674,324	427,766	440,018	867,784	921,665	905,400	1,827,065

¹ Including Ukraine.

Period of Residence in Australia—The next table gives particulars of the periods of residence in Australia of the population at the Censuses of 1966 and 1971.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF THE OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Period of residence in Australia (years)	Census 1966	Census 1971					
	Qld	Brisbane Statistical Division			Queensland		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Born outside Australia							
Under 1 year	14,051	5,139	4,830	9,969	9,379	7,687	17,066
1 year	10,310	4,650	4,256	8,906	6,787	6,044	12,831
2 years	8,782	3,834	3,480	7,314	5,752	5,027	10,779
3 years	6,435	2,612	2,488	5,100	4,055	3,745	7,800
4 years	5,390	2,458	2,227	4,685	3,838	3,397	7,235
5 years	151,309	50,829	45,366	96,195	3,824	3,418	7,242
6 years					3,905	3,439	7,344
7 years					3,406	3,030	6,436
8 years					2,568	2,398	4,966
9 years					2,228	2,150	4,378
10-16 years					18,880	16,102	34,982
17-23 years					25,683	19,256	44,939
24 years & over					28,524	24,745	53,269
Not stated	5,579	3,705	3,495	7,200	6,663	5,563	12,226
Total born outside Australia	201,856	73,227	66,142	139,369	125,492	106,001	231,493
Total born in Australia	1,472,468	354,539	373,876	728,415	796,173	799,399	1,595,572
Total	1,674,324	427,766	440,018	867,784	921,665	905,400	1,827,065
% Overseas-born	12.06	17.12	15.03	16.06	13.62	11.71	12.67

Religions—The next table shows the religions of the population as stated in the Censuses of 1966 and 1971. The religion question was made a voluntary one for the first time at the 1933 Census, when 129,833 persons in Queensland took advantage of the provision to give no answer, compared with 122,110 in 1947, 125,991 in 1954, 175,341 in 1961, and 172,319 in 1966. In 1971, the instruction "if no religion write 'none'", was added to the question. The result was a significant rise in the "no religion" category compared with previous Censuses, and a fall in the "no reply" category.

RELIGIONS OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

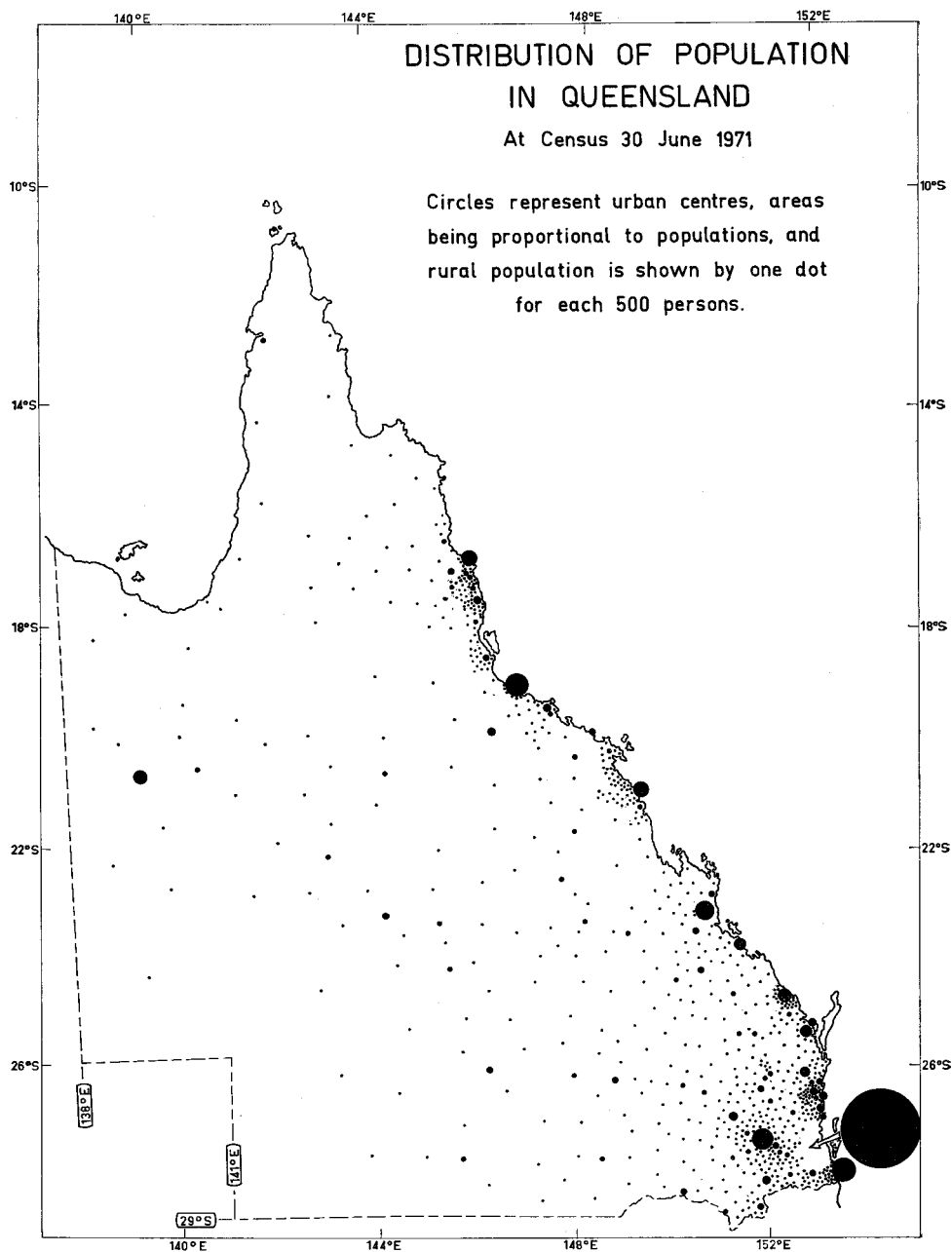
Religion	Census 1966	Census 1971					
	Qld	Brisbane Statistical Division			Queensland		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Christian							
Church of England	526,031	124,428	132,130	256,558	270,429	274,003	544,432
Catholic ¹	426,513	109,099	115,999	225,098	231,854	235,349	467,203
Presbyterian	190,007	38,941	43,067	82,008	93,414	98,665	192,079
Methodist	179,820	38,935	44,147	83,082	88,141	94,746	182,887
Lutheran	40,637	7,560	7,942	15,502	22,900	22,328	45,228
Baptist	26,381	7,839	8,962	16,801	13,460	14,869	28,329
Orthodox ²	13,897	5,909	5,587	11,496	8,118	7,436	15,554
Salvation Army ..	9,114	2,404	2,734	5,138	5,040	5,568	10,608
Churches of Christ	8,997	2,186	2,542	4,728	4,735	5,461	10,196
Congregational ..	9,949	2,997	3,560	6,557	4,524	5,103	9,627
Seventh Day							
Adventist	7,212	1,292	1,578	2,870	3,765	4,371	8,136
Jehovah's Witness	<i>n</i>	1,344	1,682	3,026	3,248	3,948	7,196
Brethren	3,241	1,027	1,247	2,274	2,117	2,347	4,464
Other ³	38,366	13,593	14,595	28,188	27,550	28,322	55,872
Total Christian ..	1,480,165	357,554	385,772	743,326	779,295	802,516	1,581,811
Non-Christian ..	3,322	1,221	918	2,139	2,401	1,665	4,066
Indefinite	4,809	1,026	804	1,830	2,298	1,647	3,945
No religion	11,072	34,550	22,730	57,280	68,611	42,018	110,629
No reply	174,956	33,415	29,794	63,209	69,060	57,554	126,614
Total	1,674,324	427,766	440,018	867,784	921,665	905,400	1,827,065

¹ Roman Catholic and Catholic undefined. ² Greek, Russian, etc. ³ Including Protestant undefined, other Christian, and, for 1966, Jehovah's Witness. *n* Not available.

3 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

As the map on page 122 shows, most of the population is distributed in the coastal areas east of the Great Dividing Range and is relatively densest within 300 kilometres of Brisbane. The mining industry has contributed to population growth, particularly in central Queensland and at Mount Isa; however, throughout the interior, where industry is almost entirely pastoral, population is sparsely distributed.

Local Authorities and Brisbane Statistical Areas—The next table shows the areas and populations of Local Authorities grouped into Statistical Divisions. These divisions have been revised to conform with the new Regions of Queensland, see page 107. Populations are those recorded at the 1961, 1966, and 1971 Censuses, and as estimated at 30 June 1975. Intercensal estimates for Local Authorities are made each year, based on estimates from Town and Shire Clerks and other data, and



are subject to revision when actual populations are ascertained at the next Census.

At the 1971 Census the Brisbane Statistical Division was divided for statistical purposes into 66 Statistical Areas (see pages 108 and 128). Of these, 47 were totally urban areas, 10 partially urban and partially rural areas, and one a rural area within the City of Brisbane. The remaining areas were the Cities of Ipswich and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland. For 1975 Moreton Island and the whole of Redland Shire have been included in the Brisbane Statistical Division.

Where boundary changes have occurred figures have been partly estimated to accord with the 1975 boundaries. Consequently the following figures for Brisbane Statistical Division will differ from those in section 2 and page 128.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION

Cities are shown thus—IPSWICH

Towns are shown thus—DALBY

Statistical Areas and Shires are shown thus—Albert

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1975 ¹	Population					
		Census 30 June 1961 ²	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971			Estimated 30 June 1975
				Males	Females	Persons	

BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION³

City of Brisbane

City	5	12,771	11,381	5,439	4,111	9,550	8,800
North City ..	9	22,351	22,035	9,324	11,022	20,346	19,300
South City ..	7	27,210	26,319	11,819	12,708	24,527	23,300
Archerfield ..	18	1,150	2,278	1,507	1,493	3,000	3,200
Ascot	6	16,617	16,454	7,262	9,304	16,566	16,500
Ashgrove	4	9,343	9,161	4,163	4,730	8,893	8,350
Aspley	20	1,511	1,932	1,360	1,462	2,822	3,600
Bald Hills ..	22	2,203	2,883	3,075	2,955	6,030	8,650
Balmoral	7	15,627	15,759	7,373	7,755	15,128	14,800
Banyo	8	6,707	7,640	4,214	4,152	8,366	8,500
Boondall	15	3,010	4,247	2,873	2,448	5,321	5,450
Camp Hill ..	5	12,481	12,393	5,716	6,268	11,984	11,900
Carina	10	5,437	6,683	4,051	4,149	8,200	8,550
Chatsworth ..	5	15,245	14,942	6,907	7,594	14,501	14,400
Chermside ..	15	19,972	26,195	14,251	15,291	29,542	29,800
Cooper's Plains	21	11,782	16,847	10,805	10,532	21,337	22,500
Corinda	8	11,396	12,645	6,233	6,674	12,907	13,300
Darra	11	3,485	4,232	2,559	2,499	5,058	5,200
East Brisbane ..	3	10,958	10,788	4,800	4,811	9,611	8,850
Ekibin	4	13,019	13,241	6,107	6,453	12,560	12,150
Enoggera	5	11,467	11,305	5,213	5,330	10,543	10,300
Fernberg	4	10,896	11,068	5,054	5,422	10,476	10,050
Fruitgrove ..	25	2,458	3,396	2,535	2,462	4,997	6,950
Geebung	10	13,358	17,857	9,881	10,053	19,934	20,000
Graceville ..	5	7,221	7,542	3,702	4,110	7,812	7,550
Greenslopes ..	5	13,411	13,351	6,109	6,954	13,063	13,250
Hendra	6	7,343	7,252	3,457	3,569	7,026	7,050
Holland Park ..	8	19,852	22,669	11,136	11,812	22,948	22,550
Inala	11	12,278	18,766	11,014	10,926	21,940	22,200
Indooroopilly ..	11	14,032	15,332	7,943	8,324	16,267	17,500
Ithaca	4	10,435	10,457	4,714	5,273	9,987	9,450
Kalinga	3	7,632	7,591	3,539	4,106	7,645	7,550
Kedron	4	12,999	12,962	5,799	6,326	12,125	12,200

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1975 ¹	Population					Estimated 30 June 1975
		Census 30 June 1961 ²	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971			
				Males	Females	Persons	
City of Brisbane—continued							
Kenmore	10	2,205	5,654	4,842	5,138	9,980	11,700
Meeandah	11	1,740	1,646	719	713	1,432	1,350
Mitchelton	13	13,183	14,000	8,046	7,175	15,221	15,500
Moorooka	18	15,006	16,801	8,517	8,729	17,246	17,550
Morningside	7	10,945	11,700	5,548	5,639	11,187	11,000
Mount Gravatt	17	9,006	12,638	9,095	9,273	18,373	22,500
Murarrie	10	2,989	3,554	2,060	2,049	4,109	4,500
Newmarket	5	12,464	12,213	5,886	6,403	12,289	11,900
Normanby	3	11,233	11,031	5,352	5,265	10,617	9,950
Nudgee	48	3,189	2,858	1,275	1,242	2,517	2,200
Nundah	7	15,615	15,610	7,463	7,964	15,427	15,950
St Lucia	3	6,385	6,955	3,867	3,539	7,406	7,650
Sandgate	15	20,756	22,622	11,148	11,507	22,655	22,150
Stafford	11	12,467	17,696	10,434	10,400	20,834	21,850
Tarragindi	6	10,492	12,541	6,936	7,101	14,037	13,650
The Gap	19	3,082	5,764	4,766	4,396	9,162	10,500
Toowong	5	9,747	9,656	4,494	5,075	9,569	9,950
Windsor	5	14,017	14,024	6,446	7,022	13,468	12,700
Wynnum	53	22,007	23,195	11,761	12,303	24,064	23,900
Wynnum West	15	4,268	6,784	4,448	4,394	8,842	9,650
Yeronga	6	11,112	11,769	5,645	6,150	11,795	11,750
Eastern rural	34	4,638	5,097	3,107	2,995	6,102	6,700
South-Eastern rural	115	3,118	4,118	4,568	4,475	9,043	13,250
South-Western rural	76	5,587	7,138	4,961	3,993	8,954	14,600
Western rural	190	2,760	3,945	2,686	2,593	5,279	6,750
Moreton Island	190	190	61	27	24	51	150
TOTAL CITY OF BRISBANE	1,220 ^{3 4}	593,858	656,673	344,031	356,640	700,671	723,000
Other Brisbane Statistical Division							
Albert (part)	170	5,342	7,355	9,682	9,513	19,195	45,000
Beaudesert (part) ..	241	1,435	2,353	1,864	1,639	3,503	6,900
Caboolture (part) ..	201	4,149	5,195	3,444	3,238	6,682	9,400
IPSWICH	120	48,679	54,592	30,862	30,720	61,582	67,500
Moreton (part)	157	800	948	846	746	1,592	3,500
Pine Rivers (part) ..	357	7,695	12,246	12,805	12,316	25,121	40,700
REDCLIFFE	35	21,674	27,345	16,739	17,822	34,561	38,200
Redland	533	10,171	12,923	8,510	8,162	16,672	24,600
TOTAL BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION ^{3 4}	3,000	693,803	779,630	428,783	440,796	869,579	958,800
Moreton Division							
Albert (part)	1,203	5,327	6,437	5,099	5,066	10,165	15,150
Beaudesert (part) ..	2,763	9,201	9,784	5,401	4,530	9,931	10,400
Boonah	1,500	5,852	5,471	2,795	2,671	5,466	5,200
Caboolture (part) ..	1,014	4,728	4,955	2,863	2,662	5,525	6,700
Esk	3,850	6,430	6,123	2,881	2,698	5,579	5,300
Gatton	1,600	7,594	7,815	4,390	3,709	8,099	8,450
GOLD COAST	120	33,716	49,485	31,987	34,710	66,697	80,250
Kilcoy	1,450	2,406	2,344	1,102	1,047	2,149	2,000
Laidley	700	4,793	4,849	2,282	2,211	4,493	4,500

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1975 ¹	Population					Estimated 30 June 1975
		Census 30 June 1961 ²	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971			
				Males	Females	Persons	
<i>Moreton Division—continued</i>							
Landsborough ..	1,100	8,319	8,802	5,687	5,627	11,314	14,500
Maroochy ..	1,150	19,071	21,465	12,764	12,758	25,522	31,900
Moreton (part) ..	1,656	7,706	7,473	3,726	3,417	7,143	8,000
Pine Rivers (part) ..	410	1,066	1,067	554	512	1,066	1,090
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>18,500</i>	<i>116,209</i>	<i>136,070</i>	<i>81,531</i>	<i>81,618</i>	<i>163,149</i>	<i>193,440</i>
<i>Wide Bay-Burnett Division</i>							
Biggenden ..	1,300	1,882	1,723	841	798	1,639	1,570
BUNDABERG ..	45	22,839	25,444	13,389	13,935	27,324	29,100
Burrum ..	3,950	8,991	9,295	5,399	5,338	10,737	12,200
Eidsvold ..	4,800	1,242	1,706	623	599	1,222	1,130
Gayndah ..	2,700	3,400	3,211	1,619	1,488	3,107	3,000
Gooburrum ..	1,300	4,372	4,817	2,381	2,138	4,519	4,650
GYMPIE ..	20	11,094	11,286	5,366	5,730	11,096	10,900
Isis ..	1,650	3,951	3,720	1,896	1,770	3,666	3,610
Kilkivan ..	3,250	3,636	3,352	1,595	1,377	2,972	2,750
Kingaroy ..	2,400	8,548	8,365	3,886	3,982	7,868	7,550
Kolan ..	2,650	2,657	2,621	1,460	1,213	2,673	2,700
MARYBOROUGH	25	19,126	19,670	9,272	9,985	19,257	19,000
Miriam Vale ..	3,700	1,594	1,367	872	716	1,588	1,650
Monto ..	4,250	4,397	4,155	1,811	1,684	3,495	3,200
Mundubbera ..	4,200	2,617	2,595	1,226	1,165	2,391	2,250
Murgon ..	700	4,530	4,946	2,416	2,350	4,766	4,550
Nanango ..	1,750	3,743	3,501	1,688	1,556	3,244	3,100
Noosa ..	900	6,117	6,683	3,915	3,831	7,746	9,400
Perry ..	2,350	455	374	208	168	376	350
Tiaro ..	2,200	2,205	2,114	1,032	830	1,862	1,690
Widgee ..	2,950	7,948	7,503	3,803	3,156	6,959	6,950
Wondai ..	3,550	4,510	4,378	1,967	1,773	3,740	3,380
Woochoo ..	1,550	640	568	268	223	491	470
Woongarra ..	750	4,149	4,934	2,656	2,494	5,150	6,400
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>53,000</i>	<i>134,643</i>	<i>138,328</i>	<i>69,589</i>	<i>68,299</i>	<i>137,888</i>	<i>141,550</i>
<i>Darling Downs Division</i>							
Allora ..	700	1,961	1,890	893	826	1,719	1,630
Cambooya ..	650	1,732	1,617	823	735	1,558	1,500
Chinchilla ..	8,700	6,063	6,093	2,879	2,645	5,524	5,200
Clifton ..	850	2,572	2,549	1,253	1,125	2,378	2,280
Crow's Nest ..	1,650	3,474	3,245	1,617	1,494	3,111	3,050
DALBY ..	50	7,600	8,863	4,306	4,573	8,879	8,750
Glengallan ..	1,750	4,388	3,907	1,807	1,603	3,410	3,240
GOONDIWINDI ..	15	3,274	3,529	1,840	1,855	3,695	3,650
Inglewood ..	5,850	4,868	4,184	1,968	1,677	3,645	3,400
Jondaryan ..	1,900	5,785	5,756	2,965	2,739	5,704	5,850
Millmerran ..	4,500	3,423	3,512	1,772	1,663	3,435	3,350
Murilla ..	6,050	3,599	3,496	1,710	1,529	3,239	3,100
Pittsworth ..	1,100	3,821	3,713	2,012	1,783	3,795	3,780
Rosalie ..	2,200	6,190	5,571	2,581	2,209	4,790	4,450
Rosenthal ..	1,950	1,582	1,555	798	696	1,494	1,470
Stanthorpe ..	2,700	8,514	8,510	4,206	3,983	8,189	8,310
Tara ..	11,200	3,558	3,532	1,829	1,508	3,337	3,180
Taroom ..	18,650	3,250	3,368	1,966	1,528	3,494	3,480
TOOWOOMBA ..	120	50,134	55,805	28,691	30,833	59,524	62,900
Waggamba ..	13,850	3,123	2,954	1,600	1,313	2,913	2,850
Wambo ..	5,700	6,893	6,455	3,027	2,632	5,659	5,300
WARWICK ..	25	9,843	10,075	4,478	4,825	9,303	9,150
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>90,000</i>	<i>145,647</i>	<i>150,179</i>	<i>75,021</i>	<i>73,774</i>	<i>148,795</i>	<i>149,870</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1975 ¹	Population					
		Census 30 June 1961 ²	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971			Estimated 30 June 1975
				Males	Females	Persons	
<i>South-West Division</i>							
Balonne	31,100	6,105	5,912	2,879	2,475	5,354	5,150
Bendemere	3,900	1,518	1,454	711	598	1,309	1,220
Booringa	27,800	3,592	3,377	1,501	1,298	2,799	2,500
Bulloo	73,600	772	678	346	229	575	520
Bungil	13,300	2,628	2,563	1,201	1,087	2,288	2,150
Murweh	43,900	7,845	7,502	3,004	3,049	6,053	5,560
Paroo	47,600	4,099	3,767	1,803	1,507	3,310	3,100
Quilpie	67,500	2,534	2,094	954	731	1,685	1,580
ROMA	80	5,571	6,013	2,896	2,974	5,870	5,800
Warroo	13,650	1,774	1,578	738	639	1,377	1,280
<i>Total</i>	<i>322,500</i>	<i>36,438</i>	<i>34,938</i>	<i>16,033</i>	<i>14,587</i>	<i>30,620</i>	<i>28,860</i>
<i>Fitzroy Division</i>							
Banana	15,750	10,751	12,988	7,263	6,170	13,433	14,200
Bauhinia	24,550	1,827	2,110	1,367	952	2,319	2,360
Calliope	5,900	3,177	3,687	2,139	1,799	3,938	4,900
Duaringa	17,150	1,858	2,490	2,781	2,129	4,910	7,550
Emerald	10,250	3,210	3,514	3,182	2,457	5,639	5,700
Fitzroy	5,000	3,576	3,631	1,851	1,583	3,434	3,350
GLADSTONE	440	7,557	12,990	8,641	7,413	16,054	19,800
Jericho	21,700	1,623	1,504	810	610	1,420	1,350
Livingstone	12,750	7,320	7,833	5,184	4,411	9,595	10,600
Mount Morgan	500	4,871	4,446	2,032	1,935	3,967	3,600
Peak Downs	8,000	1,079	1,104	695	482	1,177	1,140
ROCKHAMPTON	160	44,128	46,119	24,154	25,010	49,164	51,500
Not incorporated	65	105	134	63	45	108	100
<i>Total</i>	<i>122,000</i>	<i>91,082</i>	<i>102,550</i>	<i>60,162</i>	<i>54,996</i>	<i>115,158</i>	<i>126,150</i>
<i>Central-West Division</i>							
Aramac	23,250	1,790	1,658	631	537	1,168	1,010
Barcaldine	8,450	2,384	2,299	983	885	1,868	1,700
Barcoo	61,900	1,037	920	456	278	734	670
Blackall	16,300	3,291	3,087	1,213	1,112	2,325	1,950
Boulia	61,200	833	727	465	290	755	730
Diamantina	94,700	327	353	184	96	280	240
Ilfracombe	6,550	653	660	205	184	389	350
Isisford	10,550	867	751	241	212	453	360
Longreach	23,500	5,013	4,974	2,226	2,074	4,300	3,900
Tambo	10,300	1,124	937	458	373	831	730
Winton	53,800	3,043	2,706	1,129	966	2,095	1,880
<i>Total</i>	<i>370,500</i>	<i>20,362</i>	<i>19,072</i>	<i>8,191</i>	<i>7,007</i>	<i>15,198</i>	<i>13,520</i>
<i>Mackay Division</i>							
Belyando	30,100	3,253	3,072	2,775	2,059	4,834	7,260
Broadsound	18,300	1,539	1,642	942	647	1,589	3,300
MACKAY	20	16,809	18,646	9,419	9,729	19,148	20,550
Mirani	3,300	4,760	5,380	2,642	2,130	4,772	4,600
Nebo	10,050	575	479	493	284	777	650
Pioneer	2,800	15,741	19,940	11,779	10,782	22,561	25,200
Proserpine	2,650	5,113	6,293	3,338	3,082	6,420	6,680
Sarina	1,300	3,886	4,621	2,996	2,426	5,422	5,700
Not incorporated	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>68,500</i>	<i>51,679</i>	<i>60,073</i>	<i>34,384</i>	<i>31,139</i>	<i>65,523</i>	<i>73,940</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in square kilo- metres at 30 June 1975 ¹	Population					
		Census 30 June 1961 ²	Census 30 June 1966	Census 30 June 1971			Estimated 30 June 1975
				Males	Females	Persons	
<i>Northern Division</i>							
Ayr	5,000	16,758	18,745	9,014	8,429	17,443	17,100
Bowen	21,100	9,491	9,381	5,404	4,827	10,231	10,750
CHARTERS TOWERS	40	7,633	7,755	3,951	3,567	7,518	7,380
Dalrymple	67,700	2,206	2,053	1,415	863	2,278	3,500
Hinchinbrook	2,700	11,890	13,751	7,161	6,222	13,383	13,400
Thuringowa	4,100	2,572	2,900	1,839	1,593	3,432	8,000
TOWNSVILLE	375	51,810	60,327	36,796	35,937	72,733	82,500
<i>Total</i>	101,000	102,360	114,912	65,580	61,438	127,018	142,630
<i>Far North Division</i>							
Atherton	650	5,806	5,344	2,823	2,815	5,638	5,850
CAIRNS	50	25,204	26,802	15,210	15,078	30,288	35,200
Cardwell	2,900	5,183	5,776	3,101	2,635	5,736	5,800
Cook	122,800	1,481	3,804	3,349	2,189	5,538	7,100
Croydon	28,400	181	237	134	102	236	240
Douglas	2,400	3,354	4,197	2,157	1,915	4,072	4,200
Eacham	1,150	3,842	3,627	1,727	1,600	3,327	3,200
Etheridge	39,900	828	1,007	596	378	974	1,020
Herberton	9,500	3,815	3,847	1,882	1,844	3,726	3,600
Johnstone	1,650	15,784	16,635	8,364	7,514	15,878	15,950
Mareeba	52,600	10,212	11,227	6,139	5,537	11,676	12,250
Mulgrave	1,750	14,427	16,057	8,812	8,173	16,985	20,780
Torres ⁵	2,800	6,115	6,151	2,958	3,242	6,200	6,100
Not incorporated	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	266,500	96,232	104,711	57,252	53,022	110,274	121,290
<i>North-West Division</i>							
Burke	41,800	361	706	444	450	894	1,180
Carpentaria	68,250	834	1,914	1,448	1,110	2,558	2,840
Cloncurry	49,950	4,869	3,623	2,050	1,573	3,623	3,800
Flinders	41,600	3,953	3,788	1,646	1,373	3,019	3,000
McKinlay	40,750	2,134	1,777	943	639	1,582	1,600
MOUNT ISA	41,250	13,967	17,684	14,978	11,524	26,502	32,850
Richmond	26,950	2,214	1,869	765	644	1,409	1,250
Not incorporated	1,215	53	437	299	312	611	600
<i>Total</i>	312,000	28,385	31,798	22,573	17,625	40,198	47,120
Migratory ⁶ .. ..	..	1,988	2,063	2,566	1,099	3,665	<i>n</i>
TOTAL STATE	1,728,000	1,518,828	1,674,324	921,665	905,400	1,827,065	1,997,170

¹ Areas have been rounded in the following manner: Statistical Areas within the Brisbane Statistical Division, and Shires partly within the Brisbane Statistical Division, to the nearest square kilometre; City of Mount Isa and Shires, other than Shires partly included in the Brisbane Statistical Division, to the nearest 50; other Cities, Towns, and the unincorporated islands, to the nearest 5; Statistical Divisions, to the nearest 500; and the State total, to the nearest 1,000. ² Excluding full-blood Aborigines. ³ On 27 September 1974 Bishop, Fisherman, Green, Moreton, St Helena, and Whyte Islands were incorporated in the City of Brisbane and that portion of Redland Shire formerly allocated to Moreton Division was included in the Brisbane Statistical Division.

⁴ Including 25 square kilometres of the Brisbane River not included within Statistical Areas. ⁵ Torres was created on 6 December 1973 from Thursday Island Town, part of Cook Shire, and part of the unincorporated areas. ⁶ Including all persons, not elsewhere enumerated, who spent Census night on ships, long-distance trains, motor-coaches, or aircraft. n Not available.

Brisbane Statistical Division—To achieve greater comparability between capital city populations, a new concept of a capital city statistical division was introduced at the 1966 Census. It was decided that a boundary should be delineated about each capital to contain the anticipated urban development of the city for a period of at least 20 to 30 years. It should delimit for that period the region expected to be in close contact with the inner urban area, after making allowances for further urban development, improvements in transport, and other factors. The region so defined should have well-defined boundaries and take into account the needs of planning authorities.

The Brisbane Statistical Division, defined with these ideas in mind, and after field surveys and consultation with relevant bodies, covered an area of about 2,500 square kilometres at Census, 30 June 1971. It included the Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland.

An attempt has been made in the table below to show the growth of population within this area by estimating the population at the various Censuses. This has been done by analysing all available Census and locality information and certain other relevant statistical data.

POPULATION OF BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION

Census date	Population				Area of Urban Brisbane (square kilometres)	Percentage of State population in	
	Urban Brisbane	Other urban	Rural	Total Brisbane Statistical Division ¹		Brisbane Statistical Division	Urban Brisbane Area
1831 ..	1,241 ²	..	..	1,241 ²	..	100.0	100.0
1845 ..	995	122	482	1,599	4.1	72.4	45.0
1856 ..	3,840	2,459	2,621	8,920	10.1	52.8	22.7
1861 ..	5,900	3,601	3,679	13,180	14.0	43.8	19.6
1871 ..	18,180	6,668	13,279	38,127	24.6	31.7	15.1
1881 ..	37,127	7,743	17,096	61,966	44.0	29.0	17.4
1891 ..	88,083	13,326	23,564	124,973	90.1	31.7	22.4
1901 ..	103,756	17,863	23,548	145,167	97.6	29.1	20.8
1911 ..	127,406	24,061	24,137	175,604	121.0	29.0	21.0
1921 ..	192,167	38,566	27,376	258,109	175.1	34.1	25.4
1933 ..	262,850	48,152	30,623	341,625	199.7	36.1	27.7
1947 ..	379,391	39,232	38,842	457,465	289.8	41.3	34.3
1954 ..	486,910	41,520	46,775	575,205	366.0	43.6	36.9
1961 ..	587,634	57,763	47,237	692,634	456.4	45.6	38.7
1966 ..	716,402	13,870	47,921	778,193	611.0	46.7	43.2
1971 ..	818,423	9,030	40,331	867,784	700.6	47.5	44.8

¹ Figures throughout are estimated on a constant area of 2,500 square kilometres.

² Including 1,066 convicts.

Urban Brisbane Area—Estimates of the extent and population at each Census of the urban Brisbane area, as defined on page 109, are also shown in the above table. This represents the expansion of the urbanised and closely-settled core within the fixed area of the Brisbane Statistical Division.

Within the Statistical Division other population clusters have, over the period, developed as separate urban centres. In due course, the outward growth of the central urbanised core has reached some of the separate urban developments and the populations have coalesced. In the intercensal period 1961 to 1966, Ipswich and Bald Hills both merged with

the urban Brisbane area as the intervening areas became urbanised. Birkdale-Wellington Point, Cleveland, Lawnton-Petrie-Kallangur, and Woodridge had become similarly absorbed by the time the 1971 Census was conducted. Beenleigh, Caboolture, and Deception Bay have been regarded as urban centres since the 1961 Census. Victoria Point became an urban area at the 1966 Census and Albany Creek at the 1971 Census.

The movement in the population of these urban centres within the Brisbane Statistical Division but distinct from the urban Brisbane area is shown in the foregoing table.

The Brisbane Statistical Division has a lower proportion of the State's population than that of any other capital except Hobart. Populations of the capital city statistical divisions and their percentages of the State totals at 30 June 1971 were as follows: Sydney, 2,807,828 (61.0 per cent); Melbourne, 2,503,450 (71.5 per cent); Brisbane, 867,784 (47.5 per cent); Adelaide, 842,693 (71.8 per cent); Perth, 703,199 (68.2 per cent); and Hobart, 153,216 (39.2 per cent).

The diagram on the next page illustrates the density of settlement in statistical areas at the 1971 Census. These areas, with their identifying numbers, as shown on the diagram, are as follows:

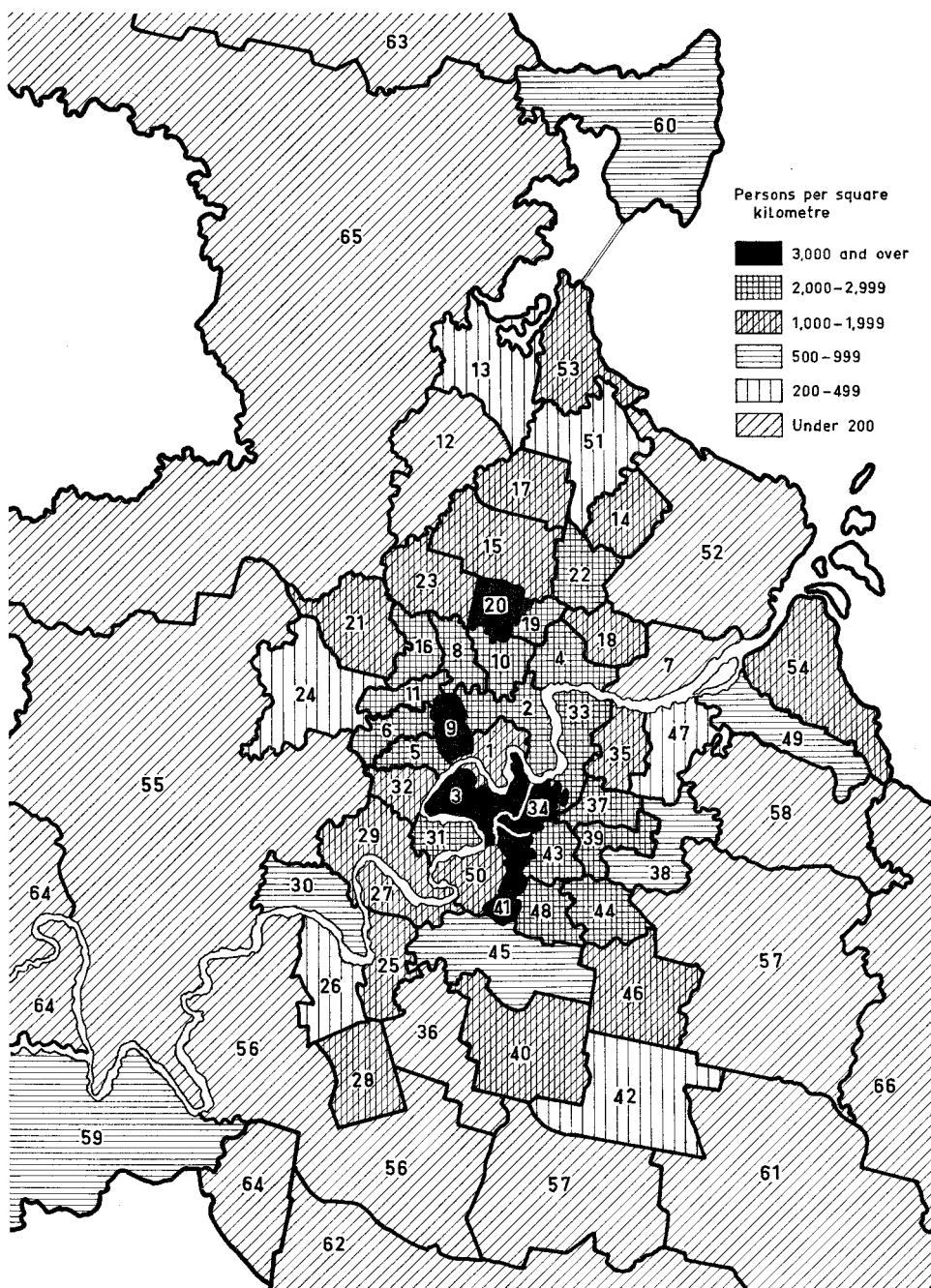
City (1)	Fruitgrove (42)	Sandgate (53)
North City (2)	Geebung (17)	Stafford (23)
South City (3)	Graceville (27)	Tarragindi (48)
	Greenslopes (43)	The Gap (24)
Archerfield (36)	Hendra (18)	Toowong (32)
Ascot (4)	Holland Park (44)	Windsor (10)
Ashgrove (11)	Inala (28)	Wynnum (54)
Aspley (12)	Indooroopilly (29)	Wynnum West (49)
Bald Hills (13)	Ithaca (6)	Yeronga (50)
Balmoral (33)	Kalinga (19)	
Banyo (14)	Kedron (20)	Eastern (58)
Boondall (51)	Kenmore (30)	South-Eastern (57)
Camp Hill (37)	Meeandah (7)	South-Western (56)
Carina (38)	Mitchelton (21)	Western (55)
Chatsworth (39)	Moorooka (45)	
Chermside (15)	Morningside (35)	Albert (part) (61)
Cooper's Plains (40)	Mount Gravatt (46)	Beaudesert (part) (62)
Corinda (25)	Murarrie (47)	Caboolture (part) (63)
Darra (26)	Newmarket (8)	Ipswich (59)
East Brisbane (34)	Normanby (9)	Moreton (part) (64)
Ekibin (41)	Nudgee (52)	Pine Rivers (part) (65)
Enoggera (16)	Nundah (22)	Redcliffe (60)
Fernberg (5)	St Lucia (31)	Redland (part) (66)

Urban Centres—Population clusters of 1,000 or more, and known holiday resorts of less population containing 250 or more dwellings, of which at least 100 were occupied at the Census, were designated as "urban centres".

For urban centres with 25,000 or more population all contiguous Census Collectors' Districts having a population density of 200 or more persons per square kilometre were included. Thus, where an incorporated city or town contained a large rural component, this was excluded from the urban centre by a boundary drawn from aerial photographs or after field inspection; and, where the urban development extended beyond the city or town boundary, the extension was regarded as an integral part of the urban centre. Hence populations shown for urban centres may differ from the populations of the incorporated cities and towns (Local Authorities) shown on pages 124 to 127.

POPULATION DENSITY OF STATISTICAL AREAS OF BRISBANE DIVISION

Census 30 June 1971



Centres of less than 25,000 population were delimited subjectively, by inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection, and/or by consideration of any other information available. All contiguous urban growth has been included together with any close but non-contiguous development which could be clearly regarded as part of the centre. Since boundaries drawn from the more recent photographs for the 1971 Census differed from those adopted for the 1966 Census, the 1966 figures were adjusted to accord with the new boundaries. In most cases the 1961 figures shown were not adjusted but relate to boundaries adopted for that Census.

The populations of all urban centres as defined above (with the exception of the urban Brisbane area shown on page 128) are set out below. The figures for 1961 exclude full-blood Aborigines.

	1961	1966	1971		1961	1966	1971
Albany Creek ..	n	375	1,523	Innisfail ..	6,917	7,449	7,471
Atherton ..	2,930	2,882	3,089	Kilcoy ..	1,033	1,150	1,148
Ayr ..	8,010	8,712	8,270	Kingaroy ..	4,914	5,080	4,925
Babinda ..	1,736	1,595	1,560	Laidley ..	1,423	1,515	1,524
Barcardine ..	1,738	1,796	1,464	Longreach ..	3,806	3,873	3,455
Bargara ..	455	582	883	Mackay ..	21,361	24,584	28,554
Beachmere ..	206	308	396	Mareeba ..	4,637	4,898	5,160
Beaudesert ..	2,890	3,309	3,643	Maroochydore ² ..	3,068	4,107	6,374
Beenleigh ..	1,772	2,026	2,458	Maryborough ..	19,805	20,404	19,916
Biloela ..	2,048	3,537	4,034	Miles ..	1,457	1,485	1,438
Blackall ..	2,205	2,016	1,755	Millmerran ..	1,060	1,122	1,222
Blackwater ..	n	n	1,984	Mitchell ..	1,822	1,733	1,443
Bongaree ..	523	729	1,101	Monto ..	1,795	1,813	1,565
Boonah ..	1,957	2,041	1,913	Moranbah ..	n	n	1,050
Bowen ..	5,160	5,159	5,880	Mossman ..	1,491	1,638	1,594
Buderim ..	839	1,063	1,763	Mount Isa ..	13,358	16,952	25,497
Bundaberg ..	22,839	24,334	26,516	Mount Morgan ..	4,511	4,080	3,741
Caboolture ..	2,068	2,543	3,248	Moura ..	276	1,093	1,902
Cairns ..	27,423	28,719	32,747	Mundubbera ..	1,074	1,103	1,084
Caloundra ..	2,837	3,661	6,150	Murgon ..	2,168	2,264	2,478
Charleville ..	5,154	4,881	3,948	Nambour ..	5,506	6,220	6,807
Charters Towers ..	7,633	7,755	7,518	Nanango ..	1,314	1,300	1,187
Childers ..	1,359	1,341	1,392	Oakey ..	1,871	1,967	1,985
Chinchilla ..	3,072	3,336	3,013	Pittsworth ..	1,461	1,551	1,786
Clermont ..	1,737	1,676	1,672	Proserpine ..	2,523	2,952	2,968
Cloncurry ..	2,438	2,242	2,215	Ravenshoe ..	1,086	982	1,011
Collinsville ..	2,122	1,909	2,147	Rockhampton ..	42,850	45,412	48,213
Coolumb Beach ..	191	204	463	Roma ..	5,571	6,013	5,870
Cooroy ..	1,025	1,043	1,131	Rosewood ..	1,754	1,676	1,569
Cunnamulla ..	2,234	1,992	1,805	St George ..	2,185	2,254	2,176
Dalby ..	7,600	8,863	8,879	Sarina ..	2,119	2,422	2,520
Deception Bay ..	741	704	976	Stanthorpe ..	3,334	3,641	3,602
Edmonton-				Tewantin-Noosa ..	2,015	2,728	4,075
Hambleton ..	1,167	1,231	1,441	Texas ..	1,266	1,230	1,096
Emerald ..	2,029	2,197	2,923	Thursday Island ..	2,218	2,655	2,237
Gatton ..	2,623	3,064	3,547	Tin Can Bay ..	306	513	615
Gayndah ..	1,805	1,754	1,802	Toowoomba ..	46,716	52,145	57,578
Gladstone ..	7,181	12,470	15,574	Townsville ..	48,794	56,930	68,591
Gold Coast ¹ ..	31,473	49,358	69,120	Tully ..	2,678	2,883	2,668
Goondiwindi ..	3,274	3,529	3,695	Victoria Point ..	808	593	825
Gordonvale ..	2,234	2,199	2,142	Warwick ..	9,843	10,075	9,303
Gympie ..	11,094	11,286	11,096	Weipa ..	110	769	2,199
Hervey Bay ..	4,091	4,574	6,170	Winton ..	1,784	1,676	1,331
Home Hill ..	3,217	3,518	3,058	Wondai ..	1,123	1,214	1,146
Hughenden ..	2,329	2,069	1,916	Woorim ..	156	248	345
Ingham ..	4,694	5,375	5,787	Yeppoon ..	2,869	3,420	4,534

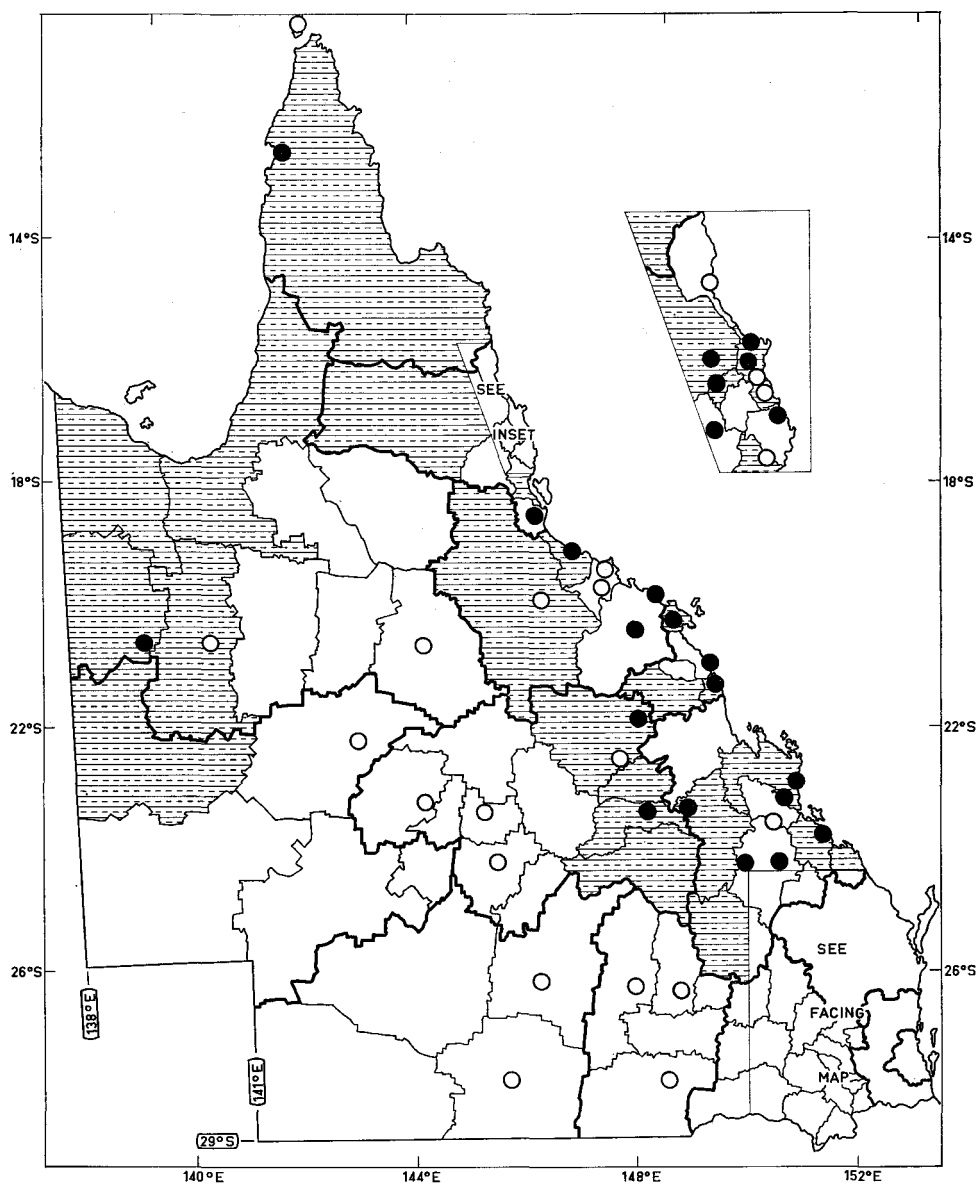
¹ Excluding persons in New South Wales.

² Including Mooloolaba.

n Not available.

Intercensal Population Changes—The diagrams on the next pages indicate the population changes between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1966 TO



KEY TO BOTH DIAGRAMS

LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS

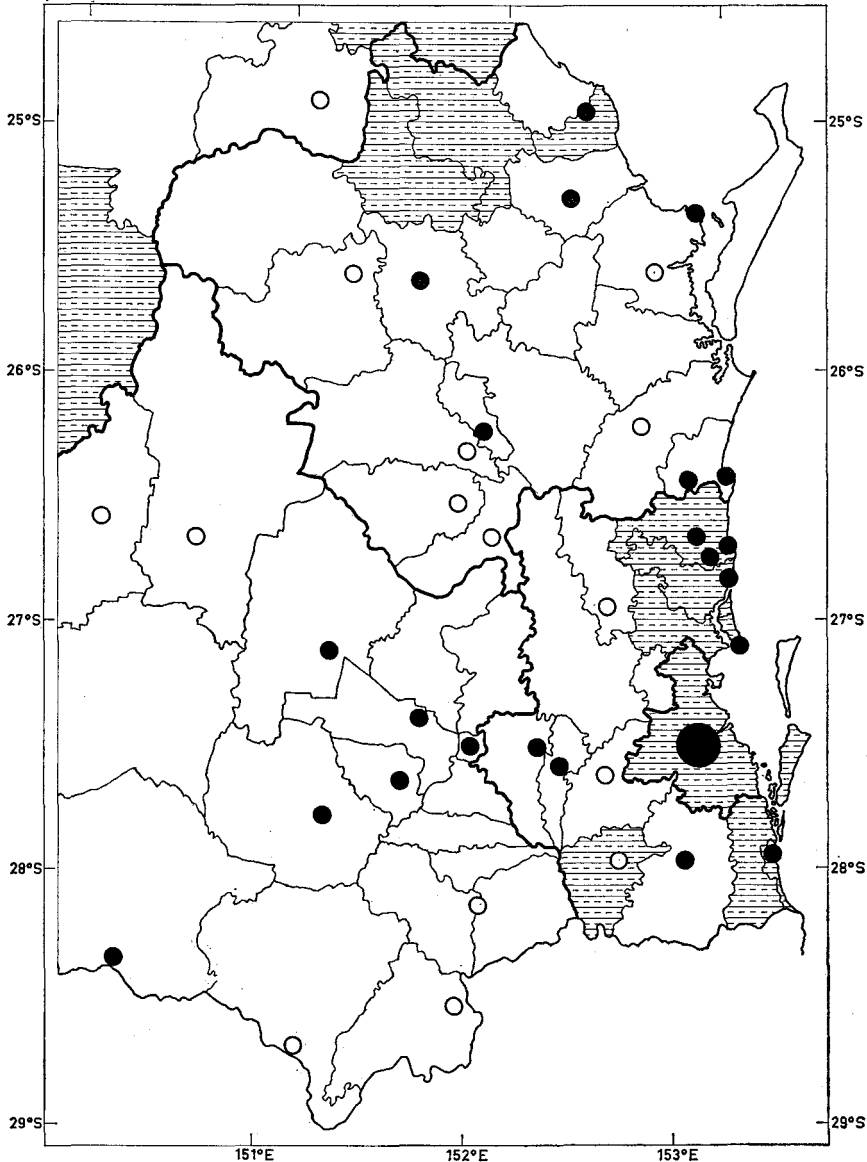
Urban Centres of
1,000 or more
Population

- Increase
- Decrease

Rural Population
Only

- ▨ Increase
- Decrease

1971, IN URBAN CENTRES AND RURAL AREAS



The diagrams illustrate clearly the tendency towards urbanisation, which has resulted in the population in urban centres increasing from 76 per cent of the State total to 79 per cent. While in the intercensal period the State population increased by 9.1 per cent, the population of urban centres increased by 13.8 per cent and the non-urban population declined by 5.8 per cent. Urban growth occurred principally in Brisbane, the resort and holiday areas, and in mining towns or towns associated with the processing and export of mining products. Towns in grazing areas have shown very low or negative rates of growth. The only shires showing appreciable growth are those near Brisbane, tourist resorts, and those with mining activities.

• Chapter 6

VITAL STATISTICS

1 REGISTRATION OF VITAL EVENTS

The Registrar-General is charged with the registration of all births, deaths, and marriages within the State and with maintaining certifiable records of all these events. For registration purposes, the State is divided into 36 Registry Districts, each having, in its chief town, a District Registrar who records such events within his own District and regularly forwards returns to the General Registry Office in Brisbane.

Births—Each birth must, under the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1962–1974*, be registered within 60 days by either the mother or father of the child. Although the provision in respect of registration within 60 days applies to the birth of an illegitimate child, under the *Children's Services Act 1965–1974*, the birth of an illegitimate child must also be notified in writing by the occupant of the house or place where the birth occurred, within three days in an urban area and in other districts within one week. Where the occupant is the mother of the child, such time is extended to three weeks.

Where a birth occurs within an area in which a Maternal and Child Welfare Centre is established, the *Health Act 1937–1975* requires the midwife or medical practitioner in attendance to forward to the District Registrar a notification of the birth within a period of 72 hours.

Deaths—The *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1962–1974* provides that every death must be registered within 30 days by the occupant of the house or place where death occurs. However, under the *Children's Services Act 1965–1974* the death of an illegitimate child under six years of age must be notified in writing within 24 hours in an urban area and within one week in other districts. In cases where the occupant is the mother of the illegitimate child the time is extended to three weeks. It is also compulsory to notify the Registrar-General of all still-births (see page 139).

Marriages—Marriages may be celebrated by the Registrar-General, Brisbane, District Registrars, or Ministers of Religion and other persons authorised to celebrate marriages.

The Australian *Marriage Act 1961–1973* provides for uniformity throughout Australia in matters affecting solemnisation of marriages. Notice of marriage must be given at least seven days before the intended marriage. Marriageable age is 18 years for a male and 16 years for a female. Males between 16 and 18 years and females between 14 and 16 years may apply to a judge or magistrate for permission to marry a person of marriageable age. From 1 July 1973, the minimum age at which a person may marry without parental consent was lowered from 21 to 18 years.

2 BIRTHS

Births in Statistical Divisions—Births and crude birth rates according to the statistical division of usual residence of the mother are shown in the next table. Where the place of residence of the mother was overseas or in another State, the event has been allocated to the area in which it occurred.

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division (Usual residence of mother)	Births in 1974			Crude birth rate ¹	
	Males	Females	Persons	1973	1974
Brisbane	9,134	8,545	17,679	19.2	18.7
Moreton	1,609	1,568	3,177	16.5	16.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,316	1,233	2,549	18.8	18.2
Darling Downs	1,547	1,373	2,920	19.8	19.4
South-West	368	318	686	24.4	23.3
Fitzroy	1,323	1,213	2,536	20.7	20.4
Central-West	157	131	288	21.6	20.5
Mackay	743	771	1,514	22.7	21.0
Northern	1,527	1,413	2,940	22.1	21.0
Far North	1,311	1,200	2,511	23.2	21.2
North-West	570	482	1,052	26.6	22.5
Total	19,605	18,247	37,852	19.8	19.2

¹ Births per 1,000 mean population.

Crude Birth Rates—In the next table, crude birth rates are compared for Queensland and Australia for the five years to 1974 and at decennial intervals from 1921.

The Queensland birth rate, which was 45.6 in 1861, fell to 24.5 in 1903, recovered to 30.1 in 1913, and thereafter fell steadily to reach its lowest level of 18.1 in 1933. Increased births during and after World War II restored the birth rate to the level of the early 1920s, but since 1962 the rates have again fallen appreciably.

BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA,
1921 TO 1974

Period	Crude birth rate ¹		Gross reproduction rate ²		Net reproduction rate ²	
	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930 ³	23.6	22.4	<i>n</i>	1.52	<i>n</i>	1.32
1931-1940 ³	19.0	17.2	<i>n</i>	1.14	<i>n</i>	1.04
1941-1950 ³	23.5	21.8	1.49	1.35	1.38	1.28
1951-1960 ³	24.0	22.7	1.73	1.60	1.66	1.54
1961-1970 ^{3,4}	21.5	20.7	1.61	1.50	1.55	1.45
1970 ⁴ ..	20.9	20.6	1.46	1.39	1.42	1.35
1971 ⁴ ..	21.8	21.6	1.52	1.44	1.47	1.40
1972 ..	21.0	20.4	1.43	1.33	1.38	1.29
1973 ..	19.8	18.8	1.34	1.21	1.30	1.18
1974 ..	19.2	18.3	1.25	1.16 _s	1.21	1.14 _s

¹ Births per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1966. ² See text page 136. ³ Averages of annual birth rates. Reproduction rates are for the first year of each decade to 1940 and averages of annual rates thereafter. ⁴ The rates are based on 1965-1967 mortality experience. *n* Not available. _s Subject to revision.

Fertility, Gross, and Net Reproduction Rates—Changes in the crude birth rate do not indicate precise changes in fertility. The mean number of children born to women living through their child-bearing period and subject to the fertility conditions prevailing reflect the changes resulting from differing proportions of women of child-bearing age in the population.

Variations in fertility may be seen in the five-year age-specific rates in the next table. These rates were obtained by dividing the number of births, according to the age of the mother, by the estimated number of women in the corresponding age group. The fertility rate is obtained by summing single age-specific rates or by summing five-year age-specific rates and multiplying by 5. This total, divided by 1,000, represents the hypothetical number of children a woman would bear during her life-time if she experienced the rates of the period shown.

The gross reproduction rate is derived from total fertility and the ratio of female to total births. It indicates the number of female children who would be born on average to women, assuming the rates from which it was calculated were to apply throughout the reproductive period. The net reproduction rate is a better measure of generation replacement in that it takes into account that some women will die before or during the reproductive age span. It refers to the number of daughters that would be born to a cohort of newborn girls during their lifetimes, assuming the continuation of the age-specific fertility and mortality rates of the given period. Mortality in childhood and young adulthood is now so low that there is little difference between current gross and net reproduction rates.

AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES¹, GROSS AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES,
QUEENSLAND

Age group	1946–1950 ²	1951–1955 ²	1956–1960 ²	1961–1965 ²	1966–1970 ²	1974
15–19	35.60	40.06	46.51	50.42	55.65	54.59
20–24	174.83	205.32	230.18	221.72	186.13	166.51
25–29	195.64	204.17	224.94	217.41	190.67	170.08
30–34	139.11	135.51	138.63	132.73	106.30	84.10
35–39	83.96	76.38	75.69	67.97	52.05	31.97
40–44	26.63	24.88	23.66	21.61	15.29	9.21
Fertility rate ³	3.28	3.43	3.70	3.56	3.03	2.59
G.R.R.	1.59	1.66	1.80	1.73	1.48	1.25
N.R.R.	1.49	1.59	1.73	1.66	1.43	1.21

¹ Number of births per 1,000 women in each age group. Excluding full-blood Aborigines before 1966. ² Average of annual rates. ³ See text.

Ages of Mothers, Durations of Marriages, and Previous Issue of Current Marriages—The first part of the next table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child after marriage. The second part shows the ages and the durations of the marriages of the mothers of all nuptial children and the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children registered in 1974.

The median age, i.e. the one which divides the age distribution into two equal parts, has fallen since 1960 from 30.34 to 28.06 years for fathers, from 26.80 to 25.69 years for married mothers, and from 23.68 to 21.40 years for unmarried mothers. The median age of all mothers was 25.29 years compared with 26.66 in 1960.

**CONFINEMENTS¹: AGE OF MOTHER BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE,
QUEENSLAND, 1974**

Age of mother	Confinements		Duration of marriage						
	Total	Ex-nuptial	Under 9 months	9 months and under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and under 4 years	4 years and under 5 years	5 years and over
FIRST NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS									
Under 20 ..	2,284	..	1,636	208	378	57	4	1	..
20-24 ..	5,933	..	1,034	428	1,697	1,466	901	311	96
25-29 ..	3,522	..	225	135	549	609	642	576	786
30-34 ..	786	..	76	52	200	120	63	67	208
35-39 ..	197	..	29	24	34	27	15	12	56
40 and over	44	..	7	3	4	6	9	1	14
Total ..	12,766	..	3,007	850	2,862	2,285	1,634	968	1,160

ALL CONFINEMENTS

Under 20 ..	4,782	1,932	1,642	213	616	313	61	5	..
20-24 ..	13,118	1,548	1,047	438	2,087	2,810	2,566	1,548	1,074
25-29 ..	12,463	809	229	138	636	975	1,468	1,969	6,239
30-34 ..	4,974	392	77	53	225	212	255	277	3,483
35-39 ..	1,673	168	29	24	38	50	55	56	1,253
40 and over	494	63	8	3	4	10	15	9	382
Total ..	37,504	4,912	3,032	869	3,606	4,370	4,420	3,864	12,431

¹ Including only those that resulted in one or more live births.

The next table shows the number of married mothers in the same age groups according to the number of previous children of the present marriage. Average issue for each age group is also shown.

**NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS¹: AGE OF MOTHER BY PREVIOUS ISSUE AND
AVERAGE ISSUE OF CURRENT MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1974**

Age of mother	Confinements	Children of current marriage ²	Average number of children	Number of previous children of current marriage					
				0	1	2	3	4	5 and over
Under 20 ..	2,850	3,465	1.22	2,284	537	28	1	..	..
20-24 ..	11,570	18,836	1.63	5,933	4,374	1,032	194	33	4
25-29 ..	11,654	25,193	2.16	3,522	4,540	2,417	826	236	113
30-34 ..	4,582	13,779	3.01	786	1,152	1,191	780	367	306
35-39 ..	1,505	5,993	3.98	197	220	278	273	220	317
40 and over ..	431	2,169	5.03	44	40	61	69	60	157
Total ..	32,592	69,435	2.13	12,766	10,863	5,007	2,143	916	897

¹ Including only those confinements that resulted in one or more live births.

² These totals are derived by multiplying the numbers of confinements shown in the last six columns of the table by the number of previous children plus one, and adding the second or third children of multiple births in 1974.

In the next table, all nuptial confinements from 1970 to 1974 are shown according to the previous issue of the current marriage.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS¹: PREVIOUS ISSUE AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF
MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND

Confinements and issue	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Number of previous children					
0	12,680	13,271	12,944	12,420	12,766
1	8,846	9,692	9,954	10,168	10,863
2	5,540	5,804	5,556	5,341	5,007
3	2,784	2,973	2,687	2,343	2,143
4	1,421	1,433	1,240	1,042	916
5 and over	1,697	1,612	1,385	1,203	897
Total confinements	32,968	34,785	33,766	32,517	32,592
Children of current marriage ² ..	77,960	81,143	76,819	72,472	69,435
Average number of children ..	2.36	2.33	2.28	2.23	2.13

¹ Including only those confinements that resulted in one or more live births.

² These totals are derived by multiplying the numbers of confinements by the number of previous children plus one, and adding the second or third children of multiple births.

Masculinity of Births—The number of male births to every 100 female births (masculinity) in Australia varies from year to year between about 106 and 104. Because of the relatively small numbers of births involved, State rates vary more widely and in 1974 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was as follows: New South Wales, 106.64; Victoria, 105.54; Queensland, 107.44; South Australia, 108.22; Western Australia, 103.60; and Tasmania, 103.35. Offsetting these prevailing masculinity rates, however, the infant mortality rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 births) is much higher for males than it is for females, and this factor tends to equalise the proportion of males and females in the population.

Ex-nuptial Births—The number of ex-nuptial births registered in the State in 1974 was 4,955, the percentage of the total births being 13.09. The pre-war proportion of between 4 and 5 per cent rose to 7.11 in 1944. It then fell to 4.84 by 1951, but has subsequently risen again, sharply in recent years, averaging 12.71 per cent during the five years 1970 to 1974. In 1974, 1,932 of the mothers of these infants were under 20 years of age, 2,357 were aged 20-29, and 623 were aged 30 or over.

Legitimation of Ex-nuptial Births—The Australian *Marriage Act* 1961-1973 makes uniform provision for legitimation for the whole of Australia. An ex-nuptial child is automatically legitimated if his parents subsequently marry. The legitimation applies whether or not there was any legal impediment to such marriage at the time of the child's birth.

Although these provisions automatically apply, formal action is taken to re-register a large number of ex-nuptial births which become legitimate by marriage of the parents. The number of these formal legitimations was 658 in 1974 and 644 in 1973.

Multiple Births—During 1974, 358 pairs of twins were registered, consisting of 115 pairs of males, including 2 where both were still-born; 139 pairs of females, including 3 where both were still-born; and 104 pairs of a male and a female. In 15 of these cases one twin was still-born. There were 5 sets of triplets, all live born, consisting of 2 sets of 3 females, 2 sets of 2 males and 1 female, and 1 set of 3 males.

In 1974 of every 103 confinements which resulted in a live birth, one was a multiple birth.

Still-births (Foetal Deaths)—In March 1959 notification of still-births in Queensland was made compulsory. Prior to that date a system of voluntary notification operated and it appears likely that nearly all such births were notified.

From October 1967 amending legislation has required the completion of a medical certificate of perinatal death for each child of not less than 20 weeks gestation, or 400 grams weight, not born alive. This has enabled the compilation of more detailed statistics in this field. Details of foetal deaths are given on pages 140 and 141.

3 DEATHS

There were 18,128 deaths registered in Queensland during 1974. These are analysed geographically in the next table, associated death rates by selected causes on page 167, and numbers according to age and cause on pages 168 and 169.

In the geographical distribution, the number of deaths, male and female, and the crude death rate are shown for each statistical division. Each death is allocated according to the usual place of residence and not the area in which the death actually occurred, except for those cases in which the usual place of residence was in another State or overseas. Because of the smaller populations involved, rates for the more remote statistical divisions vary much more widely and are less statistically significant than those for the more densely settled divisions which have greater numbers of deaths.

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1974

Statistical Division (usual residence)	All deaths			Deaths under one year	Crude death rate ¹
	Males	Females	Persons		
Brisbane	4,944	4,119	9,063	250	9.6
Moreton	992	725	1,717	48	9.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	842	612	1,454	43	10.4
Darling Downs	880	697	1,577	47	10.5
South-West	168	81	249	16	8.4
Fitzroy	608	392	1,000	31	8.0
Central-West	78	42	120	6	8.5
Mackay	309	200	509	25	7.0
Northern	753	485	1,238	54	8.8
Far North	633	328	961	59	8.1
North-West	158	82	240	27	5.1
Total	10,365	7,763	18,128	606	9.2

¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

Death Rates—The next table gives a comparison of the crude death rates for Queensland and Australia. From the 1920s to the 1960s, the Queensland rate was generally lower than the national average.

Since the mid-1960s the proportion of the Queensland population in the older age groups has increased relative to the Australian population and the Queensland death rate has risen above the national average.

CRUDE DEATH RATES¹, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1921 TO 1974

Period			Queensland	Australia	Period			Queensland	Australia
1921-1930 ²	..	..	9.19	9.40	1970	..	..	9.50	9.02
1931-1940 ²	..	..	8.85	9.31	1971	..	..	8.93	8.66
1941-1950 ²	..	..	9.19	9.86	1972	..	..	8.86	8.45
1951-1960 ²	..	..	8.54	9.02	1973	..	..	8.72	8.42
1961-1970 ²	..	..	8.84	8.82	1974	..	..	9.21	8.66

¹ Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1966. During World War II all deaths of service personnel were excluded.
² Averages of annual rates.

Average ages at death are shown below for Queensland at ten-yearly intervals from 1940 and for the latest two years. As the average expectation of life has increased, the numbers dying in the higher age groups have shown a relative increase and the average age has risen accordingly.

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN SELECTED YEARS, QUEENSLAND

Sex	Average age at death in					
	1940	1950	1960	1970	1973	1974
Males	55.2	58.9	61.3	62.9	62.2	63.3
Females	55.3	60.7	63.6	67.8	67.9	69.3

Still-births and Infant Mortality—Deaths within the first year of life are significant, as those who survive this period have an excellent chance of reaching adulthood. The causes of still-births (foetal deaths) and deaths of infants at various periods after birth are shown in the next table.

STILL-BIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1974

Cause	Still-births ¹		Infant deaths			
	Period of gestation		Under one week	One week and under four weeks	Four weeks and under one year	Total under one year
	Under 28 weeks	28 weeks and over ²				
Congenital anomalies .. .. .	..	47	50	27	44	121
Certain perinatal causes						
Maternal conditions unrelated to pregnancy	9	37	19	2	..	21
Difficult labour	1	11	15	..	1	16
Other complications of pregnancy and childbirth	13	55	89	1	..	90
Conditions of placenta and cord	33	115	59	1	1	61
Anoxic and hypoxic conditions not elsewhere classified	2	8	53	1	..	54
Other conditions of foetus and newborn	26	48	88	6	..	94
Other conditions						
Infections of foetus and newborn .. .. .	..	1	3	8	14	25
Other causes .. .. .	..	..	10	8	106	124
All causes	84	322	386	54	166	606
Death rate ³	2.2	8.4	10.1	1.4	4.3	15.8

¹ Foetuses of not less than 20 weeks gestation or not less than 400 grams.
² Including three still-births where the period of gestation was not known. ³ Deaths per 1,000 births, (live and still).

Congenital anomalies, 121, and maternal conditions etc., difficult labour and other complications of pregnancy and childbirth, 127, accounted for 41 per cent of deaths of infants under one year during 1974, mostly within the first week of life. Placental and cord conditions (36 per cent) were the main causes of foetal deaths.

The next table shows the numbers of perinatal deaths, together with rates per 1,000 births (live and still), in conjunction with corresponding infant death figures during the five years to 1974.

PERINATAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars ¹	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974	
	No.	Rate ²	No.	Rate ²	No.	Rate ²	No.	Rate ²	No.	Rate ²
<i>Still-births³</i>										
Period of gestation M. less than 28 weeks	39	2.0	53	2.6	59	2.9	44	2.2	44	2.2
F.	31	1.7	30	1.5	40	2.1	37	2.0	40	2.2
Period of gestation M. 28 weeks and over ⁴	158	8.1	162	7.9	167	8.2	142	7.3	167	8.4
F.	154	8.4	167	8.4	163	8.4	164	8.7	155	8.4
<i>Infant deaths</i>										
Under one week .. M.	269	13.9	276	13.6	256	12.7	257	13.3	223	11.4
F.	160	8.8	219	11.2	186	9.7	182	9.7	162	8.9
One week and under M. four weeks ..	24	1.2	27	1.3	26	1.3	30	1.5	31	1.6
F.	23	1.3	31	1.6	20	1.0	22	1.2	24	1.3
Four weeks and M. under one year ..	112	5.8	121	5.9	117	5.8	89	4.6	107	5.5
F.	84	4.6	92	4.7	92	4.8	86	4.6	59	3.2
<i>Perinatal deaths⁵</i>										
.. M.	490	25.1	518	25.2	508	25.0	473	24.2	465	23.5
F.	368	20.0	447	22.6	409	21.2	405	21.4	381	20.7
<i>Infant deaths⁶</i>										
.. M.	405	21.0	424	20.8	399	19.8	376	19.4	361	18.4
F.	267	14.7	342	17.4	298	15.6	290	15.5	245	13.4

¹ Cases of indeterminate sex have been included in males. ² Rate per 1,000 births (live and still) for still-births and perinatal deaths and per 1,000 live births for infant deaths.

³ Foetuses of not less than 20 weeks gestation or not less than 400 grams.

⁴ Including still-births where the period of gestation is unknown.

⁵ Comprising still-births and infant deaths occurring within the first 28 days of life.

⁶ Infants born alive who died within the first 12 months of life.

Infant Mortality Rates—A comparison of Queensland and Australian infant mortality rates since 1921 is given in the next table. In 1900 almost one in every 10 babies born died within the first year of life. In the first 30 years of the century this rate was almost halved and in the ensuing 30 years to 1960 was more than halved again. Improvement in the rate has been less dramatic in the last decade.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES¹, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1921 TO 1974

Period	Queensland	Australia	Period	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930 ² ..	49.16	54.93	1970	17.91	17.88
1931-1940 ² ..	38.14	40.05	1971	19.16	17.29
1941-1950 ² ..	31.03	31.13	1972	17.76	16.72
1951-1960 ² ..	22.32	22.21	1973	17.50	16.49
1961-1970 ² ..	19.28	18.76	1974	16.01	16.14

¹ Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births. Aborigines are included from 1966.

² Averages of annual rates.

Maternal Mortality—Deaths of females from causes due to pregnancy and childbirth are shown in the next table, together with the mortality rates from such causes per 1,000 live births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Year	Live births		Maternal deaths ¹		Maternal mortality rate ²	
	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia
1970	37,530	257,516	8	66	0.21	0.26
1971	39,970	276,362	10	51	0.25	0.18
1972	39,251	264,969	6	33	0.15	0.12
1973	38,067	247,670	11	28	0.29	0.11
1974	37,852	245,177	7	28 _s	0.18	0.11 _s

¹ Deaths from diseases and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium. ² Maternal deaths per 1,000 live births. _s Subject to revision.

Expectation of Life—Figures of expectation of life for males and females, in various countries are shown in the next table and provide a more vivid comparison than death rates.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Country and sex		Period	Expectation of life, in years, at age								
			0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	65
Australia ..	M.	1891-00	51.1	56.9	51.4	42.8	35.1	27.7	20.5	14.0	11.3
		1901-10	55.2	60.0	53.5	44.7	36.5	28.6	21.2	14.4	11.3
		1920-22	59.2	62.7	56.0	47.0	38.4	30.1	22.2	15.1	12.0
		1932-34	63.5	65.5	58.0	48.8	39.9	31.1	22.8	15.6	12.4
		1946-48	66.1	67.3	59.0	49.6	40.4	31.2	22.7	15.4	12.3
		1953-55	67.1	67.9	59.5	50.1	40.9	31.7	22.9	15.5	12.3
		1960-62	67.9	68.5	59.9	50.4	41.1	31.8	23.1	15.6	12.5
		1965-67 ¹	67.6	68.1	59.5	50.0	40.7	31.4	22.8	15.3	12.2
	F.	1891-00	54.8	59.9	54.5	45.7	37.9	30.5	22.9	15.9	12.8
		1901-10	58.8	62.9	56.4	47.5	39.3	31.5	23.7	16.2	12.9
		1920-22	63.3	66.0	59.2	50.0	41.5	33.1	24.9	17.2	13.6
		1932-34	67.1	68.7	61.0	51.7	42.8	34.0	25.6	17.7	14.2
		1946-48	70.6	71.5	63.1	53.5	44.1	34.9	26.1	18.1	14.4
		1953-55	72.8	73.2	64.8	55.1	45.4	36.0	27.0	18.8	15.0
		1960-62	74.2	74.5	65.9	56.2	46.5	37.0	27.9	19.5	15.7
		1965-67 ¹	74.2	74.4	65.8	56.0	46.3	36.9	27.8	19.5	15.7
Queensland	M.	1965-67 ¹	67.9	68.3	59.8	50.3	41.1	32.0	23.4	16.0	12.9
	F.	1965-67 ¹	74.3	74.5	65.9	56.2	46.6	37.2	28.3	20.1	16.2
Canada ..	M.	1965-67	68.8	69.5	61.0	51.5	42.3	33.0	24.3	16.8	13.6
	F.	1965-67	75.2	75.7	67.1	57.4	47.7	38.2	29.0	20.6	16.7
Denmark ..	M.	1970-71	70.7	71.0	62.4	52.8	43.3	33.8	25.0	17.1	13.7
	F.	1970-71	75.9	75.9	67.2	57.4	47.7	38.1	29.1	20.6	16.7
Japan ..	M.	1972	70.5	70.4	61.9	52.3	42.9	33.7	24.9	16.8	13.2
	F.	1972	75.9	75.7	67.1	57.3	47.6	38.1	28.9	20.2	16.1
New Zealand	M.	1965-67	68.7	69.0	60.4	50.9	41.6	32.2	23.4	15.8	<i>n</i>
	F.	1965-67	74.8	74.9	66.2	56.5	46.8	37.2	28.1	19.7	<i>n</i>
U.K. ² ..	M.	1970-72	68.9	69.3	60.6	52.0	41.4	31.9	23.0	15.3	12.1
	F.	1970-72	75.1	75.3	66.6	56.8	47.0	37.4	28.3	19.9	16.0
U.S.A. ³ ..	M.	1972	67.4	67.8	59.2	49.8	40.7	31.7	23.3	16.1	13.1
	F.	1972	75.2	75.4	66.7	57.0	47.4	38.1	29.2	20.9	17.2
West Germany	M.	1968-70	67.2	68.0	59.5	50.0	40.8	31.5	22.8	15.0	11.8
	F.	1968-70	73.4	73.9	65.3	55.6	45.9	36.4	27.3	18.8	14.9

¹ Including Aborigines. ² England and Wales only. n Not available.
_s Subject to revision. M. Male. F. Female.

4 MARRIAGES

Age and Marital Status at Marriage—The next table shows the age and marital status at marriage of all persons married during 1974. Of the 16,086 marriages celebrated, 51 bridegrooms and 1,448 brides were

under 18 years, including 6 brides aged 14, and 30 aged 15, and 6 bridegrooms aged 16, and 45 aged 17.

MARRIAGES, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, QUEENSLAND, 1974

Age at marriage	Never previously married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 20	1,523	5,877	..	..	..	1	1,523	5,878
20-24	8,710	6,836	6	14	24	85	8,740	6,935
25-29	3,041	1,210	14	54	231	290	3,286	1,554
30-34	687	305	18	37	240	224	945	566
35-39	225	120	20	45	196	143	441	308
40-44	112	56	22	49	125	111	259	216
45-49	73	32	58	69	121	94	252	195
50-54	43	20	67	67	95	41	205	128
55-59	24	20	71	79	53	32	148	131
60 and over ..	29	14	199	139	59	22	287	175
Total	14,467	14,490	475	553	1,144	1,043	16,086	16,086

The next table shows the median ages of brides and bridegrooms for the five years to 1974. This is the age above and below which the distribution of ages is equally divided. It will be seen that there is a steady tendency for first marriages to occur at younger ages.

MARRIAGES: MEDIAN AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Never previously married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1970	23.16	20.92	57.71	50.64	39.71	35.01	23.51	21.24
1971	23.06	20.79	56.81	50.36	38.33	34.49	23.47	21.12
1972	23.06	20.77	59.03	50.56	38.46	34.38	23.50	21.12
1973	23.01	20.71	58.38	52.36	37.76	33.81	23.53	21.08
1974	22.92	20.60	57.30	50.53	36.69	32.78	23.40	20.95

The relative ages of brides and bridegrooms in 1974 are given in the next table.

MARRIAGES: RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS, QUEENSLAND, 1974

Age of bridegroom	Age of bride							Total bridegrooms
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and over	
Under 20	1,272	243	7	1	..	..	..	1,523
20-24	3,934	4,444	305	44	8	3	2	8,740
25-29	586	1,820	694	142	29	10	5	3,286
30-34	72	323	318	152	49	22	9	945
35-39	10	66	125	114	77	31	18	441
40-44	2	26	56	56	49	39	31	259
45 and over ..	2	13	49	57	96	111	564	892
Total brides ..	5,878	6,935	1,554	566	308	216	629	16,086

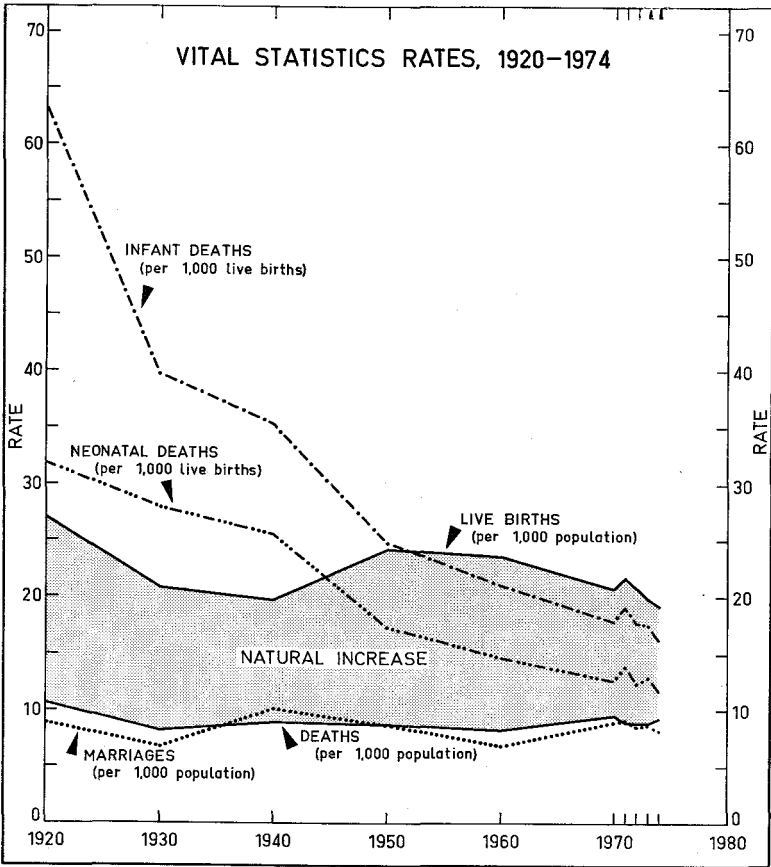
Religious Denominations—In 1974 there were 13,558 marriages celebrated by officials of the following denominations: Roman Catholic, 4,208; Church of England, 3,473; Methodist, 2,262; Presbyterian, 1,802; Lutheran, 453; Baptist, 329; Church of Christ, 202; Congregational, 127; Salvation Army, 86; Orthodox (Greek, Russian, etc.), 113; other religious denominations, 503. In addition civil officers celebrated 2,528 marriages.

Marriage Rates—Crude marriage rates for Queensland and Australia from 1921 to 1974 are given below.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES¹, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Period			Period		
		Queensland	Australia		
				Queensland	Australia
1921-1930 ²	..	7.4	7.8	1970	9.0 9.3
1931-1940 ²	..	8.1	8.2	1971	9.0 9.2
1941-1950 ²	..	9.7	9.9	1972	8.6 8.8
1951-1960 ²	..	7.5	7.9	1973	8.6 8.6
1961-1970 ²	..	7.9	8.2	1974	8.2 8.3

¹ Number of marriages per annum per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1966. ² Averages of annual rates.



5 DIVORCES

Divorces and Judicial Separations—The Australian *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959-1973* invests the Supreme Courts of the States with Federal jurisdiction and provides uniformity of practice, jurisdiction, and grounds in all States and Territories. This Act has been replaced by the *Family Law Act 1975*, which came into operation on 5 January 1976. For details see Appendix.

A court may grant decrees of dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, nullity of marriage, restitution of conjugal rights, and jactitation of marriage. Orders may be made for the custody of children, the provision of maintenance, damages, and the settlement of marriage property.

In Queensland during 1974, 1,844 dissolutions of marriage were granted, comprising 1,833 divorce decrees made absolute, 4 decrees for nullity of marriage, and 7 judicial separations.

In the next table, the number of divorces is dissected according to the ages of both husbands and wives. Cases in which at least one partner was aged less than 30 years accounted for over 34 per cent of all divorces. In 20 per cent of the dissolutions both parties were aged less than 30 years.

DIVORCES ETC.: AGES OF PARTIES AT DISSOLUTION, QUEENSLAND, 1974

Age of husband (years)	Age of wife (years)								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	
20-24	1	45	6	..	..	..	..	..	52
25-29 .. .. .	..	99	225	10	..	..	..	..	334
30-34 .. .. .	..	15	180	175	12	6	..	..	388
35-39 .. .. .	..	1	43	147	104	12	2	1	310
40-44 .. .. .	..	..	5	29	97	69	16	3	219
45-49 .. .. .	..	..	4	11	39	83	60	25	222
50 and over .. .. .	..	..	..	6	8	31	83	191	319
Total	1	160	463	378	260	201	161	220	1,844

The next table shows marriages dissolved in 1974 classified according to duration of marriage and origin of petition.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED¹, QUEENSLAND

Duration of marriage	Divorces, 1974			Proportion at each duration		Proportion where husband petitioned	
	Petition of		Total	1973	1974	1973	1974
	Hus-	Wife					
	No.	No.	No.	%	%	%	%
Under 5 years	64	72	136	8.2	7.4	42	47
5-9	236	348	584	32.1	31.7	41	40
10-14	159	260	419	19.2	22.7	40	38
15-19	99	143	242	14.4	13.1	31	41
20-24	73	131	204	11.5	11.0	35	36
25-29	51	96	147	7.2	8.0	33	35
30 years and over	48	64	112	7.4	6.1	55	43
Total	730	1,114	1,844	100.0	100.0	39	40

¹ Including divorce decrees made absolute, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations.

In 730 cases the petitioner was the husband and the petitions were on the grounds of adultery (258 cases), desertion (294), separation (143), and other grounds (35). In 1,114 cases the wife was the petitioner on the grounds of adultery (237), desertion (415), separation (159), and other grounds (303).

Among the 3,688 persons whose marriages were terminated during 1974, 96 men and 108 women obtained a second divorce. Four men and 4 women were granted a third divorce. While 562 childless couples were divorced in 1974, there were 2,815 living children (natural and adopted) under the age of 21 years at the time of the petition involved in the remaining 1,282 marriages dissolved.

The grounds on which dissolutions of marriage were granted during the five years to 1974 are shown below.

DIVORCES ETC.: GROUNDS ON WHICH GRANTED, QUEENSLAND

Ground	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Single grounds					
Desertion	700	633	716	658	709
Adultery	296	326	429	456	495
Separation	307	264	293	256	302
Cruelty	133	135	214	196	214
Drunkenness	34	28	27	36	48
Other	13	18	17	11	11
Dual grounds					
Adultery and					
Desertion	9	3	9	17	11
Separation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Other	2	..	1	4	4
Desertion and					
Separation	6	..	10	27	18
Other	1	3	6	13	10
Drunkenness and cruelty	10	1	11	18	19
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	1	2
Three grounds or more .. .. .	..	..	4	7	1
Total	1,511	1,411	1,737	1,700	1,844

• Chapter 7

HEALTH

1 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Public health administration is primarily concerned with the maintenance of good health within the community, and, to this end, provides a range of services which may be: preventive or protective, such as quarantine, immunisation, or food inspection; advisory, such as maternal and child welfare clinics; ancillary to the medical profession, such as pathological laboratories; or academic, such as research into the cause and nature of diseases. Most of these are provided by governmental authorities, either Australian, State, or Local Government, but some are provided by non-profit organisations such as the Red Cross Society. The services provided by each of these bodies are briefly outlined below.

Australian Government Services—The only direct health activity originally permitted to the Australian Government by the Constitution was the quarantine service, and this service, covering human, animal, and plant quarantine, operates throughout Australia to prevent the introduction of diseases from overseas. The service is a major part of the work of the Australian Department of Health.

An amendment to the Constitution in 1946 permitted the Australian Government to provide for pharmaceutical, hospital, and medical benefits, details of which are given in Chapter 8, and to make laws regarding medical and dental services.

In addition, the Australian Government has exercised its powers under Section 96 of the Constitution to make grants to the States for health purposes, and also provides financial assistance to certain organisations concerned with public health matters.

The Australian Government maintains the National Health and Medical Research Council, and special laboratories and institutes which co-operate with the State Departments in their particular fields of public health. In particular, the Pathology Laboratories at Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba co-operate closely with State Government and local health and hospital services.

The National Acoustic Laboratories operate testing and advisory services, and supply hearing aids for children and for Repatriation and Defence Service patients free of charge. Prior to January 1974, persons eligible for the benefits of the Pensioner Medical Service, and their dependants, received hearing aids for a hiring fee of \$10. This fee has since been abolished. No charge is made for repairs and servicing of hearing aids.

The Radiation Laboratory provides advisory services to the medical profession on the uses of radiation. It dispenses and distributes throughout Australia a wide range of radioactive isotopes for use in medicine.

The next table gives details of grants to the Queensland Government, and cash benefits to Queensland residents and organisations paid through the National Welfare Fund during the five years to 1974-75 with 1974-75 Australian totals for comparison.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON HEALTH,
QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Item	Queensland					Australia
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1974-75
Cash benefits to persons ¹	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Hospitals and clinical services						
Hospital benefits n.e.c. ..	6,947	9,361	10,955	11,821	12,823	116,150
Hospital benefits for pensioners	3,813	3,807	3,654	3,672	3,845	25,187
Nursing home benefits n.e.c. ..	8,009	11,485	13,368	14,175	13,266	87,333
Nursing home benefits for pensioners .. ..	..	..	836	3,134	7,620	64,157
Nursing homes deficit financing	..	..	..	..	756	10,103
Tuberculosis campaign allowances	131	143	157	130	148	759
Rehabilitation of ex-servicemen .. ²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	201
Other .. ..	..²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	30
Total	18,900	24,796	28,970	32,932	38,458	303,920
Other health services						
Medical benefits n.e.c. ..	9,136	13,230	15,723	17,489	20,021	195,818
Medical benefits for pensioners	3,168	4,517	4,927	5,598	7,380	47,800
Pharmaceutical benefits n.e.c. ..	16,786	17,125	17,740	21,870	26,848	181,709
Pharmaceutical benefits for pensioners	7,297	8,368	9,487	10,752	12,891	80,587
Milk for school children ..	1,692	1,862	1,984	1,319	..	58
Pathology laboratories ..	1,093	1,357	1,503	1,738	2,308	6,395
Domiciliary care .. ..	..	..	191	1,174	1,315	7,112
Home nursing services ..	194	274	400	647	855	4,766
Royal Flying Doctor Service ³	73	115	214	188	217	865
Other ⁴ .. ..	..²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	6,622
Total	39,439 ^r	46,848 ^r	52,169 ^r	60,775 ^r	71,835	531,732
Grants to the State						
For current purposes						
Tuberculosis control	1,741 ^r	1,558 ^r	1,932 ^r	2,247 ^r	2,979	13,570
Para-medical services .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	362
Aboriginal health	129	170	465	754	1,285	6,780
Home dialysis scheme .. ..	..	..	..	..	30	310
Health education (drug, smoking)	39	47	75	155	118	834
Blood transfusion services ..	170	192	212	304	416	2,428
School dental scheme .. ..	..	..	..	278	629	6,221
Community health .. ..	..	..	..	734	1,891	16,190
Health planning agencies ..	..	..	..	65	53	435
Control of arboencephalitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	151
Total	2,079 ^r	1,967 ^r	2,684 ^r	4,537 ^r	7,401	47,281
For capital purposes						
Public hospitals .. ..	..	..	..	250	5,084	30,306
Mental institutions	464	1,169	967	247	..	..
Nursing homes .. ..	..	332	240	145	148	368
Tuberculosis hospitals	55	6	27	22	56	131
Community health facilities ..	..	..	..	1,468	1,282	13,692
School dental scheme .. ..	..	..	..	192	2,352	12,372
Aboriginal health	226	396	764	1,489	723	3,780
Disposal of ships' garbage ..	28	55	..	..	18	85
Total	773	1,958	1,998	3,813	9,663	60,734
Total expenditure	61,191 ^r	75,569 ^r	85,821 ^r	102,057 ^r	127,357	943,667 ^s

¹ Including non-profit organisations, local government authorities, and private health institutions. ² Unallocable by States. ³ Including capital grants, \$27,000 (Queensland) and \$165,000 (Australia) in 1974-75. ⁴ Including blood products, radio isotopes, hearing aids, and vaccines. ⁵ Excluding direct expenditure on health services in A.C.T. and Northern Territory. ^r Revised since last issue.

State Government Services—The State Government bears the prime responsibility for the provision and administration of the facilities and services necessary for the maintenance of community health and the prevention of disease. The Government directly maintains some of the facilities and assumes financial responsibility for the public hospitals, most of which are administered by statutory District Boards. Details of these residential facilities are given on pages 154 and 155.

The Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement operates hospitals and medical clinics at several mainland communities which do not have the services of a board hospital and on most Torres Strait islands.

The investigation of medical and biological problems is undertaken by the Institute of Medical Research, which maintains a field station at Mitchell River for the study of particular fevers and insect-borne viruses, and Aboriginal child health.

Health hazards arising from industrial causes are investigated by the Division of Industrial Medicine, which provides advisory services and undertakes controlling activities concerned with occupational diseases including radiation hazards. The Division of Air Pollution Control administers, under the *Clean Air Act* 1963–1972, the licensing of scheduled industries. It also investigates complaints from the public regarding air pollution and maintains an air monitoring programme throughout Queensland.

A close watch is kept for the early detection and the incidence of disease, through school health examinations, chest clinics, and mobile X-ray units operated in conjunction with the national anti-tuberculosis campaign, and compulsory notification of cases of communicable diseases. The next table illustrates the periods when specific diseases became notifiable and the subsequent pattern of notifications.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND

Disease	1901	1909–10	1919–20	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1974
Breast abscess .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	71	13	3
Diarrhoea (infantile) .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	167	174	113	67
Diphtheria	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	6	1	25
Dysentery (bacillary)	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	4	19	244	47	65	72
Hansen's disease .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	8	30	1	2	1	5
Hepatitis (infective and serum) .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	713	1,000	536
Hookworm .. ..	..¹	1	5	10	18	62	82	2	..
Leptospirosis ² .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	55	55	105	50	42
Malaria .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	9	9	10	24	57	71	54
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal .. ..	..¹	10	32	3	5	44	30	101	41
Poliomyelitis, acute anterior .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	17	4	44	106	6	..	..
Puerperal infections	10	11	26	40	152	19	29	9	4
Q fever .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	255	106	98
Rheumatic fever .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	126	42	8
Rubella .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	6	12	72	29
Scarlet fever	115	33	340	617	248	446	127	75	15
Tuberculosis .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	343	525	594	844	291	265
Typhoid fever ³	793	760	731	130	53	9	7	2	2
Typhus fever .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	<i>n</i>	33	53	13	2	2
Venereal diseases	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 ⁴	1,258	577	1,146	1,788	2,495
Other	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	5	35	52	116	43	26
Total	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,083	2,631	3,968	3,847	3,789

¹ Not notifiable.² Including Weil's disease, Paraweil disease, and Seven-day fever.³ Including Para-typhoid fever.⁴ For year 1929-30.*n* Not available.

In addition, the health inspection service prescribes standards of purity in foods, drugs, milk, and water, and through a constant system of inspection and testing ensures that the standards are maintained and that labelling is adequate and accurate.

Advisory and treatment services include the routine medical examinations of school children by the School Health Services, and the dental service provided for children in the more remote areas by the School Dental Services. Children under school age are examined at pre-school centres in Brisbane, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Cairns.

Research into treatment in specialised health fields is undertaken by the Division of Geriatrics at the Princess Alexandra Hospital in Brisbane, and by the Radium Institute attached to the Royal Brisbane Hospital. This Institute, through a chain of sub-centres, studies and treats cancer throughout the State and maintains a Department of Nuclear Medicine.

The State Government also provides a State-wide ante-natal and post-natal advisory service through a chain of 295 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres or Sub-centres, including a specially equipped Infant Welfare Railway Car for visiting western towns. Details are set out below.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Number of clinics	284	288	292	297	295
Brisbane Statistical Division ..	90	92	94	95	94
Rest of State	194	196	198	202	201
Number of babies seen at clinics ..	28,324	29,207	28,496	28,158	27,965
Number of attendances	534,994	560,952	557,171	552,691	551,663
Brisbane Statistical Division ..	260,930	275,314	275,702	271,175	271,491
Rest of State	274,064	285,638	281,469	281,516	280,172

The Maternal and Child Welfare Service also maintains eight ante-natal clinics and five residential homes for the care and supervision of premature and frail babies, and those with feeding difficulties. Details of the homes are included with Public Hospitals in section 3 of this Chapter dealing with in-patient and residential facilities. The homes also serve as training centres for child welfare assistants and for nurses seeking child welfare qualifications. The service also provides mothercraft lessons to girls at secondary schools. The total cost of all the activities of the Service in 1974-75 was \$4.0m.

The Flying Surgeon Service, which is based at Longreach, makes routine and emergency visits to 19 hospitals in western Queensland. During 1974-75, 831 routine operations and 82 emergency operations were performed, and 1,783 other patients requiring specialist consultation were examined by the Flying Surgeon.

Services ancillary to the medical and health professions are provided by the Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology, and by the Government Chemical Laboratory. The Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology provides a clinical pathology service for private practitioners and hospitals throughout the State, as well as conducting public health laboratory investigations. It was here that Q fever was first recognised as a disease entity. The Laboratory is the World Health Organisation Leptospirosis Reference Centre for Australia. The Laboratory medical officers teach forensic medicine in the University of Queensland and conduct all coronial autopsies in the metropolitan area.

The Government Chemical Laboratory provides a chemical analytical and advisory service for State and Australian Government Departments, and for Papua New Guinea. Fields of examination include foodstuffs, drugs, waters, toxicology, bio-chemistry, industrial hygiene, mining, mineralogy, paints, textiles, as well as the examination for safe manufacture, storage, transport, and use of industrial explosives.

Details of residential and out-patient services provided by the Psychiatric Services and the Youth, Welfare, and Guidance Divisions of the Health Department are given in sections 3, 4, and 7 of this Chapter.

Local Authority Services—Local Authorities are responsible for environmental sanitation, including rodent control, mosquito eradication, camping areas, and hygiene in food establishments, including cafes. They also provide immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles, and smallpox in children, and vaccination of adults against poliomyelitis and girls from 12 to 14 years against rubella. The Australian Government supplies all serums and vaccines for immunisation and vaccination free of charge. The State Government subsidises any works designed to remove permanently the breeding places of mosquitoes.

Services by Other Organisations—The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories are Australia's chief suppliers of biological medicines, insulins, vaccines, penicillins, human blood fractions, BCG, and a large range of veterinary biological products. In addition, biological research into many kinds of human and veterinary disease is carried out in the fields of bacteriology, biochemistry, immunology, and virology.

The Environmental Control Council was created under the *State and Regional Planning and Development, Public Works Organisation and Environmental Control Act* 1971-1974, to co-ordinate the work of State Departments, Local Authorities, Statutory Bodies, and all interested persons and associations in their respective fields of endeavour which are directed towards the control of the environment, and to ensure consistency in their respective policies and objectives. It maintains liaison with Local Authorities on environmental matters, continuously reviews the state of the environment, and advises the government on environmental matters. Legislation to prevent air pollution had been passed in 1963 (see page 149) and subsequently major statutes on water pollution and littering have been introduced. The Water Quality Control Council of Queensland was established under the *Clean Waters Act* 1971 which is administered by the Minister for Local Government and Main Roads. The Council determines the conditions of licensing of premises which discharge effluent and is responsible for the specification of effluent and water standards. Some of the other legislation affecting water pollution control includes the *Fisheries Act* 1957-1974, *Harbours Act* 1955-1972, *Mining Act* 1968-1974, *Pollution of Waters by Oil Act* 1973, and the *Irrigation Act* 1922-1973. The *Litter Act* 1971 provides for penalties up to \$300 to be imposed by the courts where littering occurs on a public place. Some Local Authority by-laws include provisions for "on-the-spot" fines of \$20 for these offences. In such statutes as the *Agricultural Standards Act* 1952-1972 and the *Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act* 1966-1972 there are provisions for the control of misuse of pesticides. In 1976 new laws against noise pollution are being introduced where persons responsible for noise above a set standard will be subject to fines.

Details of other health services provided by non-profit organisations are included in the relevant sections in this Chapter.

2 PRIVATE PRACTITIONER SERVICES

While public health services are primarily concerned with preventive measures, curative medicine and the treatment of ill-health are catered for by private practitioner services, institutional care, both public and private, and organised out-patient or domiciliary services.

No statistics are available on the total incidence of sickness or disease, or on the number of consultations and services rendered by medical practitioners. A proportion of the fees paid to private practitioners is refunded to contributors to medical benefit schemes and the Australian Government contribution to such refunds is included in the details of expenditure on health services on page 148.

The Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia, which originated in Queensland in 1928, provides medical and dental services in isolated areas. The service is not conducted for profit; donations and government contributions cover much of the annual overhead and capital expenditure. Medical advice may be given by means of two-way radio, or in serious cases the doctor is flown to the patient.

In Queensland the service operates from four air bases (Mount Isa, Cairns, Charters Towers, and Charleville). During 1974-75 consultations numbered 34,923, including 7,820 by radio. In addition 575 flights were made involving a total of 471,200 kilometres, and 463 patients were transported to hospital. Subsidies and operational grants in 1974-75 amounted to \$285,000 from the State Government and \$191,794 from the Australian Government. Capital grants from the Australian Government amounted to \$27,121 and \$178,566 was received in donations.

Doctors, specialists, nurses, certain other medical and para-medical workers, and dentists are required to register annually with relevant statutory boards, and details of registrations are shown in the next table. It should be noted that the registration of a person does not necessarily mean that that person is in practice in Queensland; merely that the person is authorised to practise in the State.

REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL AND PARA-MEDICAL WORKERS, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1974 AND 1975

Profession etc.	Number on register at 31 December	
	1974	1975
General practitioners only	1,261 ^r	1,702
Medical specialists	993	1,075
Dentists	807	779
Dental specialists	57	59
Optometrists	183	189
Pharmacists	1,902	1,962
Physiotherapists	470	545
Chiropodists	110	108
Nurses ¹	13,318	14,688
Nursing aides	1,294	1,873

¹ Including 6,116 in 1974 and 6,762 in 1975 with more than one certificate.
^r Revised since last issue.

3 IN-PATIENT OR RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Statistics in this section relate to residential health establishments controlled or operated directly by the State Government or Statutory Hospital Boards and/or approved for hospital or nursing home benefits

by the Australian Department of Social Security. Within this category three types of establishments are distinguished as defined below, i.e. general hospitals, nursing care homes, and personal care homes. In addition mental hospitals are separately defined.

General hospitals have been defined as establishments equipped with at least minimal surgical, obstetrical, and diagnostic facilities for the in-patient treatment of the sick and disabled, and which provide round-the-clock comprehensive qualified nursing services as well as other necessary professional services. They must have at least a full-time equivalent of 20 qualified or student nurses per 100 in-patients. Most of the patients have acute conditions or temporary ailments and the average stay per admission is a little over a week.

Nursing care homes are defined as establishments which provide long-term care involving regular basic nursing care to chronically ill, frail, or handicapped persons. They must have a full-time equivalent of more than 10 qualified or student nurses for every 100 in-patients. The average stay per admission is several months.

The maintenance of good health within the community also includes the care of those who are incapable of independently maintaining their own good health, or who do not have the benefit of family care. These persons are catered for in *personal care homes*, defined as establishments which provide minimal nursing care to chronically ill, infirm, convalescent, or handicapped persons or to infants, and have a full-time equivalent of not less than 5 nor more than 10 qualified nurses for every 100 in-patients. The patients may be up and about but still require routine personal care and assistance with bathing, feeding, dressing, or perambulation. The average stay per admission is usually over 18 months for aged persons and about 2 months for children, chiefly infants.

Psychiatric treatment and care for the mentally ill is provided in *mental hospitals and training centres* (see page 165). These are all controlled by the State Government, and in accordance with the Commonwealth-State Mental Institutions Benefits Agreement, no charge is made for the maintenance of patients.

In addition residential psychiatric treatment is provided at special units established within the establishments administered by District Hospital Boards at Royal Brisbane, Chermside, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Cairns. A special centre for the treatment of intellectually handicapped children of pre-school age is also attached to the Prince Charles Hospital, Chermside. The Children's Services Department administers the Wilson Youth Hospital as a psychiatric hospital for boys and girls with behavioural problems. The Security Patients Hospital, opened in 1971 at Wacol for seriously mentally ill prisoners, is operated by the Prisons Department with professional services being provided through the Division of Psychiatric Services of the State Health Department.

In 1973-74 the 58 District Hospital Boards administered 129 residential establishments, including 5 which, on the basis of their patient/nurse ratio, have been classified in the following tables as homes providing nursing or personal care, or in the next chapter as residential welfare homes, providing domiciliary care, and 27 establishments classified as out-patient clinics. Each board has from five to nine members, one of whom is elected by the Local Authorities within the area. The hospitals are grouped into 11 regions, each served by a base hospital, except for the Moreton region which has two base hospitals in Brisbane.

RESIDENTIAL HEALTH FACILITIES

Particulars	General hospitals ¹	
	Public	Other ²
Establishments controlled by		
Australian Government .. .. .	..	3
State Government	5	4
District Hospitals Boards	124	..
Religious and other non-profit organisations	5	29
Private enterprise .. .. .	..	10
Total	134	46
Number of beds at 30 June 1974	12,528	2,902
In-patients or residents at 1 July 1973	7,406	2,029
Admitted during year	293,230	93,366
Discharged during year	285,975	91,595
Died during year	6,642	1,544
In-patients or residents at 30 June 1974	8,019	2,256
Males	3,669	1,055
Females	4,350	1,201
In-patient-resident days during year		
In public beds	2,238,495	23,151
In intermediate or private beds	497,572	773,107
Total	2,736,067	796,258
Average daily number resident	7,496	2,181
Average number of in-patient days per admission	9	9
Staff engaged, including full-time equivalent of part-time staff		
Medical	722	63
Other professional and technical	1,078	128
Qualified and student nurses	5,166	1,479
Nursing aides, orderlies, wardsmen, etc.	3,703	1,064
Administrative and clerical	1,085	265
Maintenance	623	86
Domestic	2,912	829
Other	404	55
Total	15,693	3,969
Full-time equivalent staff per 100 in-patients		
Medical	9.0	2.8
Other professional and technical	13.5	5.7
Qualified and student nurses	64.4	65.6
Nursing aides, orderlies, wardsmen, etc.	46.2	47.2
Administrative and clerical	13.5	11.7
Maintenance	7.8	3.8
Domestic	36.3	36.7
Other	5.0	2.4
Total	195.7	175.9

¹ Staff figures shown include those engaged in the out-patients department of the establishment. ² Including three Australian Government repatriation hospitals

ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Nursing care homes		Mental hospitals	Personal care homes	
Government and semi-government	Other		Government and semi-government	Other
1	..	..	..	..
3	..	8	2	..
2	..	..	3	..
..	33	..	..	21
..	81	..	..	7
6	114	8	5	28
373	5,594	3,484	887	1,801
271	5,304	2,922	852	1,800
2,415	5,522	3,560	1,355	924
2,376	3,527	3,300	1,156	720
13	1,936	164	212	273
297	5,363	3,018	839	1,731
150	1,362	1,990	320	540
147	4,001	1,028	519	1,191
98,033	173,258	.. ³	.. ³	.. ³
334	1,768,984	.. ³	.. ³	.. ³
98,367	1,942,242	1,069,412	306,759	637,333
269	5,321	2,930	840	1,746
41	352	300	226	690
3	6	46	2	..
31	36	195	2	8
45	779	1,158	60	112
175	1,497	480	282	271
13	171	117	16	51
22	112	212	41	44
74	876	273	115	241
..	18	62	7	8
363	3,495	2,543	525	735
1.0	0.1	1.5	0.2	..
10.4	0.7	6.5	0.2	0.5
15.2	14.5	38.4	7.2	6.5
58.9	27.8	15.9	33.6	15.7
4.4	3.2	3.9	1.9	2.9
7.4	2.1	7.0	4.9	2.5
24.9	16.3	9.0	13.7	13.9
..	0.3	2.1	0.9	0.5
122.2	65.2	84.3	62.6	42.5

and four State Government hospitals on Aboriginal Communities not regarded as public hospitals. ³ Not applicable.

In Queensland the most important element in the provision of treatment is the system of public general hospitals. These hospitals provide free in-patient treatment in public wards, and free consultation and treatment, including pathological and radiological services, to out-patients. The State Government is responsible for the net annual cost of their administration and maintenance. They include 5 establishments directly administered by the State Government, 124 administered by District Hospital Boards, and 5 establishments administered by religious organisations but subsidised by the State Government to provide free hospitalisation.

Of the patients who were in the 180 general hospitals at 30 June 1974, 78 per cent were in the 134 public hospitals, 19 per cent were in the 36 non-profit hospitals (including 3 Australian Government repatriation hospitals and 4 State Government hospitals on Aboriginal Communities), and 3 per cent were in 10 private enterprise hospitals.

In nursing care homes 5 per cent of patients were in 6 government establishments (including 1 Australian Government and 3 State Government establishments and 2 operated by District Hospital Boards), 34 per cent were in 33 non-profit establishments, and 61 per cent were in 81 private enterprise homes.

The relative figures for personal care homes were 33 per cent in 5 government and semi-government establishments, 58 per cent in 21

FINANCES OF RESIDENTIAL HEALTH FACILITIES

Particulars	General hospitals	
	Public ¹	Other
	\$'000	\$'000
Operating account receipts]		
Subsidies, benefits, or direct payments from		
Australian Government	7,804	9,257
State Government	71,398	220
Parent body or controlling authority .. .. .	..	23
Patients' fees	9,502	16,899
Property and investment income	471	218
Public subscription, fund raising, donations	13	87
Sales of goods or services	15	239
Total receipts	89,203	26,943
Operating account expenditure		
Salaries and wages	63,588	18,523
Provisions	4,409	1,466
Medical, pharmaceutical, and therapeutic products and appliances	6,355	1,313
Management, establishment, and domestic costs	6,218	2,845
Plant, equipment, maintenance, repairs	2,909	1,176
Interest on loans	3,883	295
Total gross payments	87,362	25,618
Less Board and lodgings paid by staff	1,162	213
Total net payments	86,200	25,405
Redemption on loans	3,033	..
Depreciation	2	352
Total operating cost	89,235	25,757
Capital expenditure	8,646	1,988
	\$	\$
Operating cost per in-patient day	32.61	32.35 ³

¹ Excluding figures of out-patient departments. ² Less than \$500. ³ This figure has been adjusted on a basis of public hospital experience to equate out-patient

non-profit establishments, and 9 per cent in 7 private enterprise establishments. Of the 5 government and semi-government personal care homes, 3 were operated by District Hospital Boards, and 1 by the State Health Department. The 1 remaining establishment was a children's home conducted by the Children's Services Department. This Department is charged, among other functions, with infant life protection, the licensing and supervision of privately conducted children's homes (classified as domiciliary and included in the Social Welfare Chapter), and the care, control, or protection of dependent and neglected children.

Details of the finances of residential health facilities establishments are set out in the next table. Most health services are subsidised in one form or another from government funds. The Australian Government subsidises hospitals and nursing homes directly through its Hospital Benefits, Nursing Home Benefits, and Pharmaceutical Benefits Schemes. However, benefits payable by the Australian Government directly to patients through hospital benefit funds are not included in the table below. Where benefits are collected by hospitals or nursing homes on behalf of their patients, they are shown as patients' fees. The State Government gives assistance by the subsidisation of public hospitals through its Hospital Administration Fund, and through operating subsidies to some other establishments.

ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Nursing care homes		Mental hospitals	Personal care homes	
Government and semi-government	Other		Government and semi-government	Other
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
839	10,479	484	1,655	1,973
1,055	316	14,586	843	66
..	188	..	..	..²
23	9,703	1,337	720	1,839
14	245	..	12	110
..	353	..	..	409
..	99	16	..	3
1,931	21,383	16,423	3,230	4,400
1,570	13,504	13,646	2,612	2,676
93	1,569	1,081	257	565
28	161	223	48	25
162	3,023	1,159	225	445
80	520	314	24	150
2	353	..	20	14
1,935	19,130	16,423	3,186	3,875
9	62	..	5	11
1,926	19,068	16,423	3,181	3,864
5	..	..	49	..
..	624	..	..	127
1,931	19,692	16,423	3,230	3,991
151	1,735	1,876	19	300
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
19.63	10.14	15.36	10.53	6.26

visits to in-patient days at the ratio of 5:1.

Facilities Available in Residential Health Establishments—Many of the establishments referred to in the preceding tables provide facilities for different classes of patients. However, details for the whole of such establishments have been allocated to one or the other of the categories shown on the basis of the predominant activity. Separate details have also been collected of the types of patients being treated on the last Wednesday in June, and these have been aggregated in the table below for all establishments according to their predominant activity. This table also provides details of the various minor activities within each type of establishment.

PATIENTS IN RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1974

Type or condition of in-patients	General and mental hospitals	Nursing care homes	Personal care homes	All establishments		
				Adults	Children	Persons
Condition of short-term patients						
Acute medical	3,983	56	30	3,336	733	4,069
Acute orthopaedic	599	7	..	541	65	606
Acute other surgical	2,335	3	..	2,133	205	2,338
Obstetric	988	5	..	993	..	993
Short-term psychiatric or behavioural	812	3	..	726	89	815
Other specialty	538	6	..	504	40	544
Total	9,255	80	30	8,233	1,132	9,365
Condition of long-stay patients						
Long-term orthopaedic	57	24	13	92	2	94
Long-stay geriatric	1,302	3,334	640	5,276	..	5,276
Long-stay psychiatric or behavioural	1,433	71	72	1,575	1	1,576
Physically handicapped	53	119	15	154	33	187
Intellectually handicapped	732	29	31	480	312	792
Tuberculosis	75	..	..	75	..	75
Other	104	19	2	104	21	125
Total	3,756	3,596	773	7,756	369	8,125
Persons receiving personal care						
Aged or infirm persons	198	1,458	1,436	3,092	..	3,092
Physically handicapped	8	152	81	98	143	241
Intellectually handicapped	470	110	71	416	235	651
Dependent children, infants	6	218	20	..	244	244
Other	51	60	52	101	62	163
Total	733	1,998	1,660	3,707	684	4,391
Persons provided with accommodation without nursing or personal care	9	14	108	131	..	131
All patients	13,753	5,688	2,571	19,827	2,185	22,012

Geographical Distribution of Hospitals and Nursing Homes—The table on the next page sets out the activities and unit costs of hospitals in each statistical division of the State. In remote areas, hospitals must be maintained for the immediate and short-term treatment of patients who may be later transferred to base hospitals in other divisions. As such patients are relatively few and their average stay is short, the cost per patient-day is relatively high compared with the level of costs in more densely settled areas. Costs in the Brisbane Statistical Division also tend to be higher

because of the expensive equipment in the major hospitals in Brisbane, to which patients may be transferred from other areas for specialised treatment.

HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS,
QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Statistical Division	Estab- lishments	Ad- missions during year	In- patients at 30 June 1974	Total in- patient days in year	Average daily number resident	Cost per in-patient day
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GENERAL HOSPITALS

	No.	No.	No.	'000	No.	\$
Brisbane	29	179,758	4,981	1,773	4,858	35.70
Moreton	14	23,547	497	162	444	29.98
Maryborough	21	28,841	978	315	863	25.30
Downs	21	32,354	898	297	813	27.35
Roma	8	5,712	169	56	153	26.44
South-Western	4	2,547	62	23	62	35.47
Rockhampton	18	26,585	664	213	583	30.07
Central-Western	10	6,117	116	43	119	38.05
Far-Western	5	619	6	3	8	78.59
Mackay	5	12,819	307	105	289	26.32
Townsville	8	22,881	567	195	535	34.46
Cairns	14	31,340	780	266	729	27.58
Peninsula	8	3,309	85	24	65	30.37 ¹
North-Western	15	10,167	165	57	157	39.35 ²
Total	180	386,596	10,275	3,532	9,678	32.14

NURSING CARE AND PERSONAL CARE HOMES

	No.	No.	No.	'000	No.	\$
Brisbane	99	6,820	5,677	2,066	5,660	10.16
Moreton	16	380	588	206	565	9.49
Maryborough	7	1,210	263	91	248	9.16
Downs	15	597	964	351	960	7.35
Roma .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South-Western	1	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Rockhampton	4	273	175	64	176	7.48
Central-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Far-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mackay	2	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Townsville	6	533	271	100	275	10.87
Cairns	3	71	197	72	197	8.60
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North-Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	153	10,216	8,230	2,985	8,177	9.66

¹ Excluding three State Government hospitals for which financial details are incomplete. ² Excluding four State Government hospitals for which financial details are incomplete. *n* Not available.

4 PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS

In the following pages particulars are given of in-patients treated in Queensland public hospitals, other than repatriation and special (mental)

hospitals, and in private hospitals licensed by the State Health Department. Included are all patients who left hospital during the year shown, whether by discharge, transfer, or death. Patients still in hospital at the end of the year are included in figures for the year in which their period in hospital ended.

The principal disease or condition selected for classification is the one which best characterises the period of hospitalisation. The classification used is the International Classification of Diseases (1965 revision).

Children aged 0 to 9 years comprised over 21 per cent of males and almost 12 per cent of females discharged in 1974. The high numbers in this age group were due principally to children receiving treatment for diseases of the respiratory system, this disease group accounting for 20,450, or over one-third, of discharges of children under 10 years. Patients aged 70 years and over numbered 38,765, or approximately 10 per cent of discharges. While patients aged 70 years and over represented over one-third of the population in their age group, child patients under 10 years of age represented only 16 per cent of their age group. Normal delivery and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium accounted for 49,396, or about 44 per cent of the female cases in the age groups 10 to 39 years, whereas accidents were the main cause of hospitalisation of males in the same age groups. The accidents, poisonings, and violence category accounted for 16,037, or 31 per cent, of all male discharges at these ages compared with 6,021, representing 5 per cent of female discharges of the 10 to 39 years age groups.

The next table shows, for public and private hospitals separately, the sex, age distribution, and average age of patients. When normal maternity cases (33,953) are excluded, female cases still exceeded male cases in private hospitals but more male cases were treated in public hospitals. In the age group 0 to 9 years, male cases outnumbered female cases in both types of institutions, and there was a preponderance of male cases aged 50 years and over in public hospitals.

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1974

Age group	Public			Private			Percentage of patients treated in private hospitals	
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
0- 9 years ..	27,979	19,471	47,450	7,284	4,991	12,275	20.7	20.4
10-19 years ..	15,614	19,428	35,042	2,978	4,121	7,099	16.0	17.5
20-29 years ..	15,436	43,591	59,027	2,926	14,025	16,951	15.9	24.3
30-39 years ..	11,181	20,252	31,433	2,821	9,675	12,496	20.1	32.3
40-49 years ..	13,931	14,089	28,020	3,229	6,590	9,819	18.8	31.9
50-59 years ..	15,857	13,392	29,249	3,665	5,232	8,897	18.8	28.1
60-69 years ..	15,997	11,885	27,882	3,441	3,713	7,154	17.7	23.8
70 years and over ..	15,976	15,205	31,181	3,061	4,523	7,584	16.1	22.9
All ages ..	131,971	157,313	289,284	29,405	52,870	82,275	18.2	25.2
Average age ..	37.46	35.18	36.22	36.16	37.06	36.74	..	

PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1974

Principal disease or condition for which treated (International List, 1965 revision)	Patients treated				Rate ¹	
	Public		Private		Public	Private
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
<i>Infective and parasitic</i>	6,054	5,480	758	982	58.58	8.84
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases ..	3,168	3,019	367	470	31.42	4.25
Tuberculosis	291	141	13	19	2.19	0.16
<i>Neoplasms</i>	7,011	6,681	1,092	1,731	69.54	14.34
Malignant	5,228	4,081	708	801	47.28	7.66
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue ..	889	607	54	47	7.60	0.51
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> ..	1,802	2,329	305	659	20.98	4.90
Diabetes mellitus	847	1,095	181	257	9.86	2.22
<i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i> ..	869	877	192	246	8.87	2.22
<i>Mental disorders</i>	6,892	6,023	834	2,225	65.59	15.54
<i>Nervous system and sense organs</i> ..	7,018	6,044	1,903	2,152	66.34	20.59
<i>Circulatory system</i>	13,242	10,912	2,312	3,107	122.67	27.52
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	205	217	4	14	2.14	0.09
Hypertensive disease	893	1,252	122	291	10.89	2.10
Ischaemic heart disease	4,654	2,608	659	519	36.88	5.98
Other forms of heart disease	2,841	2,143	457	525	25.31	4.99
Cerebrovascular disease	1,959	1,899	287	429	19.59	3.64
<i>Respiratory system</i>	20,165	15,296	5,359	5,440	180.09	54.84
Acute respiratory infections	4,320	3,229	511	496	38.34	5.11
Influenza	1,011	1,067	264	415	10.55	3.45
Pneumonia	3,376	2,297	541	556	28.81	5.57
Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma ..	5,956	4,118	924	880	51.16	9.16
Hypertrophy of tonsils, adenoids ..	2,392	2,347	2,156	2,249	24.07	22.37
<i>Digestive system</i>	12,249	10,063	4,602	5,056	113.31	49.05
Peptic ulcer	1,499	670	327	174	11.02	2.54
Appendicitis	2,120	1,953	824	1,043	20.69	9.48
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	3,614	1,515	1,627	703	26.05	11.83
Cirrhosis of liver	269	171	13	11	2.23	0.12
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis ..	870	2,017	139	425	14.66	2.86
<i>Genito-urinary system</i>	5,919	14,963	1,689	9,684	106.05	57.76
Nephritis and nephrosis	681	1,103	32	45	9.06	0.39
Infections of kidney	199	716	32	181	4.65	1.08
Calculus of urinary system	475	233	103	85	3.60	0.95
Hyperplasia of prostate	1,202	..	442	..	6.10	2.24
Diseases of breast	90	1,033	40	1,093	5.70	5.75
Other diseases of genital organs ..	1,640	9,408	660	7,611	56.11	42.01
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i> ..	..	42,353	..	7,875	215.09	39.99
Complications of above .. .. .	..	14,234	..	2,041	72.29	10.37
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i>	3,904	2,690	1,123	1,024	33.49	10.90
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i>	5,342	4,172	1,606	1,813	48.32	17.36
Congenital anomalies	1,712	1,189	546	382	14.73	4.71
Certain causes of perinatal morbidity ..	916	797	89	68	8.70	0.80
Symptoms and ill-defined	11,388	10,334	2,685	3,644	110.32	32.14
Accidents, poisonings, and violence ..	24,726	12,647	2,586	1,965	189.80	23.11
Supplementary classifications ²	2,762	4,463	1,724	4,817	36.69	33.22
All classes	131,971	157,313	29,405	52,870	1,469.16	417.84

¹ Patients per 10,000 population. ² Examinations, investigations, etc., without reported diagnosis, and special cases without current complaint or illness.

PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS, AGE

Principal disease or condition for which treated (International List, 1965 revision)	Males (in age groups)					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
<i>Infective and parasitic</i>	3,810	741	648	352	361	310
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases	2,710	185	177	85	88	74
Tuberculosis	4	5	21	28	62	59
<i>Neoplasms</i>	299	258	315	356	1,007	1,642
Malignant	57	56	140	186	675	1,281
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue	120	63	59	52	158	131
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i>	462	152	183	161	234	307
Diabetes mellitus	36	94	108	75	117	159
<i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i>	274	201	67	54	75	82
Mental disorders	92	503	1,423	1,454	1,734	1,357
Nervous system and sense organs	2,799	827	701	706	872	974
<i>Circulatory system</i>	97	180	394	818	2,038	3,351
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	18	15	22	48	53
Hypertensive disease .. .. .	..	8	36	103	227	260
Ischaemic heart disease .. .. .	..	1	14	178	731	1,430
Other forms of heart disease	40	35	64	110	281	498
Cerebrovascular disease	5	4	10	36	136	354
<i>Respiratory system</i>	11,972	2,362	1,522	1,122	1,318	1,850
Acute respiratory infections	3,360	351	197	104	115	165
Influenza	282	157	138	135	120	109
Pneumonia	1,277	246	207	208	293	430
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	2,548	532	215	222	386	736
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	3,463	667	284	98	23	7
<i>Digestive system</i>	2,160	2,071	2,031	1,862	2,224	2,602
Peptic ulcer .. .. .	..	47	155	284	435	441
Appendicitis	341	1,280	690	282	162	102
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	982	220	406	462	671	943
Cirrhosis of liver	11	12	7	24	67	87
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis .. .. .	..	17	56	102	144	228
<i>Genito-urinary system</i>	1,220	628	564	514	773	954
Nephritis and nephrosis	148	114	54	56	94	111
Infections of kidney	22	26	28	25	30	33
Calculus of urinary system	2	12	45	95	115	139
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	..	..	..	4	31	185
Diseases of breast	3	41	17	14	11	23
Other diseases of genital organs	863	300	240	170	209	197
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Complications of above .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i>	948	866	763	497	544	576
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	419	768	1,170	1,070	1,187	1,096
Congenital anomalies	1,470	385	161	73	69	50
Certain causes of perinatal morbidity	1,005	..	..	..	..	..
Symptoms and ill-defined	2,412	1,668	1,585	1,424	1,709	1,858
Accidents, poisonings, and violence	4,583	6,680	6,317	3,040	2,389	1,978
Supplementary classifications ¹	1,241	302	518	499	626	535
All classes	35,263	18,592	18,362	14,002	17,160	19,522

¹ Examinations, investigations, etc. without reported diagnosis, and special cases without

PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS

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GROUPS AND SEX, QUEENSLAND, 1974

		Females (in age groups)								Persons		
60-69	70 and over	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over	Males	Females	Total
294	296	3,040	916	729	407	287	348	315	420	6,812	6,462	13,274
85	131	2,093	270	272	157	109	149	176	263	3,535	3,489	7,024
75	50	5	2	12	18	17	36	35	35	304	160	464
2,113	2,113	216	394	751	775	1,441	1,845	1,453	1,537	8,103	8,412	16,515
1,729	1,812	36	53	153	289	737	1,268	1,104	1,242	5,936	4,882	10,818
188	172	69	54	51	23	68	127	119	143	943	654	1,597
324	284	368	195	359	369	377	374	446	500	2,107	2,988	5,095
229	210	31	127	125	104	133	177	278	377	1,028	1,352	2,380
139	169	217	136	91	75	132	132	127	213	1,061	1,123	2,184
682	481	70	602	1,614	1,560	1,585	1,235	848	734	7,726	8,248	15,974
997	1,045	2,037	663	710	719	852	1,025	970	1,220	8,921	8,196	17,117
4,110	4,566	80	158	596	1,204	1,766	2,399	2,838	4,978	15,554	14,019	29,573
38	14	2	9	21	35	45	56	42	21	209	231	440
246	135	2	3	58	191	329	397	301	262	1,015	1,543	2,558
1,602	1,357	..	1	6	62	271	607	948	1,232	5,313	3,127	8,440
849	1,421	26	30	63	75	169	303	529	1,473	3,298	2,668	5,966
661	1,040	2	6	38	54	123	316	471	1,318	2,246	2,328	4,574
2,433	2,945	8,478	2,816	2,039	1,254	1,225	1,473	1,482	1,969	25,524	20,736	46,260
231	308	2,235	451	249	140	135	162	144	209	4,831	3,725	8,556
145	189	199	185	219	173	110	179	182	235	1,275	1,482	2,757
499	757	914	157	198	180	190	286	328	600	3,917	2,853	6,770
1,079	1,162	1,554	506	551	364	453	507	521	542	6,880	4,998	11,878
2	4	2,867	1,194	408	92	22	5	7	1	4,548	4,596	9,144
2,222	1,679	1,458	2,325	2,606	1,786	1,854	1,864	1,629	1,597	16,851	15,119	31,970
300	164	1	23	72	121	198	176	132	121	1,826	844	2,670
56	31	320	1,340	738	305	122	79	52	40	2,944	2,996	5,940
917	640	454	87	131	226	311	311	318	380	5,241	2,218	7,459
55	19	7	5	7	21	38	56	32	16	282	182	464
242	220	1	130	469	384	398	394	362	304	1,009	2,442	3,451
1,486	1,469	437	1,782	6,152	5,789	5,146	3,071	1,399	871	7,608	24,647	32,255
84	52	103	60	76	308	192	239	110	60	713	1,148	1,861
33	34	27	159	209	127	107	115	84	69	231	897	1,128
112	58	4	3	57	62	58	64	44	26	578	318	896
677	747	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,644	..	1,644
11	10	8	142	408	465	605	304	130	64	130	2,126	2,256
186	135	29	1,050	4,909	4,420	3,635	1,881	746	349	2,300	17,019	19,319
..	..	..	6,893	33,428	9,075	826	6	..	..	..	50,228	50,228
..	..	..	2,666	10,188	3,011	406	4	..	..	..	16,275	16,275
475	358	665	556	497	357	406	443	377	413	5,027	3,714	8,741
714	524	245	620	680	761	833	1,046	903	897	6,948	5,985	12,933
31	19	834	308	152	96	71	42	39	29	2,258	1,571	3,829
..	..	865	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,005	865	1,870
1,642	1,775	1,888	2,021	2,330	1,581	1,600	1,417	1,267	1,874	14,073	13,978	28,051
1,288	1,037	2,952	2,693	2,015	1,313	1,152	1,182	1,075	2,230	27,312	14,612	41,924
488	277	612	471	2,867	2,806	1,126	722	430	246	4,486	9,280	13,766
19,438	19,037	24,462	23,549	57,616	29,927	20,679	18,624	15,598	19,728	161,376	210,183	371,559

current complaint or illness.

AVERAGE PERIOD OF TREATMENT IN HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1974

Principal disease or condition for which treated (International List, 1965 revision)	Males			Females		
	Cases	Total patient-days	Average period (days)	Cases	Total patient-days	Average period (days)
<i>Infective and parasitic</i>	6,812	53,518	7.86	6,462	39,145	6.06
Enteritis, diarrhoeal diseases ..	3,535	17,266	4.88	3,489	16,892	4.84
Tuberculosis	304	13,501	44.41	160	4,991	31.19
<i>Neoplasms</i>	8,103	88,158	10.88	8,412	84,290	10.02
Malignant	5,936	72,135	12.15	4,882	61,740	12.65
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue ..	943	9,352	9.92	654	6,235	9.53
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> ..	2,107	24,182	11.48	2,988	37,145	12.43
Diabetes mellitus	1,028	14,375	13.98	1,352	20,883	15.45
<i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i> ..	1,061	8,445	7.96	1,123	9,701	8.64
<i>Mental disorders</i>	7,726	130,697	16.92	8,248	157,087	19.05
<i>Nervous system and sense organs</i> ..	8,921	86,846	9.74	8,196	71,536	8.73
<i>Circulatory system</i>	15,554	212,385	13.65	14,019	234,995	16.76
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	209	2,813	13.46	231	3,366	14.57
Hypertensive disease	1,015	9,580	9.44	1,543	14,406	9.34
Ischaemic heart disease	5,313	56,752	10.68	3,127	36,432	11.65
Other forms of heart disease ..	3,298	41,756	12.66	2,668	35,668	13.37
Cerebrovascular disease	2,246	54,678	24.34	2,328	84,954	36.49
<i>Respiratory system</i>	25,524	162,290	6.36	20,736	122,505	5.91
Acute respiratory infections ..	4,831	20,804	4.31	3,725	16,058	4.31
Influenza	1,275	7,006	5.49	1,482	8,997	6.07
Pneumonia	3,917	38,303	9.78	2,853	28,786	10.09
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	6,880	56,545	8.22	4,998	34,487	6.90
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	4,548	10,776	2.37	4,596	11,531	2.51
<i>Digestive system</i>	16,851	116,317	6.90	15,119	106,699	7.06
Peptic ulcer	1,826	18,254	10.00	844	9,597	11.37
Appendicitis	2,944	16,489	5.60	2,996	16,464	5.50
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	5,241	32,332	6.17	2,218	15,116	6.82
Cirrhosis of liver	282	3,845	13.63	182	2,532	13.91
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis ..	1,009	9,197	9.11	2,442	20,625	8.45
<i>Genito-urinary system</i>	7,608	62,010	8.15	24,647	140,246	5.69
Nephritis and nephrosis	713	10,321	14.48	1,148	11,970	10.43
Infections of kidney	231	2,199	9.52	897	5,845	6.52
Calculus of urinary system	578	4,708	8.15	318	3,057	9.61
Hyperplasia of prostate	1,644	21,496	13.08	..	..	..
Diseases of breast	130	427	3.28	2,126	8,437	3.97
Other diseases of genital organs ..	2,300	9,306	4.05	17,019	93,571	5.50
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i> ..	..	..	..	50,228	330,743	6.58
Complications of above .. .. .	..	..	..	16,275	103,150	6.34
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i>	5,027	34,195	6.80	3,714	29,613	7.97
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i>	6,948	66,715	9.60	5,985	70,685	11.81
<i>Congenital anomalies</i>	2,258	22,160	9.81	1,571	16,333	10.40
<i>Certain causes of perinatal morbidity</i> ..	1,005	17,031	16.95	865	15,502	17.92
<i>Symptoms and ill-defined</i>	14,073	90,369	6.42	13,978	118,863	8.50
<i>Accidents, poisonings, and violence</i> ..	27,312	205,583	7.53	14,612	136,319	9.33
<i>Supplementary classifications</i> ¹	4,486	15,865	3.54	9,280	32,746	3.53
All classes	161,376	1,396,766	8.66	210,183	1,754,153	8.35

¹ Examinations, investigations, etc. without reported diagnosis, and special cases without current complaint or illness.

The numbers of days in hospital, as shown in the table on page 164, are the sum of the total periods in hospital of all patients who left hospital during the year, even though part of the period of hospitalisation may have been in the preceding year or years. In 1974, 80 cases aggregating 252,453 days of stay, sufficient to reduce the overall average duration of stay by about one day were excluded from the series on the grounds that they were more correctly nursing-home type patients.

In 1974, the average period in hospital for all patients was 8.5 days, males having a slightly higher average than females. The period of treatment varied appreciably with diseases and ranged from 39.9 days for tuberculosis to 2.4 days for hypertrophy of the tonsils and adenoids. Generally the average period of treatment increased with age, children under 10 years of age averaging 5.2 days and persons aged 70 and over 20.2 days in hospital.

5 PATIENTS TREATED IN MENTAL HOSPITALS

Mental Hospitals—Three hospitals operated by the Psychiatric Services Division of the Department of Health, Wolston Park in Brisbane, Baillie Henderson in Toowoomba, and Mosman Hall in Charters Towers, provide in-patient treatment for sufferers from psychiatric illness.

The next table shows the number of persons, classified according to diagnosis, admitted to the three psychiatric hospitals during 1973-74.

PATIENTS ADMITTED TO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS¹, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Mental disorders	Males	Females	Persons
Senile and pre-senile dementia	28	17	45
Alcoholic psychosis	98	32	130
Other organic psychoses	67	53	120
Schizophrenia and paranoid states	251	170	421
Depressive psychoses	17	21	38
Other functional psychoses	28	37	65
Depressive neurosis	47	59	106
Other neuroses and psychosomatic disorders	6	18	24
Alcoholism	205	23	228
Other personality disorders			
Drug addiction	24	13	37
Other	40	33	73
Transient situational disturbances and behavioural disorders of children	6	6	12
Non-psychotic mental disorder associated with physical condition	15	4	19
Mental retardation	63	33	96
No psychiatric diagnosis	63	14	77
Symptoms not elsewhere classified, social reasons	12	4	16
Total	970	537	1,507

¹ Wolston Park, Baillie Henderson, and Mosman Hall only.

The Wacol Rehabilitation Clinic provides in-patient treatment for people suffering from alcoholism. There were 595 male and 53 female patients admitted during 1973-74. In addition, residential psychiatric treatment is provided at hospitals administered by: District Hospital Boards at Brisbane, Chermside, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Cairns; the Children's Services Department; and the Prisons Department.

Training Centres—There are two centres operated by the Psychiatric Services Division of the Department of Health, Basil Stafford at Brisbane and Challinor at Ipswich, for the care and training of intellectually handicapped patients. The next table shows the number of persons admitted to the two training centres during 1973-74.

RESIDENTS ADMITTED TO TRAINING CENTRES¹, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Classification ²	Males	Females	Persons
Behaviour disorder	1	1	2
Mental retardation			
Borderline and mild	30	20	50
Moderate	46	19	65
Severe	22	22	44
Profound	10	6	16
Unspecified	4	6	10
Other ³	10	11	21
Total	123	85	208

¹ Basil Stafford and Challinor only. ² Admission is generally limited to persons with some form of disorder, usually behavioural, but the classification mental retardation is used in preference to co-existent disorder. ³ Mainly persons admitted and found to have no psychiatric diagnosis or admitted for social reasons only.

A special centre for the treatment of intellectually handicapped children of pre-school age is attached to the Prince Charles Hospital, Chermside.

For statistics of these institutions, see page 155.

6 CAUSES OF DEATH

From 1950, comparisons of causes of deaths with those for earlier periods cannot be made with exactness. As well as regrouping and renaming many diseases in accordance with the latest medical knowledge and practice, the sixth (1948) revision of the International List of Causes of Death introduced a changed principle of coding, by which each death is assigned to its underlying cause as stated by the medical attendant. The seventh (1955) and eighth (1965) revisions, adopted for Australian use in 1958 and 1968, respectively, also made alterations to the classification of certain diseases. However, the figures in the table on page 167 are adequate to show the trends in death rates since 1900.

The table on pages 168 and 169 shows separately for each sex the number of deaths in 10-year age groups. The major causes of death are heart disease, 34 per cent, malignant neoplasms, 15 per cent, cerebrovascular disease, 14 per cent, diseases of the respiratory system, 8 per cent, and accidents, 7 per cent.

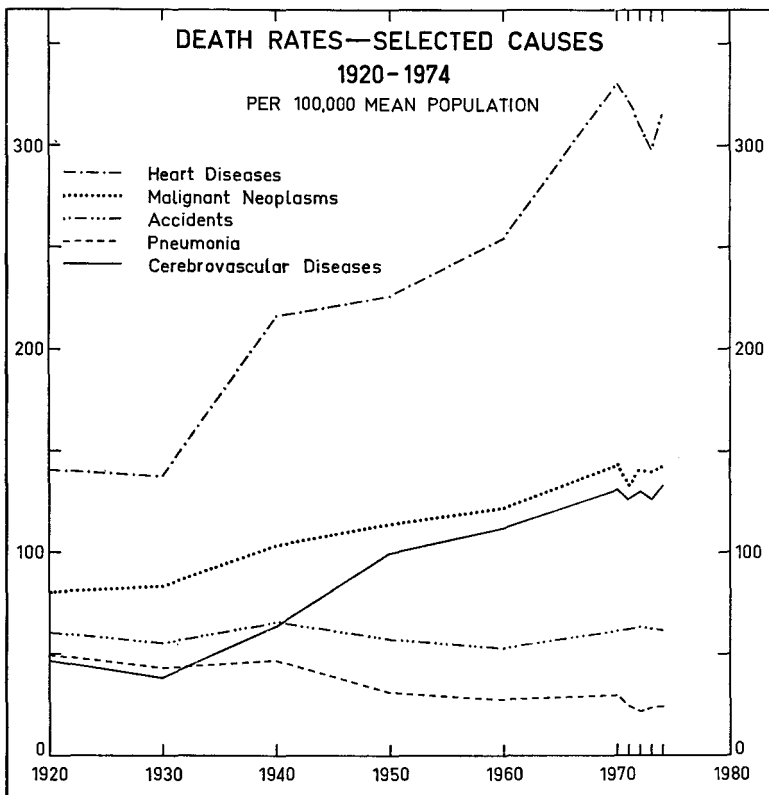
Deaths from neoplasms, and heart and respiratory diseases are relatively higher for males than for females, particularly at ages 50 years and over. With their greater longevity, females aged 70 years and over have a relatively higher proportion of deaths from vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system. Accidental deaths are a very high proportion of total deaths for males aged 10 to 39 years and for females aged 10 to 29 years. By contrast, deaths from infective and parasitic diseases account for less than 1 per cent of total deaths.

DEATH RATES¹ FROM SELECTED CAUSES, QUEENSLAND

Cause of death	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1974
Accidents	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.53	0.61	0.62
Congenital malformations ..	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.10	0.10
Diabetes mellitus	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13
Diseases of early infancy ..	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.30	0.20	0.17
Heart diseases	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.25	2.54	3.30	3.15
Hypertensive disease	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	0.46	0.31	0.14	0.12
Malignant neoplasms ² ..	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.13	1.21	1.42	1.41
Nephritis and nephrosis ..	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.15	0.10	0.10
Pneumonia	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.27	0.29	0.24
Tuberculosis	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.20	0.05	0.02	0.01
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ..	<i>n</i>	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.99	1.11	1.30	1.33
Other causes	6.94	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	1.94	1.59	1.88	1.82
All causes	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.73	8.30	9.47	9.21

¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population. ² Including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue from 1950. *n* Not available.

Modern chemo-therapy has resulted in the marked reduction in morbidity from conditions such as tuberculosis and pneumonia. However, by assisting in improving the expectation of life, this therapy has indirectly led to an increase in morbidity from diseases of the heart and cerebrovascular system.



CAUSES OF DEATH, SEX AND

Cause of death (abridged International List, 1965 revision)	Males					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	17	..	..	..	2	..
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	2
Other tuberculosis, including late effects .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal infection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	..	..	1	..	..
Typhus and other rickettsioses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis and its sequelae .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other infective and parasitic diseases	6	2	3	3	2	7
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	12	15	13	28	113	266
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	1	..	..	2	3
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	..	..	4	4	6	15
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
Anaemias	1	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis	7	..	..	..	2	1
Active rheumatic fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease .. .. .	..	..	3	2	4	14
Hypertensive disease .. .. .	..	..	..	1	13	15
Ischaemic heart disease .. .. .	..	..	4	27	157	491
Other forms of heart disease	3	..	6	8	24	18
Cerebrovascular disease .. .. .	..	..	1	12	34	110
Influenza	5	1	2	1	3	10
Pneumonia	26	3	8	4	10	36
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	3	2	1	4	9	67
Peptic ulcer .. .. .	..	..	1	2	7	8
Appendicitis	1	..	..	..	..	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	5	..	..	..	2	3
Cirrhosis of liver .. .. .	..	..	..	4	14	32
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2	6	5	13
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital anomalies	79	3	5	3	6	1
Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	51	..	..	..	..	..
Other causes of perinatal mortality	145	..	..	..	..	..
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	34	..	2	3	6	5
All other diseases	18	12	10	26	60	122
Motor vehicle accidents	23	121	130	51	46	42
All other accidents	53	37	73	50	50	58
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries .. .. .	..	10	36	19	41	40
All other external causes	3	..	4	9	10	1
All causes	495	209	308	268	629	1,387

CAUSES OF DEATH

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AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1974

		Females								Persons		
60-69	70 and over	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over	Males	Females	Total
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
4	5	15	..	..	..	..	2	5	16	28	38	66
3	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	13	3	16
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	2	6
..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
..
..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
..
..
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	6
..	..	4	..	..	1	2	..	3	5	28	15	43
479	698	9	8	10	24	89	201	295	522	1,624	1,158	2,782
..	5	1	1	..	1	2	1	4	3	12	13	25
32	57	1	1	1	..	2	16	30	88	118	139	257
2	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	8	4	12
1	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	7	11	14	25
1	..	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	11	9	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
17	20	..	4	2	..	14	10	19	28	60	77	137
27	55	..	..	1	2	7	5	22	84	111	121	232
949	1,634	..	..	..	4	49	155	373	1,545	3,262	2,126	5,388
51	224	4	1	2	3	3	16	30	284	334	343	677
260	705	..	..	3	13	31	91	216	1,151	1,122	1,505	2,627
10	36	3	3	..	3	5	4	9	50	68	77	145
35	143	12	3	5	3	13	19	19	132	265	206	471
134	311	1	3	4	4	9	13	23	75	531	132	663
11	30	..	..	..	..	5	2	3	18	59	28	87
..	4	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	6	5	11
5	18	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	22	33	27	60
20	12	1	..	..	4	4	8	10	7	82	34	116
21	43	2	..	1	3	17	22	32	36	92	113	205
4	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	28
..
..	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	7	7
2	2	74	7	3	1	2	2	3	2	101	94	195
..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	29	80
..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	111	256
6	28	12	..	2	..	1	1	4	30	84	50	134
182	535	12	12	8	13	46	82	105	557	965	835	1,800
32	29	24	42	32	11	21	15	14	23	474	182	656
35	53	20	7	5	11	6	16	11	84	409	160	569
28	14	..	6	9	14	14	22	15	5	188	85	273
..	2	4	1	4	2	..	3	..	1	29	15	44
2,357	4,712	347	104	95	120	347	710	1,256	4,784	10,365	7,763	18,128

7 NON-RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Extensive non-residential medical treatment is provided by such establishments as out-patient clinics, day centres and hospitals, rehabilitation centres, and mobile services such as home nursing, domiciliary care, and ambulances.

Included in the following are services administered by public authorities or registered non-profit organisations which employ a full-time equivalent para-medical staff (nurses, nursing aides, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, and psychologists, but not trade instructors or teachers) at least equal to 1 for every 10 daily patient attendances or visits. This definition distinguishes health services from welfare services, which are not covered by this collection, and thereby excludes such services as sheltered workshops, special schools for the retarded, meals on wheels, and baby clinics offering advisory services but no actual treatment.

Out-patient Services—These provide for the treatment of casualty cases, X-ray tests, physiotherapy, the treatment of special diseases, and minor operations on patients not formally admitted to hospitals. Most of these services are provided at the out-patient departments of 127 public hospitals throughout the State, or at 45 general and 11 behavioural and psychiatric clinics not attached as integral parts of hospitals. For these establishments details are set out in the next table. Clinics providing only diagnostic, advisory, or assessment services without actual treatment are excluded.

In addition to the services in the next table, 32 other establishments provided 233,426 treatments to 84,858 patients. In these establishments, out-patient services were only a minor activity so costs and staff details are not separately available.

OUT-PATIENT SERVICES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Statistical Division	Services	Total visits	Average daily visits	Cost per visit
	No.	'000	No.	\$
Brisbane	26	1,358	3,721	10.24
Moreton	12	122	335	4.65
Maryborough	16	143	393	5.66
Downs	14	146	401	5.39
Roma	9	30	82	5.88
South-Western	6	19	52	7.77
Rockhampton	23	144	395	6.75
Central-Western	11	34	93	7.87
Far-Western	5	13	34	7.78
Mackay	3	69	189	5.44
Townsville	8	202	552	6.01
Cairns	19	198	542	5.69
Peninsula	20	90	246	5.22 ¹
North-Western	11	104	285	4.53
Total	183	2,672	7,320	7.96

¹ Excluding 15 State Government clinics for which financial details are not available.

Day Centres—Day centres and day hospitals provide therapy which requires non-residential attendance at specified regular intervals over a

period of time. Sheltered workshops providing occupational or industrial training with no continuing remedial treatment are excluded. Day schools providing education and welfare facilities are also excluded.

Domiciliary Nursing Services—Home-nursing and domiciliary nursing services, controlled by public authorities or specialised *ad hoc* organisations, provide actual medical treatment to persons in their own homes or residential institutions, by medical, para-medical, and registered nursing staff.

Details of day centres and domiciliary nursing services during 1973-74 are given in the next table.

DAY CENTRES AND DOMICILIARY NURSING SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Particulars	Type of service		
	Day centres ¹	Domiciliary nursing services ²	Total
Number of establishments			
Government departments	3	..	3
District hospital boards	2	..	2
Other non-profit organisations	2	42	44
Total	7	42	49
Patients on register at 1 July 1973	504	4,632	5,136
New patients during year	2,657	13,404	16,061
Cases finalised during year	2,605	12,640	15,245
Patients on register at 30 June 1974	556	5,396	5,952
Total visits during year	61,374	934,524	995,898
Average daily number of services	244	2,560	.. ³
Visits during week ended 30 June 1974			
Aged persons	83	12,948	13,031
Physically handicapped persons	430	3,435	3,865
Intellectually handicapped persons	133	281	414
Psychiatric or behavioural cases	171	179	350
Alcoholic or drug dependent persons	119	162	281
Other patients	315	2,502	2,817
Total	1,251	19,507	20,758

¹ These are all ancillary departments attached to other establishments. ² Excluding three services (with 2,343 visits during the year) which are ancillary to other establishments. ³ Not applicable.

Ambulance Services—Ten of these services are provided by local Hospital Boards and the remainder by the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade (Q.A.T.B.). Each Q.A.T.B. Centre is controlled by a local committee, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers. Overall co-ordination of these services throughout the State is vested in the State Council of the Q.A.T.B. The State Government provides an annual endowment at the rate of \$3 for every \$4 raised by local committees.

Details of services provided, including Aerial Ambulance Services operated from the Cairns and Rockhampton Centres, during 1973-74, are shown in the next table.

AMBULANCE SERVICES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Statistical Division	Centres	Patients treated				Cost ¹ per service	Total kilo- metres trav- elled
		At accidents	At centres	Trans- ported	Total		
	No.	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$	'000
Brisbane	7	18	21	138	176	12.74	2,871
Moreton	12	7	24	15	47	14.10	758
Maryborough	15	7	22	19	48	13.05	704
Downs	15	5	25	14	44	10.86	628
Roma	6	2	9	2	13	10.53	204
South-Western	3	.. ²	.. ²	1	1	29.95	48
Rockhampton	13	4	22	25	51	10.27	663
Central-Western	8	1	13	5	19	12.62	317
Far-Western	1	n	n	n	n	n	n
Mackay	2	n	n	n	n	n	n
Townsville	6	4	20	15	38	10.34	391
Cairns	15	6	47	26	79	8.66	842
Peninsula	1	n	n	n	n	n	n
North-Western	6	4	4	5	12	14.59	175
Total	110	60	223	274	557	11.74	7,602

¹ Excluding capital cost. ² Less than 500. n Not available.

Staff—The next table gives details of the full-time equivalent of staff engaged in each type of non-residential service. Where such services were only a minor activity of another establishment separate staff details were not available, and the entire staff was allocated to the major activity.

STAFF OF NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES¹, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Staff engaged ²	Type of establishment		
	Independent out-patient clinics	Domiciliary nursing services	Ambulance services
Medical	53	..	..
Other professional	105	..	..
Qualified and student nurses	34	285	..
Nursing aides, ambulance bearers, etc.	40	..	1,199 ³
Administrative and clerical	81	7	199
Maintenance	7	11	20
Domestic	5	..	8
Other .. .. .	..	..	2
Total	325	303	1,428

¹ Excluding out-patient departments of public hospitals, out-patient services attached to other establishments, and day centres. ² Including full-time equivalent of part-time staff. ³ Including 621 honorary staff.

Income and Expenditure—The next table summarises the operating accounts of all the non-residential services, excluding day centres and out-patient services attached to other establishments, but including out-patient departments of public hospitals. Where the accounts of ancillary services are inseparable from the major activity of the whole establishment, they are not included here.

Capital expenditure which could be specifically allocated to the out-patient departments of public hospitals amounted to \$1,791,000 in 1973-74 while such expenditure for other non-residential services amounted to about \$1,274,000 for the year. In the accounts of some services, however, capital outlay has been attributed to the general fund expenditure and is included with operating expenditure in the table.

FINANCES OF NON-RESIDENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Particulars	Type of establishment		
	Out-patient centres	Domiciliary nursing services	Ambulance services
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Operating account receipts			
Subsidies, benefits, or direct payments from			
Australian Government	216	611	..
State Government	20,944	553	2,672
Local Government .. .. .	..	..	..
Parent body or controlling authority ..	..	39	..
Patients' fees	14	.. ¹	1,166
Public subscription, fund raising, donations	..	301	3,901
Other	1	21	32
Total	21,175	1,525	7,771
Operating account expenditure			
Salaries and wages	14,806	1,302	4,670
Food and provisions	168	8	2
Medical, pharmaceutical, and therapeutic products and appliances	3,750	15	74
Management, establishment, and domestic	1,174	158	872
Plant, equipment, maintenance, repairs ..	300	16	913
Interest on loans	597	.. ²	2
Total gross payments	20,795	1,499	6,533
Less Board and lodgings paid by staff ..	1	..	..
Total net payments	20,794	1,499	6,533
Redemption on loans	467	..	3
Depreciation .. .. .	..	30	..
Total operating cost	21,261	1,529	6,536
Capital expenditure	2,231	116	718
	\$	\$	\$
Cost ³ per visit or service	7.96	1.64	11.74

¹ Included with public subscription, fund raising, donations.

² Less than \$500.

³ Excluding capital cost.

8 SUPPORTIVE AND ANCILLARY HEALTH SERVICES

In addition to the preventive and ancillary services provided directly by the Australian, State, or Local Governments, there are other non-government organisations with similar objectives.

The Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service collects more than 120,000 blood donations annually from voluntary donors and classifies and distributes the blood to doctors and hospitals as required. It supplies all equipment used for, and carries out all tests associated with, the collection of blood donated throughout the State, as well as allied research. The

costs of the service are met 35 per cent by the Australian Government, 60 per cent by the State Government, and 5 per cent by the Red Cross Society.

The Queensland Health Education Council, which comprises representatives of the State Health Department, the Queensland University, the medical profession, and allied organisations, aims at extending education in all matters relating to health and safety. To this end, it prepares a wide range of informative pamphlets, posters, etc. and distributes them widely, and arranges the screening of its educational films with schools, youth groups, and others, as well as providing health education manuals for the use of teachers in both primary and secondary schools. An annual State Government grant through the State Department of Health (\$395,998 in 1974-75) is the principal source of income for the Council. In addition, the Council received Australian Government grants of \$126,896 for its Drug Education Programme, \$36,640 for its Anti-smoking Education Programme, and \$127,936 for its Aboriginal Health Education Programme.

The National Fitness Council is concerned with voluntary leader training, camping, and hostels, and assists the work of voluntary youth and amateur sports organisations. In the year ended 30 June 1975 the National Fitness Fund received \$95,890 (\$119,040 in 1973-74) from the Australian Government, \$328,335 (\$185,200 in 1973-74) from the State Government, and \$23,364 (\$22,139 in 1973-74) from Local Authorities. Other receipts, principally camp fees, amounted to \$164,485 (\$144,559). Expenditure on camps and hostels was \$125,153 (\$99,955). In addition, expenditure amounting to \$132,407 (\$430,238) was met by the State Department of Works in connection with national fitness camps.

9 CREMATIONS

The first crematorium in Queensland was opened in Brisbane in 1934. In 1975 there were two crematoria in Brisbane (Albany Creek and Mount Thompson) and four outside Brisbane (Gold Coast, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville). All crematoria are operated by private companies.

Cremations include a number of still-births which are not registered as deaths, and cremations in Brisbane include some cases where the deaths occurred and were registered outside Queensland.

Comparison between cremations and local deaths for each crematorium is even more obscured as each serves a much wider area than its own city, but the proportionate use falls steeply as distance increases.

The number of crematoria and the percentage of cremations to deaths in each State for the year ended 31 December 1974 were as follows: New South Wales, 15 and 48.9; Victoria, 4 and 38.4; Queensland, 6 and 41.7; South Australia, 2 and 35.0; Western Australia, 2 and 43.2; Tasmania, 2 and 37.1; and Australian Capital Territory, 1 and 62.5.

The table on the next page shows the numbers of cremations and deaths and the proportion of cremations to deaths in Queensland for each of the five years to 1975 and for five-yearly periods from 1935 to 1974.

CREMATIONS AND DEATHS, QUEENSLAND

Period	Cremations			Total deaths in Queensland	Proportion of cremations to deaths in Queensland
	Brisbane Statistical Division	Rest of State	Queensland		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
1935-1939	2,970	..	2,970	45,181	6.6
1940-1944	6,282	..	6,282	48,316	13.0
1945-1949	9,030	54	9,084	50,896	17.8
1950-1954	12,573	463	13,036	55,025	23.7
1955-1959	15,798	761	16,559	58,976	28.1
1960-1964	19,869	1,235	21,104	66,106	31.9
1965-1969	24,329	2,248	26,577	75,575	35.2
1970-1974	27,349	5,852	33,201	84,860	39.1
1971	5,321	882	6,203	16,339	38.0
1972	5,324	1,106	6,430	16,598	38.7
1973	5,373	1,324	6,697	16,732	40.0
1974	5,836	1,732	7,568	18,128 _r	41.7
1975	5,244	1,522	6,766	16,444 _s	41.1 _s

_r Revised since last issue._s Subject to revision.

• Chapter 8

SOCIAL WELFARE

1 GENERAL

The provision of direct physical care to the aged, sick, and handicapped is described in the preceding chapter on health and related services. These people, however, as well as the indigent and distressed, the unemployed, the socially handicapped, those with young families, and those seeking to establish homes for themselves, require either permanently or temporarily, some form of assistance. Most frequently the help required is financial, but it may also be in the form of shelter, social activity, or advisory services. These are provided by the Australian and State Governments and by private organisations and institutions.

Under the Constitution, the Australian Government may legislate on a wide range of pensions, allowances, and benefits, and, since age pensions were first introduced in 1909, the range of financial assistance has been extended to cover many types of social benefits as well as subsidies to services administered by State Government and private organisations. The average payment per head of population in Australia during 1974-75 was \$274.

The State Government provides shelter and social care to the aged in Eventide Homes and to children through the Children's Services Department. It also provides shelter and welfare services for Aborigines through the Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement Department. In addition, it provides relief assistance and rail passes to pensioners and others, and subsidises private social welfare organisations. State Government expenditure on social amelioration is given in Chapter 21. The details in this chapter show the total cost of homes providing domiciliary care or accommodation for the aged, the handicapped, or for children. Additional costs have been included in the details for health establishments covered in the previous chapter for residents requiring direct physical or personal care.

Many of the social services in the community are provided by church, charitable, or other non-profit organisations, financed by direct collections or other private means, and often subsidised from government funds. Institutions provide shelter for the aged, handicapped, and destitute, and for neglected or wayward children. Some information on these is shown on page 183. There are also services providing meals, clothing, domestic services, social activity, rehabilitation, entertainment, advisory services to migrants and to those with marital problems, and legal aid. However, no comprehensive statistical information is available on these.

The Australian Government's expenditure on welfare services is financed through the National Welfare Fund, general or special departmental appropriations and trust funds, and by specific purpose grants to the States. Expenditure by the Australian Government on social welfare and war and service pensions in Queensland for the five years to 1974-75 and in Australia in 1974-75 is shown in the next table. Expenditure on health benefits, pre-schools, and child care, described in sections 6 and 7, are shown on pages 148 and 200, respectively.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON SOCIAL WELFARE,
QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Item	Queensland					Australia
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1974-75
Cash benefits to persons	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Assistance to aged persons						
Age pension	112,669 ¹	108,674	139,791	176,631	247,122	1,612,458
Personal care, delivered meals	311	388	636	989	1,339	9,141
Assistance to the handicapped						
Invalid pension .. .. .	..³	22,768	30,166	37,584	49,088	306,478
Sheltered emp. allowances ..	..	..	..	..	31	3,075
Handicapped children's benefit	33	37	46	65	330 ³	2,469 ³
Rehabilitation services ..	431	562	621	832 ^r	1,234	9,329
Assistance to the unemployed etc.						
Unemployment benefits ..	2,883	4,352	6,702	9,077	42,422	251,740
Sickness benefits	1,445	2,166	3,504	5,516	8,596	62,833
Special benefits	361	470	752	1,323	1,733	10,992
Structural adjustment assistance	..	..	..	..	2,516	51,040
Assistance to ex-servicemen						
Disability and service pensions	38,905	43,395	50,460	60,316	78,826	469,924
Other benefits .. .. .	..³	.. ³	.. ³	.. ³	569 ³	4,254
Widows' pensions ⁴	13,698	15,739	20,560	25,658	33,325	241,392
Assistance to families and children						
Child endowment	29,199	32,040	37,888	34,134	34,401	224,850
Maternity allowances	1,226	1,251	1,197	1,179	1,177	7,506
Supporting mothers' benefit ⁴ ..	..	..	..	7,248	13,505	76,092
Orphans' pensions .. .. .	..	..	..	49	223	1,381
Other programmes	4,943	303	247	248	1,416	10,817
Total	206,104	232,145	292,570	360,849 ^r	517,853	3,355,771
Grants to the State						
For current purposes						
Assistance to deserted wives ..	645	1,002	1,736	1,346	1,179	6,932
Home care service	80	158	248	312	1,245	3,100
Aboriginal welfare	74	201	1,511	28	55	2,816
Employment grants .. .. .	..	5,400	14,400	2,353	5,600	40,003
Regional Emp. Dev. Scheme ..	..	..	..	..	1,916	8,463
Other .. .. .	..	1	2,003	38	31	509
For capital purposes						
Aged pensioners' dwellings ..	109	661	1,250	1,331	1,314	6,048
Senior citizens' centres	17	91	184	55	153	1,197
Aboriginal welfare .. .. .	..	20	..	85	..	550
Aboriginal housing	1,770	1,849	3,003	4,820	6,964	17,456
Regional dev. etc. for Aborigines	..	..	683	1,601	724	896
Total	2,695 ^r	9,383 ^r	25,018 ^r	11,969 ^r	19,181	87,970
Grants to non-profit organisations						
For current purposes						
Sheltered employment	49	44	45	21	450	4,132
Regional Emp. Dev. Scheme ⁵ ..	..	..	..	..	8,066	51,934
Employment and/or training of Aborigines .. .. .	..	..	..	1,070	2,034	4,674
For capital purposes						
Aged & disabled persons' homes	1,865	2,866	2,606	2,829	4,711	37,299
Aged persons' hostels .. .. .	..	..	67	1,329	9,631	38,880
Handicapped persons	241	1,040	730	658	849	7,330
Total	2,155	3,950	3,448	5,907 ^r	25,741 ⁶	144,249
Total expenditure	210,954 ^r	245,478 ^r	321,036 ^r	378,725 ^r	562,775	3,587,990

¹ Age and invalid pension payments not available separately. ² Including Handicapped Child's Allowance. ³ Unallocable or partly unallocable by States. ⁴ Excluding expenditure from the National Welfare Fund on the Training Scheme for Widow Pensioners, \$124,030 (Queensland), and \$862,794 (Australia) in 1974-75. ⁵ Including grants to local government authorities, \$7,523,000 (Queensland), and \$43,580,000 (Australia) in 1974-75. ⁶ Excluding \$7,620,000 to Aboriginal organisations for which no detailed dissection is available. ^r Revised since last issue.

In the following sections the benefits or assistance available to different categories of the needy from each of these sources are described.

2 PENSIONS

Age and Invalid Pensions—Age pensions are payable to men 65 years of age and over and to women 60 years and over who have lived continuously in Australia for ten years at any time. Residential requirements may also be satisfied by continuous residence for five years supplemented by shorter periods of residence, some absences, e.g. war service, being counted as residence. Under reciprocal arrangements with New Zealand and Britain, residence in those countries may be treated as residence in Australia. Invalid pensions are paid to persons 16 years of age and over who have lived in Australia for five years continuously and who became permanently incapacitated or blind in Australia. Those permanently incapacitated or blind on arrival in Australia require 10 years' continuous residence.

In May 1975 the standard pension rate was increased from \$31 to \$36 per week, and in November 1975 to \$38.75 per week, payable to single, widowed, or divorced pensioners and to a married person whose spouse did not receive a pension or allowance, or individually to married pensioner couples who, because of failing health, were unable to benefit economically from living together. The changes in the rate per week payable to each of a married pensioner couple were: May 1975, an increase from \$25.75 to \$30, and November 1975, to \$32.25.

Allowances for dependants comprise a wife's pension of up to \$32.25 per week, payable to an age or invalid pensioner's wife who is not eligible for a pension in her own right, an additional pension of \$7.50 per week for each child under 16 years of age or dependent student, and a guardian's allowance of \$4 per week which is payable to an unmarried pensioner with one child or more. If there is a child under 6 years or an invalid child, the guardian's allowance is increased to \$6 per week.

Supplementary assistance of up to \$5 per week may be paid to a single pensioner or a married couple, \$2.50 each, if they pay rent, lodging, or board and lodging and their income and assets are below certain specified limits.

Additional benefits include a rehabilitation service (see page 193), a pensioner medical service (see page 190), a hearing aid service (see page 147), telephone rental concessions, and reimbursement of funeral expenses to those who incur these expenses.

Age and invalid pensions, allowances for dependants, and supplementary assistance are subject to a means test which applies to income and property. *Means* as assessed are determined by adding to the annual rate of income one-tenth of the value of assets in excess of \$400. In the case of married couples the income and assets of each are taken into account. Pensions to men and women aged 70 years and over and blind persons are not subject to a means test.

For pension purposes certain types of income are exempted from the means test, e.g. income from assets, gifts or allowances from close relatives, friendly society benefits, child endowment, and health benefits (Commonwealth and other). Also, claimants can deduct up to \$6 per week for each dependent child.

Property which can be held without affecting the pension includes the pensioner's home, furniture, and personal effects; vehicle for private use; the surrender value up to \$1,500 for life insurance policies; the capital value of any life interest, annuity, or contingent interest; and the value of reversionary interests. Income from superannuation may be converted, by a sliding scale depending on age, and considered as assets in the calculation of a pension.

Pensions and similar benefits payable to people of pensionable age, 65 years for men and 60 years for women, became taxable from 1 July 1973. Wives' pensions, which are payable to women under 60 years, also became taxable from that date. The transitional benefit paid to blind persons of pensionable age was phased out during 1974-75.

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Pensioners ¹					Total payments ²	Pensioners per 1,000 population	
	Age		Invalid		Total		Age	Invalid
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	No.	No.
1970-71	41,817	87,000	11,746	10,026	150,589	112,669	70.5	11.9
1971-72	42,811	89,189	12,361	10,464	154,825	131,442	70.6	12.2
1972-73	47,579	97,457	13,824	11,121	169,981	169,957	75.7	13.0
1973-74	53,120	105,508	14,878	10,949	184,455	214,215	80.6	13.1
1974-75	56,148	110,306	16,424	11,040	193,918	296,210	83.3	13.7

¹At 30 June each year. ²Including allowances.

At 30 June 1975, there were 81 age and 13 invalid pensioners per 1,000 of population in Australia, compared with 83 and 14, respectively, in Queensland.

In Queensland at 30 June 1974, of all males aged 65 years and over, 66.1 per cent were age pensioners; of all females aged 60 years and over, 73.5 per cent were age pensioners. Corresponding figures for Australia were 68.4 per cent for males and 75.3 per cent for females.

Average payments on age and invalid pensions per head of mean population during 1974-75 were \$142.47 (Australia) and \$149.12 (Queensland) compared with \$103.43 and \$110.16, respectively, in 1973-74.

Widows' Pensions and Supporting Mothers' Benefits—Pensions for widows have been paid by the Australian Government from 30 June 1942, and children's allowances since 2 October 1956. "Widows" include deserted wives, divorced women, dependent females, and women whose husbands are in mental hospitals or prisons. From July 1973 a Supporting Mothers' Benefit extended this assistance to unmarried mothers, separated de facto wives, and de facto wives of prisoners. The weekly rate payable to a widow or supporting mother was increased in May 1975 from \$31 to \$36, and further increased in November 1975 to \$38.75. Added to this is a mother's allowance of \$4 (\$6 if there is a child under 6 years or an invalid child), plus \$7.50 for each dependent child. A woman who is substantially dependent on the pension and paying rent or board may receive supplementary assistance of \$5 per week. None of these payments

is subject to income tax. The tapered means test applies, but women with dependent children are subject to a more liberal property test than for aged or invalid pensioners and can earn up to \$1,352 (\$26 a week).

In September 1968, a training scheme was commenced to help widow pensioners acquire vocational skills to enable them to undertake gainful employment. In 1973-74 eligibility to participate in the scheme was extended to supporting mothers. Further details of the training scheme and the numbers of women involved are shown on page 193.

At 30 June 1975, the number of widows' pensions current was equivalent to 8.9 per 1,000 total population for the whole of Australia and 8.1 for Queensland. Payments per head of population during 1974-75 were \$17.92 (Australia) and \$16.78 (Queensland) compared with \$13.64 and \$13.19, respectively, in the previous year.

Details of the numbers of widows' pensions current and the amount of pension paid for the five years to 1974-75 are shown in the next table.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Pensions current at 30 June			Average fort- nightly pension	Pensions paid during year	
	Class "A" ¹	All classes	Total per 1,000 population		Amount	Per head of population
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$'000	\$
1970-71	7,090	13,539	7.4	40.04	13,698	7.56
1971-72	7,306	13,652	7.3	47.38	15,739	8.50
1972-73	8,161	15,026	7.8	57.16	20,561	10.84
1973-74	8,628	16,192	8.2	65.86	25,658	13.19
1974-75	8,302	16,120	8.1	89.60	33,325	16.78

¹ To receive a class "A" widow's pension a woman must have the custody, care, and control of at least one child under the age of 16 years, or of one full-time dependent student.

Supporting mothers' benefits current at 30 June 1975 in Queensland totalled 6,258, of which 2,505 were being paid to unmarried mothers, 1,763 to deserted wives, and 756 to separated de facto wives. Benefits paid during 1974-75 amounted to \$13,505,000.

Disability Pensions—Disability pensions, previously named war pensions, are a responsibility of the Australian Government, and are paid to disabled ex-servicemen and their dependants. For members of the Forces who served outside Australia or in combat against the enemy within Australia, pensions are payable on account of death or incapacity which occurred at any time during the whole period of service. For others, incapacity or death must have been attributable to service. For all members of the Forces with at least six months' camp service, a condition which existed before enlistment is pensionable if it is considered to have been aggravated by war service.

The rate of pension varies according to the extent of incapacity. Special rates are payable to wives, widows, and dependants, and an attendant's allowance is payable in cases necessitating the employment of an attendant. (For details, see *Year Book of Australia*.)

Disability pensions paid in Queensland during the five years to 1974-75 are shown in the next table.

DISABILITY PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Recipients ¹		Expenditure ²	Per 1,000 population	
	Incapacitated ex-members	Dependants		Recipients	Expenditure
	No.	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
1970-71 ..	33,874	55,045	30,863	48.7	17.0
1971-72 ..	33,776	53,328	34,245	46.6	18.5
1972-73 ..	33,415	53,420	36,893	45.4	19.5
1973-74 ..	33,014	51,842	41,245	43.1	21.2
1974-75 ..	32,541	50,394	50,793	41.5	25.4

¹At 30 June each year. ²Including payments for widows' allowances and miscellaneous disability pensions.

Service Pensions—The *Repatriation Act* 1920-1975, administered by the Department of Repatriation, provides for service pensions to be paid to qualified ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen at ages 60 and 55 respectively. The pension is broadly equivalent to the age and invalid pension and the provisions of the means test apply.

SERVICE PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Service pensions current at 30 June					Expenditure during year to resident ex-servicemen
	Ex-servicemen ¹	Dependants of		Act of grace	Total	
		Living service pensioners	Deceased service pensioners			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
1970-71	10,423	3,893	584	8	14,908	8,042
1971-72	10,483	3,930	622	7	15,042	9,150
1972-73	12,216	5,514	679	7	18,416	13,567
1973-74	13,512	5,633	569	12	19,726	19,070
1974-75	14,778	6,727	527	24	22,056	28,033

¹Including pensions payable under the *Native Members of the Forces Benefits Act* 1957-1972.

3 UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

In Queensland, alone among Australian States, a scheme of unemployment insurance was operating before 1945. In 1945 this scheme was replaced by an Australia-wide system of unemployment benefit financed and controlled by the Australian Government.

This scheme, which commenced operation on 1 July 1945, provides for payments to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment, sickness, or special circumstances. These are financed from taxation revenue and not from any system of special contributions.

Unemployment and sickness benefits are available to persons 16 years and under 65 years (under 60 for females) who have been living in Australia for the preceding 12 months, or who are likely to remain permanently in Australia. A person receiving an age, invalid, widow's, or service pension is ineligible to receive a benefit.

An unemployed person, in order to obtain benefit, must register with the local office of the Commonwealth Employment Service. He must be willing and able to undertake suitable work and must have taken reasonable steps to have obtained such work. A direct participant in a strike is ineligible for benefit.

In order to qualify for sickness benefit a person must be unfit for work through sickness or accident, as a result of which he has suffered loss of salary, wages, or other income. A married woman is ineligible for sickness benefit if it is reasonably possible for her husband to maintain her. Where her husband is able to maintain her only partially, a benefit may be paid at such rate as is considered reasonable in the circumstances. In exceptional cases a married woman may qualify for unemployment benefit in her own right.

A special benefit is available to persons ineligible for unemployment or sickness benefits, but a person already in receipt of an age, invalid, widow's, or service pension is excluded. Those eligible for special benefit include persons caring for invalid parents and persons ineligible for age, invalid, or widows' pensions because of lack of residential qualifications. Newly arrived migrants in government accommodation centres or hostels awaiting placement in employment are also eligible.

Unemployment and sickness benefits for single persons were increased in May 1975 from \$31 to \$36 per week, and in November 1975 to \$38.75 per week. The married rate was increased in May 1975 from \$51.50 to \$60 and in November 1975 to \$64.50. An additional benefit of \$7.50 per week for each child under 16 years or dependent full-time student is payable. A supplementary allowance of up to \$5 per week is made to persons with dependants who have been paid a benefit for at least six consecutive weeks and are paying rent or board and lodgings.

Incomes are permitted, without affecting the benefit, of up to \$3 per week for unmarried persons under 21, and \$6 in all other cases. Income does not include child endowment or other payments for children, hospital and pharmaceutical benefits, a tuberculosis allowance, or amounts paid in reimbursement of medical, dental, or similar expenses. Sick pay from approved friendly societies also is not taken into account in assessing income. In calculating benefit for a married person the income of a wife or husband is considered. No payment is made for unemployment or sickness of less than seven days' duration.

During the six-week period following the Darwin cyclone in December 1974, special financial assistance amounting to \$742,421 was paid, as a relief measure, to Darwin evacuees in Queensland.

UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Unemployment benefits					
Number of benefits granted ..	33,544	43,091	45,868	42,367	127,923
Amount paid \$'000	2,883	4,352	6,702	9,077	42,422
Persons on benefit at 30 June ..	3,535	4,882	5,099	3,603	27,682
Sickness benefits					
Number of benefits granted ..	11,807	13,245	16,404	20,459	22,588
Amount paid \$'000	1,445	2,166	3,504	5,516	8,596
Persons on benefit at 30 June ..	1,402	1,975	2,275	2,865	3,386
Special benefits¹					
Number of benefits granted ..	2,238	2,215	2,514	2,691	4,185
Amount paid \$'000	343	449	736	1,307	1,733
Persons on benefit at 30 June ..	659	824	725	764	851

¹ Excluding special benefits to migrants in accommodation centres.

The Regional Employment Development Scheme was introduced by the Australian Government in September 1974. It provides financial assistance towards expenditure on projects of economic or social benefit which provide employment for persons who would otherwise remain out of work. In Queensland, State and local government bodies and community and charitable organisations received \$9,982,000 during 1974-75 and 5,508 persons were employed under the Scheme at 30 June 1975.

The Structural Adjustment Assistance Scheme has operated since the Australian Government's decision in 1973 to reduce tariffs by 25 per cent. The Scheme was expanded in April 1974 following action taken by the Australian Government to bring about significant structural changes in industry in the national interest. Under the Scheme, employees displaced as a direct result of these government actions may receive payments based on their average weekly earnings over the previous six months. A total of \$2,516,000 was paid to persons in Queensland during 1974-75 and at 30 June 1975, 291 persons were in receipt of financial assistance under the Scheme.

4 RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS

Assistance to homes for the aged or disabled carried on by religious or other non-profit organisations is provided by an Australian Government subsidy of \$4 for each \$1 raised towards the capital cost of a home, including land, to provide accommodation for the aged or disabled. In 1974-75, 29 grants totalling \$4,711,339 were made in Queensland to assist in the accommodation of 482 persons.

For homes providing all meals and personal care for the residents, a subsidy of \$15 per week is payable on the basis of the number of persons aged 80 or over and other persons who receive specified personal care services. On 30 June 1975, 74 institutions were receiving such subsidy on behalf of 1,807 qualified residents and payments of \$1,191,008 were made during 1974-75.

Under the *Aged Persons Hostels Act* 1972-1974, the Australian Government, in order to stimulate the provision of more hostel-type accommodation for needy aged people, meets the full cost of providing more hostel accommodation for two aged people for every one at present in an eligible unsubsidised home, or for one additional person for every two in a home previously subsidised on a dollar for dollar basis prior to 1958. A further grant of \$250 for each person accommodated is available for furniture. During 1974-75 16 grants totalling \$9,630,637, including \$198,500 for furniture, were made in respect of 794 persons.

The *States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) Act* 1969, administered by the Department of Housing, enabled the Australian Government to make grants, amounting to \$3,350,000 in Queensland over a period of five years from July 1969, for the construction of single self-contained accommodation at rents they can afford to pay, for single eligible pensioners in receipt of supplementary assistance under the *Social Services Act* 1947-1975, or the *Repatriation Act* 1920-1975. Grants to Queensland totalling \$4,470,000 will be made available over the three-year period commencing July 1974 under the *States Grants (Dwellings for Pensioners) Act* 1974. Dwelling units for single invalid and Class B widow pensioners and single repatriation pensioners who are permanently unemployable or suffering from tuberculosis will also be included in the scheme. Grants approved in 1974-75 for 97 new dwellings were valued at \$1,489,000.

The Australian Government provides a subsidy of \$4 for every \$1 collected by eligible organisations for the residential accommodation and/or training of handicapped adults and children. In 1974-75, 9 grants valued

at \$401,461 were approved for residential accommodation in Queensland under the *Handicapped Persons Assistance Act 1974*.

The *Homeless Persons Assistance Act 1974* provides, over a three-year period, for the Australian Government to make capital grants to voluntary bodies for improving and extending night shelters, hostels, and recreation centres for homeless persons. It also provides for subsidies for approved staff, accommodation, and meals. During 1974-75, voluntary bodies in Queensland received \$46,601 under this Act.

The State Children's Services Department pays a maintenance allowance for each child in the care of homes for dependent, neglected, or delinquent children. In 1974-75, the allowances paid to non-government institutions amounted to \$856,400 while capital subsidies amounted to \$217,100, and subsidies for repairs etc. to \$55,600.

Some of these payments were paid in respect of the relevant activities within establishments primarily devoted to providing health services. Details of these establishments are given on pages 152 to 159.

The remainder was paid to establishments whose predominant activity was social welfare and the provision of accommodation. These residential welfare establishments have been classified into two types, domiciliary care homes and accommodation hostels or units.

RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Particulars	Domiciliary care homes			Accommodation hostels, units, etc.	
	For adults		For children	Board and lodging only	Accommodation or lodging only
	Government and semi-government	Other			
Number of establishments	7	37	58	46	93
Admissions during year	710	817	1,156	2,050	379
Residents at 30 June 1974	1,173	2,342	1,225	1,282	1,749
Males	714	724	796	515	501
Females	459	1,618	429	767	1,248
Receipts					
Residents' fees, rents .. \$'000	976	1,740	20	840	329
Government \$'000	2,383	1,101	1,311	196	253
Other \$'000	10	274	437	164	54
Total \$'000	3,369	3,115	1,768	1,200	636
Total expenditure ¹ \$'000	3,367	3,011	1,851	1,179	612
Cost per resident day \$	7.99	3.65	3.95	2.58	1.14
Staff (full-time equivalent)	460	570	412	217	19

¹ Excluding capital expenditure of \$4,144,000).

Domiciliary Care Homes are establishments whose predominant activity is the provision of full board and lodging and some personal, custodial, or parental care for the aged, handicapped persons, or dependent or neglected children. These establishments receive government benefits.

Establishments Providing Board and Lodging Only are run on a non-profit basis to provide board and lodging or some form of social assistance or rehabilitation to various groups, e.g. aged, unmarried mothers, persons in temporary distress, etc. Some government welfare benefits may be received.

Establishments Providing Accommodation Only are predominantly for the aged or handicapped, are subsidised, and are run on a non-profit basis. Board is not provided, although in some establishments occasional meals may be served. No government welfare benefits are received although some assistance with the initial capital cost may have been provided.

Separate dwellings, including those due to rental rebate arrangements, and night shelters are excluded.

5 NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES FOR THE AGED AND SICK

Home Nursing Services—The activities of these services are shown on page 171. Generally, such services are eligible for an Australian Government subsidy if they are provided by non-profit organisations which employ registered nurses, and receive assistance from a State or Local Government authority. In 1974-75 home nursing services in Queensland received Australian Government assistance amounting to \$855,000.

Delivered Meals (Meals on Wheels)—A number of organisations now undertake the regular delivery of meals to aged, infirm, or sick people in their own homes, using the free, voluntary services of their members. If these services are provided by non-profit, religious, charitable, benevolent, or welfare bodies, they may receive the Delivered Meals Subsidy from the Australian Government of 25 cents for each meal provided, or 30 cents if with a Vitamin C supplement. In 1974-75, 54 approved organisations received such subsidies totalling \$148,018.

Community Home Care Services—The Australian Government shares with the State Government the cost of providing housekeeping and other domestic assistance to persons, mainly aged, who cannot fully maintain their own homes. In 1974-75, 9 services provided such assistance and expenditure was \$1,505,700 of which \$1,244,406 was financed by the Australian Government.

Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefits—From 1 March 1973, \$14 per week was payable to persons who arranged for the provision of nursing care for elderly relatives at home. Certain criteria determine eligibility for benefits. During 1974-75, \$1,315,000 was made available by the Australian Government to 1,925 approved patients in respect of 658,000 days of care.

Senior Citizens' Centres—The Australian Government shares with the State Government up to a maximum of two-thirds of the capital cost of approved senior citizens' centres, and the cost of the salary of a welfare officer employed by such a centre. During 1974-75 grants of \$153,347 for capital works were made, and the subsidies paid for welfare officers amounted to \$11,371.

Assistance to National Welfare Bodies—Grants and special assistance on a \$1 for \$1 basis are provided to the three recognised national councils which promote and co-ordinate welfare activities in their particular areas of concern: the Australian Council on the Ageing, the Australian Council for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, and the Australian Council of Social Service.

6 CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Adoption of Children—All adoptions must be approved by the Director of Children's Services. Adoption confers hereditary rights on the child. Other features of the *Adoption of Children Act* 1964-1974 are that the applicants must be 21 years of age or older. A male applicant must be at least 18 years older than the child and a female applicant at least 16 years older, except in the case of natural parents. Children over 12 years of age must consent to their adoption. From 1967 the adoption of single persons aged 21 years and over has been permitted under certain conditions.

Details of adoptions for the five years to 1974-75 are given in the table on the next page.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Applications received	1,938	2,294	2,068	2,201	2,099
Children adopted					
Boys	800	903	831	765	750
Girls	762	871	847	693	644
Total	1,562	1,774	1,678	1,458	1,394
Adopters					
Non-relatives	1,201	1,359	1,228	1,038	884
Relatives	57	58	83	87	95
Spouse of natural parent	304	357	367	333	415
Ages of children adopted					
Under 1 year	1,106	1,182	1,073	854	727
1 year and under 6 years	232	360	353	359	383
6 years and under 13 years	161	158	193	177	208
13 years and under 21 years	61	67	53	64	72
21 years and over	2	7	6	4	4

Children in Care of the State—The next table shows the numbers of children in the care of the Children's Services Department at 30 June 1975, and also gives particulars of the type of care, protection, or control provided, but excludes 2,821 assisted children, 775 children under general supervision, and 12 children on remand.

CHILDREN IN CARE, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1975

Placement	Care and protection		Care and control		Total			Expenditure for 1974-75 ¹
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	P.	
In institutions								\$'000
Government	73	74	48	12	121	86	207	1,388
Other	468	320	83	32	551	352	903	912
With relatives or friends	55	49	..	..	55	49	104	5,854
In foster care	735	753	9	6	744	759	1,503	
In employment	109	84	68	40	177	124	301	
In hospitals	45	34	55	33	100	67	167	
Other	525	440	796	415	1,321	855	2,176	
Total	2,010	1,754	1,059	538	3,069	2,292	5,361	8,154

¹ Excluding capital expenditure of \$803(000) on government institutions and \$217(000) on capital subsidy to denominational homes. M. Males. F. Females. P. Persons.

Pre-school Training and Day Care—For 1975 details of pre-school training provided by the Education Department, Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement, and school authorities, see page 199.

The Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland operates one combined creche and kindergarten and four kindergartens in Brisbane, and a combined creche and kindergarten at Southport. The Association also operates two mobile kindergarten services, each with a specially equipped van, to serve underprivileged children in the Brisbane area. One of these kindergartens is for Aboriginal children and commenced operations in 1973. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscription, and a government grant is received. One of the Association's functions is the supervision of community kindergarten committees which have affiliation by meeting prescribed standards of organisation and facilities. At 1 August 1974, 143 kindergartens, 77 in the Brisbane Statistical Division and 66 in other centres, were affiliated with the Association. The number of children enrolled was over 9,500. In 1974

total receipts were \$3,408,300, including \$1,330,000 in State Government aid. The Brisbane Kindergarten Teachers' College, established by the Association in 1911, was fully constituted as a college of advanced education, with its own autonomous council, in November 1974.

Large numbers of other small kindergartens and child-minding centres have been established to provide similar facilities including some with full day care for young children. They are generally controlled by churches or local committees of interested persons although a number are run by private enterprise groups for profit. From 1 July 1973 day-care centres in Queensland were required to comply with standards specified in regulations gazetted under the *Children's Services Act* 1965-1974.

Under the *Child Care Act* 1972-1973, the Australian Government provides financial assistance to non-profit organisations, including local government bodies, to establish and operate centres which provide day care for children of working or sick parents and which give priority to children in special need. In 1973-74 this was extended to include direct grants to the States for the purpose of establishing pre-school facilities pending recommendations from the Pre-school Committee. The amounts involved with respect to Queensland in 1974-75 were \$1,734,000 (recurrent) and \$3,806,000 (capital). The Children's Commission was established in 1975 to take over responsibility for further development of this service.

Details of staff and children at pre-schools and child care centres in 1973 and 1974 are shown in the next table.

PRE-SCHOOLS AND CHILD CARE CENTRES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Type of centre				Total
	Government	Government assisted ¹	Other assisted ²	Private	
1 AUGUST 1973					
Centres	42	165	189	136	532
Staff ³					
Teaching	82	397	298	242	1,019
Other	15	59	151	197	422
Total	97	456	449	439	1,441
Children ⁴					
Boys	665	5,529	5,452	4,369	16,015
Girls	661	5,359	5,250	4,143	15,413
Total	1,326	10,888	10,702	8,512	31,428
1 AUGUST 1974					
Centres	100	189	188	150	627
Staff ³					
Teaching	318	450	267	278	1,313
Other	11	52	171	224	458
Total	329	502	438	502	1,771
Children ⁴					
Boys	2,574	6,104	5,108	4,378	18,164
Girls	2,548	5,831	4,990	4,106	17,475
Total	5,122	11,935	10,098	8,484	35,639

¹ Creche and Kindergarten Association branch and affiliated centres, kindergartens receiving special government grants, and non-profit centres receiving special grants from the Education Department. ² Centres controlled by non-profit organisations which raise funds through public donation and/or have free use of community facilities, e.g. church halls. ³ Including full-time equivalent of part-time staff.

⁴ Comprising children enrolled on a regular basis and those attending on a casual basis.

7 HEALTH BENEFITS

Medical and Hospital Benefits Insurance Schemes—A Hospital Benefits Scheme operated throughout Australia from 1 January 1952 until the latter half of 1975 (30 September in Queensland) and a Medical Benefits Scheme from 1 July 1953 until 30 June 1975. These schemes were based on the principle of voluntary insurance with approved organisations against the cost of medical attention and hospitalisation. Commonwealth Benefits were authorised under the *National Health Act* 1953-1975, and administered by the Australian Department of Social Security.

Details of the scope and development of the Medical and Hospital Benefits Funds are shown in the next table for the five years to 1974-75.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFITS SCHEMES, QUEENSLAND

Item	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
MEDICAL BENEFITS					
Number of registered organisations	7	8	8	8	8
Membership '000	372	402	421	433	422
Number of professional services '000	4,349	4,781	5,170	5,476	5,779
Amount of Commonwealth benefits paid ¹ \$'000	8,984	12,753	15,029	16,649	18,109
Amount of fund benefits paid (incl. ancillary benefits) ² .. \$'000	7,564	9,761	11,097	13,183	18,925
HOSPITAL BENEFITS					
Number of registered organisations	7	8	8	8	8
Membership '000	372	393	411	420	409
Amount of Commonwealth benefits paid ³ \$'000	8,465	8,687	8,557	8,451	8,626
Amount of fund benefits paid ⁴ \$'000	10,753	14,708	19,531	21,780	30,074

¹ Excluding special account deficits paid by the Australian Government which amounted to \$1,592(000) in 1974-75. ² Including fund benefit reimbursements under the Subsidised Health Benefit Plan introduced from 1 January 1970. ³ Excluding special account deficits which amounted to \$8,038(000) in 1974-75. ⁴ Including fund benefit reimbursements under the Subsidised Health Benefit Plan, and nursing home benefits from 1 January 1973.

Details of medical, hospital, and related benefits are given in the 1975 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Health Insurance Programme (Medibank)—Under the *Health Insurance Act* 1973-1975, the medical and optometrical benefits side of Medibank was launched on 1 July 1975 throughout Australia. These benefits are equal to 85 per cent of scheduled fees, with a maximum payment by a patient of \$5 for any single service for which the scheduled fee is charged. Provisions apply whereby pensioners and their dependants may receive services at no charge.

Queensland agreed to enter into the hospital side of Medibank with effect from 1 October 1975. From that date, the Australian Government will meet 50 per cent of the operating costs of public hospitals. In return, free standard ward public hospital treatment and free public hospital out-patient services must be provided by the State.

As a result of the introduction of Medibank, several of the health benefit payments in operation during 1974-75 have been replaced and further developments in payment arrangements are continuing. Medical benefits organisations now undertake to cover the difference between Medibank benefits and scheduled fees. Hospital benefits organisations continue to provide cover for intermediate and private patients.

Nursing Home Benefits—Approved nursing homes receive a payment of \$3.50 per day direct from the Australian Government for all qualified patients and an additional \$3 per day for those patients receiving intensive care. If a charge is made by the home, these amounts are deducted from the patient's account. Insured patients are entitled to additional benefits from special accounts guaranteed by the Australian Government when they can establish that in illness and treatment their circumstances are similar to those of patients in recognised hospitals.

From 1 January 1973, an additional benefit became payable to approved nursing homes on behalf of Pensioner Medical Service patients and for those non-pensioners who insure with a hospital benefits organisation. Under this arrangement, an additional benefit of \$33.60 per week is paid where the sum of this benefit, the basic benefit (\$24.50 per week) and a statutory patient contribution of \$18.00 per week total not less than the weekly fee charged by the nursing home. Amounts of \$8,853,000 in ordinary benefits, \$4,413,000 in intensive care benefits, and \$7,620,000 in pensioner benefits were paid to the 11 approved State and 114 participating non-government nursing homes in Queensland during 1974-75. Fund benefits paid to insured patients amounted to \$1,046,000.

Under the *Nursing Homes Assistance Act* 1974, the Australian Government provides financial assistance to meet the operating deficits of nursing homes operated by non-profit organisations which agree to participate in the scheme. Deficit financing is an alternative to the payment of nursing home benefits and commenced on 1 January 1975. Nursing homes in Queensland, participating in this scheme, numbered 25 on 30 June 1975 and received \$756,000 in 1974-75.

Handicapped Children's Benefit—Since 1 January 1969, a Commonwealth benefit has been paid directly to approved Handicapped Persons' Homes for each handicapped child who is under the age of 16 years and who is accommodated overnight. From 1 January 1975, the rate of the benefit was increased to \$3.50 per day. An amount equivalent to this benefit is deducted from any charge raised by the home in respect of the handicapped child. The benefit applies to both physically and mentally handicapped children, and is payable to homes conducted by charitable and religious organisations, but not to homes conducted by a State Government or those conducted by a person or organisation for profit. Handicapped children in approved homes need not be insured with a registered benefits organisation. An amount of \$96,888 was paid to 17 approved homes in Queensland during 1974-75. At 30 June 1975, 150 children were accommodated in these homes.

Medical Benefits—The payment of Commonwealth medical benefits was discontinued after the introduction of Medibank on 1 July 1975. Prior to that date in order to qualify for Commonwealth benefits a person was required to be insured with a registered medical benefits organisation. The organisation paid the Commonwealth benefits, usually at the same time as it paid its own benefits, and was subsequently reimbursed. Commonwealth "fee-for-service" benefits were paid in accordance with the list of benefits which operated in Queensland, set out in the schedule of the *National Health Act* 1953-1975. From 1 July 1970 the scheme provided for a voluntary system of insurance with only one table of contributions. If a doctor charged the most common fee, then the plan guaranteed that \$5 was the largest net amount to be paid by the insured for a medical service.

As in the case of Hospital Benefits, provision was made from 1 January 1959 for fund benefits to be payable in cases of pre-existing ailments and

long-term illnesses. Also, from 26 November 1968, persons ceasing to be entitled to the Pensioner Medical Service who joined a registered organisation within two months before or within three months after ceasing to be a pensioner, were not required to serve the normal waiting period before becoming eligible for fund benefits. This new provision also enabled such contributors to obtain the benefits of the special account provisions. The payment was discontinued from 1 October 1975.

Subsidised Health Benefit Plan—This Australian Government scheme commenced operation on 1 January 1970 and provides subsidised health insurance to low income families, persons receiving unemployment, sickness, or special benefits, and migrants during their first two months in Australia.

Pensioner Medical Service—This service which commenced on 21 February 1951, provided for eligible pensioners, and their dependants, free medicines and free medical attention of a general practitioner nature. Doctors participating in the scheme were paid on a "fee-for-service" basis by the Australian Government. Persons eligible to receive the benefits of this service were those receiving a full or part age, invalid, widow's, or service pension, a sheltered employment allowance, or an allowance under the Tuberculosis Act. With the introduction of Medibank, pensioners became entitled to a full range of medical services and Pensioner Medical Service arrangements were therefore terminated.

Pharmaceutical Benefits—This Australian Government scheme commenced on 1 June 1948 and provides for benefit on a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines. The benefit is received in the form of reduced pharmaceutical charges on presentation of a prescription from a registered medical practitioner to an approved pharmacist, or by an approved hospital, to patients receiving treatment at the hospital. The patient contribution of \$1 per prescription was increased in September 1975 to \$1.50 and further increased in March 1976 to \$2. At the same time, the contribution by persons eligible for subsidised health benefits increased from 50 cents to 75 cents and later to \$1. In 1974-75, payments on benefit prescriptions in Queensland amounted to \$39,922,000.

Tuberculosis Allowances—To help reduce the spread of infection, the Australian Government pays allowances to persons suffering from infectious tuberculosis so that they may give up work and undergo treatment. These allowances have been operating since 13 July 1950.

The rates of allowance are affected by such factors as whether the sufferer is a breadwinner or a dependant, has dependent children, or is receiving free treatment at an institution. For a breadwinner (sufferer) and his dependent spouse, the weekly rate payable to each was increased in May 1975 from \$27.50 to \$31.75, and in November 1975 increased to \$34. For a sufferer with dependent children but without a spouse, the rate was increased from \$35 to \$40 in May 1975, and to \$42.75 in November 1975. The rate of \$42.75 payable to single parents is increased by \$4 (mother's or guardian's allowance) and a further \$2 if there is a child under six years or an invalid child requiring full-time care.

In addition to the above, supplementary rental assistance of \$5 a week is payable to a single sufferer or married sufferer with a non-pensioner spouse or \$2.50 a week to a married sufferer with a pensioner

spouse. An allowance of \$7.50 a week is also payable in respect of each dependent child.

There is a means test on income but not on property for sufferers under 70 years of age, and when calculating income a deduction of \$6 per week is allowable in respect of each dependent child. Allowances paid to sufferers aged over 65 (males and their wives) and 60 (females) are subject to income tax.

Sheltered Employment Allowances—These allowances are paid under the *Social Services Act 1947-1975* to permit invalid pensioners and certain other disabled persons to earn an income from sheltered employment, and at the same time to be eligible to receive a special allowance which, in the case of an invalid pensioner, replaces the pension. The maximum rate of the sheltered employment allowance is the same as the maximum rate of invalid pension. The purpose of the allowance is to provide an incentive for disabled persons, whether in receipt of an invalid pension or not, to engage in gainful employment.

Provision is made in the Act for a maximum amount which may be earned from sheltered employment without affecting the special allowance, and for reduction of the allowance where earnings exceed the prescribed amount.

An incentive allowance, in lieu of the means tested supplementary assistance, was provided in November 1974. The allowance is paid at the rate of \$5 per week and is free of the means test.

Sheltered Workshops—A \$4 for \$1 capital subsidy is payable to organisations providing sheltered employment opportunities or accommodation for the handicapped. Salaries of certain sheltered workshop and hostel staff are subsidised and a training fee of \$500 is paid to organisations for disabled persons who graduate to normal employment. A total of 619 grants valued at \$897,620 were approved in 1974-75 under the *Handicapped Persons Assistance Act 1974*. Grants for residential accommodation, which are excluded from these figures, are shown on page 183.

8 FAMILY BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

Home Savings Grants—These grants, administered by the Australian Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development, are designed to assist young married persons, and young widowed persons with dependent children, to purchase or build their own homes. For details see page 543.

Maternity Allowances—Maternity allowances for all confinements which result in the birth of a viable child (live or still-born) were introduced by the Australian Government in 1912.

The allowances payable since 1 July 1947 have been as follows: no other children, \$30; one or two other children under 16 years, \$32; three or more other children under 16 years, \$35. Payment of \$20 on account of a maternity allowance may be made available four weeks before the expected date of the birth. The balance is paid immediately after the birth. In the case of a multiple birth, the amount payable for each additional child is increased by \$10.

The next table shows the number of claims paid according to the number of other surviving children and the amount paid in Queensland in the five years to 1974-75.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total ¹ confinements	Claims paid				Total births on which claims paid ²	Amount paid
		No other children	One or two other children	Three or more other children	Total		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
1970-71 ..	39,126	14,506	17,199	6,753	38,458	38,774	1,226
1971-72 ..	39,796	14,934	17,706	6,606	39,246	39,585	1,251
1972-73 ..	38,642	14,721	17,071	5,673	37,465	37,776	1,197
1973-74 ..	37,574	13,656	15,418	8,142	37,216	37,588	1,179
1974-75 ..	37,289	14,771	18,337	4,454	37,562	37,922	1,177

¹ Live births, less additional births in confinements resulting in multiple births, plus still-births. ² Total claims shown in preceding column have been adjusted in this column by including the numbers of additional births in cases of multiple births.

Child Endowment—Child endowment is payable by the Australian Government to residents of Australia, or to approved institutions, who are responsible for the custody, care, and control of children under the age of 16, or of full-time students aged 16 but under 21 years. The weekly rates are: 50c for the first child under 16 in a family; \$1 for the second; \$2 for the third; \$2.25 for the fourth; with increases of 25c for each additional child under 16. For each full-time student the rate is \$1.50. There is no means test.

The number of endowed children and the amounts paid in Queensland in the five years to 1974-75 are shown in the next table.

CHILD ENDOWMENT, QUEENSLAND

Year	Endowed children under 16 years ¹			Student children 16 years and over ¹			Amount paid ²
	Claims	Endowed children	Per 1,000 population	Claims	Endowed children	Per 1,000 population	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
1970-71 ..	251,805	570,859	312.4	15,946	17,723	9.7	29,199
1971-72 ..	260,419	584,743	312.8	18,504	20,336	10.9	32,040
1972-73 ..	268,871	596,501	311.5	19,195	21,034	11.0	37,888
1973-74 ..	273,181	602,097	306.0	22,723	24,853	12.6	34,134
1974-75 ..	280,174	608,871	304.9	25,470	28,417	14.3	34,401

¹ Excluding claims covering 1,953 endowed children in 56 approved institutions.

² Including amounts paid to approved institutions for endowed children.

Handicapped Child's Allowance—This allowance became payable, on 31 December 1974, to parents or guardians of a child under 16 years of age who is cared for at home and who, because of the severity of the handicap, is in need of constant care. The allowance is paid by the Australian Government at the rate of \$10 per week. At 30 June 1975, 1,365 persons in Queensland were receiving the allowance and payments during 1974-75 amounted to \$233,053.

Double Orphan's Pension—An orphan's pension of \$11 a week became payable from October 1973 for children under 16 years, or full-time dependent students aged 16 but under 21 years, where both parents are dead or one parent is dead and the whereabouts of the other parent is unknown. In Queensland at 30 June 1975, guardians were receiving orphans' pensions for 553 children and 48 students and

religious or charitable institutions were receiving pensions for 30 children. Payments in 1974-75 amounted to \$223,492.

Assistance to Families—The State Government provides assistance to families either in the form of a weekly allowance for each child in needy families, or in the form of payments up to widow's pension levels to deserted wives, de facto wives, wives of prisoners, or unmarried mothers. At 30 June 1975 there were 1,426 recipients with 2,821 children. Expenditure on such assistance was \$2,916,436 in 1974-75. Of this amount, the Australian Government reimbursed \$1,178,848.

Introduction of the Supporting Mother's Benefit by the Australian Government in July 1973, see page 179, relieved the State Government of the responsibility to assist unmarried mothers and separated de facto wives financially, and deserted wives and wives of prisoners after the first six months of separation or imprisonment.

Rehabilitation Service—Since 1948, the Australian Government has provided a rehabilitation service for invalid pensioners and others whose disabilities are remediable, and who have reasonable prospects of engaging in a suitable vocation. With the aim of restoring disabled persons to independence and usefulness, the service provides the necessary treatment and training together with books, tools, and equipment.

Payment of pension or benefit continues during treatment. When vocational training begins, the pension or benefit is replaced by a training allowance. Additional allowances towards living-away-from-home costs and for an authorised attendant may also be paid. In 1974, higher rates of training and living-away-from-home allowances were paid. These rates are in line with those payable under the National Employment and Training System and are determined having regard to the amounts calculated for the adult male average minimum wage. They are no longer tied to the rates of social service pensions.

Training Scheme for Widow Pensioners—In 1968, the Australian Government introduced a training scheme to help widow pensioners to acquire vocational skills which will enable them to undertake gainful employment. The scheme was extended in July 1973 to include recipients of the Supporting Mother's Benefit and in October 1974 was incorporated into the National Employment and Training System. Pensioners disadvantaged by this new arrangement were allowed to complete their training under the original scheme.

The next table shows details of the cases referred for rehabilitation and widows vocational training.

AUSTRALIAN REHABILITATION SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Year				Cases referred ¹	Accepted for rehabilitation	Placed in employment	Expenditure ^a
				No.	No.	No.	\$
<i>Rehabilitation Service</i>							
1970-71	..	..	..	4,215	333	283	431,275
1971-72	..	..	..	4,225	367	276	562,090
1972-73	..	..	..	4,050	357	303	620,909
1973-74	..	..	..	4,302	423	321	832,003
1974-75	..	..	..	3,785	440	286	1,234,050

AUSTRALIAN REHABILITATION SERVICE, QUEENSLAND—*continued*

Year				
	Cases referred ¹	Accepted for rehabilitation	Placed in employment	Expenditure ²
	No.	No.	No.	\$
<i>Widows Vocational Training Scheme³</i>				
1970-71	449	216	110	39,428
1971-72	324	197	93	56,168
1972-73	350	177	120	67,220
1973-74	628	277	96	94,701
1974-75	80	95	42	124,030

¹ Including many who are not eligible for treatment or training and those finding employment before training can be commenced. ² Excluding capital expenditure by the Department of Works and administrative costs of the Rehabilitation Service.

³ From 1973-74, including women receiving a Supporting Mother's Benefit, who elected to participate in the scheme.

9 ABORIGINAL POPULATION AND WELFARE

In 1901 when the Australian Constitution was formulated there were many practical difficulties to be overcome in counting and classifying Aborigines for Census purposes. They were dispersed and nomadic and communications in inland Australia, where so many of them lived, were poor. The Constitution as it was framed in 1901 specifically excluded "Aboriginal natives" from enumeration in the Australian Population Census. However, following a referendum in 1967, Aborigines have been included in all counts of the Australian population. In anticipation of this, efforts were made at the 1966 Census to obtain complete coverage and these efforts were intensified at the 1971 Census. The classification "Aboriginal" used at the two Censuses is not strictly comparable. In the 1966 Census, it related to persons who described themselves as being 50 per cent or more Aboriginal or simply "Aboriginal". In the 1971 Census an attempt was made to ascertain the race with which each person identified himself, and instructions on race made it clear that mixed-race persons were to choose the race to which they considered themselves to belong.

The next table shows the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in Australia at the Census of 30 June 1971.

ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER POPULATION, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1971

State or Territory	Aborigines		Torres Strait Islanders	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
New South Wales	23,101	21.7	772	8.0
Victoria	5,656	5.3	715	7.4
Queensland	24,414	23.0	7,508	77.7
South Australia	7,140	6.7	159	1.7
Western Australia	21,903	20.6	278	2.9
Tasmania	823	0.8	103	1.1
Australian Capital Territory				
Northern Territory	23,253	21.9	128	1.3
Australia	106,290	100.0	9,663	100.0

The next tables show selected population data for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population and, for comparison, the rest of State population at the 1971 Census.

ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971

Particulars	Aborigines		Torres Strait Islanders		Rest of State population	
	No.	Percentage of total	No.	Percentage of total	No.	Percentage of total
Total population ..	24,414	100.0	7,508	100.0	1,795,143	100.0
Males ..	12,306	50.4	3,607	48.0	905,752	50.5
Females ..	12,108	49.6	3,901	52.0	889,391	49.5
Urban ..	9,797	40.1	3,342	44.5	1,436,869	79.9
Rural ..	14,610	59.8	4,158	55.4	354,624	19.9
Migratory ..	7	..	8	0.1	3,650	0.2
Aged						
Under 15 ..	11,715	48.0	3,196	42.6	525,169	29.3
15-29 ..	5,897	24.2	1,821	24.3	431,012	24.0
30-64 ..	6,001	24.6	2,303	30.7	674,050	37.6
65 and over ..	801	3.3	188	2.5	164,912	9.2

The next table shows that a higher percentage of employed Aborigines and Islanders is engaged in occupations related to primary industry and in the production processing and service industries than is the rest of the State's population, while a higher proportion of Islander workers is also employed in the transport and communication industries.

OCCUPATIONS OF QUEENSLAND POPULATION, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971

Occupation	Aborigines		Torres Strait Islanders		Rest of State population	
	No.	Percentage of total	No.	Percentage of total	No.	Percentage of total
Professional, technical, and related workers	84	1.6	128	7.0	64,459	9.2
Administrative, executive, managerial workers	17	0.3	26	1.4	44,629	6.4
Clerical workers	122	2.3	62	3.4	104,723	14.9
Sales workers	88	1.6	57	3.1	60,103	8.6
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber-getters, etc.	1,521	28.1	249	13.5	79,352	11.3
Miners, quarrymen, related workers ..	122	2.3	18	1.0	6,538	0.9
Workers in transport and communication	234	4.3	141	7.7	43,655	6.2
Tradesmen, production process workers, labourers	1,980	36.5	774	42.0	206,268	29.3
Service, sport, and recreation workers	755	13.9	226	12.3	53,118	7.6
Members of armed services	27	0.5	4	0.2	10,633	1.5
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	472	8.7	157	8.5	29,886	4.3
Total employed	5,422	100.0	1,842	100.0	703,364	100.0

In Queensland, there are few Aborigines still living "out of contact" or in tribal conditions. The majority have integrated to a greater or lesser extent into the western life style and economic conventions. For those who do not wish to fully merge into this environment, there are communities where they may live as groups and receive some assistance and guidance. Laws governing these settlements or communities have changed over the

years with increasing responsibility being given to the residents themselves. The *Aborigines' and Torres Strait Islanders' Affairs Acts, 1965 to 1967* were repealed and the *Aborigines Act 1971* and the *Torres Strait Islanders Act 1971* were passed on the recommendation of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Advisory Council. The new Acts provide for the conduct of reserves and for the admission of people who wish to live there. Additionally it is their purpose to provide a means for the efficient administering of assistance to indigenous citizens. The Advisory Councils are responsible for making suggestions and recommendations concerning the welfare and administration of the communities.

At 30 June 1975 there were nine Government Aboriginal or Islander communities: Cherbourg (via Murgon), Palm Island (off Townsville), Woerabinda including Foleyvale and Zamia Creek Reserves (via Rockhampton), Yarrabah (via Cairns), Edward River, Lockhart River, Kowanyama, Weipa, and Northern Peninsula Reserves embracing the satellite communities of Bamaga, Cowal Creek, New Mapoon, Umagico, and Red Island Point and six communities managed by religious bodies, Aurukun, Bloomfield River, Doomadgee, Hammond Island, Hope Vale, and Mornington Island. The church communities are subsidised by the Government. There were also three hostels, at Cairns, Townsville, and Mount Isa, controlled by the Government. In Torres Strait there are 13 island villages as well as a hostel at Thursday Island.

Details of the population in contact with the Queensland Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement on each of the 15 communities mentioned above are given in the next table. In addition, an estimated 25,000 persons were living on country reserves or on Torres Strait islands.

POPULATION, ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES, QUEENSLAND

Government Community	31 March 1974	31 March 1975	Church Community	31 March 1974	31 March 1975
Northern Peninsula ..	1,152	1,297	Brethren		
Weipa	505	605	Doomadgee ..	756	764
Lockhart River ..	349	361	Lutheran		
Edward River ..	317	321	Bloomfield River ..	192	192
Kowanyama ¹ ..	742	755	Hope Vale	483	482
Yarrabah	1,197	1,129	Presbyterian		
Palm Island	1,349	1,282	Aurukun	734	753
Woerabinda ² ..	481	458	Mornington Island..	650	671
Cherbourg	941	975	Roman Catholic		
			Hammond Island ..	154	167
Total	7,033	7,183	Total	2,969	3,029

¹ Previously Mitchell River.

² Including Foleyvale and Zamia Creek.

In 1975 there were more than 500 children of pre-school age attending the 21 kindergartens in the Aboriginal, Torres Strait islands, and church sponsored communities. In addition 150 children living on government or church sponsored communities attended pre-schools conducted by the Queensland Department of Education. The majority of children attend kindergarten for two years before beginning primary school.

Financial assistance is available through the Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement to established pre-school centres in the general community which enrol Aboriginal children. Assistance is proportional to

the number of indigenous children enrolled and where this is greater than 80 per cent the kindergarten is eligible for full support.

Primary education in the communities and Torres Strait villages was provided by 26 government and 2 non-government (church) schools in 1975 with enrolments of 2,832 and 142, respectively. Secondary education is provided almost exclusively by the Education Department and in 1975, 399 secondary students were enrolled. Children resident in country reserves and in other areas may enrol at government or non-government schools and no separate record of their numbers is kept.

The Secondary Grants Scheme, sponsored by the Australian Education Department, provides assistance for all Aboriginal children to attend secondary school while the Study Grants Scheme enables adults to continue their education beyond secondary level.

Careers counselling programmes designed to provide knowledge of various opportunities within the trades and professions as well as other career prospects are conducted by the Queensland Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement.

The One People of Australia League, or OPAL as it is generally known, was formed in 1961 with the objective of bringing together all Australians irrespective of racial origin. Its major activity is the operation of two institutions, a children's home and a hostel for transients, in Brisbane. A few of the other services available are as follows: providing assistance with obtaining and retaining homes; arranging homework coaching classes; finding employment opportunities; and exhibiting Aboriginal traditional art.

Several holiday schemes are in operation for the benefit of Aboriginal children drawn from families resident in isolated areas or under circumstances which preclude the family providing a holiday programme for their children. These include the Harold Blair Scheme, OPAL Holiday Camps, and the Far North Queensland Youth Society's "Kids to the Coast".

A growing awareness of the responsibility for preserving Aboriginal relics has led to State Legislation in the form of the *Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act* 1967-1976. Under this Act all relics found are to be the property of the Queensland Government which has set up a committee to advise on, and determine the anthropological value of such relics and the need for resuming land to ensure their preservation.

The amount expended by the Queensland Government on the general welfare and advancement of the State's Aboriginal and Islander population for the year ended 30 June 1975 totalled \$10,493,696 from Consolidated Revenue and \$970,391 from Loan Funds. Expenditure from a Welfare Fund built up from the sale of produce, livestock, curios, etc. amounted to \$3,083,760 in 1974-75. Hospitalisation charges, borne by the Department of Health, are excluded.

Under the States Grants (Aboriginal Advancement) Acts, the Australian Government provides grants to assist in the fields of housing, education, employment, and health of Aborigines. Grants totalling \$1,701,000 for revenue and \$8,661,000 for capital purposes were received by Queensland Government Departments from this source for use in 1974-75. Grants made directly to Aboriginal organisations for housing, health services, legal services, employment, and other purposes during the same year totalled \$7,620,000.

10 OTHER WELFARE SERVICES

Social Planning Units—During 1974, the Australian Government's Interim Committee of the Social Welfare Commission recommended that financial assistance be provided towards the cost of establishing and operating social planning units within State Welfare Departments. Queensland received \$20,000 for this purpose in 1974-75.

Community Recreation Complexes—The Australian Government made a recurrent grant of \$20,000 to Queensland during 1973-74 to enable the engagement of consultants or the appointment of research officers to assess the effectiveness of, and the problems associated with, the renewing of existing recreation complexes, community centres, and schools used by the community for recreation purposes. No grant was made in 1974-75.

Leisure Facilities—In 1973-74 the Australian Government introduced a programme of capital assistance grants on a cost-sharing basis with State, local government, or voluntary bodies for the development of community sporting and recreation complexes. Under this programme, Queensland received \$238,000 in 1973-74 and \$766,000 in 1974-75.

• Chapter 9

EDUCATION

1 INTRODUCTION

Legislation providing for compulsory education of children between 6 and 12 years of age was enacted in 1875 but was not proclaimed throughout Queensland until 1900. Since then the school leaving age has been raised to 14 years in 1910, and to 15 years in 1964.

The Education Department entered the field of pre-school education in 1973. At 1 August 1975 there were 169 government, including those controlled by the Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement, and 19 non-government pre-school centres conducted by school authorities, at which a total of 10,693 children was enrolled on a full-time basis. Further details of pre-school training are shown on page 186.

Free and non-secular primary education in government schools was provided for 33,645 students in 230 schools in 1875, 108,070 in 911 schools in 1900, and 223,792 students in 1,088 schools in 1975.

Education for children in remote areas is catered for by the Correspondence School opened in 1922, and by the two-way radio School of the Air opened in north-western Queensland in 1960.

Secondary education was first fostered by the Government through the endowment and subsidy of Grammar Schools, and the provision of scholarships entitling the holders to free education at such schools. In 1912 State High Schools were introduced and in 1975 these numbered 119, while 8 Grammar Schools were still functioning.

Technical education was originally provided at colleges connected with Schools of Arts endowed by the State. Since 1905 technical colleges have been controlled by the Department of Education and are mainly concerned with providing training for the basic needs of tradesmen. The colleges also conduct courses in art, commercial training, management, engineering, and mining. With the opening in 1965 of the Institute of Technology in Brisbane followed by those at Toowoomba and Rockhampton, responsibility for the higher level technical college courses tended to be accepted by these institutes.

An amendment to the Education Act in 1970 provided for the establishment of a Board of Advanced Education to co-ordinate the activities of colleges of advanced education. The institutes of technology at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba, the Queensland Agricultural College at Gatton, and the Conservatorium of Music which had all previously operated under the control of the Department of Education were subsequently established in 1971 as colleges of advanced education under the control of self-governing councils in terms of the Act. These five initial colleges of advanced education were joined in 1972 by the four State teachers' colleges, also previously controlled by the Department of Education, and in 1974 by the Brisbane Kindergarten Teachers' College which had been operated by the Creche and Kindergarten Association.

The Queensland University in Brisbane was opened in 1911, and the James Cook University of North Queensland in Townsville, which had opened as a University College in 1961, became independent in 1970. The Griffith University in Brisbane was opened in 1975. All three universities are autonomous.

Government Expenditure on Education—Details of grants to the Queensland Government and cash benefits to Queensland residents during the five years to 1974-75, with 1974-75 Australian totals for comparison, are shown in the next table.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON EDUCATION,
QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Item	Queensland					Australia
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1974-75
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash benefits to persons						
Primary and secondary						
Student assistance	918	947	1,231	1,770	1,408	8,599
Assistance to isolated children .. ..	..	..	..¹	2,496	2,735	9,539
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	87
Vocational training						
Student assistance	122	103	95	52	17	128
University education						
Student assistance						
Post graduate	587	663	755	826	871	8,192
Undergraduate	3,373	4,286	5,565	6,382	10,541	38,927
Vietnamese and Cambodian students .. ..	..	..	..	..	5	53
Scholarships .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	1,557
Other .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	84
Other higher education						
Student assistance	480	586	814	768	.. ²	38,475
Commonwealth teaching service scholarships .. ..	..	..	6	26	80	1,074
Pre-school teaching scholarships .. ..	..	..	328	389	496	2,648
Non-government institutions fees .. ..	..	..	..	..	63	1,615
Other .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	17
Other education programmes						
Aboriginal study grants	96	135	227	284	415	1,408
Aboriginal secondary grants	703	743	1,278	1,725	2,228	7,197
Soldiers' children education scheme	626	659	612	572	569	3,682
Adult secondary education assistance .. ..	..	..	..	..	72	759
Other .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	74
Total	6,905	8,122	10,911	15,290	19,500	124,115
Grants to the State						
For current purposes						
Research and development	18	59	60	109	219	658
Independent schools	3,640	4,472	6,250	8,317	15,916	101,681
Government schools .. ..	..	..	..	5,020	17,410	117,876
Schools—joint programmes .. ..	..	..	..	241	2,278	14,992
Technical training .. ..	..	..	..	715	2,262	24,622
Universities	7,517	8,412	10,664	26,169	49,876	377,990
Colleges of advanced education ³	1,567	1,860	2,906	14,438	27,230	239,249
Aboriginal education	13	..	293	193	361	3,367
Child migrant education	57	81	98	165	255	9,845
Pre-schools and child care .. ..	..	..	..	436	1,734	20,377
Total	12,812	14,884	20,271	55,803	117,541	910,657

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON EDUCATION,
QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA—*continued*

Item	Queensland					Australia
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1974-75
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Grants to the State— <i>continued</i>						
For capital purposes						
Government schools						
Science laboratories	1,389	768	425	782	1,097	7,983
Libraries	1,022	743	974	1,228	3,426	28,921
General building grants .. ..	..	840	1,683	4,005	15,389	109,435
Other programmes .. ..	..	..	..	331	2,661	23,677
Non-government schools						
Science laboratories	778	831	831	831	966	4,089
Libraries	444	301	453	463	888	5,018
General building grants .. ..	..	..	..	1,350	3,350	16,742
Other programmes .. ..	..	..	..	..	116	2,544
Schools—joint programme .. ..	..	..	..	..	75	959
Child migrant education .. ..	..	..	..	50	106	1,477
Technical training	1,457	1,238	1,910	1,945	4,073	20,375
Universities	3,124	2,597	2,545	5,624	9,821	65,990
Colleges of advanced education ¹ ..	1,878	3,776	3,806	5,078	13,438	109,916
Pre-schools and child care .. ..	..	..	..	1,003	3,806	17,123
Aboriginal education	327	441	981	988	249	1,224
Total	10,419	11,535	13,608	23,678	59,461	415,473
Total expenditure	30,136	34,541	44,790	94,771	196,502	1,450,245

¹ Unallocable by States. ² Included with university undergraduate student assistance. ³ Including teachers' and pre-school teachers' colleges.

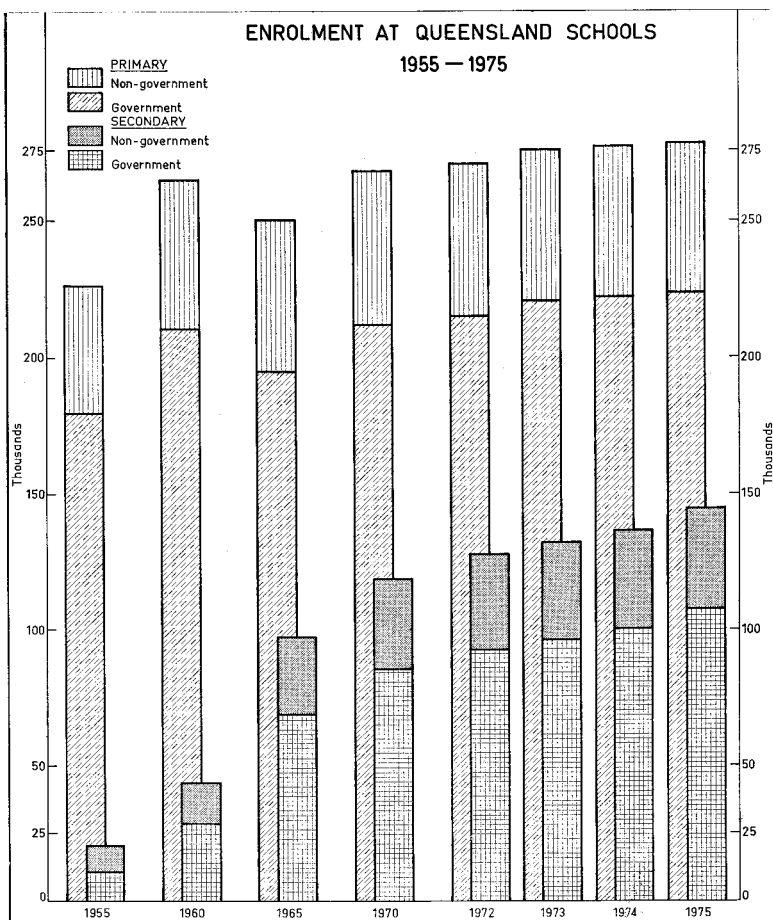
Financial assistance to the States specifically for education purposes constitutes the major item of outlay on education by the Australian Government. From 1 January 1974, the Australian Government has undertaken full financial responsibility for tertiary education and abolished fees at all tertiary institutions and technical colleges. Details of State Government expenditure are shown in Chapter 21.

2 SCHOOLS

In 1860 there were 73 students receiving education in primary and secondary schools per 1,000 of population; 224 in 1900; 165 in 1948; and 212 in 1975. The decline from 1900 was due to the proportion of children of school age decreasing because of lower birth rates and improved longevity, but since 1948 the proportion has increased, as the large numbers born in the latter war and post-war years have reached school age and as an increasing proportion of students proceed to a secondary education.

Of the 1,540 schools open in Queensland at 1 August 1975, 1,209, or 79 per cent, were government schools, and, except for 13 native schools, were administered by the State Department of Education. Of the 422,522 students enrolled on that date, 331,374, or 78 per cent, attended government schools.

Government and non-government schools provide both primary and secondary level classes, and the next diagram shows enrolments at Queensland schools for selected years since 1955.



Ages of primary and secondary students attending schools in Queensland in 1975 are given below.

AGES OF STUDENTS, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY, QUEENSLAND, 1975

Age at 1 August	Primary schools			Secondary schools		
	Govt	Non-govt	Total	Govt	Non-govt	Total
Under 6 years	17,596	3,965	21,561	..	..	..
6 years	30,930	6,912	37,842	..	..	..
7 years	30,312	7,103	37,415	..	..	..
8 years	29,673	7,175	36,848	..	..	..
9 years	29,134	7,330	36,464	..	..	..
10 years	29,584	7,505	37,089	..	..	..
11 years	31,037	7,757	38,794	36	51	87
12 years	20,363	5,164	25,527	10,520	3,551	14,071
13 years	3,852	710	4,562	26,763	8,685	35,448
14 years	860	64	924	29,070	8,976	38,046
15 years	308	5	313	20,884	7,719	28,603
16 years	70	..	70	10,718	5,508	16,226
17 years	8	..	8	4,614	2,626	7,240
18 years	3	..	3	939	302	1,241
19 years and over ..	62	1	63	4,038	39	4,077
Total	223,792	53,691	277,483	107,582	37,457	145,039

The next table shows the numbers, by age, of full-time students attending all government and non-government schools.

AGES OF STUDENTS, ALL SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND

Age at 1 August	1974			1975		
	Govt	Non-govt	Total	Govt	Non-govt	Total
MALES						
Under 6 years	8,547	1,811	10,358	9,106	1,957	11,063
6 years	15,332	3,560	18,892	15,800	3,466	19,266
7 years	15,161	3,627	18,788	15,592	3,510	19,102
8 years	14,765	3,609	18,374	15,357	3,601	18,958
9 years	15,185	3,637	18,822	15,017	3,705	18,722
10 years	15,976	3,795	19,771	15,276	3,741	19,017
11 years	16,171	3,877	20,048	16,086	3,835	19,921
12 years	15,923	4,496	20,419	15,890	4,326	20,216
13 years	15,480	4,811	20,291	15,711	4,766	20,477
14 years	15,169	4,562	19,731	15,391	4,556	19,947
15 years	10,088	3,967	14,055	11,220	4,043	15,263
16 years	4,795	2,748	7,543	5,638	2,934	8,572
17 years	2,373	1,556	3,929	2,416	1,459	3,875
18 years	479	220	699	588	227	815
19 years and over ..	1,026	65	1,091	1,659	22	1,681
Total	166,470	46,341	212,811	170,747	46,148	216,895

FEMALES

Under 6 years	8,276	1,961	10,237	8,490	2,008	10,498
6 years	14,432	3,590	18,022	15,130	3,446	18,576
7 years	14,190	3,557	17,747	14,720	3,593	18,313
8 years	13,946	3,536	17,482	14,316	3,574	17,890
9 years	14,157	3,722	17,879	14,117	3,625	17,742
10 years	15,064	3,894	18,958	14,308	3,764	18,072
11 years	15,184	4,077	19,261	14,987	3,973	18,960
12 years	14,971	4,475	19,446	14,993	4,389	19,382
13 years	14,546	4,666	19,212	14,904	4,629	19,533
14 years	13,900	4,475	18,375	14,539	4,484	19,023
15 years	9,194	3,761	12,955	9,972	3,681	13,653
16 years	4,537	2,482	7,019	5,150	2,574	7,724
17 years	1,952	1,212	3,164	2,206	1,167	3,373
18 years	272	98	370	354	75	429
19 years and over ..	1,227	14	1,241	2,441	18	2,459
Total	155,848	45,520	201,368	160,627	45,000	205,627

PERSONS

Under 6 years	16,823	3,772	20,595	17,596	3,965	21,561
6 years	29,764	7,150	36,914	30,930	6,912	37,842
7 years	29,351	7,184	36,535	30,312	7,103	37,415
8 years	28,711	7,145	35,856	29,673	7,175	36,848
9 years	29,342	7,359	36,701	29,134	7,330	36,464
10 years	31,040	7,689	38,729	29,584	7,505	37,089
11 years	31,355	7,954	39,309	31,073	7,808	38,881
12 years	30,894	8,971	39,865	30,883	8,715	39,598
13 years	30,026	9,477	39,503	30,615	9,395	40,010
14 years	29,069	9,037	38,106	29,930	9,040	38,970
15 years	19,282	7,728	27,010	21,192	7,724	28,916
16 years	9,332	5,230	14,562	10,788	5,508	16,296
17 years	4,325	2,768	7,093	4,622	2,626	7,248
18 years	751	318	1,069	942	302	1,244
19 years and over ..	2,253	79	2,332	4,100	40	4,140
Total	322,318	91,861	414,179	331,374	91,148	422,522

Practically all children from the age of 6 to 13 years were receiving full-time education. At older ages, the approximate proportions of all children receiving full-time education in schools during 1974 (with 1964 figures in parentheses) were as follows: 14 years, 99 per cent (87); 15 years, 71 per cent (70); 16 years, 39 per cent (39); and 17 years, 20 per cent (20).

Particulars of government and non-government schools for 1975 are given in the next table.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1975

Type	Schools	Teachers		Students	
		Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females
Government primary					
State ¹	1,032	9,618	..	112,500	104,970
Correspondence	1	82	..	793	793
Special ²	42	595	..	2,697	1,559
Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement ..	13	57	..	255	225
<i>Total</i>	1,088	10,352	..	116,245	107,547
Other primary					
Grammar	2 ³	3	..	35	16
Other	261	1,885	287	26,739	26,759
Mission	2	10	..	70	72
<i>Total</i>	263	1,898	287	26,844	26,847
<i>Total primary</i>	1,351	12,250	287	143,089	134,394
Government secondary					
High	119	6,767	..	48,747	46,328
Primary with secondary students ..	99 ⁴				
Correspondence	1	57	..	3,738	3,646
Special	6 ⁴	7 ⁵	..	1,929	3,036
<i>Total</i>	121	6,831	..	54,502	53,080
Other secondary					
Grammar	8	238	21	2,752	1,465
Other	108 ⁶	1,603	355	16,552	16,688
<i>Total</i>	68	1,841	376	19,304	18,153
<i>Total secondary</i>	189	8,672	376	73,806	71,233
<i>Total</i>	1,540	20,922	663	216,895	205,627

¹ Excluding teachers and students of special classes. ² Including 62 teachers and 513 students of special classes at 25 State schools. ³ Attached to other schools and excluded from the total. ⁴ Including 5 attached to other schools and excluded from the total. ⁵ Excluding teachers of secondary students at schools with primary students. ⁶ Including 48 attached to other schools and excluded from the total.

The next table includes all primary and secondary schools.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Schools		Teachers		Students		
	Govt	Non-govt	Govt	Non-govt ²	Govt	Non-govt	Total
1971 ..	1,228	345	12,818	4,047	302,164	90,719	392,883
1972 ..	1,229	339	13,454	4,208	308,557	91,012	399,569
1973 ..	1,228	339	14,202	4,311	316,932	90,650	407,582
1974 ..	1,225	337	15,192	4,365	322,318	91,861	414,179
1975 ..	1,209	331	17,183	4,402	331,374	91,148	422,522

¹ At 1 August.

² Including part-time teachers.

In addition to the teachers shown in the previous tables, teacher aides are employed at most government schools and at many private schools. These aides perform non-instructional tasks, such as the preparation of equipment and material, thus freeing teachers to concentrate on the professional aspects of their work. Also, a variety of specialist services are provided at schools. These comprise guidance services to pre-schools and primary, secondary, and special schools and to the areas of remedial and resource teaching, speech and occupational therapy, and social work.

Primary Education—Tuition in government primary schools is free and text books are provided for the students' use. Curricula are set out in detail by the Education Department, but teachers are permitted to modify courses to suit local conditions. Fees are charged by private schools but the Australian and State Governments subsidise the cost by way of grants paid directly to each approved school. Details are shown on page 214. Primary education is predominantly co-educational in government and Roman Catholic schools.

At 1 August 1975, there were 1,032 State primary schools administered by the Education Department, providing education for 217,983 students.

Transport services have been instituted to convey country students to schools in larger centres. Extension of these services in recent years has permitted a number of small schools to be closed. School Health Services and School Dental Services, under the control of the Department of Health, provide free treatment for students.

The Primary Correspondence School provides educational opportunities for children unable to attend school on account of illness or distance from school. In 1975, 1,586 students were enrolled.

Excluding Mission Schools, there were at 1 August 1975, 213 private primary schools of which all but one were denominational. A further 48 denominational schools and two Grammar schools had both primary and secondary students. Of the 260 denominational schools, the Roman Catholic Church conducted 230 with an enrolment of 50,408 primary students; Church of England authorities conducted 10, with 1,334 primary students; and other denominations conducted 20, with 1,620 primary students. A total of 51 primary students attended two Grammar schools.

While most Aboriginal children in Queensland were enrolled in government and private schools, there were, at 1 August 1975, 15 schools specially provided for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. Of these, 13 on Torres Strait islands with an enrolment of 480 primary students, were directly administered by the Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement, while two controlled by church missions had 142 primary students attending.

Special schools and classes have been established to provide education for physically and mentally handicapped children, or for those with impaired or defective faculties. Such schools are usually organised as independent educational facilities associated with normal schools or with hospitals and other health care establishments. At 1 August 1975, 42 special schools, with 3,743 students enrolled in primary grades were administered by the Education Department. A further 513 pupils attended special classes at State primary schools.

Secondary Education—Progression from primary to secondary schooling is usually automatic and occurs generally when students are about 12 to 13 years of age. Full secondary schooling extends over 5 years, terminating at grade 12, when students may obtain a Senior Certificate.

These certificates are based on teachers' assessments and internal examinations (Radford Scheme, see page 122 of the 1970 *Year Book*), and, depending on the standard obtained, provide the educational requirements for entry to tertiary studies. Students may terminate their formal education on reaching the age of 15 years. Those completing grade 10, i.e. 3 years of secondary schooling, are issued with a Junior Certificate which is the accepted educational qualification for entry to many forms of employment.

This system replaces the previous system of a Junior Public Examination at grade 10, abolished in 1970, and a Senior (Matriculation) Examination at grade 12, abolished after the 1972 examination.

Tuition in government secondary schools is free at all stages to Queensland students. Students coming from overseas specifically to study in Queensland are required to pay tuition fees. Fees are charged at non-government secondary schools, but to assist parents in payment of these the Australian and State Governments subsidise costs by way of grants paid directly to each approved school. Details of Government assistance to students, their parents, and the schools are given on page 214.

At 1 August 1975 there were 119 State high schools, including one for adult day students, with 95,075 students enrolled. At 99 State primary schools, 65 of which had secondary departments attached, and five special schools, 7,481 secondary students were enrolled. Also, 61 students attended one State school which provided special intensive assistance to children of secondary school age from non-English-speaking backgrounds. All these schools were co-educational.

Non-government secondary schools include Grammar schools and both denominational and privately controlled schools. Grammar schools are conducted under the *Grammar Schools Act 1975*. These schools are controlled by boards of trustees and operate under subsidy from the State. The number of secondary students at the eight Grammar schools (four for boys, three for girls, and one co-educational) was 4,217 in 1975.

There were 60 denominational secondary schools as well as the 48 denominational schools which had both primary and secondary students in 1975. Of the 108 denominational schools, the Roman Catholic Church conducted 86 with an enrolment of 25,580 secondary students; the Church of England 11 with 4,419; and other denominations 11 with 3,241 secondary students.

The Secondary Correspondence School provides tuition to students unable to attend an established secondary school. Tuition is provided in all secondary subjects up to grade 12. In 1975 the enrolment was 4,965.

Evening classes are conducted at three centres (Coorparoo, Corinda, and Kelvin Grove) in Brisbane to enable students to study secondary subjects on a part-time basis and in 1975, 2,457 were enrolled.

Adult Education—The Department of Education provides a State-wide educational service for adults. Classes and week-end seminars are held at adult education centres, many of which are located in school buildings. Short courses are offered on subjects of a practical, artistic, or academic value and remedial reading classes and adult education classes for Aborigines are organised. The facilities of radio and television are widely used. Attendances at lectures, film screenings, and other cultural displays numbered 391,283 in 1974.

Migrant Education—The Department of Education provides tuition in oral and written English, both in classes and by correspondence lessons supplemented by radio lessons and recordings. A total of 60 adult classes operated during 1975, 43 in Brisbane and 17 in country centres, with an

effective enrolment of 612 students. A further 144 students attended four accelerated or intensive courses conducted throughout the year and correspondence lessons were provided for 368 students. Child migrant education was conducted in 16 primary and 5 secondary schools by 27 teachers. During 1975, 589 children received tuition through these classes. The Queensland Catholic Education Office conducts similar classes at 7 convents throughout the State. During 1975, there were 305 children attending these classes and 10 teachers were involved.

Comparative Enrolments—The next table shows the broad pattern of students proceeding from grade 10 (Junior Certificate) to higher full-time education in Queensland. Correspondence, part-time, and external students have been omitted throughout.

COMPARATIVE ENROLMENTS OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS
AT VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, QUEENSLAND

Grade 10		Grade 12			Tertiary		
Year	Students	Year	Students	Proportion of column 2	Year	First year students ¹	Proportion of column 4
				%			%
1968 ..	27,484	1970	9,185	33.4	1971	4,954	53.9
1969 ..	27,921	1971	9,683	34.7	1972	4,858	50.2
1970 ..	28,719	1972	10,559	36.8	1973	5,084	48.1
1971 ..	29,457	1973	10,640	36.1	1974	6,494	61.0
1972 ..	30,807	1974	11,027	35.8	1975	8,131	73.7
1973 ..	30,861	1975	13,511	43.8	..	..	..
1974 ..	32,713	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 ..	36,076	..	..	..	..	..	..

¹ Prior to 1974, represents students enrolled in a tertiary course for the first time in Australia. From 1974, students enrolled in a particular course at a particular educational establishment for the first time.

From the figures shown, which exclude part-time tertiary students, it will be seen that, broadly speaking, of students who were in grade 10 in 1972, almost 36 per cent proceeded to grade 12 and 26 per cent commenced full-time tertiary studies. Of students who were in grade 10 in 1973, over 40 per cent proceeded to grade 12.

3 SUB-TERTIARY TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Specialised career training at sub-tertiary level (i.e. requiring only partial completion of the general secondary schooling as a necessary entrance qualification) is provided by a number of institutions, some of which also offer tertiary courses.

Technical colleges provide training, particularly for the State's apprentices. Six are situated in Brisbane and nine in large provincial cities and there are also two technical annexes attached to high schools. Free transport is provided for apprentices residing in centres up to 80 kilometres from a technical college, and correspondence courses are available through the Technical Correspondence School. Apprenticeship courses are being increasingly organised on a seven-week block release scheme basis. As residential accommodation becomes available, the scheme will be extended to most trade courses. In addition, technical colleges and the Technical Correspondence School provide tuition in a wide range of certificate courses, and some offer selected tertiary courses. Some colleges of advanced education provide selected certificate courses at sub-tertiary level.

The College of Art in Brisbane, previously the Art School at Central Technical College, was established as a separate technical college in 1971.

A Rural Training School at Longreach is controlled by a local board of trustees and is financed by Government funds. Designed to help train Queensland's future sheep pastoralists, it offers a two-year residential course. A second school was opened at Emerald in 1971 and is concentrating on training for the beef cattle industry. In 1976 the first students will be enrolled at the new Burdekin Rural Education Centre, near Ayr, which will provide a two-year residential course on irrigated tropical agriculture.

The next table shows the enrolment of students in sub-tertiary courses in 1974. Excluded from the table are 2,496 full-time students who attended block release training programmes (apprenticeship courses conducted for continuous periods of seven weeks' duration) during 1974.

STUDENTS ENROLLED IN SUB-TERTIARY COURSES AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1974

Type of institution	No. of institutions	Students						
		Full-time		Part-time		Total		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Colleges of advanced education</i> ¹	5	498	120	3,671	445	4,169	565	4,734
Institute of Technology ..	1	243	72	2,033	151	2,276	223	2,499
Institutes of advanced education ..	2	71	48	1,529	100	1,600	148	1,748
Agricultural College ..	1	184	..	..	..	184	..	184
Conservatorium of Music ..	1	..	..	109	194	109	194	303
<i>Technical colleges</i> ² ..	17	432	1,001	17,829	2,485	18,261	3,486	21,747
<i>Technical Correspondence School</i> ³ ..	1	..	..	7,198	773	7,198	773	7,971
<i>Rural training schools</i>	2	181	..	..	..	181	..	181
Total ..	25	1,111	1,121	28,698	3,703	29,809	4,824	34,633

¹ Excluding former teachers' colleges which had 5 males and 3 females enrolled in sub-tertiary courses.

² Enrolments include 206 full-time male and 13,394 part-time male and 643 part-time female apprentices.

³ Enrolments include 3,264 male and 412 female apprentices.

4 TERTIARY EDUCATION OTHER THAN UNIVERSITY

Colleges of Advanced Education—There are 10 colleges, including five former teachers' colleges, each with a governing council, constituted under the *Education Act* 1964-1974. They provide professional tertiary education with a greater emphasis on applied technology and practical method than in the universities.

The activities of these colleges are co-ordinated by the Board of Advanced Education which was constituted on 12 November 1970. Co-ordination centres on such matters as planning, allocation of funds to colleges, fields of study, and awards conferred. The Board also collaborates with other statutory authorities with allied interests, e.g. the Board of Teacher Education. A Board of Teacher Education was constituted on 3 June 1971 under the same legislative provisions as the Board of Advanced Education on which it is represented by the Chairman of the Board or his nominee. The main functions of this Board are to keep teacher education in Queensland under constant review, and to make reports and recommendations to the Minister on such matters as registration of teachers,

accreditation of teacher education awards, and minimum requirements, as well as conferring and collaborating with the Board of Advanced Education.

Prior to 1974, expenditure on colleges of advanced education was met by grants from the Australian Government, matching grants from the State Government, and students' fees. These arrangements ceased from 1 January 1974 when the Australian Government assumed full financial responsibility for tertiary education. Tuition fees were also abolished from that date. Australian Government grants for colleges of advanced education during 1974-75 totalled \$40,668,000.

Initially the Government established institutes of technology at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba. Subsequent to their gaining autonomy, the establishments at Rockhampton and Toowoomba were renamed the Capricornia and Darling Downs Institutes of Advanced Education, respectively.

The Queensland Institute of Technology—This institute was established in Brisbane in 1965 and offers tertiary level bachelor degree and diploma courses in architecture and building, applied science, business studies, engineering, and librarianship. A course leading to the award of Master of Applied Science is also offered.

The Capricornia Institute of Advanced Education—This institute, established at Rockhampton in 1967, offers degree courses in business, engineering, and applied science. In addition, professional diploma courses in arts, biological techniques, education (primary teaching), engineering, and mathematics are provided.

The Darling Downs Institute of Advanced Education—Bachelor degree courses are offered in the fields of business, applied science, and engineering as well as diploma courses in arts and education (primary teaching). The institute opened in 1967 at Toowoomba.

The Queensland Agricultural College—This college, situated at Lawes near Gatton, offers tertiary level bachelor degree and diploma courses in applied science, specialising in agricultural fields: rural, horticultural, poultry, and food technology; and business: food service management, rural management, tourism management, and property valuation. Sub-tertiary certificate courses are also offered.

The Conservatorium of Music—This college has been established to provide instruction in all branches of music. Full-time courses are available leading to examinations for degrees or diplomas. The courses provide four divisions of training, namely, instrumental, vocal, composition, and music education (degree) or concert performance (diploma). Facilities are also provided for non-diploma students to take single subjects.

The Brisbane Kindergarten Teachers' College—This college was established in 1911 by the Creche and Kindergarten Association and operated by the Association until 1 November 1974. It offers a course leading to the Diploma of Teaching (Early Childhood). Courses beyond the basic diploma are being planned.

The Kelvin Grove College of Advanced Education—This college is in Brisbane and offers courses leading to diplomas of teaching in both primary and secondary education.

The Mount Gravatt College of Advanced Education—This college offers a wide range of diploma courses for students preparing to teach in pre-schools and in primary, secondary, and special schools. The college is situated in Brisbane.

The North Brisbane College of Advanced Education—This college functions at present in Kedron Park, Brisbane, and was formerly named the Kedron Park Teachers' College. New facilities are being established

at Aspley, in Brisbane, and are expected to be in use in 1977. Diploma courses in pre-school and primary school teaching, community recreation, and community welfare are offered.

The Townsville College of Advanced Education—This college opened in 1969 and offers a course leading to a Diploma of Teaching for students intending to become primary school teachers.

Teacher Education—Four colleges of advanced education (see page 209), three in Brisbane and one in Townsville, were initially established as teachers' colleges and conducted by the Education Department. Most of today's teacher education course students are holders of Education Department scholarships, but persons who have the necessary qualifications may enrol as private students and an increasing number of these receive financial assistance under the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme. Other colleges of advanced education offering teacher education courses are the Brisbane Kindergarten Teachers' College, the Capricornia Institute of Advanced Education, and the Darling Downs Institute of Advanced Education. Catholic Education Authorities also operate two teachers' colleges situated in Brisbane.

Many students obtain secondary school teaching qualifications at the universities where degree and diploma of education courses are offered.

Attainment of Senior Certificate standard is a general pre-requisite for entry to teacher education courses. From 1973 all graduates from the basic primary teacher education course have completed three years training. Courses are offered for different levels and subject specialities of teaching: pre-school, including kindergarten; primary; secondary (general, art, commercial, home economics, manual art, music, physical education, arts/humanities, and maths/science); special education; technical education; and tertiary education. In-service courses for Education Department teachers are also conducted at some colleges of advanced education. The compulsory registration of teachers in Queensland was introduced from 1975. For this reason, a course of short-term duration is conducted at the Kelvin Grove College of Advanced Education to enable provisionally registered teachers to qualify for registration.

The next table shows students enrolled in tertiary (non-university) diploma courses at various institutions in 1974.

STUDENTS ENROLLED IN TERTIARY (NON-UNIVERSITY) COURSES AT
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1974

Type of institution	No. of institutions	Students						
		Full-time		Part-time		Total		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Colleges of advanced education</i> ..	10	3,878	4,508	2,737	435	6,615	4,943	11,558
<i>Institute of Technology</i> ..	1	1,257	215	2,122	201	3,379	416	3,795
<i>Institutes of advanced education</i>	2	1,084	816	498	119	1,582	935	2,517
<i>Agricultural College</i>	1	290	64	1	1	291	65	356
<i>Conservatorium of Music</i> ..	1	29	63	16	46	45	109	154
<i>Teachers' colleges</i> ¹	5	1,218	3,350	100	68	1,318	3,418	4,736
<i>Other teachers' colleges</i>	2	25	55	13	..	38	55	93
<i>Technical colleges</i> ..	2	70	154	61	44	131	198	329
Total ..	14	3,973	4,717	2,811	479	6,784	5,196	11,980

¹ Including the kindergarten teachers' college.

The next table shows staff employed in the fields of tertiary (non-university) and sub-tertiary education in 1974. As some staff members lecture in subjects for both course levels, separate details by level of course are not available.

STAFF: TERTIARY (NON-UNIVERSITY) AND SUB-TERTIARY COURSES AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1974

Type of institution	No. of institutions	Staff						
		Full-time		Part-time		Total		
		Teaching	Other	Teaching	Other	Teaching	Other	Total
<i>Colleges of advanced education</i> ..	10	842	1,006	591	53	1,433	1,059	2,492
<i>Institute of Technology</i> ..	1	237	336	477	11	714	347	1,061
<i>Institutes of advanced education</i>	2	179	233	48	15	227	248	475
<i>Agricultural College</i>	1	65	177	25	1	90	178	268
<i>Conservatorium of Music</i> ..	1	10	9	30	9	40	18	58
<i>Teachers' colleges</i> ¹	5	351	251	11	17	362	268	630
<i>Other teachers' colleges</i>	2	12	3	21	7	33	10	43
<i>Technical colleges</i> ² ..	18	642	493	783	21	1,425	514	1,939
<i>Rural training schools</i>	2	26	.. ³	..	..	26	.. ³	26
Total ..	32	1,522	1,502	1,395	81	2,917	1,583	4,500

¹ Including the kindergarten teachers' college.

² Including Technical Correspondence School.

³ Included with technical colleges.

5 UNIVERSITIES

There are three universities in Queensland, the University of Queensland in Brisbane, established in 1909, the James Cook University of North Queensland in Townsville, established in 1970, and the Griffith University at Mount Gravatt in Brisbane, which became fully operative in 1975.

University of Queensland—The governing body of the university is a Senate of 33 members. There are 13 faculties offering bachelor degree courses in agricultural science, applied science, arts, arts/law, arts/divinity, arts/music, arts/social work, commerce, commerce/law, dental science, design studies, divinity, economics, economics/law, educational administration, educational studies, engineering (chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining), forestry science, human movement studies, law, medicine/surgery, music, occupational therapy, pharmacy, physiotherapy, regional and town planning, science, social work, speech therapy, surveying, and veterinary science.

Masters degrees are conferred in recognition of research theses in most disciplines or alternatively for adequate progress in formal course work in the specific fields of business administration, dental science, educational administration, educational studies, engineering science, engineering studies, law, literature studies, music, political economy, psychology, public administration, scientific studies, surveying, and urban studies.

Post-graduate diploma courses are also provided in such fields as advanced accounting, agricultural extension, computer science, education, educational psychology, information processing, ophthalmology, psychology, social planning, and tropical agronomy.

Ten residential colleges offer student accommodation with an approximate capacity of 1,700 persons.

James Cook University of North Queensland—This university was formerly the University College of Townsville, established in 1961 by the University of Queensland to provide residents of the northern part of the State with an opportunity of undertaking full-time university studies in their own area. The initial enrolment was 92 full-time and 88 part-time students, and since then these figures have grown steadily and in 1975 there were 1,268 full-time and 583 part-time students enrolled.

The governing body is the Council which was initially constituted in 1970 when autonomy was granted. Membership consists of 4 appointed *ex officio* and 24 others who are appointed or elected by the State Government, Convocation, the Academic Board, the permanent academic staff, the Staff Association, the Union, and the Council itself.

There are five faculties with 17 academic departments offering bachelor degree courses in arts, behavioural sciences, commerce, economics, education, education/arts (honours), engineering (civil and electrical), and science. Masters degree courses are offered in arts, letters, commerce, economics, economics in regional planning, education, engineering, engineering science, and science. Four colleges and one hall of residence offer accommodation with a capacity for over 600 students.

Griffith University—Planning for this university began in 1971 and the first full intake of students, numbering approximately 460, was admitted in March 1975. Four post-graduate students, however, were enrolled in 1974. Future enrolments will number between 6,000 and 8,000.

The university is governed by its council and a number of committees and boards. The council has a possible membership of 22 including the Vice Chancellor, as an *ex officio* member, and three elected students.

Multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary courses covering 15 areas of study are offered in four broadly based schools. Bachelor of arts degrees will be awarded in the School of Humanities and the School of Modern Asian Studies and bachelor of science degrees will be awarded in the School of Australian Environmental Studies and the School of Science. Masters degrees are to be conferred in recognition of research theses.

A hall of residence to house 200 students is planned.

The next table shows students commencing courses, total students, and students completing courses at the universities in 1974. Prior to 1974, a commencing student was defined as a student enrolled at a particular level in Australia for the first time. A commencing student is now defined as one who enrolls in a particular course at a particular university for the first time. Students who have completed a pass degree course and who enrol for a separate honours course in the same subject are not regarded as commencing students.

Staff members and post-graduate students carry out research as a normal part of their activities. From 1965 to 1975, the number of Higher Doctorate degree candidates rose from eight to 38, and those for Ph.D. increased from 269 to 605. In the same period the number of Master's and Master's Qualifying candidates rose from 433 to 1,493, Post-graduate Honours from 112 to 165, and Post-graduate Diploma candidates from 83 to 498. The engineering and certain other departments provide specialised testing services for industry.

STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITIES, QUEENSLAND, 1974

Course	Students commencing courses ¹			Total students ¹			Students completing courses ²	
	Males	Fe-males	Persons	Males	Fe-males	Persons	Males	Fe-males
Higher Degree								
Higher Doctorate ..	9	1	10	32	1	33	8	..
Ph.D.	96	20	116	459	88	547	71	7
Master Degree ..	337	83	420	927	208	1,135	83	12
Total	442	104	546	1,418	297	1,715	162	19
Master's Qualifying ..	104	24	128	160	49	209	.. ³	.. ³
Post-graduate Honours ..	..	..	..	113	59	172	78	31
Bachelor Degree								
Agricultural science ..	36	20	56	100	30	130	33	11
Applied science	10	1	11	23	1	24	3	..
Architecture .. ..	..	1	1	53	5	58	15	2
Arts	579	899	1,478	1,989	3,019	5,008	323	512
Arts/divinity	10	..	10	51	12	63	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Arts/education	4	7	11	12	13	25	..	..
Arts/law	73	32	105	174	87	261	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Arts/social work	2	2	4	10	26	36	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Commerce	260	61	321	820	179	999	133	22
Dental science	43	18	61	221	54	275	31	..
Design studies	38	12	50	94	23	117	..	..
Divinity	26	8	34	73	23	96	17	3
Economics	316	60	376	1,157	207	1,364	186	48
Education	74	71	145	151	199	350	6	16
Education studies	252	382	634	1,154	960	2,114	170	46
Engineering	289	9	298	1,014	31	1,045	170	..
Forestry science	8	..	8	9	..	9	..	..
Human movement studies	58	54	112	88	85	173	..	..
Law	232	72	304	671	156	827	98	13
Medicine/surgery	246	127	373	977	431	1,408	111	45
Music	2	6	8	9	31	40	1	4
Music/arts .. ..	..	1	1	1	4	5	..	..
Occupational therapy ..	..	52	52	1	124	125	1	18
Pharmacy	21	34	55	76	93	169	26	36
Physiotherapy	3	105	108	14	244	258	3	39
Regional and town planning	28	11	39	58	24	82	..	..
Science	323	171	494	980	472	1,452	200	86
Social work	52	146	198	123	331	454	10	46
Speech therapy	2	60	62	3	136	139	..	26
Surveying	47	..	47	103	..	103	9	..
Veterinary science	80	29	109	373	100	473	65	9
Total ⁵	3,114	2,451	5,565	10,582	7,100	17,682	1,611	982
Post-graduate diploma ..	186	198	384	279	289	568	172	217
Sub-graduate diploma ..	..	1	1	6	2	8	4	..
Certificate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	1
Miscellaneous	81	67	148	193	154	347	..	..
All courses	3,927	2,845	6,772	12,751	7,950	20,701	2,059	1,250
University of Queensland ..	3,414	2,590	6,004	11,529	7,383	18,912	1,903	1,181
James Cook University ..	509	255	764	1,218	567	1,785	156	69
Griffith University	4	..	4	4	..	4	..	..

¹ At 30 April 1974.² Year ended 30 June 1974. Students who completedall academic requirements for admission to a degree, diploma, etc. ³ Not applicable.⁴ Included in other categories according to the specific degree to be awarded.⁵ Including 334 who graduated with Honours.

Progress of the universities in the five years to 1975 is shown in the next table.

UNIVERSITIES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Full-time teaching staff ¹		Students ²			Receipts ³			
	Pro-fessors	Other	Full-time	Part-time	Ex-ternal	Govern-ment aid ⁴	Students' fees etc.	From founda-tions and bequests ⁵	From all sources
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1971	90	991	9,117	6,357	3,475	18,405	4,826	3,110	26,850
1972	96	1,030	9,188	6,278	3,125	21,308	5,543	1,988	29,406
1973	100	1,090	9,278	6,235	3,302	29,029	5,583	3,290	38,508
1974	114 ^r	1,129 ^r	10,545	6,677	3,479	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	55,886 ⁶
1975	125	1,235	11,174	6,052	2,821	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>

¹ Part-time staff provided 75,900 hours of tuition in 1975. attending extension lectures.

² Excluding students

³ For recurrent purposes. ⁴ Including grants for special purposes, but not fee payments under Commonwealth and State Scholarship schemes, which are included in the next column. ⁵ Excluding capital of new foundations. ⁶ Including receipts for capital purposes. ^r Revised since last issue. ⁿ Not yet available.

6 GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS

Many types of assistance are available to students in the form of awards, scholarships, and bursaries awarded by private persons, societies, or institutions; by the payment of fees for tuition as part of a training or recruitment programme in return for which the student is bonded to work for the employer or department; by the reimbursement of fees for courses approved by an employer; or by other assistance such as paid time-off for study purposes.

Details given here apply only to government assistance for general educational purposes and available to all students attaining specified standards without bonding or other conditions pertaining to employment.

Primary and Secondary—Queensland students are generally entitled to free tuition while attending government schools. For those enrolled in non-government schools, where fees are payable, the State Department of Education makes a direct per capita special grant to the school. From 1 January 1976, the grant for primary students was increased from \$81 to \$111 per annum and the rate for secondary students was increased from \$132 to \$177.

All secondary students receive a text book allowance. Allowances paid in 1976 were as follows: grade 8 students, \$30; grades 9 and 10 students, \$20; grade 11 students, \$50; and grade 12 students, \$20.

Further assistance has been provided since 1966 to those attending Education Department special schools, secondary schools, or full-time technical colleges by way of student allowances. These allowances are subject to a means test and in 1976 were \$54 per annum for those living at home, and \$222 per annum for those living away from home. The receipt of Australian Government secondary allowances does not disqualify a student from receiving these allowances, but students in receipt of Aboriginal Secondary Grants are not eligible.

Remote area allowances are payable by the State Government to those students, irrespective of means, who are compelled to live away from home

because they are not within daily travelling distance of a school. In 1976 the value of this allowance was \$240 per annum for the primary grades 6 and 7, \$300 per annum for the junior secondary grades 8, 9, and 10, and \$375 per annum for the senior secondary grades 11 and 12, and also for technical college students. Similar allowances are paid in respect of students attending Education Department special schools. However, payment is made according to age: \$240 per annum to age 12, then \$300 per annum when 13 years is attained.

In 1976 a total of 500 scholarships, worth up to \$1,000 each, became available to grade 11 and 12 students under the Senior Remote Area Scholarships Scheme. This Scheme provides assistance to students from families suffering from the economic decline of the rural sector.

Railway passes are made available by the State Government to assist students to travel to school daily. Secondary students living away from home may receive passes for travel home during three vacations each year, and at weekends for travel to visit parents. Certain conditions regarding eligibility apply.

A conveyance allowance is paid by the State Government to parents who are required to transport their children to school over distances exceeding 4.8 kilometres by private vehicle. In 1975 the payments per student were \$42, \$60, \$84, and \$105 per annum for conveyance over 4.8, 9.6, 14.4, and 19.2 kilometres, respectively. In cases where a student travels more than 4.8 kilometres to school by licensed passenger bus, the parent may claim a refund on the weekly fare.

From 1974 a per capita allowance of \$6 per annum is made by the State Government to all high schools to cover the cost of such services as transport and equipment for sporting activities, which were previously subsidised by Parents and Citizens Associations.

The Australian Government has made general recurrent payments to the States for non-government schools since 1970. In 1973, the grants were \$62 per primary pupil and \$104 per secondary pupil. This system of per capita payments was changed from the beginning of 1974. Under the new system, systemic non-government schools, schools under the supervision of a central authority, e.g. Catholic schools, receive a specified grant approved by the Schools Commission. For non-systemic non-Catholic schools, specified amounts of assistance per pupil for schools in eight categories are paid. These categories are based on resource use, and schools in Category A, those with highest resource use, do not receive assistance.

From 1974, a Secondary Allowances Scheme was introduced to assist families with a limited income to maintain their children at school for the final two years of secondary education. Under this scheme an allowance of up to \$450 per annum is paid by the Australian Government subject to a means test. Adult students undertaking one year full-time matriculation level courses at technical colleges and other approved institutions are assisted under the Adult Secondary Education Assistance Scheme which provides benefits similar to those available under the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, see page 216.

From 1973 the Australian Government has paid boarding allowances varying from \$350 to \$1,150 per year, depending on needs, to outback students who do not have reasonable daily access to a government school providing suitable courses.

Tertiary—From the opening of the University of Queensland in 1911 to the end of 1973, the State Government awarded Open Scholarships to university students each year on the results in six subjects of the Matriculation Examination. These scholarships provided for free tuition and living allowances. From 1951 to 1973, the Australian Government offered Commonwealth University Scholarships which were awarded on the basis of academic merit. Under this scholarship scheme, compulsory fees were paid and a living allowance, subject to a means test, was payable. Similar scholarships were also awarded to students enrolled in advanced education and technical courses.

From the beginning of 1974, when the Australian Government assumed full financial responsibility for tertiary education and abolished tuition fees, the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, formerly the Tertiary Allowances Scheme, was implemented to replace the Commonwealth University, Advanced Education, and Technical Scholarship Schemes. Under the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme financial assistance is available from the Australian Government for Australian students undertaking approved courses at universities, colleges of advanced education, technical colleges, and other approved tertiary institutions. The following categories of assistance are available to full-time students, subject to a means test, and allocated on a non-competitive basis without reference to age: living allowance of up to \$1,000 per annum (at home) or \$1,600 per annum (away from home); incidentals allowance (\$100 per annum at university, \$70 at college of advanced education, and \$30 at technical college) to cover compulsory (but not tuition) fees; allowances of \$15 per week for a dependent spouse and \$7 per week for each child; and vocational travelling allowance for students living away from home. Similar benefits are also available to full-time students undertaking pre-school education courses under the Pre-school Teacher Education Allowances Scheme which was introduced by the Australian Government in 1973.

Post-graduate Research Awards which were introduced in 1959 and Post-graduate Course Awards which were introduced in 1971 are awarded on a competitive basis by the Australian Government each year to students undertaking approved courses leading to the degree of Master or Ph.D. at Australian universities. Benefits under these awards include a living allowance, not subject to a means test, of \$3,250 per year. A scheme with similar benefits commenced in 1974 for post-graduate students at colleges of advanced education.

Aboriginal Students—Under the terms of the Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme, initiated in 1969, the Australian Government offers study grants non-competitively to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island students who qualify for entrance to a wide range of educational institutions, such as universities, teachers' colleges, colleges of advanced education, technical colleges, and business colleges. These grants cover the cost of all course fees, an allowance for books and equipment, and a living allowance of \$32 per week for students under 18 years of age, \$38.50 per week for those aged 18 to 20 years, and \$45 per week for students aged 21 years or more, or who are married or have dependants.

Another scholarship scheme known as the Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme was introduced by the Australian Government in 1970, to encourage Aborigines to study at secondary schools. Eligible students must be under 21 years and either attending secondary school, or 14 years and over and attending a primary or special school. They must also be able to

benefit by being at school. School fees are paid, and an allowance of \$200 per annum is given to cover costs of books and school clothes. The student living at home receives a living allowance of \$10.91 per fortnight, rising to \$13.64 per fortnight for those in grades 11 and 12. In addition to this, a fortnightly allowance of up to \$4 is given for "pocket money" to cover incidental expenses such as haircuts, entertainment, etc. Assistance with boarding costs is provided for Aboriginal students at secondary schools who must live away from their homes.

Aboriginal Overseas Study Awards were introduced by the Australian Government in 1975. Up to 10 of these awards are to be provided each year to enable persons of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Island origin to add to their skills and experience through overseas study, observation, discussion, and short-term courses overseas. Benefits include payment of fares from Australia and living allowances.

7 PUBLIC CULTURAL FACILITIES

Libraries—The Library Board of Queensland, which was established in 1945 operates under the provisions of the *Libraries Act* 1943-1974. Its duty is to attain the fullest co-ordination and improvement of the library facilities of the State, with the object of placing such facilities on a sound basis for the benefit and educational improvement of citizens. The Board consists of nine members, including the State Librarian as *ex officio* member and secretary.

In 1946 the Library Board was given custody of the John Oxley Library, established in connection with the Brisbane Centenary celebrations in 1923. This is to remain a separate library within the State Library of Queensland, its objects being to collect books, manuscripts, pamphlets, and other graphic material relating to the history and literature of Australia and of Queensland in particular, and to provide facilities for historical and literary research.

The Extension and Circulation Service lends books of non-fiction free to country readers and to municipal libraries in areas of low population.

The holdings of the State Library of Queensland and its extension services at 30 June 1975 were as follows: main reference collection, 224,370 volumes, 20,000 pamphlets, and approximately 29,583 maps; John Oxley Library collection, 34,587 volumes and 50,868 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; the Extension and Circulation Service, 29,381 volumes; and the Serials Section, 9,094 current magazines etc.

Since 1948, a course in librarianship has been held annually at the State Library for the purpose of preparing trainees for the examinations or the Library Association of Australia. Since 1959, tutorial classes at a more advanced level have been conducted at the Ithaca Technical College, where students are prepared for some subjects of the Association's Registration Examination. Thirty-seven candidates qualified in 1975.

The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services. As a result, there were at 30 June 1975, 91 Local Authorities conducting 183 library services, of which 154 were free.

Various councils with large areas and sparse populations have pooled their resources to provide library services on a regional basis. Four such services have been established so far: the South-Western (7 Shires), the Central-Western (8 Shires), the North-Western (10 Shires), and the

Central Highlands (5 Shires), with headquarters at Charleville, Barcaldine, Mount Isa, and Emerald, respectively.

Provided Local Authorities comply with conditions laid down by the Library Board, those conducting free library services are eligible to receive from the State Government an annual reimbursement of half their expenditure on books (maximum of \$10,000), accommodation (maximum of \$8,000), and equipment (maximum of \$8,000). Subsidies were also paid on the salaries of qualified librarians in positions of authority and responsibility. A subsidy at the rate of 37.5 per cent of expenditure is paid to those Local Authorities where the library service is not free.

For 1974-75 the State Government granted \$2,162,911 from consolidated revenue to finance the activities of the Library Board, including subsidies paid to local bodies and regional services.

The Brisbane City Council operated 21 libraries at 30 June 1974, including the Brisbane Municipal Library, formerly known as the Brisbane School of Arts, which was established in 1849 and was transferred by agreement to the Council in 1965. Other services include a mobile library for outlying suburbs and two bookmobiles for deliveries to handicapped persons. At 30 June 1974, 40,383 adult and 68,339 child borrowers were registered at these libraries, and the book stock, which circulates among all the libraries, was 553,327. In the year ended 30 June 1974 the Council expended \$984,746, exclusive of the cost of new buildings, and received a government subsidy through the Library Board of \$208,551.

The *Libraries Act* 1943-1974 provides for the State Library and the Parliamentary Library each to receive a copy of all books, pamphlets, maps, and other printed material published in Queensland.

Museums—The Queensland Museum, founded in 1855, is the State museum of natural science, and is maintained by the State Government. Expenditure in 1974-75 was \$548,752. Its collections comprise extensive exhibited and reference series, mainly in the fields of zoology, geology, and ethnology, and some mechanical and historical material is held with a view to future museum development. It is now the recognised State depository for valuable type material in natural science and has built up a valuable and extensive library covering zoology, geology, and anthropology.

There has been a marked increase in recent years of services to the public, government departments, and to individuals and institutions beyond the State. Lessons supported by films are provided for classes of school children, and lectures and film displays are arranged for the public. Apart from popular booklets and cards available for sale to the public, the *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* are published containing papers on the subjects comprising the collections.

The James Cook Museum at Cooktown was opened in 1970 as part of the bi-centenary celebration of Cook's voyage of discovery. The museum is on a site about 300 metres from where the *Endeavour* was beached for repairs. It has items and displays illustrating the life styles of the three major cultures involved in the history of the far north; Aboriginal, Chinese, and European. The Joseph Banks Memorial Gardens, in the grounds, contain plants of species collected by Banks during the voyage.

Cultural Activities—A Director of Cultural Activities was appointed by the State Government in 1968 to promote all the creative and performing arts and crafts in Queensland, particularly with regard to the needs of country areas and young people. By 1993, a network of 60 local cultural centres is to be developed outside of the Brisbane area.

The main professional performing groups, The Queensland Symphony Orchestra, The Queensland Theatre Company, The Queensland Ballet, and the Queensland Opera Company, all attract subsidies from both the Australian and State Governments and regularly tour in conjunction with the Arts Council of Australia (Queensland Division). Many national companies now tour Queensland annually through the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust and the entrepreneurial bodies share profits and losses.

In 1974-75, grants totalling \$1,120,000 were made to 277 organisations in addition to subsidies of \$100,000 towards building projects. These grants comprised \$8,995 to 41 crafts groups, \$1,200 to 6 film and television groups, \$1,950 to 7 literature groups, \$218,710 to 88 music groups, \$615,550 to 65 theatre groups, \$22,400 to 30 visual arts groups, and \$251,195 to 40 community arts groups.

Art Gallery—The Queensland Art Gallery, Brisbane, maintained by the State Government, was founded in 1895. The Gallery collection comprises mainly Australian paintings, but there are also examples of European art. European originals include seven French paintings by Picasso, Degas, de Vlaminck, Renoir, and Toulouse Lautrec, and bronze sculptures by Degas and Epstein. The Australian collection has paintings from contemporary Australian artists.

The Gallery has an annual exhibition programme comprising visiting exhibitions, local displays (including art competitions), as well as exhibitions from the permanent collection and private collections. Where conditions are suitable, the gallery assists various country centres and schools with local exhibitions. Paintings are also lent to galleries and art authorities outside of the State for hanging during special public functions and displays or as part of touring exhibitions.

Children's creative art classes are conducted during the school year. However, space and resources limit the number attending to 24 selected students.

In addition to an annual endowment of \$85,000, government expenditure on the Gallery in 1974-75 amounted to \$441,021. Acquisitions during the year cost \$52,743.

An additional amount of \$18,448 was expended during 1974-75 in connection with the new Art Gallery due to be completed by 1978 on the Brisbane River at South Brisbane. The Old Gallery building was closed in April 1974 following signs of structural weakness. As an interim measure the Gallery has been relocated in rented premises in the inner city area.

Botanical Gardens—Botanic Gardens have been established in Brisbane since 1855 and more recently in Rockhampton, Townsville, and Cairns. The Brisbane Botanic Gardens occupy approximately 18 hectares on the banks of the Brisbane River in the central city area and are noted for their collection of palms, tropical trees and shrubs, and succulents; they contain over 8,000 species.

Development has started on new Botanic Gardens as part of the Mount Coot-tha Forest Park and Garden complex covering 75 hectares, including a quarry area, in foothills surrounding the James Cameron Slaughter Falls about 5 kilometres from central Brisbane. This is a long term project which includes the conversion of the quarry area into a landscaped garden of rockpools and water displays. Completion is expected by 1980.

Science—Important scientific work is conducted by the Department of Primary Industries, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial

Research Organisation, both being concerned with the application of practical scientific methods to production, and the eradication of stock and plant diseases. These activities are co-ordinated with those of the universities, which are also linked with the Department of Health in matters under the jurisdiction of that Department. The Royal Society and a number of specialist bodies promote activities in specific fields of scientific and medical research.

Sport—A Director of Sport was appointed by the State Government in 1972 to administer the allocation of grants and subsidies to recognised sporting associations. This assistance is provided in such areas of financial need as development of facilities, coaching, subsidisation of State representative teams, and the hosting of national and international events. During 1974-75, grants and subsidies totalling \$824,995 were made to 54 State associations representing 49 different sports. At 30 June 1975, there were 78 distinct sports registered with the Director and these were represented by 90 separate organisations. In August 1973, the Australian Government also introduced a scheme to provide subsidies on fares for representative State teams attending national and international events. At the same time, it announced that financial assistance is to be provided for development of sporting and recreation complexes. In 1974-75, capital grants totalling \$338,545 were approved in respect of 20 projects. Under this scheme, a State Government subsidy of 25 per cent is required and this subsidy and the Australian Government grant must not exceed 50 per cent of the total cost of the project.

• Chapter 10

PUBLIC JUSTICE

1 THE LEGAL SYSTEM

Civil Jurisdiction—The civil jurisdiction of the Queensland Courts is vested in the Supreme Court, District Courts, Magistrates Courts, and from 5 January 1976 Family Law Courts (see Appendix).

For the purpose of Supreme Court business, the State is divided into three districts with Central Registries at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville, and District Registries at Circuit towns. Twelve judges are appointed to the Southern District (Brisbane), one of whom is President of the Industrial Court, and one each to the Central (Rockhampton) and Northern (Townsville) Districts. Judges of the Supreme Court hold office "during their good behaviour" and may be removed only after an address to the Queen by the Legislative Assembly. They are retired at the age of 70 years.

Common law, equity, probate, and admiralty jurisdictions, and bankruptcy under Federal jurisdiction, are vested in the Supreme Court. Judges are not assigned specifically to any one branch. For the convenience of litigants the Supreme Court holds periodical sittings in country centres, and for that purpose judges attend Circuit Courts. Appeal lies from judgments of single judges to the Full Bench of the Supreme Court (consisting of not less than three judges), and in certain cases to the High Court of Australia; in some cases not involving Federal jurisdiction, appeal can be carried to the Privy Council. Generally the jury system with four jurors obtains if a jury is required by one of the parties.

District Courts were re-established in 1959 after having been abolished in 1922. Originally three District Court judges were appointed but the number has been progressively increased and had grown to seventeen by February 1975. Of these, fifteen are appointed to Brisbane (two of whom constitute the Local Government Court), one to Rockhampton, and one to Townsville, but the judges sit as required at various country centres throughout Queensland. The Courts' Registries are at centres where there is a Supreme Court Registry or (in District Court towns) a Magistrates Court Registry.

The District Court may hear personal actions involving amounts of not more than \$10,000 where the action arises out of an accident involving a vehicle and not more than \$6,000 in all other personal actions, although, if both parties consent, these limits may be exceeded. It has limited powers in respect of equitable claims and in cases involving the recovery of possession of land. It may also hear appeals from the Magistrates Courts. In cases where the amount or value in issue exceeds \$1,200, one of the parties may, except in certain cases, request a jury. Appeal without leave lies from the District Court in its original or appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in certain cases where the amount or value in issue exceeds \$1,200. In other cases leave to appeal is necessary.

Magistrates Courts are constituted by stipendiary magistrates or, for certain limited jurisdiction, by justices of the peace. The jurisdiction, unless extended by consent, is limited to personal actions in which not more than \$1,200 is claimed. Appeal without leave lies to the District Court where \$150 or more is involved.

A Small Claims Tribunal with jurisdiction over disputes between consumers and traders involving amounts of up to \$450 became operative on 1 July 1973. The maximum amount was increased to \$700 from 1 December 1975. The tribunal, presided over by a referee, is intended to settle disputes quickly and cheaply. No legal representation is permitted except with agreement of both parties and the referee.

A system of Small Debts Courts was set up in July 1975 so that traders and other creditors can effect more economical recovery of debts up to \$450. Hearings of such actions are informal and in closed court before a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone. No legal representation is permitted except with the consent of both parties and the leave of the court.

Criminal Jurisdiction—Criminal jurisdiction in regard to indictable offences is vested in the Supreme Court and District Court and is exercised in each case by a judge sitting with a jury of twelve. A preliminary hearing is held before a stipendiary magistrate or justices of the peace for the purpose of determining whether a prima-facie case has been made out. The matter then proceeds on indictment to either the Supreme Court or the District Court, depending on the seriousness of the offence. The District Court has no jurisdiction in the case of an offence where the maximum penalty exceeds 14 years' imprisonment.

Appeal lies from the Supreme Court or District Court to the Court of Criminal Appeal consisting of not less than three judges, and can, with special leave, be taken to the High Court of Australia. The right of appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal applies both to the Crown and accused, but appeal by the Crown is limited to sentence only.

Stipendiary magistrates, and in some cases justices of the peace, have power to deal summarily with certain minor offences and, except in excluded cases, have power to grant bail. Appeal lies to the Full Court of the Supreme Court or a single judge of the Supreme or District Court.

Generally the maximum term of imprisonment which a magistrate can impose is 6 months, but in certain cases, sentences of 12 months may be imposed. From 1 August 1970 the Courts were empowered to impose sentences of week-end detention up to a maximum of 26 week-ends.

Children's Courts—Children under the age of 17 years who come before the Court are dealt with under the *Children's Services Act* 1965-1974. A Children's Court has jurisdiction to try or sentence, under certain conditions, a child charged with an indictable offence other than an offence for which he would be liable, were he not a child, to imprisonment with hard labour for life. Children charged with simple offences or breaches of duty also appear before a Children's Court, as do children in respect of whom an application may be made to the Court for their committal to care and control (uncontrollable children etc.) or admission to care and protection (neglected children etc.). The custody or maintenance of a person under the age of 18 years may be sought by the mother or father by application to the Supreme Court or a Children's Court.

In country areas the Court is presided over by a local stipendiary magistrate, or in his absence by two justices of the peace, and in the metropolitan and near country areas by a specially appointed Children's Court Magistrate. Proceedings are held *in camera* and a representative of the Department of Children's Services is always present. Rights of appeal are similar to those applicable to Magistrates Courts.

The Legal Profession—In Queensland the legal profession is divided into barristers and solicitors, and a barrister in practice as such may not

practise as a solicitor. A barrister does not accept instructions directly from clients but acts on the instructions of a solicitor.

Admission to the Bar is regulated by the Barristers' Board acting under Rules of the Supreme Court and the professional association which represents and exercises disciplinary control over barristers is the Bar Association of Queensland. By becoming a barrister, a legal practitioner specialises in appearances in Courts and in giving opinions on legal questions and advice as to the conduct of litigation. At 1 January 1976, there were 141 barristers in private practice in Queensland.

Solicitors come within the jurisdiction of the *Queensland Law Society Act* 1952-1974 and the Rules thereunder. The Solicitors' Admission Rules regulate Articles of Clerkship and prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession. Solicitors holding current Practising Certificates have the right of audience in all Courts in Queensland. The Act provides for the hearing of charges of malpractice, professional misconduct, or unprofessional conduct or practice. On 13 November 1975, there were 998 solicitors in private practice in Queensland.

Eligibility for Jury Service—Every man under 65 and woman under 60, who has reached the age of 18, resides in Queensland, and is eligible to vote in State elections is normally liable for jury service. Persons convicted of an indictable criminal offence, unnaturalised persons, and illiterates are disqualified. Other persons exempted because of their particular occupation are Members of Parliament, lawyers, doctors, public servants, etc. Women may elect not to serve by giving due notice without stating reasons. Male persons who apply to be excused must show good cause.

Legal Assistance—Legal assistance in Queensland is available in civil and criminal matters to people with small incomes and limited resources.

The *Legal Assistance Act* 1965-1975 established the Legal Assistance Committee which has overall supervision and control of the Scheme in relation to civil matters. The Scheme provides both legal advice and legal aid in court cases subject to a means test and, where applicable, contribution towards costs.

On the other hand the *Public Defence Act* 1974 requires the Public Defender to render legal aid in connection with trials and sentences for indictable offences, committal proceedings where a person is charged with an indictable offence punishable upon conviction by imprisonment for a term exceeding 14 years, appeals to the court of Criminal Appeal, and such other proceedings, not being civil proceedings, as the Minister directs. Here again assistance is subject to a means test.

The Australian Government granted \$120,468 to the Queensland Government in 1974-75 towards the cost of their legal aid services and extended its own Legal Aid Offices to Brisbane, Ipswich, Southport, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns, and Mackay by September 1975.

2 POLICE

The strength and main activities of the Police Department in Queensland are detailed in the next table.

In addition to their main duties of protecting life and property, preventing and detecting crime, and preserving good order, police officers, because of their wide representation throughout the State and their local knowledge and facilities, carry out many and varied duties as agents for other government departments, both Australian and State. Many also assist in the social work of the Queensland Police Citizens Youth Welfare Association with its 14 clubs and a membership of 8,000 in 1975.

QUEENSLAND POLICE: STRENGTH AND MAIN OPERATIONS

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
DEPARTMENTAL STRENGTH AT END OF YEAR					
<i>Sworn-in personnel</i>	3,051	3,103	3,210	3,329	3,487
General police	2,611	2,628	2,673	2,689	3,043
Detectives and plain clothes police	410	410	400	424 ¹	444
Policewomen	30	65	137	216	.. ²
<i>Other police personnel</i>	153	256	314	447	467
Probationaries	49	93	87	150	120
Cadets	97	157	221	291	342
Native trackers	7	6	6	6	5
<i>Total police strength</i>	3,204	3,359	3,524	3,776	3,954
Metropolitan ³	1,679	1,835	1,931	2,155	2,216
Country	1,525	1,524	1,593	1,621	1,738
<i>Public service staff</i>	239	314	457 ⁴	496 ⁴	582 ⁴
<i>Other civilian staff</i> ⁵	144	142	38	47	48
Clerks	112	110	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Driver's licence testing officers ..	18	17	19	28	29
Others	14	15	19	19	19
Population per sworn-in officer ..	598	602	597	591	573

CRIMINAL OFFENCES⁶

Total recorded	61,572	72,070	71,992	72,454	80,181
Offences cleared up					
Total	20,968	24,675	25,901	27,771	35,463
<i>Per cent of total recorded</i> ..	34	34	36	38	44
Committed by minors ⁷ ..	7,578	8,667	10,080	11,412	6,421
<i>Per cent of total cleared up</i> ⁷	36	35	39	41	18
Number of minors involved ⁷ ..	5,757	8,381	9,158	9,874	4,953

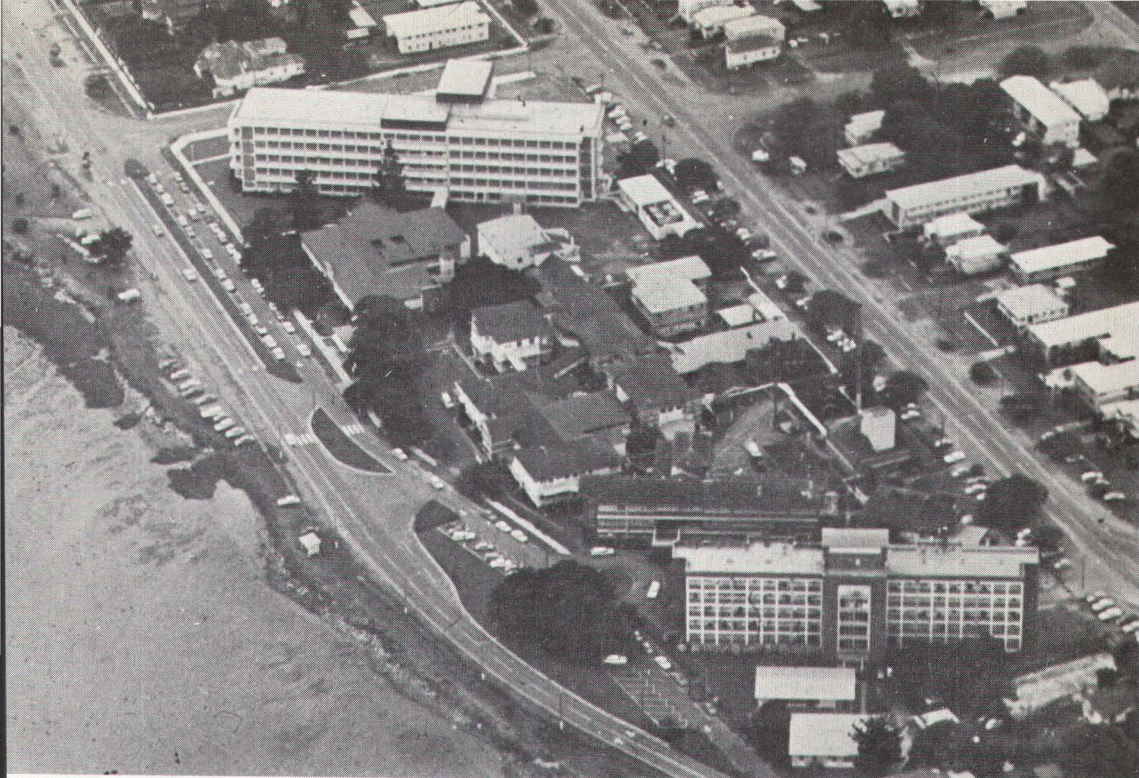
OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER⁸

Number recorded and cleared up ..	33,268	33,940	36,902	37,260	41,527
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TRAFFIC OFFENCES

<i>Penalty notices issued</i>	117,142	169,042	166,855	189,180	238,935
Metropolitan	60,091	105,067	89,116	104,919	133,451
Country	57,051	63,975	77,739	84,261	105,484
<i>Paid without court action</i>	107,240	154,581	149,123	165,043	209,795
Metropolitan	54,044	94,762	76,267	85,702	109,278
Country	53,196	59,819	72,856	79,341	100,517
<i>Summons for non-payment</i>	8,629	12,808	15,423	21,949	26,058
Metropolitan	5,321	9,279	11,383	17,778	22,068
Country	3,308	3,529	4,040	4,171	3,990
<i>Amount paid</i> \$	951,559	1,472,019	1,457,224	1,576,345	2,148,035
Metropolitan \$	373,658	828,113	692,381	731,536	1,009,386
Country \$	577,902	643,906	764,843	844,809	1,138,649

¹ Including one policewoman. ² From 1974-75, policewomen have been included with general police as separate details are no longer available. ³ Relating to police stations within the City of Brisbane. ⁴ Other civilian clerks absorbed into the Public Service. ⁵ Excluding part-time staff, groundsmen, etc. ⁶ As recorded in the annual report of the Police Commissioner. ⁷ Up to 1974-75, persons aged under 21 years were classed as minors. For 1974-75, minors are defined as persons aged under 17 years. ⁸ Drunkenness, obscene language, offensive conduct, etc.



HEALTH—Chapter 7
Cairns Base Hospital

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau



Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

EDUCATION
Chapter 9

Darling Downs
Institute of
Advanced Education,
Toowoomba



Water tower,
Picnic Point,
Toowoomba

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

POULTRY FARMING—*Chapter 12*

Grading and packing eggs, Brisbane



3 PRISONS

During 1974-75 there were 10 prison establishments in use in the State, three of which, one at Brisbane, one at Thursday Island, and Rockhampton Gaol, have accommodation for females. Brisbane and Townsville are maximum-security prisons, and Wacol (Brisbane) and Etna Creek (Rockhampton) are medium-security prisons. Eventually Etna Creek will become a maximum and medium security training institution. Woodford Prison, which commenced operations in October 1973, provides intensive training for young adult prisoners under medium security. The other prisons are at Thursday Island, for short-term prisoners, and the Rockhampton Gaol, for prisoners pending transfer to other prisons. The State Farms at Palen Creek and Numinbah, both south of Brisbane, are minimum-security prisons. The Security Patients' Hospital at Wacol Prison was opened in 1971-72. The most difficult mentally ill prisoners are admitted to this establishment as patients.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Prisons	Prison farms	Prisoners received during year ¹		Prisoners in confinement at end of year ²		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Per 100,000 population
1970-71 ..	6	2	4,856	258	1,218	18	68
1971-72 ..	7	2	4,906	227	1,410	29	77
1972-73 ..	7	2	5,859	291	1,547	27	82
1973-74 ..	8	2	4,819	216	1,376	25	71
1974-75 ..	8	2	5,019	183	1,462	21	74

¹ Individuals confined on more than one occasion during the year are counted separately for each confinement. ² Including persons held pending court action.

At 30 June 1974, convicted prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States were as follows: New South Wales, 57; Victoria, 43; Queensland, 62; South Australia, 55; Western Australia, 84; and Tasmania, 86.

In March 1969 a system of allowing prisoners nearing the end of their term to work in normal employment outside the prison was introduced. Prisoners who are granted leave of absence for this purpose have to undertake to return to prison each evening. Deductions are made from their wages towards the cost of their prison accommodation. They are allowed certain amounts for travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, the balance being banked and handed to them on discharge. The Comptroller-General may also grant leave of absence to prisoners, not in excess of seven days, for compassionate reasons, medical treatment, or other approved purposes. The Salvation Army and Methodist Homes and the Prisoners' Aid Societies assist in the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners.

Under the parole system operating in Queensland, the Parole Board may recommend to the Governor in Council the release on parole of prisoners undergoing life sentences while the Board itself may parole other prisoners. The number of prisoners paroled in 1974-75 was 162.

At 30 June 1975 State Farms held 91 prisoners. Each farm is controlled by a superintendent, assisted by prison officers who are competent instructors in the various farming activities. Prisoners are placed on their honour not to attempt to escape.

Generally, children under the age of 17 years convicted of offences are not committed to prison but to the care and control of the Director of the Department of Children's Services. However, if the court is satisfied that a child is extremely uncontrollable, it may order his imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years.

Children committed to the care and control of the Department of Children's Services may be placed, at the discretion of the Director, in institutions controlled by the Government, in denominational homes approved by the Minister in charge of the Department as suitable detention centres, or under other custodial arrangements approved by the Director. Details of children under care and control are shown on page 186.

4 CRIMINAL COURTS

Higher Courts—Criminal cases are dealt with at the three Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville), by the Supreme Court on Circuit, and by District Courts. The main offences with which persons were charged during 1973-74 are shown below.

HIGHER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL CASES, 1973-74

Offence	Persons charged		How dealt with			
	Males	Females	Sentenced or bound over ¹	Found insane	Acquitted	Other ²
Murder	19	4	11	..	6	6
Attempted murder	19	3	10	2	3	7
Manslaughter	19	2	5	1	5	10
Offences against females	211	..	156	..	26	29
Other offences against the person	291	22	186	..	76	51
Offences against property	1,314	54	1,211	..	66	91
Other	49	1	31	..	2	17
Total	1,922	86	1,610	3	184	211

¹ Including admitted to probation. ² No True Bill and *Nolle Prosequi*.

The next table shows, for the five years to 1973-74 the principal types of offences with which persons were charged before Queensland Higher Courts.

HIGHER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL CASES

Year	Murder	Attempted murder	Manslaughter	Offences against females	Other against the person	Against property	Other	Total
1969-70	6	3	27	141	218	1,244	11	1,650
1970-71	4	10	37	194	288	1,505	12	2,050
1971-72	11	8	21	196	254	1,509	19	2,018
1972-73	16	11	20	192	266	1,567	37	2,109
1973-74	23	22	21	211	313	1,368	50	2,008

The numerous offences against property consist mainly of burglary and other forms of stealing from premises and illegally using motor vehicles. It should be noted that in these and the following Lower Courts statistics,

a person appearing on several charges at the one hearing is counted once only, and classified to the most serious charge.

Lower Courts—A total of 59 stipendiary magistrates and a large number of justices of the peace exercised jurisdiction in 207 Magistrates Courts during 1974-75. The next table shows, for the five years to 1974-75, the numbers of criminal cases dealt with by these courts, as well as cases dealt with by Children's Courts and by industrial magistrates.

Generally speaking, court appearances for drunkenness and breaches of road traffic and transport laws make up about three quarters of all cases heard in Queensland. The number of traffic offences has been influenced by extensions of the "on-the-spot ticket" system under which breaches are dealt with by non-court action.

LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES¹

Year	Assault	Stealing ²	Against good order		Road traffic and transport laws ³	All other	Total
			Drunkenness	Other			
1970-71 ..	1,001	6,279	30,429	2,839	52,816	17,519	110,883
1971-72 ..	961	7,219	30,932	3,008	54,033	17,910	114,063
1972-73 ..	1,156	7,576	33,542	3,360	59,599	18,521	123,754
1973-74 ..	1,260	8,224	33,690	3,570	61,063	17,921	125,728
1974-75 ..	1,303	8,829	37,524	4,003	71,143	14,179	136,981

¹ Excluding remands, applications, and petitions to the courts. ² Including the illegal use of motor vehicles. ³ Including driving under the influence of liquor or a drug.

Total court appearances have increased from 61 per 1,000 mean population in 1970-71 to a rate of 69 in 1974-75. Charges for assault and stealing increased from 4 per 1,000 mean population to a rate of 5.

LOWER COURTS: CASES HEARD IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1974-75

Statistical Division	Drunkenness		Road traffic and transport laws		Other offences		Total offences	
	Cases	Proportion	Cases	Proportion	Cases	Proportion	Cases	Proportion
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Brisbane	18,169	48.4	51,831	72.9	15,082	53.3	85,082	62.1
Moreton	636	1.7	4,198	5.9	2,442	8.6	7,276	5.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,778	4.7	2,002	2.8	1,368	4.8	5,148	3.8
Darling Downs ..	879	2.3	3,148	4.4	1,490	5.3	5,517	4.0
South-West	1,321	3.5	425	0.6	763	2.7	2,509	1.8
Fitzroy	2,892	7.7	2,358	3.3	1,628	5.7	6,878	5.0
Central-West	409	1.1	185	0.3	244	0.9	838	0.6
Mackay	826	2.2	1,559	2.2	622	2.2	3,007	2.2
Northern	3,540	9.5	3,007	4.2	1,610	5.7	8,157	6.0
Far North	4,980	13.3	1,806	2.5	2,124	7.5	8,910	6.5
North-West	2,094	5.6	624	0.9	941	3.3	3,659	2.7
Queensland	37,524	100.0	71,143	100.0	28,314	100.0	136,981	100.0

More than 70 per cent of the court cases involving traffic violations are heard in the Brisbane Statistical Division, and these appearances involve over 60 per cent of the defendants charged in this Division.

LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CASES

Offence	Persons charged		
	Males	Females	Total
<i>Offences against the person</i>	1,852	91	1,943
Murder and attempted murder	42	7	49
Manslaughter	12	1	13
Offences against females	216	..	216
Assault, common	349	20	369
Assault, aggravated	383	12	395
Assault occasioning bodily or grievous bodily harm	201	16	217
Other assaults	299	23	322
Dangerous driving	267	5	272
Other offences against the person	83	7	90
<i>Offences against property</i>	9,796	1,908	11,704
Burglary and housebreaking	182	2	184
Breaking, entering, and stealing (other premises)	1,658	70	1,728
Stealing and illegally using motor vehicles	955	45	1,000
Other stealing	4,428	1,489	5,917
Unlawful possession of property and receiving	635	52	687
False pretences	583	158	741
Malicious damage	997	70	1,067
Illegally on premises	174	14	188
Other offences against property	184	8	192
<i>Forgery and offences against the currency</i> .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Offences against good order</i>	37,885	3,642	41,527
Drunkenness	34,473	3,051	37,524
Obscene, threatening, abusive language	1,711	244	1,955
Insufficient lawful means of support	395	158	553
Indecent, riotous, offensive conduct	853	58	911
Other offences against good order	453	131	584
<i>Other offences</i>	74,766	7,041	81,807
Breach of maintenance order	634	1	635
Offences against gambling laws	169	11	180
Offences against liquor laws	680	58	738
Offences against factory and industrial laws	520	38	558
Offences against revenue laws	1,728	564	2,292
Offences against broadcasting and television laws	265	311	576
Possession of drugs	878	137	1,015
Manufacture, cultivation, sale of drugs	80	11	91
Administering drugs	24	2	26
Other health offences	245	23	268
Drunk in charge of a motor vehicle	8,094	137	8,231
Other offences against traffic and transport laws	57,806	5,106	62,912
Offences against railway laws	28	..	28
Offences against local authority by-laws	1,202	242	1,444
Other offences	2,413	400	2,813
Total	124,299 ^a	12,682	136,981

^a Including 942 males and 240 females bound over or admitted to probation.

HEARD AND RESULTS OF HEARINGS, 1974-75

How dealt with											
Discharged or withdrawn		Convicted but not punished ¹		Bail estreated		Fined or ordered to pay money		Imprisoned		Committed to higher court	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
157	10	170	20	64	6	787	31	175	2	499	22
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	7
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1
13	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	178	..
41	2	46	9	4	..	204	9	39	..	15	..
20	..	73	4	2	..	200	7	81	1	7	..
29	5	8	2	..	..	13	1	4	..	147	8
21	1	6	2	58	6	189	13	23	1	2	..
23	2	8	..	..	..	176	1	21	..	39	2
7	..	8	3	..	..	5	..	3	..	60	4
346	43	2,717	567	29	2	4,289	1,176	1,150	71	1,265	49
24	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	156	1
49	..	810	39	..	..	8	1	183	13	608	17
48	..	358	20	2	..	225	9	185	13	137	3
89	23	1,169	425	7	..	2,450	987	510	36	203	18
73	4	119	20	..	..	315	19	56	3	72	6
8	6	36	39	2	..	401	109	108	2	28	2
29	2	174	19	2	..	700	45	64	4	28	..
13	8	31	2	15	2	91	2	24	..	..	..
13	..	19	2	1	..	98	4	20	..	33	2
..
536	57	2,087	314	32,725	2,760	2,079	475	445	36	13	..
436	35	1,896	277	31,362	2,647	710	90	69	2	..	..
33	8	72	12	870	88	705	131	31	5	..	..
27	8	61	21	5	4	39	97	263	28	..	..
15	1	44	1	389	17	370	39	31	..	4	..
25	5	14	3	99	4	255	118	51	1	9	..
13,540	1,954	567	67	102	8	59,972	5,003	545	1	40	8
233	..	..	..	..	..	401	1	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	4	2	155	9	8	..	..	..
29	6	45	8	48	5	557	39	1	..	..	..
83	15	..	..	..	..	437	23	..	..	..	..
437	190	31	11	..	..	1,259	362	..	..	1	1
133	77	..	..	..	..	132	234	..	..	..	..
36	14	41	22	..	..	767	100	23	1	11	..
3	1	5	..	..	..	44	5	11	..	17	5
..	1	..	..	..	..	20	1	1	..	3	..
19	1	1	..	..	..	225	22	..	..	..	..
132	3	7	..	11	..	7,760	134	184	..	..	..
11,684	1,403	405	24	37	1	45,375	3,678	305	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
251	84	..	..	..	..	951	158	..	..	..	..
498	159	29	2	2	..	1,864	237	12	..	8	2
14,579	2,064	5,541	968	32,920	2,776	67,127	6,685	2,315	110	1,817	79

² Including 1,530 cases against companies.

LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, 1974-75

Age group	Assaults	Offences against females	Other against the person	Stealing	Other against property	Drunkenness	Other against good order	Drunk in charge of motor vehicle	Other traffic and transport laws	Other	Total
MALES CHARGED—NUMBER ¹											
Under 15 ..	18	3	8	1,330	133	3	5	..	79	8	1,587
15 to 19 ..	254	86	130	2,770	731	2,653	852	1,020	1,395	473	10,364
20 to 29 ..	421	78	125	1,724	819	6,700	1,189	2,882	930	764	15,632
30 to 39 ..	140	13	38	477	313	6,067	333	1,354	242	153	9,130
40 to 49 ..	56	8	19	266	148	8,075	293	876	115	66	9,922
50 to 59 ..	38	6	7	114	65	5,972	137	571	40	32	6,982
60 to 69 ..	8	1	2	57	17	1,816	39	155	15	6	2,116
70 & over ..	1	..	1	16	2	389	7	19	4	..	430
Not stated ..	296	21	74	469	345	2,807	557	1,217	53,794	7,026	66,606
Total ..	1,232	216	404	7,223	2,573	34,473	3,412	8,094	56,614	8,528	122,769

MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP²

Under 15 ..	2	2	2	19	6	..	..	..	3	1	3
15 to 19 ..	27	44	39	41	33	8	30	15	49	31	18
20 to 29 ..	45	40	38	26	37	21	42	42	33	51	28
30 to 39 ..	15	6	12	7	14	19	12	20	9	10	16
40 to 49 ..	6	4	6	4	6	25	10	13	4	4	18
50 to 59 ..	4	3	2	2	3	19	5	8	1	2	12
60 to 69 ..	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	2	1	1	4
70 & over ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER

Under 15 ..	3	..	..	196	19	3	1	..	5	4	231
15 to 19 ..	21	..	2	502	78	271	150	7	33	108	1,172
20 to 29 ..	14	..	8	355	86	928	262	46	39	70	1,808
30 to 39 ..	8	..	2	175	48	543	53	26	5	6	866
40 to 49 ..	5	..	3	130	23	743	42	24	7	3	980
50 to 59 ..	2	..	1	94	3	247	10	7	3	7	374
60 to 69 ..	1	..	1	38	2	79	..	3	1	..	125
70 & over ..	1	..	..	14	..	11	..	..	1	..	27
Not stated ..	16	..	3	102	43	226	73	24	5,012	1,600	7,099
Total ..	71	..	20	1,606	302	3,051	591	137	5,106	1,798	12,682

FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP²

Under 15 ..	5	..	..	13	7	..	..	..	5	2	4
15 to 19 ..	38	..	12	33	30	10	29	6	35	54	21
20 to 29 ..	25	..	47	23	33	33	51	41	42	35	32
30 to 39 ..	15	..	12	12	19	19	10	23	5	3	16
40 to 49 ..	9	..	17	9	9	26	8	21	8	2	18
50 to 59 ..	4	..	6	6	1	9	2	6	3	4	7
60 to 69 ..	2	..	6	3	1	3	..	3	1	..	2
70 & over ..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

¹ Excluding 1,530 companies which are included among males in the next table.² Excluding persons whose ages were not stated.

5 LIQUOR LICENCES

Under the *Liquor Act* 1912-1975, the regulation and control of liquor licences and licensees is vested in a Licensing Court presided over by a District Court Judge appointed by the Governor in Council and a Licensing Commission, consisting of five members, four of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council, the remaining member being the Executive Officer of the Licensing Commission. The Commission was first set up in 1935 and assumed control from the previous Magistrates Licensing Courts. The Licensing Court was constituted in 1973 and assumed jurisdiction over all applications and orders made under the Act.

The Court in conjunction with recommendations from the Commission has power to issue, cancel, remove, or forfeit licences, provided that the total number of licensed victuallers' (hotel) licences does not at any time exceed the number in existence in 1935.

The next table shows the variations in the numbers of each type of licence in force, during the five years to 1975.

LIQUOR LICENCES IN FORCE¹, QUEENSLAND

Type	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Revenue 1974-75
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
Licensed victuallers ..	1,083	1,083 ²	1,084 ²	1,084 ²	1,087 ²	7,447,453
Limited hotel	19	34	44	54	59	72,331
Resort	9	9	11	13	17	11,957
Restaurant	114	127	157	195	216	176,129
Bistro	2	2	2	..	..	..
Cabaret	8	12	13	13	13	24,248
Function room .. .	4	8	9	13	14	8,446
Packet	8	10	11	12	13	2,883
Theatre	2	2	2	2	2	477
Bottlers	269	263	254	247	223	4,594
Club	567	589	601	612	634	1,076,350
Spirit merchant ..	132	132	132	139	141	1,444,225
Total	2,217	2,271	2,320	2,384	2,419	10,269,093 ³

¹At 30 June. Excluding railway refreshment rooms, 29 in 1975. ²Including tavern licences (nine in 1975). Including vigneron's licences from 1974 (two in 1975).

³Excluding \$266,428 other fees.

When a licence is cancelled, surrendered, or forfeited it may be removed to another locality with the Court's approval and sold by public tender. Any premium on the sale of such licences is credited to the Liquor Act Trust Fund for compensation.

The Court may also grant licences to motels, taverns, resorts, clubs, restaurants, theatres, cabarets, function rooms, spirit merchants, and various other types of premises as described. A number of these have been granted following amendments to the Act which have progressively liberalised the legislation in relation to the sale, supply, and consumption of liquor. Amendments to the Act in 1973 also reduced the legal drinking age from 21 years to 18 years. Fees assessed on the purchase price of liquor bought during the previous year are collected from licensees.

The Commission is charged with the supervision of licensed premises to see that they are properly conducted, that reasonable stocks and varieties of liquor are kept, and, in the case of hotels, to ensure that adequate meals and accommodation of prescribed standard are provided. The Court on motion of the Commission has the power to cancel licences where the prescribed requirements are not met.

• Chapter 11

LAND SETTLEMENT

1 GENERAL

The greater part of the territory of Queensland is Crown land held under lease and controlled by the Land Administration Commission under the Minister for Lands, Forestry, National Parks and Wildlife Service. The State is divided into Land Agents' Districts, each administered by a Commissioner. Appeals from his decisions are heard by a Land Court, whose functions also include the determination of rent and compensation. Boards attached to the Department control Stock Routes and Rural Fires Protection Services. The Department of Mines controls leases and licences of Crown lands for mining and incidental purposes. Control of water resources is under the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission, and the Forestry Department controls the timber resources on Crown lands.

History—For many years after the colony was established the problem of land tenures remained unsettled and the subject of lively controversy. Much experience had to be gained before it was possible to survey and to classify the pastoral and agricultural lands of the colony. There was from the outset an eager desire to create more intensive settlement on lands in the possession of the squatters, while on the other hand the pastoral industries required stability of tenure to protect their improvements. These objects were achieved to some extent by the granting of leases to squatters who gave up parts of their occupied land. The leases were subject to the effective occupation of the land. Agricultural and grazing farms were established and the sale of land brought important revenues for government purposes. The "grazing farm" was an early device to promote closer settlement. In the 1880s there developed the principle of leasehold as against freehold, but the conditions of leasehold continued to be the subject of much controversy, particularly over pre-emptive rights of renewal and variations of rentals. The revenue needs of the colony made for a continuance of land sales, but eventually the principle of leasehold became settled policy for pastoral lands.

In 1916 the principle of leasehold tenure was extended to exclude generally the further alienation of any land, and a system of perpetual lease was introduced. Settlement was encouraged by allowing the sale of the rights to these leases after a period without variation in rental because of transfer, and it proceeded on this basis until 1957 except for a period from 1929 to 1932, when the system of purchase on long terms was restored.

Legislation in 1957 restored the system of freeholding, at the option of the selectors or lessees, of town and country land held from the Crown under perpetual lease. Such purchases could be arranged over a term of years. Subsequent legislation permitted the conversion to freehold or to perpetual lease of Settlement Farm Leases or of Grazing Selections, and of all industrial lands.

As a result of these policies, the greater part (77.4 per cent) of the land in Queensland at 31 December 1974 remained as Crown land and was

leased to the occupiers. Land alienated, or in the process of alienation as freehold land, accounted for 16.8 per cent and roads, stock routes, and public reserves for 5.7 per cent of the total area, leaving less than 0.2 per cent unoccupied.

2 AREAS AND TENURES

The next table shows the total area of the State, the area in occupancy, and the areas held under each main group of tenures at the end of each of the five years to 1974.

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND

Type of tenure	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
Freehold					
Alienated by purchase	11,014	11,114	11,366	12,483	12,567
Alienated without payment	37	37	37	37	37
In process of alienation	12,239	13,140	13,902	15,437	16,434
Total freehold	23,290	24,292	25,305	27,958	29,039
Leasehold					
Pastoral tenures	103,644	103,330	102,624	101,913	102,275
Selection tenures	32,038	31,210	30,889	29,357	28,346
Special leases	2,611	2,634	2,719	2,891	2,869
Development leases	92	3	2	2	2
Country, suburban, and town lands perpetual leases	20	21	19	19	20
Leases, claims, and licences under mining acts	1,444	1,589	1,405	175 ¹	183 ¹
Total leasehold	139,848	138,787	137,658	134,357	133,696
Reserves (excluding leased area) ²	7,564	7,639	7,778	7,759	7,950
Roads and stock routes	1,751	1,748	1,749	1,453	1,835
Unoccupied and unreserved	347	334	309	1,273	280
Total area of State	172,800	172,800	172,800	172,800	172,800

¹ Net area, i.e. the area which is not also reserved or leased for other purposes. For total area for 1974, see table on page 240. ² See table on page 241.

Land Tenures, Australia—Land areas and tenures in the various States are shown in the table below.

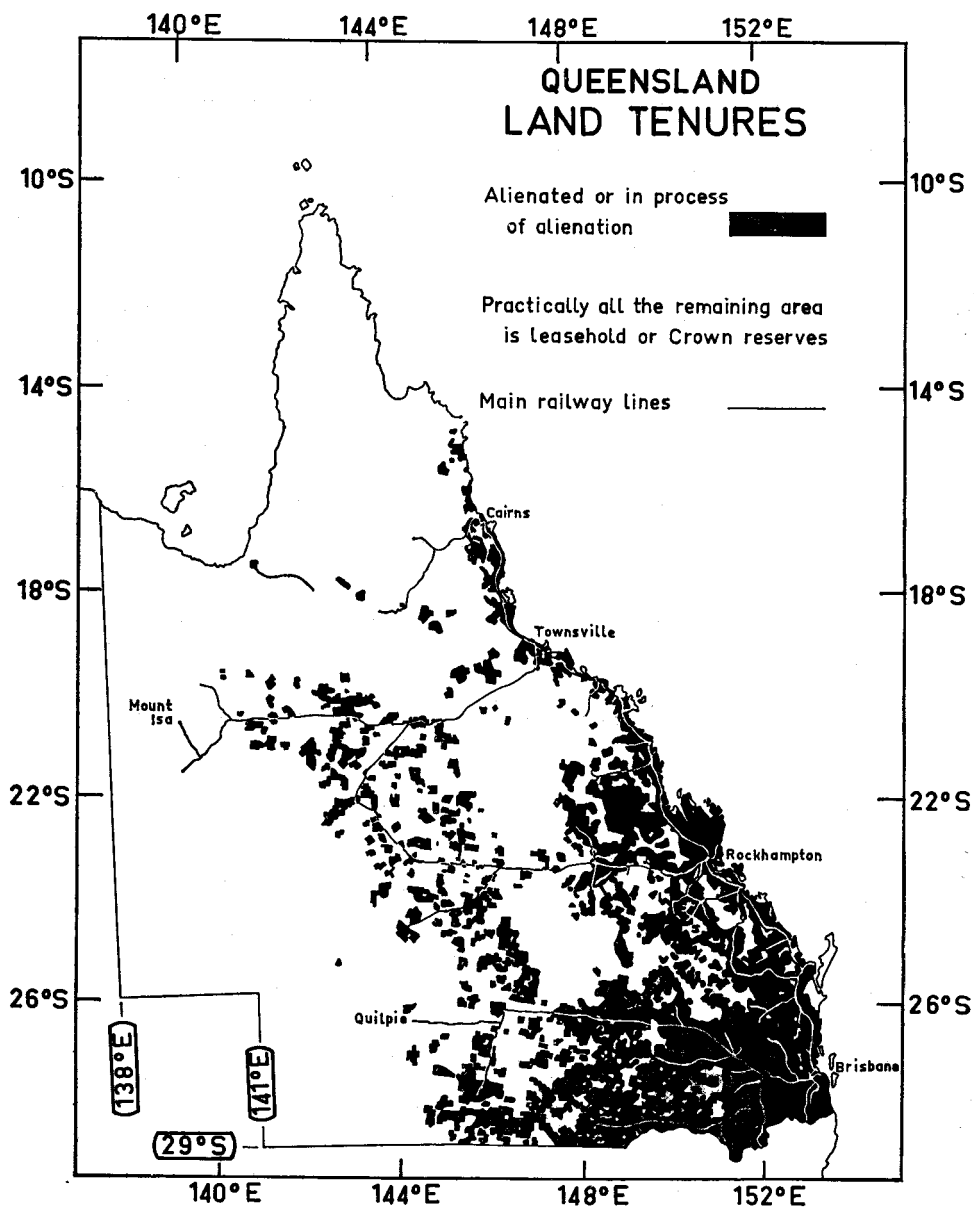
LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, 1974

State	Private lands		Crown lands		Total area	Proportion private lands
	Alienated	In process of alienation	Leased	Other		
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	%
New South Wales ¹ ..	25,628	1,538	44,751	8,227	80,143	33.9
Victoria ¹	13,580	132	2,467	6,583	22,761	60.2
Queensland ²	12,604	16,434	133,696	10,065	172,800	16.8
South Australia ¹ ..	6,311	103	60,354	31,670	98,438	6.5
Western Australia ² ..	14,873	4,620	101,408	131,861	252,762	7.7
Tasmania ¹	2,731	135	2,025	1,942	6,833	41.9
Northern Territory ¹ ..	87	..	78,375	56,158	134,620	0.1
Aust. Capital Territory ¹	8	1	78	156	243 ³	3.7
Australia	75,822	22,963	423,154	246,662	768,600	12.9

¹ At 30 June.

² At 31 December.

³ Including Jervis Bay area, 7(000) hectares.



Freehold Land—Up to 31 December 1974, 66,193 allotments of town land comprising 12,851 hectares had been alienated from the Crown for a total purchase price of \$21,505,390, as well as 12,554,523 hectares of mainly farm land in 109,625 lots for a total purchase price of \$42,931,104. Further details are set out below.

FREEHOLD LAND, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1974

Particulars	Area
	hectares
Alienated by deed of grant in fee-simple	
Town lands purchased	12,851
Country and suburban lands purchased	12,554,523
Granted without payment	37,474
Total alienated	12,604,849
In process of alienation	
Freeholds auctioned, not yet paid for	391,709
Country, suburban, and town leases being converted to freehold	8,983
Selections ¹	16,033,147
Total in process of alienation	16,433,839

¹ Agricultural Farms, Purchase Leases, Prickly Pear Selections, Prickly Pear Development Selections, and Grazing Homestead Freeholding Leases.

Freehold or fully alienated land is practically all registered under the Torrens system and all transfers and interests in such land are recorded by the Titles Office. Details of transactions are shown in Chapter 22.

Leasehold Land—The leasing of Crown lands is the primary function of the Land Administration Commission which is also charged with surveying, redesigning or sub-dividing, and leasing such lands as revert to the Crown by resumption, or by the expiry, surrender, or forfeiture of existing tenures. By this system of reversion of land the Crown obtains, without the cost of purchase at values enhanced by developing public works, control over a continuing succession of land areas which it may make available for closer settlement or for re-allotment.

The general policy in regard to leasehold tenures is to make each property of a sufficiently large area to permit a reasonable living to be made from it after providing a reserve for bad seasons, and to make the term sufficiently lengthy to encourage the lessee to make permanent improvements adequate to the capacity of the property. When a Pastoral Lease or Grazing Selection expires or is surrendered, and is made available under selection tenure, the late lessee has priority in respect of the whole area if the land is not suitable for sub-division or in the selection of at least a good living area if the property is sub-divided. To improve security of tenure a lessee may apply for a new lease at any time within the last ten years of the current lease. A new lease over the whole or part of the existing lease may be offered by the Crown, but the lessee is not bound to accept. Instead, he may allow the existing lease to run to expiry and then assert his priority rights. Many of the leases are subject to conditions regarding improvements, such as clearing, ringbarking, the provision of water facilities, and the eradication of animal pests and noxious weeds, and most selection leases are subject to conditions of personal residence either by the selector or his registered agent.

Application for blocks under Pastoral Lease or Selection Tenure is open to persons who are qualified according to the conditions of eligibility laid down in each case. Where there is more than one applicant for a block the successful applicant is determined by ballot. Rental values, based on the unimproved value of the land, are fixed for the initial period by the Crown and thereafter by the Land Court. Perpetual Leases of Country, Town, and Suburban Allotments are determined by auction, annual rental being fixed at 3 per cent of the amount bid.

Subject to permission from the Minister, leases may be transferred or sub-let to qualified persons and mortgages raised on them.

Pastoral Tenures—A number of pastoral properties are still held in large Pastoral Leases, areas of 1,300 square kilometres for sheep and 3,900 square kilometres for cattle being not uncommon, particularly where the country is far removed from the railway or is rough or dry country with a low stock carrying capacity. Leases are generally for terms up to 30 years in ten-year rental periods, but may be longer for Development Holdings subject to very extensive development conditions, and for Stud Holdings. Where the Crown may foresee possibilities of future closer settlement, Pastoral Holding leases are granted. These reserve to the Crown certain rights of resumption of up to one-third of the total area after the first 15 years of the lease.

Where the re-leasing of pastoral land is under review and the land may be dealt with under a more secure tenure at any time, it may be leased under a temporary yearly tenancy, known as an Occupation Licence. A further type of pastoral tenure is the Forest Grazing Lease, permitting the use for grazing purposes of Forest Reserves, so utilising the grass for stock and keeping down undergrowth and pests while retaining the land for timber. This type of lease is now replaced by the longer term Special Lease of Forest Reserves (see page 238).

The extent and nature of Pastoral Leases at 31 December 1974 are summarised below.

PASTORAL LEASES, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1974

Type of tenure	Leases	Area	Annual rental	Average area	Average rent per 1,000 hectares
	No.	'000 ha	\$	'000 ha	\$
Pastoral holdings (all classes) ..	1,899	96,913	1,501,975	51.0	15.50
Occupation licences ..	647	5,360	80,968	8.3	15.11
Forest grazing leases (on reserves)	3	2	39	0.5	24.14
Total	2,549	102,275	1,582,982	40.1	15.48

Selection Tenures—Grazing Selections represent the closer settlement of the more accessible and better quality pastoral lands and are granted in areas of up to 24,000 hectares. Settlement Farm Leases with a maximum area of 2,400 hectares are designed to cover lands suitable for grazing in conjunction with agriculture. Both these tenures have terms up to 30 years, and are subject to conditions of personal residence. Agricultural Selection leases cover smaller properties on land suitable for mixed farming and dairying.

All of these selection tenures may be converted to freehold tenure after 40 years by annual payments equal to one-fortieth of the purchase price, free of interest. Earlier freeholding is possible on payment of the balance then outstanding and the fulfilment of all imposed conditions. In addition, Agricultural Selections and Grazing Selections of not more than 2,000 hectares may be held under Perpetual Lease tenure, with the rental being subject to review at intervals of 10 years, the rent being determined at 2½ per cent of the unimproved capital valuation.

The extent and nature of Selections standing good at 31 December 1974 are summarised below.

SELECTION TENURES, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1974

Tenure	Leases	Area	Annual rental	Average area	Average rent per hectare
	No.	'000 ha	\$	hectares	cents
Grazing homesteads	2,557	19,764	1,216,904	7,729	6.2
Grazing farms	1,897	6,494	420,858	3,423	6.4
Settlement farm leases	72	112		1,550	
Agricultural selections					
Perpetual lease	6,409	1,977	623,085	308	31.5
In process of alienation	6,687	16,033	3,064,054	2,398	19.1
Total	17,622	44,379	5,324,901	2,518	12.0

Brigalow Lands Development Scheme—Development and closer settlement of the brigalow lands in the Fitzroy Basin with a view to increased beef production has been undertaken by agreement between the Australian and State Governments under the terms of the *Brigalow and Other Lands Development Act 1962-1974*. Under the agreement, the Australian Government is providing a loan of \$23m for the development of approximately 4.5m hectares. To 30 June 1975, \$14.45m had been advanced by the Australian Government. Expenditure, excluding debt payments to the Australian Government, amounted to \$18.6m.

The scheme involves the acquisition of existing leasehold holdings (by negotiation rather than by resumption) and clearing and improving them before making them available as smaller holdings, as well as providing land for State and Local Authority reservations, National Parks, Flora and Fauna, and Timber Reserves. After providing for the original landholders, not less than one-quarter of the blocks must be auctioned as freehold and the remainder made available under a selective ballot system as Purchase Leases or Grazing Homesteads. In addition to 113 retention areas granted to former lessees, 170 blocks had been allocated by ballot and 77 blocks had been auctioned as freehold. To 30 June 1975 the area totalled about 1.4m hectares.

Special Leases—These are conditional leases of Crown land for specific manufacturing, industrial, residential, or business purposes; or of public reserves for public purposes. Special leases over Forest Reserves are granted for grazing purposes and are more common in western areas of the State. The leases are for periods up to 30 years. They are offered by public auction to the bidder of the highest annual rent, and may be converted to perpetual lease tenure or to freehold. Details of such leases are shown in the next table.

Development leases are issued to private interests to develop or sub-divide Crown land for industrial, residential, or tourist purposes. On fulfilment of the imposed conditions, the lessee may sell the land, or part of it, paying an agreed percentage of the sale price to the Crown in return for the issue of freehold title.

SPECIAL LEASES, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1974

Type	Leases	Area	Annual rental	Average area	Average rent per hectare
	No.	'000 ha	\$	hectares	cents
Reserves	2,400	2,060	1,676,167	858	58.4
Special purposes	8,474	809		95	
Development leases	5	2	3,925	488	161.1

Country, Suburban, and Town Lands—These are leased under Auction Perpetual Lease tenure at an annual rental equal to 3 per cent of the amount bid at auction by competitors for the land. Town Leases cover residential allotments not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ hectare, Suburban Leases cover areas not exceeding 8 hectares, and Country Leases farms not exceeding 1,036 hectares. This type of tenure has also been frequently used in opening up new seaside and other areas for development. Conditions may be imposed as to the minimum amount of improvements to be made.

At 31 December 1974 there were 8,653 such leases covering 20,365 hectares, of an annual rental value of \$389,274. They had an average size of 2.4 hectares and an average rent of \$19.11 per hectare. The 17 town lots auctioned during 1974 averaged 1,051 square metres in area and had an average capital value of \$4,054.

Land Subject to Mining Acts—Crown land and private land may be held for mining purposes under mining lease and claim title collectively known as a mining tenement. The claim title is the lower in status.

Mining leases may be granted for winning of mineral from land and for associated purposes. Application is made to the District Warden. Mining leases are subject to conditions such as continuous and bona fide use, payment of rental, and performance of labour conditions. It is advantageous, although not necessary for a lessee of, or an applicant for, a mining lease to hold a miner's right, but it is necessary to hold a permit to enter when application is made for a mining tenement in private land.

Mining leases may be granted for a term of 21 years and may be renewed accordingly. The maximum area of a mining lease is 130 hectares but greater areas may be granted in certain circumstances. One man must be employed for every 4 hectares leased, except in dredging operations where three men must be employed for every 40 hectares leased, as well as other conditions. Expenditure of certain sums of money may be approved as an alternative to direct employment of labour.

Mining leases attract rental at the rate of \$5 per hectare per annum plus a royalty on production of some minerals, while for others it is based on the value of production. For coal the annual rental is \$5 per hectare plus a royalty of 5 cents per tonne. The maximum area granted is 130 hectares and one man must be employed for every 16 hectares for the first two years and for every 8 hectares thereafter.

The holder of a miner's right costing \$1.50 per year may take possession of and occupy Crown land for mining purposes. During 1974, 7,050 miners' rights were issued. A claim is made by staking the four corners of an allowable area and seeking registration of the claim by the local warden. Allowable areas vary according to the nature of the mining process to be carried out, and the mineral involved. Provided that the claim is continuously worked and prescribed labour conditions are fulfilled, the holder has recognised rights to the land and its mineral produce. No rent is payable.

Specific areas may be taken up and occupied by the holder of a miner's right for certain purposes associated with mining, e.g. prospecting purposes and, except within town sites, for business and residential purposes.

Miners' Homestead Leases provide for the settlement of mining fields by permitting the holding of land for purposes of residence. They are available to persons not less than 18 years of age and to companies and churches. The maximum area within a town boundary is $\frac{1}{2}$ hectare or, in approved cases, 4 hectares; and elsewhere 32 hectares or, in approved cases, 520 hectares. They are available on application to the warden or by auction. Such land may be applied for as a mining lease or it may be taken up for mining purposes by the holder of a miner's right, but arrangements must be made for the compensation of the lessee for any possible damage to improvements due to such activity. Leases now being issued are all perpetual leases, the annual rental being 3 per cent of the capital or purchase value, which is reviewed every ten years by the warden on application by the lessee or the Minister.

Petroleum Leases may be granted where payable deposits of petroleum are discovered. They give underground rights but do not confer any title to the surface. They are intended to cover areas not exceeding 250 square kilometres at an annual rental of \$8 per square kilometre, deductible from the prescribed royalty of 10 per cent of the selling value of the production.

The *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967-1974* provides for the exploration for, and the exploitation of, petroleum resources on the continental shelf and sea-bed in territorial waters adjacent to the coast. At 31 December 1974, 10 Exploration Permits were in existence.

Authorities to Prospect may be granted to applicants intending to undertake large-scale exploration or prospecting, or geological or geophysical testing. Areas, rents, terms, and conditions are determined by the Minister. At the end of 1974 there were 231 Authorities to Prospect for Minerals covering 53,230 square kilometres, 72 Authorities to Prospect for Coal covering 37,024 square kilometres, and 45 Authorities to Prospect for Petroleum covering 618,600 square kilometres.

LAND HELD UNDER MINING ACTS, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1974

Type of tenure	Leases	Total area	Average area
	No.	hectares	hectares
Mining leases	6,111	583,010	95
Special bauxite lease	3	448,949	149,650
Miner's homestead lease	21,731	183,234	8
Coal prospecting licence .. .. .	..	..	..
Claims etc.	n	1,944 ¹	n
Total	n	1,217,137	n

¹ Estimated. n Not available.

Various agreements between the Government and certain companies for the purpose of working minerals and coal in the State are contained in Special Acts of Parliament. Concessions are features of the agreements in return for the development of the areas in question.

Reserves—Areas throughout the State are reserved to the Crown for specific purposes. Legislation in April 1973 provided for the reservation of areas of land in perpetuity as Environmental Parks to provide further areas of natural beauty and interest for use by the community. Details of land reserved for public purposes are shown in the next table.

LAND RESERVED FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1974

Type of reserve	Leases	Area
	No.	hectares
Permanent State forests	467	3,272,387
Temporary timber reserves	192	666,762
National parks	294	1,123,923
Aboriginal reserves	n	2,774,928
General reserves	n	2,173,509
Gross total		10,011,508
Less Forest grazing leases		1,613
Less Special leases		2,060,048
Net total (excluding leased area)		7,949,846

n Not available.

3 SOIL CONSERVATION

The erratic rainfall patterns, high rainfall intensities, soil types, and the management conditions applied to many of Queensland's agricultural soils, particularly those on sloping land, make them susceptible to water erosion. Soil conservation practices were not applied to any great extent until the late 1940s.

It is estimated that 1 million hectares of the State's agricultural lands are moderately to seriously eroded and a further 1.1 million hectares slightly affected. The main areas of erosion damage are the Darling Downs, Maranoa, Burnett, Central Highlands, Fitzroy Basin, Isis, and North Queensland districts.

Wind erosion has affected a smaller area of the cultivated lands than water erosion, but it has had serious effects in many of the pastoral districts of the south-west, where "scalded" areas are quite common.

The soil conservation needs of the State at 30 June 1975 were estimated as follows.

Region	Area of cultivated land requiring soil conservation measures	Area protected by soil conservation measures
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares
Darling Downs	903	184
Near South West	459	117
South Burnett	137	85
Burnett	125	32
Moreton	61	14
Capricornia	423	167
North Queensland	24	11
Near North Coast	17	..
Total	2,149	610

The Department of Primary Industries provides a special advisory service in soil conservation with 90 officers stationed at 27 centres throughout the State. Some 8,600 landholders are using this service.

Soil conservation measures recommended include stubble retention, contour cultivation, special tillage practices, and rotation of crops or crops and pasture on a contour strip-cropping pattern. Control of storm run-off water is achieved through schemes comprising diversion banks and contour banks spaced at intervals down vulnerable slopes, discharging into stable natural watercourses or constructed waterways protected by suitable grasses.

The Soil Conservation Act of 1965 provides the statutory facilities for landholders to undertake joint soil conservation activity, either under government guidance or through local sponsorship and leadership. Provision is made for financial assistance by way of loans through the Agricultural Bank.

The Darling Downs programme, approved in March 1973, allows for the progressive implementation of soil conservation measures under the Area of Soil Erosion Hazard provisions of the Act.

Eleven of the 14 shires in the area have so far been declared Areas of Soil Erosion Hazard, and planning of soil conservation measures is well under way.

Participation in the programme is mandatory, but landowners are given a broad schedule within which to complete the work, and are subsidised by the Government on a dollar for dollar basis up to \$1,000 per farm.

This scheme has recently been extended to the Isis and Gin Gin areas near Bundaberg where cane farmers are being assisted to move from eroded hillsides to more gently sloping land nearer the coast.

4 IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION

The important primary industries of Queensland are subject to relatively frequent and serious losses by drought and also to extensive flooding. There is therefore a definite need for the provision of works for water conservation for irrigation and stock watering and for flood mitigation.

The average annual flow of all streams in Queensland, equivalent to approximately 40 per cent of that for all Australian streams, gives ample scope for such works.

The right to the use and flow and to the control of water in watercourses, lakes, springs, and artesian wells in Queensland vests in the Crown, and the Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Supply is authorised to take measures to conserve water and provide for its more equal distribution and beneficial use.

Water Resources Investigation—The Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Supply is required, under *The Land and Water Resources Development Acts, 1943 to 1946*, to (a) prepare a complete description of the natural water resources of the State, both surface and underground, (b) undertake and carry out a survey of such resources, and (c) keep a record of all such natural water resources, surface and underground.

For this purpose the Commission has installed and operates 571 stream gauging stations, 516 of them being equipped with automatic water level recorders, and collects rainfall data from 32 stations in addition to the Bureau of Meteorology stations.

Licensing and Control—As required under the *Water Act 1926–1975* rights to underground and surface water are allocated and their use controlled by a system of licensing of (a) all artesian bores in the State; (b) all sub-artesian bores in areas proclaimed by the Governor in Council; the main purpose of proclaiming areas is to ensure the equitable distribution of available supplies and to obtain information on the quantity, quality, extent, and use of those supplies; (c) all conservation and use, other than for stock and domestic supplies, of flow in watercourses.

In respect of all supplies, the Commission is required to control use and to share supplies as equitably as possible in periods of shortage of supply.

At 30 June 1975, 14,409 Waterworks Licences were in existence, 10,701 being for pumps, 2,941 for dams and weirs, and 767 for other works.

Areas of sub-artesian water supply proclaimed by the Governor in Council, in which all bores and wells require a licence, total 1,420,400 square kilometres. A total of 31,238 bores, artesian and sub-artesian in proclaimed areas, was registered at 30 June 1975.

Development of Water Resources—The Irrigation and Water Supply Commission is required to prepare a co-ordinated programme of work for the conservation, utilisation, and distribution of water resources, and to make recommendations to the Government regarding the carrying out of works in this programme.

The Commission is principally responsible for water conservation and supply works for rural purposes, including irrigation, stock, and domestic supply. However, in planning such works, particularly storages, economies to all users can accrue by providing where possible for dual or multi-purpose use of works for irrigation, rural, urban, and industrial, including power generation and mining purposes. From December 1974 the Commission has become the sole authority for planning, design, and construction of all major dams in Queensland.

As a result of this approach, 27 cities and towns now draw supplies from Commission storages or by diversion from regulated streams, four storages provide supply for power generation at three thermal stations (Swanbank, Calcap, and Collinsville) and one hydro-electric station (Barron Falls), and supply for seven mining operations is drawn from three other storages.

Urgent water requirements of the expanding mining activities in Central, North, and North-West Queensland have brought out the need to further ensure the orderly and efficient development of the limited water resources in these areas and to provide for immediate and future needs for both urban, mineral, and rural purposes.

Water Conservation—At 30 June 1975, the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission controlled and operated 13 dams and 62 weirs with a total available storage capacity of 3,356,262 megalitres. Two dams (Tinaroo Falls and Eungella) are located in North Queensland; two (Fairbairn and Callide) in Central Queensland; the other nine (Moogerah, Leslie, Borumba, Coolmunda, Wuruma, Atkinson, Beardmore, Maroon, and Monduran) in South Queensland. Of the weirs, 39 are in South, 12 in Central, and 11 in North Queensland. Weir capacity ranges from 17,300 to less than 50 megalitres, 14 of them having a capacity each of over 3,500 megalitres. Completion of Kinchant, Glenlyon, and Julius Dams, Burnett Barrage, and Bingegang and Baralaba Weirs now under construction, will provide additional storage of 365,400 megalitres.

Details of dams and weirs completed at 30 June 1975 are shown in the next table.

EXISTING WATER STORAGES, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1975

Name of storage	Stream	Nearest town	Storage capacity (megalitres)	Irrigation area or project
<i>Dams</i>				
Atkinson ..	Atkinson's Lagoon ..	Lowood ..	31,300	Lower Lockyer
Beardmore ..	Balonne River ..	St George ..	101,000	St George
Borumba ..	Yabba Creek ..	Imbil ..	42,600	Mary Valley
Callide ..	Callide Creek ..	Biloela ..	57,600	Callide Power Station
Coolmunda ..	Macintyre River ..	Inglewood ..	75,200	Macintyre Brook
Eungella ..	Broken River ..	Eungella ..	131,000	Burdekin River
Fairbairn ..	Nogoa River ..	Emerald ..	1,440,000	Emerald
Leslie ..	Sandy Creek ..	Warwick ..	47,100	Upper Condamine
Maroon ..	Burnett Creek ..	Boonah ..	38,400	Logan River
Monduran ..	Kolan River ..	Gin Gin ..	586,000	Bundaberg
Moogerah ..	Reynolds Creek ..	Kalbar ..	92,500	Warrill Valley
Tinaroo Falls ..	Barron River ..	Atherton ..	407,000	Mareeba-Dimbulah
Wuruma ..	Nogo River ..	Eidsvold ..	194,000	Upper Burnett
			3,243,700	
<i>Weirs</i>				
Bedford ..	MacKenzie River ..	Blackwater ..	6,420	..
Blue Valley ..	Burdekin River ..	Dalbeg ..	3,820	Burdekin
Buckinbah ..	Thuraggi Watercourse ..	St George ..	5,120	St George
Chinchilla ..	Condamine River ..	Chinchilla ..	9,780	..
Glebe ..	Dawson River ..	Taroom ..	17,300	Dawson Valley
Gorge ..	Burdekin River ..	Dalbeg ..	9,460	Burdekin
Jack Taylor ..	Balonne River ..	St George ..	10,100	St George
Kolan Barrage ..	Kolan River ..	Bundaberg ..	4,000	Bundaberg
Marian ..	Pioneer River ..	Marian ..	3,830	..
Moolabah ..	Thuraggi Watercourse ..	St George ..	3,950	St George
Moura ..	Dawson River ..	Moura ..	6,290	Dawson Valley
Mundubbera ..	Burnett River ..	Mundubbera ..	4,930	Upper Burnett
Orange Creek ..	Dawson River ..	Cracow ..	6,780	Dawson Valley
Theodore ..	Dawson River ..	Theodore ..	4,760	Dawson Valley
Others ¹ ..	..	..	16,022	..
Total all dams and weirs ..			3,356,262	

¹ 48 weirs, each with a capacity of less than 3,500 megalitres.

Details of storages under construction at 30 June 1975 are shown in the next table.

WATER STORAGES UNDER CONSTRUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1975

Name of storage	Stream	Nearest town	Storage capacity (megalitres)	Completion date	Purpose
<i>Dams</i>					
Glenlyon ..	Pike Creek ..	Stanthorpe ..	131,000 ¹	1975	Irrigation, border streams
Julius ..	Leichhardt River ..	Mount Isa ..	127,000	1976	Mount Isa Mines and city
Kinchant ..	Sandy Creek ..	North Eton ..	62,800	1978	Irrigation and city supply
			320,800		
<i>Weirs</i>					
Baralaba ..	Dawson River ..	Baralaba ..	12,600	1976	Irrigation and town
Bingegang ..	MacKenzie River ..	Dingo ..	5,000	1977	Mining, irrigation
Burnett Barrage ..	Burnett River ..	Bundaberg ..	27,000	1977	Bundaberg Irrigation Area
Total all dams and weirs ..			365,400		

¹ Full capacity 262,000 megalitres, 50 per cent of which will be available to Queensland.

Irrigation Areas—About 14.8 per cent of the area under irrigation in the State is concentrated in irrigation areas constituted under the *Irrigation Act 1922–1973*, where the supply is generally reticulated by channel systems, by means of gravity or pumping, from the storage. In addition some supply is also provided from streams regulated by the storage. Details of irrigation areas established and under construction at 30 June 1975 are set out below.

- (a) Dawson Valley Irrigation Area. This area situated around the town of Theodore is supplied by four weirs on the Dawson River. Pumping stations deliver water through channel systems to 61 farms. Cotton and grain crops account for the major part of production from irrigated farms. In addition the towns of Theodore and Moura and the Thiess Peabody Mitsui Mining Group obtain supplies from the storages.
- (b) Burdekin River Irrigation Area and Water Supply Scheme. This scheme is a complex system of water conservation, irrigation, industrial, urban, and stock water supply. Present storages are Eungella Dam on the Broken River, and Gorge and Blue Valley Weirs on the Burdekin River. The Australian Government has made available \$3m towards the construction of Clair Weir on the Burdekin River. The weir will store 15,500 megalitres of water which will be used to supplement supplies to the established irrigation areas and provide supplies for limited new development.

From Eungella Dam water is diverted directly by a privately owned 121-kilometre piped supply system to coal mining operations at Goonyella and Peak Downs and the town of Moranbah.

Supplies for other purposes are maintained along the Bowen River and lower 114 kilometres of the Burdekin River by release of water from the storage as required. These purposes and the arrangements for supply comprise: (i) a pumping station on the Bowen River delivering supply through 34 kilometres of pipeline to the Collinsville Power Station, Collinsville Town, and nine grazing holdings along the pipeline; (ii) six pumping stations delivering water through channel systems to 140 individual irrigated holdings in Clare, Millaroo, and Dalbeg sections of the Burdekin River Irrigation Area, the principal crops from irrigated farms being sugar cane, rice, and seed crops; and (iii) private diversion by pumping for irrigation on holdings along the Bowen, Broken, and Burdekin Rivers.

- (c) Mareeba-Dimbulah Irrigation Area. This area is supplied by Tinaroo Falls Dam and weirs on the Barron and Walsh River systems. Water is delivered through channel systems and regulated streams to 567 farms on which the principal crop is tobacco. In addition, water is supplied to the towns of Mareeba, Dimbulah, Walkamin, Mutchilba, and Tinaroo Falls, and to the hydro-electric generating station at Barron Falls.
- (d) St George Irrigation Area. The principal storages of this area, located near the town of St George, are Beardmore Dam and Jack Taylor Weir on the Balonne River and 2 weirs on Thuraggi Watercourse. Water is supplied to 31 farms, on which the principal crops are cotton and soybeans, and to the town of St George. The construction of works to extend the area by some 16 farms is in progress, 13 of these farms being opened at 30 June 1975.

- (e) Emerald Irrigation Area. This scheme, a joint Australian Government and State Government undertaking involved the construction of Fairbairn Dam on the Nogoa River, some 19 kilometres upstream from Emerald. Water from this dam and associated irrigation, drainage, and roadworks could ultimately serve 110 irrigation farms on which 20,000 hectares could be irrigated annually. In addition, supplies will be provided for coal mining and urban water supply in the Black-water area. An area of 2,488 hectares of crops (2,127 hectares on 13 channel supplied farms and 361 hectares on 6 farms from regulated streams) was irrigated during 1974-75 with the principal production being oil seed, wheat, and cotton.
- (f) Bundaberg Irrigation Scheme. This is a joint Australian Government and State Government undertaking aimed at raising the efficiency and security of the established sugar industry in the region. Storages comprise the Wuruma Dam (capacity 194,000 megalitres) on the Nogo River, Mundubbera Weir (4,930 megalitres) on the Burnett River, and Monduran Dam (586,000 megalitres) and the Kolan Barrage (4,000 megalitres) on the Kolan River. Supply will be by channel systems and private diversion from streams. In addition to irrigation, the scheme will augment supply to the city of Bundaberg, and assure supply to the towns of Eidsvold, Mundubbera, Gayndah, and Wallaville.
- (g) Eton Irrigation Area. This project will provide irrigation water for some 8,000 hectares of cane lands in the North Eton area, assured irrigation supplies along the Pioneer River, and urban and industrial supplies in and near the city of Mackay.

The scheme consists of the Mirani Weir to be constructed on the Pioneer River upstream of Mirani township which will provide storage for pumping into Kinchant Dam (capacity 62,800 megalitres) presently being constructed on the North Arm of Sandy Creek. The dam will supply water by means of distribution channels to individual farms in the area.

The estimated cost of the scheme is \$21.8m of which the Australian Government is providing a non-reimbursable grant of \$5m towards the cost of Kinchant Dam and the State Government undertaking the remainder of the scheme.

Irrigation Projects—These are schemes, established under the *Water Act 1926-1975*, where water from storage is released downstream to maintain adequate supplies for private pumping under licence to land adjacent to the watercourse. Details of existing irrigation projects at 30 June 1975 are set out in the next table.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1975

Project	Storage	Licensed pumps	Annual water allocation	Water supplied, 1974-75	
				Irrigation	Other purposes
		No.	megalitres	megalitres	megalitres
Logan River	Maroon Dam	158	8,035	3,121	..
Lower Lockyer	Atkinson Dam	157	8,655	5,446	..
Macintyre Brook	Coolmunda Dam	132	15,417	4,946	406 ¹
Mary Valley	Borumba Dam	129	4,404	2,793	2,607 ¹
Upper Condamine	Leslie Dam	73	14,381	7,468	4,358 ¹
Warrill Valley	Moogerah Dam	324	28,482	6,382	14,556 ¹

¹ Urban. ² Power generation and urban.

Other projects under construction or approved at 30 June 1975 are set out below.

- (a) **Border Rivers Project.** The Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission consisting of representatives of New South Wales and Queensland, was created as the result of agreement legislation to control works on these rivers where they form the boundary between the two States, and to allocate the water. Costs are shared equally. The agreement provides for the construction of storages, initially on Pike Creek in Queensland, and later if required, on the Mole River in New South Wales. Construction of Glenlyon Dam commenced in 1972-73. The diversion tunnel is now completed and a contract has been let for the construction of the main embankment. The Cunningham, Bonshaw, and Glenarvon Weirs on the Dumaresq River, a diversion weir at Boomi on the Macintyre (Barwon) River, and a regulator on the Boomi River have been completed.
- (b) **Leichhardt River Project.** This scheme, which involves the construction of Julius Dam on the Leichhardt River and a supply system to convey the water to the Mount Isa area, is designed to provide water for the rapidly expanding needs of Mount Isa City and Mount Isa Mines Ltd, and to maintain a reserve supply for possible other users in the foreseeable future. Construction of the dam and associated supply system is proceeding, with completion of the dam being scheduled for early 1976.

The Mount Isa Water Supply Board, which was constituted in March 1973, is constructing and will own and operate the new supply works and will modify, operate, and maintain the existing works for bulk water supply to Mount Isa Mines and the Mount Isa City Council.

- (c) **Blackwater Water Supply.** The construction of this scheme, which supplies water from Bedford Weir to the Blackwater township and Leichhardt Colliery, has been completed and testing is in progress.

A 375 mm diameter asbestos cement pipeline some 14 km long has been constructed from Blackwater to the State Electricity Commission's coal crushing plant.

Farm Water Supplies—Under the *Farm Water Supplies Assistance Act* 1958-1975, technical assistance is available to landholders throughout the State on all matters relating to water conservation and utilisation for domestic, stock, and irrigation purposes, on individual holdings or groups of holdings covering construction of farm dams, irrigation bores and stock bores, and pumping and distribution systems.

In addition, the Government provides finance to farmers by way of special Agricultural Bank loans, and technical advice on construction and installation. During 1974-75, 701 applications were received for assistance under these Acts, and \$628,893 was paid in advances by the bank, bringing advances over the 17 years of operation of the Acts to \$9,892,025.

Rural Water Supply Areas—Improvements to stock and domestic water supplies are assisted by the development of Rural Water Supply Schemes, where water from a central source is distributed through pipelines to individual farms and properties.

Investigation and design of these schemes are carried out by the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission. The schemes attract a Government subsidy of 50 per cent of the capital cost, the balance being provided

by way of Government guaranteed loans raised by the individual Water Boards.

Operation and maintenance costs and capital charges are wholly met by rates levied on benefited properties.

Fifteen schemes were in operation at 30 June 1975 with a total benefited area of 115,872 hectares on 613 rural holdings.

Bore Water Supply Areas—Bore Water Supply Areas are constituted under the Water Act for the purpose of supplying water from artesian or sub-artesian bores to groups of adjoining properties for the watering of stock. The construction or acquisition of a bore and distribution system within an Area is financed by a treasury loan, and rates calculated on the basis of area benefited, are levied annually to meet loan repayments and maintenance and operating costs.

Of the 60 Bore Water Supply Areas operating in the State in 1974-75, 54 were administered by the Commission and 6 by Local Boards elected by the ratepayers within the Areas. A total daily flow of 100.0 megalitres was distributed through some 3,605 kilometres of drains to serve a benefited area of 1,800,000 hectares.

River Improvement Trusts—These Trusts are virtually autonomous bodies whose responsibility is to carry out and maintain works to improve stream channels, to increase their flood carrying capacity, to prevent or repair bank erosion, and to mitigate flooding. Seventeen Trusts were constituted throughout the State at 30 June 1975.

Drainage Areas—Nine Drainage Areas, six in Irrigation Areas and three administered by autonomous Drainage Boards, have been constituted. These Areas served 339 holdings by 431 kilometres of drain, a total area of 29,245 hectares being drained at 30 June 1975.

Underground Water Supplies—The availability of underground water in Queensland has played a very big part in the development of the pastoral industry, and of irrigation on individual farms, particularly along the coastal fringe. Underground water is also used very widely for irrigation, stock, and domestic purposes outside the Artesian Basin.

Over half the area irrigated in Queensland receives its supplies from underground sources and, in accordance with the requirements of *The Land and Water Resources Development Acts, 1943 to 1946*, the investigation of the availability of underground water is being pursued by geological mapping, investigation drilling, and hydro-geological assessment. The most important areas where water from this source is used for irrigation are in the following river basins: the Lower Burdekin, the Don (Bowen), the Pioneer, the Callide Valley, the Lower Burnett, many parts of the Brisbane Basin, including the Lockyer, and parts of the Upper Condamine Basin.

The artificial replenishment of underground water supplies has been implemented in the Burdekin Delta. The North and South Burdekin Water Boards divert unregulated supplies of water from the Burdekin River for the purpose of artificially recharging the underground supplies from which some 28,000 hectares of sugar cane are irrigated and supplies for stock and domestic purposes, including the towns of Ayr and Home Hill, are drawn.

The Great Artesian Basin in Queensland consists approximately of the area lying west of the Great Dividing Range, excluding the Cloncurry Mineral Field and the Barkly Tableland. It comprises 1,124,000 square kilometres, or about two-thirds of the total State area. This part of the

State is predominantly pastoral and is mainly dependent for water supplies on artesian and sub-artesian bores, and, where normal surface storage is not readily available, on excavated tanks.

At 30 June 1975, a total of 3,349 artesian bores had been drilled in the Great Artesian Basin, of which 2,276 continued to flow, providing a supply of 865 megalitres per day. Although this supply will continue to diminish for a further 30 to 40 years, after that time a steady and continuous flow of some 592 megalitres per day is expected to be maintained.

Stock Route Watering—In 1935 the Trunk Stock Route System was inaugurated and from then on the construction of watering facilities on stock routes was greatly expanded. The Irrigation and Water Supply Commission acts as a constructing authority for the Stock Routes Co-ordinating Board in these matters, and had completed 648 facilities to 30 June 1975.

Irrigation on Rural Holdings—The total area under agriculture in Queensland in 1974-75 was 2.0 million hectares, from which the value of production was approximately \$858,000,000. Of this area some 197,100 hectares were irrigated from which the value of crops was estimated at \$250,000,000.

According to returns received from primary producers, crops or pastures were irrigated on 8,754 holdings, or 22.0 per cent of all rural holdings in the State in 1974-75. The irrigated area of crops (excluding sown pasture) was 156,296 hectares, or 8.0 per cent of the total area under crop. In addition there were 16,243 hectares of lucerne irrigated and 24,604 hectares of other sown and native pastures. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 23 hectares.

Although a greater number of irrigators use surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, etc. to irrigate their crops, more land is actually irrigated from underground water sources such as bores, spears, and wells. During 1974-75, water from underground sources was used to irrigate 109,307 hectares on 3,861 holdings, while surface water was used to irrigate 87,698 hectares, as follows: from water supplied in irrigation areas and districts, 25,066 hectares on 822 holdings; from rivers, creeks, lakes, etc., outside such areas, 48,448 hectares on 3,102 holdings; and from farm dams, 14,184 hectares on 1,506 holdings. In addition, on 56 holdings mainly around Brisbane, 138 hectares were irrigated from town water supplies.

CROPS AND PASTURES IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1973-74			1974-75		
	Total area	Area irrigated	Proportion irrigated	Total area	Area irrigated	Proportion irrigated
	hectares	hectares	%	hectares	hectares	%
Sugar cane	264,018	66,219	25.1	278,413	73,968	26.6
Cereals (all purposes) ..	1,271,800	31,819	2.5	1,340,476	33,760	2.5
Tobacco	4,501	4,408	97.9	4,424	4,379	99.0
Cotton	7,105	6,802	95.7	7,386	6,933	93.9
Fruit	22,707	4,827	21.3	21,686	5,136	23.7
Vegetables	23,975	17,480	72.9	24,940	18,418	73.8
Other crops	248,274	14,566	5.9	272,755	13,702	5.0
Lucerne	n	18,028	n	n	16,243	n
Other pasture	n	34,391	n	n	24,604	n
Total	n	198,540	n	n	197,143	n

n Not available.

The next table shows the distribution of irrigated crops in 1974-75.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS AND PASTURES,
QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Statistical Division	Sugar cane	To-bacco	Cotton	Fruit and vegetables	Other crops	Lucerne	Other pastures	Total
	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
Moreton ¹	123	446	299	13,291	7,927	6,416	6,563	35,065
Wide Bay-Burnett	25,127	432	..	4,047	3,533	3,533	5,992	42,664
Darling Downs ..	..	268	1,388	1,979	26,991	3,844	1,822	36,292
South-West .. ..	..	..	3,130	124	1,826	85	3,389	8,554
Fitzroy .. ..	..	..	2,116	432	3,715	2,171	1,308	9,742
Central-West .. ..	..	..	..	..	14	6	84	104
Mackay	15,779	..	..	84	131	25	449	16,468
Northern	31,867	85	..	2,218	3,023	119	1,122	38,434
Far North	1,072	3,148	..	1,379	302	44	3,837	9,782
North-West .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	38
Total Queensland	73,968	4,379	6,933	23,554	47,462	16,243	24,604	197,143

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

• Chapter 12

RURAL INDUSTRIES

1 GENERAL

Predominance of the rural industries, together with the mining and forestry industries, has been a feature of the economy of Queensland from the earliest days of settlement, and these industries have been major contributors to the State's income from exports. Despite the rapid development of manufacturing industry in recent years to a level approximating that of the rural industries, by far the greater part of exports from Queensland is still the product of the rural and mining industries. This chapter deals with the activities of the rural industries. Details of mining, forestry, and fisheries are shown in Chapter 13.

The estimated total value of production of the rural industries reached a new peak of \$1,218.8m in 1974-75, which was \$158.3m more than the previous highest total of \$1,060.5m in 1973-74. The main items showing substantial variation between the two years were: sugar cane, an increase of \$267m; wheat, an increase of \$17m; barley, an increase of \$12m; fruit, an increase of \$11m; vegetables, an increase of \$10m; livestock slaughtering, a decrease of \$146m; and wool, a decrease of \$26m.

The gross values of production in the main divisions of the rural industries in 1974-75 were: crops, \$858.3m; livestock disposals, \$193.8m; and livestock products, \$166.6m.

The main items of agricultural production usually are sugar cane, grain sorghum, wheat, other grain crops, hay, other fodders, tobacco, peanuts, pineapples, apples, bananas, other fruits, potatoes, and tomatoes.

2 RURAL HOLDINGS

The value of Queensland's natural grasslands lies in the fact that nearly all the sheep and beef cattle are maintained on them—the sheep on the open grasslands of the south- and central-west and the cattle on the rougher and more wooded pastures of the east and north and in the dry far west. The gradual introduction of improved husbandry methods, together with substantial capital investment, especially since World War II, has led to a more intensive use of these natural pastures. More and better fences and watering facilities have been provided and there has been an improvement in the rate of turn-off of cattle for slaughter.

Since about 1920, the produce of Queensland's eastern coastal lands has surpassed in value that of the natural grasslands. This has been largely due to the clearing and utilisation of land for sugar growing and dairy pastures.

The diverse rural industries of Queensland were carried on, in 1974-75, on 39,772 holdings, which had a total area of 154,155,000 hectares. The distribution of holdings in statistical divisions is shown for 1974-75 in the next table, which also gives the numbers of holdings carrying various types of livestock.

RURAL HOLDINGS AND LIVESTOCK OWNERS, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Statistical Division	Total holdings	Total area of holdings	Number of holdings carrying			
			Dairy cattle ¹	Beef cattle ²	Sheep	Pigs
	No.	'000 ha	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton ³	7,900	1,275	1,731	4,644	93	851
Wide Bay-Burnett	7,352	4,091	1,344	5,248	94	1,007
Darling Downs	9,183	8,175	1,387	6,783	1,573	1,472
South-West	2,041	29,739	10	1,891	1,300	91
Fitzroy	3,462	10,769	234	3,012	114	337
Central-West	822	34,401	3	719	696	19
Mackay	2,430	6,221	71	1,382	10	49
Northern	2,361	9,187	8	813	8	76
Far North	3,661	20,850	330	1,247	3	100
North-West	560	29,448	1	520	265	6
Total Queensland	39,772	154,155	5,119	26,259	4,156	4,008

¹ Excluding holdings with house cows only.

² Including dairy holdings running cattle for meat production.

³ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Sizes of Flocks and Herds—The sizes of sheep flocks and cattle and pig herds on rural holdings at 31 March 1975 appear in the next table.

FLOCKS AND HERDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE, QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1975

Size of flock or herd	Dairy cattle herds	Beef cattle herds	Sheep flocks	Pig herds
Under 20	181	3,770	264	1,403
20 to 49	872	4,193	234	980
50 to 99	2,194	4,531	216	711
100 to 199	1,625	4,397	232	462
200 to 499	245	4,674	338	313
500 to 999	2	2,444	361	94
1,000 to 1,999 .. ..	..	1,454	493	35
2,000 to 4,999 .. ..	..	609	978	8
5,000 to 9,999 .. ..	..	114	784	1
10,000 and over .. ..	..	73	256	1
Total	5,119	26,259	4,156	4,008

Growers of Crops—The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during 1974-75. In this table and the following text, the numbers of growers are counted as follows: sugar cane, growers of two or more hectares; wheat, maize, and grain sorghum, eight or more hectares; tobacco, any area; and pineapples, bananas, potatoes, and tomatoes, half a hectare or more.

For most crops, averages for the three years ended 1974-75 compared with those of 10 years earlier showed a decrease in the number of growers, while areas generally were maintained. An increase from 6,510 to 6,581 in growers of sugar cane reflects the expansion in this industry. Wheat growers declined from 5,086 to 3,723 but there was no corresponding drop in area cultivated. The decrease in maize growers from 2,277 to 1,034, however, was accompanied by a decline in area. Corresponding with the rapid expansion of the sorghum crop in recent years, sorghum growers increased from 3,163 to 4,997. Over the period there was no significant movement in the area cultivated or the number of growers in the tobacco-growing industry. Although there were quite large decreases in the numbers of growers of other main crops, pineapples from 1,102 to 825, bananas 766 to 371, potatoes 1,244 to 651, and tomatoes 1,400 to 724, areas under these crops were maintained.

GROWERS OF MAIN CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Statistical Division	Sugar cane	Wheat	Maize	Grain sorghum	Tobacco	Pine-apples	Bananas	Potatoes	Tomatoes
Moreton ¹	288	98	75	197	65	414	204	521	212
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,419	247	370	1,010	67	190	24	57	71
Darling Downs ..	..	2,926	316	2,882	38	..	..	33	220
South-West .. ..	..	246	..	138	..	..	..	4	..
Fitzroy .. ..	..	453	8	700	..	104	9	10	36
Central-West .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mackay	1,646	26	..	63	..	4	..	1	13
Northern	1,429	..	25	43	16	16	2	13	109
Far North	1,617	..	184	14	502	14	77	78	20
North-West .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Queensland	6,399	3,996	978	5,047	688	742	316	717	681

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Movements in the numbers of growers of the various crops reflect changes in the pattern of the State's agriculture, but variations should be considered over a period of years, as movements from one year to another may be affected by seasonal conditions.

Rural Holdings Classified by Farm Type—The latest classification of rural holdings by farm type is for the season 1973-74. Farm type refers to the predominant activity carried out on each rural holding. Each holding was classified according to the activity which produced 50 per cent or more of its total estimated value of production. Those holdings with an estimated value of production of less than \$2,000 were not classified by type of activity.

Where no one activity accounted for 50 per cent or more of the production, the holding was classified as multi-purpose. An exception to the general 50 per cent rule was made for the class "sheep-cereal grain", in which these two activities together had to account for 75 per cent or more of the total production, and where one activity was at least 25 per cent of the value of the other.

RURAL HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY FARM TYPE, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Statistical Division	Beef cattle	Sheep	Sheep-cereal grain ¹	Cereal grain	Dairying and pigs	Sugar	Fruit, including grapes	Other and multi-purpose	Unclassified ²	Total
Moreton ³	1,405	2	..	10	1,808	279	797	1,772	2,440	8,513
Wide Bay-Burnett	2,140	..	..	87	1,407	1,401	250	1,054	1,242	7,581
Darling Downs ..	2,016	444	153	2,141	1,495	..	512	1,371	1,282	9,414
South-West	886	845	63	47	14	..	11	92	116	2,074
Fitzroy	1,979	6	12	201	287	..	170	341	570	3,566
Central-West	219	594	..	..	5	..	1	5	21	845
Mackay	516	1	..	18	68	1,679	6	36	185	2,509
Northern	521	..	..	18	36	1,454	25	191	191	2,436
Far North	513	..	..	35	352	1,677	95	684	434	3,790
North-West	343	208	..	..	3	..	..	..	17	571
Total Queensland	10,538	2,100	228	2,557	5,475	6,490	1,867	5,546	6,498	41,299

¹ See text above. ² Holdings having an ascribed production value of less than \$2,000. ³ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Of the 5,546 holdings classified to other and multi-purpose in the preceding table, 1,480 produced principally vegetables, 697 tobacco, 330 poultry, and 2,070 had multi-purpose forms of production. There were also 969 holdings with other single purpose activities such as cotton, peanuts, and other industrial crops in this category. Holdings growing vegetables were located mainly in south-east Queensland, 908 being in the Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions. Of the holdings producing principally tobacco, 515 were located in the Far North Statistical Division. Holdings classed as dairying and pigs included 676 classified to pig-raising, and these were located mainly in the Darling Downs (249), Wide Bay-Burnett (162), and Brisbane and Moreton (127) Statistical Divisions.

Rural Holdings Classified by Size of Holding—The latest classification of rural holdings was made at 31 March 1974. The next table gives details of the number of rural holdings classified by area of holding in each statistical division at that date. Similar classifications, at 31 March 1966, 1969, and 1971 appeared in previous issues of the *Year Book*.

RURAL HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF HOLDING IN HECTARES,
QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1974

Statistical Division	Under 10	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-1,999	2,000-19,999	20,000 and over	Total
Moreton ¹	1,262	757	1,792	1,774	1,453	997	408	70	..	8,513
Wide Bay-Burnett ..	171	241	989	1,394	1,622	1,662	1,051	445	6	7,581
Darling Downs	248	229	661	996	1,785	2,528	1,930	1,017	20	9,414
South-West	11	9	15	29	24	88	394	1,155	349	2,074
Fitzroy	70	74	155	217	386	704	832	1,029	99	3,566
Central-West	2	4	1	1	1	5	14	547	270	845
Mackay	33	15	352	666	513	395	145	307	83	2,509
Northern	84	93	683	640	291	180	108	205	152	2,436
Far North	88	106	1,049	1,220	715	285	84	92	151	3,790
North-West	5	..	2	2	2	4	10	301	245	571
Queensland	1,974	1,528	5,699	6,939	6,792	6,848	4,976	5,168	1,375	41,299

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Of the 1,974 holdings under 10 hectares, 1,008 were under 5 hectares and of these 649 were in Brisbane and Moreton Divisions. The grouping 20,000 hectares and over included 437 holdings of 50,000 hectares and more, the majority of which were situated in the Divisions of North-West (107), Far North (97), Central-West (91), and South-West (74).

The average size of holdings in Brisbane and Moreton Divisions was 154 hectares followed by Wide Bay-Burnett (547), Darling Downs (878), Mackay (2,453), Fitzroy (3,020), Northern (3,755), and Far North (5,338). Average holding size in the western pastoral divisions were South-West (14,589 hectares), Central-West (40,904), and North-West (51,951).

Employment in Rural Industries—Working owners, lessees, and share-farmers for many years have constituted about two-thirds of the total number of males working permanently on rural holdings. In 1975 this proportion was 70 per cent. The next table shows permanent male workers at 31 March of each of the five years to 1975. In addition, considerable numbers of seasonal and casual workers are employed but these vary greatly during the year.

PERMANENT FULL-TIME MALE WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Proprietors ¹	41,363	38,220	35,238	34,760	33,239
Unpaid relatives	2,627	2,892	2,695	2,381	2,276
Employees	14,865	14,492	13,617	13,670	12,156
Total	58,855	55,604	51,550	50,811	47,671

¹ Including share-farmers.

Machinery on Holdings—The next table shows the types of farm machinery on rural holdings. Particulars of some types of machinery are collected periodically only, and for this reason a number of items in the table are shown as not available in some years. Farm machinery owned by contractors not occupying rural holdings is excluded.

FARM MACHINERY ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND

Description	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
<i>Cultivating</i>					
Rotary hoes: Self contained power unit	2,524	3,437	3,776	3,407	3,266
Tractor drawn	5,029	5,781	5,996	7,479	8,088
Fertiliser distributors	17,886	17,561	17,753	17,994	18,036
<i>Planting</i>					
Grain drills: Combine	14,453	15,117	15,090	14,879	14,625
Other	2,012	1,961	1,902	1,828	1,791
Maize, cotton, peanut, and bean planters (rows)	8,635	9,268	9,230	9,480	9,606
Sugar cane planters	6,251	6,168	6,141	6,219	6,171
<i>Harvesting</i>					
Mechanical cane harvesters: Chopper type	1,057	1,212	1,215	1,559	1,505
Whole stick type	419	379	324		
Mechanical cane loaders: Front end	2,311	2,334	2,250	n	n
Other	398	340	356	n	n
Sugar cane trailers	5,128	5,390	5,521	n	n
Headers and other grain and seed harvesters	7,480	7,867	7,780	7,554	7,408
Corn pickers	798	n	n	n	n
Forage harvesters	1,541	1,663	1,678	1,681	1,599
Mowers, agricultural, reciprocating (cutter-bar) type: Power driven	8,745	n	n	n	n
Ground driven	1,852	n	n	n	n
Hay and other agricultural rakes	15,313	n	n	n	n
Hay balers, pick-up type	3,581	3,689	3,775	3,752	3,780
Potato digging machines	1,157	n	n	n	n
Peanut pickers	475	n	n	n	n
<i>Dairying</i>					
Holdings with milking machines	n	7,218	6,870	n	n
Milking machines (units)	n	27,489	26,890	n	n
<i>Grazing</i>					
Holdings with shearing machines	n	4,018	n	n	3,701
Shearing machines (stands)	n	15,573	n	n	15,052
<i>Traction</i>					
Tractors, wheeled and crawler	72,264	73,564	74,614	74,482	74,793
<i>Other</i>					
Hammermills (incl. roughage mills)	8,461	n	n	n	n
Windmills	48,849	n	n	n	n

n Not available.

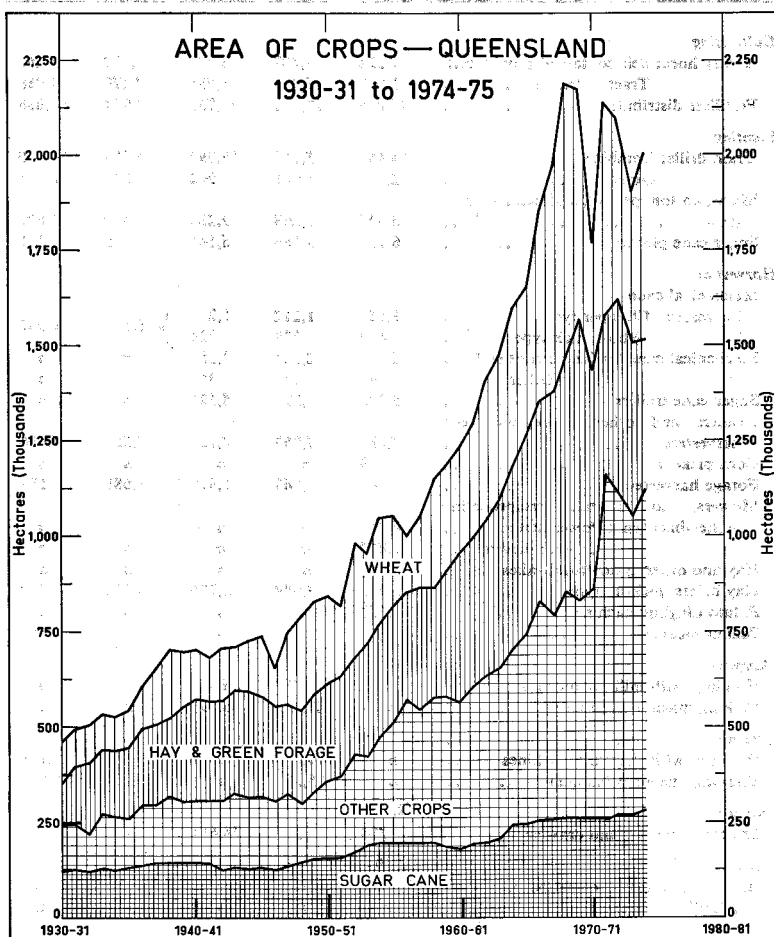
3 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture in Queensland differs from that in other States of Australia because of the greater proportion of crops grown which are suited to the tropical and sub-tropical climates. These crops include sugar cane, pineapples, bananas, cotton, ginger, etc. Moreover, the moist summer conditions in Queensland, as compared with the relatively dry summers in other States, have contributed to a considerable increase in the production of summer-growing crops such as grain sorghum, peanuts, sunflowers, navy beans, and soybeans, to meet a rising demand for processed foods, vegetable oils, and stock feed.

The next diagram illustrates the growth, and the distribution between the main crops, of the cultivated area of Queensland since 1930.

The area under all crops had doubled from 1900-01 to 1924-25 and quadrupled by 1945-46. In 1974-75 the area was over 10 times the 1900-01 level. In the rest of Australia the area under crop doubled by 1945-46 and by 1974-75 was still only about five times the 1900-01 level.

However, due to the predominance of cereal crops in the other States, the area under all crops in Queensland in recent years was still only about 14 per cent of the Australian total.





Pineapple growing, Nambour

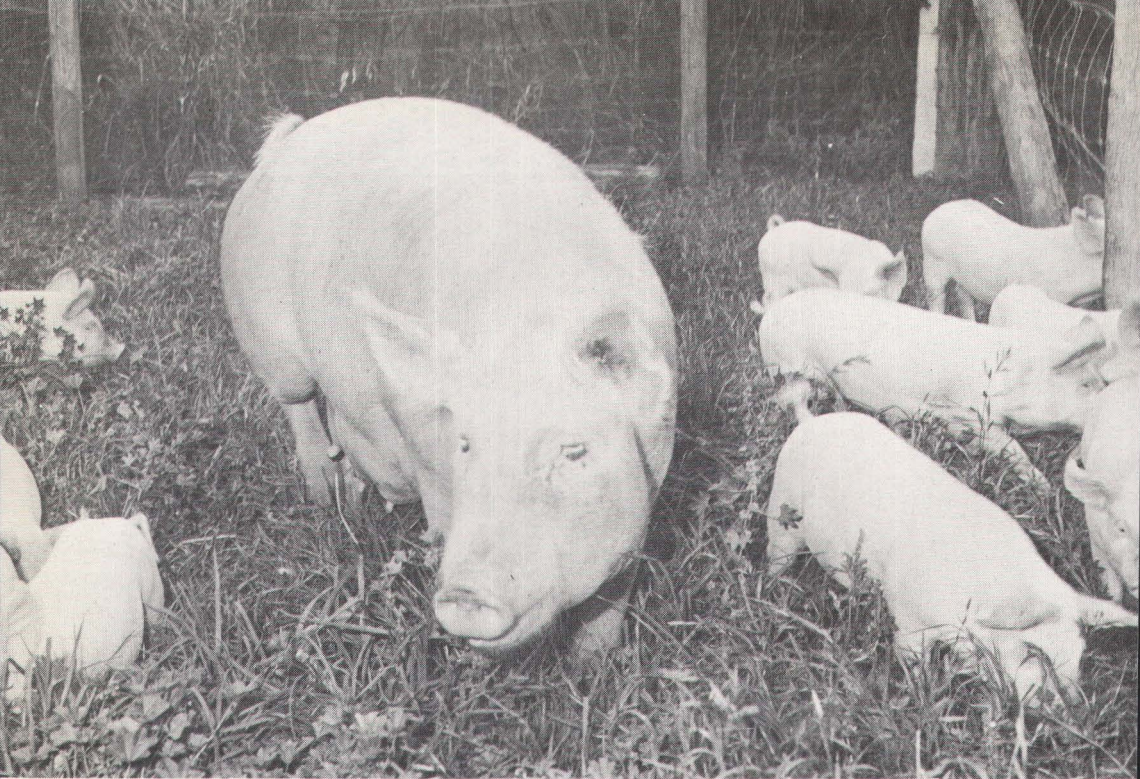
Photo: Department of Primary Industries

FRUIT CROPS—Chapter 12

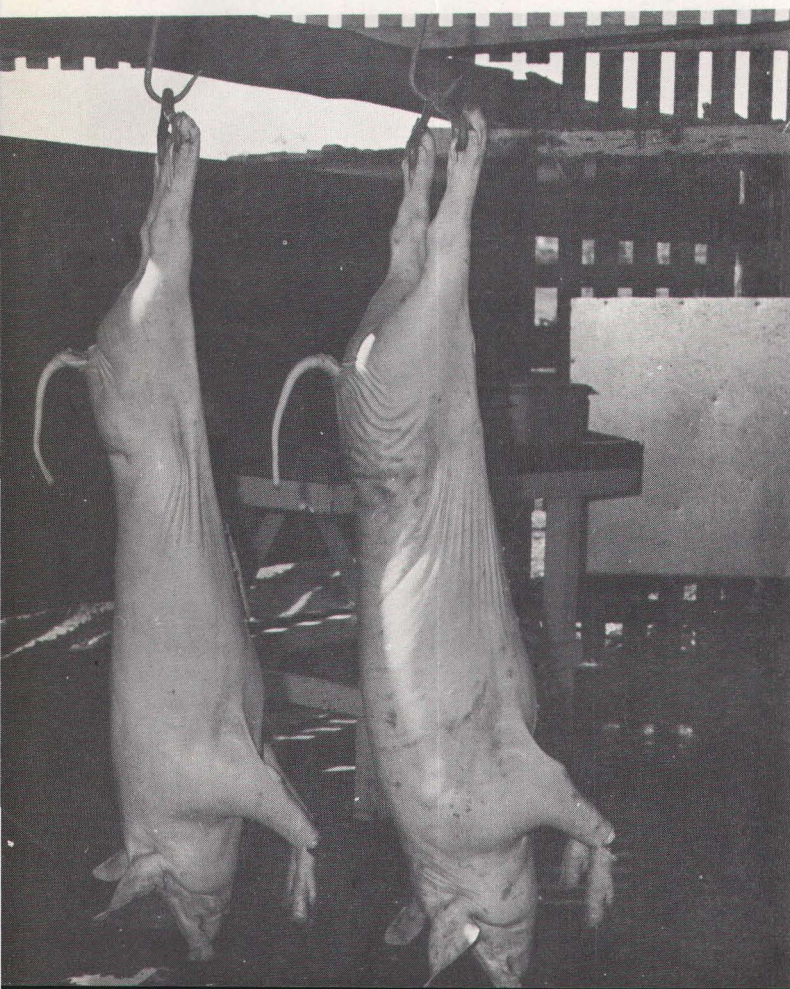
Photo: Queensland Tourist Bureau

Banana growing, Buderim





Pig raising and slaughtering, South Queensland



LIVESTOCK
Chapter 12

Photos: *Department
of Primary
Industries*

The principal components of the "other crops" section of the diagram are miscellaneous grain crops, chiefly sorghum, barley, and maize; plantation and orchard fruit crops, particularly pineapples, apples, citrus, and bananas; all types of vegetables, of which pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, and beans are the most important; and other field crops, including peanuts, linseed, cotton, tobacco, safflower, sunflower seed, soybeans, and navy beans.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1900-01	1939-40	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
<i>Area</i>					
Sugar cane ¹ hectares	29,401	106,101	232,338	215,937	243,231
Barley hectares	3,048	5,345	77,922	138,853	156,319
Grain sorghum hectares	.. ²	1,779	414,133	331,656	328,886
Maize hectares	51,789	71,566	34,913	27,002	28,675
Wheat hectares	32,093	146,514	470,622	394,702	488,500
Green forage hectares	16,772	222,867	480,468	404,377	340,951
Hay ³ hectares	17,198	24,269	61,114	55,176	48,697
Cotton hectares	..	16,678	8,008	7,105	7,386
Peanuts hectares	.. ²	4,993	28,787	25,724	23,742
Potatoes hectares	4,476	5,037	5,960	5,279	6,068
Pumpkins ⁴ hectares	.. ²	.. ²	4,624	4,220	4,314
Tobacco hectares	269	1,478	4,632	4,501	4,424
Apples ⁵ hectares	.. ²	1,382	4,755	4,479	4,126
Bananas ⁵ hectares	2,515	2,568	2,162	1,986	1,794
Pineapples ⁵ hectares	380	2,206	4,079	4,094	3,801
<i>Production</i>					
Sugar cane '000 tonnes	862	6,136	18,087	18,279	19,421
Barley tonnes	2,880	6,124	79,933	221,051	297,268
Grain sorghum tonnes	.. ²	1,687	621,896	654,225	634,120
Maize tonnes	62,410	84,966	70,013	56,010	71,769
Wheat tonnes	32,496	184,933	404,921	525,905	692,090
Hay ³ tonnes	80,022	104,399	348,620	272,700	258,472
Cotton (raw) '000 kg	..	2,805	4,809	6,588	6,396
Peanuts tonnes	.. ²	5,906	37,992	29,119	31,323
Potatoes tonnes	20,335	28,760	92,164	86,529	107,587
Pumpkins ⁴ tonnes	.. ²	.. ²	36,180	29,694	30,319
Tobacco '000 kg	205	950	8,203	8,000	8,007
Apples tonnes	.. ²	4,704	37,643	31,165	38,344
Bananas tonnes	29,491	21,438	34,542	35,888	31,621
Pineapples tonnes	7,197	40,337	125,838	114,417	110,118
<i>Yield per hectare</i>					
Sugar cane tonnes	29.3	57.8	77.8	84.6	79.8
Barley tonnes	0.94	1.15	1.03	1.59	1.90
Grain sorghum tonnes	.. ²	0.95	1.50	1.97	1.92
Maize tonnes	1.21	1.19	2.01	2.07	2.50
Wheat tonnes	1.01	1.26	0.86	1.33	1.41
Hay ³ tonnes	4.65	4.30	5.72	4.94	5.31
Cotton (raw) kg	..	170	600	927	866
Peanuts tonnes	.. ²	1.18	1.32	1.13	1.32
Potatoes tonnes	4.54	5.71	15.46	16.39	17.73
Pumpkins ⁴ tonnes	.. ²	.. ²	7.82	7.03	7.02
Tobacco kg	762	643	1,771	1,777	1,810
Apples tonnes	.. ²	3.40	7.92	6.96	9.29
Bananas tonnes	11.7	8.4	16.0	18.1	17.6
Pineapples tonnes	30.0	28.9	30.9	27.9	29.0

¹ Area cut for crushing. ² Not collected separately. ³ Including lucerne and other pasture hay. ⁴ For human consumption. ⁵ Area bearing only except in 1900-01.

Agriculture in Australian States—The next table provides a comparison of the area, production, and yield, in the various States, of agricultural crops which are of particular importance in Queensland.

AGRICULTURAL CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1974-75

Crop	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
<i>Area</i>							
Sugar cane ³ .. '000 hectares	10	..	243	..	..	..	253
Barley '000 hectares	327	243	156	701	387	12	1,820
Grain sorghum .. '000 hectares	176	..	329	..	2	..	511
Maize '000 hectares	22	1	29	..	..	..	51
Wheat '000 hectares	2,646	1,141	489	1,220	2,810	2	8,308
Green feed or silage ³ .. '000 hectares	304	44	341	59	75	27	853
Hay ⁴ '000 hectares	258	505	49	190	164	80	1,250
Cotton '000 hectares	28	..	7	..	4	..	39
Peanuts '000 hectares	.. ⁵	..	24	..	..	..	24
Potatoes .. '000 hectares	9	13	6	3	2	4	38
Tobacco .. '000 hectares	1	4	4	..	..	..	9
<i>Production</i>							
Sugar cane .. '000 tonnes	997	..	19,421	..	..	..	20,418
Barley '000 tonnes	408	319	297	1,134	327	27	2,513
Grain sorghum .. '000 tonnes	257	..	634	..	3	..	901
Maize '000 tonnes	60	2	72	..	..	..	133
Wheat '000 tonnes	3,809	2,091	692	1,486	3,277	2	11,357
Hay ⁴ '000 tonnes	969	2,019	258	662	508	406	4,828
Cotton (raw) .. '000 kg	28,147	..	6,396	..	2,358	..	36,901
Peanuts '000 tonnes	.. ⁶	..	31	..	..	..	32
Potatoes .. '000 tonnes	118	283	108	71	61	96	736
Tobacco .. '000 kg	1,369	6,086	8,007	..	..	..	15,462
<i>Yield per hectare</i>							
Sugar cane .. tonnes	99.9	..	79.8	..	..	..	80.6
Barley tonnes	1.25	1.31	1.90	1.62	0.85	2.27	1.38
Grain sorghum .. tonnes	1.46	2.61	1.92	..	1.75	..	1.76
Maize tonnes	2.69	3.54	2.50	..	..	..	2.59
Wheat tonnes	1.44	1.83	1.41	1.22	1.17	1.49	1.37
Hay ⁴ tonnes	3.75	4.00	5.31	3.49	3.11	5.04	3.86
Cotton (raw) .. '000 kg	1.02	..	0.87	..	0.65	..	0.96
Peanuts tonnes	2.42	..	1.32	..	0.82	..	1.33
Potatoes .. tonnes	12.68	21.72	17.73	25.79	26.10	23.08	19.56
Tobacco .. '000 kg	1.52	1.55	1.81	..	..	..	1.67

¹ Including A.C.T. and N.T. ² Area cut for crushing. ³ Excluding lucerne and other pasture. ⁴ Including hay cut from lucerne and other pasture. ⁵ Less than 500 hectares. ⁶ Less than 500 tonnes.

While Queensland's proportion (14 per cent) of the area of Australia's agricultural crops is approximately the same as the State's proportion of the Australian population, the value of its crops usually averages a quarter of the Australian total.

Value of Agricultural Production—The gross value of production of crops in Queensland has been estimated at \$858,339,000 for the 1974-75

season. By "gross value" is meant the value which the crops would have realised in the principal wholesale markets. The figure is greater than the "local value", i.e. the value at the farm, by the amount of the costs of getting the products to market. The local value of crops was approximately \$793,124,000 for 1974-75.

The next table shows the area, production, and gross value of the various crops grown in Queensland during the 1974-75 season.

PRODUCTION OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Crops	Area under crop	Production	Gross value s
	hectares	tonnes	\$'000
<i>Sugar cane</i>	278,413	..	480,271
Cut for crushing	243,231	19,421,069	473,189
Cut for plants	5,959	291,903	7,082
Standover etc.	29,223	..	..
<i>Cereals for grain</i>	1,055,797	..	168,821
Barley (2-row)	142,771	274,233	} 28,803
Barley (6-row)	13,548	23,035	
Canary seed	5,912	5,566	1,319
Grain sorghum	328,886	634,120	51,100
Maize	28,675	71,769	6,207
Oats	25,406	28,457	2,960
Panicum and millet	19,418	18,940	2,611
Rice	2,637	12,081	1,285
Wheat	488,500	692,090	74,530
Other	44	60	6
<i>Legumes mainly for grain</i>	37,946	..	8,443
Navy beans	3,349	2,599	984
Soybeans	33,013	52,542	7,340
Cow peas	1,584	536	119
<i>Hay crops</i>	7,698	..	578
Oaten	3,353	10,022	200
Wheaten	1,005	2,514	50
Other	3,340	9,294	328
<i>Green feed or silage crops</i>	340,951	..	..
Oats	209,719	..	..
Sorghum	76,550	..	..
Other	54,682	..	..
<i>Miscellaneous field crops</i>	176,593	..	67,471
Cotton	7,386	6,396 ^a	8,613
Linseed	8,543	10,720	2,362
Peanuts	23,742	31,323	11,199
Safflower	27,575	26,949	6,413
Sunflower seed	104,923	68,402	12,315
Tobacco	4,424	8,007	26,569
<i>Citrus fruit</i>	2,229	..	8,227
Lemons	159	3,980	963
Mandarins	952	13,550	3,351
Oranges	1,020	21,265	3,513
Other	98	1,917	400
<i>Other orchard fruit</i>	6,477	..	14,700
Apples	4,126	38,344	9,785
Apricots	172	788	410
Avocadoes	137	420	558
Custard apples	82	220	95
Mangoes	430	1,139	584
Nectarines	150	623	324

PRODUCTION OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75—continued

Crops	Area under crop	Production	Gross value s
	hectares	tonnes	\$'000
<i>Other orchard fruit—continued</i>			
Peaches	448	1,934	801
Pears	416	3,365	677
Plums	504	2,789	1,432
Other	12	19	33
<i>Nuts (edible)</i>	576	131	106
<i>Other fruit</i>			
Bananas	6,012	..	23,469
Papaws	1,794	31,621	8,947
Passion fruit	172	2,348	863
Pineapples	187	3,005	861
Strawberries	3,801	110,118	11,727
Other	51	756	1,062
Grapes	7	25	10
<i>Grapes</i>	1,308	5,811	3,010
<i>Fruit (incl. grapes) areas not yet bearing</i>	5,085	..	..
<i>Vegetables for human consumption</i>			
Beans, green	24,940	..	61,323
Beetroot	3,324	15,730	4,289
Cabbages and cauliflowers	645	23,475	1,038
Capsicums	730	14,788	2,112
Carrots	270	2,423	1,409
Cucumbers	803	16,215	1,702
Lettuce	547	5,404	1,462
Marrows, squashes, and zucchinis	226	4,254	1,367
Onions	304	1,781	648
Peas, green	1,184	24,245	3,725
Potatoes	1,518	11,213 ²	506
Pumpkins	6,068	107,587	20,689
Sweet potatoes	4,314	30,319	4,513
Tomatoes	103	1,000	291
Watermelons and rock melons	2,422	32,133	12,369
Other	1,893	18,841	2,712
<i>Other crops</i>	589	..	2,490
Ginger	6,056	..	8,067
Nursery products and flowers	112	4,107 ³	588
Other	477	..	5,098
<i>Total crops (excluding pasture)</i>	5,467	..	2,382
<i>Pasture cut for hay</i>	1,950,080	..	844,486
Lucerne	40,999	..	12,242
Other	28,831	198,491	10,667
<i>Pasture harvested for seed</i>	12,168	38,151	1,575
Lucerne	10,112	..	1,611
Other	44	2	5
<i>Total crops (including pasture)</i>	10,068	466	1,606
<i>Pasture area at 31 March 1975</i>	2,001,191	..	858,339
Lucerne	3,493,066	..	..
Other sown pasture	48,504	..	..
	3,444,562	..	..

¹ Weight of raw cotton.
pod of 4,998 tonnes shelled.
to revision.

² Including 116 tonnes in pod and the equivalent in the
³ Including 648 tonnes of seed ginger.

^s Subject to revision.

Gross values of principal crops for the five seasons to 1974-75 are given in the next table.

GROSS VALUE OF CROP PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 ^s
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sugar cane ¹	167,166	202,063	226,513	212,758	480,271
Barley	2,865	9,933	4,632	16,755	28,803
Canary seed	327	326	413	940	1,319
Grain sorghum	36,989	35,031	31,989	49,536	51,100
Maize	4,842	4,391	3,925	4,369	6,207
Wheat	5,813	38,826	21,527	57,735	74,530
Other grain	4,054	2,836	4,093	5,444	6,862
Hay	12,882	9,549	13,088	11,300	12,820
Cotton	1,953	4,117	3,537	6,503	8,613
Onions	2,069	3,092	2,197	5,012	3,725
Peanuts	7,888	12,110	10,334	10,852	11,199
Potatoes	10,474	8,420	6,059	16,880	20,689
Pumpkins	3,315	2,288	2,087	2,821	4,513
Tobacco	23,274	21,541	20,486	22,616	26,569
Tomatoes	7,068	7,180	9,141	8,976	12,369
Apples	5,807	5,648	7,404	6,388	9,785
Bananas	5,718	4,747	7,363	6,353	8,947
Citrus fruits	4,307	4,812	5,495	6,698	8,227
Grapes	1,219	1,832	1,792	2,406	3,010
Pineapples	9,664	9,523	12,134	10,956	11,727
Other fruits	5,940	6,011	6,721	6,037	7,815
Other crops	25,690	27,611	33,673	46,072	59,239
Total	349,323 ^r	421,889 ^r	434,603 ^r	517,407 ^r	858,339

¹ Including cane cut for plants. ^r Revised since last issue due to discontinuation of valuing green fodder crops. ^s Subject to revision.

Agricultural Districts—The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts, see page 263).

CROP PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Statistical Division	Wheat	Maize	Bananas	Pine-apples	Cotton (raw)	Tobacco	Tomatoes
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	'000 kg	'000 kg	tonnes
Moreton ¹	4,694	4,411	11,731	62,713	239	637	7,262
Wide Bay-Burnett	10,881	21,870	426	25,890	..	579	1,784
Darling Downs	535,198	25,327	..	..	901	364	3,782
South-West	50,244	..	..	..	3,140	..	3
Fitzroy	83,511	276	256	19,696	2,114	..	742
Central-West .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mackay	7,562	..	..	288	..	..	359
Northern .. .. .	..	1,234	42	754	..	154	17,862
Far North .. .. .	..	18,651	19,165	777	..	6,273	341
North-West .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Queensland	692,090	71,769	31,621	110,118	6,396	8,007	32,133

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Sugar—The industry has passed through many phases. First came the experimental, then the efforts to establish plantations with Kanaka labour, and then a long and troublesome period of transition to white labour conditions under the protection of a Federal tariff for the Australian market. The effects of World War I stimulated production and the development of a growing export trade. The industry grew steadily until the outbreak of World War II, when the fall in exports from 530,000

tonnes to 61,000 tonnes in three years caused a decline, and it was not until 1953-54 that the industry regained its former position in the world sugar market. Improved outlets for sugar exports encouraged expansion which resulted in record crops in later years. However, world prices fell to uneconomic levels and the industry received financial assistance by way of loan from the Australian Government. An International Sugar Agreement negotiated in 1968 operated from 1969 to 1973. During the first three years it was effective in raising prices considerably above the former level, while a changed demand/supply situation on the world free market in the last two years resulted in even higher prices (see Chapter 17).

The production of sugar cane is now the leading feature of Queensland agriculture and occupies most of the river flats in the fertile coastal valleys. Cultivation is intensive and irrigation is used wherever practicable, as in the Ayr and Bundaberg areas. Harvesting begins in most districts about June and ends in November or December and is now nearly all done mechanically.

During the 1974 season 31 mills operated in Queensland. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual small-farm production, and is further outlined in the chapter on Marketing. Growers and mills collaborate closely in organisation and technical research.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 2,848,818 tonnes of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1974-75, 95.7 per cent was produced in Queensland and 4.3 per cent in New South Wales.

The area under sugar cane in Queensland in 1974-75 was over 13 times the 1890-91 area. In the years 1919-20 to 1925-26 the area expanded rapidly from 60,000 hectares to 109,000 hectares, and by 1940-41 had reached 142,000 hectares. Following a slight decline in the 1940s, further expansion took place to reach 197,000 hectares in 1958-59. Uncertain marketing prospects resulted in a drop to 182,000 hectares by 1960-61, since when the area has expanded to reach a record 278,000 hectares in 1974-75.

On the other hand, over the same period the area under sugar cane in New South Wales has increased by little more than one-third. From a peak of 13,300 hectares in 1895-96, the area declined to 4,250 hectares in 1918-19. Stimulated by a guaranteed price the area expanded to about 8,100 hectares in 1924-25, but fell back to 6,300 hectares in the late 1920s. In 1940-41 the area under cane was about the same as in 1924-25 (8,100 hectares). Expansion in recent years resulted in the area exceeding that of the 1895-96 peak year for the first time in 1964-65. It was 18,443 hectares in 1974-75.

The Queensland sugar country may be grouped into five main areas, as shown in the next table. The most northerly area (Far North Statistical Division) stretches from Mossman in the north to Cardwell in the south; Northern Division covers the Ingham, Townsville, and Ayr districts; while Mackay Division embraces the Proserpine and Mackay areas. Sugar is easily the most important crop grown on coastal farms from Mackay northwards, but south of Mackay other forms of agriculture are combined to some extent with cane-growing. The two southern divisions are Wide Bay-Burnett (Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie, and surrounding districts) and Moreton (the areas north and south of Brisbane).

SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Season	Area cultivated ¹	Area cut for crushing	Cane produced	Sugar produced ²	Cane per hectare cut	Sugar per hectare cut	Cane for each tonne of sugar
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1970	259	212	16,466	2,376	77.9	11.2	6.93
1971	261	224	18,410	2,670	82.0	11.9	6.90
1972	267	232	18,087	2,714	77.8	11.7	6.66
1973	264	216	18,279	2,406	84.6	11.1	7.60
1974	278	243	19,421	2,728	79.9	11.2	7.12

CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION IN DIVISIONS, 1974

	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Far North ..	67.7	61.5	4,140	554	67.3	9.0	7.47
Northern ..	64.6	56.4	5,462	774	96.8	13.7	7.05
Mackay	82.9	71.9	5,696	833	79.2	11.6	6.84
Wide Bay-Burnett	54.8	46.1	3,646	503	79.0	10.9	7.25
Moreton ³	8.4	7.3	477	63	65.8	8.7	7.56

¹ Excluding fodder crops.
Division.

² 94 net titre.

³ Including Brisbane Statistical

Sugar production for 1974 was 2,728,000 tonnes produced from 19,421,000 tonnes of cane cut from 243,000 hectares.

Canefields in Queensland in 1974-75 yielded, per hectare harvested, 79.9 tonnes of cane or 11.2 tonnes of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 95.7 tonnes of cane or 12.2 tonnes of sugar. The yield of sugar per hectare harvested is usually much higher in New South Wales than in Queensland, but owing to the shorter time cane takes to reach maturity in the more northerly areas the yield per hectare cultivated is frequently higher in Queensland.

The increase in the efficiency of the sugar industry has been the outstanding achievement of Queensland agriculture in this century, and has been brought about by intense scientific and technical research, and its application to farm and mill practice.

The Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations, established under the *Sugar Experiment Stations Act 1900-1973*, provides technical service to the sugar industry. All branches of science in cane culture and raw sugar manufacture are studied. The Bureau is currently administered by a Board of four members composed of the Minister for Primary Industries and the Director General of Primary Industries (both *ex officio*), a representative of the manufacturers of cane sugar, and a representative of the growers of cane.

The Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations has the power to exercise controls in the industry regarding cane varieties to be grown and disease control measures to be applied. Its operations are financed by a levy payable by growers and by mills on cane received at sugar mills, the sale of cane and cane plants, and a small government subsidy.

In 1948 the Australian Sugar Producers' Association decided to establish a Sugar Research Institute which is now operating at Mackay. This organisation is financed by Queensland mill companies. Broadly the work of the Institute covers engineering and chemical research in the sugar industry. An experimental milling plant is located at Pleystowe.

Fruit Crops—The value of the Queensland fruit crop was \$49,511,000 in 1974-75. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and most other tropical fruits, but in recent years has supplied only about a quarter of the Australian banana crop.

Pineapples, apples, citrus, and bananas are the most important Queensland fruit crops. They were worth \$11,727,000, \$9,785,000, \$8,227,000, and \$8,947,000, respectively, in 1974-75. Pineapples are produced chiefly in the coastal areas between Brisbane and Maryborough and in the Rockhampton district. Apples are restricted mainly to the Stanthorpe area while citrus fruits are grown fairly extensively in the coastal and sub-coastal areas, Gayndah, Maroochy, Maryborough, and Gatton being the most important districts. Bananas are grown mainly in the Albert, Pine Rivers, Caboolture, and Maroochy districts in south Queensland and in the area between Cardwell and Cairns in north Queensland.

Other tropical fruits, particularly papaws, custard apples, and mangoes, are grown throughout coastal Queensland. Papaws (2,348 tonnes in 1974-75) are grown chiefly in the Gladstone district as well as in rural areas around Brisbane and Maryborough, custard apples (220 tonnes in 1974-75) mainly in rural districts within 80 kilometres of Brisbane, and mangoes (1,139 tonnes in 1974-75) in the tropical coastal districts, particularly around Bowen.

Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth \$3,010,000. Stanthorpe (south of the Darling Downs) is the main area of production, and smaller quantities are grown at Roma and in the Moreton and Brisbane districts. In 1974-75, 232,888 litres of wine were made. The high country around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1974-75 the State produced 38,344 tonnes of apples, 1,934 tonnes of peaches, 3,365 tonnes of pears, 2,789 tonnes of plums, 788 tonnes of apricots, and 623 tonnes of nectarines. The total value of these six fruits was \$13,429,000 and the quantity was 47,843 tonnes.

The next table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States for 1974-75.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1974-75

Particulars		New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
Bearing								
Apples ..	'000 trees	1,086	1,127	965	485	908	1,323	5,897
Citrus ..	'000 trees	2,468	697	463	1,527	367	..	5,523
Bananas ..	hectares	5,307	..	1,794	..	168	..	7,269
Grapes ..	hectares	13,089	20,541	1,308	26,833	2,342	..	64,113
Pineapples	hectares	27	..	3,801	..	..²	..	3,834
Production								
Apples ..	tonnes	76,638	82,238	38,344	23,181	52,023	95,502	367,974
Citrus ..	tonnes	171,304	52,677	40,711	142,876	12,079	..	419,675
Bananas ..	tonnes	80,847	..	31,621	..	5,720	..	118,188
Grapes ..	tonnes	132,826	287,508	5,811	290,561	12,079	..	728,785
Pineapples	tonnes	333	..	110,118	..	..²	..	110,451
Total area under fruit								
(including grapes)	ha	46,060	44,132	21,686	46,986	10,494	4,748	174,147
Gross value of fruit (incl. grapes) production								
	\$'000	104,796	93,249	49,511	69,308	21,232	15,800	354,172

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.
² Not available for publication. ^s Subject to revision.

Grain Sorghum—This summer-growing crop has undergone rapid development in recent years, expanding from 1,779 hectares in 1939-40 to a peak of 423,000 hectares in 1971-72, when production reached 833,000 tonnes. In 1974-75 a production of 634,000 tonnes was obtained from 329,000 hectares planted, and accounted for 70 per cent of the Australian total. The value of the crop at \$51,100,000 ranked grain sorghum as Queensland's third most important agricultural crop, being exceeded only by sugar cane and wheat. About 68 per cent of the 1974-75 crop was produced in the Darling Downs Division, 15 per cent in the Fitzroy Division, and 10 per cent in the Wide Bay-Burnett Division. Grain sorghum used for green feed and silage in 1974-75 was grown on 25,600 hectares.

Forage Sorghum—Substantial areas of sudans, sweet sorghums, and various hybrid varieties of forage sorghum such as Sudax and Zulu have been grown in Queensland for a number of years. These sorghums are used only for hay or green feed and silage. In 1974-75, 54,900 hectares of forage sorghums were grown.

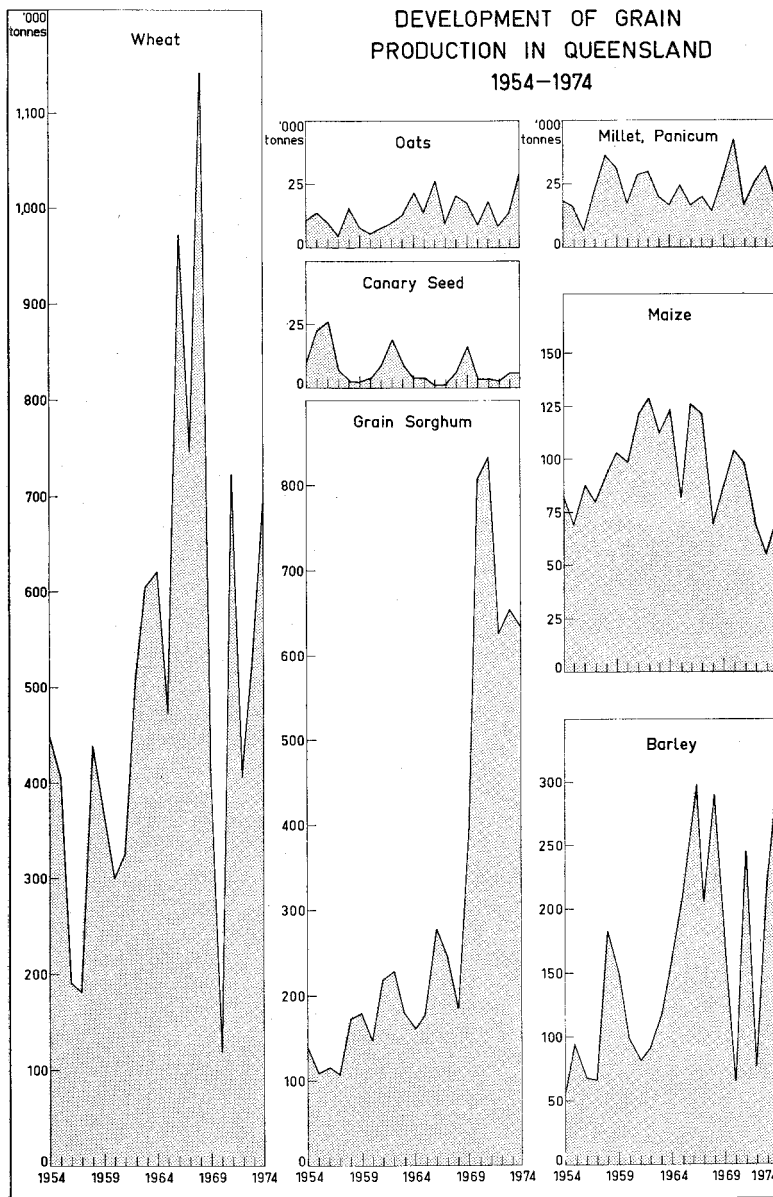
Cotton—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-1865) led to the establishment of cotton growing in Queensland, and by 1870 an area of 5,938 hectares was under cotton. The industry, however, rapidly declined and in each year from 1876 to 1920 less than 400 hectares were planted. A guaranteed price led to an increased area of over 16,000 hectares in the years 1923-1925. A fall to half of this area followed despite government bounty payments. The depression years brought the area to 27,500 hectares and it remained over 16,000 hectares until 1943. Following a fall to 1,088 hectares in 1949, a guaranteed price was set in 1951 and the area recovered to nearly 15,000 hectares by 1960-61.

During the 1960s a change occurred in the cotton growing industry with a swing away from dry-farming methods to a greater use of irrigation. By 1975 the crop grown under irrigation had increased to approximately 94 per cent of the total area. As a consequence, areas planted decreased considerably, while substantially increased yields per hectare were obtained. This resulted in a record crop of 6.6m kilograms of raw cotton in 1971-72 from 6,900 hectares planted. In 1974-75 from a total area of 7,386 hectares planted to cotton, 6.4m kilograms of raw cotton were obtained. This was valued at \$8,613,000, and represented about a tenth of the total Australian production. Of the State's cotton production in 1974-75, about half came from the St George Irrigation Area crop which was approximately three-sevenths of the total area planted to cotton; the Central Downs and the Dawson-Callide Valleys areas produced about one-seventh and two-sevenths, respectively. Other cotton growing districts are the Lockyer Valley and Emerald areas.

Details of marketing and processing are given in Chapter 17.

Tobacco—Small amounts of tobacco were grown in Queensland from the earliest days. A peak production was reached in 1894 with 370 hectares yielding 486,000 kg of cured leaf. At that time New South Wales was the chief grower of tobacco, followed by Victoria. In Queensland, the industry slowly declined through the thirty years after 1895 with the exception of three years (1904 to 1906) of high area and production, and fell as low as 39 hectares in 1925. Increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation in all States after 1930. In recent years Queensland has produced half of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1974-75 was 4,424 hectares, producing 8,007,100 kg of dried leaf valued at \$26,569,000. Approximately 78 per cent of this production was

DEVELOPMENT OF GRAIN PRODUCTION IN QUEENSLAND 1954-1974



from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), 8 per cent from the Glasshouse Mountains district, 7 per cent from the Bundaberg district, and 5 per cent from the Inglewood-Texas district. Small quantities were produced near Ingham and Miriam Vale.

Peanuts—Under tariff protection, the area under peanuts in Queensland rose from 85 hectares in 1923 to a pre-war peak of 8,587 hectares in 1938. The area increased after the war to 23,989 hectares in the 1959 season, yielding 31,583 tonnes. Production did not reach this level again until the 1967 season when 28,057 hectares yielded 41,757 tonnes. In the 1970 season, production reached 42,512 tonnes, and further increased to the record level of 45,774 tonnes valued at \$11,640,000 in the 1972 season.

However, the area and production of 23,742 hectares and 31,323 tonnes, respectively, in 1975 did not reach the previously recorded peaks. The value of the 1975 season's peanut crop was \$11,199,000. The most important area for peanuts is the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Wide Bay-Burnett Division, followed by the Atherton Tableland and northern areas of the Darling Downs. The crop is processed and marketed by the Peanut Marketing Board (see Chapter 17).

Linseed, Safflower, and Sunflower—These oil crops are grown mainly in the Darling Downs, Fitzroy, and Mackay Divisions. Linseed was first grown commercially in Queensland during 1947-48, when 45 hectares were harvested. The crop fluctuates greatly from year to year, and a peak production of 34,723 tonnes from 39,292 hectares was reached in 1964-65. Since 1965-66 the application by oil-seed crushers of quotas to contract growers has resulted in reduced production, which in 1974-75 was 10,720 tonnes from 8,543 hectares. The area sown under safflower increased steadily over the 10 years to 1967-68 when 38,587 hectares were sown. Adverse seasonal conditions resulted in considerably reduced plantings in the early 1970s. Conditions were far more favourable in 1974-75, however, and the area under safflower reached 27,575 hectares yielding 26,949 tonnes. The production of sunflower seed, on the other hand, has increased significantly in recent years, resulting in a 1974-75 crop of 68,402 tonnes from 104,923 hectares, compared with a crop of 6,297 tonnes from 15,581 hectares, five years previously.

Canary Seed—From 6 hectares in 1915, the area under this crop was expanded to 3,074 hectares in 1917, and, after two years with small areas, to 5,028 hectares in 1920. Through the 1920s the area was small and fluctuating, but it then increased from 1,335 hectares in 1930 to 4,165 hectares in 1933. For twenty years from 1935 the area varied generally from 4,000 to 8,000 hectares. The area increased rapidly in the next two years to 66,000 hectares in 1956-57. Since then the area has fluctuated considerably from year to year, falling as low as 1,796 hectares in 1966-67. Production has varied from peaks of 39,500 tonnes in 1956-57, 18,100 tonnes in 1962-63, and 16,100 tonnes in 1969-70 to as low as 1,500 tonnes in 1967-68. In 1974-75 a production of 5,566 tonnes was obtained from 5,912 hectares. The crop is cultivated on the Darling Downs, to the south and west of Toowoomba.

Rice—Rice has been grown commercially in the Burdekin River and Ingham areas of Queensland since 1968. However, it is only since the setting up of the Rice Marketing Board (see Chapter 17) that the crop has assumed a position of some importance in Queensland's rural industry.

North Queensland has the advantage of being able to produce the long grain variety of rice, which cannot be produced successfully elsewhere in Australia. Furthermore, the favourable climatic conditions make it possible to grow two crops in a year, one during the winter months and another during the summer. In 1974-75 the production of paddy rice in Queensland amounted to 12,081 tonnes, of which 8,114 tonnes came from the crop harvested December-January, and 3,967 tonnes from the crop harvested May-June.

Ginger—There has been a ginger-growing industry in the Buderim area for many years. Wartime import restrictions fostered the industry with the result that, in the immediate post-war years, production increased to over 680,000 kg, but it fell steeply after 1950 under competition from imported ginger. The industry has since expanded under tariff protection, and production, including quantities retained for seed, amounted to 4,107,000 kg in 1974-75.

Ginger roots, or rhizomes, harvested early in the season are crystallised, preserved in syrup, or sliced and used in confectionery, while later harvests produce a more fibrous rhizome which is dried, ground, and used for spices and flavouring. A small quantity of the total production of ginger is released as green ginger, while the balance of the crop is processed by the Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association.

Other Crops—There are other crops of much greater value than some of those discussed above, but they are not of such special interest to Queensland. Wheat, grown mostly on the Darling Downs, is one of the State's more important crops with an estimated value of \$74,530,000 in 1974-75. Maize was worth \$6,207,000 in 1974-75 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It is grown mainly in the Darling Downs, Wide Bay-Burnett, Moreton, and Far North Divisions. The marketing of wheat and maize is described in Chapter 17.

Artificial Fertilisers—The next table gives particulars of areas fertilised and quantities used on the various crops.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Sugar cane	Vegetables	Fruit ²	Other crops	Pastures		Total
					Lucerne ³	Other	

AREA FERTILISED

	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
1970-71 ..	219,766	16,680	17,481	200,077	28,801	154,780	637,584
1971-72 ..	224,597	18,547	16,616	266,183	12,709	164,717	703,369
1972-73 ..	230,752	16,190	15,898	262,893	12,193	218,486	756,411
1973-74 ..	226,349	15,794	15,335	269,764	10,037	256,707	793,986
1974-75 ..	236,602	16,001	14,575	279,387	8,701	198,017	753,283

SUPERPHOSPHATE USED

	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1970-71 ..	22,152	2,698	1,585	14,013	3,528	31,625	75,597
1971-72 ..	18,217	1,740	1,056	16,316	3,008	39,588	79,926
1972-73 ..	19,382	1,616	1,415	15,336	2,821	50,491	91,061
1973-74 ..	20,115	1,837	1,288	16,763	2,790	56,441	99,234
1974-75 ..	20,514	1,942	1,772	15,764	2,396	43,158	85,546

OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED

	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1970-71 ..	144,761	9,904	16,134	21,532	2,223	10,341	204,895
1971-72 ..	161,303	11,941	15,651	24,536	637	9,572	223,639
1972-73 ..	179,000	10,075	16,029	24,850	556	11,282	241,791
1973-74 ..	179,955	10,736	15,634	25,743	572	12,163	244,803
1974-75 ..	202,081	11,434	15,501	26,359	584	10,189	266,146

TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER HECTARE FERTILISED

	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1970-71 ..	0.76	0.76	1.01	0.18	0.20	0.27	0.44
1971-72 ..	0.80	0.74	1.01	0.15	0.29	0.30	0.43
1972-73 ..	0.86	0.72	1.10	0.15	0.28	0.28	0.44
1973-74 ..	0.88	0.80	1.10	0.16	0.33	0.27	0.43
1974-75 ..	0.94	0.84	1.19	0.15	0.34	0.27	0.47

¹ Year ended 31 March.
crops for fodder are included.

² Including grapes.

³ In 1970-71 other annual

4 LIVESTOCK

Over recent years the total value of rural production in Queensland has been fairly evenly divided between crop and livestock production. However in 1974-75 the value of production resulting from livestock (slaughtering and other disposals and livestock products) was only \$360.4m, or 30 per cent of the total rural production of \$1,218.8m. Apart from the increase in crop production, this decrease was mainly the result of the substantial drop in prices paid for livestock turned off for slaughter. The value of livestock slaughtered fell from \$333.7m in 1973-74 to \$187.6m in 1974-75, a decrease of 44 per cent.

Beef cattle, which are increasing in number, are widely spread throughout the State, but dairy cattle are mostly distributed along the eastern coastline south of Rockhampton and are decreasing in number.

The main sheep belt is a broad strip running south-east and north-west through the centre of Queensland extending to the border of New South Wales but not as far as the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Pig raising is confined mostly to the Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs, and Fitzroy Divisions.

Types of Livestock—Since 1943, livestock have been classified according to their principal types. The next table shows the numbers in each classification for the five years to 1975.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

Description	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
<i>Beef cattle</i>					
Bulls	149,520	162,678	176,518	184,203	195,290
Bull calves for service	26,322	34,177	33,457	38,016	40,117
Cows and heifers	3,639,185	4,185,470	4,507,662	4,835,552	5,104,929
Calves and vealers	1,693,502	1,965,866	2,225,885	2,223,671	2,381,592
Other (spayed cows, bullocks, etc.)	1,769,109	2,027,265	2,247,145	2,486,016	2,641,733
Total for meat production ..	7,277,638	8,375,456	9,190,667	9,767,458	10,363,661
<i>Dairy cattle</i>					
Bulls	10,613	9,808	9,128	8,173	7,896
Bull calves for service	2,915	2,825	2,386	2,090	2,015
Dairy cows: In milk	313,700	309,971	287,901	244,218	328,863
Dry	127,403	110,389	102,018	96,969	
House cows and heifers (on non-dairy holdings)	29,795	29,343	30,575	30,457	31,427
Heifers (one year and over) ..	102,200	104,486	99,582	86,532	88,077
Heifer calves	79,945	79,225	72,698	61,010	57,020
Total for milk production ..	666,571	646,047	604,288	529,449	515,298
Total cattle	7,944,209	9,021,503	9,794,955	10,296,907	10,878,959
<i>Sheep</i>					
Rams	193,494	178,466	166,265	153,173	170,760
Breeding ewes	6,785,516	6,525,917	6,212,420	5,879,127	6,051,068
Other ewes	946,267	795,220	837,124	607,456	792,514
Lambs and hoggets	2,464,847	3,138,431	2,150,708	2,707,249	2,585,035
Wethers	4,383,658	3,966,330	3,978,999	3,771,906	4,308,483
Total sheep	14,773,782	14,604,364	13,345,516	13,118,911	13,907,860
<i>Pigs</i>					
Boars	7,598	7,805	7,093	5,549	5,140
Breeding sows	67,288	73,805	69,699	54,996	52,348
Other	416,442	452,892	465,035	380,918	342,947
Total pigs	491,328	534,502	541,827	441,463	400,435

During the year ended 31 March 1975, total cattle numbers in the State increased by 6 per cent to reach a new peak of 10.9m. The number of beef cattle increased by 6 per cent for the year with the increase being reflected throughout the major beef cattle areas of the State. Dairy cattle numbers continued the decline evident since the mid-1950s to reach the lowest level since 1916.

Sheep numbers in Queensland at 31 March 1975 totalled 13.9m. This represented an increase of 6 per cent when compared with the previous year's figure, but flocks were still far below (43 per cent) the high level reached before the 1965 drought.

Pigs on rural holdings at 31 March 1975 numbered 400,000, a decrease of 9 per cent on the number recorded a year earlier.

Livestock in Australian States—Queensland's share in the total livestock of Australia is indicated in the next table.

LIVESTOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31 MARCH 1975

State or Territory	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	8,938	54,985	727
Victoria	6,192	26,411	383
Queensland	10,879	13,908	400
South Australia	1,868	17,618	349
Western Australia	2,544	34,476	264
Tasmania	921	4,136	64
Northern Territory	1,445	1	7
Australian Capital Territory	18	117	..
Total Australia	32,806	151,653	2,195
Queensland as proportion of Australia	33.2	9.2	18.2

Distribution of Livestock—Numbers of livestock in the statistical divisions are shown in the next table, and the distribution of cattle, sheep, and pigs in the coloured map facing page 288.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1975

Statistical Division	Cattle			Sheep	Pigs
	Beef	Dairy	Total		
Moreton ¹	486,250	179,614	665,864	3,399	63,162
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,019,888	133,630	1,153,518	2,934	115,867
Darling Downs	1,360,690	117,894	1,478,584	1,969,101	162,767
South-West	1,076,252	3,761	1,080,013	5,261,395	4,605
Fitzroy	1,783,066	27,388	1,810,454	117,561	34,436
Central-West	776,082	1,261	777,343	4,956,512	458
Mackay	846,392	11,147	857,539	7,683	1,610
Northern	916,794	1,544	918,338	852	7,174
Far North	683,170	38,503	721,673	391	9,942
North-West	1,415,077	556	1,415,633	1,588,032	414
Total Queensland	10,363,661	515,298	10,878,959	13,907,860	400,435

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Beef Cattle Breeds—In 1972-73, details of beef cattle breeds were collected for the first time in Queensland, as part of the annual Agricultural Census. The State's 9,190,667 beef cattle at 31 March 1973 consisted of

4,797,294 straight breeds (52 per cent), and 4,393,373 cross breeds (48 per cent). Most numerous were Herefords 2,515,295 (27.4 per cent), Brahman/British cross 2,187,647 (23.8 per cent), Shorthorn 1,350,958 (14.7 per cent), other tropical/British cross 959,864 (10.4 per cent), and British/British cross 578,507 (6.3 per cent). There were relatively smaller numbers of Santa Gertrudis, Brahman, Braford, Droughtmaster, Angus, Brangus, Devon, Red Poll, Murray Grey, and other breeds and crosses.

BEEF CATTLE BREEDS, QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1973

Breed particulars	Breeding cattle (1 year and over)		Calves and vealers (under 1 year)	Other (steers, bullocks, etc. 1 year and over)	Total beef cattle	Breed propor- tion
	Bulls	Cows and heifers				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
Straight breeds						
Braford	5,830	76,997	44,877	34,818	162,522	1.8
Brahman	18,694	110,438	53,430	43,847	226,409	2.5
Droughtmaster	6,839	67,629	33,693	33,327	141,488	1.5
Hereford (including Polled)	44,213	1,298,106	649,298	523,678	2,515,295	27.4
Santa-Gertrudis	17,644	114,368	70,502	46,279	248,793	2.7
Shorthorn (including Polled)	24,895	681,000	284,284	360,779	1,350,958	14.7
Other (including unspecified)	3,998	78,398	42,283	27,150	151,829	1.7
Total	122,113	2,426,936	1,178,367	1,069,878	4,797,294	52.2
Cross breeds						
British/British	3,761	287,527	114,339	172,880	578,507	6.3
Brahman/British	30,584	1,049,214	535,922	571,927	2,187,647	23.8
Other tropical/British	11,777	435,651	238,907	273,529	959,864	10.4
European/other	367	8,277	6,645	3,669	18,958	0.2
Beef/dairy breeds	1,109	132,146	80,568	56,717	270,540	2.9
Other (including unspecified)	6,807	167,911	104,594	98,545	377,857	4.1
Total	54,405	2,080,726	1,080,975	1,177,267	4,393,373	47.8
Total breeds for meat production	176,518	4,507,662	2,259,342	2,247,145	9,190,667	100.0

Dairy Cattle Breeds—While statistics of dairy cattle breeds have not been collected, information supplied by the Department of Primary Industries indicates that Friesians account for approximately 45 per cent of the State's dairy herds, while Australian Illawarra Shorthorns and Jerseys make up about 30 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively. Guernseys and Ayrshires are only a small percentage of the dairy herds. The Friesian breed is most prominent in the Atherton Tableland area and in south-eastern Queensland, while the Shorthorns are also prominent in the south-east. Most dairy cattle in the Wide Bay and Burnett areas are Jerseys.

Sheep Breeds—See the Wool section, page 273.

Pig Breeds—The two main breeds, with crosses between these two breeds, are Large White, about 50 per cent, and Landrace, about 40 per cent. Berkshire, Wessex Saddleback, and Tamworth are other breeds, but are in much smaller numbers.

Stock Losses—In 1974-75 cattle losses from drought and other natural causes totalled 439,000, a loss of 4.3 per cent of the total herds at the beginning of the year, compared with a loss of 372,000, or 3.8 per cent reported in the previous year. Sheep losses were 974,000, compared with 1,543,000 in 1973-74, representing a loss of 7.4 per cent of the total numbers of sheep and lambs at the beginning of the year, compared with a loss of 11.6 per cent in 1973-74.

Livestock Slaughtering and Lambing—The next table shows the total numbers of livestock slaughtered in meatworks, slaughterhouses, and on stations and farms, and the addition to sheep numbers by lambing, for the five years to 1974-75.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING AND LAMBING, QUEENSLAND

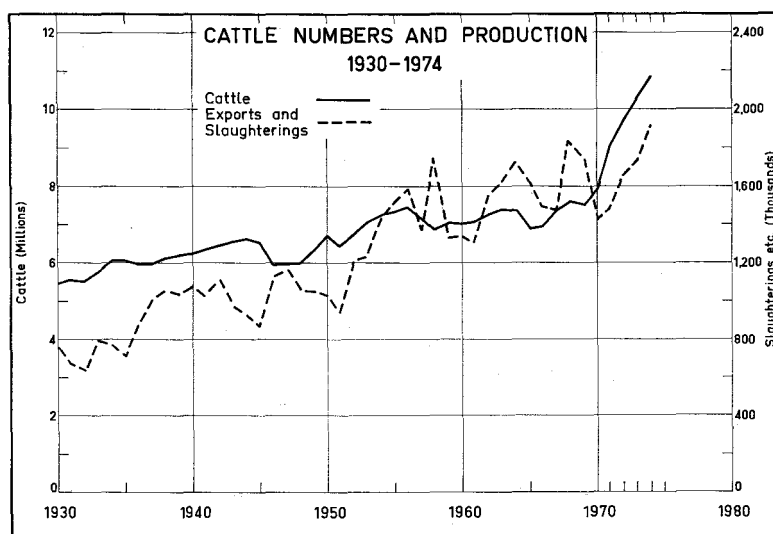
Year	Slaughterings ¹			Lambing		
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Proportion ²
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
1970-71	1,590	2,906	742	5,666	2,848	50.3
1971-72	1,708	3,418	794	5,676	3,499	61.6
1972-73	2,004	2,453	964	4,737	2,408	50.8
1973-74	1,740	1,321	829	5,234	3,144	60.1
1974-75	2,046	1,279	634	5,120	2,873	56.1

¹ In meatworks, slaughterhouses, and on holdings. For human consumption only.

² Lambs marked to ewes mated.

Meatworks—Meatworks in Queensland have had a varying history. Before refrigerated export was introduced they were few in number. Between the late 1880s and 1899 the industry expanded from 5 to 47 establishments with 3,200 employees. Three years of drought reduced operations to one-third of this level by 1903. Very slowly the industry was rebuilt to a new peak in 1914, when 24 establishments employed 5,400 persons to handle 550,000 cattle and 700,000 sheep. There was a decline in the 1920s and 1930s, but during World War II the industry reached a new record of over 6,000 employees. In 1973-74 there were 40 meatworks and bacon factories in operation with over 9,000 employees. Of these 22 were meatworks, 11 were bacon factories, and 7 were engaged in both activities. Reference to the Queensland Meat Industry Authority is made in Chapter 17.

Meat Exports—See Chapter 17.



The above graph shows the number of cattle of all kinds in Queensland each year, and, to a different scale, the number slaughtered for home consumption and export, plus net outward border crossings, roughly indicating the productivity of the cattle industry. In calculating the number of cattle slaughtered, nine calves have been taken as equal to one head of large stock, and net border crossings have been reduced by 20 per cent to allow for calves.

5 WOOL

Wool prices in 1974-75 averaged 126.80 cents per kilogram, compared with 176.43 cents in the previous year. Wool is one of the State's most valuable products, accounting for \$81m or 7 per cent of the total value of rural production in 1974-75. Almost the whole of the State's sheep numbers are reared for wool production.

At 31 March 1974, 98 per cent of the total of 13,119,000 sheep were pure breed Merinos. The actual numbers were Merinos 12,898,000, Merino comebacks 16,000, crossbreeds 119,000, and other recognised breeds 86,000. Most common of the other recognised breeds were Border Leicester 30,000, Polwarth 26,000, Corriedale 14,000, Suffolk 7,000, Dorset Horn 2,000, and Poll Dorset 2,000.

The industry is largely conducted on grazing properties in the natural grasslands of the south-west, central-west, and north-west. Only a small portion of the sheep numbers are on agricultural farms, these being nearly all on the Darling Downs. Sheep stations vary greatly in size, some of the larger properties shearing 20,000 or more sheep in a season. Many of the original large leaseholds have been subdivided into grazing selections of about 10,000 hectares, and are commonly run by individual families, while pastoral companies manage many of the large leaseholds.

The next table shows the Queensland wool production for the five years to 1974-75.

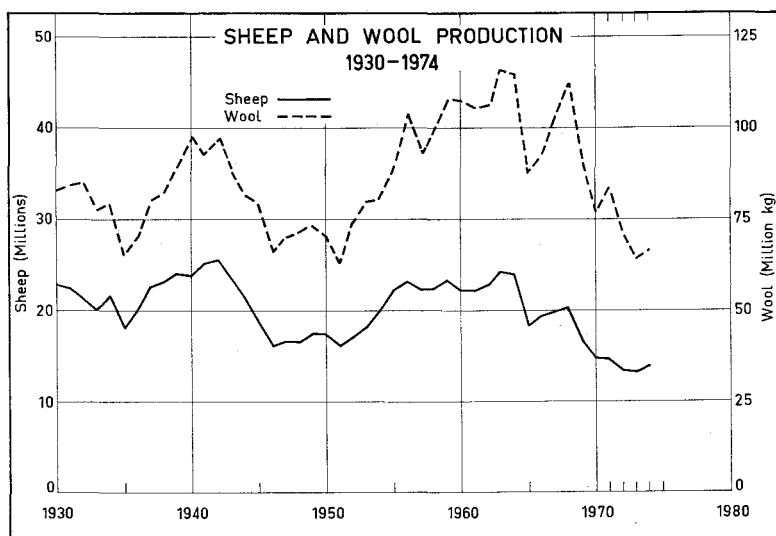
WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Sheep and lambs shorn	Wool clip		Other wool ² (greasy basis)	Total wool produced (greasy basis)	Value of wool produced ⁴
		Shorn wool ³ (greasy basis)	Weight per fleece (greasy basis)			
	'000	'000 kg	kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	\$'000
1970-71	15,139	66,432	4.39	10,122	76,554	44,916
1971-72	14,974	69,383	4.63	13,777	83,160	61,732
1972-73	12,995	61,423	4.73	8,772	70,195	123,512
1973-74	12,929	58,430	4.52	5,403	63,833	107,417
1974-75	13,833	61,776	4.47	4,486	66,262	81,203

¹ Year ended 30 June. ² Including crutchings. ³ Dead wool, fellmongered wool, and wool on skins exported. ⁴ Valued at average price of wool on Brisbane market; including wool deficiency payments in 1971-72.

The decline in the annual numbers of sheep and lambs shorn, which has been evident since 1968-69, was checked in 1974-75, when the 12,004,000 sheep and 1,829,000 lambs shorn showed an increase of 7.0 per cent over the numbers shorn in 1973-74. While the 66,262,000 kilograms of wool produced in the 1974-75 season represented an increase of 3.8 per cent over the 63,833,000 kilograms produced in the previous season, the production was still below that obtained in any other season since 1951-52. The fleece weight of 4.47 kilograms averaged in 1974-75 failed to reach the level of the previous season, and was the lowest average fleece weight recorded since 1970-71.

Information on monthly shearings of sheep and lambs is now collected triennially only and is not available for 1974-75. Generally, however, the shearing pattern varies little from year to year. The main shearing activity occurs from July to October followed by a lull in the hot summer months, increases during late summer, and falls to a low level in June.



The above graph shows the number of sheep in Queensland each year, and the corresponding wool production. Wool production has increased more than the number of sheep, reflecting the breeding of better sheep for wool.

Queensland Wool Districts—The next table shows the wool clip in statistical divisions.

WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75¹

Statistical Division	Sheep and lambs shorn	Shorn wool ² (greasy basis)		Proportion of wool produced in each division	Proportion of total sheep in each division ³
		Total	Per sheep		
	'000	'000 kg	kg	%	%
Moreton ⁴	2	9	3.75	0.0	0.0
Wide Bay-Burnett	2	8	3.73	0.0	0.0
Darling Downs	1,870	8,480	4.53	14.4	14.2
South-West	4,841	22,755	4.70	38.6	36.6
Fitzroy	115	484	4.21	0.8	0.9
Central-West	4,738	20,908	4.41	35.4	35.9
Mackay	8	23	3.09	0.0	0.1
Northern .. ..	..⁵	2	4.34	0.0	0.0
Far North					
North-West	1,634	6,326	3.87	10.7	12.4
Total Queensland ..	13,210	58,995	4.47	100.0	100.0

¹ Twelve months ended 31 March 1975. ² Including crutchings. ³ At 31 March 1975. ⁴ Including Brisbane Statistical Division. ⁵ Less than 500.

While total wool production figures relating to the State as a whole, as shown on page 273, are on a year ending 30 June basis, and will continue to be compiled this way in future, district information appearing above for 1974-75, is for the twelve months ended 31 March 1975, and will continue to be compiled on this basis. The table provides a measure of the relative importance of the wool industry in divisions.

Practically all of the State's wool is produced in the statistical divisions of Darling Downs, South-West, Central-West, and North-West.

In 1974-75, South-West Division had the highest proportion of the State's wool clip, 38.6 per cent, followed by Central-West, 35.4 per cent, and Darling Downs, 14.4 per cent.

In the early 1900s Queensland vied with Victoria as the second wool-producing State of Australia. However in more recent years, persistent unfavourable seasonal conditions in the State's wool-growing areas, combined with low wool prices, have resulted in the decline of Queensland's importance as a wool producer relative to other mainland States.

The next table shows the total Australian production and the relative positions of the States for 1973-74 and 1974-75.

WOOL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA

State	1973-74		1974-75	
	Total production ¹	Proportion of total	Total production ¹	Proportion of total
	m kg	%	m kg	%
New South Wales	213.2	30.5	254.3	32.1
Victoria	155.4	22.2	165.5	20.9
Queensland	63.8	9.1	66.3	8.4
South Australia	100.9	14.4	108.0	13.6
Western Australia	149.4	21.3	179.5	22.7
Tasmania	17.5	2.5	18.9	2.4
Australia ²	700.8	100.0	792.4	100.0

¹ Greasy basis.

² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Wool Exports and Sales—See Chapter 17.

6 DAIRYING

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland west of Cairns. The south-eastern statistical divisions account for approximately 90 per cent of the total butter and cheese production in Queensland. Butter, cheese, milk, and milk products in 1974-75 were worth \$63,751,000 (including bounty). The next table gives particulars of dairy cattle, butter and cheese production, and overseas exports of butter and cheese for the five years to 1974-75.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total dairy cattle ¹	Dairy cows ¹		Production		Overseas exports	
		In milk	Dry	Butter	Cheese	Butter	Cheese
	No.	No.	No.	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg
1970-71 ..	666,571	313,700	127,403	18,773	7,684	4,853	2,490
1971-72 ..	646,047	309,971	110,389	18,193	8,200	3,726	1,479
1972-73 ..	604,288	287,901	102,018	15,857	8,701	3,827	742
1973-74 ..	529,449	244,218	96,969	11 699	9,225 ^r	3,879	2,363
1974-75 ..	515,298	328,863		10,360	10,066	2,880	918

¹ At 31 March.

^r Revised since last issue.

Dairying in Australian States—A comparison of dairying production in the various States is made in the next table.

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1974-75

State or Territory	Cows ¹	Total milk produced ²	Milk per cow ³	Butter made ⁴	Cheese made ⁴
	No.	'000 litres	litres	'000 kg	'000 kg
New South Wales	457,774	958,254	2,093.3	9,831	9,925
Victoria	1,275,891	3,744,632	2,934.9	119,291	44,833
Queensland	365,967	654,564	1,788.6	10,360	10,066
South Australia	139,850	426,371	3,048.8	4,546	19,288
Western Australia	98,828	241,697	2,445.6	5,050	2,291
Tasmania	145,580	460,521	3,163.4	12,196	12,386
Northern Territory	219	318	1,453.1	..	..
Australian Capital Territory ..	1,086	2,559	2,356.3	..	..
Australia	2,485,193	6,488,917	2,611.0	161,274	98,789

¹ Average number of cows (in milk and dry) and house cows during year ended 31 March 1975. ² Year ended 30 June. ³ Milk produced, divided by the average number of cows (column 1). ⁴ Factory production.

Dairy Production and Value—Details of the number of dairy holdings, and the production and value of dairy products for the five years to 1974-75 are set out in the next table.

DAIRYING PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 ^s
Holdings with dairy cattle ¹ .. No.		8,294	7,955	6,682	5,548	5,119
Butter produced in factories ² }	'000 kg	18,773	18,193	15,857	11,699	10,360
	\$'000	17,658	18,442	14,470	10,343	9,668
Cheese produced in factories ² }	'000 kg	7,684	8,200	8,701	9,225	10,066
	\$'000	4,600	5,586	6,157	6,866	8,663
Whole milk and other milk products ..	\$'000	28,664	31,567	33,986	39,830	45,421
Total value of butter, cheese, and milk ..	\$'000	50,922	55,596	54,613	57,039	63,751

¹ Excluding holdings with house cows only. ² Including bounty; for values see page 388. ^s Subject to revision.

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 17. Exports are also shown on page 361.

7 POULTRY FARMING

Prior to World War II poultry farming was usually carried on in conjunction with other primary activities, generally dairying. Since the war there has been a continuing pattern of development and expansion, not only into a distinct industry, but also into highly specialised segments within the industry, namely egg production, chicken hatching, and broiler production.

Of the number of commercial poultry reported on rural holdings at 31 March 1975, there were 2,419,000 hens and pullets for egg production, 3,017,000 meat strain chickens, and 420,000 other fowls and chickens. No egg production figures are available because of the impossibility of recording production from the many small flocks kept by householders.

Poultry Slaughtered for Human Consumption—The last 15 years have seen the broiler industry in Queensland develop from virtually nothing

to a record production of 19.1 million chickens in 1973-74. A fall in production to 17.8 million chickens was experienced during 1974-75.

The rapid growth of this industry has been achieved by the integration of breeding, hatching, feed milling, growing, processing, and marketing operations.

Most of the State's broiler production is carried out under contract with the major processing firms. Growers usually receive a price per kilogram live weight at the expiration of the production period. Under the terms of the contract the processor delivers chickens to the grower, and supplies all feed, medication, and litter. The processor also provides a serviceman to assist the grower with advice and supervision in the raising of the stock. The grower provides the necessary land, suitably drained, and all-weather roads, the buildings, fittings, and equipment, including brooders, feeders, and waterers.

It is now possible under commercial growing conditions to grow mixed sex flocks to about 2 kilograms average live weight in approximately eight weeks. This increased growth rate has been achieved by selective breeding programmes, improved feed conversion efficiency, use of disease control drugs, improved hygiene, more efficient shed design, greater degree of mechanisation, and the introduction of "whole room" brooding.

Broiler processing firms have encouraged growers to establish farms within a 30-mile radius of the processing plants for economy in servicing and transport of chickens and feed. This policy has led to a concentration of growers in areas close to Brisbane and the provincial cities.

The next table shows the number and estimated dressed weight of poultry slaughtered in licensed poultry slaughterhouses.

**POULTRY SLAUGHTERED IN LICENSED POULTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSES,
QUEENSLAND**

Year			Chickens	Hens	Stags	Turkeys	Ducks and drakes	Geese
NUMBER OF BIRDS								
1970-71	..	..	15,688,879	1,427,607	33,281	69,408	78,369	276
1971-72	..	..	15,525,291	1,483,408	25,274	8,963	42,708	506
1972-73	..	..	16,546,185	1,479,174	24,608	32,846	25,292	159
1973-74	..	..	19,055,005	1,418,579	32,708	27,937	12,823	107
1974-75	..	..	17,764,343	1,554,044		16,447		117
ESTIMATED DRESSED WEIGHT ('000 kg)								
1970-71	..	..	21,124	2,361	107	240	128	1
1971-72	..	..	20,440	2,518	80	27	65	2
1972-73	..	..	21,144	2,379	70	105	42	1
1973-74	..	..	24,134	2,056	86	91	22	.. ¹
1974-75	..	..	23,096	2,477		38		.. ¹

¹ Less than 500 kg.

Chicken Hatcheries—A corresponding increase to that for chicken slaughterings has been evident in chicken hatchings. The next table shows the number of hen eggs set and chickens hatched in hatcheries registered under the *Poultry Industry Act* 1946-1975, for the five years to 1974-75.

EGGS SET AND CHICKENS HATCHED IN REGISTERED HATCHERIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
EGGS SET ¹					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Meat strains	23,127	21,647	23,095	26,275	23,773
Egg strains	9,971	10,755	9,769	9,155	7,708
Total	33,098	32,403	32,864	35,430	31,481
CHICKENS HATCHED ²					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
For meat production					
Meat strains	16,548	16,360	17,416	20,268	18,928
Egg strains	464	507	675	633	87
For egg production					
Egg strains	3,176	3,484	3,126	3,201	2,662
For egg and meat production					
Egg strains, unsexed	264	244	187	169	432
For breeding pullets and cockerels					
Meat and egg strains	227	272	210	253	
Total	20,678	20,866	21,614	24,524	22,110

¹ Including eggs which failed to hatch.² Excluding chickens destroyed.

8 BEEKEEPING

Beekeepers with five or more hives numbered 1,022 for the year ended 30 June 1975. During 1974-75, 1,560,000 kilograms of honey were taken from 42,000 hives, an average of 37 kilograms per productive hive. Production of beeswax during 1974-75 was 26,000 kilograms and the value of the products of the industry was estimated at \$776,000 in that year.

Particulars of beekeeping in Queensland during the five years to 1974-75 are shown in the next table.

BEEKEEPING¹

Year	Bee-keepers	Beehives			Production		
		Productive during year	Unproductive during year	Total	Honey	Average per productive hive	Beeswax
	No.	No.	No.	No.	'000 kg	kg	'000 kg
1970-71 ..	1,078	42,196	21,384	63,580	1,711	40.6	26
1971-72 ..	1,055	48,022	20,570	68,592	2,017	42.0	27
1972-73 ..	967	44,230	23,202	67,432	1,752	39.6	25
1973-74 ..	907	45,014	21,462	66,476	1,768	39.3	30
1974-75 ..	1,022	41,801	26,632	68,433	1,560	37.3	26

¹ Beekeepers with 5 or more hives.

• Chapter 13

NON-RURAL PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

1 MINING INDUSTRY

The mining industry for many years has been an important contributor to the State's economy. The industry's expansion in recent years has been rapid, and the proven reserves of coal and metalliferous minerals are so extensive as to ensure a continued increase in output, providing suitable markets are available.

The most important metallic mineral-bearing region of the State is in the north-west where major deposits are contained in the Precambrian rocks occurring in the area. The Mount Isa silver-lead-zinc and copper mine, the State's largest producer, is located in this region. Mineral resources are extensive also in the northern and eastern areas of the State, and a wide range of minerals is produced in these areas. The largest coal deposits, which have only recently been exploited on a large scale, are located in the Bowen basin which extends for about 500 kilometres south from Collinsville. Extensive deposits of bauxite occur at Weipa on Cape York Peninsula in the north of the State, and the coastal sand accumulations of southern Queensland contain significant quantities of mineral sands. A map showing mineral occurrences in Queensland appears facing page 289. A detailed description of the geology of Queensland is given in Chapter 2.

Administration—Sovereign rights to minerals within the boundary of the State are held by the Queensland Government. The Minister for Mines and Energy and the Department of Mines are responsible for the administration of the *Mining Act* 1968-1974 governing the prospecting for, and working of, mineral deposits. Much of the administration, and settlement of disputes, is delegated to mining wardens who have offices in major centres throughout the State.

The Mining Act provides for the regulation and inspection of all mines. Inspectors have power to enter and inspect, to investigate apparent breaches and dangerous conditions, to order precautions to be taken, and to initiate prosecutions where necessary.

The Queensland Coal Board is responsible for the administration and regulation of the coal mining industry. The Board is constituted under *The Coal Industry (Control) Acts, 1948 to 1965*. It is empowered to take such action as in its opinion is necessary or desirable:

- (a) To ensure that coal is produced in such quantities and with such regularity as will meet requirements throughout Queensland and in trade with other States and Territories of Australia and other countries;

- (b) To ensure that the coal resources of the State are conserved, developed, worked, and used to the best advantage in the public interest;
- (c) To ensure that coal produced in the State is distributed and used in such manner, quantities, classes, and grades and at such prices as are calculated best to serve the public interest and secure the economical use of coal and the maintenance of essential services and industrial activities;
- (d) To promote the welfare of workers engaged in the coal industry in the State; and
- (e) To encourage the highest degree of co-operation between management and workers to ensure maximum efficiency and production.

Leases of land for mining and related purposes, and prospecting permits, are issued by mining wardens, and all such leases and permits are subject to conditions specified in the Mining Act. A description of the various types of mining leases etc. and details of the number and area of leases appear in Chapter 11.

Royalties—These are payable to the Crown on minerals won. Current rates of royalty are prescribed under the *Mining Royalties Act 1974*. Royalty is levied at a fixed rate per tonne for some minerals while in other cases it is levied on the value of the mineral produced.

Details of the royalties collected during the five years to 1974 are shown in the next table.

ROYALTIES COLLECTED, QUEENSLAND

Year	Coal	Other minerals	Petroleum	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1970	399	4,579	266	5,245
1971	484	2,817	170	3,471
1972	734	2,076	266	3,076
1973	866	4,229	263	5,358
1974	751	8,038	278	9,067

Assistance to the Mining Industry—Technical and other forms of assistance to the mining industry are provided by government bodies such as the Queensland Department of Mines, the Queensland Coal Board, the Department of National Resources, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

The Queensland Department of Mines provides assistance by way of aid to prospectors, grants for maintenance and construction of roads and bridges in mining areas, loans, hire of equipment, and subsidies for mine development. Drilling plants are operated throughout the State and geological field and laboratory services are provided.

The Department, which operates a treatment works at Irvinebank in north Queensland mainly for processing tin ore produced from small mines in the area, also maintains an assay office at Cloncurry in north-western Queensland.

During 1974, 6,911 tonnes of tin ore were treated at Irvinebank for an output of 84 tonnes of concentrates. Small quantities of other ores and tin

dredging tailings were also processed. The assay office at Cloncurry dealt with 1,737 samples and 2,903 assays during 1974.

Mining Accidents—Particulars of persons involved in accidents, causing death or more than 14 days disablement, in mines, quarries, mills, and smelters in Queensland for the five years to 1974 are given in the next table.

PERSONS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS IN MINES ETC., QUEENSLAND

Year	Mines		Mills, smelters, etc.		Quarries		Total	
	Killed	Injured ¹	Killed	Injured ¹	Killed	Injured ¹	Killed	Injured ¹
1970	6	272	1	26	1	6	8	304
1971	12	291	2	39	1	2	15	332
1972	30	285	2	51	1	3	33	339
1973	4	312	1	75	..	9	5	396
1974	6	360	..	52	..	26 ²	6	438 ²

Source: Queensland Department of Mines.

¹ Of more than 14 days disablement. ² Including lost-time accidents of less than 14 days disablement for quarries.

The Queensland Mines Rescue Stations, which operate from Booval on the Ipswich coalfield, Collinsville on the Bowen field, and, since 1972, Blackwater in Central Queensland, are voluntary organisations equipped to apply precautionary measures and to perform rescue work in Queensland coal mines. The control and upkeep of each rescue station is in the hands of a committee of management which consists of two representatives of the Department of Mines, two representatives of the State Government Insurance Office, two representatives of the colliery proprietors, one representative of mine managers, and one representative of trainees. Expenses are shared equally by the Department of Mines, the State Government Insurance Office, and the colliery proprietors.

Coal Miners' Pensions—The *Coal and Oil Shale Mine Workers (Pensions) Act* 1941-1975 provides for the payment of retirement benefits to coal mine workers who retire either by reason of age or incapacity and to the dependants of deceased mine workers.

The revenue of the fund is derived from the Government, the mine workers, and the mine owners. The fund is administered by a tribunal on which the three contributing bodies are represented. At 30 June 1974 there were 1,302 pension recipients.

2 MINERAL PRODUCTION

Bauxite—One of the world's largest bauxite fields is located at Weipa on the west coast of Cape York Peninsula in northern Queensland. The ore which is in the form of reddish pebbles is high grade and is found under shallow overburden mostly less than 1 metre deep. Before shipment in bulk ore carriers, the bauxite is benefited by being sieved through vibrating screens and sprayed with water to remove dust particles.

A substantial part of the bauxite produced at Weipa is shipped to the alumina refinery at Gladstone on the east coast of Queensland. This

refinery now has an annual capacity of more than 2m tonnes of alumina. Apart from relatively small quantities used in the production of calcined bauxite at Weipa, the remaining ore is exported overseas mainly to Europe and Japan. For 1973-74 bauxite production was 9.0m tonnes and capacity exists for expansion to over 10m tonnes per annum.

Proposals have been announced for the future mining of bauxite deposits at Aurukun on the coast about 50 kilometres south of Weipa. The project is planned to include an alumina refinery and will necessitate the construction of a new port and town.

Coal—Black coal was discovered in Queensland in 1827 and mining began in the 1840s. For more than 100 years production was dependent on domestic industry requirements and, in earlier years, the re-fuelling needs of steamships. Consumption of coal within Queensland has continued to show an upward trend mainly because of increasing demand for electricity generation which in 1973-74, absorbed almost 70 per cent of the coal used in the State.

Production of coal for export overseas was insignificant until the early 1960s. Since then exports have increased rapidly and by 1968-69 exceeded domestic consumption. During 1973-74, 15.4m tonnes were exported mainly to Japan and Europe. The main ports of shipment were Gladstone and Hay Point.

A large proportion of coal now mined in Queensland comes from open-cut mines. In 1973-74, production from underground mines represented only about 17 per cent of all coal produced. Of the 1973-74 output of 19.9m tonnes, 96 per cent was bituminous and the balance sub-bituminous.

The West Moreton field which is an important source of coal for industry within Queensland, was for many years the State's main field. The major producing and potential fields now, however, are those located in central Queensland where extensive development has taken place to supply export markets. Theodore, Brigalow, Millmerran, and Tarong in south-eastern Queensland are potential coalfields of significance. In various other areas of Queensland extensive exploratory drilling is in progress.

Most of the recent coal mining developments that have taken place in Queensland are located in the Bowen Basin which extends for about 500 kilometres south from Collinsville. The availability of export markets for coking coal, mainly with the Japanese steel industry, has provided the impetus for the development of new mines.

In December 1975, recoverable raw coal reserves were estimated at 3,686m tonnes of coking coal and 3,848m tonnes of non-coking coal.

Copper—Copper has been mined in Queensland since the 1860s. By 1913 annual production was over 24,000 tonnes, but output fell after World War I. The discovery of copper at Mount Isa led to progressively increased output, apart from a lull in production from 1946 to 1952 due to reconstruction and adaptation at that mine. Production for 1973-74 of 177,652 tonnes was 31 per cent more than for 1972-73. The sharp rise was a result of an expansion programme at Mount Isa. The largest producers were Mount Isa, Mount Morgan, and Gunpowder mines. However, the ore body at Mount Morgan mine is now almost exhausted.

Blister copper is produced at Mount Isa and Mount Morgan and an electrolytic refinery is located at Stuart near Townsville.

Gemstones—In recent years there has been a considerable revival of interest in gemstone mining. The principal gemstone produced in Queensland is the sapphire, of which blue, green, and yellow varieties of high quality are found.

Apart from commercial production, amateur gemstone fossicking is very popular and the gemfields are attracting large numbers of tourist prospectors who, on payment of \$1.50 for a Miners Right, may take up and work a claim on land which offers prospects of worthwhile finds.

Opal is produced in south-western Queensland in the Quilpie-Eromanga, Yowah, and Duck Creek areas. At Marlborough in central Queensland a chrysoprase deposit is being mined commercially. Small quantities of agate are produced from time to time, and an area has been reserved at Agate Creek in north Queensland for the use of amateur prospectors. Most other gemstones have been found in Queensland at some time but not in commercial quantities.

Gold—Gold was discovered in Queensland in 1852 and the first payable gold was worked at Canoona near Rockhampton in 1857. Discoveries of other fields followed. Peak production was reached in 1900 when 21,027 kilograms valued at \$5,744,000 were produced. The Charters Towers and Mount Morgan fields, which have been the State's major gold-producing areas, produced 8,810 and 6,198 kilograms, respectively, in that year. After 1900, output declined until 1930 when only 243 kilograms were produced. Production then increased substantially again, and from 1933 to 1942 averaged about 3,700 kilograms annually. Gold production in 1973-74 of 2,158 kilograms was well above the 1972-73 level of 1,742 kilograms.

In recent years Mount Morgan and Cracow mines have been the only significant sources of gold production in Queensland. The Cracow mine, however, ceased production early in 1976 and at Mount Morgan the copper ore body from which the gold is derived is now running out.

Lead and Zinc—Significant quantities of these minerals were first produced in Queensland in the 1930s with the development of the Mount Isa mine. Except for a short period during World War II when production at Mount Isa was concentrated on copper, lead and zinc have continued to rank high in the order of importance of minerals produced in this State. Production of both minerals will be greatly increased when a new mine which is now being developed at Hilton, 19 kilometres to the north-west of Mount Isa, comes into production. Output of lead for 1973-74 was 131,763 tonnes, 7.9 per cent higher than for 1972-73. Zinc production was 119,739 tonnes, 1.9 per cent higher than for 1972-73.

Mineral Sands Concentrates—These minerals are obtained from sand deposits on the mainland coast and adjacent islands of southern Queensland. The major metallic contents of sands mined in Queensland during 1973-74 were titanium dioxide, 111,575 tonnes, and zirconium dioxide, 74,813 tonnes.

Nickel—Mining of the lateritic nickel deposit at Greenvale commenced during 1974. The ore is transported along a 213 kilometre railway

line to a treatment plant at Yabulu, near Townsville. The plant produces nickel oxide and nickel-cobalt sulphides for export. Based on presently known reserves and planned production rates the mine will have an estimated life of 20 years. The treatment plant could, however, process ores from other sources.

Oil and Natural Gas—Flow oil has been found at several locations in southern Queensland. The first commercial oil discovery in Australia was made in 1961 at Moonie, 322 kilometres west-south-west of Brisbane. Oil in commercial quantities was also found a little later at Alton, west of Moonie. A pipeline to convey the crude oil from Moonie to Brisbane, where it is refined, was completed in 1964. Oil from Alton is transported by road tanker to Moonie. The field has been a comparatively short-lived one and production is now declining. Production reached a peak of more than 500,000 cubic metres in 1966 but by 1973-74 output had fallen to 92,000 cubic metres.

Natural gas is produced in the Roma district. A 454 kilometre pipeline from Roma to Brisbane was completed in 1969. This also serves en route the centres of Dalby, Toowoomba, and Ipswich. The gas is used mainly for town reticulation and as a feedstock and fuel for a nitrogenous fertiliser complex at Gibson Island, near the mouth of the Brisbane River. Production for 1973-74 was 306m cubic metres. Proven reserves are not extensive, however.

Oil Shale—Deposits of oil shale exist near Julia Creek. The deposits are large but low grade and the viability of the field could depend on production of vanadium as a by-product. Other deposits exist near Gladstone.

Phosphate—Substantial deposits of phosphate have been proved in north-western Queensland. Production has now commenced at Duchess, south of Mount Isa. The ore is mined by open-cut methods and is railed through Mount Isa to Townsville for shipment. The mining of deposits at Lady Annie north of Mount Isa is planned at a later stage.

Salt—Salt is produced, by solar evaporation, from sea water pans at Bowen and from underground brines at Bajool, near Port Alma.

Silver—Silver has been produced in small quantities at Herberton and other fields since 1870 but the bulk of the production now comes from the silver-lead-zinc ores mined at Mount Isa. Production reached a peak in 1969-70 but has declined since. Silver production for 1973-74 was 313,998 kilograms, a rise of 7.2 per cent compared with the 1972-73 production.

Tin—Most of the tin produced in Queensland comes from the Herberton and Mareeba districts with smaller quantities from Ingham, Cooktown, Charters Towers, and Stanthorpe areas. A large proportion of the tin mined is alluvial and dredges operate at Mount Garnett and Innot Hot Springs in the Herberton district. A number of batteries, including one operated at Irvinebank by the Department of Mines, provides crushing facilities for tin ore producers. A feature of the tin mining industry is that it is not restricted to company operated mines and there are numerous small owner-operated mines. Production of tin concentrate for 1973-74 was 2,282 tonnes, an increase of nearly 17 per cent compared with 1972-73 output.

Uranium—Deposits of uranium ore were discovered in 1954 and production of uranium oxide commenced at Mary Kathleen, near Mount

Isa, in 1958. When operations ceased in 1963, after the fulfilment of contracts then held, 4,094 tonnes of uranium oxide, valued at \$80m, had been produced. After being placed on a care and maintenance basis for some years, the mine is now being prepared for the resumption of production.

Other Minerals—During 1973-74 production of *limestone* and *coral* amounted to 1.7m tonnes. The main usage was in cement manufacture, metals smelting, and agriculture. *Silica* production for 1973-74 was 584,000 tonnes. High grade silica sands are mined at Cape Flattery, on Cape York Peninsula, for export. The balance of production is used mainly in glass making and metals smelting. Production of *clays* of various kinds amounted to 1,132,000 tonnes in 1973-74. Of this, 935,000 tonnes was brick clay and shale. The output of *construction materials* has grown rapidly in recent years and in 1973-74 production consisted of 4.7m tonnes of sand, 4.9m tonnes of gravel, and 8.0m tonnes of crushed and broken stone and other construction materials. Small quantities of other minerals, including magnetite, wolfram, diatomite, dolomite, and perlite, were produced in 1973-74.

Mineral Production Statistics—Mineral production statistics in the next four tables cover production by all producers whether classified as mining establishments, as defined in section 3, or not. Production statistics from 1968-69 are comparable with those published for calendar years up to 1968, when the financial year basis was introduced.

The figures are derived from information supplied in returns to the various State Mines Departments and to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, supplemented in some cases by information made available by the Department of National Resources and from other sources.

The statistics on contents of metallic minerals shown in the tables are based on assay. No allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining and the quantities shown are therefore, in general, greater than the contents actually recovered.

The value, at mine, of the major groups of minerals produced in Australia in 1973-74, is shown below.

VALUE, AT MINE, OF MINERALS PRODUCED, MAJOR GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 1973-74

State or Territory	Metallic minerals	Coal	Petroleum ¹	Construction materials	Other non-metallic minerals	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales ..	160,514	246 582	..	67,149	29,668	503,913
Victoria	224	38,262	330,060	54,653	9,181	432,379
Queensland	338,606	191,861	3,003	29,880	20,133	583,483
South Australia ..	48,706	3,573	10,250	17,547	36,562	116,639
Western Australia ..	528,458	7,237	36,855	13,279 ²	18,459	604,288 ²
Tasmania	108,293	602	..	6,637	2,057	117,589
Northern Territory ..	96,982	..	..	5,132	..	102,114
Australia ³	1,281,782	488,116	380,168	196,611 ³	116,062	2,462,738

¹ Including crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas condensate.

² Incomplete.

³ Including Australian Capital Territory for construction materials.

The next table shows the quantities of principal mineral products produced in Australia in 1973-74.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTS, AUSTRALIA, 1973-74

Mineral	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	Aust. ¹
Metallic minerals (contents)								
Alumina								
'000 tonnes	3	3	n	..	n	..	n	n
Copper .. tonnes	14,176	..	177,652	8,831	3,409	27,826	14,775	246,669
Gold kilograms	259	68	2,157	63	7,173	1,692	4,859	16,271
Iron .. '000 tonnes	..	..	..	3,800	51,947	1,600 ²	455	57,801
Lead .. tonnes	216,940	..	131,763	2	100	21,626	..	370,431
Manganese tonnes	5,003	..	..	..	..	423	765,146	770,572
Silver .. '000 kg	265	..	314	2	2	88	4	674
Tin .. tonnes	2,234	5	1,556	..	764	6,038	2	10,599
Titanium dioxide tonnes	184,066	..	111,575	682	379,542	3,140	..	679,005
Zinc .. tonnes	246,576	..	119,739	3,010	..	71,961	..	441,286
Zirconium dioxide tonnes	175,428	..	74,813	37	38,232	2,009	..	290,519
Fuel minerals								
Black coal								
'000 tonnes	36,632	..	19,898	1,494	1,197	123	..	59,344
Brown coal (lignite) ³								
'000 tonnes	..	26,625	..	..	..	..	..	26,625
Crude oil '000 cu m	..	20,712	92	..	2,292	..	..	23,096
Natural gas m cu m	..	1,998	306	1,255	801	..	..	4,360
Construction materials								
Sand .. '000 tonnes	8,606	7,788	4,746	2,619	n	387	134	24,684 ⁴
Gravel '000 tonnes	3,605	4,858	4,866	589	n	1,087	879	15,982 ⁴
Crushed and broken stone								
'000 tonnes	11,657	17,499	7,174	10,430	5,172	1,751	540	54,803
Other non-metallic minerals								
Brick clay and shale '000 tonnes	3,535	2,425	935	726	1,485	139	..	9,246
Limestone ⁵								
'000 tonnes	3,708	2,424	1,690	1,633	1,198	658	..	11,312
Salt .. '000 tonnes	..	n	n	683	3,879	..	..	4,683

¹ Including A.C.T. for construction materials.² Contained in iron concentrate.³ Including brown coal used for briquette production.⁴ Incomplete.⁵ Including shell and coral.

n Not available.

The next table shows the value, at mine, of the major groups of minerals produced in Queensland for the five years to 1973-74.

VALUE, AT MINE, OF MINERALS PRODUCED, MAJOR GROUPS, QUEENSLAND

Mineral group				1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Metallic minerals	..	..	..	193,210	187,215	178,472	206,270	338,606
Coal	..	..	..	59,564	77,205	107,211	150,686	191,861
Petroleum ¹	..	..	..	5,613	4,116	3,341	3,069	3,003
Construction materials	..	..	..	12,109	16,383	18,335	24,169	29,880
Other non-metallic minerals	..	..	..	7,650	8,832	11,476	14,972	20,133
Total	..	..	..	278,145	293,751	318,835	399,167	583,483

¹ Including crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas condensate.

The next table shows the quantities of principal minerals produced in Queensland for the five years to 1973-74. A long-term summary of minerals and principal metallic contents appears on page 586.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND

Mineral	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Metallic minerals (contents)					
Alumina '000 tonnes	3,145	3,867	n	n	n
Copper tonnes	95,339	122,595	121,848	135,283	177,652
Gold kilograms	2,424	2,497	2,583	1,742	2,157
Lead tonnes	152,752	148,507	123,939	122,149	131,763
Silver kilograms	391,420	367,190	288,127	292,884	313,998
Tin tonnes	1,275	1,013	1,070	1,342	1,556
Titanium dioxide tonnes	172,433 ¹	161,676	113,610	94,336	111,575
Zinc tonnes	111,185	108,455	110,498	117,525	119,739
Zirconium dioxide tonnes	61,347 ¹	46,944	53,036	48,805	74,813
Fuel minerals					
Black coal '000 tonnes	9,540	11,074	14,068	18,842	19,898
Crude oil '000 cu m	252	184	143	114	92
Natural gas m cu m	179	221	237	271	306
Construction materials					
Sand '000 tonnes	2,012	2,113	3,268	3,838	4,746
Gravel '000 tonnes	2,155	2,312	3,474	4,094	4,866
Crushed and broken stone '000 tonnes	3,654	4,665	4,252	6,011	7,174
Other non-metallic minerals					
Brick clay and shale '000 tonnes	531	539	661	894	935
Limestone ² '000 tonnes	1,282	1,379	1,480	1,700	1,690
Silica '000 tonnes	215	288	348	528	584

¹ Including some New South Wales sands transported to Queensland for final separation. ² Including shell and coral. n Not available.

3 MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

In 1968 and earlier years the annual Mining and Quarrying Census related to years ended 31 December. However, commencing with 1968-69 the Mining Census (including quarrying) was changed to a year ended 30 June to conform to the period covered by other economic censuses in Australia. At the same time other changes were made in coverage, definitions, and concepts. A full description of the changes may be found on pages 235 and 236 of the 1971 and 1972 *Queensland Year Book* or in the bulletin "Economic Censuses: 1968-69 to 1970-71, Mining Establishments".

The next table shows mining industry data for the five years to 1973-74. Definitions of terms used are as follows:

Establishments. The basic economic unit (the establishment) in general covers all the functions carried on under the one ownership at a single physical location. A mining establishment is one predominantly engaged in mining, but the data supplied for it cover (with a few exceptions) all activities at the location. These include activities connected with selling and distribution and any non-mining activities. The exceptions relate to locations where the subsidiary activities (in terms of gross value) exceed one million dollars. These are treated for statistical purposes as two or more establishments corresponding to the various kinds of activities carried on.

The establishment statistics (other than the number of establishments) also include data relating to separately located administrative offices and ancillary units (head offices, storage premises, etc.) serving the establishment and forming part of the business which owns and operates the establishment.

Persons employed relate to those employed at establishments, administrative offices, and ancillary units located in the State. Working proprietors are included.

Wages and salaries relate to all employees of the establishment, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Drawings of working proprietors are not included.

Turnover covers sales 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 bounties and subsidies on production, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise (such as commission, repair, and service revenue), plus capital work done for own use or for rental or lease. Receipts from rents, leasing, interest (other than hire purchase), royalties, and the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

Stocks include all stocks of materials, fuels, etc. and mine products and work-in-progress of the establishment whether located at the establishment or elsewhere.

Purchases etc. cover 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.

Value added is defined as turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. This is similar to the "value of production" concept followed prior to 1968-69. It should be noted that while value added is the basic measure of an industry's contribution to total production it must not be inferred that when wages and salaries are deducted from value added, the whole of the surplus is available for profit. There are many miscellaneous expenses such as royalties, leasehold payments, depreciation, workers' compensation insurance, other insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, rates, advertising, interest on borrowed funds, bad debts, and other sundry charges which are not taken into account in arriving at value added.

Fixed capital expenditure covers outlay on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets, less disposals, and includes fixed capital expenditure on mining establishments not yet in operation.

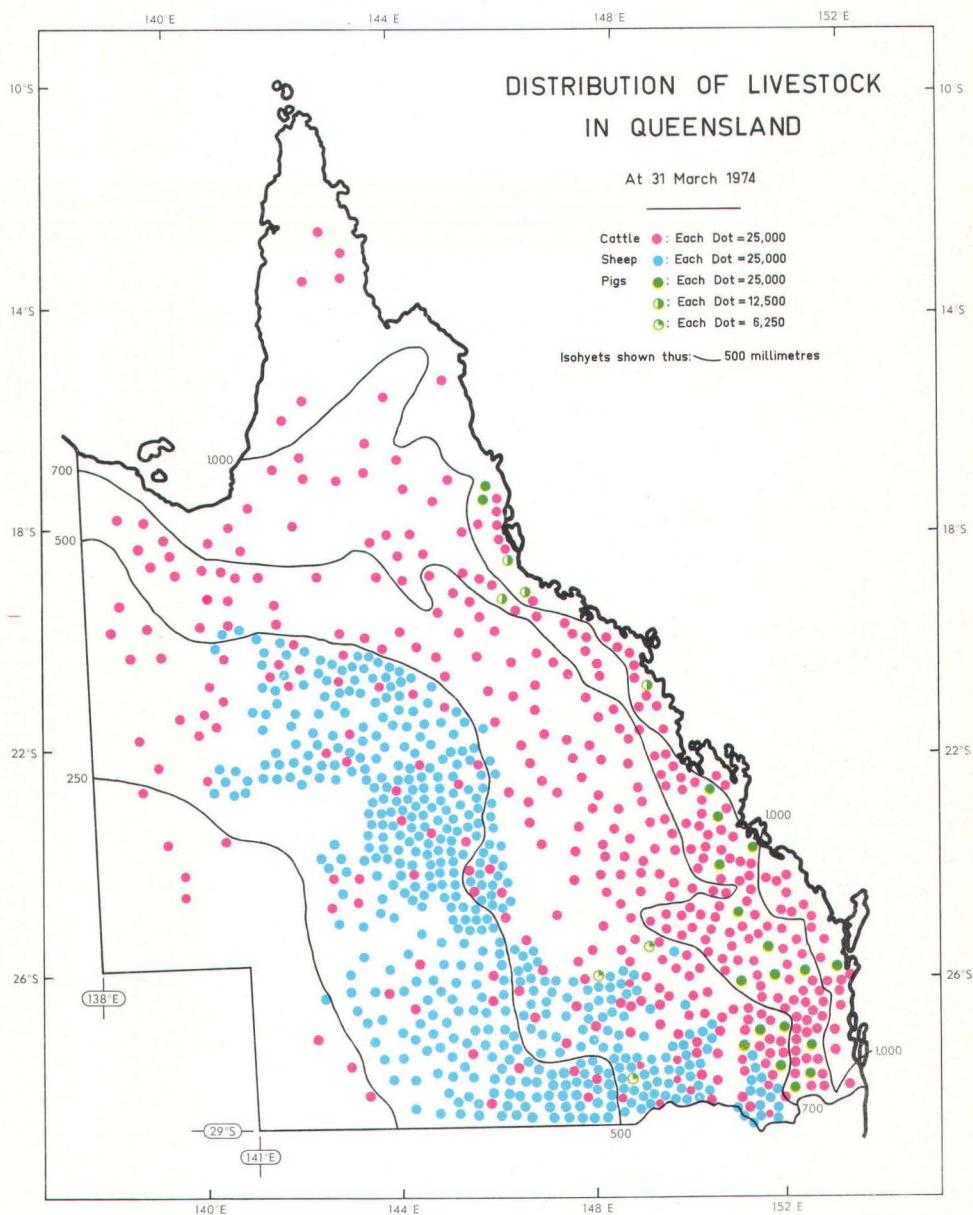
MINING ESTABLISHMENTS¹, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Establishments	Persons employed ²		Wages and salaries	Turn-over	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure
		Males	Females					
	No.	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1969-70 ..	300	10,701	635	55.4	300.0	73.3	230.0	54.3
1970-71 ..	292	11,859	690	69.2	323.5	83.1	245.7	103.5
1971-72 ..	266	12,308	735	83.1	345.6	117.5	239.2	155.8
1972-73 ..	240	12,955	733	95.0	462.6	141.7	322.1	128.7
1973-74 ..	241	13,595	738	114.6	656.9	168.2	503.1	113.0

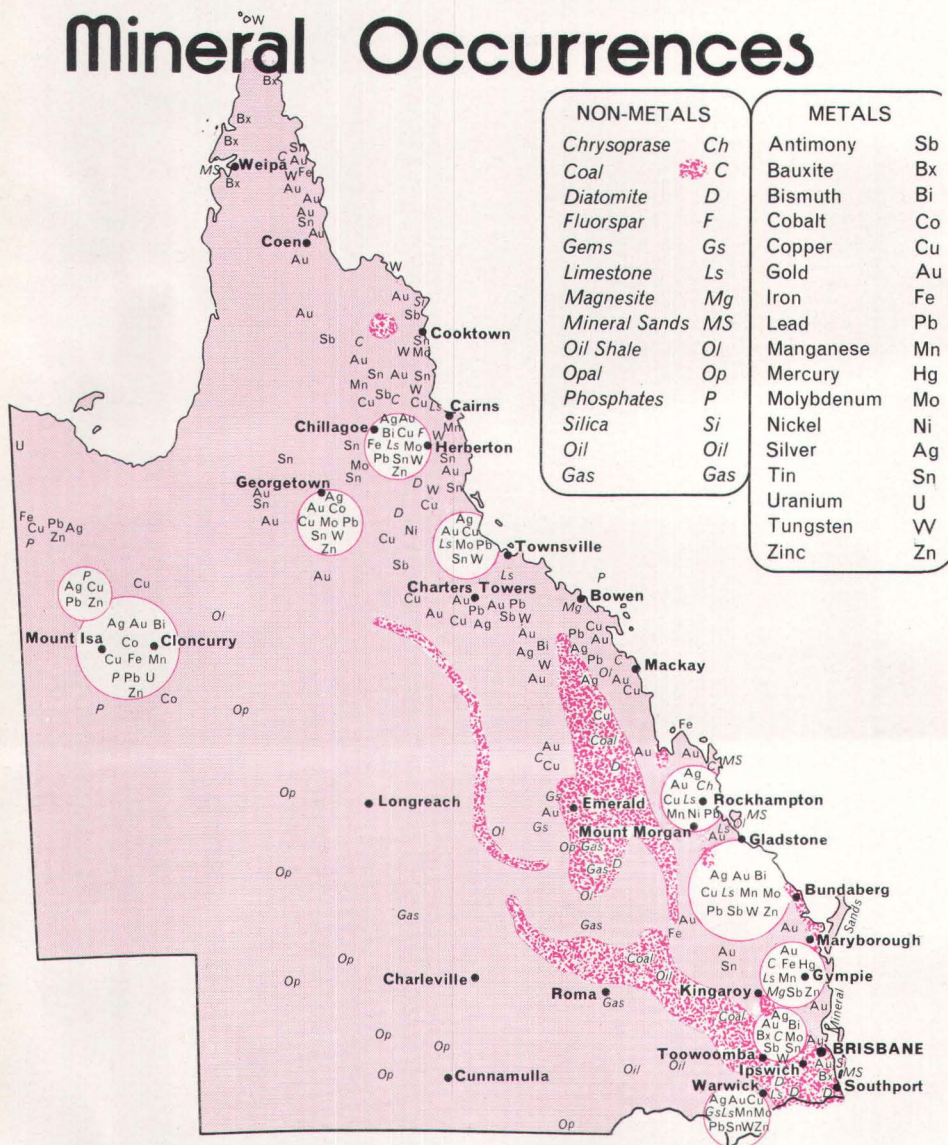
¹ Excluding mineral exploration and services to mining.

² At end of year.

A comparison of Queensland mining industry data with total Australian figures is provided in the following table.



Mineral Occurrences



Prepared from information supplied by the Geological Survey of Queensland

**MINING ESTABLISHMENTS¹, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND
AND AUSTRALIA, 1973-74**

Particulars		Queensland						Australia
		Metallic minerals	Coal	Petroleum (incl. natural gas)	Construction materials	Other non-metallic minerals	Total	
Establishments ..	No.	42	26	4	143	26	241	1,315
Persons employed ²								
Males ..	No.	7,814	4,345	n	1,111	n	13,595	61,109
Females ..	No.	573	92	n	53	n	738	3,054
Total ..	No.	8,387	4,437	n	1,164	n	14,333	64,163
Wages and salaries ..	\$m	65.6	40.0	n	6.7	n	114.6	482.1
Turnover ..	\$m	369.9	242.3	n	32.9	n	656.9	2,792.5
Stocks at 30 June								
Opening ..	\$m	20.1	19.6	n	1.7	n	42.5	216.4
Closing ..	\$m	33.9	20.3	n	1.8	n	56.8	242.6
Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	\$m	60.5	90.4	n	12.4	n	168.2	833.4
Value added ..	\$m	323.2	152.6	n	20.5	n	503.1	1,985.3
Fixed capital expenditure	\$m	53.2	54.7	n	2.4	n	113.0	339.1

¹ Excluding mineral exploration and services to mining. ² At end of year. Including working proprietors. n Not available.

4 MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

Mineral Exploration—The Mineral Exploration Census is conducted annually. Each organisation engaged in exploration submits a separate return in respect of its activities in each State or Territory.

Exploration is defined as consisting of the search for and/or appraisal of new ore occurrences and known deposits of minerals, including extensions to deposits being worked, by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other methods, including drilling. Mine development activities carried out primarily for the purpose of commencing or extending mining and quarrying operations are excluded. Exploration for water is also excluded.

Details of exploration by business undertakings operated by State and Local Government Authorities previously included in private exploration are, in 1973-74, included in exploration by the State Mines Departments. Details of exploration by the Mines Department of the Northern Territory, previously included in State government exploration is, in 1973-74, included in exploration by the Australian government.

PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION: EXPENDITURE, METRES DRILLED, SUNK, OR DRIVEN, QUEENSLAND

Year	Expenditure			Metres drilled			Metres sunk or driven ⁴
	On drilling	Other ¹	Total	Core ²	Non-core ³	Total	
1969-70 ..	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	'000 metres	'000 metres	'000 metres	'000 metres
1970-71 ..	7,417	17,661	25,078	199	379	578	20
1971-72 ..	8,575	24,088	32,662	200	621	821	31
1972-73 ..	6,389	15,730	22,119	185	382	567	13
1973-74 ..	5,898	9,568	15,465	217	385	602	9
1973-74 ..	4,655	10,740	15,395	108	252	360	n

¹ Including geological etc. adits, shafts, etc. ² Diamond drilling or any kind of drilling in which drill cores are taken. ³ Alluvial percussion and other drilling in which drill cores are not taken. ⁴ Including shafts, winzes, drives, adits, etc. n Not available.

The following table shows private expenditure on general mineral exploration in Queensland according to type of expenditure.

PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages paid					
On production leases	2,045	2,645	2,200	1,297	941
On other licensed areas	3,128	4,792	3,645	2,733	} 3,695
Other exploration	325	240	350	395	
Total	5,498	7,676	6,195	4,424	4,636
Materials and stores used					
On production leases	2,075	1,421	719	227	129
On other licensed areas	1,746	2,321	1,166	812	} 1,357
Other exploration	110	96	112	98	
Total	3,931	3,837	1,996	1,136	1,486
Expenditure on fixed assets					
On production leases	2,143	1,866	317	5	31
On other licensed areas	1,639	1,813	2,075	226	} 443
Other exploration	35	52	65	31	
Total	3,817	3,731	2,457	262	474
Payments to contractors					
On production leases	1,869	1,440	1,025	1,508	541
On other licensed areas	5,329	7,701	5,084	3,450	} 3,142
Other exploration	173	102	23	388	
Total	7,371	9,243	6,132	5,346	3,683
Other expenditure					
On production leases	723	1,638	1,108	557	980
On other licensed areas	3,247	6,354	4,003	3,267	} 4,136
Other exploration	492	182	227	473	
Total	4,462	8,175	5,338	4,296	5,116
Total private exploration					
On production leases	8,854	9,011	5,369	3,594	2,621
On other licensed areas	15,088	22,980	15,973	10,487	} 12,774
Other exploration	1,136	672	777	1,384	
Total	25,078	32,662	22,119	15,465	15,395

The next table shows expenditure on mineral exploration, private and Government, in Australia for the five years to 1973-74.

EXPENDITURE ON MINERAL EXPLORATION, AUSTRALIA

Expenditure	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Private expenditure</i> ¹ ..	118,115 ^r	161,063	117,061	99,738	101,628
New South Wales ..	16,562	21,238	15,093	12,673	11,544
Victoria ..	2,353	1,853	1,258	1,939	2,524
Queensland ..	25,078	32,662	22,119	15,465	15,395
South Australia ..	5,760	6,220	4,057	5,263	4,485
Western Australia ..	59,821	86,082	62,823	51,121	54,056
Tasmania ..	3,299 ^r	4,397	3,478	3,392	4,194
Northern Territory ..	5,241	8,610	8,233	9,885	9,429
<i>Government expenditure</i>	5,917 ^r	6,529 ^r	7,414 ^r	8,390 ^r	10,911
Australian ² ..	3,208 ^r	3,142 ^r	3,682 ^r	4,049 ^r	5,292
State Mines					
Departments ..	2,708	3,386	3,732	4,341	5,619
Total expenditure ..	124,031 ^r	167,592 ^r	124,475 ^r	108,127 ^r	112,539

¹ Including business undertakings operated by State Government Authorities up to 1972-73. ² Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics, and Joint Coal Board. ^r Revised since last issue.

Petroleum Exploration—Petroleum exploration consists of the search for and/or appraisal of deposits of crude petroleum and/or natural gas and natural gas liquids by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other means, including drilling. Included in the expenditure are the costs of drilling exploratory oil and/or gas wells and the testing of such wells. Also included are the costs of access roads, site construction, etc. which are undertaken primarily for purposes of exploration for deposits of petroleum or natural gas. Details of developmental oil and/or gas wells and expenditure on production facilities and pipelines, and production costs etc. are excluded.

It should be noted that the scope of the petroleum exploration statistics differs in some respects from the statistics of mineral exploration, other than petroleum, contained in the preceding section.

Data contained in the next two tables have been compiled from data collected by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics, Canberra.

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION¹, WELLS DRILLED, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Wells drilled ²					
As oil producers No.	..	..	..	..	..
As gas producers No.	13	7	1	3	2
Plugged and abandoned No.	36	43	17	16	9
Total No.	49	50	18	19	11
Average final depth of wells drilled .. metres	1,753	1,465	1,559	1,200	1,650
Metres drilled					
Completed wells metres	74,454	70,258	26,625	26,024	18,144
Uncompleted holes metres	9,364	3,000	2,094	..	1,960
Total metres	83,818	73,258	28,719	26,024	20,104

¹ With the exception of "average final depth of wells drilled" data include particulars for developmental wells. ² Number of wells which reached final depth.

The next table gives details of expenditure on petroleum exploration in Australia for the five years ended 1973.

EXPENDITURE ON PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, AUSTRALIA

Expenditure	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Private expenditure</i> ¹	79,582	83,803	78,883	103,626	93,240
New South Wales	3,022	3,003	512	264	516
Victoria	18,856	12,270	1,684	15,646	15,752
Queensland	8,582	7,097	3,511	3,452	3,371
South Australia	4,278	7,354	7,622	10,415	2,285
Western Australia	32,480	34,161	45,462	62,112	57,594
Tasmania	2,740	5,103	2,147	1,008	119
Northern Territory	9,625	14,814	17,946	10,729	13,603
<i>Government expenditure</i>	4,464r	3,672r	4,371r	4,548r	4,880
Australian ²	832r	456r	458r	564r	4,178
State Mines Departments	3,632r	3,216r	3,913r	3,984r	702
Total expenditure	84,046r	87,475r	83,254r	108,174r	98,120

¹ Including expenditure financed by payments under the *Petroleum Search Subsidy Act* 1959-1973. ² Including minor expenditure in Papua New Guinea prior to 1973. Excluding payments under the *Petroleum Search Subsidy Act* 1959-1973. r Revised since last issue.

An analysis of private expenditure on petroleum exploration in Queensland, according to the type of exploration, is shown below.

PRIVATE EXPENDITURE¹ ON PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Geological	324	217	240	174	201
Geophysical	2,454	1,819	482	851	1,036
Drilling	5,172	4,679	2,597	2,211	1,942
Other	632	383	192	216	192
Total	8,582	7,097	3,511	3,452	3,371
Payments under <i>Petroleum Search Subsidy Act</i> 1959-1973	1,524	1,623	500	367	825

¹ Including expenditure financed by payments under *Petroleum Search Subsidy Act* 1959-1973.

5 FORESTRY

The Department of Forestry—This Department controls the disposal of timber resources on Crown lands, the reserved forest areas, and selection tenures which reserve timber to the Crown. It regulates the conversion of log timber, as, with few exceptions, all sawmills in Queensland are required to be licensed under the *Sawmills Licensing Act* 1936-1974, which the Department administers. A maximum productive capacity is fixed in each licence issued. The State Forests are the only areas of Crown lands which are reserved for the production of timber in perpetuity.

The areas under the control of the Department are set out in the next table.

FORESTS AND TIMBER RESERVES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1975

Statistical Division ¹	State forests		Timber reserves	
	No.	hectares	No.	hectares
Moreton ²	60	177,442	17	7,814
Wide Bay-Burnett	182	958,666	82	89,944
Darling Downs	85	819,645	12	10,880
South-West	30	200,465	3	33,910
Fitzroy	47	482,482	20	146,863
Mackay	11	70,227	16	39,336
Northern	16	233,849	3	3,348
Far North	35	349,514	33	326,865
Queensland	466	3,292,290	186	658,960

¹ Allocated to statistical divisions according to location of forestry sub-district centres, except that Yarraman Sub-district is allocated to Wide Bay-Burnett Division.

² Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Forestry Operations—In 1974-75, 46 per cent of Australian grown logs cut by all mills in the State were from Crown forests and a further 16 per cent were cut from Crown plantations. The cut from Crown forests included 81 per cent of the total of hoop, bunya, and kauri pine, 52 per cent of the cypress pine, 40 per cent of the forest hardwood, and 89 per cent of the cabinet woods. Milling timber cut from Crown lands in 1974-75 was 643,755 cubic metres.

The sale of timber yielded \$5.65m in 1974-75. The costs of harvesting and marketing this timber amounted to \$2.69m, with a further \$1.21m being spent on access roads. Silvicultural operations to replace forests cut for use are being actively pursued, the expenditure on reforestation in 1974-75 being \$11.03m. In all of these activities of the Forestry Department, 2,337 persons were employed at 30 June 1975.

The next table gives details of the operations of the Forestry Department for five years to 1974-75.

OPERATIONS OF FORESTRY DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Forest reservations ¹					
State forests, permanent .. '000 ha	3,119	3,123	3,183	3,263	3,292
Timber forests, temporary .. '000 ha	672	698	696	668	659
National parks '000 ha	1,000	1,037	1,039	1,117	1,128
Reforestation					
Area of plantations ² '000 ha	72	79	85	91	96
Area treated for natural regeneration to date ¹ .. '000 ha	353	360	373	387	406
Nurseries ¹ number	24	24	23	20	20
Harvesting and marketing					
Milling timber					
Native forest cu m	410,786	430,747	448,726	405,967	437,138
Plantation cu m	95,326	97,755	95,201	101,827	110,882
Pulp wood cu m	19,314	23,781	36,982	45,131	51,286
Sleepers cu m	35,776	46,020	49,743	24,508	33,718
Railway timbers cu m	3,830	3,825	3,464	4,259	5,623
House blocks and poles cu m	2,537	1,520	1,699	2,181	1,331
Fencing timber cu m	2,683	2,973	4,111	4,124	4,792
Mining timber cu m	2,546	1,428	2,919	3,578	4,009
Fuel tonnes	9,321	9,785	7,058	7,226	7,951

¹At 30 June. ²At 31 March.

Reforestation—The work of the Department of Forestry in reforestation aims at making adequate provision for the timber requirements of the State. It falls naturally into two broad classes, namely, establishment of plantations of softwoods and the improvement of natural stands of hardwoods, cypress pine, and the cabinet woods of North Queensland. At 31 March 1975, effective plantation areas totalling 96,345 hectares had been established.

A minimum of 190,000 hectares of good quality softwood plantations is considered to be necessary for self-sufficiency by the end of the century. By the end of March 1975, 94,216 hectares of plantations of native and exotic conifers had been established. During 1974-75, 20 nurseries were operated by the Department.

The principal native species planted is hoop pine, which grows naturally in the rainforests of south Queensland, and this species accounts for approximately 40 per cent of the area planted. Growth in plantations has proved most satisfactory and, on average sites, the selected high pruned trees attain an average height of 25 metres and an average girth of 850 millimetres by the age of 25 years.

Other native species planted to a lesser extent are bunya pine, kauri pine, and Queensland maple. These plantings are confined to areas of rich soil which originally carried rainforests. Centres of operations include the Brisbane Valley, the Mary Valley, Nanango, Kilcoy, Kilkivan, Kalpower, and the Atherton Tableland.

The chief exotic species planted is slash pine, which is native to the south-east of the United States, and has proved suitable for planting over a wide range along the eastern coastal plain from the New South Wales border to Bundaberg; within the tropics, it is replaced by Caribbean pine. Other species planted to a lesser degree include Mexican, loblolly, and Monterey pines. Centres of exotic plantings are Passchendaele, Pechey, Beerburum, Toolara, Tuan, Bingera-Gregory, Bowenia, Cathu, and Kennedy.

The next table shows the distribution of reforestation work throughout the State and the main species within each area for 1974-75.

REFORESTATION IN QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Particulars	Statistical Division ¹					
	More-ton ²	Wide Bay-Burnett	Darling Downs	Fitzroy	Far North	Total
	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
Area of plantations established ³						
Hoop pine	140	977	..	47	53	1,217
Other native conifers .. ..	..	25	2	..	..	27
Slash pine	620	2,692	..	..	..	3,312
Other exotic conifers	30	233	56	317	265	901
Native forest hardwoods .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other broadleaved species ⁴ ..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Total	790	3,927	58	364	321	5,460
Net area of effective plantations ⁵						
Hoop pine	1,184	33,436	13	217	952	35,802
Other native conifers	8	576	3	2	125	714
Slash pine	10,647	31,923	341	1,032	5	43,948
Other exotic conifers	2,137	4,199	2,109	3,798	1,509	13,752
Native forest hardwoods	356	1,169	..	1	32	1,558
Other broadleaved species ⁴ ..	35	360	10	6	160	571
Total	14,367	71,663	2,476	5,056	2,783	96,345
Natural forests treated 1974-75						
Natural hoop pine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural rainforest .. .. .	..	..	13	..	326	339
Cypress pine .. .. .	..	..	10,961	..	..	10,961
Eucalypts	442	6,237	..	1,620	..	8,299
Total	442	6,237	10,974	1,620	326	19,599

¹Allocated to statistical divisions by location of forestry district centres, except that Yarraman District is allocated to Wide Bay-Burnett Division. ²Including Brisbane Statistical Division. ³Year ended 31 March 1975. ⁴Including silky oak, maple, red cedar, experimental, etc. ⁵At 31 March 1975.

To achieve the maximum quantity of high quality wood consistent with a reasonably high total production of merchantable timber, planting spacings of not closer than 2.5 metres by 2.5 metres are adopted and early and heavy thinnings are applied to promote the growth of the best trees.

Merchantable thinnings commence at from 12 to 15 years of age, and the timber so yielded has become important to the State. The first sale of thinnings was made in 1942, and the annual amount becoming available has increased. In 1974-75, 119,000 cubic metres were marketed and a further 42,000 cubic metres were marketed as pulpwood.

The improvement of the natural forests is effected by cultural treatments, which are designed to secure adequate regeneration of the best species and to improve their representation in the forest by the removal of non-commercial species.

Parallel with silvicultural research, the Department maintains a programme of forest products research to ensure the provident use of the existing resources, and the production of wood having qualities suitable for the needs of the State.

The Department conducts an advisory service for engineers, architects, builders, and the public in general on the appropriate uses and identification of timbers. It also administers the *Timber Users' Protection Act* 1949-1972, which regulates the sale and use of certain timbers and the preservative treatment of timber.

6 TIMBER PRODUCTION

Although Queensland is well endowed with variety and quality of timber species, it is not able to provide timber in sufficient quantities for all its requirements, and it has been necessary to import quantities of log timber. The timbers imported comprise hardwoods from Malaysia, and softwoods such as parana pine from Brazil, klinki pine from Papua New Guinea, and Douglas fir from the United States.

The native timbers are chiefly in two large and widely separated areas. In the south, the timber country extends from the border ranges to beyond Maryborough. This is the main pine-hardwood belt, which extends also to the margins of the sub-tropical region in New South Wales. The most important forest species are cypress pine, ironbark, and spotted gum. In the north, the "rainforest" or jungle timbers comprise, in addition to pine, a great variety of first-class cabinet woods which are being used to an increasing extent for veneers, furniture, and joinery. Queensland walnut, maple, silkwood, black bean, silky oak, silver ash, and some others are well known. There is a great variety of lesser-known woods of intrinsic value which are becoming more appreciated on the timber markets.

The next table shows log timber processed, by all mills, including those which operated only intermittently, during the five years to 1974-75.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED¹, QUEENSLAND

Year	Australian grown							Im-ported	Total
	Native forests					Plantations			
	Pine		Hard-woods	Cabinet woods	Miscel-laneous	Hoop, bunya, and kauri pine	Other		
	Hoop, bunya, and kauri	Cypress							
	cu m	cu m	cu m	cu m	cu m	cu m	cu m	cu m	cu m
1970-71	56,985	177,564	616,103	62,052	128,413	104,341	46,097	50,042	1,241,597
1971-72	66,922	190,450	613,710	63,903	125,077	104,725	50,327	42,679	1,257,793
1972-73	71,266	194,476	613,532	58,455	124,338	112,718	62,952	44,467	1,282,204
1973-74	49,685	190,021	559,000	44,465	105,995	96,817 _r	89,181 _r	35,002	1,170,166
1974-75	46,947	187,095	518,883	40,019	102,810	96,045	79,666	11,935	1,083,405

¹ Including logs processed for hardboard, pulpwood, and particle board. _r Revised since last issue.

The next table shows details of the output in 1974-75 of each of the main species of timber, by sawmills and by plywood mills, veneer mills, etc.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED BY TYPE OF MILL, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Species	By sawmills (according to mill capacities)			By plywood and veneer mills etc. ¹	Total
	Under 900 cu m per qr	900 and under 2,700 cu m per qr	2,700 cu m and over per quarter		
Australian grown	cu m	cu m	cu m	cu m	cu m
Native forests					
Pine: Hoop, bunya, and kauri	4,475	14,911	21,876	5,685	46,947
Cypress	24,328	128,411	34,356	..	187,095
Hardwoods	108,668	173,301	194,825	42,094	518,888
Cabinet woods	1,855	4,430	18,480	15,254	40,019
Miscellaneous	11,708	16,198	44,404	30,500	102,810
Plantations					
Hoop, bunya, and kauri pine	270	3,203	74,235	18,337	96,045
Other	6,596	19,535	14,203	39,332	79,666
Imported	100	46	24	11,765	11,935
Total	158,000	360,035	402,403	162,967	1,083,405

¹ Including logs processed for hardboard, pulpwood, and particle board.

The decline in the processing of log timber from native forests, in particular hoop, bunya, and kauri pine, and the increase in the use of plantation timbers, are important features of recent years. Because of seasonal logging difficulties, single year comparisons may be misleading, but, when figures are averaged over the five years to 1974-75 and compared with averages for the five years to 1969-70, it is seen that the processing of log timber from native forests has declined by about 12 per cent. Over the same periods, the processing of timber from plantations has increased by 25 per cent.

Thinnings from pine plantations established by the Forestry Department are making an appreciable contribution to the softwood needs of the State, 1.8m cubic metres having been milled to 30 June 1975. The main species of thinnings are the native conifer, hoop pine, and the exotic species, Caribbean, slash, loblolly, patulla, and radiata. Thinnings (principally slash and hoop pine) are used, in quantity, as pulpwood.

Operations of the Forestry Department and details of timber taken from Crown lands are shown on page 292.

Selected details of the operations of establishments engaged in log sawmilling are set out in the next table. A census of manufacturing was not conducted for the year 1970-71.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: LOG SAWMILLING, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Establishments in operation at end of June	No. 339	No. 304	No. 300	No. 301	No. 303
Employment ¹ , average over whole year ..	No. 3,437	No. 3,409	No. 3,163	No. 3,219	No. 3,394
Wages and salaries ²	\$'000 8,113	\$'000 8,573	\$'000 9,556	\$'000 10,914	\$'000 13,625
Turnover ³	\$'000 28,812	\$'000 32,400	\$'000 34,935	\$'000 38,278	\$'000 50,370
Value added	\$'000 14,474	\$'000 18,319	\$'000 21,845	\$'000 23,279	\$'000 29,143
Fixed capital expenditure (outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals)	\$'000 1,059	\$'000 1,137	\$'000 1,644	\$'000 1,994	\$'000 1,957

¹ Including working proprietors.

² Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

³ Including transfers out and other operating revenue.

Selected details of the operations of establishments engaged in the manufacture of plywood, veneer, and manufactured boards are shown in the next table.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: PLYWOOD, VENEER, AND MANUFACTURED
BOARDS OF WOOD, QUEENSLAND**

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Establishments in operation at end of June No.	28	25	30	30	28
Employment ¹ , average over whole year .. No.	2,549	2,361	2,474	2,319	2,155
Wages and salaries ² \$'000	6,780	6,731	8,827	8,961	10,363
Turnover ³ \$'000	26,611	27,936	31,394	37,168	42,483
Value added \$'000	11,728	11,086	15,124	18,389	20,383
Fixed capital expenditure (outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals) \$'000	626	926	607	- 257	1,599

¹ Including working proprietors.

² Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

³ Including transfers out and other operating revenue.

7 FISHERIES

The value of Queensland commercial fisheries production for 1974-75 was \$11.8m for edible varieties. This represented a decrease of about 18 per cent compared with that for 1973-74. The production of fish was higher than for the previous year, but prawn production decreased markedly.

The next table gives details of production for the five years to 1974-75. The operations of the Fish Board, which is a semi-governmental authority providing marketing services to the industry, are given in Chapter 17.

EDIBLE FISHERIES PRODUCTION¹, QUEENSLAND

Product	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
QUANTITY²					
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Fish	5,153	4,511	5,424	5,602	5,971
Crabs	303	370	382	393	433
Lobsters etc.	73	60 ³	173	44 ⁴	104
Prawns	8,500	8,261	6,892	11,222	4,414
Oysters	127	145	n	n	n
Scallops	1,758	2,158	4,082	3,349	1,497
Squid	52	54	98	65	106
VALUE					
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fish	2,180	2,160	3,238	3,308	4,100
Crabs	259	337	399	499	615
Lobsters etc.	81	80	222	47 ⁴	161
Prawns	6,779	7,372	7,364	10,095	6,538
Oysters	56	64	n	n	n
Scallops	320	444	850	550	358
Squid	21	26	40	44	57
Total edible	9,696	10,482	12,112 ⁵	14,553 ⁶	11,828 ⁶

¹ Excluding fresh water fish.
n Not available.

² Live weight.

⁵ Excluding oysters.

³ Estimated.

⁶ Excluding oysters and rock lobsters.

⁴ Excluding

The prawn catch is the principal seafood product landed in Queensland and in 1974-75 represented about 55 per cent of the total value of edible fisheries production. The main trawling grounds are located in the Gulf of Carpentaria and in waters off the south-eastern Queensland coast. A substantial part of the prawn catch is exported overseas. During 1974-75, 4.4m kilograms of prawns were taken, compared with a record catch of 11.2m kilograms for 1973-74.

A wide range of fish is taken from waters around the Queensland coast. The most important edible fish caught in 1974-75 were mullet, mackerel, tailor, whiting, and giant perch (barramundi).

In addition to the edible fisheries industry there exists a commercial pearl-shell and cultured pearl industry which is located in Torres Strait to the north of the Queensland mainland. Trochus-shell also has been produced in sizeable quantities in the past but there is now a lack of markets for this product.

The major edible species landed in Queensland in the five years to 1974-75 are shown in the next table.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION¹ BY SPECIES: FISH, CRUSTACEANS, AND MOLLUSCS, QUEENSLAND

Species (common name)	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Bream (including Tarwhine) ..	218	215	227	256	275
Cod and Coral Trout	218	229	269	252	165
Emperor and Red Emperor ..	218	185	263	327	289
Flathead	67	80	90	103	111
Garfish	58	67	68	65	42
Giant Perch	67	167	400	217	428
Luderick	74	63	61	83	152
Mackerel: School	82	135	133	95	43
Spanish	734	668	1,111	986	1,096
Mullet	1,871	1,427	1,448	1,684	1,543
Snapper	58	48	61	71	118
Tailor	316	365	277	296	419
Threadfin	88	124	147	156	231
Tuna	32	17	28	23	28
Whiting	295	291	324	431	389
Other species	757	429	518	556	641
Total fish	5,153	4,511	5,424	5,602	5,971
Crabs	303	370	382	393	433
Lobsters (incl. Bay Lobsters) ..	73	60 ²	173	44 ³	104
Prawns: Banana	8,500 ¹	5,489	3,401	6,947	2,109
King		967	1,041	1,183	972
Tiger		666	1,373	1,296	624
Other		1,138	1,077	1,796	708
Total crustaceans	8,876	8,691	7,447	n	4,951
Oysters	127	145	n	n	n
Scallops	1,758	2,158	4,082	3,349	1,497
Squid	52	54	98	65	106
Total molluscs	1,937	2,357	n	n	n

¹ Live weight.

² Estimated.

³ Excluding rock lobsters.

⁴ Data for

separate species not available for 1970-71.

n Not available.

The details of labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry at 31 December of the five years to 1973 are shown below.

GENERAL FISHERIES¹: BOATS, EQUIPMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	At 31 December				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Registered boats No.	1,534	1,629	1,828	2,204	2,314
Value of boats \$'000	14,109	16,763	22,057	27,358	31,162
Value of equipment \$'000	1,360	1,604	1,902	2,433	2,608
Tender boats No.	630	711	801	948	988
Value of tender boats \$'000	175	237	282	364	403
Persons employed No.	3,035	3,035	3,595	4,346	4,674

¹ Excluding oyster, pearl-, and trochus-shell fisheries.

The next table contains a classification of general fisheries boats at 31 December 1973, according to length and type of equipment.

GENERAL FISHERIES BOATS¹: LENGTH AND SELECTED EQUIPMENT, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 DECEMBER 1973

Length of boat	Total	Fitted with					With tender boats attached
		Diesel engine	Petrol or kerosene engine	Radio transmitter	Echo sounder and/or ranger	Refrigeration ²	
Under 6 m	1,064	70	903	53	96	8	280
6 m and under 9 m	461	284	175	147	189	39	248
9 m and under 12 m	272	269	3	232	211	56	109
12 m and under 15 m	305	305	..	288	284	48	65
15 m and under 18 m	122	122	..	115	114	25	17
18 m and over	90	90	..	90	88	50	6
Total	2,314	1,140	1,081	925	982	226	725

¹ Excluding oyster, pearl-, and trochus-shell fisheries.

² Excluding ice cooling.

8 HUNTING AND TRAPPING

The only significant commercial hunting or trapping activity carried on in Queensland is that of marsupial hunting. Certain species for which an open season has been declared may be taken by persons in possession of the necessary permit. A market exists for skins and also for carcasses of these animals. Officers of the Queensland Department of Primary Industries estimated that 317,500 marsupials were taken in 1974. These consisted mainly of grey kangaroos (222,600) and red kangaroos (59,000), with lesser numbers of wallaroos and wallabies. The estimated value of production for 1974-75 was almost \$0.7m, compared with \$0.8m for 1973-74.

• Chapter 14

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

1 THE INDUSTRY IN RETROSPECT

The pattern of economic growth normal to a developing State involves a transition from a necessarily rural-based economy to one encompassing a constantly expanding manufacturing sector. Such development, and the accompanying diversification, is essential not only in creating the conditions for the increased wealth and welfare of the community, but also to ensure stability and provide broadening employment opportunities with continuing population growth. Thus the state of manufacturing industry may be seen as a measure of the maturity of an economy. It is also necessary in a State of vast distances such as Queensland to encourage secondary industries to locate in provincial areas to provide the conditions for economic growth and so promote decentralisation of an expanding population.

The suitability of the coastal plains for the growing of sugar cane provided early impetus to decentralising forces. There were 66 mills of all kinds operative during 1900 in the production of sugar. Seven were juice mills only, and one was also engaged in refining. Direct employment was given to 3,105 hands in producing 94,405 tonnes of sugar.

In Queensland, the process of gradual change from early rural to light industrial pursuits was evident towards the close of the 19th century. "During 1900 there were 2,078 manufactories of all kinds employing 25,953 hands, possessing machinery and plant to a value of £4,504,535 [\$9,009,070], and with an output valued at £7,916,364 [\$15,832,728]", was an interesting comment in the *Year Book* in the year of Federation. Value added for the manufacturing sector in 1973-74 was \$1,220m, and 118,560 persons were employed.

2 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY STATISTICS PRIOR TO 1968-69

Prior to 1968-69 statistics relating to manufacturing were compiled from tabulations made from returns supplied annually by manufacturers. A return had to be supplied in respect of every manufacturing establishment, which was defined for this purpose as an establishment where four or more persons were employed or where power, other than manual, was used in any manufacturing process.

If a manufacturing business was conducted in conjunction with any other activity, particulars relating to the manufacturing section only were included in the statistics. Where two or more industries were conducted in the same establishment, a separate return was obtained for each industry wherever practicable.

Manufacturers were requested to state in their returns particulars of the number of their employees, salaries and wages paid, the value of

premises and equipment, the horse-power of machinery, the value of raw materials, including containers, tools replaced, etc., the value and in most cases the quantities of fuel used, and quantities and values of principal materials used and commodities produced.

Details of the operations of manufacturing establishments prior to the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing were shown in earlier editions of the *Year Book* and a summary is given on pages 588 and 589.

3 THE INTEGRATION OF CENSUSES FROM 1968-69

For 1968-69 and subsequent years manufacturing statistics are based on concepts and definitions differing in many respects from those used in preceding years. This was the result of the integration of the Manufacturing Census with Censuses of Mining, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution. Integration was undertaken to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of economic statistics by having a uniform conceptual approach, thus avoiding gaps in and overlapping of boundaries between sectors of the economy. The uniform conceptual approach was made possible by the development of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) which not only defined the various industries but also defined the units for the collection of statistics. For further details on this classification see page 288 of the 1974 *Year Book*.

As a consequence of the changes, manufacturing industry statistics relating to the years since integration are not directly comparable with those of previous years. Integration has also meant changes in some items of data collected on census forms. Value of "turnover" is now collected in lieu of "value of output" at the factory and the concept of "value added" has been introduced to replace "value of production." A complete description of the meaning and purpose of the integrated economic censuses and the standardisation of census units, classifications, and concepts was provided in Chapter 15 of the 1970 *Year Book*.

The term manufacturing relates generally to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power or by hand. The impact of this sector of economic activity, then, is evidenced by the value added in production—in the act of transformation. Value added is considered to be the best measure of an establishment's or an industry's contribution to total production, and is similar in concept to the former measure, value of production, even though the method of derivation differs. It is calculated as turnover (or sales and transfers out) less purchases and transfers in, plus increase (or less decrease) in stocks. A detailed description of the two concepts is given in Chapter 15 of the 1970 *Year Book*.

4 THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW

In 1973-74 the number of manufacturing establishments was 4,289 compared with 4,212 in 1972-73.

The manufacturing establishments contributing most to the overall growth in production during 1973-74 were the establishments predominantly engaged in producing basic metal products. These establishments contributed \$46m, or 22.4 per cent, of the \$208m increase in value added.

The next table shows a summary of operations, i.e. number, wages and salaries, turnover, etc., for manufacturing establishments by industry sub-division for 1973-74. Employment and value added are illustrated in the diagrams on pages 304 and 305.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY

Industry sub-division	Establishments ¹	Employment ²		
		Males	Females	Persons
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Food, beverages, and tobacco	757	26,490	7,481	33,971
Textiles	64	871	1,015	1,886
Clothing and footwear	157	1,186	4,872	6,058
Wood, wood products, and furniture ..	1,027	11,279	2,056	13,335
Paper and paper products, printing ..	309	7,146	2,588	9,734
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	79	2,932	566	3,498
Non-metallic mineral products ..	276	6,065	376	6,441
Basic metal products	59	4,778	281	5,059
Fabricated metal products	643	9,849	2,234	12,083
Transport equipment	223	11,242	765	12,007
Other machinery and equipment ..	342	8,845	1,234	10,079
Miscellaneous manufacturing	354	3,094	1,315	4,409
Total manufacturing	4,290	93,777	24,783	118,560

SUMMARY FOR

	No.	No.	No.	No.
1969-70	3,847	88,408	22,101	110,509
1970-71	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1971-72	4,001	91,241	23,127	114,368
1972-73	4,212	92,861	23,484	116,345
1973-74	4,290	93,777	24,783	118,560

¹ Number operating at 30 June. ² Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. ³ Excluding drawings of

Food, Beverages, and Tobacco—These products provide not only major items of the day-to-day expenditure of most consumers but the establishments concerned with the production of these items employed 33,971 persons or 28.7 per cent of the labour force of manufacturing activities in Queensland in 1973-74. The commodities and processes involved naturally lend themselves to decentralised production and this form of secondary production is predominant, in employment terms, for all Statistical Divisions of the State with the exception of Peninsula and North-Western.

Of the wide range of commodities produced, that of outstanding importance is raw sugar. The production of this item contributed \$106.7m, or 8.7 per cent, to value added for 1973-74. Next in order of importance was meat and abattoir by-products with \$73.2m, or 6.0 per cent, of value added for all manufacturing establishments.

Other Industries—For 1973-74 relative rates of growth higher than that for the food, beverages, and tobacco sub-division, occurred in the production of textiles and basic metal products. These industry sub-divisions, compared with their value added in 1972-73, registered a growth in value added of 60.0 per cent and 47.1 per cent, respectively. The production of machinery and equipment, other than transport equipment, experienced a relative growth rate in value added of 44.8 per cent.

OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Wages and salaries ¹	Turnover ²	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure ³
		Opening	Closing			
\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
173.3	1,199.8	85.1	90.4	854.8	350.3	42.5
7.4	32.9	5.3	8.6	20.6	15.7	1.4
20.3	56.2	8.5	13.4	28.5	32.5	1.0
56.1	214.1	21.6	28.2	114.7	106.0	7.8
50.1	164.8	18.0	22.5	79.7	89.6	5.9
22.1	186.2	21.6	22.4	126.6	60.4	5.7
38.0	177.7	16.3	18.6	96.8	83.1	14.0
34.7	459.0	56.6	61.8	319.1	145.0	21.9
57.9	223.8	31.4	41.3	127.4	106.4	5.5
63.1	280.5	34.4	37.8	175.9	108.0	4.0
53.4	181.8	28.5	37.2	106.0	84.4	5.0
19.9	84.1	10.0	14.7	50.2	38.6	3.8
596.4	3,260.9	337.3	396.9	2,100.3	1,220.2	118.5

FIVE YEARS

\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
332.1	2,021.8	253.9	290.7	1,345.7	712.9	91.2
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
425.9	2,433.4	316.8	338.2	1,584.1	870.8	143.5
483.4	2,844.8	331.0	332.8	1,834.0	1,012.6	131.6
596.4	3,260.9	337.3	396.9	2,100.3	1,220.2	118.5

working proprietors.

⁴ Including transfers out and other operating revenue.⁵ Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.*n* Not available.

In one particular area of economic significance in the manufacturing sector, the non-metallic mineral products sub-division, a slow-down occurred in the rate of growth for 1973-74 compared with that for 1972-73. Value added increased by 12.8 per cent in 1973-74 compared with 24.3 per cent in the previous year. This industry sub-division is responsible for the production of glass and glass products, cement and concrete products, china and ceramic goods, and clay and plaster products.

One activity included in this sub-division, that of brickmaking, may rightly claim to be Australia's oldest manufacturing industry. Clay bricks have proved to be a most acceptable building material in Queensland and during 1973-74, 62.9 per cent of the new houses completed were of full brick or brick-veneer construction.

The relative rate of growth in value added for that portion of the sub-division engaged in the production of clay bricks and clay refractories remained high at 26.3 per cent for the year under review.

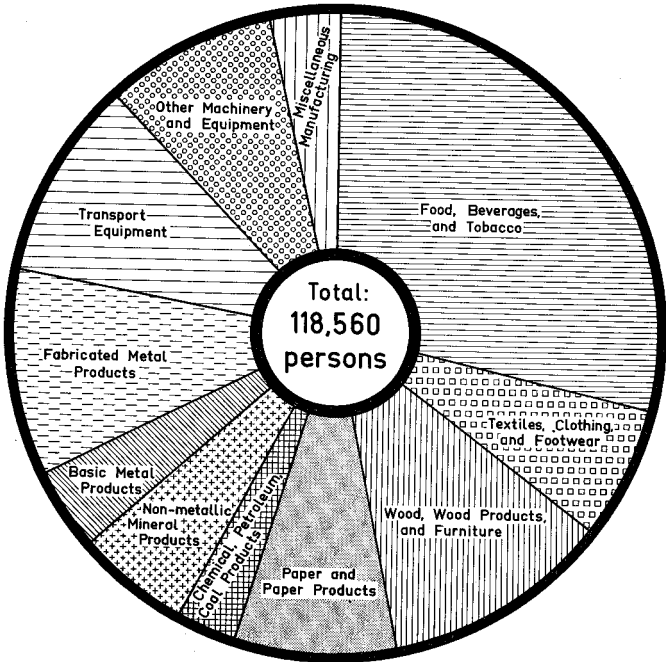
Because the raw materials necessary to the brickmaking industry are plentiful and freely distributed through most areas of the State producers were able to locate close to the regional markets. This aided decentralisation and development. This dispersion of activity is also particularly noticeable in the production of cement, concrete, and concrete products. Cement works located at Brisbane, Townsville, and Rockhampton supply the basic materials to some 207 establishments producing ready-mixed concrete and other concrete products.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: FOOD, BEVERAGES,
BY INDUSTRY GROUP,

Industry group	Establish- ments ¹	Employment ²			Wages and salaries ³
		Males	Females	Persons	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
Meat products	131	9,582	2,656	12,238	60,721
Milk products	52	1,712	488	2,200	10,849
Fruit and vegetable products ..	18	1,010	750	1,760	8,527
Margarines and oils and fats n.e.c. ..	6	517	166	683	4,119
Flour mill and cereal food products	21	724	251	975	4,556
Bread, cakes, and biscuits	285	2,810	1,880	4,690	17,231
Sugar	34	6,792	314	7,106	44,982
Other food products	84	754	467	1,221	5,348
Beverages and malt	123	2,491	473	2,964	16,268
Tobacco products	3	98	36	134	693
Total food, beverages, and tobacco	757	26,490	7,481	33,971	173,294

¹ Number operating at 30 June. ² Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. ³ Excluding drawings of

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1973-74
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION



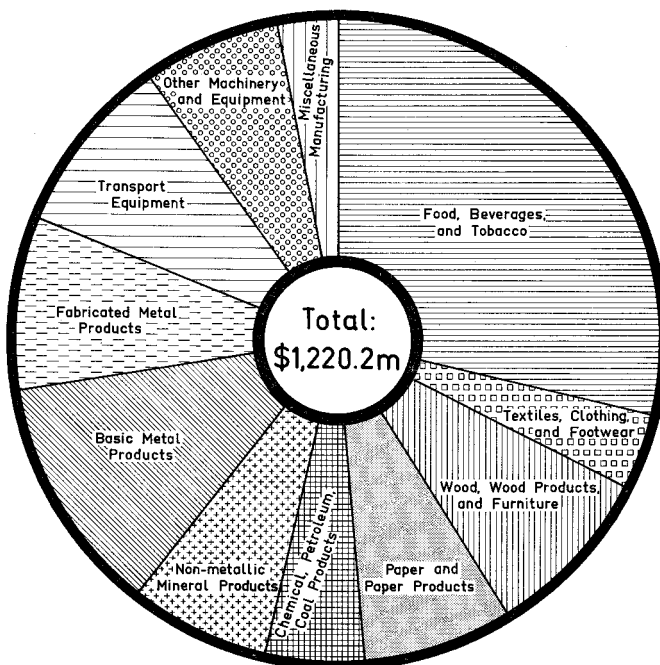
AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Turnover	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Rent and leasing expenses	Fixed capital expenditure ⁴
	Opening	Closing				
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
408,590	38,950	31,205	299,740	101,107	1,325	5,806
107,678	4,999	5,462	88,739	19,402	335	3,876
48,674	8,724	10,623	34,210	16,363	557	1,706
31,536	3,839	6,501	25,153	9,045	9	232
37,146	1,099	1,491	27,948	9,590	128	908
65,529	1,805	2,357	33,552	32,528	573	1,801
341,636	7,510	8,737	232,817	110,047	103	19,944
54,903	5,344	7,864	44,360	13,062	328	1,048
95,872	8,800	9,831	59,009	37,894	783	6,974
8,195	4,024	6,370	9,233	1,308	2	185
1,199,759	85,094	90,442	854,761	350,346	4,144	42,480

working proprietors.

⁴ Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1973-74
VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION



Manufacturing Establishments, Australia—The next table shows a summary of operations for manufacturing industries by States for 1973-74.

In 1973-74 Queensland was third in order among the States in the amount of value added, but in value added per head of population was lower than all other States except Western Australia: Victoria, \$1,257; New South Wales, \$1,096; South Australia, \$917; Tasmania, \$853; Queensland, \$627; and Western Australia, \$589.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1973-74

State or Territory	Establishments ¹	Persons employed ²	Wages and salaries	Turnover ³	Increase in stocks	Purchases etc. ⁴	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure ⁵
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	13,820	521,906	2,843.8	11,949.8	392.2	7,148.1	5,193.9	439.5
Victoria ..	12,074	469,808	2,522.8	10,677.4	362.9	6,490.8	4,549.6	418.1
Queensland ..	4,290	118,560	596.4	3,260.9	59.6	2,100.3	1,220.2	118.6
South Australia	2,986	128,235	665.8	2,662.5	98.3	1,650.9	1,109.9	112.3
Western Aust. ..	2,822	69,761	359.5	1,847.9	34.8	1,243.8	638.9	110.9
Tasmania ..	943	31,289	161.4	818.0	17.0	494.8	340.3	24.8
N. Territory ..	102	2,450	18.0	87.0	9.4	45.8	50.6	18.1
A. C. Territory	135	3,729	22.4	75.6	2.7	38.7	39.7	2.9
Australia ..	37,172	1,345,738	7,190.0	31,379.3	977.0	19,213.2	13,143.0	1,245.2

¹ Number in operation at 30 June. ² Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. ³ Including transfers out and other operating revenue. ⁴ Including transfers in and selected expenses. ⁵ Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

Statistical Divisions and Cities—Details of manufacturing operations in Statistical Divisions and in Cities for 1973-74 are shown in the following table.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Statistical Division or City	Establishments ¹	Persons employed ²	Wages and salaries ³	Turnover ⁴	Purchases etc. ⁵	Value added ⁶	Fixed capital expenditure ⁷
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Brisbane ..	2,282	77,824	386,462	1,843,315	1,161,952	735,727	58,569
Brisbane ..	1,903	67,132	335,587	1,645,107	1,047,970	645,050	51,456
Ipswich ..	119	6,264	30,609	83,274	40,776	46,149	1,732
Redcliffe ..	59	555	2,090	8,670	4,921	3,863	111
Moreton ..	407	4,947	21,073	124,805	85,647	40,498	3,584
Gold Coast ..	191	2,059	8,597	38,358	22,096	17,379	1,133
Maryborough ..	325	6,957	35,475	168,222	105,192	63,315	6,812
Bundaberg ..	93	2,234	12,429	46,729	27,859	18,216	2,264
Gympie ..	27	441	1,766	10,502	6,590	3,953	214
Maryborough ..	51	1,967	9,900	38,049	23,712	14,691	1,154
Downs ..	337	5,587	24,318	127,861	83,996	47,826	2,459
Toowoomba ..	125	3,456	15,602	71,463	44,692	29,588	1,549
Warwick ..	27	348	1,496	12,576	9,286	3,328	40
Roma ..	43	514	2,231	14,976	10,520	4,546	574
South-Western ..	13	51	153	967	471	487	12

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES,
QUEENSLAND, 1973-74—continued**

Statistical Division or City	Estab- lish- ments ¹	Persons employ- ed ²	Wages and salaries ³	Turnover ⁴	Purchases etc. ⁵	Value added ⁶	Fixed capital expend- iture ⁷
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Rockhampton ..	207	5,994	33,577	205,408	101,314	111,440	12,137
Rockhampton ..	89	3,079	14,239	68,499	46,183	22,568	1,312
Central-Western ..	39	170	408	2,571	1,483	1,161	35
Far-Western	5	9	15	245	133	105	..
Mackay	113	3,241	17,953	112,475	75,116	36,160	6,677
Mackay	45	676	3,145	12,882	7,144	5,371	655
Townsville	207	6,050	34,875	193,448	124,377	66,153	9,890
Charters Towers ..	15	93	335	1,614	948	670	149
Townsville	135	3,904	22,013	97,548	58,256	38,062	4,631
Cairns	260	6,105	32,891	188,091	119,763	69,572	9,393
Cairns	75	1,596	8,623	31,049	18,918	12,910	1,284
Peninsula	12	n	n	n	n	n	n
North-Western ..	40	n	n	n	n	n	n
Mount Isa	27	n	n	n	n	n	n
Total Queensland	4,290	118,560	596,419	3,260,936	2,100,325	1,220,174	118,550

¹ Number operating at 30 June. ² Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. ³ Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ⁴ Including transfers out and other operating revenue. ⁵ Including transfers in and selected expenses. ⁶ Turnover less purchases etc. plus increase (or less decrease) in value of stocks. ⁷ Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. n Not available.

Manufacturing establishments in South Queensland in 1973-74 accounted for 73 per cent of the State's total value added, the same as in the year before. The Brisbane Statistical Division accounted for 60 per cent of the total value added in 1973-74 and provided 65 per cent of the total wages and salaries. Eighteen per cent of the total value added of the State in 1973-74 was from North Queensland compared with 19 per cent in 1972-73, while the remaining 9 per cent in 1973-74 and 8 per cent in 1972-73 was from establishments in Central Queensland.

Size of Establishment—Details for selected items of data classified by industry and employment size are available on a quinquennial basis only. Figures for 1973-74 are not yet available. In 1968-69 the number of large factories employing more than 100 persons was 234. They had 56 per cent of all workers employed in manufacturing establishments at 30 June 1969.

Of the industry sub-divisions shown below, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments, in transport equipment, where 83 per cent of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers; in basic metal products, 69 per cent; and in food, beverages, and tobacco, 66 per cent.

Small-scale organisation was most apparent in wood, wood products, and furniture, and in fabricated metal products, where 39 per cent and 26 per cent, respectively, of employment was in establishments with less than 20 workers.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS¹, EMPLOYMENT SIZE, AND INDUSTRY
SUB-DIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69**

Industry sub-division	Establishments employing						Total establishments
	Less than 5 persons	5 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 or more persons	
Food, beverages, and tobacco	350	202	126	93	48	78	897
Textiles	18	7	17	7	3	5	57
Clothing and footwear ..	37	32	31	39	28	15	182
Wood, wood products, and furniture	436	240	178	100	17	20	991
Paper and paper products, printing	88	70	46	36	26	17	283
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products .. .	28	23	6	12	4	9	82
Non-metallic mineral products	84	62	30	26	11	13	226
Basic metal products ..	12	10	15	10	4	8	59
Fabricated metal products	190	124	96	69	17	22	518
Transport equipment ..	66	32	27	19	12	23	179
Other machinery and equipment	136	74	51	41	15	19	336
Miscellaneous manufacturing	117	33	38	19	10	5	222
Total manufacturing	1,562	909	661	471	195	234	4,032

¹ Establishments (exclusive of any separately located administrative offices or ancillary units serving them) which were operating at 30 June 1969.

The next table shows the number of workers employed by size of establishment and industry sub-division.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS¹, EMPLOYMENT, SIZE, AND INDUSTRY
SUB-DIVISION, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1969**

Industry sub-division	Number of workers engaged in establishment						Total employment
	Less than 5 persons	5 to 9 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 or more persons	
Food, beverages, and tobacco	927	1,369	1,760	2,909	3,516	20,713	31,194
Textiles	52	58	245	220	186	1,467	2,228
Clothing and footwear ..	116	215	434	1,322	1,826	3,282	7,195
Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,135	1,673	2,418	3,187	1,252	3,607	13,272
Paper and paper products, printing	249	486	717	1,164	1,766	4,465	8,847
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	70	162	76	415	322	1,464	2,509
Non-metallic mineral products	240	457	434	869	676	3,053	5,729
Basic metal products ..	44	78	228	345	365	2,312	3,372
Fabricated metal products	528	885	1,399	2,146	1,199	4,613	10,770
Transport equipment ..	180	231	395	587	777	10,314	12,484
Other machinery and equipment	347	535	697	1,357	1,054	4,725	8,715
Miscellaneous manufacturing	282	227	519	522	681	1,237	3,468
Total manufacturing	4,170	6,376	9,322	15,043	13,620	61,252	109,783

¹ Establishments (exclusive of any separately located administrative offices or ancillary units servicing them) which were operating at 30 June 1969.

5 PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES

Commodities—Quantities of the principal commodities made by manufacturing establishments are shown in the next table for the five years to 1974-75.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 ¹
Aerated waters .. '000 litres	96,729	110,095	138,287	136,457	132,885
Bacon and ham .. tonnes	14,608	16,401	19,268	19,315	14,154
Batteries, automotive .. No.	27,474	34,473	32,363	47,144	112,266
Bedding and mattresses					
Bed bases .. No.	109,359	109,991	128,223	142,582	107,561
Mattresses: Inner spring .. No.	88,158	86,944	95,846	104,463	82,309
Plastic foam and sponge .. No.	27,566	35,421	51,922	119,767	119,842
Bran and pollard .. tonnes	54,632	52,637	50,215	50,152	56,053
Bread .. '000 kg	<i>n</i>	112,554	114,524	114,703	<i>n</i>
Bricks, clay .. '000	159,723	192,306	216,990	237,699	176,089
Butter .. '000 kg	18,773	18,193	15,857	11,699	10,360
Cheese .. '000 kg	7,684	8,251	8,753	9,225	10,066
Concrete blocks ² .. '000	14,403	18,102	23,863	26,707	19,840
Concrete, ready-mixed '000 cu m	1,001	1,298	1,559	1,630	1,489
Cordials and syrups					
Fruit juice .. '000 litres	8,760	9,091	11,667	13,883	14,875
Other .. '000 litres	2,537	2,786	3,502	3,494	4,992
Detergents .. tonnes	6,255	8,065	12,387	12,496	13,982
Flour, wheaten .. tonnes	139,385	140,435	137,320	136,354	153,609
Footwear—Boots, shoes, sandals, and slippers ³ '000 pairs	2,065	2,146	2,144	1,369	955
Margarine, table .. '000 kg	4,112	4,604	5,063	5,651	6,446
Meat, canned .. tonnes	11,715	10,909	9,177	10,195	8,220
Milk, powdered .. '000 kg	8,452	9,479	10,225	10,199	12,969
Paints and enamels .. '000 litres	12,160	13,597	15,578	16,692	16,542
Pickles, sauces, etc. .. '000 litres	<i>n</i>	1,261	1,353	892	<i>n</i>
Plywood (1 mm basis) '000 sq m	49,537	41,107	46,421	40,018	19,120
Soap and soap-based products tonnes	3,421	4,032	3,870	3,570	2,997
Steel wire nails .. tonnes	3,746	4,029	4,100	4,276	3,228
Stock and poultry foods					
Poultry pellets and crumbles tonnes	77,623	67,215	69,428	77,925	74,905
Poultry mash .. tonnes	78,276	92,964	89,898	100,271	103,001
Other prepared foods tonnes	60,308	63,259	80,965	83,157	64,312
Sugar, raw .. tonnes	2,375,543	2,669,622	2,714,062	2,405,006	2,726,625
Tallow .. tonnes	<i>n</i>	54,061	57,224	35,548	<i>n</i>
Timber, sawn ⁴					
Hardwoods .. cu m	<i>n</i>	291,758	285,424	274,943	<i>n</i>
Softwoods: Natural .. cu m	<i>n</i>	110,662	114,418	100,699	<i>n</i>
Plantation .. cu m	<i>n</i>	51,046	53,389	54,053	<i>n</i>
Sleepers .. cu m	<i>n</i>	30,214	19,004	15,169	<i>n</i>
Veneers .. '000 sq m	56,325	49,969	57,888	45,544	28,245
Water heating systems .. No.	27,940	31,812	34,270	40,351	27,649
Wheatmeal, edible .. tonnes	10,170	11,226	10,142	9,124	7,440

¹ Preliminary figures, subject to revision. ² Expressed in terms of approximately 41 cm x 20 cm x 20 cm (16 in x 8 in x 8 in). ³ Excluding from 1973-74 thongs and boots with uppers of rubber or synthetic material. ⁴ Australian grown only, and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills. *n* Not available.

6 PROMOTING SECONDARY INDUSTRY

The level of growth in this sector is being continually and actively encouraged by the State Government. The aim is to provide the maximum

of assistance in promotion of secondary industry while clearly recognising that the private sector occupies the major role in the State's industrial process.

Department of Commercial and Industrial Development—This department was created in 1963 to foster and accelerate industrialisation within the scope of broad developmental guidelines providing for rapid population growth, high employment, and improved living standards.

Since the Department's inception it has provided a wide range of economic services for existing and prospective industrialists. Information is offered on current economic conditions, and aspects such as the availability of essential services, manpower, industrial wage rates, and transport facilities. Contact is arranged between domestic and overseas companies directed towards bringing to fruition licensing agreements and joint-venture operations.

Industry and commodity studies are undertaken to satisfy specific inquiries from industrial interests. The scope of these surveys is broad. Commodity studies have been made of a variety of articles ranging from buttons and dehydrated lucerne pellets to pleasure craft and glass. In addition, studies of some industries have been made in depth. Larger scale studies to establish the potential for development of industry and availability of resources for given regions are a continuing function. During 1974-75 a study of the availability and origin of employment within its local government area was undertaken for the Ipswich City Council. Other studies, in which the Department took part, sought to assess the development potential of such areas as the Burdekin Basin, southern inland Queensland, and the Bowen Basin.

In addition to the advisory role, more tangible incentives to influence industry locational practice are rendered by financial assistance in new projects and for the expansion of economically viable undertakings. Fully serviced industrial estates have been developed in metropolitan and provincial areas. In the 11 years since the inception of the scheme to 30 June 1975, expenditure by the Department on land acquisition and industrial estate development was \$16.8m.

In line with the policy of stimulating regional growth, an amount of \$9m out of the aforementioned \$16.8m was expended in the same period in provincial areas. The Department undertakes construction of factory premises, for rental, to encourage the establishment of innovative manufacturing pursuits. Other substantial incentives are offered to industrialists to locate in provincial areas.

Australian Government Assistance—The Australian Government also provides substantial assistance to secondary industry directly by way of subsidies, export incentives, etc., and indirectly by financial assistance channelled through State Governments and through the Australian Industry Development Corporation (see page 511).

7 ELECTRICITY AND GAS

The Electricity Industry in Retrospect—In 1888, the pioneering firm of Barton, White and Co. supplied electricity to the General Post Office and nearby shops in Queen Street, Brisbane. This firm became in 1896 the Brisbane Electric Supply Co., in 1904 the City Electric Light Co. Ltd., and in 1952 the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland.

Following the enactment of *The Electric Light and Power Act, 1896*, a system of franchises was instituted granting authority in the provision of a supply of electricity within a specified area to the one local authority, company, or person. This served to avoid distribution problems, of both a technical and an economic nature, peculiar to the industry.

The early stages of development saw franchises granted to private companies and local authorities. Frequently sawmills, sugar mills, and factories processing dairy products generated electricity for their own needs and sold any excess to the neighbouring town or district. From as early as 1893 an electricity supply was available to consumers in some western areas. By 1915, the provincial centres of Toowoomba, Warwick, Ayr, Bundaberg, and Childers had electricity. By the mid-1930s, however, only in four areas, Brisbane, Toowoomba, Ipswich, and Cairns, did the supply of electricity extend beyond the limits of the cities or towns.

At 31 December 1937, there were 68 electricity undertakings in Queensland—21 private companies and 47 public authorities. The supply was inadequate in meeting demand and plans were drawn up for a programme of development on a regional basis. In order to achieve efficiency in the supply of electricity, responsibility was vested, in 1937, in the one authority for the planning, co-ordination, and control within the industry.

The State Electricity Commission commenced to function in 1938. It is the statutory authority concerned with the administration of electricity supply legislation, general control, organisation, and efficient development of the electricity supply industry in Queensland. It is also concerned with forward planning of such development, control of electricity charges, administration of regulations and rules relating to safety, raising of capital, provision of engineering and consulting services, promotion of the use of electricity, particularly in manufacturing and rural industries, and fixing of standards. In addition, it is an authority to which consumers may appeal on matters in dispute between them and their electric supply authorities. The Commission is also empowered to own and operate generating stations and transmission lines and to sell electricity in bulk.

Following World War II authorities were created having franchises granted over large regions. The smaller existing undertakings were absorbed, larger generating stations with lower production costs were built, and transmission links were established between towns and regions. Coinciding with the desire to expand capacity was the objective of government to develop rural electrification. The success in the achievement of this objective is indicated by a comparison of the length of supply lines in 1938, 6,279 kilometres, with that of 1975, 91,721 kilometres.

The Gas Industry in Retrospect—Early supplies of gas were generated by coal carbonisation in gasworks. The first gasworks was known to have been operating at Brisbane in 1866.

In 1961-62, there were 16 establishments which used 197,247 tonnes of coal to produce 79.5 million cubic metres of gas for 137,892 consumers. Although output was to rise to 83.6 million cubic metres in 1965-66 the decline in this form of energy supply was imminent.

In what is now an historic incident, gas was discovered, unexpectedly, in 1900 while a bore was being drilled at Hospital Hill, Roma, to augment the town water supply. The flow was sufficient to prevent the initial undertaking being completed and gradually built up to a maximum of 2,038 cubic metres in 1904. The flow was harnessed, a gas holder was erected, and a supply was reticulated in June 1906. The experience of gas lighting for the residents was short lived, for the source diminished rapidly and within a fortnight was insufficient to provide a service. Other wells were drilled in subsequent years in the search for gas, with varying degrees of success. See page 316 for details of current supply.

Integrated Economic Censuses—Within the framework adopted for the integrated economic censuses, the electricity and gas industries, which

were previously included in the Annual Manufacturing Census, were the subject of a separate census from 1968-69.

The next table shows statistics for each State and Territory compiled from information gathered from the Census of Electricity and Gas Establishments, 1971-72.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS ESTABLISHMENTS¹, AUSTRALIA, 1971-72

State or Territory	Estab- lishments operating	Persons employ- ed	Wages and salaries	Turn- over ²	Stocks at 30 June		Pur- chases, transfers in, etc. ³	Value added
					1971	1972		
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales								
Electricity ..	49	25,864	139.7	707.3	49.5	54.1	345.0	366.9
Gas	23	2,876	13.0	48.6	3.4	3.4	18.4	30.2
Victoria								
Electricity ..	13	18,225	98.6	374.8	26.9	27.9	136.5	239.3
Gas	4							
Queensland								
Electricity ..	21	8,875	44.6	194.3	12.9	14.1	79.1	116.4
Gas	7	669	2.6	11.6	0.6	0.6	5.1	6.6
South Australia								
Electricity ..	16	6,532	34.0	106.5	8.8	9.2	29.2	77.7
Gas								
Western Australia								
Electricity ..	48	4,606	22.9	82.3	7.5	7.8	22.9	59.7
Gas								
Tasmania								
Electricity ..	5	2,971	14.7	47.5	5.0	5.3	2.2	45.7
Gas								
N. Territory								
Electricity ..	6							
Gas								
A. C. Territory		Not available for publication, included in total for Australia						
Electricity ..	1							
Gas								
Australia								
Electricity ..	153	62,480	331.7	1,444.4	104.6	112.0	590.9	860.9
Gas	40	8,707	41.3	147.7	10.2	10.7	57.1	91.1

¹ Covers production and distribution. ² Including other operating revenue. In some States electricity is produced by certain undertakings and sold to other undertakings for distribution. In these States sales of electricity are duplicated due to the inclusion of the bulk sales to these distributors. ³ Including selected expenses.

8 ENERGY FOR INDUSTRY AND HOME

Continuous attention has been given to the development and utilisation of the State's energy resources. Not only is it necessary to maintain continuity of supplies to industrial, commercial, and domestic consumers, but also to plan ahead to ensure that future demand is met in full as the need arises.

Traditionally, the main sources of energy in providing heat, light, and power have been reticulated town gas and electricity. In recent times, natural gas, oil, and liquefied petroleum gas have caused major changes in the supply of and demand for power to the marked detriment of coal-generated gas production. Coal still predominates as the basic energy source.

Electricity—Generation in Queensland is based primarily on steam power stations using black coal, 90 per cent of total production during

1974-75 being derived from this fuel. Hydro-electric stations, located mainly in North Queensland (Kareeya and Barron Gorge), provided 9 per cent, and the balance was provided from internal combustion and gas turbine stations. These gas turbine stations use oil as their energy source. All of the internal combustion diesel stations use oil as fuel; however the power station at Roma also uses locally produced natural gas.

Electricity generated by public electricity undertakings in Queensland during 1974-75 totalled 8,272m units. A further 104m units were purchased in bulk from other producers of electricity for redistribution to consumers.

Details of generating plant installed in public electricity undertakings in Queensland at 30 June of each of the five years to 1975 are given in the next table.

**INSTALLED GENERATING PLANT, PUBLIC ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS,
QUEENSLAND**

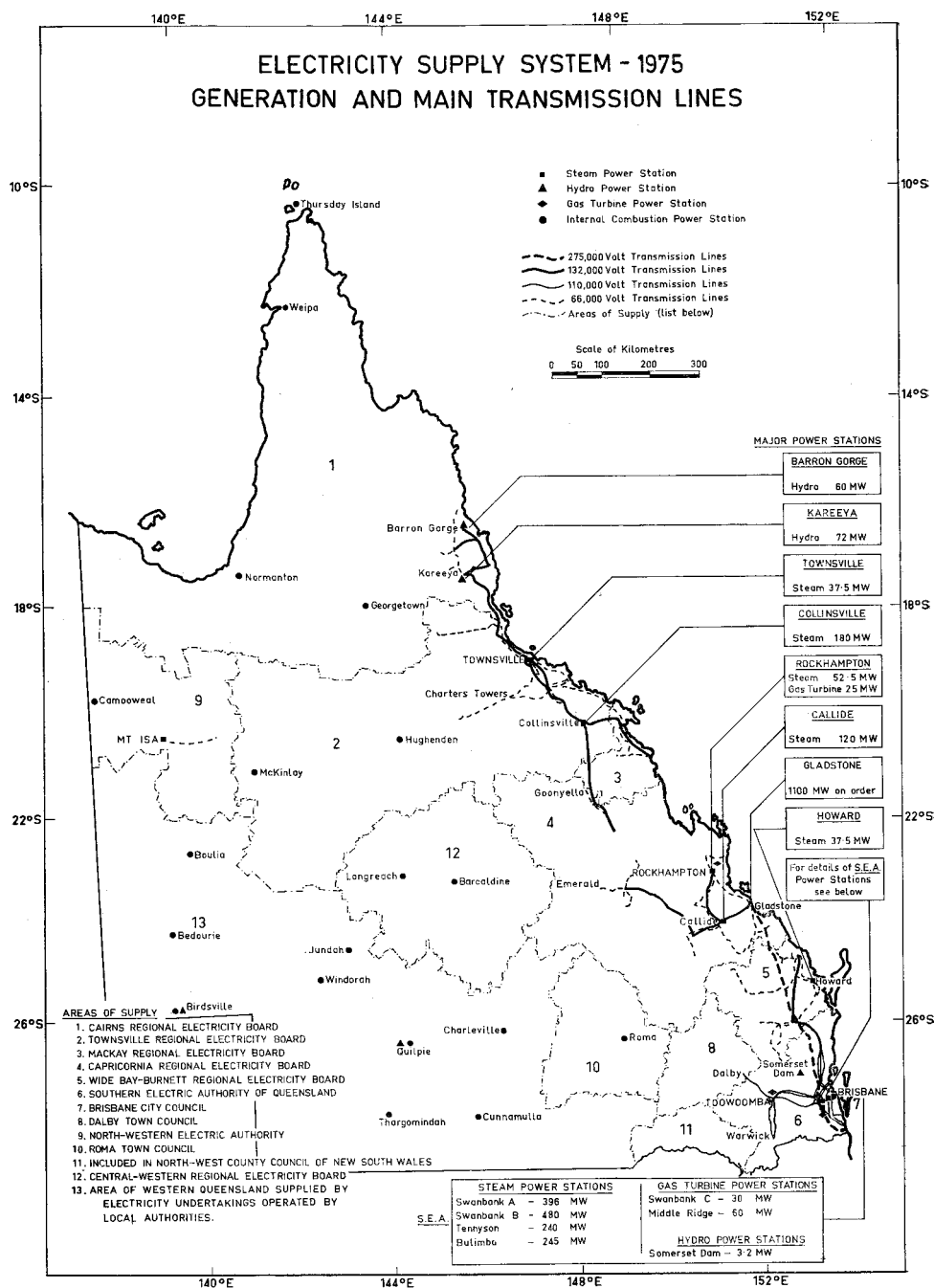
Type of plant	At 30 June				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	'000 kW	'000 kW	'000 kW	'000 kW	'000 kW
Steam	1,489	1,609	1,729	1,789	1,789
Hydro	132	132	132	132	132
Internal combustion	36	41	39	37	37
Gas turbine	115	115	115	115	115
Total	1,771	1,897	2,015	2,073	2,073

The Southern Electric Authority of Queensland is the generating, transmitting, and distributing authority for the southern network, and, in addition to supplying consumers in its own area of supply, sells in bulk for distribution by the Brisbane City Council, Wide Bay-Burnett Regional Electricity Board, and Dalby Town Council. This network was served by the following steam power stations at 30 June 1975: Bulimba "A" (65 MW), Bulimba "B" (180 MW), Tennyson "A" (120 MW), Tennyson "B" (120 MW), Swanbank "A" (396 MW), Swanbank "B" (480 MW), and Howard (37.5 MW), a base load station operated by the Wide Bay-Burnett Board, together with gas turbine stations, Swanbank "C" (30 MW) and Middle Ridge (60 MW).

The Capricornia Regional Electricity Board is responsible for the generation, main transmission, and distribution for the central network, which is interconnected with the southern network by a 275 kV transmission line. Power stations at Rockhampton, steam (52.5 MW) and gas turbine (25 MW), and Callide, steam (120 MW) supplied this network.

For the northern network, generation and main transmission is the responsibility of the Northern Electric Authority which sells electricity in bulk to the Cairns, Townsville, and Mackay Regional Electricity Boards for distribution to consumers in their areas of supply. The principal power stations were at Townsville (37.5 MW) and Collinsville (180 MW), both steam, and the hydro-electric stations at Kareeya (72 MW) and Barron Gorge (60 MW).

The electrical transmission and distribution systems within the State comprised 91,721 kilometres of electric lines at 30 June 1975,



which represented an increase of 3,096 kilometres over the figure at 30 June 1974. The main transmission voltages are 275 kV, 132 kV, 110 kV, and 66 kV, and in certain areas, 33 kV and 22 kV. The electricity supply industry's extensive rural electrification programme continued using the single wire earth return system. During 1974-75, 16,000 electricity consumers were connected, making a total of 671,000 consumers in Queensland at 30 June 1975.

Major development of the State's generating capacity is concentrated on the construction of the power station at Gladstone (1,100 MW). The Gladstone power station will comprise four 275 MW generating sets, the first of which is expected to be commissioned in 1976.

In North Queensland the commissioning of a 60 MW set in 1974 gave the Collinsville station a total generating capacity of 180 MW.

Construction of the second 275 kV transmission line between the Southern and Central networks is well advanced and it is expected that this re-inforcing link will be in service in 1976. The 275 kV connection between Gladstone and the northern grid is programmed for completion in 1977.

Design work on a gas turbine plant (34 MW) to be installed at Mackay is well advanced and site works have commenced. This plant will be used to accommodate peak loading in the area.

The recommendation of the State Electricity Commission for the siting of the major power station to follow the one being constructed at Gladstone, is being considered by the Government.

During 1973-74, revenue received by the electricity industry totalled \$164.3m, an increase of 19 per cent over the amount received for the previous year. This represented a revenue per unit sold of 2.52c and an average revenue per consumer of \$251.

Capital expenditure in the five years to 1974-75 is shown below.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, PUBLIC ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Generation	17,891	20,068	37,653	57,397	69,228
Transmission	12,448	23,230	12,758	13,402	20,251
Distribution	18,367	18,408	19,683	21,551	30,904
Other	5,411	6,538	6,432	5,334	9,550
Total	54,117	68,244	76,526	97,684	129,933

The principal source of funds to finance capital expenditure for electricity works in Queensland is debenture loans. In 1974-75, \$39.0m was provided from this source. State loan funds provided \$5.5m, Australian Government loan funds \$32.5m, and variable interest stock \$7m in 1974-75. The balance was provided from internal funds, Treasury subsidy, rural extension deposits, and various other sources.

The investment in electricity facilities in Queensland amounted to \$427m during the five years to 1974-75.

The \$130m expended on capital works during the year 1974-75 brings the total investment in assets of Queensland Electric Authorities to \$1,125m at 30 June 1975.

The proportion of the State population supplied with electricity from public electricity undertakings was approximately 98 per cent in 1973-74, compared with approximately 93 per cent ten years earlier.

Electrical accidents in industry or elsewhere must be notified to the Commissioner for Electricity Supply. Those reported over the three years to 30 June 1975 are shown in the next table.

ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1972-73			1973-74			1974-75		
	Em- ploy- ees ¹	Others	Persons	Em- ploy- ees ¹	Others	Persons	Em- ploy- ees ¹	Others	Persons
Fatal	1	14	15	2	27	29	3	13	16
Non-fatal	41	300	341	46	287	333	32	216	248
Total	42	314	356	48	314	362	35	229	264

¹ Within the electrical industry.

Gas—In 1974-75 reticulated gas was available in Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Gympie, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, and Cairns. In addition bulk sales of liquefied petroleum gas for other than reticulation purposes were made in most parts of the State.

The gas industry in Queensland has undergone marked changes in recent years. The basic cause of this change has been the advent of natural gas, piped from the Roma field since 1969, resulting in a very large growth in the industrial and commercial market to the extent that it now exceeds the domestic market for gas. Since the conversion to natural gas in 1970, natural gas is now available in reticulated form in Ipswich, Toowoomba, and the south side of Brisbane. Natural gas is also piped direct to several industrial establishments.

There has been a continued increase in the use of liquefied petroleum gas by gas companies for reticulation purposes, and also for bulk sales direct to other consumers. The gas works in Gympie was the only establishment during 1974-75 which used coal for producing gas.

Certain statistics of the gas industry derived from the 1971-72 census are shown on page 312.

• Chapter 15

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1 INTRODUCTION

The number of persons engaged in transport and storage services in Queensland at the population Census of June 1971 was 39,525, or 5.6 per cent of the entire labour force. Of these, 11,448 were employed on the railways, 3,357 on buses and tramways, 4,821 in shipping or cargo handling, 3,402 on air services, 1,354 in storage firms, and the remaining 15,143 in car, taxi, or carrying services requiring motor transport.

In addition to those persons engaged in operating the services, there were 31,600 employed in the wholesale and retail trade in motor vehicles, accessories, petrol, and oils. A further 12,616 persons were engaged in the manufacture, assembly, and repair of vehicles: railway and tramway, 5,848; motor vehicles, manufacturing only, 4,072; ships, 2,547; and aircraft, 149.

These figures gave a total of 83,741 persons employed in the transport industry, accounting for 11.8 per cent of the State's labour force. The figures exclude those engaged on the construction and repair of transport facilities. With the 13,834 persons engaged in communication services, the total employment in transport and communication, excluding construction and repair of transport facilities, amounted to 97,575 or 13.7 per cent of the total labour force.

2 SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS

Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports (see map on page 327) explains a great deal of the relations between districts and the coastal cities. It was not until 1903 that the central district was linked with the southern by other than sea transport, and the coastal railway system was not completed until 1924. Until then, therefore, Brisbane was the commercial capital of the southern district only, and the trade of the central and northern ports was largely distinct.

The Port of Brisbane, Queensland's chief port, includes the waters of Moreton Bay and rivers affluent to it. The Brisbane River is the principal stream, and constant dredging has made it navigable for most vessels in the Australian trade for 22.5 kilometres from its mouth. The main centres for shipping are within easy access of the city. Two oil refineries have been established at the mouth of the river and berths have been provided to accommodate large tankers. Cairncross, the largest commercial dry dock in Australia, provides modern facilities for shipping including a slipway for vessels of up to 2,540 tonnes, and a new fitting-out wharf.

Increasing demands of shipping for greater depth in port channels has led to a Port of Brisbane study to examine alternative locations for the

port. The report was completed in 1974 and State Cabinet has approved a plan to gradually resite the port to the Fisherman Islands area at the mouth of the Brisbane River.

Other port facilities include an overseas container terminal, a roll-on roll-off wharf terminal, wheat and mineral sands bulk handling, and wool dumping installations.

The river port of Maryborough is supplemented by a deep-water jetty at Urangan. Bundaberg has a deep-water port and bulk sugar and molasses terminal. Urangan and Bundaberg have bulk oil storage installations.

Gladstone, which has a good natural harbour, has been developed as a major coal loading port. Facilities have been constructed for the bulk handling of inward shipments of bauxite ore and outward shipments of alumina. The port is also equipped to handle grain, oil, ore, etc. in bulk. In terms of volume of cargo handled, Gladstone is now the leading port in Queensland.

Port Alma, near the mouth of the Fitzroy River, is the port for Rockhampton, which is 58 kilometres distant. It is a bulk oil storage terminal as well as a container terminal. The chief export is salt in bulk. Meat, which was formerly the main export item, is now shipped through the larger container ports of Brisbane and Sydney.

Mackay, an artificial deep-water port, has bulk sugar handling installations, bulk oil storage facilities, and a containerised general cargo terminal. The port of Hay Point, near Mackay, commenced operations in 1971 and is now a loading port for coal from the Goonyella, Peak Downs, and Saraji fields. During 1974-75, 10.8m tonnes of coal were exported. Bowen, on the shores of Port Denison, is a natural harbour through which the major export is coal to Japan.

Townsville is a major Queensland port situated on Cleveland Bay. Ten berths suitable for overseas ships are provided inside two breakwaters. Specialised bulk handling installations are available for sugar, zinc concentrates, and oil; and a roll-on roll-off wharf terminal has been constructed for container and vehicular cargo. A diverse range of cargoes is handled and exports include sugar, lead, refined copper, molasses, and meat.

The ports of Dungeness (Lucinda Point) north of Townsville, and Innisfail (Mourilyan Harbour) are equipped with bulk sugar handling plants. Cairns, on Trinity Bay, has bulk sugar handling facilities and a containerised general cargo terminal. Weipa, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, is the port for locally-mined bauxite.

Smaller ports include Thursday Island, the Gulf ports of Normanton and Burketown, and Cooktown, Quintell Beach (formerly Portland Roads), and Cape Flattery on the north-east coast.

The State Government subsidises a general cargo and cattle shipping service between ports in the Gulf of Carpentaria and on the east coast.

Seven ports (see next page) are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. All the other ports, including Brisbane, are controlled by the Department of Harbours and Marine, which also supervises the engineering activities of the other seven ports. Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

Small Boat Facilities—The Commonwealth Aid, Marine Works, Fund was closed at 30 June 1969. Under that scheme an annual sum had been made available by the Australian Government to provide facilities for small

craft. New Australian Government legislation, applicable from 1 July 1969, discontinued this practice and hence a Small Craft Facilities Fund was established with money made available solely by the State. During 1974-75 receipts totalled \$1,348,521 and represented advances from Loan Fund.

Expenditure amounted to \$1,298,981 and comprised such works as construction of boat harbours, jetties, boat ramps, etc.

Port of Brisbane Finances—The accounts of the Port of Brisbane, administered by the Port of Brisbane Division of the Department of Harbours and Marine are set out in the next table. The Loan indebtedness of the port at 30 June 1975 was \$7,481,722, and the Working Account had a credit balance of \$6,326,268.

The Port of Brisbane Division also administered the combined accounting for the South Brisbane Graving Dock (until April 1973) and Cairncross Dock, the accumulated balance of which was a debit of \$2,652,142 at 30 June 1975.

PORT OF BRISBANE

Year	Harbour dues	Total receipts	Working expenses ¹	Total expenditure ²	Accumulated balance
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1970-71	2,685	3,788	3,556	4,004	Cr 894
1971-72	3,001	4,349	3,308	3,789	Cr 1,430
1972-73	3,010	5,586	3,700	4,228	Cr 2,788
1973-74	3,265	6,451	4,308	4,862	Cr 4,376
1974-75	3,490	7,940	5,380	5,989	Cr 6,326

¹ Excluding interest and redemption.

² Excluding loan.

Finances of other Harbours not under Boards—Details of the operating accounts of the larger of the other harbours controlled by the Department of Harbours and Marine are shown in the next table. Since 1974-75, Weipa Harbour, previously financed through the Harbour Dues Fund, has been financed through the Weipa Harbour Fund.

HARBOURS NOT UNDER BOARDS, FINANCES, QUEENSLAND

Harbour	Receipts		Expenditure		Balance at 30 June	
	1973-74	1974-75	1973-74	1974-75	1974	1975
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Hay Point	317	444	89	60	Cr 494	Cr 878
Thursday Island ..	273	172	372	356	Cr 405	Cr 220
Innisfail (Mourilyan) ..	255	147	168	109	Cr 40	Cr 79
Maryborough (Urangan)	76	71	65	54	Cr 26	Cr 44

At 30 June 1975 six other smaller harbours had credit balances, aggregating \$44,272 and two had debit balances totalling \$48,756.

Harbour Boards' Finances—Harbour Boards control the ports of Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns. Practically all the capital expenditures of the Harbour Boards have been provided from loans and State Government subsidies.

HARBOUR BOARDS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Harbour board	Wharfrage and harbour dues	Total revenue receipts (excluding loan) ¹	Working expenses ²	Total revenue expenditure (excluding loan) ³	Loan indebted- ness, 30 June 1974 ⁴
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Bowen	70	207	32	74	568
Bundaberg	871	1,025	223	638	5,323
Cairns	911	1,648	649	1,263	9,897
Gladstone	2,829	3,120	575	1,187	8,133
Mackay	929	1,295	394	631	3,250
Rockhampton	230	355	36	287	5,526
Townsville	1,943	2,246	441	1,209	10,191
Total	7,782	9,897	2,350	5,288	42,888

¹ Including government subsidy. ² Excluding administration charges. ³ Including construction, administration, and interest charges. ⁴ Excluding temporary loans. Relief from liability for certain indebtedness has been granted to Bowen and Rockhampton.

Passengers Disembarking and Embarking—The next table shows the number of passengers disembarking and embarking in Queensland, other than purely intrastate passengers, for the five years to 1974. During 1974 the total number of passengers disembarking at Queensland ports rose by 3 per cent and the number embarking rose by 16 per cent.

In this and the following tables passengers are categorised as follows: overseas passengers are persons arriving from or travelling to overseas destinations, including Papua New Guinea, who disembark or embark in Queensland; cruise passengers are persons on overseas journeys to the South-West Pacific which begin and end in Australia; interstate passengers are persons travelling by sea from one State to another, or round trip passengers who return to the State of embarkation; and in transit passengers include "overseas" (persons who begin or end their journey in Australia), and "direct" (persons from overseas who continue on board the same ship to an overseas destination).

PASSENGERS DISEMBARKING AND EMBARKING IN QUEENSLAND

Category of passenger	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Disembarking					
Overseas	4,244	3,078	2,386	2,520	3,022
Cruise	1,448	925	1,655	2,221	3,350
Interstate	1,903	2,326	2,089	3,420	2,032
Total	7,595	6,329	6,130	8,161	8,404
Embarking					
Overseas	4,560	3,178	2,828	2,713	1,990
Cruise	1,010	1,357	1,624	3,273	5,586
Interstate	1,421	1,653	1,537	1,609	1,219
Total	6,991	6,188	5,989	7,595	8,795

The next table gives the number of passengers passing through the principal port of Brisbane during the five years to 1974. Since 1970 the number of passengers embarking for overseas has declined considerably. The number of passengers taking part in cruises, however, has shown a substantial increase.

AGRICULTURE
Chapter 12



Sugar terminal,
Cairns

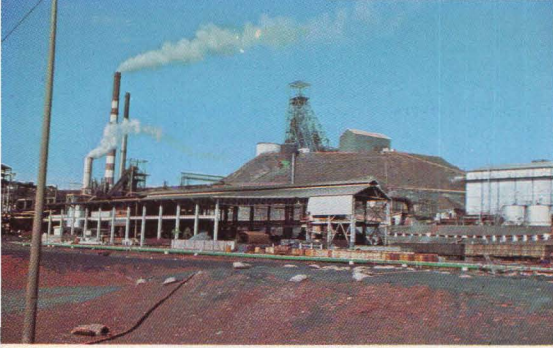
Photo: Department of Commercial and Industrial Development

Photo: Department of Commercial and Industrial Development

MANUFACTURING
Chapter 14



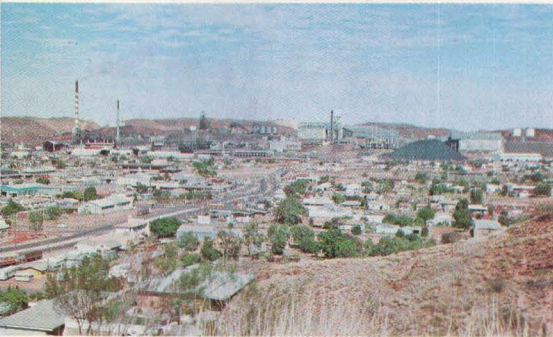
Railway workshops,
Redbank



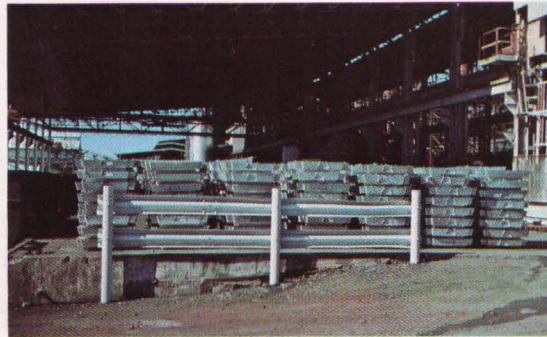
Mount Isa Mines



Mines equipment



View from lookout

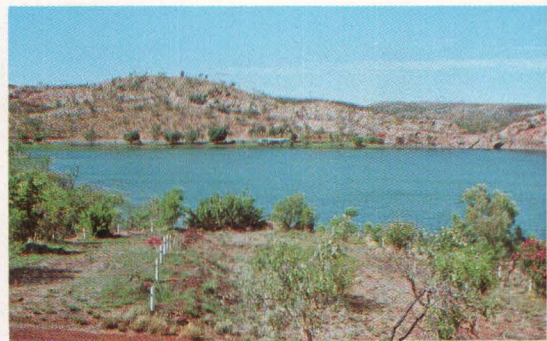


Bars of silver

TOURIST INDUSTRY *Chapter 24*

Mount Isa

Photos: *B. M. Chappel*



Lake Moondarra

Civic Memorial Centre



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PASSENGERS DISEMBARKING, EMBARKING, AND IN TRANSIT AT BRISBANE

Category of passenger	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Disembarking					
Overseas	4,138	2,422	2,261	2,299	2,780
Cruise	1,448	925	1,655	2,190	3,240
Interstate	1,861	2,267	1,943	2,928	1,833
Total	7,447	5,614	5,859	7,417	7,853
Embarking					
Overseas	4,467	2,633	2,713	2,434	1,730
Cruise	1,004	1,357	1,624	3,171	5,473
Interstate	1,413	1,614	1,385	1,573	1,109
Total	6,884	5,604	5,722	7,178	8,312
In transit					
Overseas	19,104	15,626	17,244	14,427	7,882
Direct transit	3,354	917	2,997	5,230	4,921
Cruise	6,089	6,466	6,162	11,347	17,932
Interstate	44	272	485	142	152
Total	28,591	23,281	26,888	31,146	30,887

The next table shows interstate passenger movement during the three years to 1974.

INTERSTATE PASSENGER MOVEMENT¹ IN QUEENSLAND

State or Territory of disembarkation or embarkation	1972		1973		1974	
	In licensed ships ²	Total	In licensed ships ²	Total	In licensed ships ²	Total

PASSENGERS DISEMBARKING FROM

New South Wales ..	1	1,680	..	2,503	..	1,928
Victoria	11	864	1	1,114	..	221
Queensland .. ..	..	77	..	247	..	71
South Australia ..	..	24	..	7	..	..
Western Australia ..	..	17	..	31	..	2
Tasmania	49	45	..	..	..	9
Northern Territory ..	..	..	..	8	..	175
Total	61	2,707	1	3,910	..	2,406

PASSENGERS EMBARKING FOR

New South Wales ..	3	1,297	1	2,374	..	1,136
Victoria	8	569	2	544	..	338
Queensland .. ..	..	77	..	247	..	71
South Australia ..	..	9	..	5	..	7
Western Australia ..	..	17	..	8	..	18
Tasmania .. ..	..	2	1	7	..	33
Northern Territory ..	..	..	..	3	..	24
Total	11	1,971	4	3,188	..	1,627

¹ Including cruise passengers who disembarked in a State other than their State of embarkation. ² Licensed to engage in Australian coastal trade.

Cargo Discharged and Shipped—The next table shows cargo movements, other than purely intrastate movements, at Queensland ports.

QUEENSLAND PORTS: OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE CARGO, 1973-74

Port	Cargo discharged				Cargo shipped			
	Overseas		Interstate		Overseas		Interstate	
	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m
Brisbane	982	590	3,053	5	1,487	119	159	33
Maryborough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	3	..	320	..	184	..
Gladstone	785	..	57	..	9,347	..	382	..
Rockhampton ..	2	..	8	..	23	..	93	..
Hay Point .. ..	..	..	..	..	8,179	..	32	..
Mackay	57	..	40	2	489	..	171	..
Bowen .. .. .	..	..	7	..	70	..	1	..
Townsville .. .	112	9	109	2	927	..	171	..
Lucinda Point ..	..	..	..	..	18	..	210	..
Innisfail .. ..	..	..	..	..	356	..	..	..
Cairns	63	1	44	5	347	..	19	1
Cape Flattery ..	..	..	..	..	339	..	..	..
Thursday Island ..	1	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
Weipa	38	..	..	..	6,093	..	47	..
Other .. .. .	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..
Total	2,043	601	3,322	14	28,030	120	1,470	35

The next table shows overseas cargo shipped from Brisbane classified by sections of the Australian Export Commodity Classification.

OVERSEAS CARGO LOADED, BRISBANE, BROAD TRADE AREA GROUP AND AUSTRALIAN EXPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION SECTIONS, 1973-74

Section of A.E.C.C.	North America ¹	South America	Europe, U.S.S.R.	Africa	Asia	Other ²	Total
GROSS WEIGHT							
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Food and live animals ..	132,613	38	45,948	507	722,202	65,446	966,754
Beverages and tobacco ..	49	..	..	..	447	2,451	2,947
Crude materials, inedible ..	96,622	1,877	198,256	3,049	235,891	1,463	537,158
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	..	..	..	..	200	12,465	12,665
Animal and veg. oils and fats	114	16	2,429	1,005	12,915	780	17,259
Chemicals	23,320	..	7	27	18,995	7,894	50,243
Manufactured goods	4,031	15	331	363	7,587	7,457	19,784
Machinery and trans. equip.	3,458	102	152	307	5,843	2,592	12,454
Misc. manufactured articles	34	3	11	30	170	328	576
Other	283	..	48	9	94	4,799	5,233
Total	260,524	2,051	247,181	5,297	1,004,344	105,675	1,625,072
VALUE							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Food and live animals ..	150,136	6	11,479	457	141,167	14,454	317,699
Beverages and tobacco ..	18	..	..	..	87	456	561
Crude materials, inedible ..	10,795	199	55,045	1,273	64,158	547	132,017
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	..	..	..	..	8	1,023	1,031
Animal and veg. oils and fats	41	3	563	246	3,516	319	4,688
Chemicals	1,916	..	7	14	765	1,387	4,089
Manufactured goods	676	6	190	432	6,323	4,279	11,906
Machinery and trans. equip.	7,248	230	359	556	7,267	5,180	20,840
Misc. manufactured articles	93	3	35	54	337	788	1,310
Other	566	1	91	16	190	4,610	5,474
Total	171,489	448	67,770	3,048	223,817	33,042	499,614

¹ Including Hawaii, Ocean, and Antarctica.

² Including Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Indian

The definition of cargo statistics in the preceding tables differs from that used for trade statistics in that for cargo statistics the figures include all cargo discharged or shipped at the port, whether overseas, interstate, or intrastate, and trade statistics refer only to overseas goods cleared at the port. There are also differences in the periods of compilation and definitions of country of origin or destination.

The next table gives the quantity of cargo discharged (weight plus measurement) at Queensland ports during the five years to 1973-74.

QUEENSLAND PORTS: CARGO DISCHARGED

Year	Overseas		Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m
1969-70	3,120	362	935	27	3,605	21	7,661	410
1970-71	1,960 ¹	426	2,122 ¹	101	3,549	24	7,631 ¹	551
1971-72	1,529 ¹	419	3,061 ¹	154	4,471	26	9,062 ¹	600
1972-73	1,779 ¹	338	3,134 ¹	31	4,701	13	9,613 ¹	381
1973-74	2,043 ¹	601	3,322 ¹	14	5,473	11	10,838 ¹	626

¹ Figures affected by variations in imports of oil.

The next table gives the quantity of cargo shipped (weight plus measurement) from Queensland ports during the five years to 1973-74.

QUEENSLAND PORTS: CARGO SHIPPED

Year	Overseas		Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m	'000 tonnes	'000 cu m
1969-70	13,327	193	1,202	18	3,752	27	18,280	238
1970-71	17,182	187	1,202	78	3,662	29	22,046	294
1971-72	19,639	178	1,428	103	4,586	30	25,653	311
1972-73	25,786	146	1,605	37	4,647	18	32,038	202
1973-74	28,030	120	1,470	35	5,592	12	35,092	166

The next table shows container cargo shipped from Queensland to overseas and container cargo from overseas discharged at Queensland ports by broad trade area groups.

SHIPPING CONTAINER CARGO: DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED OVERSEAS BY BROAD TRADE AREA GROUP, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Cargo	North America ¹	South America	Europe, U.S.S.R.	Africa	Asia	Other ²	Total
Discharged							
Tonnes weight	14,096	..	9,212	..	39,333	923	63,564
Cubic metres	33,200	..	23,540	90	72,868	182	129,880
Shipped							
Tonnes weight	74,839	..	27,216	..	98,814	1,527	202,396
Cubic metres	5,357	..	2,859	..	5,716	386	14,318

¹ Not necessarily countries of origin or ultimate destination; previous or subsequent transshipments not taken into account. ² Including Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Indian Ocean, and Antarctica.

Shipping—The number and the net tonnage (volume of enclosed space which can be utilised for cargo or passengers) of vessels entering Queensland

ports during 1973-74 are shown in the next table. From 1969-70, figures for "overseas via States" and "other States" are not comparable with those for previous years because of a change in classification.

In the following tables, each ship is counted once as an entry at each port it enters, and once as a clearance at each port it leaves. For example, a ship from overseas calling at Sydney, Brisbane, Townsville, and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for overseas would be recorded as one "from overseas via States" entry, two "coastwise" clearances, two "coastwise" entries, and one "to overseas direct" clearance.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1973-74

Port	Type of entry				Total entries
	From overseas direct	From overseas via States	From other States	Coastwise	

NUMBER OF VESSELS

Brisbane	381	561	219	141	1,302
Maryborough .. .. .	..	..	..	15	15
Bundaberg	29	10	18	55	112
Gladstone	245	28	28	120	421
Rockhampton	7	7	14	73	101
Hay Point	114	..	2	10	126
Mackay	40	7	16	148	211
Bowen	6	4	1	18	29
Townsville	90	36	11	216	353
Lucinda Point	9	..	33	11	53
Innisfail	14	5	..	12	31
Cape Flattery	16	2	..	27	45
Cairns	61	10	4	131	206
Thursday Island	11	1	2	17	31
Weipa	152	5	3	101	261
Other	3	..	..	8	11
Total	1,178	676	351	1,103	3,308

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS ('000 tons)

Brisbane	1,873	3,392	1,938	866	8,068
Maryborough .. .. .	..	..	..	122	122
Bundaberg	147	52	48	273	520
Gladstone	4,032	276	182	2,106	6,596
Rockhampton	14	19	46	312	391
Hay Point	3,031	..	14	244	3,289
Mackay	264	36	45	611	956
Bowen	29	16	4	62	110
Townsville	476	191	38	938	1,643
Lucinda Point	21	..	85	30	137
Innisfail	100	29	..	72	201
Cairns	250	84	8	485	827
Cape Flattery	70	15	..	103	189
Thursday Island	48	1	2	18	68
Weipa	2,427	64	42	1,897	4,430
Other	5	..	..	2	7
Total	12,787	4,174	2,452	8,141	27,554

The next table gives information similar to that in the preceding table for ships leaving Queensland ports.

TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1973-74

Port	Type of clearance				Total clearances
	To overseas direct	To overseas via States	To other States	Coastwise	

NUMBER OF VESSELS

Brisbane	520	428	152	203	1,303
Maryborough .. .. .	..	1	2	12	15
Bundaberg	13	4	42	54	113
Gladstone	251	5	30	135	421
Rockhampton	9	4	14	74	101
Hay Point	122	3	2	..	127
Mackay	47	8	45	110	210
Bowen	7	2	..	20	29
Townsville	115	29	26	183	353
Lucinda Point	1	1	5	46	53
Innisfail	12	..	1	18	31
Cairns	63	7	16	121	207
Thursday Island	6	..	4	21	31
Cape Flattery	37	..	..	7	44
Weipa	151	9	6	95	261
Other	2	..	..	10	12
Total	1,356	501	345	1,109	3,311

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS ('000 tons)

Brisbane	3,169	2,111	1,731	1,076	8,087
Maryborough .. .. .	..	1	19	102	122
Bundaberg	42	10	107	362	521
Gladstone	3,974	65	227	2,356	6,621
Rockhampton	36	11	49	295	390
Hay Point	3,239	70	14	..	3,323
Mackay	291	34	144	484	953
Bowen	34	3	..	73	110
Townsville	654	149	77	766	1,647
Lucinda Point	2	2	12	121	137
Innisfail	75	..	3	123	201
Cairns	296	57	44	430	827
Thursday Island	14	..	4	50	68
Cape Flattery	143	..	..	39	182
Weipa	2,336	172	30	1,892	4,430
Other	5	..	..	3	7
Total	14,310	2,683	2,462	8,171	27,626

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland.

In the five years to 1973-74, the number of vessels entering Queensland ports decreased by 2 per cent, while the net tonnage of vessels increased by 50 per cent due to an increase in the average size of ships.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

Year	Type of entry or clearance				Grand total	
	Overseas direct	Overseas via States	Other States	Coastwise		
NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED						
1969-70	1,045	892	364	1,060	3,361
1970-71	1,150	818	372	947	3,287
1971-72	1,114	770	397	1,163	3,444
1972-73	1,196	758	370	1,194	3,518
1973-74	1,178	676	351	1,103	3,308
NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED						
1969-70	1,250	696	362	1,057	3,365
1970-71	1,338	630	375	945	3,288
1971-72	1,306	582	387	1,170	3,445
1972-73	1,405	550	358	1,206	3,519
1973-74	1,356	501	345	1,109	3,311

3 RAILWAYS

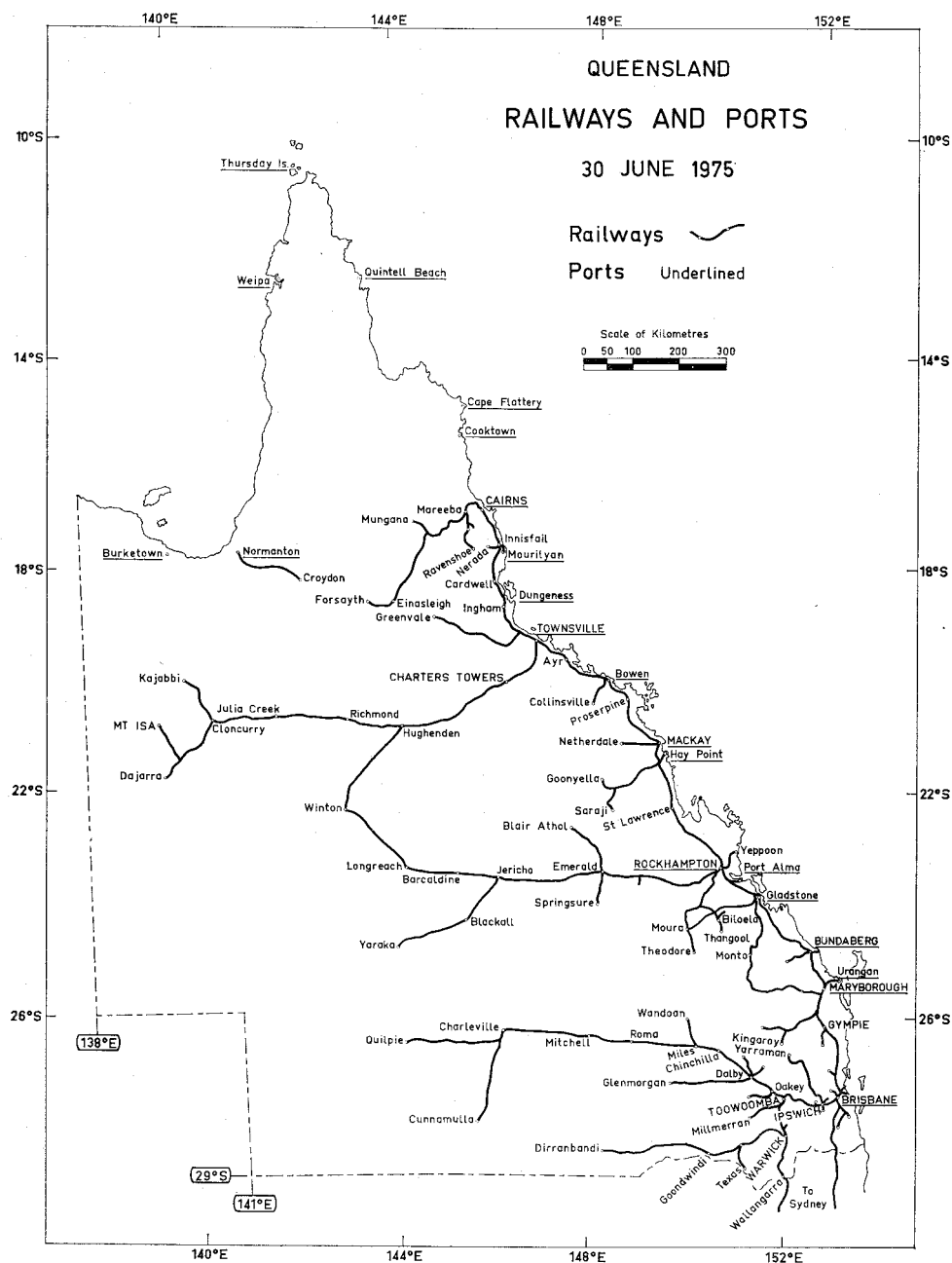
For an account of the early history of the Queensland railways the reader is referred to the 1970 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

The distances of the railways shown on the map on page 327 are as follows: Coastal line: Brisbane to Cairns, 1,678 kilometres; Western line: Brisbane to Quilpie, 998 kilometres, to Cunnamulla, 972 kilometres; South-Western line: Brisbane to Dirranbandi, 668 kilometres; Central line: Rockhampton to Longreach, 687 kilometres, to Yaraka, 764 kilometres, to Winton, 864 kilometres; Northern line: Townsville to Mount Isa, 970 kilometres, to Kajibbi, 869 kilometres.

The growth in air and road transport services and in the number of private motor vehicles is reflected in the diversion of traffic from branch railways, and some railway services have been terminated as uneconomic. Included in the total of 9,780 kilometres of line being operated at 30 June 1975 was 9,621 kilometres of 1,067 millimetre gauge, 111 kilometres of 1,435 millimetre gauge, and 48 kilometres of 610 millimetre gauge.

Brisbane's suburban train system consists of 160 kilometres of track with 110 stations, and extends in the west as far as Ipswich (39 kilometres), in the north as far as Caboolture (50 kilometres), and in the south as far as Beenleigh (39 kilometres).

In country areas increased mineral production, particularly coal, has made it necessary to improve rolling stock, rebuild some existing lines, and, in some areas, to build new lines. The rebuilding of the Mount Isa-Townsville-Collinsville railway line to a higher standard was completed in 1965 at a cost of \$53m. A new railway line of 180 kilometres connecting Gladstone and Moura was opened in 1968 at a cost of \$27.5m.



New lines opened since 1970 were the 200-kilometre Goonyella-Hay Point line at a cost of \$36.5m, a 42-kilometre branch line connecting the Central Railway, east of Blackwater, with the South Blackwater Coal Mine, and a 48-kilometre branch line from Coppabella, on the Goonyella line, to the Peak Downs Coal Mine.

Construction of the new 218-kilometre Greenvale line in North Queensland was completed in August 1974. The line is now being used to haul nickel ore to the processing plant at Cobarra, north of Townsville.

In May 1975, construction of a 68-kilometre branch line linking the Phosphate Hill deposits with the Townsville-Mount Isa line, near Bungalien, was started.

During 1974-75, 13 diesel-electric locomotives and one diesel-mechanical locomotive were delivered, bringing the numbers in service to 404 diesel-electric, 73 diesel-hydraulic, and 12 diesel-mechanical. At 30 June 1975 a further 22 locomotives were on order.

By 30 June 1969, all passenger services throughout the State, both suburban and country, and the majority of freight services were being operated by diesel-electric traction resulting in an improvement in reliability and punctuality of services. Complete dieselisation of the locomotive services was achieved by December 1969.

In the Brisbane area, as a means of encouraging travel by train, provision has been made for free car parking facilities at 25 suburban stations, with others under consideration for similar facilities. In addition, major improvements are planned for the suburban system. The first of these, now under construction, is the integration of the north-side and south-side services by the provision of a cross-river rail link between South Brisbane and Roma Street stations. Other improvements planned are the electrification of these services and additional track for the north-side services, together with new rolling stock.

Air-conditioned trains are used on the four main trunk lines between Brisbane and Rockhampton and Cairns, Brisbane and Cunnamulla and Quilpie, Rockhampton and Winton, and Townsville and Mount Isa.

Changes in rolling stock during the five years to 1974-75 are shown in the next table.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: ROLLING STOCK

At 30 June	Diesel locomotives				Cars	Rail motors, trailers, etc.	Brake vans	Wagons
	Electric	Hydraulic	Mechanical	Total				
1971 ..	345	70	11	426	1,018	87	127	22,139
1972 ..	357	70	11	438	1,000	78	138	21,957
1973 ..	378	70	11	459	981	74	135	22,057
1974 ..	391	73	11	475	968	73	141	22,452
1975 ..	404	73	12	489	952	70	150	22,760

The following details of traffic include the operations of the South Brisbane-Border (Uniform Gauge) Railway. The Queensland section of the Uniform Gauge Railway to Sydney is operated by the New South Wales Railways Commissioner.

Coaching Traffic—Coaching traffic, which includes passenger, parcel, mail, and miscellaneous traffic, provided 6 per cent of the total earnings in 1974-75. Passenger traffic earnings alone provided 5 per cent.

Average earnings per passenger train-kilometre in 1974-75 were \$1.32 for suburban services and \$1.12 for country services. Passengers on season and workers' weekly tickets represented 60 per cent of metropolitan travellers and 46 per cent of non-metropolitan travellers in 1974-75.

Goods Traffic—Goods traffic provided 90 per cent of the total earnings in 1974-75.

Since the introduction of diesel-electric locomotives, the average gross load of goods and livestock trains on the 1,067 millimetre gauge lines has risen from 317 tonnes in 1953-54 to 861 tonnes in 1974-75 (diesel-electric 872 tonnes and diesel-hydraulic 225 tonnes).

In 1974-75 earnings from livestock traffic increased by \$664,273. Cattle transported numbered 1,105,180, an increase of 162,238, while the number of sheep carried was 431,369, which was 100,551 less than the 1973-74 figure. The number of pigs and horses carried all decreased markedly, but the number of calves carried increased by 4,268 to 28,772.

Wool carried in the years 1972-73, 1973-74, and 1974-75 was 21,363, 26,307, and 35,698 tonnes, respectively.

In the same three years coal and coke carried was as follows: 16,089,859 tonnes in 1972-73; 17,058,959 tonnes in 1973-74; and 19,830,635 tonnes in 1974-75. This further big increase in the transport of coal was mainly due to the increased transport of export coal from the new Peak Downs Mine which joined the Goonyella Mine in coal railed over the Goonyella Line to the port of Hay Point. Other large quantities of export coal were transported from the Moura, Blackwater, and South Blackwater Mines to Gladstone.

Containers carried during 1975 numbered 36,240, showing a considerable increase compared with the 25,587 transported in the previous year. The containers have a 20 tonne capacity. The commodity transported in the greatest quantity was meat for export, while seed, fruit, wool, mineral sand products, and general merchandise are other commodities transported in this manner.

The next table shows, for the five years to 1974-75, details of the earnings, working expenses, and traffic operations of the Queensland railways, including the operations of the South Brisbane-Border (Uniform Gauge) Railway.

RAILWAY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Lines open km	9,329	9,560	9,560	9,560 _r	9,780
Traffic train-kilometres '000 km	27,951	29,165	29,523	28,542	30,114
Train-kilometres per kilometre open .. km	4,822	4,910	3,088	2,986 _r	3,079
Total earnings \$'000	110,165	124,782	137,745	149,844	183,687
Earnings per train-kilometre \$	3.94	4.28	4.67	5.25	6.10
Total working expenses ¹ \$'000	105,494	120,110	133,841	162,525	228,490
Expenses per train-kilometre \$	3.77	4.12	4.53	5.69	7.59
Net revenue \$'000	4,671	4,672	3,903	-12,681	-44,803
Working expenses as % of earnings .. %	95.8	96.3	97.2	108.5	124.4

RAILWAY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND—continued

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
<i>Coaching traffic</i>					
<i>Train-kilometres</i> '000 km	8,291	8,118	7,733	7,385	7,516
Country '000 km	5,082	4,862	4,496	4,130	4,193
Suburban ² '000 km	3,209	3,257	3,236	3,255	3,323
<i>Passengers carried</i> '000	29,536	31,946	32,145	33,723	36,632
Country '000	1,915	1,763	1,645	1,720	1,811
Suburban ² '000	27,621	30,184	30,500	32,003	34,821
<i>Earnings collected</i> \$'000	9,658	10,273	10,710	11,009	11,650
Passengers \$'000	6,783	7,410	7,934	8,454	9,089
Country \$'000	3,870	3,938	4,121	4,385	4,688
Suburban ² \$'000	2,913	3,472	3,813	4,069	4,401
Parcels, mails, etc. \$'000	2,875	2,863	2,776	2,555	2,561
<i>Goods traffic³</i>					
<i>Train-kilometres</i> '000 km	19,661	21,045	21,790	21,157	22,598
<i>Freight carried</i> '000 tonnes	15,665	19,267	24,659	25,401	30,208
Minerals (including coal) '000 tonnes	9,551	12,604	17,692	18,714	22,662
Agricultural produce '000 tonnes	2,951	3,364	3,187	2,918	3,597
Other goods '000 tonnes	2,617	2,738	3,185	3,265	3,370
Livestock '000 tonnes	547	561	595	504	580
<i>Earnings collected</i> \$'000	97,558	111,063	123,965	133,785	165,228
Minerals (including coal) \$'000	38,388	47,751	58,986	70,494	93,922
Agricultural produce \$'000	16,412	18,986	17,424	15,538	19,632
Other goods \$'000	36,004	36,922	39,662	40,569	43,826
Livestock \$'000	6,754	7,404	7,893	7,184	7,848
Average length of haul ⁴ km	342	310	307	309	304
Average gross load of goods trains ⁴ .. tonnes	661	695	778	805	861
<i>Rents, refreshment rooms, etc.</i> \$'000	2,949	3,446	3,069	5,049	6,809

¹ Including interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. ² Metropolitan District only. ³ Excluding departmental traffic.

⁴ Excluding the Normanton Railway, and the Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways.

^r Revised since last issue.

The Queensland railway system is divided into the three Divisions of Southern, Central, and Northern for administrative purposes. Details of divisional operations are given in the next table. Figures for the South Brisbane-Border (Uniform Gauge) Railway are included with those for the Southern Division.

During 1974-75 net expenditure on loan account (exclusive of South Brisbane-Border Railway) totalled \$20,179,761. Of this, \$10,852,918 was general expenditure on surveys, rolling stock, and depreciation. Of the remainder \$3,557,259, or 38.1 per cent, was expended in the Southern Division, \$2,798,350 (30.0 per cent) in the Central Division, and \$2,971,234 (31.9 per cent) in the Northern Division.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS, 1974-75

Particulars	Southern Division ¹	Central Division	Northern Division ²	Total
Lines open km	3,712	3,042	3,027	9,780
Traffic train-kilometres '000 km	13,413	10,099	6,602	30,114
Train-kilometres per kilometre open .. km	3,613	3,320	2,181	3,079

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS, 1974-75—*continued*

Particulars	Southern Division ¹	Central Division	Northern Division ²	Total
<i>Total earnings allotted</i> \$'000	46,990	94,923	41,774	183,687
Coaching ³ \$'000	10,915	3,573	3,971	18,459
Goods and livestock \$'000	36,075	91,350	37,803	165,228
Earnings per train-kilometre \$	3.50	9.40	6.33	6.10
Total working expenses \$'000	107,836 ⁴	68,574	52,080	228,490 ⁴
Expenses per train-kilometre \$	8.04	6.79	7.89	7.59
Net revenue \$'000	-60,846	26,349	-10,306	-44,803
Working expenses as % of earnings .. %	229.5	72.2	124.7	124.4
<i>Coaching traffic⁵</i>				
Passengers carried \$'000	36,168	89	376	36,632
<i>Earnings collected</i> \$'000	9,096	968	1,586	11,650
Passengers \$'000	7,237	609	1,243	9,089
Parcels, mails, etc. \$'000	1,859	359	343	2,561
<i>Goods traffic⁵</i>				
<i>Freight carried</i> \$'000 tonnes	4,713	20,764	4,731	30,208
Minerals (including coal) \$'000 tonnes	469	19,407	2,786	22,662
Agricultural produce \$'000 tonnes	1,403	788	1,406	3,597
Other goods \$'000 tonnes	2,632	381	356	3,370
Livestock \$'000 tonnes	208	188	183	580
<i>Earnings collected</i> \$'000	48,346	79,708	37,174	165,228
Minerals (including coal) \$'000	3,570	68,583	21,768	93,922
Agricultural produce \$'000	10,947	3,536	5,149	19,632
Other goods \$'000	31,175	5,022	7,629	43,826
Livestock \$'000	2,654	2,566	2,628	7,848
<i>Rents, refreshment rooms, etc.</i> \$'000	3,192	1,302	2,315	6,809

¹ Uniform gauge (1,435 millimetres) details included in Southern Division.

² Including Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways (49 kilometres of 610 millimetre gauge).

³ Including rents, refreshment rooms, etc.

⁴ Including interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway.

⁵ Dissected into Divisions according to the stations at which carriage was originated. Departmental traffic is excluded.

Local Authority and Private Railways—At 30 June 1975, there were 80 kilometres of local authority or private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. In addition, there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these were not open for public traffic. The 80 kilometres of lines open for public traffic were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 1,067 millimetres. Of these, 68 kilometres were operated by a Local Authority, the Aramac Tramway (Aramac Shire), carrying general goods and sheep. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 6 kilometres of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The other 6 kilometres were operated by Bowen Consolidated Mines.

All Australian Railways—Most of the railways of other States are owned and operated, as in Queensland, by the State Governments. The Australian Government railways consist of the standard gauge trans-Australian line from Port Pirie, South Australia, to Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, the Central Australia line of standard gauge from Port Augusta to Marree and of 1,067 millimetres to Alice Springs, a 1,067 millimetre line from Port Augusta to Hawker, a 1,067 millimetre line from Darwin inland to Birdum, and a standard gauge branch of 8 kilometres linking Canberra to the New South Wales system. No change in Australian

Government ownership of railways occurred following the linking of Sydney and Perth by standard gauge track in 1969.

The next table shows route kilometres classified according to gauge, and rolling stock of the government railways.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30 JUNE 1975

Government	Route kilometres open by gauge				Rolling stock				Staff ¹
	1,600 mm	1,435 mm	1,067 mm	All	Locomotives		Coach- ing	Goods and service	
					Diesel- electric	Other			
	km	km	km	km	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
N. S. Wales ..	..	9,756	..	9,756	421	125	2,876	18,902	40,050
Victoria ..	6,320 ²	325	..	6,659 ³	265	136	2,380	19,668	25,974
Queensland ..	..	111	9,621	9,780 ⁴	404	85	1,170	22,762	23,514
South Australia	2,531	394	963	3,888	151	4	394	7,705	7,520
W. Australia ..	..	1,362	4,713 ⁵	6,075	186	25	404	11,773	9,817
Tasmania ..	..	..	851	851	48	33	116	2,347	1,991
Australian ..	..	2,215	1,380	3,595	98	..	58	3,270	4,223
Total ..	8,851	14,163	17,528	40,604	1,573	408	7,624 ⁶	86,484 ⁷	113,089

¹ Excluding staff engaged on construction except in Victoria. ² Excluding 325 kilometres of 1,600 mm gauge line which almost parallels the 1,435 mm gauge line between Melbourne and the Murray River. ³ Including 14 kilometres of 762 mm gauge line. ⁴ Including 48 kilometres of 610 mm gauge line. ⁵ Excluding 127 kilometres of 1,435 mm/1,067 mm dual gauge line. ⁶ Including 41 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia, 43 vehicles jointly owned by New South Wales and Victoria, and 142 vehicles jointly owned by Australian Government, New South Wales, South Australian, and Western Australian railway systems. ⁷ Including 1 dynamometer car and 9 goods stock vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia, 21 goods stock vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and New South Wales, and 26 service stock vehicles jointly owned by Australian Government, New South Wales, South Australian, and Western Australian systems.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, and working expenses of the government railway systems in the various States. Figures are not strictly comparable because of varying adjustments to earnings and expenses in the various States, some of which have been noted.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1974-75

Government	Train- kilometres	Passenger journeys ¹	Goods etc. carried ¹	Gross earnings ²	Working expenses	Net earnings
	'000	'000	'000 tonnes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New South Wales ..	55,661	171,844	33,476	291,373	415,234	-123,861
Victoria ..	33,876	117,720	11,057	129,942	243,393	-113,451
Queensland ..	30,114	36,632	30,208	183,687	227,925 ³	-44,238
South Australia ..	10,189	12,697	6,738	47,950	80,466 ⁴	-32,516
Western Australia ..	12,866	394 ⁵	16,153	106,844	103,696 ⁴	3,148
Tasmania ..	1,983	429	1,731	8,266	19,973 ⁴	-11,707
Australian ..	5,936	239	4,102	41,367	55,847 ⁴	-14,479
Total ..	150,624	339,954	103,465	809,429	1,146,534	-337,104

¹ Intersystem traffic is included in the total for each system over which it passes.

² Excluding government grants.

³ Excluding interest, redemption, and sinking fund

charges on Uniform Gauge Railway.

⁴ Including provision of reserves for depreciation.

⁵ From 1 July 1974 country passenger journeys only; suburban rail journeys have been included in Metropolitan Transport Trust statistics.

4 URBAN ROAD PASSENGER SERVICES

Brisbane—Public transport in Brisbane is provided by the Brisbane City Council, private bus operators, and, as covered in section 3 of this

chapter, the government railways. In April 1969 the Brisbane City Council completed the replacement of the tramway and trolley bus system with a motor bus service.

The first operation of tramways in Brisbane was undertaken by a private company in 1885 over 10 kilometres of tramway. This system was electrified in 1897. In 1922 the system was acquired by the Government and in 1925 was transferred to the Brisbane City Council. A more detailed description of the development of the former system was given in the 1970 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

The City Council instituted motor bus services in July 1940, and at 30 June 1974 the Council operated 581 motor buses over 579 route kilometres, with a staff of 1,547 persons.

An approximate measure of the relative importance of the various forms of public transport in Brisbane may be gained from a comparison of passengers carried by road transport in the Brisbane Statistical Division and by rail in the railways suburban area. Of a total of 103.3m passengers carried in 1973-74, Brisbane City Council motor buses carried 54.1 per cent, private motor buses carried 14.9 per cent, and the railways carried 31.0 per cent.

Other Cities—In other cities of Queensland passenger transport services are provided by motor buses operated either privately or as municipal services.

Selected details of passenger road transport services in Brisbane and other Queensland cities with populations in excess of 10,000 persons are set out in the next table.

URBAN ROAD PASSENGER SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Service	Route open ¹	Vehicles ¹	Staff ¹	Vehicle kilometres	Passengers carried	Gross earnings ²	Salaries & wages	Capital value ³
	km	No.	No.	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Brisbane Statistical Division⁴</i> ..	3,532	867	1,891	30,114	71,333	15,099	10,603	7,077
Motor buses								
Municipal ..	579	581	1,547	20,129	55,915	11,808	8,966	5,838 ⁵
Private ..	2,953	286	344	9,985	15,419	3,291	1,638	1,239
<i>Other cities</i> ..	1,931	253	268	7,525	12,306	2,026	1,089	1,038
Cairns ⁶ ..	132	14	17	540	743	108	55	125
Rockhampton ⁷ ..	72	29	42	706	1,797	253	197	115
Toowoomba ⁸ ..	463	46	37	839	2,110	299	93	313
Townsville ..	332	43	48	1,988	2,155	421	204	123
Other ⁹ ..	932	121	124	3,452	5,502	945	541	362
All cities ..	5,463	1,120	2,159	37,639	83,639	17,125	11,693	8,115

¹ At 30 June. ² Including earnings from fares, advertising, hire services, recoverable works, rents, etc., but excluding refunds on capital receipts and sales of plant. ³ Depreciated cost of plant at 30 June. ⁴ Including Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland. ⁵ Including 96 buses leased by the Brisbane City Council, valued at \$947,936. ⁶ Private motor bus service. ⁷ Municipal motor bus service. ⁸ Private motor bus services in Bowen, Bundaberg, Gladstone, Gold Coast, Gympie, Mackay, Maryborough, and Mount Isa. Details not available for separate publication.

5 ROADS

Queensland roads, classified according to the nature of their construction and grouped by types of Local Authority Areas in which they are situated, are shown in the next table.

ROADS NORMALLY OPEN TO TRAFFIC, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1974

Local Authority	Formed roads				Unformed roads	All roads
	Concrete or sealed pavement	Unsealed pavement	Formed only	Total		
	km	km	km	km	km	km
Brisbane	3,356	13	475	3,844	102	3,946
Other cities	3,736	268	619	4,623	919	5,542
Towns	268	18	35	321	35	356
Shires	31,270	30,552	60,802	122,624	59,058	181,682
Total	38,630	30,851	61,931	131,412	60,114	191,526

Although certain of the more important roads are under the control of the Main Roads Department, most of the roads are solely under the control of the Local Authorities and are constructed and maintained by them. The construction of these roads may be financed by the expenditure of the Local Authorities' own funds, or by Treasury or other loans. In many cases, whatever the method of finance, construction is assisted by the State and Australian Governments from government funds (see table on page 336).

Since 1923 Australian Government funds have been made available to the States for roads, firstly by the provision of a fixed annual amount, then from 1931 on a basis associated with the yield from the tax on petrol, and from 1959 by way of basic grants plus additional amounts on a \$1 for \$1 basis subject to certain conditions.

The *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1969 which provided for grants in respect of each of the financial years in the period from 1 July 1969 to 30 June 1974 has been superseded by the *Roads Grants Act* 1974 which provides for the period 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1977.

The amount of \$75,371,619 received by Queensland during 1974-75 as contribution in respect of the basic grant and the additional grant was credited to the following funds: Main Roads Fund, \$68,194,118; and Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads Fund, \$7,177,501.

Local Authorities also receive a proportion of the State's collections under the *Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act* 1957-1972 (see page 341), whereby owners of commercial goods vehicles contribute towards wear and tear of public highways in Queensland. Of \$5.1m collected by the Department of Transport in 1974-75, \$3.4m was allocated to the Main Roads Department and \$1.7m to Local Authorities.

In certain instances, special Australian Government grants have been made available for the improvement of roads regarded as of national importance, such as roads for the transport of cattle between breeding and fattening areas, and to various railheads. The Australian Government-State beef cattle roads programme for 1967 to 1974 came under this category.

Of the allocation under this programme \$48.1m was spent to 30 June 1975 which included \$39.5m of federal moneys with the remainder coming from State funds.

In the financial year 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975, \$5.5m was spent on the beef cattle roads under the *Roads Grants Act* 1974.

Beef cattle roads under construction include Windorah-Currawilla, The Battery-Townsville, Collinsville-Mount Douglas, Dingo-Mount Flora, Cloncurry-Burketown, Mungana-Highbury, Cape River-Mount Douglas, Mount Coolon-Nebo, and the May Downs road.

A major road building programme is being implemented in Brisbane in accordance with the Brisbane Transportation Study plan, submitted to the Government in 1965 by Wilbur Smith and Associates. Implementation of the plan is being supervised by a committee comprised of representatives of various government departments and the Brisbane City Council. The plan included the following recommendations:

- (i) The replacement of trams and trolley buses with motor buses.
- (ii) A rapid transit rail service, traversing the city in a north-south direction on 27 kilometres of existing line, with planned free-ways intersecting the line at the northern and southern termini, and with off-street parking provided at the rail terminals.
- (iii) Construction of 129 kilometres of controlled access freeways and 26 kilometres of limited access expressways, and improvement to 475 kilometres of existing streets.
- (iv) Five new bridges across the Brisbane River.
- (v) A Transportation Centre over the existing Central Railway Station to serve sightseeing tours, intercity buses, airport limousines, and perhaps future helicopter services.
- (vi) Short-term and long-term car parking facilities at off-street locations in the central city area.

Estimated cost, in 1965, of the complete plan, excluding modernisation of railway facilities, was \$357m, including \$238m for roadway construction. Four five-year construction stages were recommended.

The design of major roadworks is being carried out by the Main Roads and Co-ordinator-General's Departments, and construction is being financed through the Main Roads Fund. Expenditure during 1974-75 was \$9.7m, bringing the total to 30 June 1975 to \$81.8m. The Brisbane City Council is also responsible for the construction of some of the roadworks included in the plan recommendations.

The Main Roads Department recorded a direct expenditure of \$81.6m on the construction and maintenance of roads during 1973-74, and other government departments spent \$0.1m on roads and bridges, while Local Authorities spent a further \$61.7m, making a gross total expenditure on roads, streets, and bridges of \$143.4m. However, allowance must be made for the duplication of \$3.1m (principally due to works performed by the Main Roads Department and charged proportionately to Local Authorities), so that the net recorded public authority expenditure on roads in Queensland during 1973-74 was \$140.3m.

The principal sources of funds of the Main Roads Department are motor vehicle registration fees and contributions from the Australian Government. Receipts and expenditure during the five years to 1974-75 are shown in the next table.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
RECEIPTS	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund</i>					
State Government loan	50,000	500,000	1,750,000	1,400,000	5,800,000
State Government grant	378,012	183,303	312,752	200,000	1,421,959
Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act	3,047,407	3,199,780	3,526,886	3,620,563	3,365,780
Motor vehicle registration fees ..	25,000,333	26,885,765	29,303,469	31,802,451	33,650,074
Maintenance repayments by Local Authorities	1,116,393	1,137,419	1,302,018	1,270,976	876,216
Australian Government grants					
Commonwealth Aid roads ..	35,567,750	40,878,449	47,400,387	54,520,308	68,194,118
Other	39,714	1,737,756	834,000	4,001,392	4,488,363
Plant hire, plans, survey charges	5,665,859	6,274,264	7,093,249	7,618,482	9,195,843
Other	1,098,991	807,254	1,003,210	1,356,666	1,907,050
Total	71,964,459	81,603,990	92,525,971	105,790,838	128,899,403
<i>(ii) Other funds</i>					
Beef cattle roads ¹	7,685,000	8,200,000	5,499,611	4,186,832	278,557
Commonwealth Aid, Local Authority roads	3,992,250	4,481,551	4,709,613	5,309,692	7,177,501
Road Maintenance Account, Local Authority roads ²	1,641,615	1,661,939	1,666,820	1,799,749	1,742,512
Traffic engineering ³	294,184	307,237	330,358	788,092	375,844
All receipts	85,577,508	96,254,717	104,732,373	117,875,203	138,473,817
EXPENDITURE					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund</i>					
Declared roads: Construction ..	42,942,473	48,141,897	53,555,252	58,184,649	77,689,952
Maintenance	10,910,545	13,189,491	13,573,582	18,607,814	25,554,178
Other roads	61,143	149,895	262,831	210,925	298,457
Buildings	295,979	611,895	555,394	406,050	793,515
Interest and redemption	953,534	738,616	582,030	524,291	617,043
Purchase of plant	1,062,815	1,899,429	1,999,304	2,258,186	2,154,151
Maintenance of plant	1,988,808	2,285,386	2,575,292	2,818,543	3,264,827
Administrative ⁴	13,081,497	15,069,602	17,669,457	21,911,534	28,505,827
Total	71,296,794	82,086,211	90,773,142	104,921,992	138,877,950
<i>(ii) Other funds</i>					
Beef cattle roads	7,814,757	8,199,515	5,499,899	4,052,166	413,640
Commonwealth Aid, Local Authority roads	3,992,250	4,481,551	4,709,613	5,048,657	7,438,536
Road Maintenance Account, Payments to Local Authorities ..	1,641,615	1,661,939	1,666,820	1,799,749	1,742,512
Traffic engineering	349,346	307,078	335,988	687,224	572,486
All expenditure	85,094,762	96,736,294	102,985,462	116,509,788	149,045,124

¹Australian Government grants. ²That portion of collections under the Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act applied to Local Authority roads. ³See page 340.
⁴Including cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, administration, and survey and design expenses which are subsequently charged to road construction.

The Department controls and has a major financial responsibility in the maintenance and construction of such roads as have been gazetted under the *Main Roads Act 1920-1975*. These are classified as State Highways, Developmental, Main, and Secondary Roads. An amendment in 1970 introduced two types of gazetted roads, Urban Arterials and Urban Sub-arterials, to cater for major new road projects in metropolitan areas.

QUEENSLAND ROADS AT 30 JUNE

Type of road	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	km	km	km	km	km
Main Roads Department, Gazetted Roads					
State Highways	10,205	10,210	10,247 ¹	10,239 ¹	10,230 ¹
Developmental	7,689	7,680	7,617	7,612	7,609
Main	8,179	8,185	8,185 ²	8,187 ²	8,192 ²
Secondary	13,871	13,799	13,773	13,774	13,763
Total Gazetted Roads	39,944	39,874	39,822	39,812	39,794
All formed roads	128,759	129,171	130,500	131,412	n

¹ Including 51 kilometres of Urban Arterial roads. ² Including 74 kilometres of Urban Sub-arterial roads. n Not available.

The surfaces of the 39,794 kilometres of roads gazetted at 30 June 1975 were as follows: bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement, 22,209 kilometres; gravelled pavement, 3,109 kilometres; formed only, 11,906 kilometres; and unformed, 2,570 kilometres. Actual length of bitumen surfaced roads completed by the Department during the year ended 30 June 1975, including upgrading the surfaces, was 1,212 kilometres.

Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the costs of construction and maintenance of gazetted roads. The following rates have applied from 1 July 1969.

	For permanent works	For maintenance
State Highways and Urban Arterials	Nil	Nil
Developmental Roads ..	5 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years	10 per cent
Main Roads and Urban Sub-arterials	10 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years	20 per cent
Secondary Roads	25 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years	30 per cent

Not only do the Department and the Local Authorities jointly contribute to the costs of work, but as far as possible they co-operate to their mutual benefit in matters pertaining to roadworks, including design, construction, and maintenance.

In most cases work is carried out under the supervision of the Local Authority in whose area the work lies, but in certain instances work is directly supervised by the Department, especially for the construction of State Highways to which the Local Authority is not required to make any financial contribution.

In the earlier days of the Department, improvements were most urgently required on roads which assisted primary production—roads leading from farm areas to market or to rail—and it was largely on these roads that work was carried out. At a later stage, when road conditions for primary production had been considerably improved, attention was given to roads linking important towns and important districts, and improvements were carried out on the State Highways and principal Main Roads of the State, including those which linked with roads in New South Wales and the Northern Territory.

In providing for the future development of State Highways, the need for limited access highways has been recognised. This involves the control

of roadside development to ensure that a high traffic flow is maintained. Limited access has been applied to several sections of the State Highways.

The Commissioner of Main Roads, as the traffic engineering authority, advises the Minister on traffic engineering matters, and is responsible for uniformity in signs, standards, and methods. Local Authorities are responsible for implementing traffic engineering measures, except on roads declared under the Main Roads Act.

The laboratories of the Main Roads Department carry out tests on materials such as soils, gravels, stone, aggregates for bitumen and for concrete work, bitumen emulsion, and paints, and the universities, the Government Analyst, and the Railway Department co-operate in testing materials such as steel, bitumen, and cement.

6 ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor Vehicles—At 30 September 1971 a census of motor vehicles was conducted throughout Australia, introducing revised classifications for some vehicle categories. Light commercial type vehicles comprise vehicles (utilities, panel vans, and light trucks) with carrying capacity under 1 tonne, and all ambulances and hearses; utilities and panel vans with carrying capacity 1 tonne and over are classified as trucks (including rigid and articulated).

Direct comparisons of census data with that for previous periods can only be made for the categories of motor cars and station wagons, buses, and motor cycles. Data for the other categories are not strictly comparable with the former classifications.

The table below shows the number of vehicles on the register at the census date, 30 September 1971, and at 30 June for the other years.

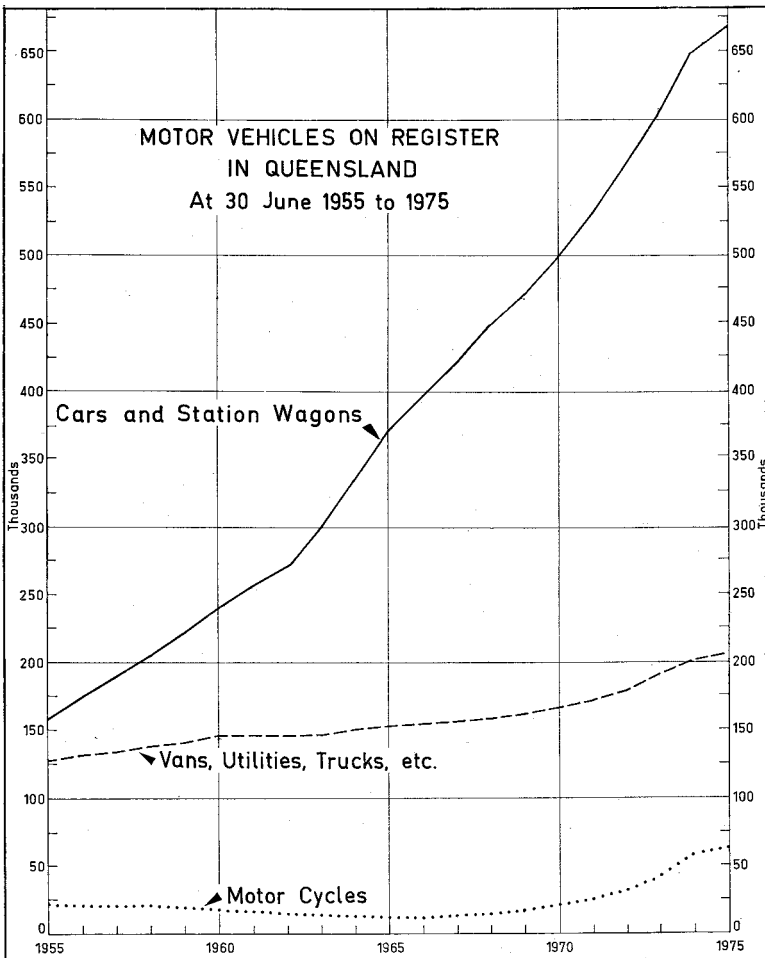
MOTOR VEHICLES IN QUEENSLAND¹, AT 30 JUNE

Type of vehicle	1971 ²	1972	1973	1974	1975
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Cars and station wagons	540.5	567.8	604.9	647.2	671.2 ³
Buses	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
Trucks	66.8	70.9	78.2	85.8	89.8
Light commercial type vehicles ..	102.4	104.6	108.5	112.0	113.2
Motor cycles	26.8	32.0	42.8	58.1	63.6
All motor vehicles	739.8	778.6	837.8	906.6	941.3
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue collected ⁴	41,891,724	44,277,917	48,570,263	53,622,134	55,156,625

¹ Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Australian Government-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles. ² Census figure at 30 September 1971. ³ Including 2,226 licensed as taxicabs. ⁴ During year ended 30 June.

At 30 June 1974 the numbers of motor vehicles per 1,000 population in the various Australian States and Territories were as follows: New South Wales, 433; Victoria, 445; Queensland, 466; South Australia, 477; Western Australia, 486; Tasmania, 462; Northern Territory, 397; and Australian Capital Territory, 536. Five years earlier, at 30 June 1969, the number for Queensland was 372.

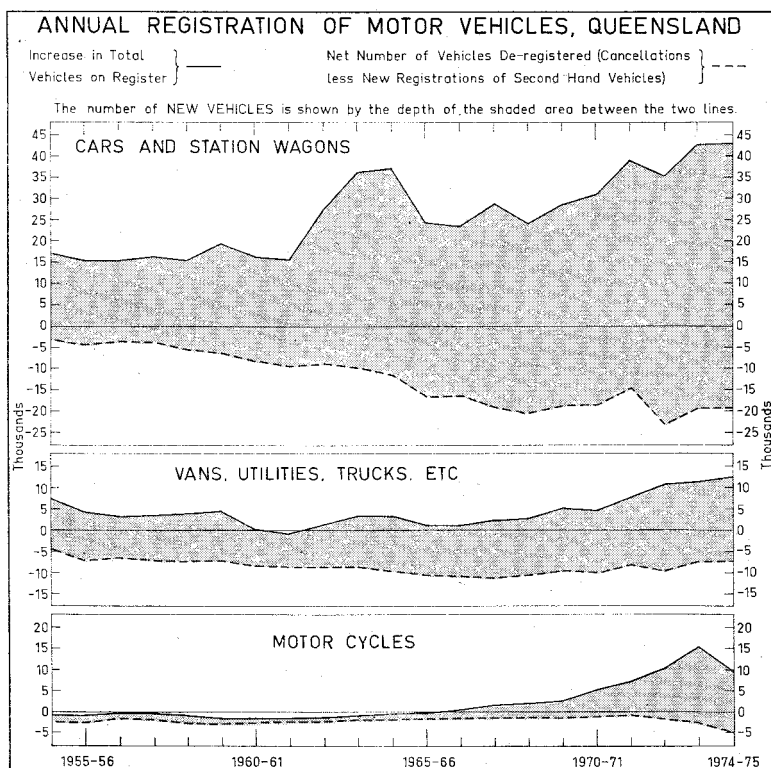
During 1974-75, new vehicles registered in Queensland were as follows: cars, 53,035; station wagons, 9,424; light commercial open, 8,624; light commercial closed, 4,502; rigid trucks, 6,344; articulated trucks, 462; other truck types, 30; motor cycles, 15,037; and buses, 209.



The registrations of new motor vehicles in the five years to 1974-75 have been as follows: 1970-71, 70,643; 1971-72, 77,279; 1972-73, 90,001; 1973-74, 98,841; and 1974-75, 97,667.

Registration of Motor Vehicles—All motor vehicles (including cycles) must be registered with the Commissioner of Main Roads. Vehicles used in certain districts or on certain routes in carrying out any passenger service under licence or permit must be approved by the Commissioner for Transport under the *State Transport Act 1960-1972*. In addition, taxicabs and other vehicles for hire must be licensed.

Fees Payable—Annual registration fees as from 7 August 1975 are as follows: passenger cars and their derivatives, e.g. station wagons, range from \$24 to \$90 depending upon the number of cylinders; motor cycles, \$7; other motor vehicles, tare less than two tonnes, \$1 per power weight unit, tare more than two tonnes but less than three tonnes, \$1.30 per power weight unit, tare three tonnes or more where load capacity is four tonnes or less, \$1.30 per power weight unit, otherwise, \$2 per power weight unit. For omnibuses, the rate is \$0.90 per power weight unit; trailers, \$1 per weight unit with a minimum of \$6; caravan trailers, \$1.35 per weight unit with a minimum of \$10; mobile machinery or equipment, \$6 per half tonne up to two tonnes and \$6 per tonne thereafter; and for vehicles with a load capacity over four



tonnes owned and used by a primary producer solely in connection with his business, \$3 per year.

From 1 January 1967 a stamp duty at the rate of \$1.00 per \$100 or part thereof is payable on the market value of new vehicle registrations and transfers of registrations of second-hand vehicles (trailers, caravan trailers, and tractors excepted).

Registration number plate fees are as follows: motor vehicles, trailers (load in excess of 0.5 tonne), and motor cycles, \$2 per pair; trailers (load 0.5 tonne and less) and tractors, \$1.50 for single plate.

The owner of a motor vehicle or motor cycle must also pay a driving fee of \$5 per annum. Of this fee, \$4 is paid into Consolidated Revenue while the remainder is allocated to the Traffic Engineering Trust Fund (see page 336) for the purpose of improving traffic conditions. A person not owning a vehicle must pay a fee of \$4 for the initial issue of a driver's licence. No such fees are payable in respect of a tractor or trailer.

The average annual registration fee paid during 1974-75 on motor cars was \$31.16. Other average fees paid were: utilities, \$32.35; trucks, \$90.26; and buses \$67.75.

Drivers—Under the provisions of the *Traffic Act 1949-1975*, every driver of a motor vehicle must obtain a driver's licence. A person learning to drive is required to obtain a learner's permit and, after qualifying, is issued with a provisional licence which is valid for one year. A provisional licensee is normally issued with an ordinary licence after this period.

Drivers are subject to a demerit points system. On accumulating nine points in the immediately preceding period of two years, the driver may be called upon to show cause why his licence should not be suspended or cancelled. A provisional licence is automatically cancelled if the holder accumulates four demerit points, and that person cannot be issued with a further licence for a period of at least three months. After this period has expired and the necessary qualifying tests are passed again, he will be issued with a provisional licence.

Where a court orders that any person be disqualified absolutely or for a specified period from holding or obtaining a driver's licence, every subsisting licence held by that person is automatically cancelled. At the end of the disqualification period and before any further driver's licence is issued, that person is required to undertake and pass the prescribed tests, and any licence issued must be a provisional licence.

The *Motor Vehicles Insurance Act 1936-1975*, requires owners to be insured, before registering their vehicles, and to remain insured, against unlimited liability for personal injury caused by negligence or wilful default of drivers (Third Party Risk). The owners of all vehicles are required to pay a Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant Fund fee of \$3 per annum per vehicle to provide insurance cover for persons injured in accidents involving unidentified or unregistered vehicles.

Licensing of Road Transport—The regulation of the public transport of passengers and goods is a function of the Commissioner for Transport.

Except for regular passenger services, which are controlled by licence, carriage of goods and passengers is authorised by permit. A permit may be issued for a specified occasion, or a specified period of time, and may also be issued for more than one vehicle. Permit fees for goods may be a fixed or an assessed amount. The maximum payable is 1.835c a tonne-kilometre calculated on the total load capacity of the vehicle.

The permit or licence fee for passenger carriage may be an amount fixed by the Commissioner or an amount based on the percentage of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service or a rate per passenger-kilometre; the maximum payable is 0.621c per passenger-kilometre or equivalent.

Concessions are granted to primary producers. Livestock transport is exempt from permit fees in an area west of St George in Southern Queensland, west of Springsure in Central Queensland, and west of the 145° meridian in North Queensland.

Control of vehicles kept or let for hire for the carriage of passengers and/or goods continues to be vested in the Commissioner for Transport. At 30 June 1975, 17,736 such vehicles were licensed.

The *Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act 1957-1972*, requires a charge to be paid in respect of the running of vehicles of a load capacity greater than 4.1 tonnes at the rate of 0.17c per tonne-kilometre, calculated by adding together 40 per cent of the load capacity and the tare. The whole of these moneys, which in 1974-75 amounted to \$5,108,292, is applied to the maintenance of public highways.

7 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Summary for Five Years—The next table gives a summary of road traffic accidents in Queensland for the five years to 1974-75.

Traffic accidents included in the following tables are those which are reported as required by law to the Police, and comprise accidents

which resulted in death or injury to persons or in property damage valued at more than \$100. Injury statistics are of persons requiring medical or hospital treatment.

The number of persons killed in 1974-75 was 583. The number of persons injured (10,835) was the lowest number recorded for five years.

When casualties are related to vehicles registered and to the State's population, death rates have remained fairly constant, showing a slight decrease in the last two years, and injury rates have shown a decreasing trend over the last five years.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Motor vehicles ¹	Persons killed	Persons injured	Per 1,000 vehicles ¹		Per 10,000 population	
				Persons killed	Persons injured	Persons killed	Persons injured
1970-71 ..	711,024	580	11,440	0.8	16.1	3.2	63.2
1971-72 ..	757,682	579	11,295	0.8	14.9	3.1	61.0
1972-73 ..	811,402	625	10,903	0.8	13.4	3.3	57.5
1973-74 ..	876,090	603	11,276	0.7	12.9	3.1	58.0
1974-75 ..	929,575	583	10,835	0.6	11.7	2.9	54.4

¹ Average monthly number on register, excluding all defence service vehicles.

The next table shows the total numbers of road accidents reported, distinguishing those involving casualties, and also classifies persons killed or injured by type of road user.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Accidents reported		Casualties									
	Total	Casualty ¹	Pedestrians		Motor drivers		Motor cyclists		Pedal cyclists		Others ²	
			K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.
1970-71 ..	31,168	8,194	102	956	240	4,580	31	897	16	452	191	4,555
1971-72 ..	31,468	8,105	88	953	245	4,392	44	1,111	21	407	181	4,432
1972-73 ..	29,889	8,043	98	965	227	4,020	80	1,331	22	417	198	4,170
1973-74 ..	30,486	8,469	123	957	209	4,085	69	1,672	12	357	190	4,205
1974-75 ..	29,829	8,120	97	823	207	3,841	73	1,796	15	360	191	4,015

¹ Accidents involving death or injury.

² Passengers in vehicles etc.

Day and Time of Occurrence—In 1974-75 accidents were most frequent on Fridays and Saturdays. These days had an average of 101 accidents followed by days before and after public holidays with 88. Sundays averaged 82, public holidays 80, and other week days were lowest with 72.

According to time of day, the greatest number of accidents, 18.3 per cent of the total, happened between 4 and 6 p.m., and the next greatest, 13.7 per cent, between 6 and 8 p.m.

Types of Accidents—The next table shows the total accidents reported, the number of persons killed or injured, and types of vehicles involved, for the Brisbane Statistical Division and the whole State in 1974-75.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Type of accident	Accidents reported		Persons killed		Persons injured	
	Total	Casualty ¹	Brisbane Stat. Divn ²	Total Queens-land	Brisbane Stat. Divn ²	Total Queens-land
Pedestrian and						
Car	775	673	40	74	388	624
Van or utility	105	94	6	11	46	84
Truck etc.	47	44	5	9	18	35
Motor cycle	72	60	1	2	34	79
Pedal cycle	8	7	..	..	6	7
Bus etc.	18	15	1	1	9	15
Other	5	4	..	..	3	4
Car and						
Car	11,638	1,629	25	94	1,293	2,669
Van or utility	3,143	489	8	26	290	801
Truck etc.	1,506	269	6	36	188	393
Motor cycle	1,481	986	17	47	575	1,087
Pedal cycle	307	248	5	10	106	250
Bus etc.	241	37	..	5	41	60
Other	800	87	..	10	17	127
Van or utility and						
Van or utility	339	63	..	3	30	120
Truck etc.	290	59	1	2	21	81
Motor cycle	203	154	1	5	62	167
Pedal cycle	60	52	1	3	13	50
Bus etc.	24	1	..	..	..	1
Other	205	27	..	1	2	38
Truck etc. and						
Truck etc.	131	22	1	2	16	27
Motor cycle	63	54	1	4	24	53
Pedal cycle	12	12	..	1	4	11
Bus etc.	25	2	..	..	..	8
Other	70	11	..	1	2	12
Motor cycle and						
Motor cycle	45	39	..	1	21	67
Pedal cycle	23	17	..	..	6	21
Bus etc.	10	9	..	2	3	7
Other	77	66	2	4	16	70
Pedal cycle and						
Pedal cycle	7	5	..	..	2	5
Bus etc.	7	5	..	1	5	5
Other	2	1	..	..	1	1
Bus etc. and						
Bus etc.	4	1	..	..	4	4
Other	5	..	..	..	..	..
Other vehicle and						
Other	3	..	..	..	..	..
Moving vehicle and obstruction ³						
Car	1,403	214	2	6	130	275
Van or utility	214	28	1	1	14	39
Truck etc.	148	13	..	1	5	16
Motor cycle	96	79	1	4	44	84
Pedal cycle	9	8	..	..	4	8
Bus etc.	25	..	..	..	..	..
Other	8	..	..	..	..	..
Other types (sole vehicle etc.)						
Car	4,162	1,492	35	140	573	2,158
Van or utility	879	337	3	30	96	467
Truck etc.	446	137	2	15	21	152
Motor cycle	610	514	5	23	164	562
Pedal cycle	32	30	..	1	19	31
Bus etc.	27	14	..	2	9	52
Other	19	12	..	5	1	8
Total	29,829	8,120	170	583	4,326	10,835

¹ Accidents involving death or injury. ² Including the Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, the Shire of Redland, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, and Pine Rivers. ³ Including stationary vehicle.

Road Traffic Accident Casualty Rates—The next table shows the percentage distribution of persons in various age groups for each type of road user during the five years ended 1974-75.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT CASUALTIES¹, QUEENSLAND

Year	Percentage of casualties in age group										All ages	
	Under 5	5-6	7-16	17-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	Not stated		
PEDESTRIANS												
1970-71	..	8.2	7.3	20.6	6.6	9.2	7.1	9.7	11.1	18.3	1.9	100.0
1971-72	..	8.8	7.3	20.7	6.8	7.7	6.2	10.4	12.7	17.2	2.2	100.0
1972-73	..	7.2	7.2	21.8	6.7	8.8	6.2	7.7	12.4	20.8	1.2	100.0
1973-74	..	7.2	7.0	20.7	8.7	10.3	6.8	8.6	10.2	19.6	0.9	100.0
1974-75	..	6.5	8.8	21.3	8.2	6.2	6.0	8.7	12.3	19.9	2.1	100.0
MOTOR DRIVERS												
1970-71	0.5	22.7	29.9	15.1	12.7	9.1	7.1	2.9	100.0
1971-72	0.6	22.5	30.3	15.6	12.1	8.7	7.1	3.1	100.0
1972-73	0.6	22.4	31.3	16.5	11.9	8.7	7.2	1.4	100.0
1973-74	0.8	23.5	30.2	16.3	11.3	8.4	7.6	1.9	100.0
1974-75	0.8	24.5	30.3	15.7	10.9	8.0	8.1	1.7	100.0
MOTOR CYCLISTS												
1970-71	1.1	54.1	25.0	9.1	3.8	2.6	1.9	2.4	100.0
1971-72	0.9	52.9	27.7	6.8	4.0	2.4	1.5	3.8	100.0
1972-73	1.3	51.9	32.4	6.4	2.8	2.2	0.9	2.1	100.0
1973-74	2.4	50.1	32.3	6.8	3.5	2.2	1.0	1.7	100.0
1974-75	2.4	49.9	36.2	5.4	3.4	1.5	0.4	0.8	100.0
PEDAL CYCLISTS												
1970-71	..	0.2	1.9	70.9	6.2	1.9	2.6	4.7	5.6	4.9	1.1	100.0
1971-72	1.6	72.9	4.2	3.0	1.2	2.6	4.9	9.1	0.5	100.0
1972-73	1.6	70.4	7.3	2.5	0.9	3.4	4.6	9.1	0.2	100.0
1973-74	3.2	70.5	4.1	3.2	2.2	3.5	5.4	6.8	1.1	100.0
1974-75	2.9	72.8	5.9	2.4	2.1	2.4	4.0	7.2	0.3	100.0
OTHERS ²												
1970-71	..	5.4	2.1	20.9	24.7	17.5	6.3	7.7	6.6	7.1	1.7	100.0
1971-72	..	6.6	2.4	20.2	25.0	17.4	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.8	2.9	100.0
1972-73	..	6.7	2.1	18.9	25.9	18.2	7.0	6.3	6.5	6.8	1.6	100.0
1973-74	..	7.1	2.9	20.0	24.8	16.9	6.6	6.2	5.7	7.4	2.4	100.0
1974-75	..	6.6	2.3	21.6	25.7	17.1	6.6	5.6	5.9	6.6	2.0	100.0
ALL PERSONS												
1970-71	..	2.9	1.5	13.1	23.8	21.7	10.0	9.5	7.7	7.6	2.2	100.0
1971-72	..	3.4	1.6	12.6	24.4	22.1	9.8	8.5	7.4	7.3	2.9	100.0
1972-73	..	3.2	1.5	12.2	25.4	23.3	10.1	7.9	7.3	7.6	1.5	100.0
1973-74	..	3.3	1.8	12.1	25.9	22.9	10.1	7.8	6.6	7.6	1.9	100.0
1974-75	..	2.9	1.7	12.7	27.2	23.5	9.4	7.3	6.4	7.2	1.7	100.0

¹ Persons killed or injured.

² Passengers in vehicles etc.

In 1974-75 persons under 21 years of age represented 44.5 per cent of casualties, compared with 41.3 per cent in 1970-71. The 21 to 29 years

age group recorded 23.5 per cent for 1974-75, an increase of 1.8 per cent during the same period, while all higher age groups recorded decreased proportions.

The proportion of casualties under 21 years of age for motor drivers increased from 23.2 per cent in 1970-71 to 25.3 per cent in 1974-75 while for motor cyclists the proportion decreased from 55.2 per cent to 52.3 per cent in the same period.

Persons under 17 years comprised 36.6 per cent, and persons aged 60 and over 19.9 per cent, of all pedestrian casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 54.8 per cent of all motor driver casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 86.1 per cent of all motor cyclist casualties; and persons from 7 to 16 years, 72.8 per cent of all pedal cyclist casualties.

In 1974-75 one motor cyclist was killed or seriously injured for every 33 motor cycles on the register, compared with one driver for every 214 of all other types of motor vehicles.

Ages of Persons Killed or Injured—The next table shows the ages of persons killed or injured, according to type of road user. The casualty rate for persons aged 17 to 20 years was more than twice that for the 21 to 29 years group and about five to seven times the rate for most other adult groups.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Age group	Pedestrians	Motor drivers	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Passengers	Others ¹	Total	Rate per 10,000 persons
Under 5	60	..	..	..	277	..	337	17.2
5-6	81	..	..	11	96	..	188	25.4
7-16	196	32	44	273	906	4	1,455	38.3
17-20	76	991	933	22	1,080	..	3,102	222.9
21-29	57	1,224	676	9	720	..	2,686	94.5
30-39	55	635	101	8	278	1	1,078	45.7
40-49	80	442	63	9	235	1	830	38.5
50-59	113	325	29	15	244	3	729	36.7
60 and over ..	183	329	8	27	278	..	825	30.8
Not stated ..	19	70	15	1	83	..	188	..
Total ..	920	4,048	1,869	375	4,197	9	11,418	57.3

¹ Drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

Road Safety Council—The Queensland Road Safety Council was established in 1946 to assist in reducing road accidents by public educational campaigns to improve the knowledge, skill, attitudes, and habits of all classes of road users. It comprises representatives of Government Departments and private industry who are able to provide expert knowledge on matters of road safety.

8 AIR TRANSPORT

In 1920, Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd (Qantas) was formed, with headquarters at Longreach, to open up air services between Charleville and Cloncurry, and eventually to connect with Brisbane and Sydney, and through Camooweal to Darwin. Air taxi work and joy-riding were the main uses of aircraft in Queensland until 2 November 1922 when a subsidy of \$24,000 from the Australian Government made the Charleville-Cloncurry service possible. Further extensions were shortly in operation: Cloncurry to Camooweal in 1925,

Cloncurry to Normanton in 1927, and Charleville to Brisbane in 1929. Although a contract had been accepted by the Australian Government in 1921 with a subsidy of \$22,000 for a regular weekly service between Sydney and Brisbane, on account of various difficulties the service was not started until 1930, when a regular unsubsidised service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways. In July 1938 the mail and passenger flying boat service conducted by Imperial Airways was extended to Australia in conjunction with Qantas Empire Airways, which operated the route from Singapore to Sydney, calling at Brisbane.

In October 1957 Ansett Airlines, which first extended its southern services to Brisbane in 1948 and to Cairns in 1954, took over Australian National Airways, providing, with the Government's Trans-Australia Airlines, interstate services in accordance with the two-line policy of the Australian Government. There is a network of intrastate services connecting major Queensland towns and linking them with the southern capitals and with Papua New Guinea. Brisbane is a port of call on the regular passenger schedules of the international services of Qantas, British Airways, Air New Zealand, and Air Pacific.

Airline companies also provide planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operates throughout western Queensland.

The number of aircraft registered in Queensland at 30 June 1975 was 829 (794 in 1974). This total included 440 (385 in 1974) for private use. Under the provisions of the *State Transport Act* 1960-1972, licences are issued for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State.

The volume of business in passengers and freight and the number of aircraft movements at the principal airports in Queensland in 1974 are shown below.

PASSENGER, FREIGHT, AND AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS AT QUEENSLAND AIRPORTS¹, 1974

Airport	Passengers	Freight	Aircraft movements
	No.	tonnes	No.
Brisbane	2,276,324 ²	29,902	42,440 ³
Bundaberg	52,368	243	6,817
Cairns	259,448	4,334	8,310
Coolangatta	287,380	657	5,952
Gladstone	47,005	197	4,972
Hayman Island	21,329	27	1,965
Mackay	200,613	984	8,522
Maroochydore	18,049	47	751
Maryborough	36,890	146	7,310
Mount Isa	80,672	1,977	4,137
Proserpine	21,591	26	1,898
Rockhampton	156,330	1,418	10,106
Thursday Island	9,473	119	465
Toowoomba	11,454	81	1,582
Townsville	328,382	3,462	13,400
Weipa	20,511	524	1,676

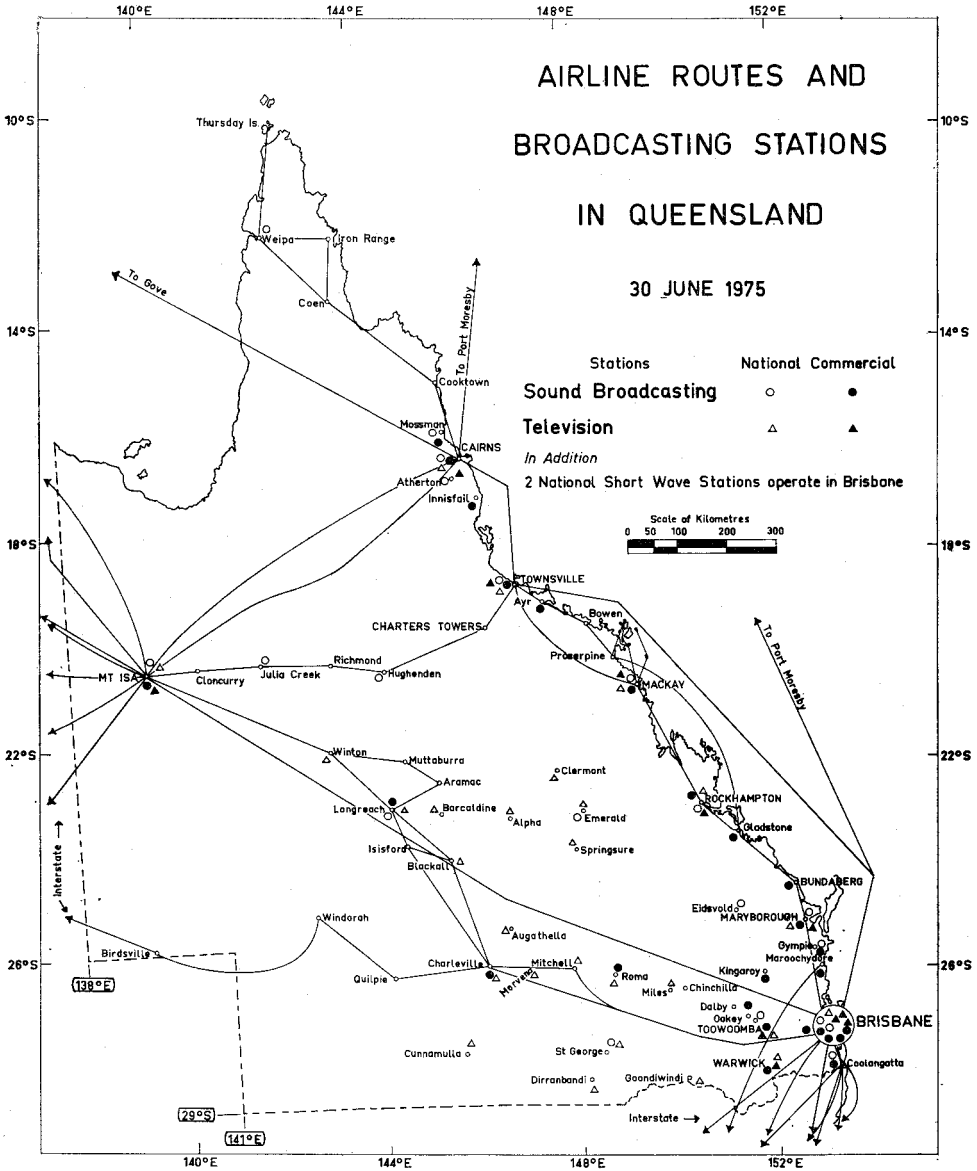
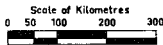
¹ Airports handling fewer than 5,000 passengers are not included. ² Including 133,917 passengers on international services. ³ Including 1,906 international movements.

The costs of operation and maintenance for the two major airports in the State, Brisbane and Townsville (which is jointly used by the R.A.A.F.) were Brisbane, \$5,977,000, which includes \$2,212,000 for navigation aids and \$2,193,000 for air traffic control operation, and Townsville, \$1,436,000, including \$678,000 for navigation aids and \$520,000 for air traffic control operation.

AIRLINE ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND

30 JUNE 1975

Stations National Commercial
Sound Broadcasting ○ ●
Television △ ▲
In Addition
2 National Short Wave Stations operate in Brisbane



9 POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

In July 1975 two statutory corporations, the Australia Post and Telecom Australia, were established. Together these provide the forms of communications previously under the jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General's Department. These services include ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, telex services, and wireless telegraphy, and radio stations and television stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Telecom Australia, in conjunction with the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) provides the radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries, with ships at sea, and to and between the external territories of Australia.

Details of official and non-official post offices in Queensland at 30 June for the five years to 1975 are given in the next table.

Non-official post offices are conducted by persons who are not members of the Australian Public Service and who receive an allowance based on business transacted. In many instances, this type of office is conducted in conjunction with some other business activity.

POST OFFICES, QUEENSLAND

Post offices	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Official	225	220	215	215	215
Non-official	913	876	865	828	790
Total	1,138	1,096	1,080	1,043	1,005

The number of persons employed in postal services in Queensland at 30 June for the five years to 1975 are shown in the following table.

POST OFFICES: EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Type of employee	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Permanent officers	11,788	12,164	12,471	13,058	13,931
Temporary and exempt employees					
Full-time	3,321	3,352	3,795	4,610	3,946
Part-time	338	332	344	433	458
Total official staff	15,447	15,848	16,610	18,101	18,335
Staff at non-official offices					
Postmasters and Postmistresses ..	903	884	882	848	790
Other staff at post offices					
Full-time	68	77	72	74	79
Part-time	237	239	261	261	258
Telephone office keepers	247	266	208	209	14
Total non-official staff	1,455	1,466	1,423	1,392	1,141
Mail contractors	1,098	1,013	909	831	801
Total	18,000	18,327	18,942	20,324	20,277

Postal business in Queensland for the five years to 1974-75 is shown in the next table. The figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or overseas.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND

Year	Letters and postcards	Newspapers etc.	Registered articles ¹	Parcels ²	Telegrams and cablegrams
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1970-71	306,343	34,942	1,488	2,927	4,380
1971-72	312,038	33,745	1,307	2,864	4,140
1972-73	322,326	32,406	1,258	2,949	4,126
1973-74	323,647	33,357	1,003	2,800	4,242
1974-75	296,772	37,449	1,121	2,547	3,678

¹ Other than registered parcels. ² Including registered parcels.

The postal order and money order operations of the post offices in Queensland are shown for the five years to 1974-75 in the next table.

POSTAL AND MONEY ORDERS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Postal orders					
Issued					
Number	2,240,560	2,371,376	2,323,437	2,351,638	2,202,908
Value \$	6,422,237	8,118,354	8,437,420	9,338,640	9,409,116
Commission \$	160,492	244,996	265,337	293,863	380,827
Paid					
Number	2,305,642	2,396,009	2,281,991	2,187,027	1,935,167
Value \$	5,940,724	7,494,606	7,514,522	8,014,938	8,106,882
Money orders					
Issued					
Number	977,017	761,011	761,883	712,996	652,826
Value \$	22,371,492	20,801,087	22,885,132	26,183,367	30,960,348
Commission \$	411,895	390,995	411,580	458,338	499,997
Paid					
Number	887,069	679,069	664,944	643,108	620,837
Value \$	22,745,138	20,886,394	22,299,338	25,588,295	31,172,979

Telegram, teleprinter, and telephone services and business in Queensland during the five years to 1974-75 are shown in the next table.

The revenue collected by the Telegraph Branch of the Postmaster-General's Department in Queensland in 1974-75 was \$4,282,092. Revenue includes, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services. The revenue of the Telephone Branch for 1974-75 in Queensland was \$134,522,075. Expenditure on postal, telephone, and telegraph services, apportioned to Queensland in 1974-75, was \$230,134,268.

Telex subscribers are provided with a teleprinter in their own premises and may be connected with other subscribers anywhere in Australia and in a number of overseas countries. The number of telex subscribers in Queensland increased from 1,085 in 1970-71 to 2,032 in 1974-75 and the number of calls from 1,729,490 to 4,297,050 in the same period.

TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Telegrams					
Sent within Australia					
Number	4,221,825	3,952,407	3,916,713	4,009,488	3,459,333
Value \$	3,348,354	2,908,018	2,681,175	2,709,961	3,431,839
Sent overseas					
Number	157,728	187,797	209,258	232,341	218,831
Value \$	301,076	300,061	329,445	413,239	389,539
Telex¹ services					
Subscribers No.	1,085	1,240	1,493	1,739	2,032
Calls No.	1,729,490	2,389,069	2,911,867	3,378,182	4,297,050
Telephones					
New services No.	36,248	34,555	44,975	49,867	50,615
Telephone services ² No.	347,537	361,290	387,047	417,687	445,071
Instruments connected ² No.	474,985	497,550	532,171	552,542	615,636
Instruments per 100 population ³ No.	25.89	26.75	27.86	28.38	30.60
Services having access to S.T.D. ³ ..	251,034	291,288	325,236	367,973	396,808
Trunk calls dialled by subscribers %	35.0	45.9	53.7	58.3	65.0
Revenue \$'000	65,214	76,078	90,262	107,544	134,522

¹ See text preceding table. ² At 30 June. Telephone services include each duplex subscriber separately. ³ Subscriber trunk dialling.

10 RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES

Radiocommunications—Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Australian Government, and various types of radiocommunications stations are authorised for operation by Telecom Australia. The next table shows the number of these stations in operation in Queensland at 30 June of each of the five years to 1975.

RADIOCOMMUNICATION STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Type of station	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Fixed					
Aeronautical	13	5	6	6	6
Services with other countries (OTC)	4	4	4	4	4
Outpost	737	734	759	818	868
Other	283	245	337	366	389
Land					
Aeronautical	42	34	34	48	58
Base stations: Land mobile services	1,805	1,986	2,359	2,859	2,985
Harbour mobile services	35	44	43	47	49
Coast	44	64	65	73	80
Experimental	80	90	102	114	117
Repeater .. .. .	..	7	10	11	14
Mobile					
Aeronautical	506	489	516	528	557
Land mobile	16,984	18,516	21,258	25,011	26,528
Harbour mobile	230	331	395	448	480
Outposts	730	742	736	807	809
Ships	1,965	2,321	3,034	4,127	4,188
Other .. .. .	..	9	14	9	14
Space services .. .. .	..	1	1	1	2
Amateur	726	740	758	772	796
Total transmitting	24,184	26,362	30,431	36,049	37,944
Receiving only	137	142	153	148	155

Fixed and land stations are established at fixed locations. Fixed stations exchange radio messages with other similar stations while land stations exchange radio messages with mobile stations. Outpost stations are in outback areas and communicate with control stations operated by such organisations as the Royal Flying Doctor Service. Space services are radiocommunication services between earth stations and space stations, between space stations, or between earth stations when signals are re-transmitted by space stations or transmitted by reflection from objects in space.

Broadcasting and Television—Broadcasting and television services are controlled by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board under the direction of the Minister for Post and Telecommunications. The services comprise commercial broadcasting and television services, and television repeater stations operated by private enterprise in remote communities. The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios and programmes which are transmitted by equipment that is maintained and operated by Telecom Australia. The Commission receives its income from an annual government grant bearing no direct relation to the total amount collected in licence fees, which, until their abolition in September 1974, were paid into Consolidated Revenue.

Commercial broadcasting and television stations are operated by licensed private operators who derive their income from advertisements.

BROADCASTING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1975

National			Commercial		
Type and location	Call sign	Hours of service per week	Type and location	Call sign	Hours of service per week
Medium frequency			Medium frequency		
Brisbane	4QG	133	Brisbane	4BC	168
Brisbane	4QR	"	Brisbane	4BH	"
Atherton	4AT	"	Brisbane	4BK	"
Gympie	4GM	"	Brisbane	4KQ	"
Hughenden	4HU	"	Oakey	4AK	"
Julia Creek	4JK	"	Atherton-Mareeba	4AM	122
Mount Isa	4MI	"	Ayr	4AY	132
Mossman	4MS	"	Bundaberg	4BU	116½
Mackay	4QA	"	Cairns	4CA	122½
Maryborough	4QB	"	Gladstone	4CD	123
Emerald	4QD	"	Gold Coast	4GG	147
Longreach	4QL	"	Toowoomba	4GR	133
Townsville	4QN	"	Gympie	4GY	117½
Eidsvold	4QO	"	Ipswich	4IP	168
Toowoomba	4QS	"	Innisfail-Tully	4KZ	122
St George	4QW	"	Longreach	4LG	113½
Cairns	4QY	"	Mount Isa	4LM	138
Rockhampton	4RK	"	Maryborough	4MB	121½
Southport	4SO	"	Mackay	4MK	132
Weipa	4WP	"	Nambour	4NA	118½
High frequency			Rockhampton	4RO	127½
Brisbane	VLM	"	Kingaroy	4SB	115½
Brisbane	VLQ	"	Townsville	4TO	168
			Charleville	4VL	114½
			Warwick	4WK	133
			Roma	4ZR	110

The analysis of broadcasting programmes set out in the following tables is based on the combined figures from two surveys conducted by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board in October 1974 and March 1975 for Australian metropolitan stations.

**ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES, AUSTRALIAN
METROPOLITAN STATIONS, OCTOBER 1974 AND MARCH 1975**

Programme category	Commercial	National	All stations
	%	%	%
Entertainment			
Light and popular music	55.4	21.7	44.8
Incidental	6.6	4.9	6.1
Variety	1.5	0.7	1.2
Drama	0.4	3.9	1.5
Arts	0.1	23.2	7.4
Total	64.0	54.4	61.0
Information and services			
News	9.6	11.9	10.3
Sport	6.0	3.6	5.3
Information	1.0	6.9	2.8
Religion	0.9	1.8	1.1
Social and political	3.3	17.9	7.9
Family	1.3	0.2	1.0
Children .. .. .	..	0.8	0.3
Education .. .. .	..	2.5	0.8
Total	22.1	45.6	29.5
Advertisements	13.9	..	9.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Regular television transmission commenced in Queensland in 1959. The following table shows the number of television stations in operation at June 1975. These exclude one repeater station, located at Weipa.

TELEVISION STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1975

Area	Call sign and channel	Hours of service	Area	Call sign and channel	Hours of service
<i>National</i>			<i>National—continued</i>		
Brisbane	ABQ-2	88½	Roma	ABRAQ-7	88½
Augathella	ABAAQ-11	..	Rockhampton	ABRQ-3	..
Alpha	ABAAQ-8	..	Richmond¹	ABRDQ-6	..
Barcaldine	ABBQ-10	..	Springsure	ABSEQ-9	..
Blackall	ABBLQ-9	..	St George	ABSGQ-8	..
Cunnamulla	ABCAQ-10	..	Southern Downs	ABSQ-1	..
Charleville	ABCEQ-9	..	Townsville	ABTQ-3	..
Cloncurry¹	ABCLQ-7	..	Winton	ABWNQ-8	..
Clermont	ABCTQ-10	..	Wide Bay	ABWQ-6	..
Dirranbandi	ABDIQ-7	..			
Darling Downs	ABDQ-3	..	<i>Commercial</i>		
Emerald	ABEQ-11	..	Brisbane	BTQ-7	84
Goondiwindi	ABGQ-6	..	.. ..	QTQ-9	98½
Hughenden¹	ABHQ-9	..	.. ..	TVQ-0	92
Mount Isa	ABIQ-6	..	Darling Downs	DDQ-10	58½
Julia Creek¹	ABJQ-10	..	Cairns	FNQ-10	49½
Longreach	ABLQ-6	..	Mount Isa	ITQ-8	46½
Mackay	ABMQ-4	..	Mackay	MVQ-6	53½
Mary Kathleen¹	ABMKQ-9	..	Rockhampton	RTQ-7	45
Mitchell	ABMLQ-6	..	Southern Downs	SDQ-4	58½
Morven	ABMNQ-7	..	Townsville	TNQ-7	49½
Miles	ABMSQ-9	..	Wide Bay	WBQ-8	53½
Cairns	ABNQ-9	..			

¹Microwave repeater stations.

The following analysis of television programmes is provided by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board and is based on a sample of commercial and national programmes televised during 1974. For the purposes of the tables the programmes analysed are those of all Australian metropolitan stations, 17 country commercial stations, and, in the case of the National Service, those of ABV Melbourne.

AUSTRALIAN TELEVISION STATIONS, ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES, 1974

Programme category	Metropolitan		Country	
	Commercial	National	Commercial	National
	%	%	%	%
<i>Drama</i>	53.1	19.9	54.0	19.9
<i>Serious</i>	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.9
<i>Adventure</i>	10.5	3.1	9.4	3.1
<i>Crime and suspense</i>	10.6	3.9	11.4	3.9
<i>Domestic and comedy</i>	19.0	8.0	22.7	8.0
<i>Western</i>	3.7	1.6	3.8	1.6
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	9.2	2.4	6.6	2.4
<i>Light entertainment</i>	18.9	7.5	18.4	7.5
<i>Cartoons</i>	6.4	2.7	3.9	2.7
<i>Light music</i>	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.2
<i>Personality programmes</i>	7.2	0.7	7.7	0.7
<i>Talent programmes</i>	0.6	..	1.6	..
<i>Variety</i>	4.2	2.9	4.7	2.9
<i>Sport</i>	5.5	15.7	5.5	15.7
<i>News</i>	4.4	6.4	7.3	6.4
<i>Children</i>	8.9	20.7	4.0	20.7
<i>Kindergarten</i>	4.6	17.8	1.0	17.8
<i>Other</i>	4.3	2.9	3.0	2.9
<i>Family activities</i>	3.4	1.2	4.3	1.2
<i>Information</i>	1.4	5.4	2.0	5.4
<i>Current affairs</i>	2.7	6.9	2.7	6.9
<i>Political matter</i>	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4
<i>Religious matter</i>	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.8
<i>The arts</i>	0.1	1.2	..	1.2
<i>Educational</i>	0.7	12.9	0.3	12.9
<i>Formal</i> .. .. .	..	12.8	..	12.8
<i>Other</i>	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

• Chapter 16

EXTERNAL TRADE

1 INTRODUCTION

Queensland's external trade is governed by the Constitution which with its enactment in 1901:

- (i) empowered the Australian Parliament to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States;
- (ii) provided that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise and the control of payment of bounties should pass to the Australian Government; and
- (iii) provided that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States should be absolutely free.

Details of the customs tariffs, primage duty, trade agreements, import licensing regulations, export controls, etc., will be found in the *Year Book of Australia* (No. 60, 1974, pages 301 to 316).

From July 1965 for imports and July 1966 for exports, external trade statistics have been classified in accordance with the Australian Import and Export Commodity Classifications. These classifications are based on the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (Revised), which in turn is closely related to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature used in the Australian Customs Tariff since July 1965.

Statistics of overseas trade are compiled from documents obtained under the Customs Act and supplied to the Australian Bureau of Statistics by the Bureau of Customs, Department of Business and Consumer Affairs.

Exports are valued at the Australian free on board (f.o.b.) port of shipment equivalent of the actual price at which the goods were sold. Goods shipped on consignment, however, are valued at the Australian f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the ruling market prices in Australia or overseas. The cost of containers is always included.

Imports are recorded at values fixed by the Customs Act for the payment of duty. Value for duty is the f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of either the actual price paid by the importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic, i.e. in the country of export, value of the goods, whichever is the higher.

Interstate trade statistics are compiled by the Queensland Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information supplied by importers and exporters. Statistics compiled, however, are believed to be deficient because of the problem of ensuring complete coverage.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, conducted through a system of ports extending from Weipa and Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Brisbane is the main port for overseas imports into Queensland while other ports serve primarily as specific outlets for sugar and other agricultural produce, for the pastoral industry, and for minerals such as bauxite, including the derivative alumina, and coal.

There is also significant trade by road and rail with the southern States and some interstate trade by air transport such as the export of fruit and vegetables.

2 TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE

The next table shows a summary of the total recorded external trade of Queensland for the five years ending 1973-74.

EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND

Direction of trade				1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
				\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Exports								
Overseas				773.5	789.2	981.0	1,305.6 ¹	1,380.8
Interstate ²				547.8	530.9	525.2	586.0	725.3
Imports								
Overseas				294.1	321.6 ³	270.5	311.4 ³	542.6 ³
Interstate ²				935.7	998.7	1,058.0	1,205.0	1,395.8

¹ Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$39.0m. ² Refer to page 354 regarding coverage. ³ Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$56.1m in 1970-71, \$40.7m in 1972-73, and \$142.1m in 1973-74.

3 EXPORTS

Overseas—Queensland's overseas exports in 1973-74 were worth \$1,380.8m, an increase of \$75.2m on the figure recorded in 1972-73. Meat was the most valuable item and accounted for \$297.3m or 21.5 per cent of the State's total overseas exports. Of this amount nearly one-half (\$149.2m) was exported to the United States. Sugar exports were valued at \$217.9m in 1973-74 compared with \$245.5m in 1972-73, while the value of wool exported in 1973-74 (\$108.9m) was slightly more than the figure for the previous year.

Minerals also contributed significantly to Queensland's overseas exports in 1973-74. The value of coal exports was \$193.8m, \$34.0m higher than in 1972-73, of which \$169.2m, or 87.3 per cent, went to Japan. Copper and lead exports totalled \$160.8m, \$69.4m higher than in the previous year, the principal market being the United Kingdom which took \$81.4m.

The value of Queensland's overseas exports going to Japan in 1973-74 was \$505.7m which was more than one-third of the State total. The United States accounted for a further 18.5 per cent (\$255.8m) and the United Kingdom for 11.5 per cent (\$159.2m). The proportions going to these three countries were similar to those in 1972-73, when the percentages were 34.2, 21.8, and 13.3, respectively. The European Economic Community (Common Market) took 9.3 per cent of Queensland's overseas exports in 1973-74, approximately the same proportion as in 1972-73.

Interstate—As with overseas exports, Queensland's interstate exports consist predominantly of unprocessed or partly processed primary products. As a group, food and live animals contribute most to export income from other States and in 1973-74 were valued at \$242.6m. Major items in this group were sugar, live animals, fruit and vegetables, meat, cereal preparations, margarine, lard, and grain. Copper was the most valuable single item of interstate exports, followed by sugar.

The next table shows the principal items of exports from Queensland during 1973-74 to several major countries, the European Economic Community, and to other States of Australia. See also the diagrams on pages 360 and 366.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	United States	Japan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Food and live animals</i>	57,217	186,966	195,299
Animals, live .. .. .	..	23	..
Beef and veal: fresh, chilled, or frozen	17,691	148,308	75,613
Lamb, mutton, and goat meat: fresh, chilled, or frozen	73	283	2,702
Other meat, poultry, etc.: fresh, chilled, or frozen	2,741	554	3,602
Other meat, meat preparations: prepared or preserved	3,678	32	51
Milk and cream: fresh, evaporated, condensed, or dried .. .. .	..	120	357
Butter, including ghee	41	..	187
Cheese .. .. .	..	737	567
Eggs and egg yolks, liquid or dried	120	..	985
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs, fresh or prepared	728	4,799	5,022
Wheat, unmilled .. .. .	..	..	6,655
Barley, unmilled .. .. .	..	..	835
Millet and panicum, unmilled	498	4	1,953
Sorghum, unmilled .. .. .	..	..	35,774
Meal and flour of wheat and of other grains	21	..	..
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	387	..	..
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour and starch of fruits and vegetables .. .. .	..	..	9
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations	739	172	30
Vegetables, fresh or prepared	74	..	..
Sugar, raw or refined	27,989	27,297	57,022
Molasses	1,028	4,072	1,277
Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices, chocolate, and chocolate confectionery	51	54	..
Feeding stuff for animals, except unmilled cereals ..	8	4	2,442
Margarine, lard, and other rendered pig and poultry fat .. .. .	..	..	..
Food preparations, n.e.s.	1,351	507	217
<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	20	1	2
Non-alcoholic beverages, excluding fruit juices etc. ..	..	..	..
Alcoholic beverages	20	1	1
Tobacco, unmanufactured, and tobacco refuse .. ..	..	..	..
Tobacco manufactures .. .. .	..	..	1
<i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i>	13,777	12,419	95,244
Bovine and equine hides and calf skins, undressed ..	35	4	5,639
Sheep and lamb skins, undressed	392	..	..
Other hides and skins and fur skins, undressed	21	..	..
Peanuts	12	..	1,650
Other oil seeds and nuts, and flour and meal thereof .. .. .	..	..	273
Timber in the rough, or sawn, dressed, etc. .. ..	..	32	67
Wool fibres and other animal hair	3,564	1,063	40,806
Zinc ore and concentrates .. .. .	..	..	..
Tin ore and concentrates	9,411	11,136	44,454
Other metals, ores, and concentrates, including mineral sands .. .. .	..	..	..
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	341	184	2,354
<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</i> ..	2,164	444	169,216
Coal, coke, and briquettes	2,164	..	169,216
Petroleum, petroleum products, and petroleum gases ..	..	444	..
<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i>	81	46	4,167
Tallow, edible .. .. .	..	..	1,632
Tallow, inedible .. .. .	..	..	2,516
Other animal and vegetable oils and fats	81	46	19

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

European Economic Community ¹	Papua New Guinea	Canada	Other countries ²	Total to overseas	To other States ³
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
7,242	9,801	80,977	93,884	631,387	242,606
..	99	..	3,018	3,140	65,401
4,100	894	18,181	9,367	274,154	4,060
290	93	831	213	4,484	23
1,512	773	716	1,735	11,633	7,857
143	2,245	269	572	6,990	11,645
215	129	..	2,531	3,351	250
44	553	9	2,654	3,489	1,588
..	8	12	361	1,684	1,948
..	129	..	250	1,484	196
46	17	187	441	11,240	2,544
..	..	..	6,196	12,851	312
..	..	..	4,838	5,673	689
249	..	13	186	2,903	1,225
..	11	..	7,544	43,329	750
..	2,113	..	1,470	3,604	1,701
265	107	315	293	1,366	6,295
13	363	..	3,343	3,729	6,599
99	186	793	417	2,435	18,557
66	339	14	29	522	16,754
..	521	59,612	45,430	217,870	74,604
..	2	..	435	6,813	12
..	2	7	56	170	1,345
70	948	..	1,483	4,956	3,280
..	98	..	619	718	6,730
129	172	20	402	2,798	8,243
17	124	..	441	605	25,802
17	90	..	124	231	1,257
..	33	..	295	350	3,772
..	..	..	14	14	20,526
..	1	..	8	11	247
61,980	219	361	48,998	232,998	27,167
3,719	..	..	3,573	12,970	242
5,306	..	..	951	6,650	580
20	..	..	2	42	52
..	..	..	582	2,245	6,601
..	2	..	1,367	1,642	493
17	5	..	34	156	3,337
30,287	1	29	33,105	108,855	528
22,085	..	284	8,607	95,979	10,884
545	211	47	777	4,459	4,450
21,534	765	..	1,053	195,175	12,218
21,534	..	..	845	193,758	..
..	765	..	208	1,417	12,218
627	161	..	2,821	7,903	2,313
..	88	..	253	1,972	744
597	2	..	2,251	5,367	207
29	72	..	317	564	1,362

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	United States	Japan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Chemicals (including alumina)</i>	2,743	49,668	5,304
<i>Goods classified chiefly by material</i>	82,280	361	35,755
Leather and manufactures thereof and fur skins (not apparel, travel or sporting goods)	29	3	..
Materials of rubber and articles of rubber .. ..	..	6	..
Plywood and veneers	18	3	52
Other wood and cork manufactures, excl. furniture	10	1	64
Paper and paperboard .. .. .	..	116	7
Articles made of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	..	..	87
Textile yarn and thread and textile fabrics .. ..	..	..	..
Made-up articles of textile material (not clothing) and floor coverings .. .. .	..	..	1
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	96	153	331
Iron and steel .. .. .	..	..	..
Copper and copper-base alloys	16,785	..	35,177
Lead and lead-base alloys	64,649	..	..
Fabricated structural parts and structures, n.e.s., of iron and steel, aluminium, or zinc	635	..	11
Metal containers for storage and transport	4	43	7
Household equipment of base metals (non-electric)	..	..	..
Wire products, nails, screws, bolts, etc.; tools ..	..	23	..
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	53	13	16
<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	206	4,992	552
Agricultural and horticultural machinery	44	1,131	230
Other non-electric machines, appliances, and parts	113	730	313
Electric power machinery and switchgear	21	1	7
Domestic electrical equipment .. .. .	..	..	..
Other electrical machinery and apparatus	7	211	..
Railway and tramway vehicles .. .. .	..	..	..
Road motor vehicles and parts	7	4	2
Road vehicles other than motor vehicles; aircraft ships, boats, and floating structures	15	2,915	..
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>	236	159	155
Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures	..	5	..
Furniture .. .. .	..	..	..
Clothing and accessories (not plastic) and articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	114	..	..
Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles .. ..	..	23	..
Printed matter	62	14	..
Articles made of plastic materials, artificial resins, cellulose esters and ethers, n.e.s.	4	..	3
Office and stationery supplies (not paper or printed matter) .. .. .	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufactured goods, n.e.s.	56	116	151
<i>Commodities not elsewhere classified</i>	9	434	23
Total merchandise trade	158,734	255,491	505,716
<i>Non-merchandise trade</i>	416	284	17
Total recorded trade	159,150	255,775	505,733

¹ Excluding United Kingdom. ² Including "country unknown", totalling

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74—continued

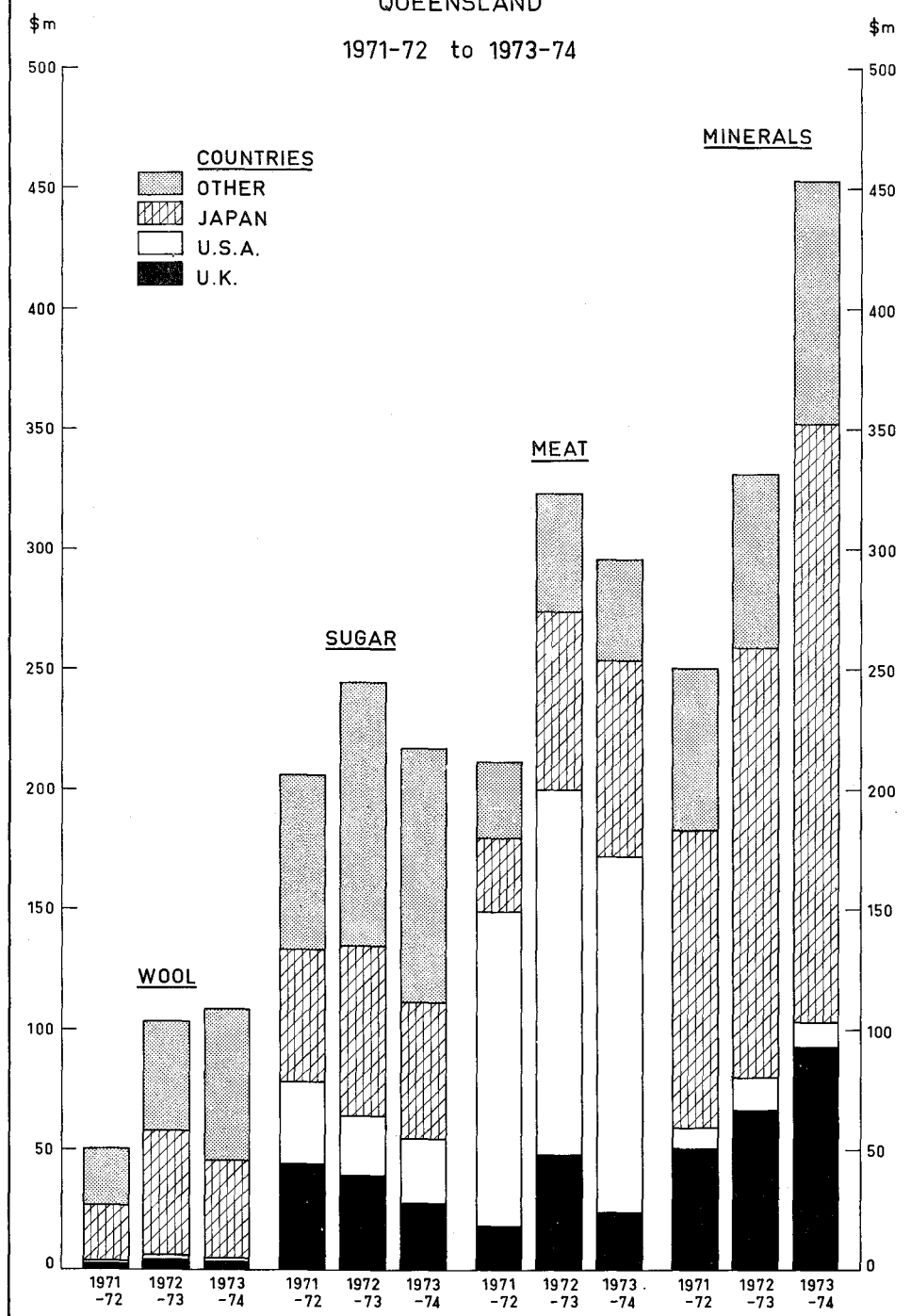
European Economic Community ¹	Papua New Guinea	Canada	Other countries ²	Total to overseas	To other States ²
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1,270	1,356	19,855	14,355	94,551	30,320
42,281	3,633	115	7,707	172,131	227,787
23	8	1	445	508	6,260
48	498	..	55	607	5,288
20	19	..	136	248	12,748
28	31	1	59	193	5,675
..	232	..	421	776	13,475
..	295	..	312	695	1,987
..	112	..	62	174	6,597
..	19	..	2	23	2,922
103	269	34	282	1,268	4,609
..	720	..	120	841	5,386
41,342	22	..	2,796	96,122	141,320
8	10	..	..	64,666	902
623	276	2	1,367	2,914	1,373
2	256	..	111	423	1,770
3	55	..	13	72	4,337
43	280	..	165	511	483
39	532	78	1,360	2,090	12,657
1,242	6,977	122	13,658	27,749	113,509
618	695	..	8,658	11,376	15,437
219	2,734	119	3,250	7,477	10,845
5	1,019	..	235	1,288	4,633
..	141	..	31	172	6,898
3	159	3	155	538	2,521
..	..	..	14	14	2,863
..	657	..	210	881	61,507
397	1,571	..	1,105	6,002	8,805
76	1,675	45	801	3,147	43,251
1	75	..	67	148	4,831
..	84	..	40	125	2,503
2	393	..	117	626	18,268
..	102	..	58	183	6,016
3	231	11	122	443	4,133
7	66	..	13	94	1,249
..	28	..	2	30	2,286
64	696	34	381	1,497	3,965
33	9,382	56	777	10,716	9
136,302	34,093	101,531	184,495	1,376,361	724,984
78	2,451	142	1,014	4,403	277
136,380	36,545	101,673	185,509	1,380,764	725,260

\$145(000). ³ Refer to page 354 regarding coverage.

DESTINATIONS OF PRINCIPAL OVERSEAS EXPORTS

QUEENSLAND

1971-72 to 1973-74



The next table shows, for the five years to 1973-74, the quantities of overseas exports for main items.

QUANTITIES OF OVERSEAS EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	Unit	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Beef and veal, frozen etc.	'000 kg	158,724	162,508	186,683	255,205	205,775
Mutton & lamb, frozen etc.	'000 kg	9,948	9,052	14,877	9,795	4,337
Other meat, frozen etc.	'000 kg	11,571	9,994	13,010	19,450	13,901
Bacon and hams	'000 kg	136	178	162	122	70
Meat preserved	'000 kg	6,473	8,124	7,313	5,832	5,860
Butter	'000 kg	2,136	1,815	3,726	3,827	3,879
Milk and cream	'000 kg	4,615	4,157	4,588	6,070	6,595
Cheese	'000 kg	3,948	2,490	1,479	742	2,363
Eggs in shell	dozen	406,508	504,775	939,195	1,068,005	904,512
Eggs not in shell	'000 kg	2,792	2,831	1,202	1,769	3,721
Wheat	tonne	309,632	115,928	284,561	146,192	93,729
Barley	tonne	..	16,923	15,222	200	83,794
Sorghum	tonne	49,287	370,279	694,146	615,066	601,048
Flour, wheaten	'000 kg	39,728	28,615	26,550	32,018	21,178
Fruit juices	'000 litre	1,204	1,081	2,087	1,544	1,438
Sugar	'000 kg	1,352,475	1,541,412	1,974,260	2,062,841	1,761,037
Molasses	tonne	202,506	219,695	223,288	189,646	246,627
Hides, horse and cattle ..	'000 kg	25,930	25,044	25,954	38,252	33,243
Skins, sheep and lamb ..	'000 kg	14,297	13,570	17,175	12,418	5,622
Animal fats	'000 kg	27,692	29,626	44,283	47,149	27,930
Coal	tonne	5,647,842	6,932,467	9,138,078	14,503,770	15,420,141
Copper	'000 kg	61,085	61,771	81,582	77,144	78,919
Lead	'000 kg	146,768	146,519	112,836	116,800	124,492
Zinc	'000 kg	134,386	149,487	115,387	193,629	186,714
Wool, greasy	'000 kg	84,603	61,069	66,312	68,798	48,223
Wool, scoured or other ..	'000 kg	3,123	2,556	2,493	2,108	1,433

4 IMPORTS

Overseas—Queensland's direct imports from overseas in 1973-74 were valued at \$542.6m, compared with \$311.4m in 1972-73. These imports embraced a wide variety of commodities. Machinery and transport equipment was the group with the highest value, and accounted for \$314.9m, or 58.0 per cent of the total, of which \$271.3m came from the United States, United Kingdom, and Japan.

Other important items of direct overseas imports in 1973-74 were: chemicals, \$31.8m; textile fabrics, \$16.1m; and paper and paperboard, \$12.3m.

Interstate—The great predominance of interstate imports in the total import trade of Queensland, 72.0 per cent in 1973-74, is an important feature of the State's external trade picture. Many of the commodities comprising this trade, however, came *through*, rather than *from*, other States. Interstate imports during 1973-74 totalled \$1,395.8m, compared with \$1,205.0m in 1972-73.

The most important group was machinery and transport equipment, which in 1973-74 was valued at \$424.1m, of which road motor vehicles comprised \$210.1m. Other important items imported from other States were: iron and steel, \$132.8m; chemicals, \$107.8m; and clothing and footwear, \$106.8m.

The table commencing on the next page shows the principal items imported into Queensland during 1973-74 from several major countries, the European Economic Community, and other States of Australia.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	United States	Japan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Food and live animals</i>	1,467	1,801	2,267
Cattle, live .. .. .	..	..	..
Sheep, live .. .. .	..	..	..
Other live animals .. .. .	..	..	..
Meat: fresh, chilled, or frozen .. .. .	..	..	..
Meat, preserved, and meat preparations	126	..	..
Milk and cream, fresh or processed .. .. .	..	4	..
Butter, cheese, and eggs	1	..	..
Fish and fish preparations	952	328	2,084
Cereals and flour and meal thereof .. .. .	..	..	..
Breakfast foods, prepared	14	1	..
Other cereal preparations, including biscuits	193	..	62
Fruit, fresh .. .. .	..	..	..
Fruit, dried .. .. .	..	12	..
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations	18	15	23
Nuts, edible: fresh, dried, or prepared	1	78	1
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	1	304	..
Vegetables, roots, and tubers: preserved or prepared	50	29	30
Honey, sugar, sugar confectionery	51	1	7
Coffee .. .. .	..	50	..
Chocolate confectionery, cocoa, and preparations	6	..	..
Tea .. .. .	..	..	..
Feeding stuff for animals .. .. .	..	968	31
Margarine and other prepared edible fats .. .. .	..	..	1
Other food and food preparations	54	11	28
<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	485	452	2
Non-alcoholic beverages (excluding fruit juices)	3	..	..
Wine, grape must, cider, and perry .. .. .	..	1	2
Alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	404	205	..
Tobacco .. .. .	..	247	..
Tobacco manufactures	79	..	..
<i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i>	230	2,241	297
Hides and skins, undressed .. .. .	..	..	..
Rubber, crude (including synthetic or reclaimed) .. .. .	..	112	7
Timber	1	703	..
Wood and other pulp, waste paper, and cork .. .. .	..	128	..
Wool	4	..	..
Fertilisers, crude .. .. .	..	..	..
Crude minerals, metalliferous ores, and scrap	105	140	10
Mineral sands .. .. .	..	8	..
Other	120	1,151	280
<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</i>	235	147	32
Petroleum, crude and partly refined .. .. .	..	..	..
Motor spirit, automotive and aviation .. .. .	..	..	..
Kerosene, jet fuel, mineral turpentine	2	..	..
Distillate fuels .. .. .	..	..	..
Residual fuel oils (except enriched) .. .. .	..	..	..
Lubricating preparations containing petroleum products	51	124	..
Other petroleum products and gases	181	22	32
<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i>	4	477	25
Fixed vegetable oils and fats .. .. .	..	471	25
Other animal and vegetable oils and fats	4	7	..
<i>Chemicals</i>	5,177	13,108	3,985
Chemical elements and compounds	1,271	7,500	2,382
Paints, dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	217	47	9

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

European Economic Community ¹	Sweden	Canada	Other countries ²	Total from overseas	From other States ³
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
956	28	575	9,317	16,412	176,903
..	5	5	25,378
..	6,567
..	316	316	6,425
..	1	1	6,987
44	..	28	86	284	4,515
..	4	7,040
128	3	..	73	205	13,146
155	..	447	3,383	7,350	2,803
1	61	62	5,356
..	14	3,168
89	26	..	58	427	8,092
..	42	42	3,686
48	116	176	1,750
22	99	178	11,580
27	953	1,059	990
132	..	61	282	780	7,242
173	..	30	456	769	4,190
30	10	101	15,289
19	182	250	4,797
12	2	20	11,647
..	2,252	2,252	1,801
28	252	1,279	4,514
..	1	3,221
47	..	9	689	838	16,718
1,185	603	2,728	61,978
2	1	5	2,338
380	80	463	7,674
172	152	933	7,079
..	371	617	7,436
631	710	37,451
452	1,480	2,420	14,060	21,180	25,337
..	28	28	1,989
51	..	95	1,738	2,002	1,698
..	..	442	7,379	8,525	6,783
..	1,428	108	1,134	2,798	1,152
..	214	217	7,370
..	2,154	2,154	..
32	3	1,673	990	2,954	1,379
56	63	3,248
313	49	102	422	2,438	1,718
153	..	1	30,116	30,683	37,838
..	10,469	10,469	14,736
..	1,880	1,880	4,685
..	134	136	3,158
..	2,681	2,681	943
..	14,676	14,676	7
104	..	1	3	283	13,122
49	272	557	1,187
56	1,001	1,564	4,544
55	985	1,536	2,974
1	16	27	1,570
4,334	312	829	4,011	31,756	107,783
2,507	62	60	1,394	15,176	7,745
169	..	23	185	651	11,815

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	United States	Japan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Chemicals—continued</i>			
Medical and pharmaceutical products	84	32	42
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, toilet preparations	10	2	10
Soaps, cleansing and polishing preparations	82	43	18
Fertilisers, manufactured .. ..	..	1,409	117
Explosives and pyrotechnic products	3	1,017	..
Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose, artificial resins	1,218	1,138	1,310
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	2,292	1,920	96
<i>Goods classified chiefly by material</i>	9,764	9,778	19,427
Leather and manufactures of leather or artificial leather, n.e.s.	44	30	44
Materials of rubber	338	885	48
Tyres and tubes and other articles of rubber	1,488	1,493	3,871
Veneers, plywood, etc.	94	21	138
Paper and paperboard	446	539	1,138
Articles made of paper, pulp, or paperboard	155	56	208
Textile yarn and thread	903	23	228
Textile fabrics	1,328	806	3,255
Sacks and bags used for packing of goods .. ..	..	10	361
Made-up articles of textiles (not clothing)	365	487	419
Floor coverings, tapestries, etc.	904	2,033	284
Glass and glassware	402	407	485
Tableware, domestic ware of china or pottery	339	5	1,026
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	640	325	3,421
Iron and steel			
Pig, ingots, and other primary forms	3	2	26
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, and sections	80	28	213
Universal plates and sheets	52	113	1,220
Hoop and strip	222	22	125
Railway and tramway track materials (incl. rails) .. ..	..	..	..
Wire (excluding wire rod)	10	..	177
Wire netting	5	..	86
Barbed wire .. ..	..	..	..
Tubes, pipes, and fittings	229	354	882
Castings and forgings, unworked, n.e.s. .. ..	..	..	..
Non-ferrous metals and alloys	210	107	53
Finished structural parts and structures of metal, n.e.s.	78	101	1
Other wire products of any metal	103	34	20
Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, etc. of iron, steel, or copper	62	184	87
Tools for use in the hand or in machines	521	1,137	464
Cutlery	94	11	331
Household equipment of base metals, non-electric	89	15	286
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	526	513	479
Other	33	36	51
<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	23,318	192,936	55,048
Power generating machinery other than electric motors and generators	1,737	3,894	3,255
Agricultural and horticultural machinery	330	698	16
Tractors	5,835	3,917	13
Office machines, electric and non-electric	504	174	678
Metal working, textile, and leather machinery	845	380	669
Other machines and appliances and parts, except electrical, n.e.s.	5,718	27,378	6,442
Electric power machinery and switchgear	1,765	1,293	832
Equipment for distributing electricity	109	110	398
Telecommunications apparatus	187	224	4,506
Domestic electric equipment	531	263	1,787

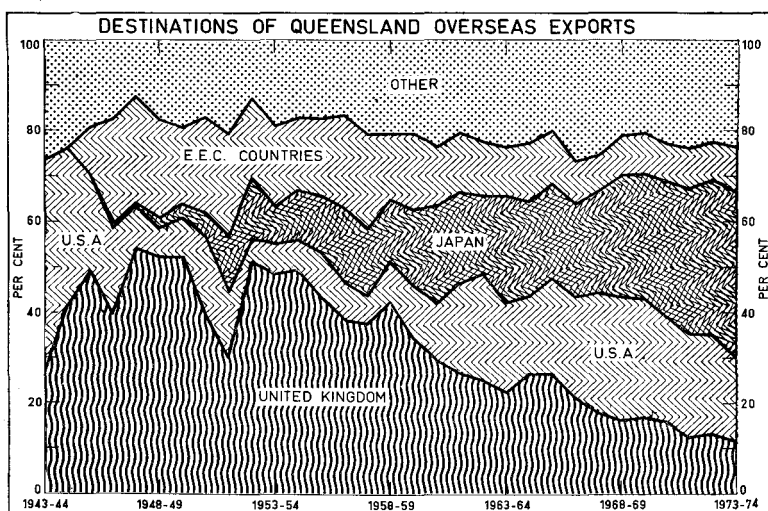
PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74—*continued*

European Economic Community ¹	Sweden	Canada	Other countries ²	Total from overseas	From other States ³
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
27	..	..	1,484	1,669	25,512
48	..	..	20	91	14,812
21	..	..	12	176	13,295
93	3	464	6	2,092	1,655
4	165	..	74	1,264	5,838
927	15	229	420	5,256	10,739
537	67	53	416	5,382	16,372
8,276	1,519	4,894	25,276	78,935	345,637
46	..	..	72	236	2,190
38	9	233	117	1,667	2,915
1,665	50	110	975	9,651	17,289
35	1	10	1,221	1,520	3,834
946	651	3,879	4,748	12,348	17,739
25	6	14	128	591	13,233
251	..	14	591	2,011	4,777
1,128	33	100	9,479	16,128	24,305
..	..	..	1,495	1,866	324
103	6	89	1,511	2,981	11,597
136	..	169	408	3,935	12,581
1,146	94	28	694	3,257	8,862
118	6	..	153	1,646	1,746
869	14	..	875	6,144	9,183
29	5	..	254	318	1,782
111	188	..	9	629	31,509
213	12	1	5	1,616	42,752
14	4	..	..	388	22,596
..	..	..	..	..	3,211
77	2	..	..	268	12,762
1	..	..	..	92	686
211	..	..	..	211	2,771
100	152	2	157	1,876	11,788
..	..	..	..	..	2,903
211	7	113	41	742	23,734
24	..	50	40	294	5,909
54	..	..	174	387	4,745
20	46	1	37	436	4,947
254	34	9	165	2,584	8,161
127	..	20	138	722	2,073
58	2	7	250	707	5,942
240	87	35	624	2,504	23,609
24	111	11	912	1,179	3,180
21,058	12,061	2,797	7,649	314,866 ⁴	424,125
2,288	150	91	122	11,539	8,485
656	..	92	13	1,805	17,454
2,014	..	283	5	12,066	9,835
198	128	3	190	1,877	6,003
833	534	41	1,578	4,880	4,981
4,987	679	890	941	47,035	55,871
1,030	489	28	1,399	6,836	8,954
15	7	142	233	1,013	15,807
207	13	..	392	5,529	14,813
2,656	134	11	1,243	6,625	48,207

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	United States	Japan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Machinery and transport equipment—continued</i>			
Other electric machinery and apparatus	695	1,131	2,227
Railway and tramway vehicles	87	40	94
Passenger motor cars	401	272	16,418
Trucks, vans, buses, prime movers	84	3,206	9,179
Motor vehicle and tractor chassis, bodies, and parts	4,071	4,693	731
Other road vehicles	276	292	7,799
Aircraft, ships, and boats	142	144,971	3
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>	<i>7,048</i>	<i>3,655</i>	<i>6,689</i>
Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings	50	6	44
Furniture	183	148	294
Clothing and accessories (not plastic)	692	68	220
Footwear, gaiters, and parts	218	29	100
Scientific, medical, etc. measuring and controlling apparatus	637	622	899
Photographic and cinematographic supplies	13	79	15
Watches, clocks, musical instruments, etc.	214	794	3,183
Printed matter	3,630	1,578	135
Articles of plastic or artificial resins, cellulose resins, etc.	98	110	288
Perambulators, toys, games, sporting and travel goods	625	166	944
Office and stationery supplies, n.e.s.	129	5	276
Miscellaneous manufactured goods, n.e.s.	558	49	292
<i>Commodities not elsewhere classified</i>	<i>799</i>	<i>1,086</i>	<i>1,211</i>
Total merchandise trade	48,527	225,682	88,983
<i>Non-merchandise trade</i>	<i>508</i>	<i>518</i>	<i>848</i>
Total recorded trade	49,035	226,200	89,830

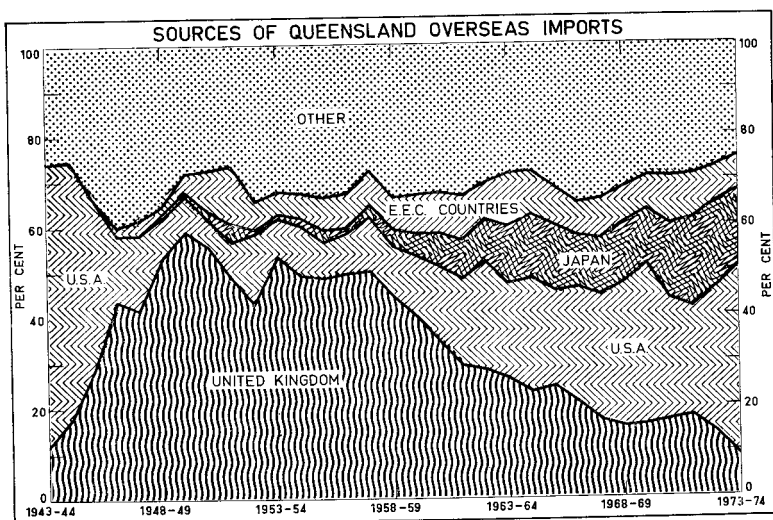
¹ Excluding United Kingdom. ² Including "country unknown", totalling \$1,710(000). ³ Refer to page 354 regarding coverage. ⁴ Including military and



PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74—continued

European Economic Community ¹	Sweden	Canada	Other countries ²	Total from overseas	From other States ³
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
427	122	81	161	4,844	16,402
97	..	..	67	385	4,190
3,141	3,176	..	2	23,411	71,499
646	6,225	..	20	19,361	21,382
746	377	202	153	10,973	111,615
209	..	7	318	8,901	5,578
906	26	926	813	147,787	3,052
3,644	62	306	10,970	32,374	211,112
71	16	9	157	353	12,591
94	10	29	587	1,346	7,873
472	2	4	2,989	4,446	87,767
409	..	..	1,297	2,052	19,059
702	21	32	227	3,140	5,970
331	..	5	8	451	7,635
303	..	6	741	5,241	6,853
200	1	87	1,331	6,963	11,587
144	11	80	880	1,610	11,949
349	2	50	1,951	4,087	16,371
54	..	1	42	507	7,218
516	..	2	760	2,178	16,239
867	322	174	2,791	7,250	..
40,980	15,784	11,997	105,794	537,747	1,395,259
474	57	13	2,482	4,899	577
41,454	15,841	12,010	108,275	542,646 ⁴	1,395,836

civilian aircraft valued at \$142.1m.



5 OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE TRADE

Quantities of exports and imports for selected major items are shown in the next table.

QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED,
QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Commodity	Unit	Exports		Imports	
		Overseas	Interstate	Overseas	Interstate
Cattle and sheep, live	No.	12,988	968,335	..	532,171
Meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen ..	'000 kg	224,013	13,544	1	6,653
Meat, preserved or canned, and meat preparations	'000 kg	5,930	6,450	277	5,645
Milk and cream, fresh or processed ..	'000 kg	6,595	355	2	12,153
Butter and cheese	'000 kg	6,243	3,376	173	11,682
Fish, fresh and preserved, and fish preparations	'000 kg	3,324	928	6,093	2,779
Wheat	tonne	93,729	4,878	..	21,112
Other unmilled cereals	tonne	715,008	65,032	164	18,063
Flour and meal of wheat	'000 kg	21,178	11,822	..	13,916
Cereal preparations	'000 kg	10,062	15,758	481	28,161
Pineapple, preserved, pulped, canned, or bottled	'000 kg	.. ¹	28,771	.. ¹	.. ²
Sugar	'000 kg	1,761,037	562,712	1	35,059
Honey, sugar confectionery, and other sugar products	'000 kg	248,012	.. ²	193	14,211
Coffee	'000 kg	..	..²	434	2,400
Tea	'000 kg	3	.. ²	3,152	1,216
Margarine, lard, and other rendered pig and poultry fats	'000 kg	1,461	15,431	1	5,734
Alcoholic beverages	'000 litre	1,289	5,205	969	25,108
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures ..	'000 kg	20	7,350	814	7,350
Hides and skins	'000 kg	38,865	3,069	35	2,725
Rubber, crude	'000 kg	3	.. ²	3,668	3,437
Timber	cu metre	1,000	36,916	104,720	83,730
Wool and other animal hair	'000 kg	49,710	10,721	181	3,711
Cotton fibres	'000 kg	1,080	3,295	370	.. ²
Fertilisers, crude	'000 kg	29	.. ²	186,981	..
Salt	tonne	48	.. ²	1,372	3,486
Mineral sands	'000 kg	.. ³	.. ³	67	81,255
Petroleum, crude and partly refined ..	'000 litre	..	..²	495,004	936,947
Motor spirit, automotive and aviation ..	'000 litre	678	.. ²	42,094	65,411
Kerosene, jet fuel, mineral turpentine ..	'000 litre	805	.. ²	3,062	58,112
Distillate fuels	'000 litre	29,825	.. ²	88,541	31,722
Residual fuel oils (except enriched residuals)	'000 litre	..	..²	696,088	169
Fertilisers, manufactured	'000 kg	1,534	215,402	64,193	23,222
Wood, peeled, veneer sheets and plywood	sq metre	184,950	13,858,353	4,664,059	.. ²
Copper and copper alloys	'000 kg	58,913	150,113	83	.. ²
Lead and lead alloys	'000 kg	124,492	5,248	..	..²

¹ Not recorded separately.
available for publication.

² Interstate figures not recorded separately.

³ Not

6 OVERSEAS TRADE AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

The next table shows the value of overseas trade at each of the ports of the State during the five years to 1973-74.

The figures in the table show only the value of the overseas trade handled by each port, and as such are not fully indicative of the relative importance of the various ports. For details of total shipping and tonnage of cargo handled at each of the ports, see Chapter 15.

OVERSEAS TRADE AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

Port	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Brisbane ¹					
Imports	272,112	298,271	233,424	281,103	489,478
Exports ²	351,302	325,947	400,323	602,993	591,271
Maryborough					
Imports	325	365	114	107	138
Exports	93	45	9	..	..
Bundaberg					
Imports	64	10	24	16	34
Exports	3,044	17,691	35,101	31,732	31,434
Gladstone					
Imports	6,562	5,291	10,122	9,160	19,178
Exports	110,714	131,305	152,265	162,071	197,855
Rockhampton ³					
Imports	850	1,040	698	1,004	1,269
Exports	39,659	37,951	35,151	48,310	43,656
Mackay					
Imports	2,509	6,665	10,955	4,243	8,280
Exports	37,530	43,933	64,685	100,086	61,726
Hay Point					
Imports .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Exports .. ..	..	..	27,868	73,951	89,902
Bowen					
Imports	1	1	146	1	150
Exports	8,541	6,009	8,193	10,275	7,336
Townsville ⁴					
Imports	6,608	6,102	7,275	10,821	16,644
Exports	165,806	158,824	176,995	189,327	270,447
Innisfail					
Imports	2	2	1	2	9
Exports	27,820	29,795	41,794	42,173	45,369
Cairns					
Imports	2,718	2,333	4,620	3,702	4,437
Exports	25,626	34,268	37,176	43,040	39,807
Cape Flattery					
Imports .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Exports .. ..	..	..	307	421	810
Thursday Island					
Imports	540	432	1,250	319	271
Exports	3,384	3,412	1,087	1,190	1,151
Weipa					
Imports	1,822	1,126	1,855	970	2,758
Exports ⁵ .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total					
Imports	294,113	321,638 ⁶	270,484	311,448 ⁶	542,646 ⁶
Exports	773,519	789,180	980,954	1,305,569 ⁷	1,380,764

¹ Including Karumba. ² Including Weipa. ³ Including Archer Point.

⁴ Including Dungeness (Lucinda Point). ⁵ Included with the port of Brisbane.

⁶ Including imports of military and civilian aircraft cleared through a Queensland port.

⁷ Including exports of military and civilian aircraft cleared through a Queensland port.

7 OVERSEAS TRADE INDEXES

Export Prices—For the period from July 1959 to June 1969, changes in the level of Australian export prices of selected major groups of items were indicated by a fixed weights index which made no allowance for variations in quantities exported (see the 1970 *Year Book*). Since June 1969, the index has been compiled on an interim basis which incorporates a re-weighting of the items contained in the previous series and the inclusion of some additional items. This interim basis will apply until the completion of a review of the content and weighting pattern of the index.

In the interim series, weights have been derived from values of exports for the year 1969-70, and the group weights have been adjusted to reflect the proportion that the value of wool bore to the value of all exports in that year. In addition to the 29 items of the previous index, the interim index includes a further four items, namely iron ore, bauxite, alumina, and mineral sands. Pending re-grouping in the final index, these items are not attached to any of the previous single groups whose item content is therefore unchanged. The four new items are incorporated in the "all groups" index number but only from the link date, June 1969. The 33 items contained in the interim series constituted 74 per cent of the total value of Australian exports (merchandise and non-merchandise) in 1969-70.

The price series used in these indexes relate generally to specified standards for each commodity and in most cases are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, etc. For some commodities price movements in the predominant market, or markets, are used, while for other commodities average realisations in all export markets are used. As nearly as possible, prices used are on the basis f.o.b. at the main Australian ports of export.

Index numbers for each of the groups of the previous index and for "all groups" are shown in the next table (linked at June 1969). The index figures are simple averages of twelve monthly index numbers.

OVERSEAS EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, AUSTRALIA

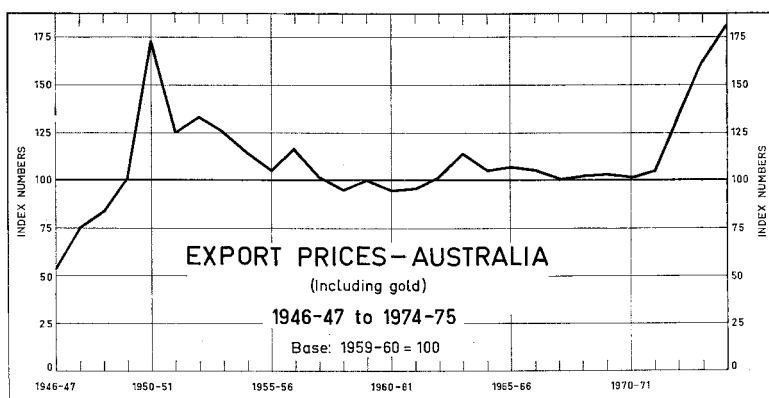
(Base of each Index: Year 1959-60 = 100)

Year	Wool	Meats	Dairy produce	Cereals	Sugar	Metals and coal	All groups including gold
1965-66 ..	107	120	86	107	84	122	107
1966-67 ..	103	124	84	114	67	117	105
1967-68 ..	95	125	79	109	67	120	100
1968-69 ..	99	131	72	104	72	123	102
1969-70 ¹ ..	87	148	73	96	93	143	103
1970-71 ..	67	152	88	100	113	139	101
1971-72 ..	72	147	135	99	127	138	104
1972-73 ..	179	178	119	102	136	142	134
1973-74 ..	172	201	109	184	176	196	160
1974-75 ..	121	132	127	256	378	263	181

¹ Interim series linked at June 1969.

The next diagram shows approximate movements in export prices over a long period incorporating a link made in 1959-60 and the June 1969 link. The peak in the rapid post-war rise in prices was reached in 1950-51. Wool prices more than doubled in that year but declined almost as

sharply in the following year. Between the base period in 1959-60 and 1971-72 the series showed remarkable stability with the exception of the peak in 1963-64 caused mainly by higher prices received for wool and sugar. This period of stability ended in the latter half of 1972 with the rapid revival of wool prices. These peaked again in March 1973 but since then have shown a relatively steady decline. The all groups index has continued to rise, however, due mainly to significant increases in prices received for cereals, sugar, and metals and coal. The resultant increases in the all groups index were 29 per cent from 1971-72 to 1972-73, 19 per cent from 1972-73 to 1973-74, and 13 per cent from 1973-74 to 1974-75.



Exports and Imports of Merchandise at Constant Prices—Indexes of the value of Australian exports and imports of merchandise at constant prices, as shown in the next tables, should be interpreted in conjunction with the statistics of Australian overseas trade.

From 1966-67 to 1974-75, the index for exports of metalliferous ores and metal scrap showed by far the greatest increase. By 1974-75 this index had reached a level almost six times that recorded in the base period.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE
INDEXES OF VALUES AT AVERAGE 1966-67 PRICES
(Base: 1966-67 = 100)

Period	Food and live animals				Wool and sheep-skins	Metal-liferous ores and metal scrap	Metal mfres, machy. transpt equip.	Other exports	All exports of merchandise
	Meat and meat preparations	Cereal grains and cereal preparations	Other (dairy produce, fruit, sugar, etc.)	Total					
1970-71 ..	135	146	109	131	105	385	156	189	148
1971-72 ..	167	150	111	141	113	392	186	217	163
1972-73 ..	214	95	126	135	108	474	226	237	172
1973-74 ..	158	93	112	116	77	553	186	268	158
1974-75s ..	136	141	102	127	75	597	201	272	167
Proportion ¹	% 9.5	% 15.8	% 12.5	% 37.8	% 29.7	% 5.6	% 14.2	% 12.7	% 100.0

¹ Proportion of total value of exports in 1966-67. These percentages may be used in analysing the contribution of each group to movements in the total index.
s Subject to revision.

Increases in the indexes for the values of imports at average 1966-67 prices for all broad classes of commodities (except fuels) since the base year, 1966-67 are shown in the next table.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE
INDEXES OF VALUES AT AVERAGE 1966-67 PRICES
(Base: 1966-67 = 100)

Period	Food, beverages, and tobacco	Fuels	Basic materials	Chem- icals (incl. plastics)	Textiles, fabrics, etc.	Metal mfres, machy, transpt equip. ¹	Other imports	All imports of merch- andise
1970-71 ..	120	81	108	145	127	133	152	130
1971-72 ..	124	71	104	139	133	113	153	121
1972-73 ..	127	64	125	150	143	115	164	127
1973-74 ..	156	67	152	176	208	165	212	169
1974-75 _s ..	161	63	110	167	178	188	217	170
Proportion ²	% 5.2	% 8.2	% 7.4	% 9.9	% 8.0	% 43.3	% 18.0	% 100.0

¹ Figures affected by imports of defence and civilian transport equipment.

² Proportion of total value of imports in 1966-67. These percentages may be used in analysing the contribution of each group to movements in the total index. ^s Subject to revision.

It should be noted that in overseas trade statistics (and in the index series at constant prices derived from them) all values are determined on a "free on board (f.o.b.) port of shipment" basis so that charges such as the cost of freight and insurance incurred after the goods have been exported from the port of shipment are excluded. Also excluded is non-merchandise trade, as currently defined, which refers to gold, legal tender, decorations, trophies, samples, passengers' personal effects, and military equipment and stores exported for use by Australian forces abroad.

The indexes are designed to provide, in summary form, measures of change in the quantum of exports and imports. They are sometimes referred to as measures of change in the volume of exports and imports, though strictly speaking they measure changes in the value of exports and imports after the direct effects of price changes have been eliminated.

In concept, the indexes may be thought of as being derived by expressing the value of each export or import item as the product of a price and a quantity, and by then substituting for each actual current price the corresponding price in the chosen base year. The total value of exports or imports in the current year, expressed at the prices of the base year, is then obtained by summing and is converted to an index number by dividing by the total value of exports or imports in the base year. Indexes so derived may be described as "fixed-weight" indexes, the weights of individual items in the composite measure being determined by their relative prices in the base year.

All items of exports and imports defined as merchandise trade are included. Where possible, average unit values in the base year are used to apply to current period quantities, but where quantity data are not available from trade statistics or where problems of homogeneity and quality change occur, special techniques have been devised to allow revaluation to be carried out. Some 400 export items (amounting to 88 per cent of the total value in 1966-67) and 1,400 import items (amounting to 43 per cent of the total value in 1966-67) are directly revalued at base year prices. Since measures of this type are subject to approximations and assumptions, they should not be interpreted in any precise quantitative sense.

• Chapter 17

MARKETING

1 THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM

History—Since World War I Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of primary produce. Special legislation regarding sugar and wheat marketing was passed in 1915 and 1920, respectively. In 1922 a general enabling Act was passed, and, after various amendments, was consolidated later in the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act* 1926-1973 which is the general enabling Act for the establishment and organisation of marketing boards. However, specific legislation was retained in the *Wheat Pool Act* 1920-1972, and separate legislation, *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Acts*, 1923 to 1964, provided for the setting up of the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing.

Constitution—Each marketing board is a separate entity created by Order in Council on the initiative of petitioning growers, after due notice published in the *Gazette*. If a counter petition is received within 30 days of notice requesting a poll of the producers concerned, and is in order, a poll is taken, and the board is authorised only if 50 per cent of the producers vote and three-fifths of the votes polled are in favour. The Order in Council confers the necessary powers, which may include ownership of the commodity. Nominations are then called for growers' representatives, and, if necessary, an election is held.

The boards are established for limited periods which are extended, subject to a poll of growers being taken, if demanded, when a simple majority decides the question. Marketing boards usually comprise from two to eight representatives of producers and the Director of Marketing of the Queensland Department of Primary Industries. Elections of representatives are held triennially. The presence of a government officer on each board facilitates liaison with the Department and provides the board with advice on marketing and on the exercise of statutory powers.

General Functions and Powers—The chief function is, of course, the selling of the commodity and the pooling of receipts, which may vary widely per unit over place and time, as sales may be made in local, Australian, or overseas markets. So that the organisation and control of sales may be effective, all growers are required to market their produce through the relevant board. Methods of control vary to suit particular conditions and policies.

The boards do not necessarily handle the commodity, store it, or negotiate sales. Sometimes the actual marketing is carried out by one or more commercial firms acting as agents, or, in some special cases, by the growers themselves acting as agents under permit on conditions laid down by the board. Generally the commodities are graded and advance payments made to growers according to grade, the first payment being made on delivery with final payment when the season's operations are completed. Bank advances are used for interim payments,

and accounts are audited by the Auditor-General. In the case of The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board, pooling is not practised, and the Board sells tobacco leaf on behalf of each individual grower who delivers it.

Organised selling facilitates incidental co-operative operations such as advertising and sales promotion, special dealings with large buyers or organisations, transport economies, crop insurance against hail etc., and assistance to research and improvements in production, grading, processing, handling, and other activities. The boards have powers to impose levies for specific purposes.

Control of Production—There are three commodities, sugar cane, wheat, and tobacco, where restrictions are placed on the quantities of production that may be delivered to the marketing board concerned. Details of the various arrangements are given in the appropriate sections of this chapter. Proposals have been made to apply quotas to some other commodities where supply exceeds, or tends to exceed, effective demand.

2 AUSTRALIA-WIDE MARKETING SCHEMES

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, and dried fruits, there are Australia-wide marketing schemes which were instituted in order to pool a low export price with a comparatively high internal-consumption price and distribute the proceeds among all producers. For wheat, an Australia-wide scheme is in operation to stabilise the returns to growers for a period up to the end of the 1979-80 season (see page 383). A plan to control the marketing of tobacco leaf came into operation as from 1 July 1965. For eggs and egg products, export is controlled by the Australian Egg Board, which is constituted of representatives of State Egg Marketing Boards and empowered to operate export pools.

Legal provision for Australia-wide pools to provide for enforcement of a home-consumption price above the export price, and for the control of internal trade necessary therefor, was declared *ultra vires* by the Privy Council in the James Case of 1936. In a referendum on 6 March 1937 the Australian Government sought powers to legislate on this matter. These powers were refused by a substantial majority in every State. Similar marketing powers were again unsuccessfully sought in 1944 and 1946.

Before 1939, home-consumption prices were maintained for butter, cheese, and dried fruits by voluntary agreement between the Australian and State Governments, and individual producers. With the passing by the Australian Government of the *Dairying Industry Act* 1952, which provided for the payment of bounties on production of butter and cheese, the States agreed to fix maximum prices under State laws for butter and cheese on a basis determined from time to time by the Australian Government. Since 1962, price determinations have been in the hands of the Australian Dairy Industry Council.

The output and sales of sugar, where virtually the whole production is in Queensland, can be controlled by this State's legislation. The small sugar production of New South Wales is sold under a special agreement between the Queensland Sugar Board and the individual producers. Home-consumption prices for sugar are determined by the Australian Government by virtue of the Sugar Agreement between the Queensland and Australian Governments.

As a result of the October 1972 meeting of the Australian Agricultural Council, egg production has been restricted nationally since

1 January 1975. This was implemented by setting national and State maximum limits on the number of hens kept for egg production by individual producers.

In addition to the marketing of the products already mentioned, i.e. dairy produce, dried fruits, eggs, tobacco, and wheat, bodies have been set up under Australian Government legislation to organise and assist in the overseas marketing of apples and pears, canned fruits, honey, meat, wine, and wool.

3 SUGAR

The Queensland sugar industry is supervised through its production and marketing stages by the Australian and Queensland Governments and by organisations of members of the industry.

Principal Acts relating to the sugar industry are *The Sugar Acquisition Act of 1915* and the *Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Act 1962-1972* which are Queensland legislation. There is also a Sugar Agreement in force between the Australian and Queensland Governments.

The Sugar Board and the Central and Local Sugar Cane Prices Boards are the main government agencies responsible for overall control and are set up under the relevant Acts. Other associations concerned with the sugar industry in Queensland are the Australian Sugar Producers' Association Ltd, comprising both millers and growers, the Queensland Cane Growers' Association, and the Proprietary Sugar Millers' Association Pty Ltd.

Bodies which are an important part of the industry are the research organisations dealing with cane and sugar matters. These organisations, which are supported principally by the industry itself, are the Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations and the Sugar Research Institute. The Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd (C.S.R.) also carries out research of importance to the sugar industry. The emphasis on research has made an important contribution to the industry's efficiency and the acceptability of the Australian product on world markets.

Control of Production—The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1915, and comprises a chairman, a cane growers' representative, a millowners' representative, a sugar chemist, and an accountant.

The Central Board makes recommendations on mill peaks, grants assignments for cane growing, controls the transfer of assignments, controls analyses of cane for payment purposes, and acts as an arbitrator in disputes relating to the conditions of supply of and payment for cane.

A Local Cane Prices Board is constituted in each mill area to draw up, each year, an award or contract between the miller and the growers setting out the conditions relating to the supply of, and payments for, cane. Either party, if not satisfied with the award, may appeal to the Central Board for amendment of the award which, whether amended or not, ultimately becomes an award of the Central Board.

Production Peaks—Thirty sugar mills operate in Queensland (31 until 31 December 1974) and the control of their production is effected primarily by means of quotas, termed "mill peaks", expressed as tonnes of 94 net titre sugar. Mill peaks were introduced in 1929 when the aggregate was set at 621,241 tonnes of 94 net titre sugar. For the five years

to 1976 the aggregates have been as follows: 1972 and 1973, 2,227,000 tonnes; 1974, 2,440,000 tonnes; 1975, 2,490,000 tonnes; and 1976, 2,790,000 tonnes.

Control of individual farm production is provided by farm peaks which are determined annually by the Local Cane Prices Boards and incorporated in their awards. The amount of cane to be accepted from each grower is defined, subject to the provision that any deficiencies in the supply by some growers may be filled by other growers having cane available above their peak quota, but from within the net area of their assignment.

Assignments—The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board assigns to each grower an area of his land capable of producing his farm peak. For each mill area, the aggregate of assignments should be capable of producing the mill peak.

At 30 June 1975 there were 7,164 assignments and an assigned area of 299,113 hectares. This area had remained virtually unchanged for some 10 years. In November 1974, however, the Queensland Minister for Primary Industries requested the Board to consider the desirability of assigning land sufficient to produce up to an additional 300,000 tonnes of 94 net titre sugar. The Central Board heard submissions from all sections of the industry and, following investigation, proceeded to allocate an additional 38,202 hectares of land as increased assignments, such allocation being made only to existing growers in the industry. When brought into production, these additional allocations will represent an increase of approximately 13 per cent in the total area assigned for cane growing in Queensland.

Control of Marketing—The Sugar Board is constituted under *The Sugar Acquisition Act of 1915*. Its members are appointed by the Queensland Government. The Board consists of a chairman, a secretary/member, and two industry members, who traditionally are experienced in aspects of growing sugar cane and milling the cane into raw sugar. Subject to the direction and approval of the Minister for Primary Industries, the Board's functions are to make investigations, negotiations, and recommendations regarding the delivery, payment for, and the refining, treatment, preparation, manufacture, sale, and disposal of raw sugar acquired or purchased by the Queensland Government.

In accordance with the abovementioned Act, ownership of all sugar produced in Queensland is vested in the Queensland Government. The Government also purchases the New South Wales output, and all the sugar is pooled for marketing. Each season the quantity of sugar required to fill available markets is determined by the Sugar Board. The Government contracts with C.S.R. Limited and Millaquin Sugar Co. Ltd to act as agents for the refining and selling of sugar in Australia. C.S.R. Limited, as agents for the Queensland Government, also handles the freighting and financing arrangements for domestic sugar requirements and the marketing and shipping of all exports. C.S.R. also finances the operations of the Pool and generally acts as banker in the collection and payment of proceeds of sugar sales.

Agreements between the Australian and Queensland Governments covering the sugar industry have operated since 1923. The current Sugar Agreement, which took effect from 1 February 1975, provides for the continuation of an embargo on sugar imports, the acquisition or purchase by the Queensland Government of sugar produced in Australia, and for the control of production of raw sugar. Under the current Agreement the maximum wholesale price of refined sugar of 1A grade in capital cities is fixed at \$219.50 per tonne. The Agreement contains provisions for review of the price within the period of the Agreement.

Sugar Pools—Raw sugar up to the quantity provided for in each mill's peak is allocated to No. 1 Pool which covers Australian home consumption requirements ("first quota"), and the quantity within mill peaks sold on export markets ("second quota").

All sugar in excess of mill peaks is called excess sugar. Excess sugar from assigned land and within a quantity determined by the Sugar Board is termed "third quota" sugar and is allocated to No. 2 Pool. "Fourth quota" sugar, which is that made from cane grown on unassigned lands or delivered in excess of the quantity determined for acceptance by the Sugar Board, receives only a nominal price, customarily \$1 per tonne.

Details of the quantities, prices, and total realisations for pooled sugar in Australia for the 1973 and 1974 seasons are set out in the next table. The table does not include the small amounts of sugar sold locally by mills, which amounted to approximately 900 tonnes in the 1974 season.

RAW SUGAR: DISPOSAL AND RETURN TO PRODUCERS, 1973 AND 1974 SEASONS

Particulars	Queensland	N.S.W.	Total	Value of sales ¹	Average price per tonne ²
	tonnes 94 n.t.	tonnes 94 n.t.	tonnes 94 n.t.	\$'000	\$
1973 SEASON					
No. 1 Pool					
Home consumption	686,474	47,723	734,197	97,208	132.40 ³
Surplus for export	1,463,514	73,324	1,536,838	197,714	128.65 ³
Total	2,149,988	121,047	2,271,035	294,922	129.86 ³
No. 2 Pool ("excess" sugar for export)					
Third quota	255,012	..	255,012	34,414	134.95
Other	6	..	6	..	1.00
Total	255,018	..	255,018	34,414	134.95
Total pooled sugar	2,405,006	121,047	2,526,053	329,336	130.38 ³
Total for export	1,718,532	73,324	1,791,856	232,128	129.55 ³
1974 SEASON					
No. 1 Pool					
Home consumption	701,696	48,781	750,477	97,487	129.90 ³
Surplus for export	1,624,042	72,504	1,696,546	518,634	305.70 ³
Total	2,325,738	121,285	2,447,023	616,121	251.78 ³
No. 2 Pool ("excess" sugar for export)					
Third quota	400,863	..	400,863	120,700	301.10
Other	24	..	24	..	1.00
Total	400,887	..	400,887	120,700	301.08
Total pooled sugar	2,726,625	121,285	2,847,910	736,821	258.72 ³
Total for export	2,024,929	72,504	2,097,433	639,334	304.82 ³

¹ Net return to producers, i.e. the milling and growing sections of the industry.
² After deduction of approximately \$1.33 per tonne in the 1973 season and \$1.23 per tonne in the 1974 season on up-to-peak sugar as repayments of Commonwealth loans.
³ Average prices for Queensland sugar only were \$130.39 per tonne in the 1973 season and \$259.78 per tonne in the 1974 season.

Sugar Exports—Nearly all Australian sugar exports are of raw sugar. A small amount is exported as refined sugar to Papua New Guinea and to islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Australia's sugar exports up to the year 1974 fell into three categories: exports to the United Kingdom against the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement negotiated price quota; exports to the United States against Australia's quota under the United States Sugar Act; and exports to the world free market. In the period 1970-1973 inclusive, exports to the world free market were subject to the provisions of the 1968 International Sugar Agreement, including quota limitations in 1970 and 1971. There were also some exports of sugar for use other than for human consumption, e.g. for animal feed, which exports were not within the I.S.A. quotas.

Commonwealth Sugar Agreement—Short notes covering the history of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement (C.S.A.) were in the 1970 and earlier editions of the *Year Book*. The Agreement, which was signed in 1951, terminated at the end of 1974 as a consequence of the accession by the United Kingdom to the European Economic Community.

Exports to the United States—Australia has had the opportunity to export sugar to the United States since 1961, against a quota under the United States Sugar Act. The quantity which Australia was allowed to export to the United States varied from year to year following changes in quotas as United States requirements, domestic production, and export availabilities of other suppliers changed.

The United States Sugar Act expired at the end of 1974. For 1975, a global import quota was established, against which Australia was eligible to supply, and Australian exports to the United States increased substantially during that year.

International Sugar Agreement—The 1973 International Sugar Agreement (I.S.A.), which is now in operation, came into force on the expiry of the 1968 Agreement. Details of the earlier Agreements are given in previous editions of the *Year Book*.

The 1973 I.S.A. is an administrative agreement only, providing for the continuation of the International Sugar Organisation (I.S.O.), and for work to proceed towards the negotiation of a new Agreement with economic provisions. It was negotiated at the 1973 United Nations Sugar Conference which was held with the objective of negotiating a new International Sugar Agreement with economic provisions to follow on from the 1968 I.S.A., an objective which was not achieved. The 1973 I.S.A. was originally of two years duration, but has been extended for a further year. It may be further extended or terminated in the event of a new agreement with economic provisions. Australia is an exporting member of the I.S.O. under the 1973 I.S.A.

World Free Market Exports—The world free market in recent years amounted to about 11m tonnes, or about one-seventh of the total world production of sugar. With the expiry of the U.S. Sugar Act, sugar imported by the United States became part of the world free market, increasing its size to around 16m tonnes, or about one-fifth of world

production. The world market thus remains a residual market and as such is very sensitive to changes in the world's supply and demand for sugar. This explains the extremely volatile nature of the prices in this market, which, in November 1974, reached a record high of £stg650 per long ton, basis c.i.f. United Kingdom, using as an indicator of world market prices the London Daily Price. Free market prices in 1975 remained high compared with those of earlier years, but there was a substantial decline from the 1974 high. The L.D.P. ranged between £stg128 and £stg470 per long ton in 1975, and averaged £stg216 for the year.

Australia is one of the largest exporters to the world free market, ranking either second or third in recent years. The instability of world free market prices, the high proportion of Australian production exported to world free market outlets, and the increase in that proportion following the termination of The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and the United States Sugar Act, on 31 December 1974, were factors underlying the interest of the sugar industry in negotiating long-term arrangements, providing guaranteed access and adequate prices, with established markets. During 1974 long-term arrangements were negotiated with the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, and Japan to supply a total of at least 6.15m tonnes over the following five to six years. The first year of operation of these arrangements was 1975.

The following table shows exports to the principal export market outlets in the five years to 1975 expressed as tonnes raw value, not 94 net titre.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES¹

Country	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Canada	323,120	436,270	354,023	338,717	473,884
China mainland .. .. .	..	37,157	66,220	30,949	36,965
Japan	516,959	646,981	601,907	256,847	265,803
Korea, Republic of .. .. .	..	17,971	64,502	110,152	218,059
Malaysia	13,656	66,115	104,472	210,616	265,803
New Zealand	86,861	104,724	112,118	109,572	59,869
Singapore	13,565	39,479	77,695	81,476	111,977
United Kingdom	495,864	450,904	360,870	383,095	16,569
U.S.S.R. .. .. .	..	142,381	64,768	53,311	..
United States	198,322	201,872	244,749	221,808	496,703

¹ Excluding cane invert and sugar for non-human consumption.

Bulk Handling—Bulk handling and mechanised loading and unloading of raw sugar is now in operation throughout the Australian sugar industry. In Queensland, terminals for the bulk loading of sugar were opened at Mackay in 1957, at Lucinda and Bundaberg in 1958, at Townsville in 1959, at Mourilyan in 1960, and at Cairns in 1964. Extensions at Bundaberg and Mourilyan, second sheds at Bundaberg, Townsville, Lucinda, and Cairns, and two extra sheds at Mackay have been opened subsequently to give a total bulk storage capacity of 1,472,000 tonnes. The Sugar Board maintains and operates the installations on behalf of the sugar industry. The sum of \$50m was retained from export proceeds of 1974 season sugar, to finance the development of port and terminal facilities at Lucinda and Bundaberg.

Sugar Statistics—Production of sugar in Queensland is dealt with in Chapter 12. The next table shows the disposals of sugar, at 94 net titre, by the Sugar Board in the five seasons to 1974.

AUSTRALIAN RAW SUGAR MARKETED

Season						Sales			Proportion exported
						Home consumption	Export	Total	
						'000 tonnes 94 n.t.	'000 tonnes 94 n.t.	'000 tonnes 94 n.t.	%
1970	..	..	..	..	..	698	1,826	2,524	72
1971	..	..	..	..	..	696	2,097	2,793	75
1972	..	..	..	..	..	708	2,108	2,816	75
1973	..	..	..	..	..	734	1,792	2,526	71
1974	..	..	..	..	..	751	2,097	2,848	74

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas, and the average net prices paid for Queensland sugar, for the five seasons ended 1974.

RAW SUGAR: NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS

Season		Value of sugar ¹			Average net price per tonne (94 n.t.) ²			
		Aus- tralian sales	Export- able sugar	Total	Australian sales	Exportable sugar	No. 1 Pool	Total pooled sugar
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$	\$	\$
1970	..	96,326	157,865	254,191	138.08	86.45	102.75	100.63
1971	..	94,949	208,340	303,290	136.51	99.27	111.78	108.35
1972	..	95,508	236,676	332,184	134.93	112.27	118.65	117.80
1973	..	97,208	232,128	329,336	132.40	129.58	129.85	130.39
1974	..	97,487	639,334 ³	736,821	129.90	304.79	252.66	259.78

¹ Total pooled sugar, Queensland and New South Wales, net payment to mills for sharing between mills and growers. ² Queensland sugar only. ³ After setting aside \$50m for port and terminal development.

Values for each of the seasons shown in the table above are net of annual instalments of approximately \$3m in repayment of loans made to the sugar industry by the Australian Government in support of the 1966 and 1967 seasons' No. 1 Pool prices.

Sugar Board Accounts—The next table shows the main receipts and disbursements of the Queensland Sugar Board for each of the three seasons 1972, 1973, and 1974.

Under the Sugar Agreement 1975 between the Australian and Queensland Governments, funds are provided by the sugar industry for a rebate on the price of refined sugar to manufacturers of fruit products who pay not less than specified prices for fruit. The domestic sugar rebate to the fruit processing industry is \$15 per tonne under the 1975 Agreement. The Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee administers the fund. Also, under the Agreement, the sugar industry provides funds for rebates on sugar used in approved manufactured goods exported, if the price of Australian sugar is higher than the Australian equivalent of the world parity price.

SUGAR BOARD REALISATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sales in Australia	131,167	135,053	140,336
Sales overseas	264,815	249,053	745,075
Total sales	395,982	384,106	885,411
Stocks at end of year	9,540	9,439	10,976
Interest received .. .. .	..	..	4,192
Charges on export sugar			
Freights	19,808	20,741	35,003
Other	3,722	3,722	9,034
Charges on Australian sales			
Refining	14,837	17,143	23,095
Freights	8,599	9,843	13,367
Bulk handling, less mills' contributions	3,929	4,033	8,540
Contribution to fruit industry concession committee	924	924	11
Export sugar rebates (fruit and other products)	1,010	52	5
Interest and redemption on Aust. Govt loans	3,021	3,021	3,021
Managing and financing	5,205	4,767	5,233
Other charges, less interest received	1,588	1,791	2,414
Total expenses	62,643	66,037	99,723
Raw sugar purchases	332,184	329,336	736,821
Port and Terminal Development Fund .. .. .	..	..	50,000
	%	%	%
Proportion of expenses to sales	15.8	17.2	11.3
Proportion of expenses to purchases	18.9	20.1	13.5

4 WHEAT

State Wheat Board—The State Wheat Board operates under the *Wheat Pool Act 1920-1972*, and has its administrative headquarters in Toowoomba. Up to the 1939-40 season, the Board was in complete control of the Queensland wheat crop. In 1940, after the Australian Wheat Board was set up to handle and market the whole Australian crop, the State Board was appointed agent for Queensland. In this capacity the State Board has continued to arrange the delivery, grading, storage, and sale of wheat within Queensland. It also conducts a compulsory hail insurance scheme which is financed from growers' levies.

The State Wheat Board owns numerous bulk grain storages situated near railway sidings in the main wheat-growing areas. These storages have been mainly financed by funds received from a Capital Facility Allowance which is paid to the handling authority by the Australian Wheat Board, and have all been constructed since 1953-54 when bulk handling commenced. At 30 June 1975 there were 72 country storage centres having permanent storage facilities of 1,106,000 tonnes and temporary storage facilities of 57,000 tonnes.

Wheat export terminals are situated at Brisbane and Gladstone. At 30 June 1975, storage capacity at Brisbane was 66,000 tonnes while Gladstone had storage for 39,000 tonnes. The terminals have loading facilities with capacities for loading 1,600 tonnes of wheat per hour at Brisbane and 400 tonnes per hour at Gladstone.

The marketing of Queensland wheat is undertaken by means of a series of Australia-wide "pools". The next table shows deliveries of Queensland wheat to the State Wheat Board in the five seasons to 1975-76 and net returns per tonne to growers.

The amount shown as return to grower is an average only and may vary significantly from grower to grower depending upon point of delivery and classification of the wheat delivered. From the 1968-69 season, premiums have been paid on wheat classified as prime hard, on a sliding scale depending on protein content. Commencing in 1969-70, rail freight deductions have also been on an individual basis depending upon point of delivery, that is, freight from the point of delivery to the nearest wheat port.

WHEAT DELIVERIES TO THE STATE WHEAT BOARD AND
RETURNS TO GROWERS¹

Season	Deliveries of Queensland wheat	Average return to grower at grower's siding ²
	tonnes	\$ per tonne
1971-72	672,672	42.54r
1972-73	332,831	41.52r
1973-74	473,759r	90.52r
1974-75	657,570r	67.25r
1975-76	743,713	41.48

¹ Advances to growers for the last three seasons shown have not been finalised.

² Less average freight dockage, and hail levy. r Revised since last issue.

From the 1967-68 season, wheat receivals in Queensland, other than off-grade deliveries, have been classified as either prime hard or fair average quality (f.a.q.) wheat. Each year samples of wheat, which are representative of all the wheat of a particular classification grown in a region, are obtained. Standards for each grade are established and the grain density is determined by the use of the Schopper 1-litre scale chondrometer. This standard is used as the basis of sales of each grade and varies from year to year.

Queensland milling wheat is recognised as being the best, on the average, in Australia and over 95 per cent of the crop is usually graded as milling wheat. Quality premiums paid by Queensland flour mills are made at varying rates based on wheat protein content, with a maximum of \$10.40 per tonne, in respect of sales of prime hard wheat.

The next table gives particulars of selling prices at Brisbane of both bulk and bagged wheat for the five years to 1975.

PRICES PER TONNE OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION
(Fair Average Quality Wheat Free on Rail at Ports)

Period commencing	Price to mills		Price to produce trade ¹	
	Bulk	Bagged	Bulk	Bagged
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 December 1971	62.46	65.40	55.48	61.00
1 December 1972	64.67	67.61	68.18	75.33
1 December 1973	71.10	.. ²	71.10	.. ²
1 December 1974	83.40	.. ²	83.40	.. ²
1 December 1975	98.70	.. ²	98.70	.. ²

¹ In truck load lots.

² No bagged wheat available.

From 1968-69, premiums have been paid on deliveries of prime hard wheat with a protein content in excess of 11.49 per cent. The premium varies according to the protein content of a representative sample of each grower's prime hard deliveries. For 1974-75 the premium ranged from \$1.80 to \$10.40 per tonne.

In addition to the above premiums, special payments were made to growers who supplied selected seed wheat. These payments were \$7.35 (bulk) per tonne for unselected seed, \$14.70 (bulk) per tonne for selected seed and \$23.90 (bulk) per tonne for specially selected seed for multiplication purposes.

The next table shows the sales of Queensland wheat during the five years to 1974. The figures cover sales made by the Board for the purposes mentioned, including interstate transfers of whole grain for flour milling, but do not include wheat retained by growers on farms for seed and feed, nor small quantities delivered by growers to agents in New South Wales licensed by the Australian Wheat Board. The sales are those made during the years shown and do not refer to grain from a particular harvest. All figures are expressed in terms of untreated wheat.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT

Year	For use in Australia as				Overseas exports for use as		Total ¹
	Flour	Stock feed	Seed	Break-fast foods etc.	Grain	Wheat products	
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
1970 ..	215	14	4	5	195	54	487
1971 ..	209	2	8	5	..	55	279
1972 ..	166	22	7	6	398	46	645
1973 ..	189	99	8	7	33	41	377
1974 ..	170	113	8	5	152	39	487

¹ Including small amounts of wheat imported from other States.

Australian Wheat Board—The Australian Wheat Board is a statutory corporation operating under the authority of Australian and State Governments legislation, and is responsible for the marketing of wheat within Australia and for the marketing of wheat and wheat products for export.

The Board was constituted under National Security (Wheat Acquisition) Regulations in 1939 to purchase, store, and sell wheat. The Board, along with the Wheat Stabilisation Board, handled all wheat grown in Australia in the seasons 1941-42 to 1948-49.

Under the *Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act* 1948 the Board was reconstituted to administer the first five-year stabilisation plan, and has been continued in existence by similar Acts in 1954, 1958, 1963, 1968, and 1974. Details for the first five plans are given in earlier editions of the *Year Book*.

The fifth post-war plan operated for five years, commencing with the 1968-69 and ending with the 1972-73 crop. The plan was extended for a further year to cover the 1973-74 crop pending a review of stabilisation agreements. Details of this plan are given in earlier editions of the *Year Book*.

The sixth post-war plan to cover the seasons from 1974-75 to 1979-80 was enacted by the Australian and State Governments in 1974. The basic aims of this plan are to give the industry some security against price fluctuations without distorting the underlying trend in market prices,

and without providing an unduly large, and very often unpredictable, net contribution by the Government. These aims are to be achieved by:

- (i) Abandoning the concept of "guaranteed price" and replacing it with a "stabilisation price" related to movements in the international wheat market;
- (ii) Cushioning sharp changes in export prices by moving the stabilisation price gradually into line with market prices;
- (iii) Providing definite limits to the extent the Government can be called upon to underwrite the plan; and
- (iv) Providing a mechanism which could reasonably be expected to continue to operate indefinitely and not to require frequent renegotiation, although periodic review and new legislation would be necessary.

The stabilisation fund commenced with a credit balance (estimated at \$48m) equal to the amount contributed as charge on wheat exports for the 1973-74 season. The plan sets out conditions for industry contributions to the fund, payments from the fund, and Government support for the fund. Details of the former stabilisation fund are given in earlier editions of the *Year Book*.

The home consumption price in each year commencing on 1 December will be adjusted on the base level of \$70.41 per tonne, being the 1973-74 price (less the Tasmanian freight loading) according to movements in cash costs, and in rail freight and handling charges.

The term *fair average quality* (f.a.q.) has been replaced by the term *Australian standard white*, i.e. wheat, other than wheat classified by or on behalf of the Australian Wheat Board as prime hard, hard, durum, or soft biscuit wheat, or as having a defect quality.

The *Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act* 1974, in conjunction with States' legislation, provides for the continuation of the previously introduced quota scheme for wheat deliveries. Responsibility for implementing the proposals for quotas on deliveries within the States rests with the State Governments. The method of allocation of quotas to individual growers varies from State to State but, in general, is based on average deliveries by growers over a recent period. Because of the world grain shortage, however, operation of the Wheat Delivery Quota Act has been suspended for the 1975-76 and 1976-77 seasons.

5 OTHER GRAIN CROPS

Barley—The Barley Marketing Board was constituted in 1930 and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act* 1926-1973. The Board is responsible for the marketing of all barley grown in Queensland. Some of the barley produced, however, is either held on farms for feed or seed, or sold interstate. The Board operates a hail insurance scheme, and also a seed barley scheme under which growers are specially selected to grow seed barley for the Board.

Barley is used for malting, milling, and stock feed. For malting purposes, a high-grade low-protein grain is required and growers wishing

to have their barley classified for this purpose are required to submit samples to the Board. Other high-grade barley with higher protein content is classified as milling, while all other barley is classified as feed grade.

The State Wheat Board acts as handling agent for the Barley Board and growers deliver grain to Wheat Board depots. The next table sets out details of the Barley Board's operations for the five years to 1974-75.

THE BARLEY MARKETING BOARD, QUEENSLAND

Season	Deliveries	Exports	Average net return per tonne to grower at grower's siding ¹			
			Seed	Malting	Milling	Feed
	tonnes	tonnes	\$	\$	\$	\$
1970-71 ..	24,906	4,160	47.62	41.08	36.67	34.02
1971-72 ..	153,322	15,222	42.03	37.62	32.11	29.91
1972-73 ..	17,474	.. ²	57.06	56.09	48.23	48.23
1973-74 ..	113,195 ^r	56,988	68.91 ^r	63.52 ^r	57.79 ^r	57.79 ^r
1974-75 ³ ..	233,240	185,000	100.47	93.79	90.50	90.50

¹ Only average freight deducted. Individual net returns may vary depending on distance from Toowoomba. ² No exports due to low receipts. ³ Preliminary estimate, pool not yet finalised. ^r Revised since last issue.

Grain Sorghum—The Central Queensland Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was constituted in 1965 when the Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was discontinued and the whole of the State, except a specified area of Central Queensland, was exempted from control.

The State Wheat Board acts as handling agent for the Board and growers deliver their grain to Wheat Board depots in Central Queensland. In addition, the Board itself has storage capacity of some 4,000 tonnes at Gladstone which is used mainly for local sales. The Board also has continuous-flow grain-drying facilities available at Gladstone and Capella.

Grain sorghum is used primarily for stock feed and is an important source for supplementing other coarse grains for this purpose. As local requirements for grain sorghum in Central Queensland are limited, most sorghum received by the Board is exported, and shipped through the port of Gladstone.

The next table sets out details of the Board's operations in the five years to 1974.

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND GRAIN SORGHUM MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Season	Deliveries	Value of sales	Average net payment to growers per tonne ¹	Quantity sold	
				Domestic	Overseas
	tonnes	\$'000	\$	tonnes	tonnes
1970 ..	68,057	2,928	28.66	6,419	61,197
1971 ..	244,860	11,554	34.89	5,195	239,788
1972 ..	247,772	10,874	33.08	13,743	233,543
1973 ..	105,600	4,967	33.66	12,367	93,165
1974 ..	84,118	6,655	62.65	7,190	76,877

¹ At grower's siding.

Grain sorghum is marketed through normal merchant channels elsewhere in the State. Also, a Grain Sorghum Export Committee, formed by the Queensland Graingrowers' Association in 1970, arranges for the export of grain sorghum on behalf of growers in Southern Queensland.

Maize—The Atherton Tableland Maize Marketing Board controls the marketing of all maize produced on the Tableland. There is no control in other areas of the State. The Board was established in 1923 to treat maize for market and to pool receipts from different markets. Tableland maize, as a consequence of the tropical climatic conditions under which it is grown, has a high moisture content and has to be dried to 14 per cent moisture before it can be stored.

The Board has storage capacity of 13,000 tonnes in vertical concrete silos at Atherton, Kairi, and Tolga and 5,000 tonnes in horizontal storage at Atherton. All storages are equipped with individual aeration equipment which reduces bin temperatures to around 14° Celsius and this ensures trouble-free storage for twelve months. In 1972-73 a bulk storage facility of 3,000 tonnes capacity, as well as equipment for loading the shed from rail and road transport, was established at the Cairns Wharf. The Board also grists maize into various forms, and compounds poultry, pig, and cattle foods. In 1974-75 the Tableland produced about 26 per cent of the Queensland output of maize. The balance of the crop is grown over a wide area of the State.

In 1969 the Board's area was divided into two zones for the purpose of maize deliveries. The Atherton Zone (Zone A) comprises the whole of the Board's area except the Shires of Hinchinbrook and Cardwell which comprise the Ingham Zone (Zone B).

The next table sets out details of the Board's pool operations for the five years to 1974-75.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Net receipts of maize					
Zone A	15,836	12,938	15,486	15,681	13,455
Zone B	1,180	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹
Northern sales	12,574	13,631	15,597	16,585	13,935
Average net payments to growers per tonne	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Zone A	44.21	48.80	49.48	58.95 ^r	69.54
Zone B	21.48	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹

¹ Pool not operating. ^r Revised since last issue.

The main outlets for the Board's maize are the pig, poultry, and dairy industries in North Queensland. The Board manufactures poultry mashes and stock feeds from maize and other ingredients purchased from outside sources. In addition, firms in Cairns and Innisfail manufacture stock feeds under franchise from the Board, incorporating maize purchased from the Board.

Rice—The Rice Marketing Board was constituted on 11 November 1971 and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act* 1926-1973. The Board, which is responsible for the marketing of all rice produced in Queensland, has appointed as agents the Lower Burdekin Rice Producers' Co-operative Association Limited, and the Rice-growers' Co-operative Mills Limited, to handle the receiving, processing,

and sale of the crop. Details of the production of rice in North Queensland are given on page 267. Traditionally, the Australian domestic market for the long grain varieties of rice has been supplied by the United States. However, with the establishment of a rice industry in North Queensland devoted entirely to long grain varieties, imports of long grain rice have decreased. Queensland now supplies almost all of Australia's requirements for long grain rice.

Details of the Board's operations since it was constituted are set out in the next table.

RICE MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Harvest ¹	Rice production	Average payment per tonne to growers		Total payments to growers
		1st grade	Seed	
	tonnes	\$	\$	\$'000
Summer 1971-72	7,381	70.00	79.84	489
Winter 1972	3,818	64.21	74.05	247
Summer 1972-73	8,619	83.67	93.51	724
Winter 1973	7,685	99.66	109.50	770
Summer 1973-74	4,439	100.72	110.56	447
Winter 1974	909	98.00	108.00	91
Summer 1974-75	8,114	107.00 _s	115.00 _s	912 _s
Winter 1975	3,898	115.00 _s	124.00 _s	449 _s

¹ Summer harvest, December to January; winter harvest, May to June. s Subject to revision.

6 DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter and Cheese—A voluntary butter and cheese price equalisation scheme, based on arrangements between the manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Limited, has been in operation for a number of years.

Details of butter and cheese equalisation rates for the five years to 1974-75 are shown in the next table.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKETING

Year				Rate per tonne			Amount of bounty paid in Queensland
				Equalisation price	Bounty	Overall return to manufacturer	
BUTTER							
				\$	\$	\$	\$'000
1970-71	..	..	..	765.71	185.03	950.74	3,431
1971-72	..	..	..	838.34	176.17	1,014.52	3,169
1972-73	..	..	..	793.26	122.04	915.30	1,906
1973-74 ¹	..	..	..	800.15	84.84	884.99	970
1974-75 ¹	..	..	..	888.00	45.08	933.08	456
CHEESE							
				\$	\$	\$	\$'000
1970-71	..	..	..	523.99	83.46	607.45	592
1971-72	..	..	..	619.44	84.05	703.49	646
1972-73	..	..	..	671.81	58.26	730.07	474
1973-74 ¹	..	..	..	704.68	40.45	745.13	352
1974-75 ¹	..	..	..	845.00	21.48	866.48	199

¹ Incomplete.

The Committee, which comprises members of the State Dairy Products Stabilisation Boards and other persons representing the industry, enters into agreements with manufacturers to secure to them equal rates from sales of butter and cheese, and for this purpose fixes basic prices at which these products, sold in Australia or abroad, are to be taken into account. The effect is that the local and export trade are distributed in equitable proportions among the manufacturers. The Committee equalises returns to factories through an Equalisation Fund.

Under the provisions of the various Dairying Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Australian Government has provided subsidies on butterfat for the manufacture of butter, cheese, and processed milk products. Details of the various five-year stabilisation plans since 1952 are given in earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Under the terms of the five-year plan which commenced on 1 July 1972, the Australian Government has undertaken to allocate each year, for the five years of the plan, a minimum of \$27m as financial assistance for butter and cheese and related butterfat products produced in Australia.

In addition, for 1972-73 the Government agreed to compensate the Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee for any loss sustained as a result of fixing its initial interim equalisation value for butter at a level which enabled factories to make an opening payment rate of 34 cents per lb, (approximately 75 cents per kilogram) commercial butter basis. This was the same opening pay rate as applied for 1971-72.

In July 1973 the Australian Government announced its intention to phase out the butter and cheese bounty over the two-year period ending 30 June 1975. For the 1973-74 season the Australian Government made available \$18m and for 1974-75 the bounty payment was \$9m which was the final payment of financial assistance related directly to output.

From 1962-63 to 1974-75, the Australian Government provided a separate bounty on the butterfat content of processed milk products exported. The final payment was \$800,000 in 1974-75.

The *Butterfat Levy Act* 1965-1972 provides for a levy on butterfat used in the manufacture of butter, butterfat products, and cheese. This levy is the principal source of finance for the Dairy Produce Sales Promotion Fund, and amounts paid to the Fund from this source totalled \$777,212 in 1974-75. The Board's sales promotion activities are directed mainly towards promoting Australian butter and cheese on the Australian, United Kingdom, and Japanese markets.

The Dairy Produce Research Trust Account, which is administered under the *Dairy Produce Sales Promotion Act* 1958-1975, is financed by an Australian Government maximum contribution of \$1 for \$1 against funds raised by way of the butterfat levy and allocated to research. The amount of levy and contributions allocated to research amounted to \$929,699 in 1974-75. Research is directed towards increasing efficiency in the factory, on the farm, and in marketing, particularly with respect to diversification of products from the dairy industry.

The Butter Marketing Board—This Board was established in 1925 and is concerned principally with the regulation of supplies to local and overseas markets. In 1936 it obtained the right to be sole vendor of "pat"

butter in the Brisbane area. The objectives of this were to more effectively control the butter supply to the city of Brisbane, to obtain for the producers the additional profits arising from the sale of pat butter, and to replace numerous brands with one brand of selected butter of uniformly good quality. The patting factory established for this purpose has enabled the Board to deal with butterfat in various ways and to develop markets in Australia and overseas for such products.

The next table shows sales of Queensland butter in Australia and overseas, according to the records of the Butter Marketing Board.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74s	1974-75s
Australian sales					
Queensland ¹ tonnes	14,229	12,763	10,516	9,556	9,246
Other tonnes	285	256	20	..	..
Overseas sales ² tonnes	4,262	5,184	5,323	2,144	1,138
Total sales tonnes	18,776	18,203	15,859	11,700	10,384
Proportion sold overseas %	22.7	28.5	34.0	18.3	11.0
Equalisation value \$'000	14,377	15,261	12,580	9,362	9,889
Bounty \$'000	3,431	3,169	1,906	970	456
Overall return to manufacturers \$'000	17,808	18,430	14,487	10,331	10,344
Rate per kg cents	95	101	91	88	100

¹ Including butter below first grade quality released in the form of butterfat to manufacturers of ice cream and for household cooking purposes. ² Including butter sold to tinnery for export, and butter for ships' stores. s Subject to revision.

Queensland's apparent consumption of butter, which includes butter imported from other States, amounted to approximately 13,600 tonnes in 1974-75 compared with approximately 17,700 tonnes in 1973-74. These quantities include butter below first grade quality sold for manufacturing purposes.

Sales by the Board in 1974-75, including interstate production, totalled 12,915 tonnes, compared with 14,510 tonnes in 1973-74. The next table sets out particulars of sales for the three years to 1974-75.

BUTTER MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
	Local sales	Export sales	Local sales	Export sales	Local sales	Export sales
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Pat butter	6,497	1,447	7,351	1,365	7,937	1,134
Canned butter	40	577	33	430	38	400
Ghee	82	1,416	92	1,728	85	1,449
Pure butterfat	1,898	1,304	1,409	900	466	599
Butteroil blend and shortening	126	1,250	130	758	150	..
Other ¹	217	59	296	18	638	19
Total sales	8,860	6,052	9,311	5,199	9,314	3,601

¹ Including small amounts of butter sold in bulk and as butter concentrate on both local and export markets.

The Cheese Marketing Board—This Board was originally constituted in 1923. Since 1934, returns to producers of cheese have (as for butter)

been averaged from the various markets through the Equalisation Scheme, under which wholesale prices are uniform throughout the various States (see page 388). Details of equalisation and bounty rates and manufacturers' returns are shown on page 387.

The Cheese Marketing Board fixes minimum intrastate wholesale prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, etc.

Particulars of the disposal of Queensland cheese on the various markets during the three years to 1974-75 are set out in the next table. While sales to the traditional British market have practically ceased during recent years, the Japanese market has been relatively stable.

DISPOSAL OF QUEENSLAND CHEESE

Market	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Local (including for processing) ..	5,407	6,591	7,303
Interstate (including for processing) ..	1,124	787	1,124
Exported to United Kingdom ..	79	..	..
Exported to Japan	609	929	894
Other exports	46	935	19
Total	7,266	9,242	9,341

Milk—The Brisbane Milk Board operates under the *Milk Supply Act* 1952-1972. Its functions are the general regulation and control of the collection, treatment, supply, sale, distribution, and price of milk and cream for consumption or use within the Brisbane Milk District, excluding usage by factories for the manufacture of butter, cheese, ice cream, etc. The Board may also fix prices in other parts of Queensland.

The control and inspection of milk supply is achieved through the registration of all suppliers and distributors. Registrations at 30 June 1975 included 222 producers, 19 wholesale vendors, 530 retail vendors operating from delivery vehicles, and 1,800 retail vendors selling from fixed premises (shops, cafes, milk bars, etc.). The Board regulates supplies to wholesale vendors by means of quotas. Of the 1974-75 aggregate weekly quota of 2,196,000 litres, composite quotas of 1,327,000 litres were allotted to 15 country factories and the rest to producers supplying direct to wholesalers.

Total quantities handled in 1974-75 included 99,397,000 litres of pasteurised milk and 755,000 litres of pasteurised cream. From January 1973 a thickened cream of 35 per cent butterfat content made from Queensland produced milk has been sold in Brisbane in addition to normal pasteurised cream of 42 per cent butterfat content. This thickened cream is outside the scope of the Milk Supply Act, and is not included in the above figure for pasteurised cream sales.

The principal source of the Board's revenue is from a levy assessment on milk and cream supplied. This amounted to \$237,547 in 1974-75. A further levy on producers and country factories supplying the Brisbane market, and voluntary contributions at a fixed rate per month by wholesale milk distributors, yielded \$71,429 in 1974-75, to a fund to promote the State-wide sale of milk.

While a Milk Board has not been set up outside the metropolitan area, 17 pasteurisation plants serving prescribed areas have been established in country centres. Total quantities handled by these pasteurisation plants in 1974-75 amounted to 114,240,000 litres of pasteurised milk, and 847,000 litres of pasteurised cream.

7 EGGS

Queensland Egg Boards—The Egg Marketing Board was constituted in 1923 as a grower-controlled organisation under the provision of the *Primary Products Pools Act*, which was later incorporated in the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1973*. Between 1943 and 1947 the Board acted as an agent for the Australian Government under war-time regulations.

On 1 July 1947, the Central Queensland Egg Marketing Board commenced marketing operations for an area centred on Rockhampton and the original Board became the South Queensland Egg Marketing Board, covering the area in south Queensland which it had previously controlled. The South Queensland Board handles most eggs through its premises in Brisbane, but it also operates depots at Nambour and Toowoomba. In addition, 10 country agencies and 13 distributors market eggs on its behalf.

Eggs handled by the South and Central Queensland Egg Marketing Boards include only those from flocks, registered under the Egg Industry Regulations, which are of 50 or more birds. In addition, quantities of eggs are sold by growers direct to retailers and consumers under permit from the Boards. The next table sets out details of operations of both Boards for the five years to 1974-75.

QUEENSLAND EGG MARKETING BOARDS OPERATIONS

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
<i>South Queensland Board</i>					
Receivals					
Quantity '000 doz	18,930	18,583	20,800	22,556	24,811
Gross return to producers \$'000	7,472	7,407	9,185	13,529	16,338
Average net return per doz ¹ c	27.05	27.10	31.24	46.18	43.21
Permit sales					
Quantity '000 doz	5,009	5,098	4,442	4,006 ^r	3,773
Gross return to producers ² \$'000	1,977	2,032	1,962	2,523 ^r	2,499
<i>Central Queensland Board</i>					
Receivals					
Quantity '000 doz	1,070	1,067 ³	1,465 ³	1,513 ³	1,829 ³
Gross return to producers \$'000	461	467	651	910	1,080
Average net return per doz ¹ c	31.24	32.37	31.66	46.13	47.43
Permit sales					
Quantity '000 doz	281	285	259	291	233
Gross return to producers ² \$'000	121	125	135	134	155

¹ After hen levy. ² Estimated. ³ Excluding purchases from South Queensland Board of 231(000) dozen in 1971-72, 76(000) dozen in 1972-73, 58(000) dozen in 1973-74, and 11(000) dozen in 1974-75. ^r Revised since last issue.

The South Queensland Board determines the gross prices at which suppliers are paid for the various grades of eggs, termed the "advance prices". To determine the wholesale selling prices, certain variable rates based on the method of supply are added to the gross advance prices.

For example the Board operates a Producer Pack Scheme which enables approved growers to pack eggs into Board cartons for delivery to the Board. An allowance of 3.75 cents per dozen for handling is given to producers who pack under the scheme. The Board also purchases from approved growers farm-packed frozen whole egg and chilled liquid whole egg. The pulp, after sampling and testing, is sold as Board pulp.

On 1 July 1965, Australian Government legislation which provided for a scheme to stabilise the Australian egg industry with respect to returns from local and export sales came into effect. The legislation provides for a levy on hens over 6 months old in flocks kept for commercial purposes, excluding the first 20 hens in each flock. The levy is payable by all producers and the South Queensland Board, as agent for the Australian Government, collects and administers the levy for Queensland.

Following uneconomic over-production of eggs throughout Australia in recent years, all State Governments in October 1972 agreed to implement statutory measures to control egg production. Agreement was reached on national and State hen quotas, setting a maximum limit on the number of hens that producers could hold. In Queensland enabling legislation was passed and, following a favourable poll of growers on the question of introduction of the legislation, the *Hen Quotas Act 1973* was proclaimed to come into operation on 3 September 1973. The scheme became operative throughout Australia on 1 October 1975. The hen quotas will be reviewed annually.

The maximum number of hens that producers in each State may hold for 1975-76 is as follows: New South Wales, 5,470,000; Victoria, 3,170,000; Queensland, 1,900,000; South Australia, 1,300,000; Western Australia, 1,000,000; Tasmania, 310,000; A.C.T., 150,000.

Australian Egg Board—The *Egg Export Control Act 1947-1973* established the Australian Egg Board with the principal function of controlling the export, including the purchase and shipment, of eggs and egg products.

In 1954 the Australian Board was empowered to operate "pools" for exports, and from 1966-67 each State Board has exported through the pools. The Australian Board purchases stocks from the State Boards, while the latter are responsible for packing, processing, and shipping on behalf of the Australian Board.

Sales promotion efforts with respect to export sales have been focussed in recent years on the Middle East for eggs in shell, and on Japan for egg pulp. Australia's exports of 2.3m dozen eggs in shell in 1974-75 included 1.3m dozen to countries in the Arabian Gulf, and the balance to Papua New Guinea, the Pacific islands, and Hong Kong. Exports of egg pulp totalled 16,500 tonnes in 1974-75, of which 16,300 tonnes was acquired by Japan.

8 WOOL

In June 1972 the Australian Government announced the formation of the Australian Wool Corporation under the *Wool Industry Act 1972*. This followed a request to the Government by the Australian Wool Industry Conference. The Corporation commenced operations on 1 January 1973, combining the functions of the Australian Wool Commission and the Australian Wool Board. Details of the more

important features of these organisations appeared in the 1973 issue of the *Year Book*.

Membership of the Australian Wool Corporation consists of an independent chairman appointed by the Minister for Primary Industry, four woolgrower representatives appointed by the Minister after nomination by the Australian Wool Industry Conference, three members with special qualifications appointed by the Minister after consultation with the Australian Wool Industry Conference, and one government representative appointed by the Minister for Primary Industry.

The Wool Corporation continues the operation of the Flexible Reserve Price Scheme at auction and the policies established by its predecessor, the Australian Wool Commission. The Corporation is charged with investigating wool marketing methods, including the proposal for acquisition, and, in addition, it has powers to apply objective measurement techniques to the marketing of the wool clip.

Research and Promotion—The International Wool Secretariat, which is maintained jointly by Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, conducts overseas publicity. Under its first five-year plan, Australia provided about 64 per cent of the total funds required for the programme, while New Zealand and South Africa contributed 24 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively. The proportions are based on the annual shorn wool production of each country. From 1 August 1970, Australian woolgrowers were levied at the rate of 1 per cent of the gross value of shorn wool to meet this commitment. The rate was raised to 2.4 per cent in 1973-74 and 2.75 per cent in 1974-75. These rates, however, include a loading for administrative expenses of the Wool Corporation.

As a result of negotiations between the Australian Wool Industry Conference and the Australian Government, the latter agreed to contribute towards wool research and promotion on a dollar-for-dollar basis, matching the contributions of woolgrowers from the levy to a maximum of \$14m in any one year from 1967-68. For each of the three years 1970-71 to 1972-73, the Government undertook to increase its contribution to an average of \$27m per year. In 1973-74 and 1974-75 the grant was \$22m.

Wool Sales—Wool is normally sold at public auctions organised by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers. The average auction room price in Australia of greasy wool, as computed by the Council, rose from 45.00 cents per kg in 1946-47, to the record price of 264.91 cents per kg in 1950-51. Subsequently there was a general downward trend, reaching a low of 64.68 cents per kg in 1970-71. In 1971-72 the price rose to 75.25 cents per kg and in 1972-73 to 183.77 cents per kg following a dramatic recovery in wool prices from January 1972. In 1973-74 prices rose early in the season but then fell to give an Australian seasonal average of 181.16 cents per kg. Lower prices continued throughout 1974-75 with the annual average falling to 126.99 cents per kg. These prices represent the average prices realised for all greasy wool, of whatever type or quality, marketed during the years mentioned.

In Queensland all auction sales are held in Brisbane and are attended by overseas buyers. In 1974-75, the total amount of wool sold was 61.2m kg which realised \$77.6m averaging 126.80 cents per kg, compared with realisations in 1973-74 of \$96.6m from 54.8m kg, averaging 176.43 cents per kg. Some New South Wales wool is sold in Brisbane and some Queensland wool is sold in Sydney and Newcastle.

Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the five years to 1974-75 are shown in the next table.

BRISBANE WOOL MARKET¹

Year	Sales	Bales sold	Wool sold	Amount realised	Average price per kilogram
	No.	No.	tonnes	\$'000	cents
1970-71	10	502,638	72,857	44,329	60.84
1971-72	8	539,782	79,176	58,092	73.37
1972-73	8	417,287	61,610	109,852	178.30
1973-74	9	363,643	54,761	96,615	176.43
1974-75	10	410,191	61,220	77,629	126.80

¹ Including wool received from New South Wales, amounting to 32,104 bales (4,637 tonnes) in 1974-75.

Wool Exports—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is normally exported directly overseas. The next table shows the destinations of overseas exports during the five years to 1974-75.

OVERSEAS EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND

Country to which exported	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
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QUANTITY, GREASY BASIS ('000 kg)

Belgium-Luxembourg	3,650	2,990	3,958	2,833	3,411
France	5,142	9,642	6,769	6,280	7,094
Germany, Federal Republic of	5,468	4,794	3,521	2,249	3,244
India	909	295	335	786	557
Italy	5,595	5,901	5,199	3,815	4,116
Japan	29,000	31,690	35,004	17,850	13,604
Korea, Republic of	440	426	1,611	547	879
Netherlands	631	1,532	786	865	1,332
Poland	1,776	2,566	2,573	1,951	1,336
China-Taiwan	1,486	1,935	2,322	811	913
Turkey	928	1,319	507	522	295
United Kingdom	4,306	3,763	3,997	2,077	2,504
United States	1,774	1,382	1,389	764	322
U.S.S.R.	1,407	813	2,064	5,948	4,074
Other countries	3,667	2,472	3,229	3,973	2,545
Total	66,181	71,520	73,264	51,271	46,226

VALUE (\$'000)

Belgium-Luxembourg	1,789	1,700	4,476	4,454	4,267
France	3,193	5,694	8,486	11,185	7,908
Germany, Federal Republic of	3,876	3,552	4,857	4,851	4,270
India	627	149	386	1,161	646
Italy	3,415	3,693	6,743	6,964	5,065
Japan	22,705	23,887	52,612	40,806	20,293
Korea, Republic of	498	354	2,450	1,221	1,529
Netherlands	357	1,067	905	1,558	2,436
Poland	1,332	2,431	4,196	4,218	2,103
China-Taiwan	1,022	1,343	3,163	1,328	1,162
Turkey	800	1,009	685	1,195	547
United Kingdom	2,482	2,406	4,889	3,564	2,458
United States	1,138	741	1,739	1,063	277
U.S.S.R.	1,198	542	3,990	16,321	6,349
Other countries	2,907	1,665	4,653	8,901	3,366
Total	47,339	50,233	104,230	108,790	62,676

During 1974-75 Japan maintained its dominance among the markets for Queensland wool, taking 29 per cent of the quantity exported. The table also shows the continuation of the decline in the importance of the United Kingdom market, its share of the State's exports of wool having fallen from 13 to 5 per cent in 10 years.

Included in the table is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured or carbonised in Queensland and exported clean. In 1974-75 exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 1,540,815 kg, the principal importing countries being: United Kingdom, 631,345 kg; Federal Republic of Germany, 284,902 kg; France, 197,707 kg; United States, 128,299 kg; China-Taiwan, 43,008 kg; and Iran, 40,684 kg.

9 COTTON

The Cotton Marketing Board is a co-operative organisation and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act* 1926-1973. The Board was established in 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of the cotton industry. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, etc., advises on varieties, and assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries at Biloela, Cecil Plains, and St George, and processes by-products, producing cotton-seed oil, meal, and cake, and linters at Brisbane. In 1974 its oil mill treated 9,914 tonnes of cotton-seed.

The next table gives particulars of Cotton Marketing Board operations for the five years to 1975.

COTTON MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Season				Raw cotton received		Average payments to growers for raw cotton	Bounty ¹ paid	Total payments to growers
				tonnes	bales	c per kg	\$'000	\$'000
1971	..	..	..	3,109	13,315	69.9	313	2,173
1972	..	..	..	6,651	28,808	49.8	..	3,320
1973	..	..	..	4,826	21,277	70.7	..	3,412
1974	..	..	..	6,589 ^r	29,358	73.2	..	4,822
1975	..	..	..	5,946	26,423	n	..	n

¹ Bounty paid by the Australian Government on raw cotton produced; discontinued from 1972 season. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

Until the 1962 season, cotton production in Australia was restricted mainly to the coastal river valleys of Queensland. However, more recently there has been an increase in irrigated cotton production, especially in the St George region in Queensland and the Namoi River Area and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area of New South Wales. In recent years, Queensland has accounted for about 10 per cent of the Australian total cotton production.

The marketing of raw cotton in Queensland is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners. In New South Wales and Western Australia the cotton is marketed through co-operative ginneries. The Queensland crop is harvested between February and July and ginning reaches its peak in April or May, while the spinners' purchases extend over the year.

10 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing—One of the most important marketing organisations in Queensland, and the largest of its kind in Australia, is the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (the C.O.D.). It is a statutory authority constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Acts, 1923 to 1964*, to organise the marketing of Queensland fruit and vegetables. It is run on a co-operative basis representing approximately 7,500 fruit and vegetable growers in the State. Like other marketing bodies, it is not government controlled, but it is legally answerable to the Queensland Minister for Primary Industries who is responsible for administration of the Acts. Policy is determined by six Sectional Group Committees representing growers of bananas, citrus, deciduous fruits, pineapples, other fruits, and vegetables. The C.O.D. obtains its operating revenue through levies on fruit and vegetables, and the surplus on its trading activities. It is not compulsory for growers to make use of its services.

The C.O.D. has two distinct functions:

- (i) To represent Queensland fruit and vegetable growers on a wide range of industry matters; and
- (ii) To facilitate the marketing of Queensland-grown fruit and vegetables. It achieves this through its 10 wholesale fruit and vegetable selling floors in the three eastern mainland States; five retail shops in Queensland country towns; the running of special trains for distributing Queensland-grown fruit and vegetables throughout Australia; a number of central packing house facilities for deciduous fruits and tomatoes; ripening facilities for bananas and tomatoes; pre-cooling, cool storage, and pre-packing facilities; supplies of growers' requisites, including the production of tomato and bean seed.

Outlets for the wholesale trade are at Brisbane, Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton, Gympie, Sydney, Newcastle, Albury, and Melbourne.

The C.O.D. organises special trains for the transport of various fruits and vegetables to Sydney, Newcastle, Melbourne, and Adelaide, collecting produce from as far north as Cairns. The next table shows the quantities consigned interstate by rail by the C.O.D. in 1973-74 and 1974-75. In addition 206 tonnes of strawberries were consigned by air in 1973-74 and 138 tonnes in 1974-75.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D.

Item	1973-74	1974-75	Item	1973-74	1974-75
	tonnes	tonnes		tonnes	tonnes
Apples	44	13	Beans	2,543	3,336
Avocados	217	195	Beetroot	59	61
Bananas	17,483	7,741	Cabbage	111	195
Citrus	484	461	Capsicums	2,040	2,143
Custard apples	118	54	Carrots	3	82
Grapes	248	346	Chokos	64	64
Mangoes	827	1,616	Cucumbers	4,350	4,653
Papaws	1,294	941	Egg fruit	811	1,470
Passion fruit	384	354	Lettuce	28	5
Pineapples	4,693	3,778	Marrows	1,007	1,687
Rockmelons	588	403	Onions	36	70
Strawberries	21	52	Potatoes	56	72
Tomatoes	16,178	16,739	Pumpkins	130	195
Watermelons	1,963	3,010	Sweet potatoes	131	228
Other fruit ¹	80	3	Other vegetables	283	431
			Total	56,274	50,398

¹ Including canned.

The next table sets out details, in terms of turnover, of the main operations of the C.O.D. for the five years to 1974-75.

C.O.D. OPERATIONS

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Wholesale department					
Queensland	11,626	13,321	15,573	19,526	21,295
Interstate	8,602	9,572	9,786	11,454	13,914
Total wholesale turnover ..	20,228	22,893	25,359	30,980	35,209
Factory fruit sales	8,040	8,133	3,045 ¹	..	..
Freight transactions	2,952	2,419	2,617	2,423	2,487
Other activities ²	4,635	3,378	3,892	4,870	5,688
Total turnover	35,855	36,823	34,913	38,273	43,384

¹ The Factory Distribution Department ceased to operate from December 1972.

² Including merchandise, retail, packing, cool storage, and crate and bin hire.

The Cannery Board—In 1964, under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Acts, 1923 to 1964*, the ownership, control, and operation of the Northgate Cannery was transferred from the C.O.D. to a corporate body, the Cannery Board. The C.O.D. has two directors and its general manager on the Cannery Board of seven. The cannery specialises in processing pineapples and tropical fruit salad, and also produces jams, fruit juices, beetroot, cordials, and aerated waters. Large quantities of canned pineapple are exported to overseas countries.

Due to an oversupply of pineapples in the 1968 cannery year, a rationalisation plan was introduced to take effect from 1 December 1968. Under the plan, growers supply pineapples for processing to the C.O.D. in accordance with quotas set on the number of \$100 face value debenture certificates held by the growers in the cannery. These deliveries are to the No. 1 Pool and have been set at 4.0 tonnes in 1974 for each \$100 certificate held. Other deliveries of pineapples to the C.O.D. are allotted to the No. 2 Pool or to juice grade and receive a lower return per tonne.

The next table sets out the main details of the rationalisation plan for 1973 and 1974. The cannery year extends from 1 December to 30 November.

PINEAPPLE RATIONALISATION PLAN OPERATIONS

Grade	1973			1974		
	Deliveries	Rate per tonne	Value	Deliveries	Rate per tonne	Value
	tonnes	\$	\$'000	tonnes	\$	\$'000
Bulk grade						
No. 1 Pool	87,296	91.36	7,975	92,265	98.65	9,102
No. 2 Pool	21,314	42.34	902	15,674	62.88	986
Juice grade	601	25.00	15	614	25.00	15
Total	109,211	84.42	9,220 ¹	108,553	98.50	10,693 ¹

¹ Including incentive payments of \$327,000 and \$590,000 respectively, made for pineapples delivered up to the monthly target schedule.

Australian Canned Fruits Board—Overseas marketing of canned fruits is organised by the Australian Canned Fruits Board which establishes terms and conditions of sales overseas and contributes to overseas publicity. It

is financed by a levy on exports, and since 1963 by an excise duty imposed on canned deciduous fruits for home consumption. Subject to the Board's requirements, contracts are made on a trader to trader basis for exports of canned fruits to other countries.

Brisbane Market Trust—This Trust was set up in 1960 to establish a new public market for fruit and vegetables in Brisbane, and subsequently, through its control, to organise their sale, storage, and supply. The new market was built on a 50-hectare site at Rocklea in 1964. The expense of maintaining the market is financed from lease rentals and other charges and interest on investments. The bulk of this revenue is derived from wholesalers' rentals which are subject to annual revision.

Ginger—The Ginger Marketing Board was constituted in 1942, and the Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd was appointed agent to receive, treat, and market ginger on the Board's behalf, and to distribute the net proceeds of sales direct to growers.

The Co-operative operates a factory at Buderim to process the ginger rhizome which is harvested in two stages. Early harvest ginger produces a tender non-fibrous rhizome which is sliced and used for ginger in syrup and crystallised ginger. Late harvest ginger is a larger fibrous rhizome which is dried, ground, and used for confectionery, spices, and essences.

During 1974 the Board received 1,593 tonnes of early harvest ginger, for which growers were paid at the rate of 16.50 cents per kilogram, and 2,615 tonnes of late harvest ginger, for which growers were paid 10.29 cents per kilogram.

11 OTHER FARM PRODUCTS

Peanuts—The Peanut Marketing Board was established in 1924 when the commercial production of peanuts began under tariff protection. The bulk of the crop is grown in the South Burnett district, and smaller quantities are produced on the Atherton Tableland and the Darling Downs and in the Dawson-Callide area. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets at Kingaroy and Atherton, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling and grading. A bulk installation at Gayndah was completed in time to handle the 1975 season intake.

The Board's activities are financed by a revolving levy scheme. The amount collected from each grower is repayable in full at a later date as new levies are received. In return for his levy contribution, each grower is entitled to a corresponding issue of shares. As the levy falls due for repayment the amount is refunded to the grower in full on the surrender of relevant share certificates or claims thereto.

The next table shows Board operations for the five seasons to 1974.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Season	Quantity received ¹	Average price realised	Average price paid to growers	Average working expenses
	tonnes	c per kg	c per kg	c per kg
1970	35,572	21.30	17.37	3.92
1971	22,957	27.03	21.94	5.11
1972	34,415	24.98	20.63	4.35
1973	33,394	26.77	21.91	4.87
1974	25,046	37.32	30.02	7.30

¹ Nuts in shell.

The sale of milling grade kernels is assisted beyond the normal tariff protection by a by-law permitting peanut oil millers in Australia to import quantities of peanut oil duty free in consideration of their taking milling kernels offered each year by the Board.

Sales by the Board during 1974-75 totalled 26,046 tonnes, comprising 21,817 tonnes as edible kernels, 3,122 tonnes for oil milling, and 1,107 tonnes as edible nuts in shell. All weights are on a nut-in-shell basis.

Local production of edible peanuts is sufficient to satisfy the Australian market and a small export market to New Zealand. Exports amounted to 2,581 tonnes in 1974-75 compared with 710 tonnes in 1973-74.

Tobacco—The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board began marketing functions in 1948. Its operations for the five years to 1974-75 are shown in the next table.

TOBACCO LEAF MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Quantities sold ¹					
Queensland leaf .. tonnes	8,682	8,369	8,375	8,373	8,298
New South Wales leaf .. tonnes	1,260	1,400	1,461	1,395	1,388
Total tonnes	9,942	9,769	9,836	9,768	9,686
Total realisations .. \$'000	25,597	24,986	24,407	25,066	31,933
Average price per kg .. cents	257.45	255.76	248.13	256.60	330.30

¹ Including small quantities of non-quota and experimental leaf, but excluding small quantities of N.S.W. burley leaf.

The Board works through agents in both North and South Queensland and has power to handle leaf delivered to it voluntarily by New South Wales growers. Each grower receives the proceeds of sale of his own leaf after deduction of administration levy and other charges. In addition to an administration levy of 2.4 cents per kilogram, there is a research levy of 1.1 cents per kilogram.

As a measure of protection for the industry, the Australian Government has, since 1936, fixed certain minimum percentages of Australian leaf to be used in blends before manufacturers qualify for special reduced tariffs on leaf imported by them. The percentage applicable to cigarettes and tobacco from 1 January 1966 was 50 per cent.

The Tobacco Marketing Act established the Australian Tobacco Board comprising representatives of the Australian Government, the Governments of the tobacco-growing States, growers, the Tobacco Growers' Council, and manufacturers, for the purpose of setting a minimum price for each grade and otherwise implementing policy, agreed upon by the Australian Government and tobacco-growing States, for the marketing of Australian tobacco leaf.

A tobacco stabilisation plan is administered by the Australian Tobacco Board under the *Tobacco Marketing Act* 1965-1973. This plan which was initially for a four-year period, has been extended for a further five-year period to cover selling seasons up to and including the 1978 season. The Australian Government has undertaken to ensure the sale of a fixed quota of leaf at a basic average minimum price.

The following table sets out details of the stabilisation plan for the five seasons to 1975.

AUSTRALIAN TOBACCO QUOTAS

Particulars	Season				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Basic quota					
Queensland '000 kg	8,304	8,304	8,304	8,304	8,304
Victoria '000 kg	5,731	5,731	5,731	5,731	5,731
New South Wales .. '000 kg	1,387	1,387	1,387	1,387	1,387
Total '000 kg	15,422	15,422	15,422	15,422	15,422
Temporary adjustment '000 kg	454	..	..	..	..
Total quota .. '000 kg	15,876	15,422	15,422	15,422	15,422
Minimum price per kg cents	252.43	252.43	288.43	288.43	336.40

Growers' basic quotas are allocated by the Tobacco Quota Committee, constituted under the *Tobacco Industry Act* 1955-1965. Legislation also provides for the Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal to hear appeals against decisions by the Committee. The first Tribunal was appointed in 1966 to hear appeals against the initial allocation of quotas.

The State Board may act as agent for the Australian Board. Subject only to price and other determinations of the Australian Board, it is empowered to receive, handle, or sell all quota tobacco, but may not sell any non-quota tobacco except with the approval of the Australian Board. Starting with the 1973 selling season, the Australian tobacco industry converted to "plant position" sorting and "loose leaf" selling. Plant position sorting is sorting the leaf according to the position at which the leaf grows on the tobacco plant.

During 1968-69 the Tobacco Leaf Finance Agency was established and commenced operations. The Agency was established jointly by the Tobacco Leaf Marketing Boards of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria to help offset problems which manufacturers had encountered in financing purchase of the Australian crop and in holding maturation stocks. The Agency pays the relevant Board for leaf sold within three days of the sale. Costs and interest charges on borrowings are met by manufacturers.

Navy Beans—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted in 1946 and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act* 1926-1973. Under the Act the Board is required to accept all navy beans grown in Queensland and to market them on behalf of growers. Production of navy beans is mainly concentrated in the Kingaroy-Wondai district and the eastern Darling Downs.

The Board, which is situated in Kingaroy, consists of four grower representatives and the Director of Marketing of the Department of Primary Industries. The Chairman is a grower representative appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the Board. The term of office for growers' representatives is three years.

The Board is responsible for the receipt, cleaning, grading, storing, and sale of beans, and deducts the costs of these services from gross proceeds. The actual grading and storage facilities are owned and operated by The Bean Growers' Co-operative Association Limited, which has been

the Board's sole receiving, cleaning, grading, and storing agent since the 1965 crop.

The Co-operative's running costs are met by charges made to the Board for these services. Capital costs are met by a levy which growers pay from the proceeds of sale of their deliveries. The levy is a "revolving levy", part of the annual levy being used to repay levies deducted in previous years. The levy became operative as from the 1970 season.

The Board pools receipts from sales and makes advances to growers according to the estimated clean weight of their individual deliveries. All growers are paid a first advance on the delivery of their navy beans to the Board's agent in Kingaroy.

Over 90 per cent of the crop is used in Australia in the manufacture of baked beans. However, navy beans are increasingly being processed into various bean and vegetable salads as well as being sold as dry edible culinary beans.

The next table sets out figures of the Board's operations for the five seasons to 1975.

NAVY BEAN MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	Unit	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975 ¹
Gross deliveries	tonnes	1,198	7,053	1,771	2,398	2,958
Net deliveries ²	tonnes	1,012	6,156	1,430	2,109	2,628
Selling prices (per kg)						
Culinary	cents	24.25	33.07	33.07	..	..
No. 1 grade	cents	23.04	27.67	27.67	..	..
No. 2 grade	cents	22.82	27.45	27.45	44.09	44.09
Average net return to growers (per kg)	cents	18.76	23.46	24.25	38.93	39.00

¹ Preliminary. ² Merchantable beans.

Honey—The Australian Honey Board, which was established in 1963, operates under the *Honey Industry Act* 1962-1973, and is concerned principally with making recommendations to the Minister for Primary Industry on various aspects of the industry, promoting the consumption and sale of honey domestically and overseas, and with assisting and encouraging the improvement of methods of production, storage, and transport of honey.

Voluntary honey pools are operated to provide financial aid to the industry at any time, particularly in seasons of heavy production or at times when export sales are affected by world market conditions leading to a surplus of stocks.

The Board is financed through levies on all packed honey. The domestic levy since 1 October 1973 has been 1.3 cents per kg, and on 1 April 1974 the first levy on export honey was made at 0.3 cents per kg.

The Honey Research Advisory Committee, established in 1964, supervises research projects for the Honey Board. Contributions to research are made by the Australian Government on a dollar for dollar basis with expenditure by the Honey Marketing Board.

In 1974-75 Australia's honey production was 20,618 tonnes, of which 1,480 tonnes was produced in Queensland. Exports for the year amounted to 9,732 tonnes, including 900 tonnes produced in Queensland.

The United Kingdom is the largest market for Australian honey, taking 5,154 tonnes in 1974-75.

Broom Millet—The Broom Millet Marketing Board, dating from 1926, ceased operations in November 1973.

12 MEAT AND FISH

Australian Meat Marketing Arrangements—The Australian Meat Board operates under the *Meat Industry Act* 1964-1973, and controls the export of meat and meat products except pigmeats. The procedure is usually by issue of licences to export, although the Board has power to purchase and sell meat in its own right when marketing problems prevent effective participation by private traders. The Board may also act on behalf of the Australian Government in administering any international undertaking.

The primary function of the Board is to ensure that Australian meat exports are marketed in a manner that will safeguard the long-term interests of the Australian meat industry. It consists of representatives of producers, exporters, and the Australian Government whose representative is chairman.

The following table shows total Australian exports of beef and veal and mutton and lamb by States, as reported by the Australian Meat Board, for the five years to 1974-75.

MEAT EXPORTS¹, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	'000 tonnes—net shipped weight				
BEEF AND VEAL					
New South Wales ..	51.3	80.8	140.0	111.4	90.8
Victoria	89.2	100.5	150.1	125.7	101.9
Queensland	156.7	170.1	211.5	168.2	168.3
South Australia ..	7.0	11.6	19.7	15.7	15.8
Western Australia ..	18.7	25.6	33.5	34.9	31.0
Tasmania	6.4	10.3	14.1	14.5	12.0
Northern Territory ..	4.6	5.7	5.7	4.4	3.5
Australia	333.9	404.6	574.6	474.8	423.3
MUTTON AND LAMB					
New South Wales ..	29.9	42.6	31.2	12.5	15.2
Victoria	87.0	109.3	84.8	33.3	40.0
Queensland	9.5	12.2	8.2	4.0	3.8
South Australia ..	22.1	24.4	18.8	8.6	10.9
Western Australia ..	25.6	40.6	40.1	27.1	36.3
Tasmania	4.9	7.3	5.0	1.7	3.5
Northern Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	179.0	236.5	188.1	87.3	109.7

¹ All meats, frozen, chilled, and cured. Excluding edible offal and fancy meats.

The major markets for Australian meat in 1974-75 were the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, Canada, and European countries, while significant quantities were shipped to the Middle East, Malaysia, and Pacific islands.

Exports of Australian chilled and frozen meat to the United States decreased slightly from 299,710 tonnes in 1973-74 to 293,972 tonnes in 1974-75. Since 1965 the sale of meat to the United States has been subject to quota restraints which are varied periodically according to local requirements. All restrictions on quota meats were lifted for 1972 and 1973, and under the system of a quarterly review of quotas, no restrictions applied up to 30 June 1974. The extent of the imposition of these quotas by the United States has a substantial effect on the level of Australian meat exports. On 1 April 1975 a voluntary restraint agreement was reached between Australia and the United States limiting beef shipments in 1975 to 279,000 tonnes.

Japan is the second largest importer of Australian meat, taking 64,174 tonnes of chilled and frozen meat in 1974-75 compared with 119,291 tonnes in 1973-74. Mutton has unrestricted entry into Japan but beef is subject to quotas. Measures aimed at supporting the local Japanese cattle industry have adversely affected the flow of Australian beef exports. Beef and veal exported to Japan fell from 80,218 tonnes in 1973-74 to 8,126 tonnes in 1974-75. Japan imported 45 per cent (3,251 tonnes) of Australian pigmeat exported in 1973-74, but did not import pigmeat in 1974-75.

Meat Research—The *Meat Research Act* 1960-1973 established the Meat Research Trust Account which is financed partly from a prescribed proportion of the levies on the slaughter of cattle, sheep, and lambs, and partly by Australian Government contribution. The receipts from these two sources were \$2,138,977 and \$2,469,076, respectively, in 1974-75.

Research supported by the Australian Meat Research Committee is conducted by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, the State Departments of Agriculture, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Northern Territory Administration, and certain Universities. The Australian Meat Board owns two properties in Queensland on which research directed towards improvements in beef cattle production is carried out. Staffing and management is supplied by the C.S.I.R.O. and the Queensland Department of Primary Industries.

The Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board—From 1931 to 1965, the Queensland Meat Industry Board was responsible for the preparation of most of the domestic meat requirements of the Metropolitan Area, and for this purpose operated the Brisbane Abattoir. Control of the Brisbane Abattoir and its associated saleyards and public meat market passed in 1965 from the Queensland Meat Industry Board to the Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board.

The Board operates a saleyard and abattoir complex at Cannon Hill in Brisbane, and at 30 June 1973 was licensed to export meat to all destinations. At 30 June 1975 there were 139 registered operators at the Metropolitan Public Abattoir of whom 31 were issued with licences to sell carcasses or meat at the meat market at the Abattoir or at a public meat market licensed by the Board.

On 6 December 1971 the State Government approved the construction of a new abattoir complex to replace the existing one at an estimated cost of \$7.5m, and on 9 December 1974 approved the revised estimated capital cost of the project at \$15.75m. The complex is expected to commence operations in 1976.

The next table gives particulars of operations at the Brisbane Abattoir for the five years to 1974-75.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS

Item	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
LIVESTOCK SOLD THROUGH ABATTOIR STOCKYARDS					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle	93,154	96,630	125,806	119,309	116,943
Calves	61,450	54,517	52,587	42,299	37,406
Sheep	794,743	775,521	600,886	362,928	213,180
Lambs	450,076	548,244	337,066	165,454	184,168
Pigs	72,436	64,492	68,779	55,935	33,533
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AT BRISBANE ABATTOIR					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle	131,542	123,375	150,110	132,215	124,892
Calves	84,974	70,362	71,357	64,457	57,918
Sheep	510,027	448,842	372,821	226,858	104,619
Lambs	456,166	568,305	453,508	203,595	224,523
Pigs	121,159	114,302	151,083	138,590	77,093
FRESH MEAT PREPARED FOR METROPOLITAN MARKET					
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Beef	13,376	14,052	14,932	14,697	15,017
Veal	1,379	1,279	1,432	1,405	1,836
Mutton	6,200	5,618	4,472	3,268	1,582
Lamb	6,652	8,231	6,271	3,286	3,587
Pork	2,150	2,546	3,526	3,497	1,797
MEAT PREPARED FOR OTHER PURPOSES ¹					
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Beef	12,794	10,309	14,174	11,610	11,395
Veal	1,217	1,354	1,845	1,282	812
Mutton and lamb ..	3,500	3,126	2,391	1,076	579
Pork	3,663	3,127	3,667	3,251	2,019

¹ For export, interstate, and processing trades.

The Brisbane Abattoir also processes meat for the canning, interstate, and overseas export trades. The *Meat Industry Act* 1964-1973 allows private abattoirs to slaughter within, or send meat into, the Metropolitan Abattoir Area, provided that all stock and meat are officially inspected.

Abattoir Boards—District Abattoir Boards have been constituted under the *Meat Industry Act* 1964-1973 for the areas of Gympie, Mackay, and Rockhampton, while Public Abattoir Boards have been established at Toowoomba, Ipswich, Townsville, and Bundaberg. These Boards perform functions, outside the Metropolitan Area, similar to those of the Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board and operate at Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Townsville, and Ipswich, while in Rockhampton, meatworks act as agents for the local Board.

Meat Exports—The next table shows overseas and interstate exports from Queensland during 1974-75. Included in the figures for export to other Australian States were: fresh beef and mutton, \$5.2m; fresh pork, \$2.5m; bacon and ham, \$9.1m; canned meats etc., \$4.8m; and tallow, \$2.1m.

EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Country to which exported	Meat	Hides, skins, and fur skins, undressed	Leather	Animal oils and fats ¹
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Overseas				
Canada	16,066	..	..	..
France	887	1,937	..	430
Italy	179	2,124	138	..
Japan	13,307	3,664	..	2,875
Papua New Guinea ..	5,931	3	..	250
Sweden	7,409	48	4	..
United Kingdom ..	9,675	207	34	55
United States	103,760	..	..	24
Other countries	15,835	4,967	304	7,731
Total overseas	173,048	12,948	480	11,364
Interstate	23,583	161	5,928 ²	2,358
Total	196,632	13,109	6,408	13,722

¹ Not processed. ² Including leather manufactures and substitutes (not apparel).

Queensland Meat Industry Authority—The *Meat Industry Act* 1964-1973 provides for the establishment of a Meat Industry Authority to advise the Minister and to administer defined policy.

The Authority consists of a chairman and five members, one representative each of the Department of Primary Industries, producers of stock for meat, boards of public abattoirs and district abattoirs, owners of private abattoirs, and operators at public abattoirs and district abattoirs. The chairman and other members are eligible for re-appointment and hold office for a term of seven years. The chairman or his delegate is an ex-officio member on all abattoir boards, including the Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board.

Under the *Meat Industry Act Amendment Act* 1973, the responsibility for the licensing of abattoirs, slaughterhouses, poultry slaughterhouses, meat markets, and knackers' yards has been transferred to the Authority. Previously these functions had been dispersed between Magistrates Courts, Abattoir Boards, and the Queensland Department of Primary Industries. The new legislation also provides for the declaration of regional meat areas in which the Board may either provide slaughtering facilities, or enter into agreements with local slaughterers or with the management of a privately-owned abattoir to provide slaughtering facilities for the production of meat at the required standards of hygiene.

The number of slaughtering establishments in Queensland prescribed as abattoirs within the meaning of the *Meat Industry Act* was 35 at 30 June 1975. Thirty of these were privately-owned establishments, of which 24 were approved export establishments. The remaining 5 were publicly-owned service works operated by Abattoir Boards.

Fish—Under the *Fish Supply Management Act* 1972, *The Fish Supply Management Act* of 1965 was repealed and the Queensland Fish Board became the only fish marketing authority operating in the State. From 1 February 1973, The Fish Board, which was previously responsible for coastal markets from Coolangatta to St Lawrence, and The North Queens-

land Fish Board, which was responsible for coastal marketing north of St Lawrence, have been amalgamated into the Queensland Fish Board.

The following table sets out details of Fish Board operations for the five years to 1974-75. Figures for 1970-71 and 1971-72 are for the Board's South Queensland operations only. The North Queensland Board's operations during these years appear in earlier editions of the *Year Book*.

FISH BOARD OPERATIONS

Particulars	1970-71 ¹	1971-72 ¹	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Quantity of fish received '000 kg	3,524	3,013	4,179	4,560	4,726
Quantity of prawns received '000 kg	2,062	1,607	1,597	2,475	1,690
Net payment to suppliers (all seafood) .. \$'000	3,166	3,374	5,617	6,442	6,531
Value of fish marketed \$'000	1,394	1,351	3,090	3,301	3,772
Value of other seafood marketed .. \$'000	2,096	2,370	3,157	4,322	4,126
Revenue from marketing charges and selling margins \$'000	324	347	630	789	1,007
Quantity of seafood processed ² '000 kg	1,045	633	751	809	653
Sales of processed seafood \$'000	1,131	1,648	1,635	2,304	2,027

¹ Excluding operations of former North Queensland Board.

² Excluding crabs.

The Board operates markets, agencies, and depots along the Queensland coast from Coolangatta to Cairns. Wharves, cold rooms, refrigeration, and processing facilities are provided by the Board for the receipt and handling of fish at the major fish receipt depots. A section is provided at the Brisbane Fish Market for the heading, grading, peeling, and packing of prawns for interstate and overseas markets, for the weighing and packing of scallops, and the processing of fish fillets.

13 COAL

Central Coal Board—The principles of control were extended to the coal mining industry under *The Coal Production Regulation Acts, 1933 to 1938*. A Central Coal Board regulated the production and sale of coal from Queensland mines, and there were four district boards with sub-districts to carry out the detailed regulation. The Central Board included a representative of employees and the Commissioner of Prices was chairman. Quotas were determined for each mine, and prices for the districts.

Queensland Coal Board—In 1949 a Queensland Coal Board was set up and it now operates under the provisions of *The Coal Industry (Control) Acts, 1948 to 1965*. All existing Coal Boards were dissolved and their assets and liabilities vested in the new Board. The functions of the Board are to secure and maintain adequate supplies of coal throughout Queensland and for export, and to provide for the regulation and improvement of the coal industry. The State Government makes the Board an annual grant, which was \$40,000 in 1974-75. The balance of the Board's income is from contributions from owners based on the number of employees during the previous year. In 1974-75 these contributions amounted to \$250,000.

The Board has continued to pay close attention to the matter of coal quality by obtaining samples of coal which are submitted to the Government Analyst for determination of ash and moisture content. The National Coal Research Advisory Committee, on which the Board is represented, is now concentrating its resources on the problems associated with the winning and beneficiation of the product. Mechanisation of mines has enabled the

pit head price of coal to be kept at a competitive level with alternative sources of fuel. The installation of coal-washing plants has enabled the industry to meet exacting buyer requirements for a high standard product. To enable colliery owners to purchase more efficient machinery, the Board may make loans from funds provided by the Treasury Department or by the sale of debentures to the Coal Miners' Pension Tribunal.

The industry is continuing to expand, due largely to increasing demand for coal from overseas for iron and steel making and from domestic users for electricity generation. The following data supplied by the Queensland Coal Board shows details of sales for five years to 1974-75.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND COAL

Market	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Local					
Electricity authorities (public) ..	2,610	2,786	3,011	3,225	3,537
Alumina works	314	443	431	608	860
Mining projects	273	290	306	352	341
Cement works	204	207	280	266	289
Paper and board manufacturing	65	65	64	63	52
Coke works	66	53	48	54	66
Other ¹	127	118	110	105	98
Total local sales	3,659	3,961	4,250	4,673	5,244
Interstate	177	91	214	207	197
Overseas	6,975	9,200	14,679	15,642	17,591
Total sales	10,811	13,252	19,143	20,522	23,032

¹ Including hospitals, meat and bacon factories, brickworks, potteries, sugar mills, and gas works.

Although the Queensland railways ceased using coal in 1970 and gas works no longer use significant quantities of coal due to the increasing use of petroleum and natural gases, these losses have been more than compensated for by increased demand by electricity generating authorities and by companies concerned with mineral mining and processing. The increase in overseas exports in recent years from the Central Queensland coalfields, is largely due to the Japanese demand for coking coal.

• Chapter 18

PRICES

1 RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

Retail price indexes assumed particular importance in Australia when they were adopted by arbitration and industrial authorities for use in the adjustment of wage rates for changes in price levels. The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration first used the retail price index for wage adjustment purposes in 1913. Automatic quarterly adjustments based on retail price index movements were introduced in 1921 and continued until August 1953. State authorities have also made wage adjustments in the same way, at times on an automatic basis and at other times by considering the index in their proceedings. Since September 1975 the Consumer Price Index percentage movement for the six State capitals for the June 1975 and subsequent quarters has been used as a variation basis for wages and salaries by the arbitration authorities in terms of guidelines and principles called "wage indexation". For more information on wage indexation see page 452.

The official retail price index numbers given in the following pages have been designed to measure variations in retail prices for goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households. They do not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, nor the absolute cost of changes in the standard of living. No retail price index measures changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode or level of living. Changes of that kind are matters for consideration apart from price indexes. But changes in prices of goods and services are a very important part of changes in the cost of living and it is this part which retail price indexes are used to measure.

Retail price indexes prepared by the Australian Bureau of Statistics are mostly calculated as "ratios of weighted aggregates", that is, they measure the variation in the total cost of a parcel of goods—the "regimen"—and therefore simply show the proportion which the cost of the regimen, at some particular time and place, bears to the cost of the same regimen at the time and place adopted as a base. Indexes compiled by the Bureau of Statistics before the introduction of the Consumer Price Index in 1960 endeavoured to measure variation from place to place as well as from time to time. The Consumer Price Index, however, measures only the movement over time in each State capital city and Canberra separately.

Each item in the regimen must be capable of standardisation and preferably should mean the same thing at different times and places. The difficulty of standardising the qualities of such things as clothing and household drapery prevented their inclusion in the regimen used before 1921. The early index comprised standard items of food, groceries, and

house rents, which together covered about 60 per cent of ordinary household expenditure. Later indexes were extended to include clothing, household drapery and utensils, and miscellaneous items. Each item receives its due weight in the whole according to its relative consumption in the community.

The regimen must comprise sufficient items, capable of standardisation, to represent as a group the general movement in retail prices of the goods and services purchased and consumed by the family of a wage earner. The regimen must be a selected regimen because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. It is better to limit the regimen to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy rather than to include additional items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. The regimen therefore is not, as is sometimes erroneously supposed, one which could be purchased with a certain "basic" wage. Its items are representative of the fields covered, and are included in the index in proportions representing the consumption of all commodities in the field each represents.

The scarcity of certain types of goods, erratic supply, and changes in fashion and in grades in common use have at times created unusual difficulty in obtaining the data necessary for measuring variations in prices. In some instances, it has been necessary to substitute new grades, qualities, or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price.

The indexes measure, as accurately as possible, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralised by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

Although changes in the consumption pattern occur continually, it is not possible to change weights applicable to items in an index frequently. While short-term fluctuations in consumption due to temporary imbalances between supply and demand have little effect on index weights, long-term consumption variations attributable to factors such as continued steady economic growth, development of significant new natural resources, technological advances, industrialisation, development or contraction of foreign markets, changes in the composition of the population, and so on, must lead to changes in weights, the introduction of new items, and perhaps the deletion of old items, if the index is to continue to be an accurate measure of variations in price levels. For these reasons it becomes desirable periodically to compile a new retail price index with items and weights more representative of current usage than those of the former index. Steps have been taken along these lines with the publication of the Consumer Price Index in which the items and weights are varied periodically in accordance with changing patterns of consumption.

Previous Retail Price Indexes—Five series of retail price indexes were compiled at various times by the Australian Bureau of Statistics prior to 1960. Each of these was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of indexes more directly relevant to current conditions. These indexes were:

- (i) *The "A" Series Index* (covering food, groceries, and house rents) was first compiled in 1912 with the year 1911 as

base = 1,000. It was discontinued in June 1938. From 1913 to May 1933 this index was used for wage adjustment purposes by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. Some other tribunals continued to use it until 1938 in certain localities.

- (ii) *The "B" Series Index* (covering food, groceries, and rent of four and five roomed houses) was first compiled in 1925 and continued until the December quarter 1953. It was the food and rent component of the "C" Series Index and was designed to replace the "A" Series Index for general statistical purposes. The "B" Series Index was not used by industrial tribunals in connection with the adjustment of wages. Its publication was discontinued from the December quarter 1953.
- (iii) *The "C" Series Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of four and five roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1921. It was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for purposes of quarterly wage adjustments from May 1934 to August 1953. Some State tribunals continued to use or consider it in their proceedings until it was discontinued. It was last issued on its original basis for December quarter 1960.
- (iv) *The "D" Series Index*, derived by combining the "A" and "C" Series Indexes, was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from May 1933 to May 1934 and then discontinued.
- (v) *The Interim Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of four and five roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, certain services, and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1954 with the year 1952-53 as base = 100. As its title indicated, it was constructed as a transitional index. Its compilation was discontinued following its replacement by the Consumer Price Index in June quarter 1960.

Consumer Price Index—This retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospective to September quarter 1948. It replaced both the "C" Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in official statistical publications of the Bureau. Initially, series were compiled for the six State capital cities, with a series for Canberra being first published in 1964. The title "Consumer Price Index" is used for purposes of convenience and does not imply that the new index differs in definition or purpose from previous indexes. It was adopted in conformity with world trends in naming indexes of retail prices paid by consumers, where these prices are weighted according to the pattern of consumption. For most practical purposes the terms "retail prices" and "consumer prices" are synonymous. The index is designed to measure, on a quarterly basis, the retail price variation of a very comprehensive list of commodities and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households in Australia.

The complete index is composed of five main groups: Food, Clothing and drapery, Housing, Household supplies and equipment, and Miscellaneous. The Food group comprises a large number of items of groceries, dairy produce, meat, vegetables, and confectionery; Clothing and

drapery includes representative items of most of the articles of men's, women's, boys', and girls' clothing and footwear, piece goods, and household drapery; Housing comprises costs of home-ownership and allowances for private and government house and private flat rents (government flat rents in Canberra); Household supplies and equipment includes fuel and light, household appliances, kitchen utensils, furniture and floor coverings, garden tools, household sundries, medicines, toilet supplies, and school requisites; and Miscellaneous consists of items such as fares on public transport, private motoring, services by dentists, doctors, and hospitals, and health insurance funds, smoking, beer, postal and telephone services, and other sundry costs for services.

The number of items actually priced is quite large. Several similar articles are often priced in order to suitably represent the various types and brands of similar commodities and services which are available. All prices are collected on a cash basis for the new article. Interest on hire-purchase charges and trade-in allowances and discounts are not included, although for major household appliances normal transaction prices are used.

The collection of retail prices for incorporation in the Consumer Price Index is undertaken by qualified field officers who visit the selected retail outlets to inspect the articles to be priced. Grades are specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores.

The index has been constructed so that it will reflect, as nearly as possible, the current pattern of consumption expenditure. To do this adequately it has been necessary to allow for the periodic addition of extra items, and changes in the weighting pattern (rather than retain a fixed list of items and set of weights unchanged over a long period). This method results in a succession of short-term series which are linked to form a continuous retail price index.

Significant changes in the composition and weighting have been effected at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, December quarter 1963, December quarter 1968, and December quarter 1973. A minor change occurred in the December quarter 1974 following the abolition of radio and television licences. The principal changes have been:

- (a) the introduction of private motoring (June quarter 1952), television (March quarter 1960 for the six State capital cities and December quarter 1963 for Canberra), furniture (December quarter 1963), health services (December quarter 1968), and wines and spirits and take away food (December quarter 1973).
- (b) altered proportions of houses under various modes of occupancy (June quarters 1952 and 1956, and December quarters 1963, 1968, and 1973); and
- (c) changes in weights of fuel and light and fares (June quarters 1952 and 1956, and December quarters 1963 and 1968), private motoring (June quarter 1956 and December quarters 1963, 1968, and 1973), and health and other services (December quarter 1973).

The original base year of the index, 1952-53, was changed to 1966-67 from March quarter 1969. This necessitated arithmetical conversion to the new base of index numbers for earlier periods, but, apart from slight rounding differences, did not affect percentage movements between periods.

Consumer Price Index, Brisbane—Individual index numbers for Brisbane, showing each group for the five financial years to 1974-75 and quarterly data for each of the five years 1971 to 1975 are shown in the

next table. Index numbers for earlier years are shown in the Appendix on page 596.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS, BRISBANE
(Base of each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Year						
1970-71	113.5	111.7	118.3	108.5	117.3	114.2
1971-72	119.0	118.0	128.8	112.7	127.7	121.6
1972-73	127.5	125.3	136.7	116.9	133.5	128.6
1973-74	152.5	142.0	150.3	126.6	148.1	146.1
1974-75	164.8	171.5	176.4	149.8	175.4	168.7
Quarter						
1971: March ..	113.9	112.1	118.9	109.2	119.5	115.1
June ..	116.8	114.7	121.4	110.6	120.3	117.2
September ..	118.1	115.1	125.8	111.0	122.9	119.0
December ..	118.3	117.7	128.0	112.4	127.8	121.3
1972: March ..	119.7	118.5	129.6	113.2	129.4	122.6
June ..	119.7	120.6	131.7	114.1	130.6	123.6
September ..	120.6	121.6	133.6	114.8	131.3	124.6
December ..	123.8	124.0	135.6	116.4	131.9	126.6
1973: March ..	129.2	125.4	137.2	117.6	133.7	129.4
June ..	136.2	130.2	140.2	118.9	137.2	133.9
September ..	144.7	133.9	143.3	123.3	141.9	139.4
December ..	150.0	139.5	148.1	125.0	146.2	144.0
1974: March ..	155.7	142.1	151.9	127.2	149.7	147.8
June ..	159.7	152.5	157.7	130.9	154.4	153.1
September ..	165.1	159.3	167.5	142.4	164.2	161.4
December ..	161.4	171.7	175.5	149.5	172.3	166.6
1975: March ..	163.9	173.7	179.2	152.0	180.8	171.1
June ..	168.7	181.2	183.4	155.1	184.2	175.6
September ..	170.4	185.6	193.7	162.5	182.6	178.4
December ..	176.6	198.7	200.9	166.2	202.0	189.6

¹ Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

The five-year period covered by the above table was one of rapid increases in prices. In 1973, 1974, and 1975, rates of increase were exceptionally high and it is necessary to go back to the period 1949 to 1951 to detect general increases of comparable magnitude. From December quarter 1974 to December quarter 1975 the following increases were recorded: food, 9.4 per cent; clothing and drapery, 15.7 per cent; housing, 14.5 per cent; household supplies and equipment, 11.2 per cent; miscellaneous, 17.2 per cent; and all groups, 13.8 per cent. The all groups increase of 6.3 per cent between the September and December quarters of 1975 was the second highest quarterly increase recorded in Brisbane since the compilation of the index began, the highest being a 7.8 per cent increase recorded in the December quarter of 1951.

Consumer Price Index, State Capital Cities—For the Consumer Price Index for each State capital city common quantity weights for each city have been adopted for most items, but there are some important exceptions. Individual city weights are used for health services, fares, and fuel and light, for combining the four sections of the housing group according to

mode of occupancy of houses and flats in each city, and for some minor items in one or more cities. The resultant indexes show price variations for each city on a basis particularly appropriate to that city. As the base of the index for each city is 1966-67 = 100.0, the indexes may be used to draw comparisons between cities as to differences in the degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price levels.

Irrespective of differences in actual price levels in the various State capitals, the percentage changes as indicated by the Consumer Price Index have followed similar patterns in each of the six State capitals.

Between the base period, 1966-67, and the year 1974-75 the largest increase in the all groups index number (76.1 per cent) was recorded in Sydney due principally to a greater relative rise in that city in the prices of items included in the housing group. Brisbane showed the third highest increase of 68.7 per cent. Increases recorded in other capital cities were: Adelaide, 69.7 per cent; Melbourne, 67.9 per cent; Hobart, 66.7 per cent; and Perth, 66.1 per cent. The all groups index for the weighted average of six State capital cities rose by 71.1 per cent.

Consumer Price Index numbers, all groups, for each State capital city for the five years to 1974-75 and each quarter of 1975 are shown in the next table.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS, STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Base of Index for each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Period	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities ²
Year							
1970-71 ..	116.8	113.1	114.2	112.5	114.1	112.6	114.6
1971-72 ..	126.3	119.7	121.6	119.2	120.7	119.9	122.4
1972-73 ..	133.9	127.2	128.6	126.5	127.3	126.7	129.8
1973-74 ..	151.3	144.0	146.1	143.9	140.6	142.6	146.6
1974-75 ..	176.1	167.9	168.7	169.7	166.1	166.7	171.1
Quarter ended							
March 1975	178.8	170.8	171.1	173.8	169.8	169.3	174.1
June 1975	185.5	176.7	175.6	179.3	176.7	174.6	180.2
Sept. 1975	188.2	177.7	178.4	178.2	176.5	175.9	181.6
Dec. 1975	196.9	188.4	189.6	188.6	187.7	189.1	191.7

¹ Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. ² Weighted average.

Consumer Price Index Monthly Food Group Index Numbers—
The Food Group is the only group of the index for which prices are collected monthly. For potatoes and onions, weekly prices are collected and averaged to arrive at monthly prices. Prices for other food items are collected as at the middle of each month. Food Group index numbers for each State capital city for each month from December 1974 are shown in the next table.

In analysing trends in food prices, it should be remembered that some food prices are subject to significant irregular fluctuations as a result of seasonality of supply and demand and other factors. These fluctuations can also cause disparate movements in the index numbers for the various cities in any particular month.

The indexes measure price movements in each city individually. They do not provide a comparison of the retail price level in any city with the retail price level in any other city.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

PARTICULARS FOR FOOD GROUP, STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of Index for Each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Month	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities ²
1974							
December	163.5	157.7	158.9	159.8	157.8	156.9	160.3
1975							
January ..	165.0	158.7	162.2	161.9	161.3	157.7	162.1
February	165.6	159.7	163.1	163.2	163.7	157.8	163.0
March ..	168.1	161.0	166.4	165.1	167.5	158.9	165.2
April ..	169.5	164.8	168.9	169.1	169.9	161.4	167.9
May ..	170.7	166.0	168.5	170.0	171.2	163.4	169.0
June ..	170.7	167.7	168.8	170.8	172.5	164.5	169.7
July ..	171.8	168.2	169.7	170.7	170.8	166.0	170.2
August ..	172.7	169.7	170.3	171.4	172.1	169.4	171.4
September	174.7	172.4	171.3	172.5	172.8	171.0	173.3
October ..	178.0	173.7	174.0	174.3	173.7	173.5	175.5
November	178.5	174.9	176.7	175.8	175.6	174.2	176.7
December	180.5	176.7	179.1	177.9	176.9	176.7	178.6

¹ Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. ² Weighted average.

Between December 1974 and December 1975 the Monthly Food Group Index for the weighted average of the six State capital cities increased by 11.4 per cent. Percentage increases in individual cities were: Brisbane, 12.7; Hobart, 12.6; Perth, 12.1; Melbourne, 12.0; Adelaide, 11.3; and Sydney, 10.4 per cent. In each capital city the index showed a relatively steady increase over the 12-month period. The fact that food prices tend to be influenced by seasonal and other factors peculiar to particular cities is illustrated by the fact that Brisbane, which recorded the lowest increase of 5.3 per cent during 1974 showed the largest increase during 1975.

Long-term Price Movements—The Consumer Price Index numbers shown in the preceding tables are available only since 1948-49. An attempt has therefore been made to compile, as shown in the next table, a long-term retail price index by linking a number of indexes, but as these differ greatly in scope they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels.

The successive indexes used were as follows: from 1901 to 1914, the "A" Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the "C" Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of the Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and the "C" Series Index excluding rent; and, from 1948-49, the Consumer Price Index.

While a similar index has not been compiled for each State capital city separately, available information indicates that the trend of prices in Brisbane over the same period would not have differed substantially from the trend indicated in the table.

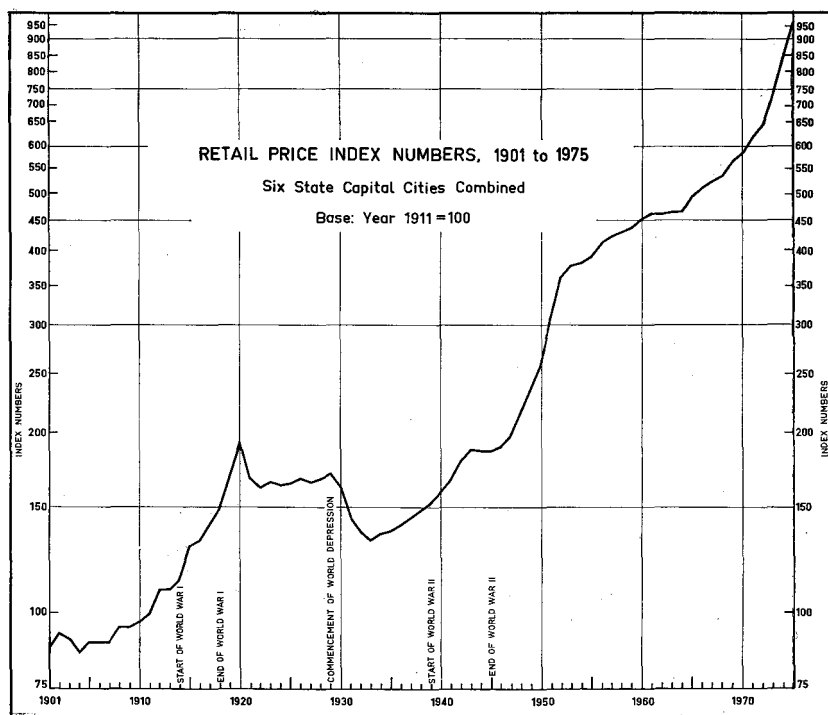
Retail prices in the six State capitals were nearly eleven times as great in 1975 as they were in 1901. Prices were just over twice the 1901 level by the end of World War II.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Base: 1911 = 100)

Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹
1901	88	1926	168	1951	313
1902	93	1927	166	1952	367
1903	91	1928	167	1953	383
1904	86	1929	171	1954	386
1905	90	1930	162	1955	394
1906	90	1931	145	1956	419
1907	90	1932	138	1957	429
1908	95	1933	133	1958	435
1909	95	1934	136	1959	443
1910	97	1935	138	1960	459
1911	100	1936	141	1961	471
1912	110	1937	145	1962	469
1913	110	1938	149	1963	472
1914 ²	114	1939	153	1964	483
1915 ²	130	1940	159	1965	502
1916 ²	132	1941	167	1966	517
1917 ²	141	1942	181	1967	534
1918 ²	150	1943	188	1968	548
1919 ²	170	1944	187	1969	564
1920 ²	193	1945	187	1970	586
1921 ²	168	1946	190	1971	621
1922 ²	162	1947	198	1972	658
1923	166	1948	218	1973	720
1924	164	1949	240	1974	829
1925	165	1950	262	1975	954

¹ Weighted average.² Month of November only.

The diagram below has been drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.



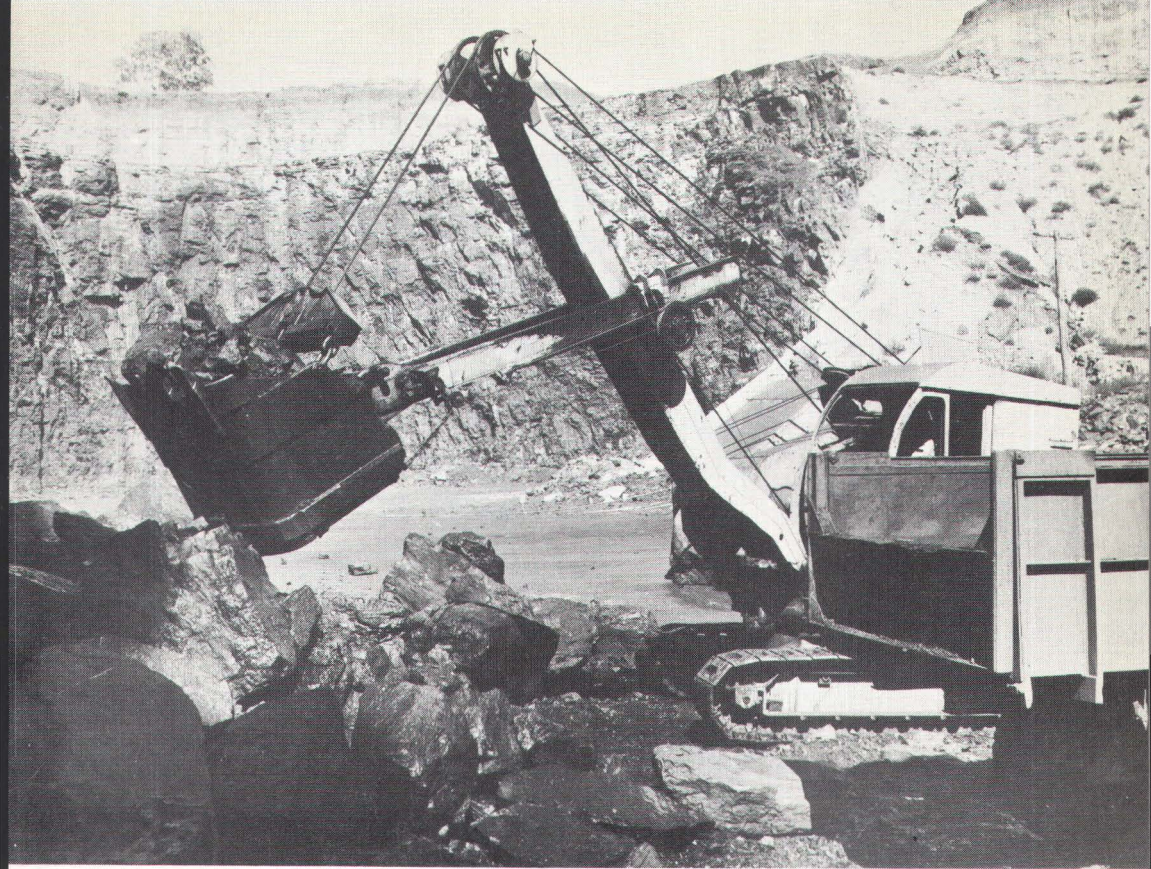
2 RETAIL FOOD AND GROCERY PRICES

The next table shows the average retail prices of certain food and grocery items as recorded for Consumer Price Index purposes during the five years to 1975. The prices are published as *approximate* indicators of price levels and do not purport to be the actual averages of all sales.

Since 1972 the packaging of food and grocery items has gradually been converting to the metric system. The first unit column in the table below shows the direct metric equivalent, to the nearest gram, of those items still being priced in imperial units. Several of these packs actually specify contents in terms of "soft" metric conversion, e.g. some "old" 1 lb packs now marked 454 g. The second unit column shows the metric unit of quantity where the changeover has been made. The prices in *italics* refer to this new standard and cannot be directly compared with those for earlier periods. The price of the new metric standard is shown where this has been in operation for six months or more of the year. Where prices of the metric standard have been obtained for five months or less the prices of the imperial unit have been retained.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERIES, BRISBANE

Item	Unit		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	Metric equivalent of imperial unit being priced	Metric unit being priced					
<i>Groceries etc.</i>			cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Bread, ordinary, white, delivered	907 g	900 g	20.0	20.8	22.7	27.1	34.7 ¹
Bread, ordinary, white, sliced and wrapped, delivered ..	907 g	900 g	25.0	25.8	27.7	32.2	39.6 ¹
Flour, plain	907 g pkt	1 kg pkt	16.5	17.5	17.0	19.4 ¹	29.3
Flour, self-raising	907 g pkt	1 kg pkt	19.4	19.9	18.5	21.9	29.5 ¹
Tea	227 g pkt		30.9	32.5	30.8	31.6	40.8
Sugar	1.814 kg pkt	2 kg pkt	41.9	41.3 ¹	46.0	45.5	49.4
Biscuits, milk arrowroot ..	227 g pkt		19.4	19.9	20.7	24.4	29.1
Rice	454 g pkt	500 g pkt	15.1	15.8	19.0 ¹	21.6	25.6
Jam, apricot	680 g tin		36.4	36.9	38.2	43.9	50.4
Honey	454 g jar		29.8	34.1	47.4	52.7	53.3 ¹
Cornflakes	454 g pkt		39.6	40.1	40.9	43.3	49.8 ¹
Sultanas	454 g pkt	375 g pkt	41.6	42.6	44.8	46.0	61.8
Baked beans, canned ..	454 g		18.2	19.3	20.4	22.8	28.3
Spaghetti, canned	454 g		18.2	19.4	20.4	22.8	28.2
Peas, green, canned	440 g		19.8	19.8	19.6	21.2	28.2
Peaches, canned	822 g		35.6	35.2	35.4	44.3	51.1
Pears, canned	822 g		35.2	35.1	35.3	44.3	50.3
Peanut paste	340 g jar		48.0	48.3	51.1	55.3	70.5 ¹
Margarine, table	454 g pack		42.7	43.8	44.4	47.7	58.6
Potatoes	3.175 kg		48.1	42.2	81.4	112.0	60.1
Onions, brown	454 g		11.9	10.6	17.6	18.0	15.2
Sauce, tomato, bottled ..	284 ml	300 ml	22.0	24.7	27.4 ¹	30.1	37.2
Peas, frozen	454 g pkt	500 g pkt	31.4	32.0	31.5	40.1 ¹	46.3
Soap, laundry	567 g pkt	500 g pkt	36.1	36.9 ¹	36.7	45.6	47.4
<i>Dairy produce</i>							
Butter	454 g		54.6	55.8	55.4	59.6	68.6
Cheese, processed	227 g pkt		26.2	28.9	30.4	32.7	40.7 ¹
Eggs	680 g doz	doz of 55g ea	56.7	53.8 ¹	69.5	85.0	84.0
Bacon, rashers	227 g pkt		53.2	53.5	55.0	73.0	81.5 ¹
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered	1.137 l ²		23.0	24.0	25.0	30.3	35.8
Milk, powdered	340 g tin		41.9	44.9	46.6	47.3	59.6 ¹
Milk, evaporated	411 g tin		18.2	19.9	19.7	20.7	24.6



Open-cut coal mining, Blair Athol

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Chapter 13



Photo: Queensland Tourist Bureau

Bauxite moving
along conveyor
belt, Weipa

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF MEAT, BRISBANE

Type of meat	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	c per kg	c per kg	c per kg	c per kg	c per kg
Ox beef	66.6	68.6	76.9	89.9	49.8
Veal	76.3	80.5	87.7	104.4	68.3
Mutton (wethers)	27.6	27.8	46.7	64.4	37.2
Lamb	48.7	43.9	70.3	103.9	77.2
Pork	77.2	83.8	78.5	109.6	133.9

The next table shows average wholesale prices of Queensland fruit and vegetables in Brisbane during each of the five years to 1975. These averages are based on Department of Primary Industries' records of prices realised at the Brisbane Markets.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF QUEENSLAND FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, BRISBANE

Commodity	Unit	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Fruit</i>						
Apples						
Delicious	kg	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.38	0.27
Granny Smith	kg	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.23	0.23
Other	kg	0.16	0.20	0.19	0.28	0.24
Bananas ¹	kg	0.14	0.17	0.12	0.18	0.29
Grapes	kg	0.33	0.33	0.39	0.46	0.54
Lemons	kg	0.19	0.22	0.26	0.27	0.32
Mandarins	kg	0.16	0.19	0.18	0.23	0.25
Mangoes	kg	0.28	0.30	0.47	0.55	0.85
Oranges						
Joppa	kg	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.17
Navel	kg	0.13	0.17	0.16	0.20	0.23
Valencia	kg	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.20	0.18
Papaws	kg	0.23	0.34	0.41	0.42	0.54
Passion fruit	kg	0.37	0.43	0.66	0.63	0.54
Peaches	kg	0.18	0.19	0.25	0.27	0.43
Pears	kg	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.21	0.25
Pineapples, smoothleaf	tonne	124.01	113.97	128.74	96.62	140.56
Plums	kg	0.22	0.23	0.26	0.53	0.47
Strawberries	kg	1.23	1.32	1.41	2.03	0.34
<i>Vegetables</i>						
Beans, green	kg	0.29	0.26	0.31	0.44	0.41
Cabbages ²	tonne	80.31	85.04	120.47	146.22	84.63
Capsicums	kg	0.40	0.47	0.48	0.65	0.63
Carrots	kg	0.13	0.11	0.22	0.23	0.16
Cauliflowers	tonne	123.90	117.72	153.88	216.36	208.51
Celery	kg	0.24	0.23	0.29	0.38	0.32
Cucumbers, green	kg	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.24	0.22
Lettuce	kg	0.20	0.23	0.27	0.33	0.35
Onions	tonne	129.32	64.17	227.55	161.01	177.80
Peas, green	kg	0.24	0.29	0.35	0.43	0.49
Potatoes	tonne	67.12	69.88	180.90	228.59	91.33
Pumpkins	tonne	78.54	43.90	80.90	171.18	67.79
Tomatoes	kg	0.27	0.27	0.35	0.41	0.44

¹ Ripe Cavendish, singles.

² Excluding sugarloaf.

4 WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

From 1928, the Bureau of Statistics compiled a wholesale price index known as the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs)

Index. Index numbers for each group of commodities contained in this index for the years up to 1969-70 may be found in the 1970 and previous issues of the *Year Book*. This series was discontinued in December 1970 because the validity of the weighting and the representativeness of the index became increasingly affected by changes in usage and in industrial structure. A replacement set of wholesale price indexes is now available and includes the Price Indexes of Materials Used in House Building and Building Other Than House Building, Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials, Price Indexes of Metallic Materials, and Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry. Each of these is described below in some detail. A further price index, currently under development, will relate to articles produced by manufacturing industry in Australia.

Building Materials—Wholesale price index numbers for building materials are compiled separately for (i) house building and (ii) buildings other than houses and "low-rise" flats (those up to three storeys).

The indexes measure changes in prices of selected materials in accordance with their usage in actual building projects selected as representative for the purpose. In each case the index is a fixed-weights index and is calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". Prices are collected monthly, generally on a "delivered on site" basis, from representative suppliers of building materials, for specified standards of each commodity.

The index of materials used in house building relates to house types for which brick, brick-veneer, timber, or asbestos-cement sheeting have been used as the principal materials for the outer walls. The items and weights were derived from reported values of each material used in houses constructed in or about 1968-69 in each State capital city. Each capital has its own weighting pattern and selection of materials based on local usage.

The next table shows, for Brisbane, details of the eleven group indexes and the combined all groups index for five years to 1974-75.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING:
GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE

(Base of each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Group	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Concrete mix, cement, and sand ..	113.1	118.9	116.5	137.3	168.0
Cement products	114.5	127.0	141.7	155.2	180.4
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	121.3	131.1	137.8	154.2	184.5
Timber, board, and joinery ..	123.8	135.6	150.2	176.5	220.9
Steel products	112.4	123.9	133.0	149.7	188.3
Other metal products	98.6	110.6	115.8	137.2	174.6
Plumbing fixtures etc.	114.5	122.8	129.0	143.5	175.0
Electrical installation materials ..	115.7	121.4	127.2	146.2	172.6
Installed appliances	100.3	98.6	94.2	108.1	128.9
Plaster and plaster products ..	106.8	111.8	112.7	114.9	140.9
Miscellaneous materials	106.6	111.7	116.0	122.4	146.5
All groups	115.2	124.8	133.8	152.2	187.0

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

All groups index numbers for each State capital city and their weighted averages for each of the five years to 1974-75 are shown in the next table.

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING:
ALL GROUPS INDEXES, STATE CAPITAL CITIES**

(Base of Index for each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities ²
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
1973-74	158.0	147.8	152.2	157.2	141.8	145.5	151.3
1974-75	189.4	178.4	187.0	195.4	172.4	179.1	183.4

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. ² Weighted average.

The separate city indexes measure price movements within each capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capitals as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

For the wholesale price index for materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and "low-rise" flats, the items and weights were derived from reported values of materials used in construction in or about 1966-67. Types of buildings represented include "high-rise" flats, offices, factories, hospitals, schools, shops, etc. A single weighting pattern relates to the whole of Australia and is applied (with minor exceptions) to local prices in calculating indexes for each State capital city. An exception to the use of local prices is that, for each city, the whole of the group Electrical Installation Materials and the majority of the items in the group Mechanical Services Components are based on Sydney and Melbourne price series. The Electrical Installation Materials group is a separately constructed series, details of which are shown on page 421. The next table shows the group and all groups indexes for Brisbane for five years to 1974-75.

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN
HOUSE BUILDING: GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE**

(Base of each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Group	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc. ..	112.7	118.0	113.0	133.2	162.3
Cement products	120.8	128.0	137.0	154.0	199.8
Bricks, stone, etc.	123.4	133.1	139.6	157.4	189.6
Timber, board, and joinery	121.2	131.5	143.7	167.7	211.0
Steel and iron products	118.3	128.6	136.8	159.1	207.6
Aluminium products	107.1	112.2	118.9	132.4	168.9
Other metal products	113.2	111.3	112.1	141.6	150.9
Plumbing fixtures	119.5	132.0	142.3	160.3	199.6
Miscellaneous materials	108.5	115.4	118.8	125.8	150.9
Electrical installation materials ² ..	110.9	114.7	120.5	138.3	157.4
Mechanical services components ³ ..	118.9	127.5	132.3	143.7	181.7
All groups	116.4	124.4	130.4	149.0	186.6

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. ² The Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group (see page 421). ³ For the majority of items in this group Sydney and Melbourne price series are used.

Some materials which are supplied to individual order, such as structural steel, present special problems in the measurement of price change. In such cases prices are obtained on the basis of fixed detailed specifications for representative jobs. Problems also arise in pricing materials normally installed on a "supply and fix" basis, and in cases where special discounts are allowed. Appropriate measures are adopted in these cases in order to measure, as accurately as possible, actual price movements of the materials concerned. The index includes 72 separate items combined in eleven groups, in addition to an all groups index.

All groups index numbers for each State capital city are shown in the next table. The six State capital cities combined index number is a weighted average of individual city indexes. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capital cities as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN
HOUSE BUILDING: ALL GROUPS INDEXES, STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Base of Index for each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities ²
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
1973-74	144.1	148.0	149.0	145.8	142.9	143.8	145.8
1974-75	176.0	180.6	186.6	181.0	176.7	179.3	179.2

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. ² Weighted average.

Electrical Installation Materials—The items in the Electrical Installation Materials index have been selected as representative of electrical materials used in structures such as hospitals, schools, factories, and multi-storeyed commercial buildings and flats. The next table shows the groups and all groups indexes for the five years to 1974-75.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION MATERIALS:
GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS¹
(Base of each Group Index: 1959-60 = 100.0)²

Year	Conductors	Conduit and accessories	Switch-board and switch-gear material	All groups
1970-71	128.4	112.8	129.2	124.8
1971-72	126.7	120.9	137.7	129.1
1972-73	133.5	126.8	144.2	135.5
1973-74	165.1	138.5	156.6	155.5
1974-75	168.2	169.6	192.3	177.0

¹ Based on prices in Sydney and Melbourne. ² Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

The basis of pricing is the price to electrical contractors, delivered on site or into store, Sydney and Melbourne. The price series used relate to specific standards for each item and in some cases are combinations of prices for different makes, types, etc. In general, the weights for the index were derived from the values of materials used in selected representative projects in Sydney and Melbourne during the three years 1960-61 to 1962-63. The projects selected for this purpose had a minimum electrical materials and labour content of \$10,000.

Metallic Materials—Two sets of price measures relating to important metallic materials used in selected activities of manufacturing industry have been developed. These measures have been designed as a modern replacement for the metals components of the now obsolete Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index (see page 418). The first of these measures is the Price Index of Metallic Materials Used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products. This index includes important metallic materials selected and combined in accordance with a weighting pattern reflecting value of usage as reported at the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing Establishments for establishments classified to the Fabricated Metal Products Sub-division of Manufacturing Industry.

Index numbers for each group and the all groups for the five years to 1974-75 are shown in the next table.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS USED IN THE
MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS: GROUPS
AND ALL GROUPS
(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)¹

Year	Iron and steel	Aluminium	Copper and brass	Other metallic materials	All groups
1970-71	106.7	104.5	106.5	90.9	106.2
1971-72	116.2	106.8	106.2	83.6	114.1
1972-73	122.6	109.2	106.6	98.7	120.0
1973-74	131.7	118.2	138.1	151.3	131.3
1974-75	161.1	141.9	131.1	192.4	158.4

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

The second series is the Price Indexes of Copper Materials used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment. Four copper materials (busbar, paper covered strip, polyvinyl chloride cable, and enamelled winding wire) have been combined into five separate indexes in accordance with weighting patterns which reflect value of usage in each of five selected activities of the Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies Class of Manufacturing Industry.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF COPPER MATERIALS USED IN THE
MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT: INDEX NUMBERS
FOR SELECTED ACTIVITIES
(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)¹

Year	Copper materials used in the manufacture of				
	Electric motors and motor control equipment	High voltage and low voltage switch-gear	Distribution transformers	Power transformers	General transformers
1970-71	104.0	105.7	101.3	100.3	103.0
1971-72	104.8	104.9	101.3	95.2	104.0
1972-73	110.4	111.2	105.7	98.3	109.4
1973-74	136.0	148.0	130.1	128.0	137.0
1974-75	133.1	137.1	122.4	116.3	128.9

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

The price series used are obtained monthly from major Australian manufacturers of the relevant basic materials and the prices collected are, as far as possible, those normally charged to representative manufacturers for goods delivered into their stores.

Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry—The composition of this index is based on materials used by establishments classified to Division C, Manufacturing, of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The index is on a *net basis*; i.e. it relates in concept only to those materials which are used by establishments within the Manufacturing Division in Australia and which have been produced by establishments outside that Division. Such outside establishments are either Australian establishments classified to other Divisions of Australian industry, e.g. Mining or Agriculture, or are overseas establishments, including overseas manufacturing establishments. In keeping with the scope and net basis of the index, the material is only priced at the stage it *first* enters manufacturing. Thus the pricing and weights for the index reflect usage of materials at the point of entry to the Manufacturing Division.

The index is a fixed weights index calculated by the method known as the "weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated manufacturing usage in the year 1971-72. They have been combined into broad index groups using two different classifications, viz. the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). This allows the presentation of two series, one on an industry of origin basis (ASIC) and the other on a commodity basis (SITC).

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING:
GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS

(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)¹

Group	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN CLASSIFICATION (ASIC)					
Imported materials					
Agriculture	101.8	95.5	105.2	130.6	149.3
Mining	105.3	112.0	109.1	196.3	357.8
Manufacturing	102.0	103.4	104.4	113.1	149.5
Total	102.5	104.1	105.2	127.1	181.5
Home produced materials					
Agriculture	99.3	103.5	125.3	147.9	132.2
Forestry and fishing	110.1	120.9	131.0	157.3	187.8
Mining	98.7	97.1	100.4	119.0	129.0
Electricity	99.4	101.7	103.7	109.9	124.6
Total	99.3	102.0	117.2	137.6	131.6
All groups	100.1	102.6	113.9	134.7	145.1
COMMODITY BASED CLASSIFICATION (SITC)					
Manufactured materials (imported)					
Chemicals	97.2	95.6	91.4	96.3	141.9
Metal manufactures, components for transport equipment and machinery	108.4	114.9	119.3	118.6	148.7
Other manufactured materials	98.2	97.8	97.6	106.1	137.4
Other materials (imported and home produced)					
Food, live animals, and tobacco	100.9	104.7	122.9	145.9	132.4
Crude materials (excluding fuels)	99.9	100.9	116.0	140.7	149.3
Electricity, gas, and fuels	97.3	99.1	99.1	126.2	179.5
All groups	100.1	102.6	113.9	134.7	145.1

¹ Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

Prices are collected monthly, on a delivered into store basis where possible, to approximate closely the conceptual framework of the index. Particular problems arise in dealing with transfers within vertically integrated enterprises. These do not take place on the open market and therefore there is usually no transaction price. In such instances various methods of imputing movements in market prices have been adopted, including the use of movements in actual extraction costs, opportunity cost, etc.

5 PRICE CONTROL, CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Under *The Profiteering Prevention Act of 1920*, a Commissioner of Prices was appointed to regulate the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of commodity boards, and of other commodities at his discretion. At the outbreak of World War II, regulations were made under the *National Security Act 1939*, and the control of prices became an Australian Government function, the State Commissioner becoming the Deputy Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

The State Government resumed price control in 1948 under *The Profiteering Prevention Act of 1948*. The Act was amended in 1954, 1957, and 1959 to become *The Profiteering Prevention Acts, 1948 to 1959*, administered by the Commissioner of Prices.

Until 1958 the State Government exercised price control over a range of essential goods and services, but from that year onwards prices of most goods and services were progressively released from control, until in 1961 the principal items remaining under control were flour, bread, milk, cream, and petroleum products. In that year, power to control milk and cream prices was transferred from the Commissioner of Prices to the Brisbane Milk Board (see Chapter 17) which operates under the authority of the *Milk Supply Act 1952-1972*.

In 1967, flour, bread, and petrol were removed from control. Although no item is now controlled by the Commissioner of Prices, the Acts have not been repealed and controls could be again imposed at any time.

Rent control under *The Landlord and Tenant Acts, 1948 to 1961* and the *Termination of Tenancies Act 1970* was discontinued after 31 December 1970. For some years prior to discontinuance it had operated only over dwelling houses which were let or leased at any time during the three years ended 1 December 1957. Dwellings owned by the Queensland Housing Commission and the Australian, State, or Local Governments were excluded from control.

Under the earlier legislation, *The Fair Rents Acts, 1920 to 1938*, control was much wider. Rents were pegged during World War II under the *National Security Act 1939*.

Under the *Gas Act 1965-1974*, a government appointed gas referee fixes the price of gas payable by consumers. If dissatisfied with the referee's determination, the Minister administering the Act, a gas supply company, or 50 consumers may appeal to the Industrial Court.

Electricity tariffs are declared by electric supply authorities subject to approval by the Minister. Under *The State Electricity Commission Acts, 1937 to 1965*, the State Electricity Commission is empowered to control tariffs to ensure that they are fair and reasonable and to review them at its discretion. An electric supply authority may appeal to the Industrial Court against a Commission tariff determination.

Consumer Affairs—Under the *Queensland Consumer Affairs Act* 1970-1974, a Consumer Affairs Bureau was established to advise and assist consumers, to receive and investigate complaints, and to initiate or authorise prosecutions for false advertising or misrepresentation of facts about goods or services offered for sale to consumers. The Act also created a Consumer Affairs Council to watch over the interests of consumers and traders, and to make recommendations to the government for appropriate legislation etc. The Act gives the Consumer Affairs Bureau certain powers to safeguard the interests of consumers.

During 1973-74 a number of amendments were made to the Act in the light of experience gained in its administration. The most important of these introduced certain definitive requirements relating to the issue of warranties. Supporting legislation dealing with unordered goods and services was also amended to specifically curb the activities of operators who issue pseudo invoices for unsolicited entries in trade or business directories. On 16 January 1975, the administration of the Act and supporting legislation was vested in the Minister for Industrial Development, Labour Relations and Consumer Affairs. Previously the responsible minister was the Minister for Justice and Attorney-General.

The Bureau has continued to play an important and increasing role in consumer education. Details of the Bureau's activities in dealing with written complaints during 1974-75 appear in the next table. The total of 5,886 written complaints recorded represents an increase of approximately 13 per cent over the 1973-74 figure. Telephone and personal inquiries handled during the period totalled approximately 28,500.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS BUREAU: SUMMARY OF DEALINGS
WITH WRITTEN COMPLAINTS, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Particulars of complaints	Number	Percentage of total
Written complaints received and		
Accepted for further examination	5,757	97.8
Considered to be outside Bureau's competence to examine ..	129	2.2
Total written complaints recorded	5,886	100.0
Written complaints finalised ¹ with result that		
Full measure of redress provided to consumer	1,622	28.9
Some measure of redress secured	222	4.0
Situation clarified and consumer advised	1,254	22.3
Complaint channelled to another authority	297	5.3
Consumer advised to obtain legal advice	1,745	31.1
Complaint incapable of resolution by Bureau	471	8.4
Total written complaints finalised	5,611	100.0

¹ Including a number of complaints recorded prior to 1 July 1974.

In addition to administering the Consumer Affairs Act and supporting legislation, the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs is also responsible for the operation of the Small Claims Tribunal, the activities of which are described in Chapter 10.

Federal Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Legislation—The *Trade Practices Act* 1965-1967, which was designed to "preserve competition in Australian trade and commerce to the extent required by the public interest", was declared to be in large part invalid by a High Court decision

in September 1971. Accordingly the *Restrictive Trade Practices Act* 1971, overcoming the deficiencies, was passed by Parliament and came into operation on 1 February 1972. Further legislation, the *Trade Practices Act* 1974, has now repealed and superseded this latter statute. This Act, which is directed primarily, but not exclusively, at the activities of corporations, establishes a Trade Practices Commission, a body which has the tasks of enforcing the Act, granting clearances or authorisations in appropriate cases, and informing the public about the operation of the Act. The substantive provisions deal with restrictive trade practices, including agreements in restraint of trade, exclusive dealing, monopolisation, discrimination, resale price maintenance, and anti-competitive mergers. The consumer protection sections are designed to assist the consumer to make appropriate purchasing choices in an area where lack of reliable information may previously have prevented the normal process of competition from working effectively. The consumer protection provisions are intended to work side by side with State legislation in the same field. In contrast with the position under the previous Act, the specified restrictive trade practices are in effect prohibited outright rather than merely made subject to examination before the Trade Practices Tribunal. Agreements and practices relating to overseas cargo shipping remain subject to the same kind of supervision as under the 1971 Act. Some of the substantive provisions of the 1974 Act came into effect on 1 October 1974. The remainder operated from 1 February 1975.

Prices Justification Tribunal—The Prices Justification Tribunal is a statutory body set up by the Australian Government under the *Prices Justification Act* 1973-1974. The functions of the Tribunal are to inquire and report to the Minister on whether the price at which a company supplies or proposes to supply goods or services of a particular description at a particular location is justified and if the Tribunal is of the opinion that the price is not justified, what lower price would be justified. For the purposes of the Act a company, or a group of related companies, with annual receipts in excess of \$20m for the supply of goods or services or both, must notify the Tribunal of any proposed price increase or seek an exemption under the Act from such requirement. A company, or a group of related companies with annual receipts of less than \$20m is not required to notify the Tribunal of proposed price increases, but may, at the Tribunal's discretion or at the direction of the Minister, be subject to inquiry and report under the Act. There are penalties applying under the Act for failure to notify the Tribunal of proposed price increases or where increases in prices are applied before an inquiry by the Tribunal is completed. Where a public inquiry is held to determine the justification of a proposed price, the Tribunal is required to publish a report on its findings. There is no legal requirement for companies to be bound by the Tribunal's decisions.

Constitutional Referendums on Prices and Incomes—Two proposals to alter section 51 of the Constitution to give the Australian Government power over prices and incomes, respectively, were put to the electorate as separate referendums on 8 December 1973. Both proposals were rejected in all States.

• Chapter 19

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

1 INTRODUCTION

The labour force statistics given in this chapter are based on data obtained from the various Censuses and estimates from other sources. More recent information on the labour force is obtained from the quarterly Labour Force Surveys and an article on these Surveys is contained in Chapter 24. The labour force is defined as the sum total of all persons in employment and those regarded as unemployed. Persons in employment consist of the total of employers, employees (otherwise called wage and salary earners), self-employed, and unpaid helpers. Unemployed persons comprise all those who have stated that they did not have a job at the time of the Census, but indicated that they were looking for a job. Unemployed persons also include those looking for their first job.

This chapter makes general reference to the apprenticeship system, the operations of Local Trades Committees, and the nature of general employment facilities.

Since the effects of social, economic, and technological change are often accompanied by changes in employment levels, the establishment of special training and assistance schemes designed to meet the employment needs of displaced persons, re-entrants, and new entrants to the labour force have become necessary. These schemes are also mentioned briefly in this chapter.

2 PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT

Industries and Occupations—Persons in employment may be classified in two ways according to two distinct concepts: by industry and by occupation. Occupation, which is personal to the individual, is defined as the kind of work that a member of the working population personally performs. Industry is defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade, or service in which the individual carries on his or her occupation, and is determined by the nature of the product made or the service rendered by the business. Thus carpenters, labourers, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, engaged in mining. But a man who is by occupation a miner, working for a sewerage construction authority, is industrially classified under building and construction, and so forth. Such detailed information about the working population (labour force) is available only from the periodic Censuses of population, the latest information being for the 1971 Census.

With the increasing complexity of industry, persons of an increasing range of occupations will be found under one industrial heading, and persons of a given occupation will be found in a wide range of industries. In the 1933 Census of Australia, for the first time, this distinction was recognised, and two entirely separate tabulations of industries and occupations were made.

Industry—In the Census of 1971 a new system of industry coding called the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) was applied. This system, which has the advantage of conversion to

conform with the International Standard Industrial Classification, is designed to provide a standard framework for classifying establishments, e.g. shops, factories, etc., by industry. Consequently, this classification is utilised as part of an integrated statistical system to ensure, as far as possible, that each individual establishment is uniformly and consistently classified in all statistical compilations to the same industry, as determined by its primary activity. Strict comparability of labour force figures by industry between the 1971 and earlier Censuses is not possible because of the review of methods of classifying units and the special treatment of certain activities such as repair, installation, and leasing. Comparability is also restricted by the exclusion of unemployed persons from industry labour force figures for the 1971 Census, since unemployed persons were included in earlier Census industry totals.

The next table shows the main groups of industry for males and females in employment in Queensland at the Census of 30 June 1971.

The numerically largest industry group among those in employment at the 1971 Census was wholesale and retail trade, which absorbed 20.2 per cent of the total employed. This was followed by manufacturing, 16.5 per cent; primary production, 11.3 per cent; community services (including some but not all professional), 10.5 per cent; building and construction, 9.4 per cent; and finance, property, and business services, 6.2 per cent.

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971¹

Industry group	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary production	65,921	13.1	14,057	6.7	79,978	11.3
Mining and quarrying	12,421	2.5	890	0.4	13,311	1.9
Manufacturing	93,259	18.6	23,842	11.4	117,101	16.5
Electricity, gas, water	9,011	1.8	783	0.4	9,794	1.4
Building and construction	63,752	12.7	2,899	1.4	66,651	9.4
Transport and storage	35,341	7.0	4,184	2.0	39,525	5.6
Communication	10,264	2.0	3,570	1.7	13,834	1.9
Finance, property, and business services	25,839	5.2	18,423	8.8	44,262	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	88,689	17.7	54,855	26.2	143,544	20.2
Public administration and defence	32,404	6.5	9,502	4.5	41,906	5.9
Community services	31,001	6.2	43,867	21.0	74,868	10.5
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	13,830	2.8	24,024	11.5	37,854	5.3
Other and not stated	19,721	3.9	8,279	4.0	28,000	3.9
Total in employment	501,453	100.0	209,175	100.0	710,628	100.0
Looking for first job	1,227	..	1,118	..	2,345	..
Other unemployed	6,644	..	4,305	..	10,949	..
Total in labour force	509,324	..	214,598	..	723,922	..
Not in labour force	412,341	..	690,802	..	1,103,143	..
Total population	921,665	..	905,400	..	1,827,065	..

¹ Figures not comparable with those for previous Censuses, see text above.

The next table shows, in more detail, persons in employment in Queensland according to the type of industry to which each employed person belonged at the time of the 1971 Census.

INDUSTRY OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
Primary production			
<i>Fishing</i>	1,289	59	1,348
<i>Hunting and trapping</i>	94	3	97
Rural industries	61,733	13,930	75,663
Sugar growing	10,329	1,164	11,493
Sheep and cereal grain	5,945	1,249	7,194
Meat cattle; cattle and pigs, undefined	8,992	2,078	11,070
Milk cattle and pigs	9,471	3,226	12,697
Other rural	26,996	6,213	33,209
<i>Forestry</i>	2,805	65	2,870
Mining and quarrying			
<i>Mining (including opencut mining)</i>	11,106	815	11,921
Silver, lead, and zinc mining	1,111	38	1,149
Coal mining	3,152	98	3,250
Other	6,843	679	7,522
<i>Quarrying</i>	1,315	75	1,390
Manufacturing			
<i>Glass, clay, and other non-metallic mineral products</i>	5,432	386	5,818
Concrete and cement products	3,152	229	3,381
Glass, bricks, tiles, pottery, and other clay products	1,858	123	1,981
Other	422	34	456
<i>Chemical, petroleum, and coal products</i>	2,478	652	3,130
Basic chemicals	1,053	208	1,261
Other chemical and related products	960	416	1,376
Petrol and coal products	465	28	493
<i>Basic metal and fabricated products</i>	13,825	2,034	15,859
Basic iron and steel	1,777	181	1,958
Non-ferrous metal basic products	2,891	248	3,139
Fabricated structural metal products	3,518	512	4,030
Sheet metal products (including cans)	1,996	469	2,465
Other fabricated metal products	3,643	624	4,267
<i>Transport equipment, industrial machinery, and household appliances</i>	21,387	2,099	23,486
Motor vehicles and parts	3,623	449	4,072
Ship and boat building and repair	2,420	128	2,548
Railway locomotives and rolling stock and repairs	5,751	75	5,826
Other transport equipment	154	16	170
Photographic, scientific, professional equipment	213	81	294
Household appliances and electrical equipment	3,673	802	4,475
Other machinery and equipment	5,553	548	6,101
<i>Textiles</i>	928	1,053	1,981
Textile fibres, yarns, woven fabrics, and household textiles	670	896	1,566
Other textile products (except knitted goods and clothing)	258	157	415
<i>Clothing and footwear (including knitting)</i>	1,225	5,049	6,274
Knitting mills	48	53	101
Clothing	665	4,381	5,046
Footwear	512	615	1,127
<i>Food, beverages, and tobacco</i>	27,121	7,448	34,569
Meat products	9,950	2,613	12,563
Milk products	1,963	496	2,459
Canned and preserved fruit and vegetables	1,123	920	2,043
Margarine and oils and fats, n.e.c.	334	63	397
Flour mill and cereal food products	732	272	1,004
Bread, cakes, and biscuits	2,799	1,771	4,570
Raw and refined sugar	7,186	390	7,576
Other food products	903	556	1,459
Beverages and malt	2,000	329	2,329
Tobacco products	131	38	169

INDUSTRY OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971—continued

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
Manufacturing—continued			
<i>Wood, wood products, and furniture</i>	10,458	1,401	11,859
Wood and wood products (excluding furniture)	7,663	948	8,611
Furniture (except metal) and mattresses	2,795	453	3,248
<i>Paper and paper products, printing, and publishing</i>	6,720	2,596	9,316
Paper and paper products	1,316	570	1,886
Printing and publishing	2,950	964	3,914
Commercial and job printing	2,262	1,008	3,270
Printing trade services, n.e.c.	192	54	246
<i>Leather, rubber, and plastic products and manufacturing, n.e.c.</i> ..	3,147	1,007	4,154
Leather and leather products	919	294	1,213
Rubber products	575	100	675
Plastic and related products	673	254	927
Jewellery and silverware	166	96	262
Signs and advertising displays	428	87	515
Sporting equipment	137	42	179
Other manufacturing	249	134	383
<i>Manufacturing undefined</i>	538	117	655
Electricity, gas, water, sewerage, and drainage (production, supply, and maintenance)			
<i>Gas and electricity</i>	7,088	749	7,837
<i>Water supply, sewerage, drainage</i>	1,923	34	1,957
Building and construction and special-trade contracting			
<i>Construction of buildings</i>	21,120	1,131	22,251
<i>Construction works (other than buildings)</i>	25,431	573	26,004
<i>Construction undefined</i>	917	44	961
<i>Special-trade contracting</i>	16,284	1,151	17,435
Transport and storage			
<i>Road transport</i>	15,462	1,967	17,429
Road freight	9,693	1,276	10,969
Bus and tramway	3,066	291	3,357
Services to road transport	205	98	303
Other road transport	2,498	302	2,800
<i>Railway transport</i>	10,701	747	11,448
<i>Water transport</i>	4,554	267	4,821
Ocean, coastal, and inland water	1,403	150	1,553
Services to water transport	663	34	697
Stevedoring services	2,438	76	2,514
Other water transport	50	7	57
<i>Air transport (including services to)</i>	2,716	686	3,402
<i>Other transport</i>	619	341	960
<i>Storage</i>	1,289	176	1,465
Communication			
<i>Post, telegraph, radio telephone, cable, and telephone services (excluding construction of lines, exchanges, etc.)</i>	10,264	3,570	13,834
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services			
<i>Banking</i>	7,076	4,429	11,505
<i>Other finance</i>	945	1,247	2,192
<i>Investment</i>	734	585	1,319
<i>Insurance (life) and superannuation</i>	2,392	1,143	3,535
<i>Other insurance</i>	2,331	2,214	4,545
<i>Insurance undefined</i>	57	54	111

INDUSTRY OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971—continued

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services—continued</i>			
<i>Real estate</i>	3,350	1,811	5,161
<i>Business services</i>	8,954	6,940	15,894
<i>Commerce</i>			
<i>Wholesale trade</i>	36,383	12,705	49,088
Wool brokers, stock and station agents, agricultural products	4,373	1,594	5,967
Petroleum and products, other minerals, chemicals	4,051	708	4,759
Machinery and equipment	9,304	2,477	11,781
Building materials and supplies	5,612	1,552	7,164
Household appliances, hardware, furniture	1,513	658	2,171
Clothing, footwear, and textile products, n.e.c.	1,017	704	1,721
Food, beverages, and tobacco products	5,867	2,792	8,659
Other wholesaling	4,646	2,220	6,866
<i>Retail trade</i>	52,306	42,150	94,456
Department, variety, and general stores	4,680	9,139	13,819
Food stores	11,522	12,396	23,918
Bread and milk vendors	1,426	367	1,793
Household appliances, hardware, furniture, etc.	6,861	3,490	10,351
Clothing, footwear and repair, fabrics, textiles	2,220	4,991	7,211
Motor vehicles, boats, parts, tyres, petrol, etc.	21,692	4,773	26,465
Other retailing	3,905	6,994	10,899
<i>Public administration and defence</i>			
<i>Public administration</i>	20,820	8,755	29,575
Australian Government (except defence)	4,411	2,897	7,308
State Government	8,703	4,172	12,875
Local Government	6,654	1,322	7,976
Other public administration	1,052	364	1,416
<i>Defence</i>	11,584	747	12,331
<i>Community services</i>			
<i>Health</i>	8,677	23,795	32,472
Hospitals and convalescent homes	4,899	18,141	23,040
Medicine (private practice)	1,399	2,690	4,089
Dentistry (private practice)	660	949	1,609
Optometry and optical dispensing	158	139	297
Dental laboratories	112	32	144
Ambulance services	629	59	688
Health services, n.e.c.	664	1,561	2,225
Other health	12	59	71
Veterinary services	144	165	309
<i>Education, libraries, museums, art galleries</i>	11,122	15,715	26,837
Libraries, museums, and art galleries	126	390	516
<i>Education</i>	10,983	15,298	26,281
Pre-school centres	8	701	709
Primary schools	3,290	6,158	9,448
Secondary schools	2,863	3,755	6,618
Schools with primary and secondary	897	1,465	2,362
Teacher training colleges	204	163	367
Universities	2,011	1,435	3,446
Other education	1,710	1,621	3,331
<i>Education, libraries, museums, undefined</i>	13	27	40
<i>Welfare, charitable services, religious institutions</i>	3,072	2,633	5,705
Welfare and charitable homes, n.e.c.	136	752	888
Welfare and charitable services, n.e.c.	1,224	1,040	2,264
Religious institutions	1,701	831	2,532
Other welfare, charitable services, etc.	11	10	21
<i>Other community services</i>	8,130	1,724	9,854
Research, scientific institutions, meteorology	1,656	403	2,059

INDUSTRY OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971—continued

Industry	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Community services—continued</i>			
<i>Other community services—continued</i>			
Business, professional, and labour associations	565	495	1,060
Other social and community organisations	253	275	528
Employment services	141	188	329
Police	3,313	239	3,552
Prisons and reformatories	383	21	404
Fire brigades	1,103	13	1,116
Sanitary and garbage disposal service	695	18	713
Other community services undefined	21	72	93
<i>Entertainment, recreation, cafes, hotels, and personal services</i>			
<i>Entertainment</i>	2,285	1,455	3,740
Motion picture production and picture theatres	468	582	1,050
Radio and television broadcasting	1,204	510	1,714
Other entertainment	613	363	976
<i>Sport and recreation</i>	1,635	2,675	4,310
Parks and zoological gardens	138	63	201
Lotteries, betting shops, and bookmaking	458	2,284	2,742
Sport and recreation, n.e.c.	1,039	328	1,367
<i>Cafes, hotels, and clubs</i>	7,260	13,577	20,837
Cafes and restaurants	1,356	2,868	4,224
Licensed hotels, motels, and wine saloons	3,226	6,763	9,989
Private hotels, motels, and other accommodation	1,348	2,928	4,276
Clubs	1,233	879	2,112
Cafes, hotels, and clubs undefined	97	139	236
<i>Personal services</i>	2,480	4,648	7,128
Laundry and dry cleaning services	815	1,110	1,925
Hairdressing and beauty salons	909	2,619	3,528
Other personal services	756	919	1,675
<i>Entertainment, recreation, cafes, hotels, and personal services undefined</i>	27	21	48
<i>Private households employing staff</i>	143	1,648	1,791
Non-classifiable establishments	19,721	8,279	28,000
Total in employment	501,453	209,175	710,628

Occupation—The next table shows occupations, according to the principles set out on page 427, of persons in employment in Queensland at the 1971 Census.

Classifications of occupations follow the principles and structure of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, adapted to fit, as far as practicable, the known occupational structure of the Australian labour force. Classification on this basis has been adopted since the 1961 Census.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971

Occupation	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Professional, technical, and related workers</i>			
Architects, engineers, and surveyors	36,348	28,323	64,671
Chemists, physicists, geologists, and other physical scientists	1,711	10	1,721
	698	84	782

**OCCUPATIONS OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971—continued**

Occupation	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Professional, technical, and related workers—continued</i>			
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists, and related scientists ..	1,073	124	1,197
Medical practitioners and dentists	2,330	270	2,600
Nurses, including probationers and trainees	733	11,134	11,867
Professional medical workers, n.e.c.	1,227	738	1,965
Teachers	8,723	11,242	19,965
Clergy and related members of religious orders	1,634	428	2,062
Law professionals	1,175	35	1,210
Artists, entertainers, writers, and related workers	2,039	1,371	3,410
Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c.	11,299	1,803	13,102
Other professional, technical, and related workers	3,706	1,084	4,790
<i>Administrative, executive, and managerial workers</i>			
Administrators and executive officials, government, n.e.c. ..	1,626	24	1,650
Employers, workers on own account, directors, and managers, n.e.c.	37,594	5,428	43,022
<i>Clerical workers</i>			
Book-keepers and cashiers	38,736	66,171	104,907
Stenographers and typists	4,494	5,821	10,315
Other clerical workers	14,449	14,449	28,898
<i>Sales workers</i>			
Insurance, real estate salesmen, auctioneers and valuers	30,984	29,264	60,248
Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents	4,526	283	4,809
Proprietors and shop-keepers working on own account, n.e.c., retail and wholesale trade, salesmen, shop assistants, and related workers	6,442	318	6,760
<i>Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timbergetters, and related workers</i>			
Farmers and farm managers	20,016	28,663	48,679
Farm workers, including farm foremen	68,726	12,396	81,122
Wool classers	39,911	7,676	47,587
Hunters and trappers	24,680	4,666	29,346
Fishermen and related workers	194	..	194
Timbergetters and other forestry workers	152	..	152
<i>Miners, quarrymen, and related workers</i>			
Miners, mineral prospectors, and quarrymen	1,176	43	1,219
Well drillers, oil, water, and related workers	2,613	11	2,624
Mineral treaters	6,661	17	6,678
<i>Workers in transport and communication occupations</i>			
Deck and engineer officers, ship, not services	5,554	17	5,571
Deck and engine room hands, ship, and boatmen, not services ..	266	..	266
Aircraft pilots, navigators, and flight engineers, not services ..	841	..	841
Drivers and firemen, rail transport	38,787	5,243	44,030
Drivers, road transport	610	3	613
Guards and conductors, railway	843	..	843
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers, and dispatchers, transport	473	7	480
Telephone, telegraph, and related telecommunication operators ..	2,830	..	2,830
Postmasters, postmen, and messengers	24,190	694	24,884
Workers in transport and communication, n.e.c.	811	..	811
<i>Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers, n.e.c. ..</i>			
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers, and related workers	3,976	193	4,169
Tailors, cutters, furriers, and related workers	430	3,587	4,017
Leather cutters, lasters, and sewers (except gloves and garments), and related workers	3,511	710	4,221
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders, and related metal making and treating workers	1,113	49	1,162

OCCUPATIONS OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1971—*continued*

Occupation	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers, n.e.c.— continued</i>			
Precision instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers, and related workers	1,795	108	1,903
Toolmakers, metal machinists, mechanics, plumbers, and related workers	42,553	175	42,728
Electricians and related electric and electronic workers	16,682	37	16,719
Metal workers, metal and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	6,643	1,103	7,746
Carpenters, woodworking machinists, cabinetmakers, and related workers	19,583	482	20,065
Painters and decorators	7,061	91	7,152
Bricklayers, plasterers, and construction workers, n.e.c.	13,993	3	13,996
Compositors, printing machinists, engravers, bookbinders, and related workers	3,403	746	4,149
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers, and related workers ..	884	43	927
Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers, and related food and drink workers	13,617	3,440	17,057
Chemical, sugar, and paper production-process workers	2,827	132	2,959
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers	59	24	83
Paper products, rubber, plastic, production-process workers, n.e.c.	3,101	1,160	4,261
Packers, wrappers, labellers	1,346	2,739	4,085
Stationary engine, excavating, lifting equipment operators	10,967	24	10,991
Storemen and freight handlers	12,386	366	12,752
Labourers, n.e.c.	29,935	485	30,420
<i>Service, sport, and recreation workers</i>	<i>19,258</i>	<i>34,841</i>	<i>54,099</i>
Fire brigade men, policemen, policewomen, and protective service workers	5,894	87	5,981
Housekeepers, cooks, maids, and related workers	2,387	15,629	18,016
Waiters, bartenders	1,291	5,681	6,972
Building caretakers, cleaners	3,905	4,641	8,546
Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians	904	2,712	3,616
Launderers, dry cleaners, and pressers	622	1,743	2,365
Athletes, sportsmen, and related workers	596	82	678
Photographers and camera operators	376	106	482
Undertakers and crematorium workers	144	7	151
Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c.	3,139	4,153	7,292
<i>Members of armed services</i>	<i>10,308</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>10,664</i>
<i>Occupation inadequately described or not stated</i>	<i>20,989</i>	<i>9,526</i>	<i>30,515</i>
Total in employment	501,453	209,175	710,628

Occupational Status—The next table gives details of the occupational status of the population of Queensland at the Censuses of 1966 and 1971.

Of the total persons in the labour force at 30 June 1971, 82.1 per cent were employees (79.5 per cent in 1966); 8.5 per cent self-employed (9.1 per cent in 1966); 6.8 per cent employers (8.2 per cent in 1966); 0.8 per cent unpaid helpers (1.2 per cent in 1966); and 1.8 per cent were unemployed (1.9 per cent in 1966).

There was a slightly higher percentage of dependent population (i.e. persons not in the labour force) to total population in 1971 (60.4 per cent) than in 1966 (60.0 per cent). The increase since 1966 in the number

of persons not in the labour force was 10.4 per cent compared with an increase of those in the labour force of 8.9 per cent. The proportion of children attending school and full-time students to total population was greater in 1971 than in 1966 (22.1 per cent and 21.7 per cent respectively).

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Occupational status	Census 30 June 1966 ¹			Census 30 June 1971			Increase 1966- 1971
	Males	Fe- males	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Persons	
In labour force							
Employed							
Employer	44,111	10,517	54,628	38,202	10,674	48,876	-5,752
Self-employed ..	49,463	11,306	60,769	48,599	13,128	61,727	958
Employee	379,207	149,378	528,585	412,867	181,439	594,306	65,721
Helper, unpaid ..	2,486	5,483	7,969	1,785	3,934	5,719	-2,250
Total employed ..	475,267	176,684	651,951	501,453	209,175	710,628	58,677
Unemployed							
Looking for first job	7,964	4,954	12,918	1,227	1,118	2,345	376
Other unemployed ²				6,644	4,305	10,949	
Total unemployed	7,964	4,954	12,918	7,871	5,423	13,294	376
Total in labour force	483,231	181,638	664,869	509,324	214,598	723,922	59,053
Not in labour force							
Child not at school ..	94,825	90,204	185,029	97,519	93,125	190,644	5,615
Child at school or full-time student ..	187,472	173,526	360,998	209,682	194,665	404,347	43,349
Home duties ³ .. ..	..	278,733	278,733	..	367,002	367,002	88,269
Other not in labour force ³	78,369	95,687	174,056	105,140	36,010	141,150	-32,906
Total not in labour force	360,666	638,150	998,816	412,341	690,802	1,103,143	104,327
Total population	843,897	819,788	1,663,685	921,665	905,400	1,827,065	163,380

¹ Excluding full-blood Aborigines. ² Including casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the Census. ³ For the 1971 Census those females who worked other than at the time of the Census, but classed their major activity as "Home duties", were included in that category, whereas in 1966 they were included in "Other not in labour force".

Distribution of Labour Force—The next two tables show the numbers in the labour force in each statistical division at the 1971 Census.

For males, the figures show that in south-eastern Queensland (i.e. the Brisbane, Moreton, and Maryborough Statistical Divisions) the percentage of the State total in the labour force was lower than the percentage of total available population (15 years and over). This was largely due to the concentration there of students and of retired and invalid persons, which is emphasised by the percentage figures for the various age groups. While in all age groups there was a discernible tendency for the percentage of total population regarded as being in the labour force to be higher in the sparsely settled western divisions than in the coastal divisions, which include the major cities, the tendency was most marked at the 15 to 19 and 65 and over age groups. At most adult ages, over 90 per cent of the male population was in the labour force and little variation was shown until

the age of 55 years was passed. The percentage then fell to 85.6 for the age group 55 to 59 years, and to 71.7 for 60 to 64 years. Taking account of the relative uniformity of percentages, the limits of the major age groups were fixed as shown for the purposes of the table.

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 1971

Statistical Division	Age group					Proportion in each Division	
	15-19	20-54	55-64	65 and over	All ages	Male labour force	Male population 15 & over
Brisbane A	24,720	177,573	30,609	5,116	238,018	46.7	46.9
B	60.4	92.8	81.6	15.8	55.6		
Moreton A	4,021	30,706	6,263	1,683	42,673	8.4	9.3
B	61.3	92.2	67.0	15.9	51.7		
Maryborough .. A	3,836	25,655	5,386	1,226	36,103	7.1	7.2
B	70.2	94.6	77.0	18.0	54.0		
Downs A	3,905	28,065	5,559	1,589	39,118	7.7	7.6
B	59.5	94.3	81.4	28.0	53.6		
Roma A	562	4,207	715	257	5,741	1.1	1.0
B	79.5	94.9	83.8	43.3	57.8		
South-Western .. A	363	2,666	468	144	3,641	0.7	0.7
B	75.3	94.4	84.3	37.8	59.6		
Rockhampton .. A	3,567	25,007	4,084	837	33,495	6.6	6.3
B	67.4	95.1	82.6	20.3	56.1		
Central-Western .. A	871	6,749	903	285	8,808	1.7	1.6
B	72.0	95.6	83.5	34.1	60.6		
Far-Western .. A	184	1,229	172	83	1,668	0.3	0.3
B	88.5	97.2	88.7	56.1	67.4		
Mackay A	1,891	13,072	1,968	497	17,428	3.4	3.2
B	74.9	95.4	80.9	22.4	56.8		
Townsville A	3,355	24,027	3,682	795	31,859	6.2	6.2
B	62.8	93.0	80.8	18.4	55.3		
Cairns A	3,040	24,031	3,933	1,050	32,054	6.3	6.2
B	65.0	93.7	78.6	20.9	55.1		
Peninsula A	286	2,770	256	41	3,353	0.7	0.6
B	64.8	90.2	61.7	16.9	53.2		
North-Western .. A	1,338	12,097	982	201	14,618	2.9	2.5
B	82.0	95.2	83.5	30.7	62.7		
Migratory A	33	555	117	42	747	0.2	0.4
B	26.2	28.0	43.7	28.6	29.1		
Queensland .. A	51,972	378,409	65,097	13,846	509,324	100.0	100.0
B	63.2	93.1	79.2	18.7	55.3		

A Number in labour force.
age group.

B Labour force as percentage of total population in

For females, the availability of work, as well as the concentration of students and aged people, seems to be the determining factor in the percentage employed. The Brisbane Statistical Division, with only 50 per cent of the female population, had 54 per cent of the female labour force, whereas in most other statistical divisions the proportion of total population was higher than the proportion of the labour force.

In considering the percentage of females in the labour force at each age, the effect of marriage is most marked. The proportions in the labour

force in the 20 to 24 and the 25 to 29 age groups, which for males were over 90 per cent for both groups, were 54.5 and 33.9 per cent respectively for females. The withdrawal of females from the labour force following marriage was of course responsible for the lower figure in the last mentioned group.

The proportion of females remained fairly steady from 25 to 49 years of age, averaging 35.6 per cent with no marked variation in any one of the five quinquennial age groups in this bracket. From the age of 50 onwards, the proportion of females fell steadily, averaging 26.5 per cent from 50 to 59, and 6.7 per cent for 60 and over. In contrast with males, of whom 18.7 per cent were still in the labour force at age 65 and over, only 6.7 per cent of females were in the labour force at age 60 and over, and 3.8 per cent at 65 and over.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 1971

Statistical Division	Age group					Proportion in each Division	
	15-24	25-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages	Female labour force	Female popn 15 & over
Brisbane A	47,571	50,688	13,190	4,280	115,729	53.9	50.0
B	60.3	38.9	28.7	6.5	26.3		
Moreton A	6,340	8,141	2,376	834	17,691	8.2	9.4
B	54.9	35.6	24.0	5.1	21.5		
Maryborough .. A	5,341	5,642	1,592	628	13,203	6.1	7.2
B	55.3	30.4	21.9	5.9	20.0		
Downs A	6,085	6,953	1,899	903	15,840	7.4	7.7
B	53.2	33.4	26.4	8.8	21.9		
Roma A	697	886	224	103	1,910	0.9	0.9
B	49.8	32.4	29.2	12.2	21.1		
South-Western .. A	453	549	188	79	1,269	0.6	0.6
B	53.6	32.3	35.5	15.6	23.0		
Rockhampton .. A	4,763	4,940	1,233	447	11,383	5.3	5.8
B	52.8	30.4	24.1	6.5	20.7		
Central-Western .. A	880	1,219	293	114	2,506	1.2	1.2
B	46.4	32.6	30.4	11.1	21.4		
Far-Western .. A	148	235	60	37	480	0.2	0.2
B	52.1	40.4	44.4	25.5	26.1		
Mackay A	2,538	2,649	590	220	5,997	2.8	3.0
B	53.4	30.8	22.3	6.9	21.1		
Townsville A	5,079	5,248	1,185	408	11,920	5.6	5.9
B	52.3	32.5	23.1	6.1	21.9		
Cairns A	4,549	5,260	1,204	493	11,506	5.4	5.7
B	52.2	32.1	23.3	7.4	21.3		
Peninsula A	389	438	60	16	903	0.4	0.5
B	40.7	26.1	15.7	5.2	16.6		
North-Western .. A	1,625	1,843	316	91	3,875	1.8	1.7
B	47.5	31.3	29.0	11.6	21.4		
Migratory A	150	134	78	24	386	0.2	0.2
B	65.8	42.1	30.6	8.8	35.1		
Queensland .. A	86,608	94,825	24,488	8,677	214,598	100.0	100.0
B	56.7	35.6	26.5	6.7	23.7		

A Number in labour force.
age group.

B Labour force as percentage of total population in

The next table shows, for each State and Australia, the sex distribution of the labour force and the proportions of the total male and female populations in the labour force.

LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, CENSUS 1971

State or Territory	Total labour force		Proportion of labour force		Labour force as proportion of total population	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	'000	'000	%	%	%	%
New South Wales ..	1,332.4	627.7	68.0	32.0	57.8	27.4
Victoria	989.1	483.9	67.2	32.8	56.5	27.6
Queensland	509.3	214.6	70.4	29.6	55.3	23.7
South Australia ..	330.2	155.8	68.0	32.0	56.4	26.5
Western Australia ..	299.6	130.7	69.6	30.4	56.6	26.1
Tasmania	108.0	45.3	70.4	29.6	55.0	23.4
Northern Territory ..	29.0	10.3	73.8	26.2	59.7	27.3
A.C. Territory	42.0	22.5	65.1	34.9	57.1	32.0
Australia	3,639.6	1,690.8	68.3	31.7	56.8	26.7

Persons in Employment in Industries—The next table shows the percentage distribution of persons, including defence forces etc., in employment in industry groups at Census dates from 1947. Unemployed are excluded throughout and persons in the "not stated" category have been distributed *pro rata*.

The comparability of the Census ratios of industry groups to total employment is affected by changed concepts and definitions, particularly the inclusion in 1966 of females working part-time, some of whom would not have been included in previous Censuses. For the 1971 Census, further changes included the exclusion of trainee school teachers and the introduction of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (see page 427).

PROPORTIONS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND

Industry group	June 1947	June 1954	June 1961	June 1966	June 1971
	%	%	%	%	%
Primary (excluding mining) ..	23.2	20.6	17.5	14.9	11.7
Mining	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0
Manufacturing ¹	20.8	21.9	20.5	21.0	18.6
Building and construction	9.3	10.0	10.1	10.9	9.7
Transport and communication ..	10.6	9.8	9.6	8.8	7.9
Finance and property	2.3	2.5	3.2	3.5	6.5
Commerce	13.1	15.2	16.9	17.3	20.9
Public administration, n.e.i., professions, entertainment	12.6	13.1	15.3	16.7	17.1
Personal and domestic	6.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Including electricity and gas.

3 WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

Estimates are prepared each month of the total number of civilian wage and salary earners, excluding those in agriculture and private

domestic service, in employment in each State. These estimates are obtained from three main sources: (i) current pay-roll tax returns; (ii) current monthly returns from governmental bodies; and (iii) some other direct records of employment (e.g. hospitals). The figures thus obtained are supplemented by estimates for the numbers of employees in private employment outside the coverage of the sources mentioned.

Detailed figures are published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, in the monthly bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*.

The next table shows the numbers of male and female wage and salary earners in civilian employment, working for private and government employers, at 30 June in each of the five years to 1975.

From 1971 to 1975 the total number of persons employed increased by 73,500 or 13 per cent. The number of persons employed in private industry increased by 10 per cent, while employees of government authorities increased by 22 per cent. Private employment increased by 17,200 males and 23,500 females and government employment by 19,900 males and 13,000 females.

At 30 June 1975, females comprised 34 per cent of the total civilian wage and salary earners compared with 32 per cent at 30 June 1971.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT¹, QUEENSLAND
(Excluding Agriculture and Private Domestic Service²)

At 30 June	Private			Government		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1971	262.5	142.2	404.7	114.8	31.6	146.4
1972	269.6	148.2	417.8	118.9	33.1	152.0
1973	276.4	159.0	435.4	122.4	35.3	157.7
1974	289.9	170.7	460.6	125.3	39.3	164.7
1975	279.7	165.7	445.4	134.7	44.6	179.2

¹ Series revised; based on new benchmarks derived from the 1971 population Census. ² At the 1971 Census: agriculture, 27,128 males and 4,754 females; employed staff in private households, 115 males and 1,590 females.

The next table shows the numbers of male and female wage and salary earners in civilian employment, excluding those in agriculture and private domestic service, classified by the main industry groups at the end of June in each of the years 1971 to 1975.

During the period 1971 to 1975 increases were recorded for males in all industry groups except for electricity, gas, and water. Of the 37,100 increase, 14,700 or 40 per cent, were absorbed by the manufacturing, wholesale and retail, and construction groups. At 30 June 1975 these three groups accounted for more than half the total male wage and salary earners in civilian employment. The number of females increased in most industry groups, showing a total increase of 36,500 or 21 per cent as against a comparable increase in males of 10 per cent.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT¹, QUEENSLAND
(Excluding Agriculture and Private Domestic Service)

Industry group ²	June 1971	June 1972	June 1973	June 1974	June 1975
MALES ('000)					
Forestry etc.	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4
Mining	12.6	12.6	12.7	13.7	15.3
Manufacturing	93.7	96.2	96.9	97.5	94.8
Electricity, gas, water	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.4
Construction	63.4	67.4	68.2	73.2	70.3
Wholesale, retail trade	74.2	75.6	78.5	81.2	80.9
Transport and storage	31.4	31.5	32.1	32.7	32.9
Communication	8.8	9.1	9.5	10.2	10.4
Finance, insurance, etc.	22.5	22.8	25.0	27.6	25.9
Public administration, defence	18.4	19.0	19.7	20.4	21.9
Community services	30.2	31.3	32.4	34.4	36.8
Entertainment etc.	10.7	11.2	12.1	12.9	13.6
Total	377.3	388.5	398.9	415.2	414.4
FEMALES ('000)					
Manufacturing	23.6	23.9	24.5	26.6	22.9
Wholesale, retail trade	48.0	50.3	54.1	58.1	56.3
Transport and storage	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.1
Communication	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.5
Finance, insurance, etc.	18.1	18.9	21.5	23.7	22.2
Public administration, defence	6.9	7.2	8.1	9.0	10.9
Community services	45.0	47.5	50.6	54.2	59.3
Entertainment etc.	20.9	21.9	23.2	24.8	25.6
Other industries	3.9	4.0	4.5	4.9	4.6
Total	173.8	181.3	194.2	210.0	210.3
PERSONS ('000)					
Forestry etc.	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5
Mining	13.5	13.5	13.7	14.7	16.4
Manufacturing	117.3	120.1	121.4	124.1	117.7
Electricity, gas, water	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.3
Construction	65.4	69.5	70.7	76.0	72.8
Wholesale, retail trade	122.2	125.9	132.6	139.3	137.2
Transport and storage	35.1	35.3	36.0	37.0	37.0
Communication	12.5	12.8	13.4	14.7	14.9
Finance, insurance, etc.	40.6	41.7	46.5	51.3	48.1
Public administration, defence	25.3	26.2	27.8	29.4	32.8
Community services	75.2	78.8	83.0	88.6	96.1
Entertainment etc.	31.6	33.1	35.3	37.7	39.2
Total	551.1	569.8	593.1	625.3	624.6

¹ Series revised; based on new benchmarks derived from the 1971 population Census. ² Industries defined according to Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding agriculture and private domestic) is shown for each State in the next table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT¹, AUSTRALIA
(Excluding Agriculture and Private Domestic Service)

State	June 1971	June 1972	June 1973	June 1974	June 1975
MALES ('000)					
New South Wales ..	1,096.3	1,094.4	1,104.5	1,123.7	1,102.3
Victoria	805.7	811.3	819.9	842.9	832.9
Queensland	377.3	388.5	398.9	415.2	414.4
South Australia ..	263.6	263.4	270.5	278.4	278.3
Western Australia ..	234.2	230.2	233.8	243.0	247.9
Tasmania	86.7	87.2	87.9	89.6	90.7
Australia ² ..	2,924.7	2,940.6	2,985.2	3,068.2	3,043.5
FEMALES ('000)					
New South Wales ..	569.7	574.2	604.0	643.9	625.2
Victoria	439.0	445.6	470.5	502.2	487.3
Queensland	173.8	181.3	194.2	210.0	210.3
South Australia ..	133.5	136.8	145.9	161.0	159.5
Western Australia ..	110.9	115.4	123.1	132.3	133.1
Tasmania	38.9	39.6	41.3	44.1	46.6
Australia ² ..	1,497.5	1,527.3	1,617.7	1,738.3	1,709.2
PERSONS ('000)					
New South Wales ..	1,666.0	1,668.6	1,708.5	1,767.7	1,727.5
Victoria	1,244.7	1,256.9	1,290.3	1,345.2	1,320.3
Queensland	551.1	569.8	593.1	625.3	624.6
South Australia ..	397.0	400.2	416.3	439.4	437.8
Western Australia ..	345.2	345.5	356.8	375.3	381.0
Tasmania	125.5	126.8	129.2	133.7	137.3
Australia ² ..	4,422.3	4,467.9	4,602.9	4,806.5	4,752.7

¹ Series revised; based on new benchmarks derived from the 1971 population Census. ² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

4 UNEMPLOYED

Registered Unemployed—In addition to the figures of unemployed disclosed at the Censuses, numbers of *registered unemployed* are also provided by the offices of the Commonwealth Employment Service of the Australian Department of Employment and Industrial Relations.

At the end of September 1975 there were 24,300 males and 11,871 females registered for employment in Queensland. These figures included 7,190 junior males and 6,518 junior females. The total registered unemployed represented 4.25 per cent of the Queensland labour force, whereas the rates for the same month in 1972, 1973, and 1974 were 1.07 per cent, 0.89 per cent, and 2.27 per cent, respectively.

On a seasonally adjusted basis registered unemployed as a percentage of the labour force for the month of September were: 1972, 1.77; 1973, 1.43; 1974, 3.30; and 1975, 6.41.

Unskilled manual workers were the largest occupational group among the registered unemployed males, being 8,924 (37 per cent) of the total. The largest group of registered females was in the clerical and administrative occupational group with the figure standing at 6,753 or 57 per cent of the female total.

Unfilled Vacancies—These are vacancies registered with the offices of the Commonwealth Employment Service of the Australian Department of Employment and Industrial Relations. At the end of September 1975 there were 1,710 unfilled vacancies for males and 844 for females. Comparable figures at the end of September 1974 were 1,979 for males and 1,626 for females and at the end of September 1973 were 5,794 for males and 3,623 for females.

Most male vacancies were in the semi-skilled occupations (26 per cent); but the female vacancies were mainly in the clerical and administrative areas (39 per cent).

5 APPRENTICESHIP

Under the *Apprenticeship Act* 1964-1974 provision is made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a chairman appointed by the Government, a representative of the Minister, and three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives of group apprenticeship committees from each trade or group of trades. At 30 June 1975, there were 29 group committees in Brisbane, including a special group committee for all railway apprentices.

The Apprenticeship Executive advises the Minister on trades and industries to be regarded as "skilled" under the Act and on matters relating to apprenticeship and the employment of minors.

In each of the larger country centres there is an apprenticeship advisory committee to deal with local apprenticeship questions and other matters referred to it by a group committee or the Apprenticeship Executive for consideration or investigation locally. At 30 June 1975, there were 17 advisory committees in country centres.

The minimum age for entry into apprenticeship is 15 years, and most apprentices are indentured at 15 or 16 years. The period prescribed for apprenticeship is four years, and during that period apprentices are required to attend classes at technical colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Education Department.

Apprentices in certain trades, living in areas where practical classes of technical instruction are not available, attend technical colleges for a fortnight's concentrated full-time course of practical and theoretical instruction each year. Apprentices who have undertaken courses of instruction by correspondence are allowed one half-day study leave per week.

In 1972 a Block Release Training Scheme was introduced for all callings in the printing industry. Under this scheme apprentices receive instruction at technical colleges for continuous periods of up to seven weeks during the first three years of the apprenticeship. Since its inception the Block Release Training Scheme has been extended to apprentices in 24 other trades and replaces correspondence tuition and single-day attendance at college in these trades.

There is also a system of apprenticeship known as the Short Term Scheme under which persons with the necessary qualifications undertake 20 weeks continuous training during the first year of their apprenticeship, thus completing the requirements of the first two years of the apprentices' technical course of instruction. They then revert to normal day or Block Release arrangements applicable to their third year course of instruction.

During the year ended 31 December 1974 there were 8,586 apprentices attending technical colleges in Brisbane, 4,123 attending technical classes at 11 centres outside Brisbane, and 3,221 taking correspondence courses. (The last two numbers include some apprentices who were simultaneously taking some subjects at technical colleges and others by correspondence.) For the year ended 31 December 1973 the numbers were 7,425, 3,594, and 3,593, respectively. The proportion of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 92 per cent of the apprentices attending technical colleges and 73 per cent of those taking correspondence courses being successful at the 1974 examination.

There are a number of apprentices, indentured under certain Federal awards, who do not come within the scope of the State apprenticeship training system. These apprentices, mainly in the graphic arts and meat industry trades, are comparatively few in number. During 1974-75 new indentures taken out under the relevant Federal awards numbered 194. Statistics of this group of apprentices are not included in the tables.

APPRENTICES BY TRADES, QUEENSLAND

Trade	Intake of new apprentices during year					Inden- tures com- pleted, 1974-75	Number inden- tured at 30 June 1975 ¹
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 ¹	1974-75 ¹		
<i>Building trades</i>	1,252	1,282	1,227	2,812	760	721	5,877
Carpentry and joinery ..	589	649	561	1,423	358	345	2,970
Painting	142	122	160	285	112	68	608
Plumbing	266	253	217	470	134	159	1,073
Other building trades ..	255	258	289	634	156	149	1,226
<i>Electrical trades</i>	712	741	391	1,151	546	538	2,665
<i>Engineering</i>	1,778	1,738	925	2,705	1,476	1,259	6,580
Boilermaking	421	407	236	463	274	292	1,386
Fitting and turning ..	580	619	243	795	497	428	2,024
Motor mechanics ..	575	531	354	1,014	466	404	2,272
Other engineering ..	202	181	92	433	239	135	898
<i>Hairdressing: Men's</i> ..	17	11	3	19	..	4	34
<i>Women's</i>	426	373	247	462	175	167	1,217
<i>Other trades</i>	1,051	963	786	1,763	673	639	3,902
Total	5,236	5,108	3,579	8,912	3,630	3,328	20,275

¹ Indentures processed. Prior to 1973-74, indentures signed.

The next table shows the numbers of apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased, for each of the five years to 1974-75.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	New indentures	Indentures completed	Indentures cancelled	Indentured apprentices at end of year ¹
1970-71	5,236	3,212	926	14,882
1971-72	5,108	3,240	901	15,849
1972-73	3,579	3,406	602	15,420
1973-74	8,912	2,734	538	21,060
1974-75	3,630	3,328	1,087	20,275

¹ Excluding apprentices on probation (224 at end of 1974-75).

6 LOCAL TRADES COMMITTEES

The Australian Government *Tradesmen's Rights Regulation Act* 1946-1973, with its machinery of Central and, in the States, Local Trades Committees chaired by representatives of the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations and with members drawn from employers' and employees' organisations, was originally enacted to safeguard the rights of tradesmen in the skilled metal and electrical trades. Later it was extended to cover admission to these trades of certain classes of ex-service personnel and migrants. Tradesmen's Certificates are granted as evidence of trade qualifications to those who meet the requirements of Local Committees.

However, before a recognised electrical tradesman can be employed on electrical operations in a State or Territory, in addition to the Certificate, he must be licensed by the State or Territory.

Separate committees represent the blacksmithing and boilermaking, electrical, engineering, sheet metal, and bootmaking trades, with secretarial assistance provided by the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations.

The next table shows some particulars of operations of the committees over five years to 1975.

OPERATIONS OF LOCAL TRADES COMMITTEES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Applicants for certificates				Certificates granted			
	Migrants	Ex-service men	Other persons	Total	Migrants	Ex-service men	Other persons	Total
1971	640	90	173	903	347	62	75	484
1972	690	109	168	967	496	88	96	680
1973	704	152	179	1,035	504	120	111	735
1974	614	128	203	945	439	102	139	680
1975	539	134	232	905	372	106	151	629

7 GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES

The Department of Employment and Industrial Relations through the Commonwealth Employment Service provides facilities, free of charge, for persons seeking employment or vocational counselling and for employers requiring labour. It maintains 32 offices of the Commonwealth Employment Service throughout the State. In the towns where there is no full-time

office, Clerks of the Court or Officers-in-Charge of Police are agents of the Commonwealth Employment Service.

Every Employment Office provides special facilities for young people seeking advice about occupations, apprenticeships (including the National Apprenticeship Assistance Scheme), and employment assistance. In each office there is a specialist officer available to counsel handicapped clients and to assess their employment potential.

In addition the Employment Service provides special facilities for Aborigines, migrants, professional and executive personnel, recently discharged members of armed services, married women, older workers, discharged prisoners, and other types of workers requiring additional assistance. Where necessary, vocational guidance by qualified psychologists is provided.

All Employment Offices and agents of the Employment Service are agencies for the Department of Social Security in matters relating to unemployment and sickness benefits, and in towns in which there is no regional office of that Department, the Employment Office provides advice and assistance about other social security benefits.

In association with its placement functions, the Commonwealth Employment Service makes regular surveys of the labour market and provides detailed advice to government departments, employers, employees, and other interested persons about labour availability, employment in various occupations, industries, and areas, and on other similar matters.

8 EMPLOYMENT TRAINING AND ASSISTANCE SCHEMES

Because of changing demands for employment skills resulting from social, economic, and technological influences, it has become necessary for governments to provide training facilities and assistance for those members of the labour force affected by such changes.

The National Employment and Training System (NEAT) introduced on 1 October 1974 supersedes earlier employment training schemes. Its objectives are to assist in alleviating unemployment whenever it may occur, contributing to overcoming shortages in supply of skilled labour, the long-term restructuring of the labour force, bringing about overall increases in the general levels of skill, and through special measures removing inequalities and enhancing employment opportunities.

NEAT is administered by the Australian Department of Employment and Industrial Relations through the Commonwealth Employment Service at over 300 offices and agencies throughout Australia.

The type of training provided consists of external full-time or part-time training, or varying periods of on-the-job training, depending on the skill requirements of the type of occupation and the training needs of the persons.

The National Apprenticeship Assistance Scheme since its introduction on 1 January 1973 has been administered by the Commonwealth Employment Service and is designed to encourage the employment of apprentices in greater numbers than at present. This scheme provides subsidies to employers and living-away-from-home allowances to apprentices.

• Chapter 20

WAGES AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents figures and comment in a general descriptive sense on industrial arbitration and trade unions; basic, minimum, and total wage concepts and decisions; wage indexation; selected weekly award wage rates; hours and working conditions; surveys of weekly earnings and hours; and workers' compensation insurance for industrial accidents.

More information in regard to particular aspects of the above-mentioned matters may be found in the Bureau's latest annual *Labour Report*, or in the specific bulletins on wage rates and earnings, industrial disputes, trade union statistics, industrial accidents, or the annual survey of earnings and hours.

2 INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS

Both Federal and State industrial authorities enter into the field of industrial regulation in Queensland. Broadly, Federal tribunals have jurisdiction over industrial matters which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State and over all matters affecting employees of the Australian Government or any of its authorities. The Federal tribunals are superior within their jurisdiction, but in Queensland Federal awards are more limited in their application than in most other States. In 1974 approximately 26 per cent of Queensland employees worked under Federal awards and 62 per cent under State awards, while 11 per cent were not under any award.

Federal Industrial Authorities—The Australian Parliament is empowered, under Section 51 of the Constitution, to make laws with respect to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State".

The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1975* provides the authority under which the Federal industrial tribunals operate. Under the Act the judicial functions are carried out by the Australian Industrial Court while the conciliation and arbitration functions are carried out by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Commission is empowered to take steps for the prompt prevention or settlement of an industrial dispute by conciliation or, if necessary, arbitration. It may exercise its powers at its own discretion or on the application of a party. Commissioners may be assigned to deal with disputes relating to particular industries or to deal with a particular dispute. The Commission conducts hearings in all States.

State Industrial Authorities—State industrial authorities exercise jurisdiction over nearly two-thirds of all workers employed in Queensland.

The Industrial Court of Queensland was established in 1917 and was the sole industrial tribunal in this State until new legislation became effective from 2 May 1961. (The constitution and functions of the Court

were described in the 1960 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.) Current legislation, the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1961-1975*, provides for an Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to carry out most of the arbitral functions of the Industrial Court, as previously constituted. The Industrial Court, itself, is preserved but with altered functions and structure. It is now largely judicial in character.

The Industrial Court has, as President, a judge of the Supreme Court who, sitting alone, constitutes the Court, excepting in those cases where jurisdiction is conferred on the Full Industrial Court. The Full Court consists of the President and two Commissioners of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission consists of not more than five members. A Commissioner may sit alone or as a member of the Full Bench of the Commission which is constituted by not less than three members of the Commission. Any question before the Full Bench may be decided by a majority.

The Commission may delegate to Industrial Magistrates, or to the Chief Industrial Inspector, the formulation of details regarding the application of its decisions. All Stipendiary Magistrates are deemed to be also Industrial Magistrates; and Clerks of the Court can be appointed to act as Industrial Magistrates.

Details of the business of the State industrial authorities during the five years to 1975 are as follows.

STATE INDUSTRIAL COURT AND INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Nature of business	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Applications for					
New awards, variations, rescissions, interpretations ¹	882	977	984	1,175	895
Compulsory conferences and references to disputes	70	135	133	159	171
Exemptions from long service leave provisions ..	..	2	..	..	1
Injunctions and restraint orders	1	7	7	2	8
Miscellaneous, including deregistrations, apprentices, reinstatements, standdown orders, etc.	8	4	3	19	30
Appeals to Industrial Commission from decisions of					
Industrial Commission ² .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Registrar	1	..	1	..	..
Industrial Magistrates ³	1	..	..	..	..
Appeals to Industrial Court from decisions of					
Industrial Commission	2	2	3	6	9
Industrial Registrar	1	1	2	2	3
Industrial Magistrates under					
Workers' Compensation Acts	3	4	3	8	5
Other acts ³	5	5	11	4	5
Chief Gas Examiner and Referee .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
State Electricity Commission .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
Total	974	1,137	1,147	1,375	1,129

¹ Including general rulings and orders on trading hours. ² When heard by the full Commission against decisions of a single member. ³ Industrial Arbitration, Workers' Accommodation, and Apprentices and Minors Acts.

Unions Registered in Queensland—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court and Commission, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1961-1975*.

Particulars of employees' unions registered under the Acts are shown in the next table for the five years to 1974.

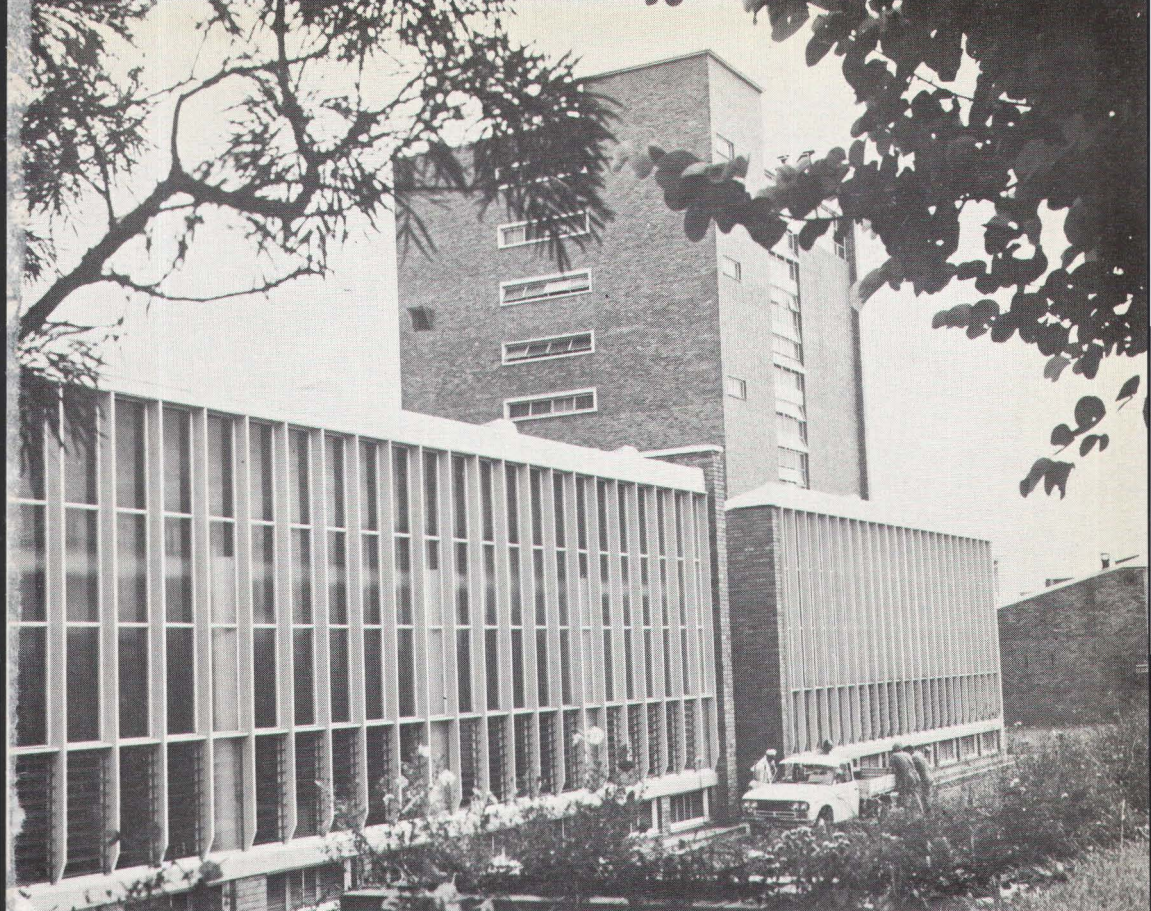
EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Amalgamated Metal Workers of Aust. (Q.) ¹	20,404	21,843	23,563	23,535	22,925
Amal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners ..	9,100	8,566	7,598	7,850	7,016
Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, & Draughtsmen of Aust. (Q.)	1,496	1,522	1,457	1,606	1,608
Australasian Meat Industry (Q.)	8,976	9,463	10,204	10,565	9,205
Australian Bank Officials' (Q.)	5,200	5,360	5,236	5,579	7,072
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation (Q.)	2,115	2,097	2,375	2,059	3,280
Australian Federated Union of Locomotive Enginemn (Q.)	1,937	1,957	1,976	2,012	2,214
Australian Railways (Q.)	6,900	6,800	6,760	6,638	6,986
Australian Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Brisbane)	1,200	1,085	1,055	1,001	1,001
Australian Workers'	56,226	52,830	51,793	53,082	57,166
Bacon Factories	1,149	1,352	1,523	1,537	1,303
Clothing and Allied Trades (Q.)	2,607	2,646	2,277	2,173	2,123
Electrical Trades (Q.)	7,803	8,379	8,526	9,104	9,696
Federated Clerks' (C. and S.Q.)	17,395	19,738	20,566	22,717	23,488
Federated Clerks' (N.Q.)	3,214	3,672	3,888	4,540	4,782
Fed. Engine Drivers' and Firemen's (Q.) ..	6,841	7,384	7,460	8,484	8,420
Federated Furnishing Trade (Q.)	1,215	1,100	1,000	1,000	2,000
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.)	4,551	5,596	4,836	5,235	5,030
Federated Liquor and Allied Industries (Q.)	3,803	3,800	5,150	6,200	7,391
Federated Miscellaneous Workers' (Q.) ..	8,363	7,149	8,095	7,656	8,357
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Q.) ..	5,134	5,344	5,184	5,935	7,111
Foodstuffs and Allied Industries	5,585	6,079	5,410	4,968	4,606
Hospital Employees'	2,371	2,346	2,232	2,285	2,571
Municipal Officers' (Q.)	4,628	4,491	4,615	4,651	5,054
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.) ..	3,764	3,804	3,534	3,832	3,757
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	1,752	1,750	1,658	1,732	1,820
Printing and Kindred Industries (Q.) ..	4,381	5,009	5,009	5,110	5,325
Professional Engineers of Australia (Q.) ..	1,253	1,318	1,389	1,488	1,609
Professional Musicians of Australia (Q.) ..	1,429	1,260	1,316	1,370	1,419
Queensland Colliery	1,500	1,637	1,637	2,061	2,157
Queensland Police	3,264	2,984	3,290	3,423	3,459
Queensland Professional Officers'	5,581	5,966	6,710	7,292	7,700
Queensland Railway Maintenance	2,072	2,068	2,068	2,066	2,344
Queensland Railway Station Masters	1,025	1,060	1,080	1,068	1,059
Queensland Railway Traffic	1,700	1,832	1,857	1,841	2,101
Queensland Shop Assistants'	14,554	14,636	15,634	15,918	15,710
Queensland State Service	11,526	12,233	12,948	13,978	15,676
Queensland Teachers'	11,589	12,166	13,574	15,149	15,903
Qld Teachers in Independent Schools	793	1,031	950	1,275	1,409
Railway Salaried Officers'	1,104	1,071	1,083	1,102	1,123
Royal Australian Nursing Federation (Q.) ..	5,918	6,602	7,159	7,887	8,062
Theatrical and Amusement (Q.)	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,251	1,196
Transport Workers' (Q.)	12,006	12,212	13,187	14,509	17,617
Vehicle Builders' Federation (Q.)	2,951	3,166	3,562	3,958	3,537
Other unions	7,558	7,696	7,499	7,584	7,749
Total ²	285,233	291,400	299,223	314,306	331,137

¹ Amalgamated Engineering, Boilermakers' (Q.), and Sheet Metal Working (Q.) Unions amalgamated in 1973. Figures prior to 1973 are totals for these three unions. ² Unions numbered 76 in 1970, 78 in 1971, 79 in 1972, 75 in 1973, and 73 in 1974.

Most unions of employees are registered in this way. The few exceptions are those unions all of whose members are covered by awards of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Particulars of employers' unions registered under the Acts are shown in the next table for five years to 1974.



MANUFACTURING—Chapter 14
Milk factory, Gympie

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—Chapter 21
Cairns City Council Chambers

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

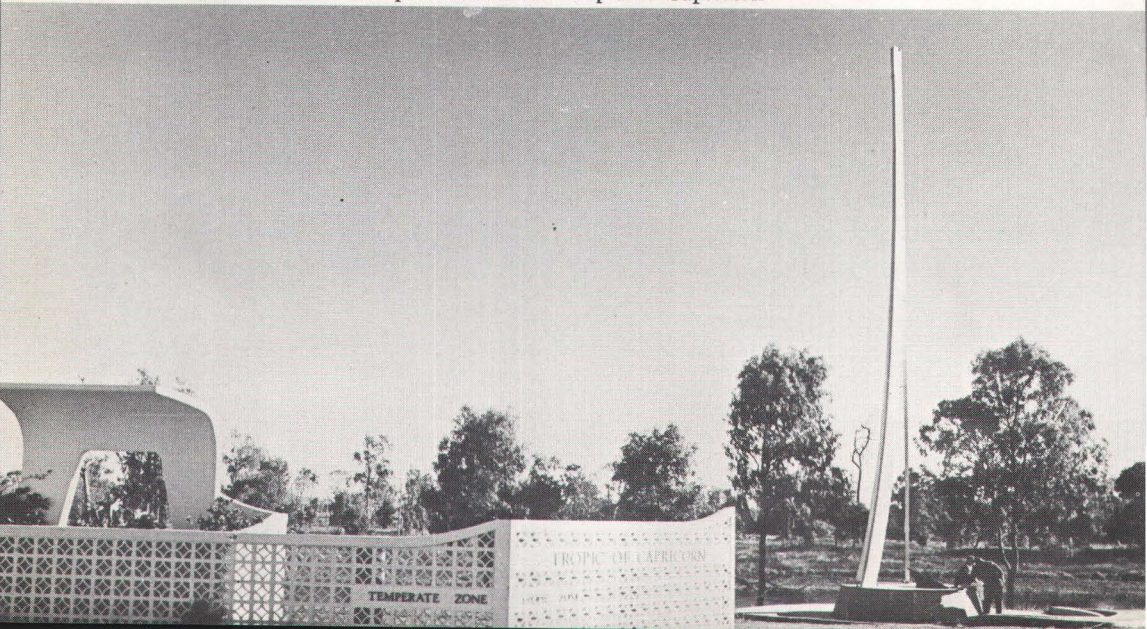




Living history,
Tawa Cottage,
Toowoomba

Photo: Queensland Tourist Bureau

An aluminium spire near Rockhampton marks the Tropic of Capricorn



EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Australian Sugar Producers' Association ..	5,441	5,363	4,940	4,814	4,815
Central Coastal Graziers' Assn of Qld ..	1,049	1,089	1,123	1,190	1,182
Graziers' Association of Central and Northern Queensland	1,570	1,571	1,575	1,367	1,648
Graziers' Assn of Sth Eastern Queensland	1,690	1,647	1,632	1,673	1,625
Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce	1,753	1,821	1,810	1,790	2,004
Queensland Branch, Australian Medical Association	1,985	2,041	2,035	2,028	1 967
Queensland Cane Growers' Association ..	7,364	7,000	6,985	6,856	6,789
Queensland Chamber of Manufactures ..	1,396	1,389	1,376	1,467	1,542
Queensland Retail Traders' Assn of Grocers, Drapers, and General Stores ..	2,542	2,469	2,639	2,397	2,227
Queensland Shopkeepers' Association ..	957	876	845	856	742
United Graziers' Association of Qld ..	5,701	5,631	5,581	5,714	5,733
Other unions	8,955	8,780	9,220	9,567	9,778
Total ¹	40,403	39,677	39,761	39,719	40,052

¹ Employers' unions numbered 37 in 1970, 39 in 1971, 40 in 1972 and 1973, and 42 in 1974.

The next table shows, for five years to 1974, the details of employee (trade) unions in Queensland. Membership figures include members of unions wholly covered by Federal or State awards and are therefore in excess of the numbers shown on page 448 as registered under the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1961-1975*.

EMPLOYEE (TRADE) UNIONS, QUEENSLAND

31 December	Separate unions	Membership			Proportion of total wage and salary earners		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	No.	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
1970 ..	139	247.5	82.6	330.2	60	44	55
1971 ..	140	251.4	86.2	337.6	59	45	55
1972 ..	138	248.4	95.1	343.5	57	47	54
1973 ..	140	254.2	107.9	362.1	56	49	54
1974 ..	137	264.5	110.6	375.1	58	48	55

Industrial Disputes—The next tables refer to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of 10 man-days or more. Workers involved indirectly are those who were out of work because of stoppages at their places of employment, but who themselves were not parties to the disputes.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), QUEENSLAND

Year	Disputes	Workers involved			Working days lost	Total estimated loss of wages
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
	No.	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$'000
1970	378	153.7	5.2	158.9	179.2	2,413.1
1971	441	167.9	4.3	172.2	271.4	4,009.1
1972	442	146.2	10.2	156.5	292.2	4,973.4
1973	378	92.3	4.6	97.0	320.2	5,476.2
1974	312	137.2	4.0	141.2	529.5	12,023.6

The next table shows a dissection according to main industry groups of industrial disputes which occurred in Queensland during 1974.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1974

Industry group	Disputes	Workers involved			Working days lost	Total estimated loss of wages
		Directly	In-directly	Total		
	No.	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$'000
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	1	..	..	..	..	0.5
Coal mining	44	12.9	..	12.9	37.9	1151.8
Other mining and quarrying	7	2.1	..	2.1	3.8	96.7
Metal products, machinery, and equipment	50	26.9	1.2	28.2	71.8	1,453.0
Food, beverages, and tobacco	41	14.9	1.2	16.1	218.8	5,052.2
Other manufacturing	16	1.8	0.2	2.0	21.0	443.5
Building and construction	55	44.7	..	44.7	126.7	2,876.0
Railway and air transport	14	1.9	1.2	3.1	6.4	110.2
Other transport, storage, and communications	12	3.2	0.1	3.3	12.1	256.9
Stevedoring	34	8.6	..	8.6	6.8	116.0
Other industries ¹	38	20.3	..	20.3	24.3	466.8
Total	312	137.2	4.0	141.2	529.6	12,023.6

¹ Including communication, finance and property, wholesale and retail trade, public authority (n.e.i.), community and business services, and amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.

The total number of working days lost on account of industrial disputes in Queensland during 1974 was higher than for 1973. The industry groups of food, beverages, and tobacco; building and construction; and metal products, machinery, and equipment, among them, accounted for 78 per cent of all working days lost during 1974.

Of the total number of Queensland wage and salary earners in civilian employment at 31 December 1974 (636,200), the number of Queensland workers involved in industrial disputes during 1974 (141,200) represented a proportion of 22 per cent compared with the equivalent Australia-wide ratio for the same year of 42 per cent.

On the other hand, while Queensland's total wage and salary earners in civilian employment represented 13 per cent of the Australia-wide total of 4,788,500 at 31 December 1974, the total working days lost during 1974 in Queensland accounted for 8 per cent of the Australian total of 6,292,500. However, during 1974 the average number of working days lost per dispute for Australia was considerably higher at 2,240 days than the Queensland average of 1,697 days.

3 WAGES

Commonwealth Basic Wage—The Commonwealth basic wage was abolished by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 5 June 1967 when the concept of a "total" wage was adopted. For a detailed account of the basic wage see the 1970 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

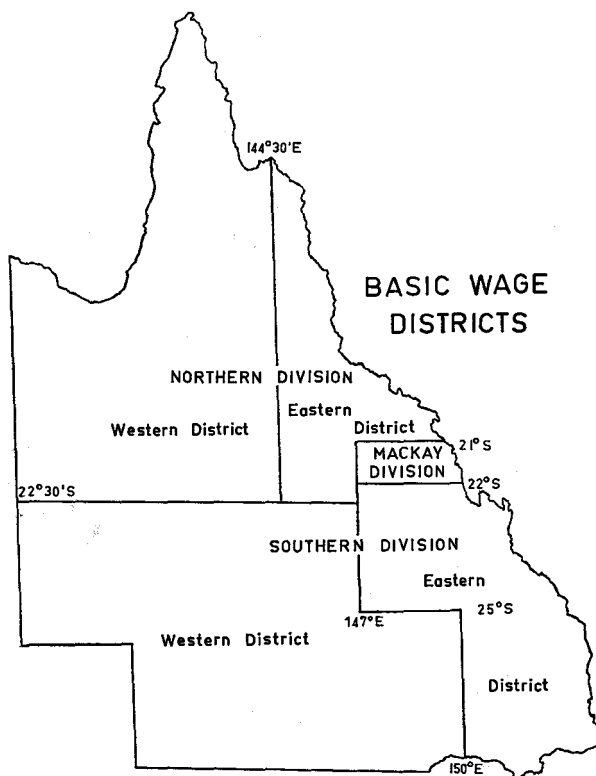
State Basic Wage—A State basic wage, to which margins are added for particular work or skill, was first declared in 1921. Subsequent variations to the wage have been applied to all State awards. The function of fixing the wage, which formerly lay with the Queensland Industrial Court, has been the responsibility of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission since 2 May 1961. The Commission may vary the

wage after a general hearing of the applications of interested parties. For details of the basic wage and judgments of the Court and the Commission see the 1974 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Particulars of the State weekly basic wage for Brisbane in operation at ten-yearly intervals from 1921 to 1971 and each year since 1973 as well as each basic wage declaration in the last three years, are shown in the next table. Details of the basic wage operating at 31 December each year since 1925 are shown on page 597.

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE

Operating at 30 June	Males	Females	Date of operation	Males	Females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1921	8.50	4.30	19 February 1973 ..	42.30	32.85
1931	7.70	3.95	29 May 1973	44.20	34.90
1941	8.90	4.80	27 August 1973 ..	44.80	35.35
1951	16.60	11.00	26 November 1973 ..	46.60	36.70
1961	28.40	21.30	11 March 1974 .. .	48.20	37.90
1971	38.85	29.75	27 May 1974	49.40	38.80
			2 September 1974 ..	51.20	40.15
1973	44.20	34.90	26 May 1975	54.40	42.55
1974	49.40	38.80	22 September 1975 ..	56.30	44.05
1975	54.40	42.55	16 February 1976 ..	59.90	46.75



The basic wage as fixed, and shown in the preceding table, is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State. Additional amounts are payable throughout various other districts defined as in the map, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in those districts.

These amounts, which are termed parities or allowances, were increased as from 2 February 1959, this being the only alteration since they were instituted in 1921. The increases, for adult males, were as follows: South-Western District, from \$0.73 to \$1.05 per week; Mackay, \$0.55 to \$0.90; North-Eastern, \$1.00 to \$1.05; and North-Western, \$1.73 to \$3.25. Half the amounts were allowed for adult females prior to 1 May 1961. Since that date the proportion has been 75 per cent of the adult male rate.

Equal Pay for Male and Female Workers—Section 12 of the *Queensland Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1961-1975* empowers the Commission to make a State award, without limiting the generality of its powers, with reference to a calling or callings whereby the same wage shall be paid to persons of either sex performing the same work, or work of a like nature and of equal value, or producing the same return to profit to their employer.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 19 June 1969 declared that it was prepared to implement the principle of equal pay for equal work by introducing into Federal awards and determinations the principle contained in State acts on equal pay. It also decided that no increases should be granted to adult females without an examination of the work done and that implementation of equal pay should be spread over a period.

Total Wages in Federal Awards—In June 1967, a "total" wage concept for each award was adopted in lieu of the concept of a basic wage plus a specific margin. Since then, uniform increases have been awarded at intervals to each "total" adult male and female award wage.

In the decisions handed down in 1973 and 1974 the Commission declared that all adult wages payable under Federal awards be increased by 2 per cent plus a fixed amount of \$2.50 per week. These decisions were operative from 29 May 1973 and 23 May 1974, respectively.

Wage Indexation—On 30 April 1975 the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission handed down a National (Total Wages in Federal Awards) Wage Case decision which adjusted all Federal awards by an amount equal to the percentage movement in the March quarter 1975 Consumer Price Index. The Commission also indicated that it would reconvene following the release of the June quarter Consumer Price Index to hear submissions on a number of "wage indexation" principles and in particular on that of "the Commission will adjust its award wages and salaries each quarter in relation to the most recent movement of the six capitals Consumer Price Index unless it is persuaded to the contrary by those seeking to oppose the adjustment, but that a quarterly movement of less than one per cent would be carried forward to the following quarter or quarters". In September 1975 the Commission decided to adjust the minimum wage and all Federal awards in accordance with the movement in the Consumer Price Index weighted average, six State Capital Cities, and also decided that changes in Federal awards due to these movements (i.e. wage indexation) would not be automatic but that brief hearings would be held each quarter after publication of the index. The September 1975 increase for Federal awards was 3.5 per cent in accordance with the June quarter Consumer Price Index movement. When the September quarter 1975 movement of 0.8 per cent was announced, the Commission decided not to adjust wages but indicated that the increase

would be considered later with that for the December quarter. Following publication of the December quarter's movement of 5.6 per cent, the Commission adjusted awards in February 1976 by 6.4 per cent. On 15 October 1975 the Queensland Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission advised that it would follow these wage indexation arrangements and granted the 3.5 per cent increase for the June quarter 1975 index movement and later followed this by a 6.4 per cent increase to State awards in February 1976.

Minimum Wage Rates—In July 1966 the Commonwealth Commission granted relief to low wage earners by inserting a provision in all awards prescribing a minimum wage for adult males. The weekly minimum wage rate prescribed was the then current basic wage plus \$3.75.

On 13 May 1970 the Queensland Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission declared that, on and from 8 May 1970, no adult male working under a State award was to be paid less than the Guaranteed Minimum Wage for the district set out in the Commission's schedule, but that the wage was not to be taken into account in the calculation of rates of pay for females and juniors.

The Federal Minimum Wage has been extended to adult females as a percentage of the adult male rate as follows: from 23 May 1974, 85 per cent; from 30 September 1974, 90 per cent; and from 30 June 1975, 100 per cent. The Queensland Guaranteed Minimum Wage has also been extended to adult females in similar stages from 27 May 1974.

The next table shows minimum weekly wage rates applicable to adult males as prescribed under Federal and Queensland State Awards.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES, ADULT MALES

Date of operation ¹	Amount	Date of operation	Amount
	\$		\$
<i>Federal awards, Brisbane</i>		<i>Queensland State awards—contd</i>	
23 May 1974	66.30	27 May 1974	68.50
1 January 1975	74.30	2 September 1974	70.30
15 May 1975	78.30	6 January 1975	76.50
22 September 1975	81.10	28 April 1975	78.20
15 February 1976	86.30	26 May 1975	80.50
		22 September 1975	83.30
<i>Queensland State awards</i>		16 February 1976	88.60
11 March 1974	64.50		

¹ Rates operative from beginning of first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown.

Weighted Average Minimum Wage Rates—The statistics shown in the next table, which refers to Queensland experience, relate generally to wages and hours prescribed in awards or determinations of the Federal and State industrial authorities or in agreements registered with them.

The minimum wage rates and index numbers shown in the table embrace a representative range of occupations and are based on the occupation and industry structures in Australia in 1954. The weekly wage rates used in the compilation of the indexes represent the lowest rates payable for a full week's work, excluding overtime. The hourly wage rates are obtained by relating the weekly wage rates and the weekly hours of work prescribed in awards etc. The rural industries are excluded because of coverage difficulties.

As the indexes are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of wages, as distinct from salaries, those awards, determinations, etc. which relate solely or mainly to salary-earners are excluded.

The wage rates shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

A more detailed description of the minimum wage rates index is published by the Australian Statistician in the monthly bulletin *Wage Rates and Earnings*, and a longer series is given in the Appendix.

**WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY AND HOURLY WAGE RATES:
ALL INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND**

End of June	Weekly wage rates		Hourly wage rates		Index numbers ³			
	Adult males	Adult females ¹	Adult males ²	Adult females ¹	Weekly wage rates		Hourly wage rates	
					Males	Females ¹	Ma.es ²	Females ¹
	\$	\$	cents	cents				
1971 ..	59.34	43.94	148.40	110.68	210.1	220.7	209.7	220.6
1972 ..	65.46	48.68	163.56	122.63	231.8	244.5	231.2	244.4
1973 ..	75.49	57.18	188.21	144.03	267.3	287.2	266.0	287.1
1974 ..	96.89	76.96	241.78	193.85	343.1	386.6	341.7	386.4
1975s ..	116.78	102.88	291.31	259.15	413.5	516.8	411.7	516.5

¹ Excluding mining and quarrying and building and construction. ² Excluding shipping and stevedoring. ³ Base of series: weighted average weekly wage rate—Australia, 1954 = 100. s Subject to revision.

Actual wages are generally higher than the basic and minimum wages, because they include margins for particular occupations and skills and for shift work and work under extraordinary conditions etc.

The next table shows the weighted average minimum weekly wage rates payable for a full week's work, excluding overtime, within specific groups of industries.

**WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES ADULT MALES¹,
INDUSTRY GROUPS², QUEENSLAND**

Industry group	At 30 June				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975s
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mining and quarrying	67.58	74.79	86.58	109.77	132.46
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. ..	58.46	65.25	74.83	99.92	115.25
All manufacturing groups	57.81	63.47	72.67	94.04	113.93
Building and construction	57.47	64.39	75.28	96.41	115.52
Railway services	58.83	65.24	75.53	101.57	122.02
Road and air transport	56.15	61.17	71.59	88.13	108.10
Shipping and stevedoring	63.59	71.84	87.70	111.15	135.13
Communication	75.50	84.85	93.61	122.16	136.52
Wholesale and retail trade	59.49	64.60	74.51	92.87	111.34
Public authority, n.e.i., and community and business services, etc.	61.42	66.90	75.59	90.92	117.44
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	53.33	58.98	68.30	88.28	105.64
All industry groups ¹	59.34	65.46	75.49	96.89	116.78

¹ Weighted average of award rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime).
² Excluding rural. s Subject to revision.

**WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES ADULT FEMALES¹,
INDUSTRY GROUPS², QUEENSLAND**

Industry group	At 30 June				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975 ^s
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	39.68	46.81	53.53	69.28	97.35
All manufacturing groups	40.93	46.68	54.36	71.46	98.99
Transport and communication	50.58	55.48	66.57	95.08	111.39
Wholesale and retail trade	45.30	49.78	58.98	76.87	104.78
Public authority, n.e.i., and community and business services, etc.	46.14	50.41	58.76	76.35	107.35
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	41.58	44.82	52.13	80.06	97.79
All industry groups ²	43.94	48.68	57.18	76.96	102.88

¹ Weighted average of award rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime).

² Excluding rural. ^s Subject to revision.

Wage Rates and Average Earnings—In the next table, the State basic wage, weighted average minimum wage rates, and average weekly earnings of adult males in Queensland are shown for the five years to 1974-75 and for each quarter of 1975.

Average weekly earnings include, in addition to award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings and over-award and bonus payments, etc. The averages are derived from employment and wages recorded on pay-roll tax returns which cover a substantial proportion of the estimated number of civilian wage and salary earners in employment. Estimates are included for the unrecorded balance but pay and allowances of the armed forces are excluded.

The basic wage, weighted average minimum weekly wage, and average weekly earnings are also expressed as index numbers with the common base of 1961-62 = 100.

**STATE BASIC WAGE, WEEKLY WAGE RATES, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY
EARNINGS, QUEENSLAND**

Period	State basic wage, Brisbane (males) ¹		Weighted average minimum weekly adult male wage rate ¹		Average weekly earnings per employed male unit ²	
	Weekly rate	Index of money rate	Weekly rate	Index of money rate	Weekly rate	Index of money rate
	\$		\$		\$	
Year						
1970-71	38.85	136.8	59.34	164.9	77.70	179.9
1971-72	41.00	144.4	65.46	181.9	86.90	201.2
1972-73	44.20	155.6	75.49	209.8	96.90	224.4
1973-74	49.40	173.9	96.89	269.3	112.60	260.5
1974-75 s	54.40	191.5	116.78	324.6	142.40	329.6
Quarter						
1975: March s ..	51.20	180.3	110.45	307.0	135.60	313.9
June s	54.40	191.5	116.78	324.6	150.30	347.9
September s ..	56.30	198.2	121.17	336.8	150.50	348.4
December s ..	56.30	198.2	121.55	337.8	170.10	393.8

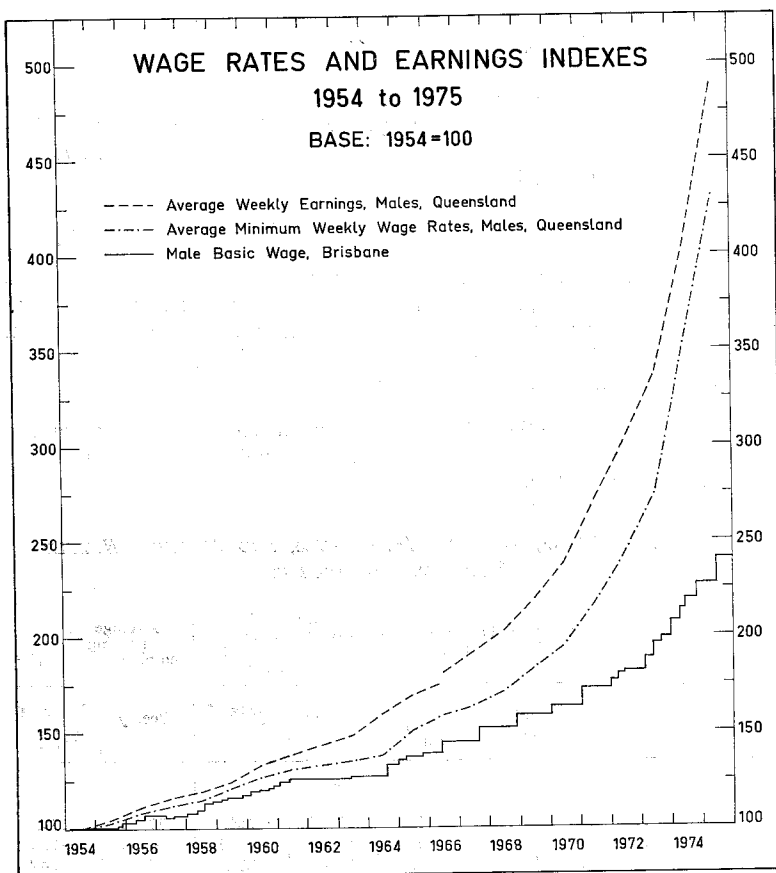
¹ At the end of the financial year or quarter shown.

² Average for year or quarter shown.

s Subject to revision.

Movements in the basic wage, award rates, and weekly earnings are presented in diagrammatic form below. For each series actual money rates have been converted to index numbers on the common base of 1954 = 100.

The series illustrated are not strictly comparable. Care should therefore be taken in interpreting the diagram, which is intended to give only a general impression of relative wage movements. The basic wage is the minimum wage for any adult worker to which the Commission adds various margins for skill etc. to arrive at award wages. The minimum award rate series shown here relates to the non-rural sector, and includes minimum award rates of wages only, those awards which relate solely or mainly to salary earners being excluded. The average weekly earnings series relates to actual earnings of all wage earners and salaried employees, whether adult or junior, full-time or part-time, or casual.



Note: The Average Weekly Earnings series was revised from September quarter 1966.

Award Wage Rates—Wage rates for selected occupations, as prescribed by awards of the State and Federal industrial tribunals, are given in the next table for the south-eastern portion of Queensland.

The wage rates should not be regarded as applicable to all persons working in the occupations listed. Rates of pay may vary according to whether a person is employed under a State or Federal award, while in some cases the same occupation is listed in several awards and agreements, with consequent variation in pay rates.

The wages shown are minimum rates, and they exclude allowances payable, such as for shift work, night work, and work under extraordinary conditions, etc. Overtime rates are usually time-and-a-half for day workers for the first four hours and double time thereafter, and double time for shift workers and for work on Sundays and holidays. Except where otherwise specified the rates are per week of 40 hours.

SELECTED WEEKLY AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND, 1 JANUARY 1976

		<i>Males</i>	
		\$	\$
<i>Pastoral industry</i>			
Station hands (general) ¹	94.50		
Shearing shed hands ¹	133.05		
<i>Sugar industry</i>			
Field workers	127.48		
Sugar mill workers	135.15		
Fugalmen	141.82		
<i>Sawmilling</i>			
Machinists, first class	123.50		
Ordermen	115.27		
Sawyers, No. 1, hand bench	123.50		
Tailers-out, No. 1, hand bench	115.27		
<i>Electrical engineering</i>			
Installation electricians	128.10		
Electrical fitters	127.47		
Power-house labourers	110.41		
Radio mechanics	127.03		
<i>Employees of electrical contractors</i>			
Electrical fitters	142.66		
Electrical mechanics	142.22		
Electrical labourers	111.44		
Tradesmen's assistants	113.92		
<i>Mechanical engineering</i>			
Boilermakers	127.03		
Fitters or turners	127.03		
Moulders	127.03		
Patternmakers	132.73		
Toolmakers	132.73		
Engineering labourers	102.19		
Motor mechanics	127.03		
<i>Butter and cheese factories</i>			
Butter makers	118.62		
Graders (cream)	116.03		
Testers	113.44		
Cheese makers	118.62		
<i>Baking</i>			
Operative baker ²	121.20		
<i>Furniture making</i>			
Cabinet makers, upholsterers, etc.	127.59		
Mattress makers	116.92		
Storemen and labourers	100.79		
Glass bevellers and silverers	128.54		
<i>Building</i>			
Tradesmen (on site)	152.80		
Labourers (on site)	136.00		
<i>Joinery works</i>			
Glaziers	127.55		
Joiners	127.55		
<i>Engine drivers</i>			
Locomotive	113.35		
Tractor drivers, Class 1	116.78		
Tractor drivers, Class 9	124.64		
Fork lift drivers	113.44		
<i>Road construction</i>			
Grade 1	100.62		
Grade 5	115.24		
<i>Carriers and carters</i>			
Motor vehicle to 1.25 tonnes	115.94		
Motor vehicle 1.25 to 3 tonnes	117.83		
Motor vehicle 3 to 6 tonnes ³	119.94		
<i>Waterside workers⁴</i>			
Casual	4.2372		per hour
Permanent	137.70		
<i>Distribution</i>			
Shop assistants	112.79		
<i>Clerical and professional</i>			
Clerks	122.16		
Draftsmen, 4th year	135.38		
Authorised surveyors, 5th year	200.36		
Practising architects, 5th year	130.57		
Journalists ⁵	137.45		
	293.94		
Pharmaceutical chemists	172.85		
<i>Hotels</i>			
Bar attendants ⁴	104.20		
<i>Boarding houses</i>			
Chief cooks	121.41		
Other cooks	105.47		

SELECTED WEEKLY AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN
QUEENSLAND, 1 JANUARY 1976—*continued*

Females

<i>Clothing trade (ready-made dressmkg)</i>					<i>Public hospital employees (other than nurses)</i>				
Cutters	..	..	..	111.78	Laundresses	..	..	111.78
<i>Nursing</i>					Kitchenmaids, housemaids	..	..	111.78
Registered nurses	..	..	..	135.38	Cooks	..	..	124.20
<i>Amusement</i>					<i>Hotels</i>				
Theatre ushers	..	..	..	100.81	Bar attendants ⁴	..	..	104.20
<i>Distribution</i>					<i>Boarding houses⁶</i>				
Shop assistants	..	..	..	112.79	Chief cooks	..	..	121.41
<i>Clerical and professional</i>					Other cooks	..	..	105.47
Clerks	..	..	..	122.16	Waitresses, housemaids	..	..	102.47
Steno-typists	..	..	..	124.80				
Dental attendants	..	..	..	86.01				
<i>Cafes and restaurants</i>					<i>Personal services</i>				
Cooks	..	..	..	111.27	Hairdressers	..	..	111.62

¹ Board and lodging provided free. ² Additional allowances are paid to employees in certain cities and towns. ³ Higher rates are paid to drivers of heavier vehicles. ⁴ Federal award. ⁵ Metropolitan dailies. ⁶ Value of board and lodging to be deducted from these rates.

4 HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Minimum working conditions for employees are prescribed in the *Factories and Shops Act* 1960-1975 and other legislation, as well as awards and agreements of the State and Federal industrial authorities. Such legislation and awards include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in all occupations and in all forms of industry.

Industrial awards and agreements include, in addition to wage rates, provisions for such matters as hours of work, sick leave, annual leave, long service leave, overtime, special allowances or rates for certain conditions of work (e.g. for dangerous or specially dirty work, working in confined spaces, handling noxious substances, etc.), rest pauses, meal hours, etc.

Hours—A standard working week is prescribed in all awards and overtime rates are usually required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours where broken time is worked and outside of which extra payments are required. In some cases also penalty rates are prescribed for work at week-ends or on public holidays even though the standard working hours have not been exceeded.

Maximum hours which may be prescribed in any State award were reduced to 40 per week by legislation in 1947. An exception was made for employees in rural industry, railway gatekeepers, and employees on coastal, river, or bay vessels, and certain other employees for whom a working week may be determined by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. A maximum working week of 40 hours is also prescribed under Federal awards.

The number of hours prescribed for a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various occupations in each State and between the same occupations in several States.

Leave—Paid annual, long service, and sick leave are prescribed under awards of the Federal and State industrial authorities. In those cases

where such leave is not prescribed, because employees are paid on an hourly basis or where work is of a seasonal or intermittent nature, compensating loadings are usually added to wage rates.

For all State and most Federal awards continuous shift workers are now entitled to five weeks and other workers to four weeks annual leave and a 17½ per cent loading on annual leave pay, or average weekly earnings, whichever is the lesser.

Long service leave, as prescribed by State legislation in December 1964, amounts to 13 weeks after a period of 15 years' continuous service with the one employer. *Pro rata* leave is granted after ten years' continuous service, providing employment is terminated for reasons other than serious misconduct. The legislation includes provision also for seasonal workers in sugar mills and meatworks, and extends also to persons in respect of whose employment no industrial award or agreement is in force. Certain awards of the State Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission provide for entitlement based on continuity of service within the one industry, such as local government, fire brigade, and ambulance employees, instead of continuity of service with the one employer.

Employers may be exempted from long service leave provisions by the State Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission if the terms of employment provide an entitlement to their employees which is not less favourable than those provided by legislation.

Workers employed under awards of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have similar entitlements to those provided under State legislation. *Pro rata* rights apply after ten years' service.

Sick leave entitlements vary, the minimum being eight working days per completed year from August 1972. In some cases, sick leave is non-cumulative; in some cases it is cumulative for a restricted number of years; in other cases it is cumulative for an unrestricted period. For a period of employment of less than one year, *pro rata* leave is applied.

5 SURVEYS OF WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS

Sample surveys in respect of most employers subject to pay-roll tax are conducted as at the last pay period in October. The object of the surveys has been to obtain data for the calculation of average weekly earnings and hours worked, and information on overtime etc., for adult and junior workers of both sexes. The surveys cover full-time employees in private employment, and from 1972 full-time government and semi-government employees, and employees of non-government hospitals not subject to pay-roll tax.

The survey excludes employees in rural industry and in private domestic service, as most employers in these industries are not subject to pay-roll tax, employees of religious, benevolent, and similar organisations exempt from pay-roll tax, and waterside workers employed on a casual basis.

Comparison from year to year is affected by sampling variability and also by the employers' varying interpretations of the definitions as regards the allocation of employees between the classes "managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff" and "all other full-time employees".

The next table shows average earnings and hours for employees in private employment only for the five years to 1974.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS: NON-MANAGERIAL PRIVATE
EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND**

Particulars	October				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<i>Average weekly ordinary time earnings</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Adult males					
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. ..	60.80	72.30	75.90	88.70	119.50
Other manufacturing	58.80	68.90	75.70	87.00	122.20
Total manufacturing	59.50	70.00	75.80	87.60	121.20
Non-manufacturing	72.00	78.50	82.60	96.70	124.40
All industry groups	66.40	74.90	79.60	92.90	123.10
Junior males	33.60	39.10	43.00	49.70	69.80
Adult females	43.30	49.10	54.70	65.10	94.20
Junior females	28.40	31.80	36.10	42.60	60.50
<i>Average weekly overtime earnings</i>					
Adult males					
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. ..	11.90	11.90	12.40	19.10	19.90
Other manufacturing	11.90	12.80	13.00	18.60	19.10
Total manufacturing	11.90	12.50	12.80	18.80	19.40
Non-manufacturing	10.30	11.90	13.60	16.20	20.00
All industry groups	11.00	12.10	13.30	17.30	19.80
Junior males	2.70	2.90	3.10	4.60	4.20
Adult females	1.70	1.90	1.90	3.00	2.90
Junior females	0.70	0.60	0.80	0.90	1.10
<i>Average weekly total earnings</i>					
Adult males					
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. ..	72.70	84.10	88.30	107.80	139.40
Other manufacturing	70.70	81.70	88.60	105.60	141.30
Total manufacturing	71.40	82.50	88.50	106.40	140.60
Non-manufacturing	82.30	90.30	96.20	112.80	144.40
All industry groups	77.40	87.00	92.90	110.10	142.90
Junior males	36.20	42.10	46.10	54.30	74.00
Adult females	44.90	50.90	56.60	68.10	97.10
Junior females	29.10	32.50	36.90	43.50	61.60
<i>Average weekly total hours paid for</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Adult males					
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. ..	43.5	43.2	41.8	43.4	42.0
Other manufacturing	42.9	43.7	42.2	43.5	42.4
Total manufacturing	43.1	43.5	42.1	43.4	42.2
Non-manufacturing	42.6	43.0	42.5	42.2	42.0
All industry groups	42.9	43.2	42.3	42.7	42.1
Junior males	40.4	40.4	40.2	40.8	40.3
Adult females	39.6	39.5	39.5	39.6	39.1
Junior females	39.5	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.3
<i>Average weekly overtime hours paid for</i>					
Adult males					
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc. ..	5.0	4.3	4.0	5.3	4.0
Other manufacturing	4.8	5.0	4.2	5.1	3.6
Total manufacturing	4.8	4.8	4.1	5.2	3.7
Non-manufacturing	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9
All industry groups	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.6	3.9
Junior males	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.4
Adult females	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.8
Junior females	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
<i>Average total hourly earnings</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Adult males					
Manufacturing	1.66	1.90	2.10	2.45	3.32
Non-manufacturing	1.93	2.10	2.26	2.67	3.42
All industry groups	1.80	2.01	2.20	2.57	3.38
Junior males	0.90	1.04	1.15	1.33	1.83
Adult females	1.14	1.29	1.43	1.74	2.53
Junior females	0.74	0.82	0.94	1.11	1.57

The next table shows the average weekly earnings for male managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff in private employment for the five years to 1974.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF, PRIVATE
EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND**

Particulars	October				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Managerial etc. staff (males)					
Manufacturing groups	110.90	123.20	134.30	152.00	190.00
Non-manufacturing groups ..	119.20	129.10	134.80	160.20	192.10
All groups	116.60	127.40	136.10	158.00	191.60

The next table shows the average weekly earnings for all non-manual employees, both private and government, for the years 1973 and 1974.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT
EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND**

Particulars	October							
	1973				1974			
	Ordinary time	Over- time	Total	Total hours paid	Ordinary time	Over- time	Total	Total hours paid
	\$	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	No.
Non-manual								
Adult males ..	97.60	13.70	111.30	41.8	126.90	15.70	142.60	41.1
Junior males ..	51.80	4.00	55.80	40.2	72.00	3.70	75.70	39.7
Adult females ..	76.70	2.50	79.20	39.0	102.00	2.50	104.40	38.6
Junior females ..	45.30	0.90	46.20	39.0	64.30	1.10	65.40	38.8

6 WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE

In Queensland, workers' compensation insurance is, by law, confined solely to the State Government Insurance Office.

An employer, by obtaining a policy with that Office, issued under the *Workers' Compensation Act* 1916-1974, indemnifies himself against all sums for which, in respect of injury to any worker employed by him, he may become legally liable by way of compensation or damages in relation to that injury.

The legislation provides for insurance of all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the employer's family dwelling in his house. Members of the Police Force and the Australian Public Service are separately provided for under other legislation.

Compensation is payable to all employees for personal injury. The term "injury" means personal injury arising out of, or in the course of employment, and includes a disease which is contracted in the course of employment, whether at or away from the place of employment, to which the employment was a contributing factor; and the aggravation or acceleration of any disease where the employment was a contributing factor to such aggravation or acceleration.

Compensation is paid for injuries sustained at the place of employment, on the journey to or from work, or when working under the employer's instructions away from the place of employment. The rates shown in the following paragraphs were payable from 16 February 1976.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, \$20,980 is paid (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments can be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below \$3,490), plus \$570 for each dependent child under 16 years, or each full-time student between 16 and 21 years of age if there is a wholly dependent widow. For partial dependency, the minimum payment is \$3,070.

For non-fatal injuries the maximum payment is \$20,980. From 13 April 1973 the weekly rate of compensation payable for workers under any award or registered agreement for any period up to a maximum of 26 weeks for any one injury is the award or agreed rate applicable without any allowance for dependants. After payment of compensation for 26 weeks for any one injury, the rate of payment is the basic wage plus dependants' allowances limited to a maximum equivalent to the claimant's average weekly earnings. The dependants' allowances are 25 per cent of the basic wage for a wife and 10 per cent of the basic wage for each dependent child.

In the case of specified mining and industrial diseases—silicosis or anthraco-silicosis—and subject to certain residential qualifications, the widow of a worker receives \$15 a week, plus \$2.75 a week for each child under 16 years of age, or each full-time student between 16 and 21 years of age, with a maximum weekly payment of \$25. The total of all payments cannot exceed the amounts specified for fatal injuries above. A worker suffering from such a disease receives \$15 a week, plus \$2.75 for each child, and \$10 for the wife of the worker, with a maximum weekly payment of \$25. Weekly payments continue to the worker during his life-time.

The next table gives details of operations for five years to 1974-75.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE)

Particulars		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Intimated claims .. No.		63,604	65,818	83,095	92,359	87,045
Claims ¹ \$		14,243,090	14,941,832	28,227,948	70,863,891	63,897,737
Premiums ² \$		15,395,257	19,222,231	25,260,801	48,408,677	68,088,496

¹ Payments during the year adjusted for estimated outstanding claims at beginning and end of year. ² After distribution of bonuses which amounted to \$8,841,318 in 1974-75.

• Chapter 21

PUBLIC FINANCE

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives particulars of the financial relations between the Australian Government and the States. These are followed by details of Queensland State financial transactions and indebtedness of the Australian and State Governments.

Taxation is dealt with in section 6 for Queensland, including Australian Government taxes payable in Queensland.

The remaining sections relate to Queensland only. Local Government finance is briefly stated in section 7. Section 8 gives a comprehensive summary for State semi-governmental bodies. Section 9 introduces information on public authority finance. The last section gives information regarding particular State financial institutions.

2 AUSTRALIAN AND STATE GOVERNMENTS FINANCIAL RELATIONS

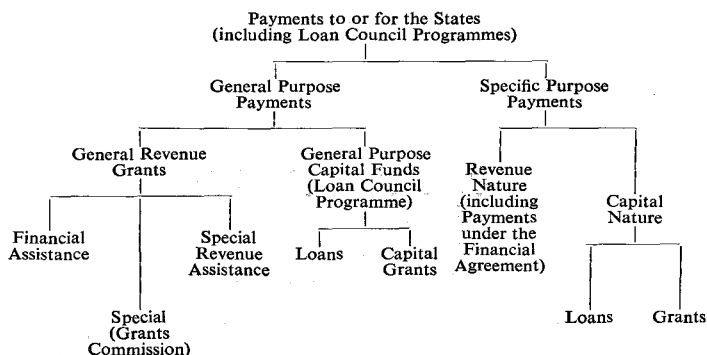
Under the Commonwealth Constitution, both the functions of government and the sources of revenue are divided, but it is not possible to divide them in such a way as to make each sovereign-governing authority financially independent. The Australian Government has of necessity greater taxing powers, especially since becoming the sole authority to levy income tax in 1942, and it has always contributed to the needs of the States.

Payment to or for the States—Payments to or for the States by the Australian Government may be classified under two major headings, General Purpose Payments and Specific Purpose Payments, each of which may be further classified into those of a revenue nature and those of a capital nature, as shown in the diagram on page 464. Excluded from this classification are amounts paid directly to Local Authorities and some small payments made directly to residents of the States.

General Revenue Grants, the revenue component of General Purpose Payments, comprise Financial Assistance Grants, Special Grants (on recommendation of the Grants Commission), and Special Revenue Assistance Grants.

Financial Assistance Grants were instituted under arrangements agreed to at the Premiers' Conference in June 1959 and replaced the tax reimbursement grants and supplementary grants that had previously been paid to the States.

The new arrangements provided that the amount payable to each State would be calculated by varying the previous year's grant in proportion to the change in population of the relevant State during the preceding financial year, and the amount so calculated would be increased according to the percentage increase in average wages in Australia as a whole, adjusted by a betterment factor of 10 per cent of the increase for the year in average wages.



Several changes were made at subsequent Premiers' Conferences, and details of these alterations together with particulars of arrangements prior to 1959 can be found in the 1973 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

The principal alteration made at the Premiers' Conference in June 1973 was the agreement that the Australian Government take over full financial responsibility for tertiary education from 1 January 1974. There was, however, to be a reduction in each State's Financial Assistance Grant equivalent to the estimated saving in recurrent expenditure which the State would make. No alterations to the Financial Assistance Grants arrangements were made at the June 1974 Premiers' Conference.

The Financial Assistance Grant paid to Queensland in 1974-75 was \$414.4m, an increase of \$96.2m on the 1973-74 figure.

The five-year revenue assistance arrangements were reviewed at the June 1975 Premiers' Conference. Three major amendments were accepted:

- (i) A total of \$220m to be paid to the States in 1975-76 in addition to the financial assistance grants otherwise payable in that year, divided between the States in proportion to the grants otherwise payable. This arrangement to be "built in" to the base on which the grants will be calculated under the formula in 1976-77 and subsequent years.
- (ii) The "betterment" factor in the formula to apply for purposes of calculating the grants for 1976-77 and subsequent years will be increased from 1.8 per cent to 3.0 per cent.
- (iii) The ten-year arrangement, made in 1965-66, for Queensland to receive annual additions of \$2m to the base on which its formula grants were calculated, was not renewed for 1975-76.

The Australian Government proposed to review these arrangements before the end of 1979-80.

Special Grants have been paid to the States on the recommendation of the Grants Commission since 1934-35. Grants are assessed on the basis of financial need, a principle established by the Commission in its Third Report (1936).

In arriving at its recommendations the Commission each year compares budget results and standards of effort and of services provided in the claimant State with those in the "standard" States, which are at present New South Wales and Victoria.

Each recommendation for payment of a special grant consists of two parts. The first is based on an estimate of the claimant State's financial need in the current financial year and is treated as an advance payment, subject to adjustment two years later when the Commission has compared in detail the audited public accounts and standards of effort and of services provided in that year for the claimant States and the standard States. This adjustment is the second part and is known as the completion payment.

Queensland first made application for a special grant in September 1971 and received its first advance payment of \$9m in 1971-72. No completion payment was granted in respect of that year. For 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, and 1975-76 advance payments of \$10m, \$10m, \$15m, and \$25m, respectively, were made to Queensland, and a completion payment of \$11,300,000 in respect of 1973-74 was made during 1975-76.

The *Grants Commission Act* 1973 conferred on the Commission the additional role of recommending grants to the States to be paid to local government organisations. The Australian Government accepted the 1975 Commission's report on assistance to Local Authorities, which recommended that \$79,908,000 be paid to the States in 1975-76 for distribution to specified authorities. Queensland's share of this amount was \$13,808,000. Further details appear on page 490.

Special Revenue Assistance. In addition to the abovementioned general revenue grants, the Australian Government from time to time makes *ad hoc* payments to all or some of the States to help on occasions when budgeting problems arise from unusual circumstances. During 1974-75 an amount of \$75m was distributed among the States. Queensland's share was \$10,475,000.

General Purpose Capital Funds (Australian Loan Council Programme). The Loan Council, which was constituted under the Financial Agreement of 1927, is composed of representatives of the Australian Government and of each State Government. The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all Governments, except for temporary and defence borrowings, together with the terms and conditions of the loans raised.

It also exercises control over the direct annual borrowings of the larger local and semi-governmental authorities in Australia. In 1974-75 the larger authorities in Queensland, i.e. those borrowing more than \$500,000 in the year, borrowed \$138.5m, while other authorities in Queensland borrowed \$39.9m.

Details of Queensland's State Government allocations under the Loan Council Programmes for each of the five years to 1974-75 are shown in the table on page 467. The borrowing programmes of local and semi-governmental authorities are not included in that table.

Subject to the decisions of the Loan Council, borrowings for and on behalf of the State Governments are financed by the issue of Australian Government securities, to which that Government itself subscribes from its own revenue sources, as necessary, to fill the programmes approved by the Loan Council.

As a result of the Australian Government taking over full financial responsibility for tertiary education from 1 January 1974, there have been appropriate reductions in States' loan programmes. In 1974-75 Queens-

land's loan programme allocation of \$153.6m was 14.1 per cent of the six States total of \$1,087m, and comprised borrowings of \$107.5m and interest-free capital grants of \$46.1m.

Following the June 1970 Premiers' Conference, as part of revised revenue assistance arrangements with the States, the Australian Government undertook to provide portion of the States' Loan Council programmes in the form of interest-free capital grants. The grants were designed to help the States finance capital works from which debt charges are not normally recovered, such as schools, police buildings, and the like, but were not subject to conditions as to the actual purposes for which they might be expended. As these grants replace borrowings that would otherwise be made by the States, substantial savings accrue to the States in debt charges.

Specific Purpose Payments as the name implies are payments made to States on the understanding that the money be spent on functions specified by the Australian Government. Payments may be of a *revenue* or *capital* nature.

Those of a revenue nature include assistance under the terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927. The main principles of this agreement provide for the Australian Government to make contributions towards interest and sinking funds on States' debts. Further details of the Agreement may be found on page 437 of the 1973 *Year Book*.

Total contributions received by Queensland in 1974-75 under the Financial Agreement, interest and sinking fund, were \$6.2m. In addition a Debt Charges Assistance Grant of \$7.6m was received. Debt Charges Assistance comprised a scheme commenced in 1970-71 following the 1970 Premiers' Conference, whereby the Australian Government undertook to assume full responsibility for the debt charges on \$1,000m of specified existing State debt by the end of 1974-75.

In June 1974 the Loan Council adopted a report of Australian and State Government Treasury officers, which proposed amendments to the Financial Agreement incorporating provisions for the formal takeover by the Australian Government of \$1,000m of State debt on 30 June 1975, and for the introduction of new sinking fund arrangements in 1975-76. It was agreed that legislation to ratify a revised Financial Agreement, incorporating these amendments, be passed by the Australian and State Parliaments in 1975-76. Provision will be made for the legislation to have retrospective effect from 30 June 1975.

The remaining \$150.4m specific purpose revenue grants received by Queensland in 1974-75 included significant amounts for: universities and colleges of advanced education, \$77.1m; schools, \$35.6m; local government (Grants Commission) \$9.0m; and employment, \$7.5m.

Specific purpose payments of a capital nature are made either in the form of grants or repayable advances, i.e. loans. In 1974-75 Queensland received \$297.4m, of which repayable advances comprised \$100.8m. Major payments to Queensland included: \$75.4m Australian Road Grants; \$43.8m for housing; \$32.4m for the Gladstone Power Station; \$32.0m for schools and technical education; \$26.8m for natural disaster relief; and \$23.3m for universities and colleges of advanced education.

The next table shows the Australian Government payments to and for Queensland for 1964-65 and for each of the five years to 1974-75. Readers interested in more detail are referred to *Payments to or for the States and Local Government Authorities 1975-76* (Budget Paper No. 7).

PAYMENTS TO OR FOR QUEENSLAND AND LOAN COUNCIL BORROWINGS

Particulars	1964-65	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>General Revenue Assistance</i>						
Financial assistance grants	101,111	216,672	231,603	271,946	318,245	414,446
Special grants .. ..	..	..	9,000	10,000	10,000	24,750
Special revenue assistance .. ..	..	6,603	8,606	..	4,228	10,475
Total	101,111	223,275	249,209	281,946	332,472	449,671
<i>General Purpose Capital Funds</i>						
State Government Loan Council borrowing programmes	66,752	67,910	85,090	92,752	78,236	107,455
Capital grants .. ..	..	25,290	27,710	31,429	36,987	46,112
Total	66,752	93,200	112,800	124,181	115,223	153,567
<i>Specific Purpose Payments—Recurrent Purposes</i>						
Payments under Financial Agreement						
Interest on State debt	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192
Sinking fund on State debt	2,109	3,195	3,431	3,636	3,844	4,012
Debt charges assistance .. ..	..	1,525	3,051	4,576	6,102	7,627
State emergency services .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	114
Universities	3,512	7,517	8,412	10,664	26,169	49,876
Colleges of advanced education .. ..	..	1,567	1,860	2,906	14,438	27,230
Technical and further education .. ..	..	..	..	..	715	2,262
Schools .. ..	..	3,640	4,472	6,250	13,578	35,604
Pre-schools and child care .. ..	..	..	..	..	436	1,734
Child migrant education .. ..	..	57	81	98	165	255
Educational research .. ..	..	18	59	60	109	219
Community health .. ..	..	..	..	..	734	1,891
Tuberculosis control	2,042	1,741r	1,558r	1,932r	2,247r	2,979
School dental scheme .. ..	..	..	..	..	278	629
Health education .. ..	..	39	47	75	155	118
Home dialysis scheme .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Blood transfusion services	90	170	192	212	304	416
Health planning agencies .. ..	..	..	..	..	65	53
Home care services .. ..	..	80	158	248	312	1,245
Senior citizens centres .. ..	..	..	1	3	18	11
Assistance for deserted wives .. ..	..	645	1,002	1,736	1,346	1,179
Employment grants .. ..	..	..	5,400	16,400	2,353	5,600
Regional employment development scheme .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,916
Social policy planning units .. ..	..	..	..	..	20	20
Aboriginal advancement .. ..	..	216	371	2,269	975	1,701
Housing	130	131r	467r	669r	651r	766
Area improvement .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	159
Sewerage .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Local government (Grants Commission) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	8,954
Leisure and recreation .. ..	..	..	..	..	20	6
Bovine brucellosis and T.B. eradication .. ..	..	80	458	885	470	1,661
Agricultural extension services	294	1,153	1,251	1,380	1,525	1,583
Minor agricultural research	12	30	42	37	12	14
Apples export assistance .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Locust control .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	349
Coal mining industry long service leave	205	136	185	316	410	429
Apprenticeship training .. ..	..	..	..	25	52	212
Burdekin River regional study .. ..	..	..	..	..	153	34
Legal aid .. ..	..	..	..	..	296	160
Road safety practices	19	28	28	28	28	28
Research grants .. ..	..	395	511	641	701	853
Natural disaster relief .. ..	..	8,921	1,188	32r	3,990	84
Total	10,605	33,476r	36,417r	57,270r	84,863r	164,273

PAYMENTS TO OR FOR QUEENSLAND AND LOAN COUNCIL BORROWINGS—
continued

Particulars	1964-65	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000

Specific Purpose Payments—Capital Purposes

Housing for servicemen	1,631	1,298	..	400	200	5,200
Universities	1,784	3,124	2,597	2,545	5,624	9,821
Colleges of advanced education .. ..	..	1,878	3,776	3,806	5,078	13,438
Technical and further education	1,449	1,457	1,238	1,910	1,945	4,073
Schools	1,435	3,633	3,483	4,366	8,990	27,969
Pre-schools and child care .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,003	3,806
Child migrant education .. ..	..	..	..	..	50	106
Mental health institutions	225	464	1,169	967	247	..
Hospitals .. ..	..	..	..	..	250	5,084
Nursing homes .. ..	..	..	332	240	145	148
Community health .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,468	1,282
Tuberculosis control	223	55	6	27	22	56
School dental scheme .. ..	..	..	..	..	192	2,352
Disposal of ships garbage .. ..	..	28	55	..	..	18
Senior citizens centres .. ..	..	17	91	184	55	153
Dwellings for pensioners .. ..	..	109	661	1,250	1,331	1,314
Migrant centres .. ..	..	..	123	14	18	163
Aboriginal advancement .. ..	..	2,322	2,667	5,431	8,982	8,661
Housing	6,600	10,500	..	350	17,400	43,810
Area improvement .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,341
National estate .. ..	..	..	..	..	33	791
Leisure facilities .. ..	..	..	..	..	238	766
Sewerage .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,007	12,854
Community facilities, Townsville .. ..	..	..	..	60	301	67
Roads	23,669	39,560	45,360	52,110	59,830	75,372
Roads—safety improvements .. ..	..	..	..	..	435	..
Beef cattle roads	4,600	7,685	8,200	5,500	4,187	279
Barkly Highway maintenance	14	14	14	14	14	..
Railway projects	3,016	..	..	..	..	..
Urban public transport .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,126
Coal loading facilities	240	..	..	..	..	..
Julius Dam .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
Ross River Dam .. ..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..
Gladstone Power Station .. ..	..	..	..	14,000	26,607	32,449
Softwood forestry .. ..	..	1,144	196	2,160	1,535	2,340
Dairy adjustment programme .. ..	..	2,770	5,500	2,000	656	1,008
Fruit-growing industry .. ..	..	..	..	10	..	119
Rural reconstruction .. ..	..	..	10,600	7,300	7,367	3,716
Bundaberg Irrigation Works .. ..	..	1,900	3,250	4,425	3,114	2,000
Fairbairn Dam .. ..	..	4,785	5,530	1,988	622	315
Glenlyon Dam .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	439
Lower Dawson River weirs .. ..	..	..	..	..	95	455
Eton (Mackay) Irrigation System .. ..	..	..	..	..	387	1,799
Clare Weir .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Water resources investigations	256	516	544	563	770	878
Flood mitigation .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	120
Brigalow lands development	1,523	403	1,084	698	139	651
Tourism development .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	188
Natural disaster relief .. ..	..	5,444	5,701	-74r	23,869	26,750
Total	46,665	89,106r	102,177	113,744r	185,206r	297,377

Total Payments and Loan Council Borrowing Programmes

General purpose	167,863	316,475	362,009	406,127	447,695	603,238
Specific purpose	57,270	122,582r	138,594r	171,014r	270,069r	461,650
Total	225,133	439,057r	500,603r	577,141r	717,764r	1,064,888

r Revised since last issue.

The next table shows payments to or for all States for the five years to 1974-75.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES

State	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
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FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	471	462	522	586	738
Victoria	351	348	396	438	548
Queensland	217	232	272	318	414
South Australia	152	158	181	205	262
Western Australia	163	171	196	222	280
Tasmania	65	69	79	91	132
Total	1,419	1,441	1,647	1,860	2,374

GENERAL PURPOSE CAPITAL GRANTS

	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	64	70	79	87	107
Victoria	51	56	63	71	87
Queensland	25	28	31	37	46
South Australia	27	30	34	38	47
Western Australia	19	20	23	26	32
Tasmania	14	15	17	21	26
Total	200	219	249	278	346

OTHER PAYMENTS

	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	244	257	312	512 _r	1,005
Victoria	179	171	218	393 _r	804
Queensland	129	156	181	284	497
South Australia	95	81	112	205	376
Western Australia	94	96	114	170 _r	300
Tasmania	49	43	48	70	125
Total	790	804	985	1,634 _r	3,106

TOTAL PAYMENTS

	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	778	789	913	1,184 _r	1,850
Victoria	581	575	678 _r	901 _r	1,439
Queensland	371	416 _r	484	640 _r	957
South Australia	274	269 _r	328	448 _r	685
Western Australia	276	287	333	418	612
Tasmania	128	128	145	182	283
Total	2,409	2,464	2,881	3,772 _r	5,826

STATE LOAN COUNCIL BORROWING PROGRAMMES

	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	149	214	233	183	227
Victoria	122	172	187	150	185
Queensland	68	85	93	78	107
South Australia	60	92	101	80	99
Western Australia	48	63	69	55	68
Tasmania	35	47	51	43	55
Total	481	673	733	589	742

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES—*continued*

State	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
TOTAL PAYMENTS AND LOAN COUNCIL BORROWINGS					
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	927	1,003	1,146	1,367	2,077
Victoria	703 _r	747	865	1,051 _r	1,624
Queensland	439	501	577	718 _r	1,065
South Australia	334	361	428	527	784
Western Australia	325	350	402	473 _r	680
Tasmania	163 _r	175	196	226 _r	338
Total	2,890	3,137	3,614	4,361 _r	6,567

_r Revised since last issue.

3 STATE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS

The growth in the use of Trust and Special Funds for the handling of the transactions of the State Government has progressed until their combined size now approaches that of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. To give a complete statement of State finances, information in this section relates mainly to the combined operations of both Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds.

Since substantial amounts may be transferred from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds, and from Trust Funds to Consolidated Revenue, the simple aggregate of receipts or expenditure of these funds in any year would overstate the total volume of actual State finances. Therefore, in the tables, duplication of amounts under individual headings has been eliminated as far as possible. Gross totals of all funds shown at the end of the tables indicate the extent of transfers between funds.

In the table below the net receipts and expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds are given for the five years to 1973-74. Items of receipts have been shown under "Consolidated Revenue" or "Trust" Funds according to the fund into which the moneys were first paid and, in the case of expenditure, the fund from which they were finally expended.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Net receipts			Net expenditure		
	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1969-70	429,240	370,406	799,646	389,009	406,975	795,983
1970-71	485,039	416,446	901,485	428,868	458,671	887,539
1971-72	580,020	495,348	1,075,368	520,274	527,642	1,047,916
1972-73	689,579	564,196	1,253,775	611,523	600,425	1,211,948
1973-74	832,232	708,225	1,540,457	733,254	761,919	1,495,172

Receipts—Australian Government payments are the most important source of revenue, providing \$566.9m, or 36.8 per cent, of the net total receipts of \$1,540.5m in 1973-74.

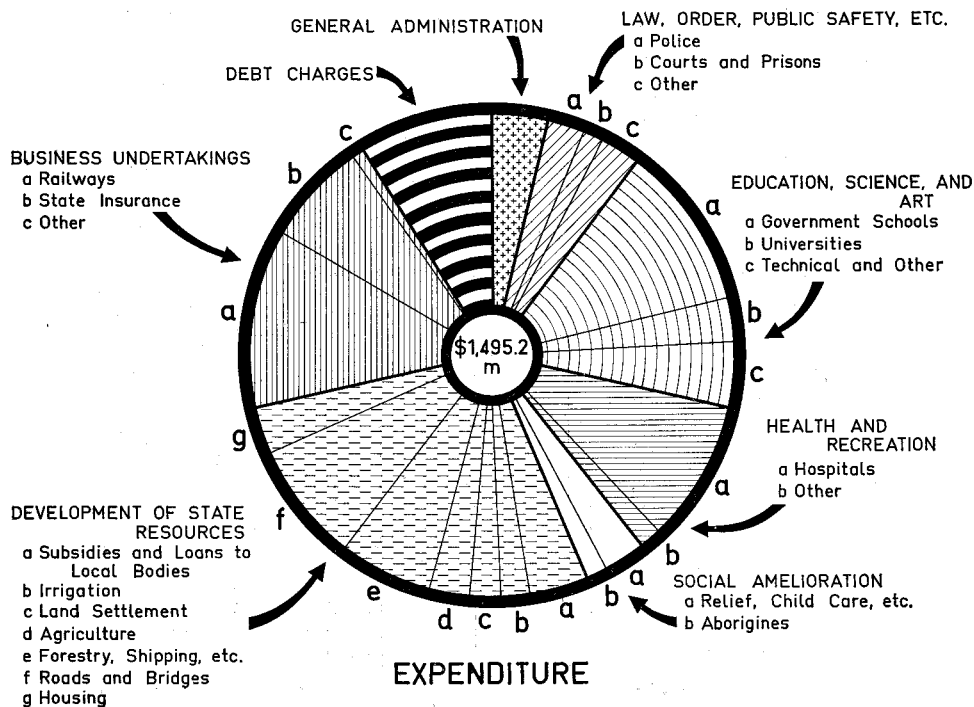
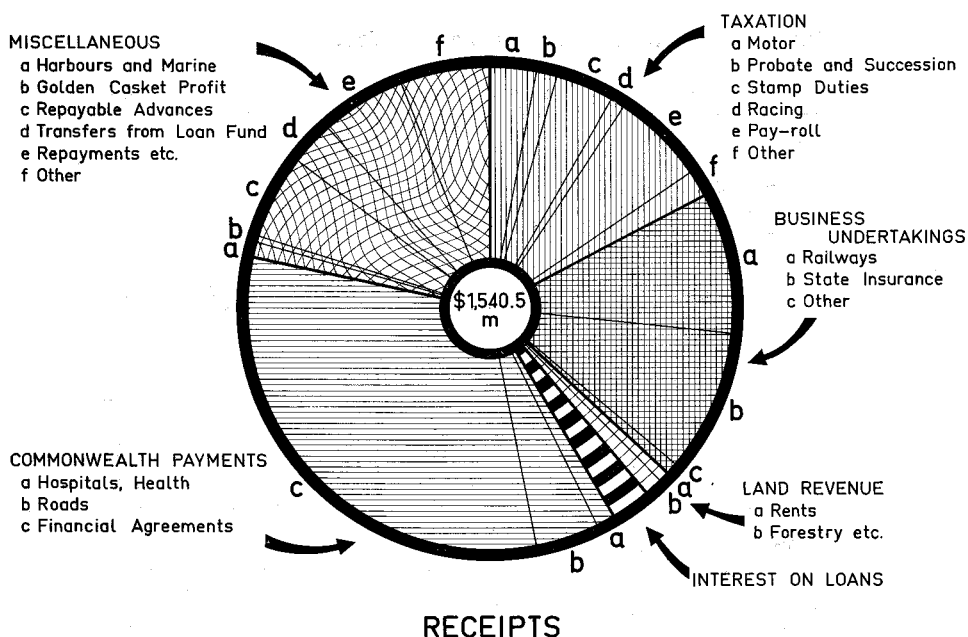
The combined receipts of the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds during the five years to 1973-74 are detailed in the next table.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, RECEIPTS

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Taxation¹					
Pay-roll tax .. .. .	..	..	39,409	60,988	93,787
Probate, succession duties ..	15,408	17,081	19,096	19,489	21,114
Land tax	5,037	5,093	5,484	6,112	6,420
Motor taxes	36,898	38,192	40,680	43,310	47,485
Stamp duties on lotteries ..	872	928	1,013	1,032	1,055
Racing taxes	7,392	8,250	10,404	12,757	14,885
Other stamp duties	25,951	26,310	31,256	49,977	59,817
Liquor taxes	5,661	6,158	6,794	7,675	8,806
Other	7,563	8,169	9,134	10,514	12,434
Total	104,784	110,182	163,269	211,853	265,803
Business undertakings					
Railways	113,076	129,958	125,397	133,299	145,077
State Insurance	82,371	85,867	100,203	128,505	148,664
Tourist Bureau	5,473	6,127	6,538	7,304	8,784
Other	979	1,028	938	747	880
Total	201,899	222,981	233,077	269,856	303,404
Land revenue					
Rents	8,878	8,750	9,251	10,726	10,716
Forestry	5,278	5,508	6,389	7,142	6,517
Other	7,695	10,881	8,801	10,427	13,685
Total	21,851	25,139	24,441	28,295	30,917
Interest on loans	24,912	28,156	29,832	33,366	39,800
Australian Govt payments^{1 2}					
Financial Assistance Grant ..	176,522	216,672	231,603	271,946	318,245
Financial Agreement Act ..	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192
Additional financial assistance ..	2,161	8,862	8,661	..	4,228
Roads	34,938	39,602	45,374	52,124	59,844
Hospital benefits	8,394	9,689	10,425	10,795	11,527
Pharmaceutical benefits ..	2,959	3,860	4,365	5,011	5,932
Tuberculosis	1,763	1,757	1,553	1,950	2,269
Education	10,616	12,321	14,196	17,701	27,388
Universities	7,959	10,182	10,766	12,318	44,812
Other	33,208	43,989	71,522	93,353	90,470
Total	280,713	349,126	400,658	467,389	566,908
Miscellaneous					
Fees for services	14,683	16,407	19,588	24,538	27,687
Golden Casket profit	3,466	3,550	3,692	3,750	3,950
Government Printer	2,644	2,726	3,172	3,250	3,617
Harbours and Marine	10,670	9,915	12,196	12,216	16,064
Repayable advances	25,757	26,857	17,135	12,317	88,847
Repayments of principal ..	19,407	18,811	25,777	39,320	44,018
Transfer from loan fund ..	39,215	33,347	59,384	58,047	44,570
Other	49,645	54,289	83,147	89,578	104,873
Total	165,487	165,902	224,091	243,016	333,625
Net total receipts³	799,646	901,485	1,075,368	1,253,775	1,540,457
Gross total receipts³	886,352	999,618	1,176,913	1,376,830	1,703,410

¹ Not comparable with previous issues. Financial Assistance Grants, which were previously included as income taxation are now included as Australian Government payments. Also, see note ¹ to the table on page 478. ² Excluding Australian Government advances paid directly to Loan Fund. ³ Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, 1973-74



Expenditure—The next table shows for five years to 1973-74 the combined expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds. Items are classified to function of expenditure without regard to the government department which spent the money.

Of the net total expenditure of \$1,495.2m in 1973-74, costs of operating the State railways represented the largest single item, being \$177.8m out of the total expenditure of \$290.0m on business undertakings. Development of State resources consumed \$417.7m, consisting mainly of expenditure on roads and bridges, loans and subsidies to local bodies, housing, electricity, and agricultural, pastoral, and dairying industries. In the sphere of social expenditure, education, science, and art required \$273.8m, public health and recreation, \$161.4m, and other social services, \$63.0m. General administration, including law, order, and public safety, and regulation of trade and industry, amounted to \$154.3m, while public debt charges required \$135.0m.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, EXPENDITURE

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Legislative and general administration					
Parliament, including Governor ..	1,480	1,574	1,771	1,596	2,061
Electoral	187	199	619	376	503
Pensions and superannuation ..	10,032	12,660	11,882	13,746	16,708
Government Printer	2,601	2,723	3,110	3,335	3,581
Other	15,605	18,272	26,017	26,368	34,285
Total	29,904	35,429	43,400	45,420	57,138
Law, order, and public safety					
Police	18,671	21,237	24,727	29,494	35,745
Prisons	2,907	3,192	3,939	4,833	6,529
Justice administration	6,086	6,823	8,549	11,218	13,950
Other	8,309	9,259	10,863	13,033	16,334
Total	35,974	40,511	48,078	58,579	72,558
Regulation of trade and industry					
Factories, shops, and labour legislation	1,331	1,519	1,887	2,233	3,064
Transport control	1,009	1,133	1,329	1,536	2,329
Electricity	899	1,090	2,030	1,885	1,744
Petroleum products subsidy ..	8,010	8,565	9,022	9,686	7,937
Other	885	1,008	1,509	3,208	9,514
Total	12,133	13,315	15,777	18,548	24,588
Education					
Schools	81,977	92,458	110,438	136,461	165,279
Technical colleges	10,406	13,743	17,864	20,313	34,294
Universities	19,493	20,288	24,484	30,449	42,793
Agricultural	1,814	1,996	1,730	1,590	1,356
Other	4,400	11,795	14,197	16,602	26,571
Total	118,091	140,280	168,713	205,415	270,293
Science, art, and research	1,578	1,776	2,131	2,905	3,546
Public health and recreation					
Hospitals generally	59,063	71,038	83,139	99,863	122,572
Mental hospitals	8,438	9,667	11,239	13,034	15,762
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres	1,416	1,700	2,001	2,388	2,883

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS,
EXPENDITURE—*continued*

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Public health and recreation—<i>contd</i>					
Ambulance Brigades	1,104	1,224	1,359	1,849	2,598
Other	7,011	7,941	9,866	11,823	17,551
Total	77,031	91,570	107,604	128,957	161,366
Social amelioration					
Provision for aged etc.					
Homes	3,077	3,263	3,745	4,799	5,397
Other	292	415	549	596	663
Child welfare					
Homes	1,568	1,831	2,304	3,121	2,311
Other	3,181	3,825	5,119	7,739	6,915
Aboriginal welfare	7,619	8,429	9,475	14,060	20,747
Other	439	688	6,198	14,069	26,933
Total	16,176	18,452	27,390	44,384	62,966
Development of State resources					
Loans to local bodies	38,788	34,494	39,867	54,567	49,805
Subsidies to local bodies	3,000	1,825	6,522	6,030	7,962
Irrigation	13,803	17,804	22,106	24,964	30,644
Land settlement	21,303	19,531	21,027	22,532	29,420
Mining	1,963	2,390	2,942	4,737	5,985
Electricity	2,835	3,346	5,350	22,109	46,164
Agricultural, pastoral, and dairying	32,295	35,539	44,216	41,548	39,214
Forestry	11,117	12,422	13,827	16,304	17,060
Roads and bridges	83,892	88,545	100,313	106,391	118,509
Shipping and harbours	10,051	10,860	13,700	13,463	12,557
Tourist activities	1,009	1,161	1,362	1,705	2,114
Housing	25,889	27,184	28,014	32,929	48,140
Other	4,009	3,499	6,918	8,139	10,165
Total	249,954	258,600	306,164	355,419	417,738
Business undertakings					
Railways	106,394	128,022	141,875	138,149	177,847
State Insurance	47,403	52,391	67,105	82,778	102,534
Tourist Bureau	5,089	5,697	6,136	6,508	8,345
Other	1,015	1,078	983	928	1,255
Total	159,901	187,187	216,098	228,363	289,982
Public debt charges					
Interest, sinking fund, etc.	86,908	92,106	102,948	113,395	123,181
Redemption to loan fund	8,333	8,313	9,612	10,565	11,817
Total	95,241	100,419	112,560	123,960	134,997
Net total expenditure¹	795,983	887,539	1,047,916	1,211,948	1,495,172
Gross total expenditure¹	882,689	985,671	1,149,461	1,335,003	1,658,125

¹ Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

4 STATE LOAN FUND

Loan Expenditure—The next table shows gross and net loan expenditure for 1973-74 and the aggregate net expenditure to date. Net loan expenditure is gross expenditure less repayments and represents the increase in loan indebtedness during the year.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Head of expenditure	Expenditure during 1973-74		Aggregate net expenditure to date
	Gross	Net	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Railways (incl. South Brisbane and Kyogle) ..	18,312	14,762	413,171
Mount Isa Railway .. .. .	..	-793	11,532
Moura Railway .. .. .	..	-2,817	12,770
Blackwater-Gladstone Railway	3,575	3,036	7,098
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	1,049
Industrial Undertakings	260	110	12,727
Public Buildings	62,811	55,615	497,943
Roads and Bridges	-300 ¹	-571	2,487
Harbours and Marine	2,664	2,623	22,209
Mining	5	-4	7,109
Forestry	8,065	7,623	101,970
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	5,403
Agriculture .. .. .	..	-2	3,985
Land Resumption .. .. .	..	..	9,508
Prickly Pear Lands .. .. .	..	-3	4,414
Water Supply, Hydro-electricity	82	82	9,206
Electricity	3,540	3,298	40,082
Irrigation, Water Conservation	15,289	14,391	143,005
Agricultural Bank	3,550	2,171	60,686
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	..	..	7,112
Wire-netting .. .. .	..	-29	762
Queensland Housing Commission .. ..	..	-1,906	73,149
War Service Land Settlement .. .. .	..	-201	5,518
Loans to Local Bodies	5,671	1,152	97,384
Subsidies to Local Bodies	13,107	13,062	229,862
Treasury Bills etc. Refunded .. .. .	..	..	17,367
Miscellaneous	1,428	1,199 ²	33,406
Total	138,058	112,797²	1,830,911
Add discounts and flotation expenses .. .. .	..	..	21,968
Credit balance loan account .. .. .	..	..	539
Less redemptions from revenue and sinking funds .. .. .	..	..	244,224
Australian Government capital grant .. .. .	..	..	123,939 ³
Gross public debt .. .. .	..	..	1,485,255⁴

¹ Excluding \$1,693(000) loan expenditure on Local Authority roads, which is included below as "Loans to Local Bodies". ² Excluding \$2,000(000) sinking fund contribution included in other columns. ³ \$123,939(000) applied to reduction of debt on public buildings. ⁴ Based on "mint" par rate of exchange for conversion of overseas loans. At current rates of exchange the gross public debt would amount to \$1,485,983(000).

Loan expenditure during the five years to 1973-74 and the gross public debt at the end of each year are shown in the next table.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Gross expenditure	Net expenditure ¹	Aggregate net expenditure to date	Gross public debt
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1969-70	100,958	83,948	1,383,417	1,222,707
1970-71	101,332	86,200	1,471,617	1,277,199
1971-72	133,668	116,635	1,590,252	1,347,001
1972-73	144,104	123,862	1,716,114	1,424,497
1973-74	138,058	112,797	1,830,911	1,485,255

¹ Excluding sinking fund contributions of \$2.0m for each year included in other columns.

State Government Debt—At 30 June 1975 the State Government owed the Australian Government \$233,986,811 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, \$21,368,499 under the Mount Isa Railway Agreement, \$13,079,477 under the Sugar Industry Assistance Agreement, \$73,055,719 for the Gladstone Power Station, \$21,737,250 under the Rural Reconstruction Scheme, \$11,786,331 under the Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Scheme, \$7,493,914 under the Drought Relief to Primary Producers Scheme, \$9,935,602 under the Softwood Forestry Agreement, \$5,648,090 under the Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction Scheme, \$3,990,000 under the Beef Cattle Roads Scheme, and \$22,752,130 under other schemes etc. These amounts are excluded from the following tables and are supplementary to a number of State Acts under which loan moneys are provided for the same purposes.

In accordance with State Treasury practice of converting overseas loans at the "mint" par rate of exchange, i.e. the rate prevailing on 1 July 1927, the gross public debt of Queensland amounted to \$1,441,023,097 at 30 June 1975. However, if current rates of exchange are used, as in the table below, to convert overseas loans into Australian currency, as the Australian Government Treasury has done in assessing the government debt of the Australian Government and States (see page 477), Queensland's gross debt amounted to \$1,444,115,797 at 30 June 1975.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1975

Currency in which payable	Amount ¹	Interest and exchange ¹		Proportion of total debt
		Payable annually	Average rate	
	\$A'000	\$A'000	%	%
Australian	1,423,397	88,551	6.2	98.6
Sterling	9,375	524	5.6	0.7
United States	7,944	442	5.6	0.5
Canadian	856	49	5.7	0.1
Swiss	1,927	87	4.5	0.1
Netherlands	617	31	5.0	..
Total	1,444,116	89,684	6.2	100.0

¹ Converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange at 30 June 1975.

5 GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA

Government Debt—The amounts of the Australian and State Government securities on issue at 30 June 1974 are shown in the next table, together with annual interest payable and amounts per head. For the Governments taken together, it will be seen that \$1,031,776,000, or 6.7 per cent of the debt, is repayable abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown above. Details of securities on issue and annual interest liability in respect of loans repayable are shown in Australian currency equivalents at the rates of exchange ruling at 30 June 1974. The figures are based on a compilation on uniform lines for all States, presented in the 1974-75 Budget Papers.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1974

Particulars	Securities on issue		Annual interest payable	
	Total	Per head	Total ¹	Per head
	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$
On account of States				
New South Wales	3,654,352	770.40	212,636	44.83
Victoria	2,746,611	756.25	160,622	44.23
Queensland	1,485,983	755.10	82,443	41.89
South Australia	1,473,280	1,209.43	85,752	70.39
Western Australia	1,070,881	978.22	62,201	56.82
Tasmania	787,618	1,966.93	45,922	114.68
Maturing overseas	224,488	16.83 ²	11,012	0.84 ²
Maturing in Australia	10,994,237	824.26 ²	638,564	48.91 ²
Total	11,218,725	841.09 ²	649,576	49.75 ²
On account of Australian Govt				
Maturing overseas	807,288	60.52 ²	50,543	3.79 ²
Maturing in Australia	3,280,229	245.93 ²	172,497	12.93 ²
Total	4,087,517	306.45 ²	223,040	16.72 ²
Total all Governments	15,306,242	1,147.54 ²	872,616	65.42 ²

¹ Including in the figures for the States the amounts payable by the Australian Government under the Financial Agreement. ² Calculated on aggregate population of the six States. ³ Calculated on population of Australia.

6 TAXATION

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected in Queensland by the Australian and State Governments.

Under the Constitution, the Australian Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. The position reached in practice before World War II was that, in addition to customs and excise duties, the Australian Government had the sole right to sales and similar taxes. The States shared with the Australian Government the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Australian Government left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licences, and entertainment and gambling taxes.

From 1 July 1942 the Australian Government became the sole collector of income and entertainment taxes, and reimbursements of taxation were made to all States. Collection of entertainment tax ceased after 30 September 1953. From July 1941 a pay-roll tax was collected by the Australian Government, but since 1 September 1971, the State Governments have collected the tax within the States (see page 483).

Taxation Paid in Queensland—The next table shows details of State and Australian taxation and the amount per head collected in Queensland. The figures for Australian taxation represent the amounts collected in Queensland, but do not indicate the amounts contributed by the people

of this State. Moneys are collected in other States in respect of goods consumed in, or assessments made on account of, this State. The contrary position whereby moneys are collected in Queensland on behalf of other States probably holds to a much less extent.

The contents of this table are not comparable in some respects with details published in earlier editions of the *Year Book*. The table has been compiled in accordance with the definition of taxation adopted in the Bulletin, "Public Authority Finance, Taxation", Reference No. 5.30, issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra. For this purpose the term "taxation" embraces the Australian National Accounts concept of taxes, fees, fines, etc., which generally conforms with the guidelines provided in the United Nations publication *A System of National Accounts*. The most significant departures from earlier years' figures involve pay-roll tax receipts which exclude pay-roll tax charged by the State Government to its own general administrative government departments (previously included), and lottery taxes which include profits of the Golden Casket Lottery (previously included).

TAXATION COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Tax	State ¹	Australian	Total ¹	Per head of population
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
Income ² .. .. .	..	833,981	833,981	428.87
Probate, succession, and estate	21,114	8,016	29,130	14.98
Gift duty	673	1,281	1,954	1.00
Land	6,420	..	6,420	3.30
Lottery	5,005	..	5,005	2.57
Racing	14,884	..	14,884	7.65
Stamp duty n.e.i.	55,936	..	55,936	28.76
Liquor	9,352	..	9,352	4.81
Customs .. .. .	..	47,931	47,931	24.65
Excise .. .. .	..	232,709	232,709	119.67
Sales .. .. .	..	113,083	113,083	58.15
Pay-roll	79,448	15	79,463	40.86
Stevedoring industry .. .. .	..	2,138	2,138	1.10
Broadcast listeners' and television licences .. .. .	..	10,107	10,107	5.20
Motor vehicle registration	37,143	..	37,143	19.10
Roads maintenance	5,420	..	5,420	2.79
Drivers' etc. licences and fees	1,964	..	1,964	1.01
Road transport	8,254	..	8,254	4.24
Primary production .. .. .	..	4,788	4,788	2.46
Fees from regulatory services n.e.i.	1,910	534	2,444	1.26
Fire brigades contributions from insurance companies etc.	9,037	..	9,037	4.65
Other	10,254	314	10,568	5.43
Total²	266,814	1,254,897	1,521,711	782.53

¹ Figures are not comparable with those shown for previous years and those shown in the table on page 471. See text preceding table. ² In previous issues the amount of the Australian Government Financial Assistance Grant was treated as State taxation. From this issue the figure shown for Australian taxation is not reduced by the amount of this grant.

Income Tax, Individuals—Income tax on individuals in Australia is collected principally under the "pay as you earn" system, introduced in 1944, subsequent to the Australian Government becoming the sole authority to levy income tax.

Under the "pay as you earn" system, tax instalments are taken from the current earnings of wage and salary earners. At the end of each income year, tax actually payable is assessed on the basis of annual returns submitted by taxpayers showing incomes from all sources and amounts claimed as deductions and rebates. The amounts of tax as assessed are compared with the totals contributed by instalments and refunds are made, or further payments collected, as the case may be.

Other receivers of personal incomes are assessed for provisional taxation on their incomes in the previous income year. A self-assessment plan of provisional taxation was introduced in 1952-53, permitting the taxpayer to submit his own estimate of his expected income for payment of provisional taxation, penalty rates of additional taxation being levied if the estimate proved to be more than 20 per cent in error.

General Rates of Income Tax and Concessional Deductions, 1974-75— General rates of income tax payable by individuals in respect of the 1974-75 income year were shown in the table on page 473 of the 1975 *Year Book*, as were details of concessional deductions for 1973-74. Concessional deductions for the income year 1974-75 were similar to those for 1973-74 with the two following exceptions: self-education expenses and education expenses for each child or student under 25 years were reduced from \$400 to \$150; a deduction was allowable for interest paid on a loan used to finance the purchase or construction of, or an extension to, a dwelling owned and occupied by the taxpayer during the year, provided that the "combined net income" of the taxpayer and his spouse was less than \$14,000.

The next table shows rates of income tax for the 1975-76 income year. These rates were introduced as part of a major revision to the personal income tax system as described in the 1975-76 Budget Speech of the Australian Treasurer.

GENERAL RATES¹ OF INCOME TAX, INDIVIDUALS, 1975-76 INCOME YEAR

Total taxable income		Tax on amount column 1	Tax on each \$1 of balance of income
Exceeding	Not exceeding		
\$	\$	\$	cents
Nil	2,000	Nil	20
2,000	5,000	400	27
5,000	10,000	1,210	35
10,000	15,000	2,960	45
15,000	20,000	5,210	55
20,000	25,000	7,960	60
25,000	..	10,960	65

¹ Because of the minimum general rebate of \$540 mentioned in the following text, no tax is payable by an individual whose taxable income does not exceed \$2,518, with certain exceptions in relation to trustees and to persons deemed not to have full and effective control of partnership income.

The revision to the personal income tax system introduced in 1975-76 limited the types of deductions allowable for calculating taxable income, and also introduced a system of tax rebates to be allowed in respect of various expenses previously regarded as concessional, dependants, and other deductions. These deductions and rebates are explained in the following paragraphs.

Concessional and Other Deductions, 1975-76—Taxable income to which the general rates apply was total income (other than exempt income) reduced by deductions allowed for amounts expended in earning the income (including subscriptions to trade unions or professional associations), and by concessional deductions allowable for interest paid on housing loans or for gifts of \$2 and upwards to approved funds and institutions.

From the tax payable on taxable income, a series of rebates were allowable for the income year 1975-76.

General Rebate, 1975-76—Allowance was provided by way of a rebate of tax at the rate of 40 per cent of the amount subject to rebate, or \$540, whichever was the greater, for expenses including amounts paid to medical or hospital benefits funds for personal benefit of taxpayer or his family; medical expenses of taxpayer and dependants (less medical benefit recoupments), including dental expenses, optical and therapeutic treatment expenses, amounts paid for artificial limbs and eyes, hearing aids, medical and surgical appliances, etc.; funeral expenses up to \$100 for any dependant (except housekeeper) of the taxpayer; life insurance etc. up to \$1,200; educational expenses of each student under 25 years up to \$250; expenses of self education up to \$250; adoption expenses of a child under 21 years; rates and land tax paid in respect of a dwelling, flat, or home unit that was used by the taxpayer as his sole or principal residence up to a maximum of \$300.

Rebates for Dependants, 1975-76—The maximum amounts of rebate of tax allowable were as follows: dependent wife or husband, \$400; dependent parent or parent-in-law, \$400; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent, or housekeeper caring for a taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, \$400; dependent student under 25 years, \$200; one child under 16 not a student, \$200; each other child under 16, not a student, \$150; invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, \$200.

Sole Parent Rebate, 1975-76—A rebate of tax of \$200 was allowable to a parent without a partner who was caring for a dependent child under 16 years or a dependent student under 25 years.

Zone Rebate, 1975-76—A rebate of tax was allowable to persons who were residents of isolated areas. For Zone A the rebate was \$216 plus 25 per cent of rebates for dependants. For Zone B it was \$36 plus 4 per cent of rebates for dependants.

Income Tax Assessments—The next table shows the tax assessed during 1973-74 on the 1972-73 incomes of Queensland residents.

INCOME TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1973-74
(Income Year 1972-73)

Grade of actual income	Taxpayers	Actual income	Total taxable income	Tax payable
\$	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1 to 1,199	8,487	9,182	8,964	297
1,200 to 1,999	78,274	127,192	116,964	7,335
2,000 to 3,999	250,065	757,921	653,399	70,830
4,000 to 5,999	205,624	1,000,969	804,838	121,589
6,000 to 9,999	112,022	828,191	657,197	133,004
10,000 to 19,999	29,967	389,115	326,474	93,147
20,000 and over	5,066	146,825	131,360	60,167
Total	689,505	3,259,399	2,699,195	486,371

Income Tax, Companies—For the income year 1974-75 the general rate of income tax payable was 42.5 per cent of each \$1 of taxable income derived by all companies, with the exception of friendly society dispensaries in respect of which the rate was 37.5 per cent. Private companies, in addition to the general rate of 42.5 per cent, could also have been liable to undistributed profits tax of 50 per cent of taxable income, less primary tax, retention allowance, and dividends.

Land Tax (State)—Under the *Land Tax Act 1915-1974*, the rates are per \$ of taxable value and are on a graduated scale. The amount payable is determined by dividing the taxable value into parts to which progressively higher rates are applied, and on taxable values up to \$399,999, totalling the tax payable on the several parts. On taxable values of \$400,000 and over, a flat rate of 2.1c in the \$ is charged.

STATE LAND TAX RATES, 1974-75

Part of taxable value	Rate	Tax payable at beginning of class	Part of taxable value	Rate	Tax payable at beginning of class
\$	c in \$	\$	\$	c in \$	\$
Under 4,000	0.3	..	80,000 to 119,999	1.9	1,160
4,000 to 5,999	0.6	12	120,000 to 199,999	2.1	1,920
6,000 to 9,999	0.9	24	200,000 to 299,999	2.3	3,600
10,000 to 19,999	1.2	60	300,000 to 399,999	2.5	5,900
20,000 to 39,999	1.5	180	400,000 and over	2.1	8,400
40,000 to 79,999	1.7	480			

The next table shows State land tax collections in Queensland during 1974-75, in respect of valuations at 30 June 1974. The rates at which these collections were made are shown above.

STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Type of taxpayer	Taxable value					Total
	\$1-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$119,999	\$120,000-\$199,999	\$200,000-\$399,999	\$400,000 and over	

TAXPAYERS (NO.)

Individuals ..	1,921	1,516	30	3	1	3,471
Companies ..	3,613	4,887	251	184	148	9,083
Total	5,534	6,403	281	187	149	12,554

TAXABLE VALUE (\$'000)

Individuals ..	9,440	38,437	4,558	760	415	53,610
Companies ..	19,658	160,639	37,946	50,575	175,648	444,467
Total	29,099	199,076	42,504	51,335	176,063	498,076

TAX PAYABLE (\$'000)

Individuals ..	40	418	78	14	9	559
Companies ..	86	1,938	646	984	3,689	7,344
Total	126	2,357	724	999	3,697	7,903

Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties etc., the total amount payable during 1974-75 was \$8,400,929. The total amount received after allowing for refunds and adjustments was \$7,740,260, an increase of \$1,320,260 on the 1973-74 revenue.

Residents, absentees, and companies are required to submit returns of freehold land where the total unimproved value exceeds predetermined limits. From 1 July 1974 the limits have been \$22,000 for residents and \$2,000 for absentees and companies. Valuations are determined by the Valuer-General (see page 487). Blocks, not exceeding 1.05 hectares, used exclusively for residential purposes by an owner who owns no other freehold land in Queensland, are exempt irrespective of valuation. A resident individual is allowed a deduction in calculating taxable value. From 1 July 1974, the deduction has been \$20,000 from the total unimproved value, but where the land is used personally by the owner for primary production the exemption is \$60,000. No exemption is granted to absentees or companies.

Estate Duty (Australian Government)—Under the *Estate Duty Assessment Act* 1914-1974, applicable to deaths on and after 16 August 1972, duty is assessed on the net value of the estate less a statutory exemption as follows: (a) where the whole of the estate passes to the widow or widower, children or grand-children, \$40,000 decreasing by \$2 for every \$8 by which the value exceeds \$40,000; (b) where no part of the estate passes as in (a), \$20,000 decreasing by \$2 for every \$8 by which the value exceeds \$20,000; and (c) where only part of the estate passes as in (a), an amount calculated proportionately under (a) and (b). Rebates of duty are provided on assets which become liable for duty on two or more occasions within a period of five years.

The rates of duty levied increase as the value of the estate for duty increases, as follows: \$2 to \$20,000, 3 per cent; \$20,001 to \$40,000, 3 to 6 per cent; \$40,001 to \$240,000, 6 to 26 per cent; \$240,001 to \$1,000,000, 26 to 27.9 per cent; \$1,000,001 and over, 27.9 per cent.

Probate or Administration Duty (State)—The Probate and Administration Duty sections of the *Succession Duties Act* 1892-1972 were repealed from 19 December 1973.

Succession Duty (State)—Under the *Succession Duties Act* 1892-1975, a duty is payable as a percentage of the succession at rates commencing at 2½ per cent on \$6,000 and increasing as follows: \$10,000 to \$25,000, 5 to 7½ per cent; \$25,001 to \$50,000, 7½ to 10 per cent; \$50,001 to \$140,000, 10 to 15 per cent; \$140,001 to \$240,000, 15 to 20 per cent; \$240,001 and over, 20 per cent for a successor of lineal issue domiciled in Australia. Higher rates apply for other successors, e.g. other relatives and strangers in blood, and those successors domiciled outside Australia.

Exemption is allowed in the following cases: (a) where the net value of an estate is under \$3,000; (b) where the whole value of a succession is less than \$100; (c) where a succession is to a charitable or educational institution in Queensland; (d) where a succession, not exceeding \$200, is to any past or present employee as his sole benefit from the estate.

Certain exemptions and rebates for wife or husband and children apply also to succession duty. From 25 September 1975, no succession duty is payable where the successor is the spouse of the deceased and such deceased was domiciled within Australia.

Gift Duty (State)—Under the *Gift Duty Act* 1926-1975, this tax, which came into operation on 1 July 1926, imposes a duty on gifts exceeding \$10,000. Exemption is granted in the case of gifts to charitable

or educational institutions in Queensland. Rates were altered on 19 December 1973 to commence at 5 per cent, with a maximum of 20 per cent on amounts over \$126,000, depending on the total value of the gifts. From 28 November 1975, no gift duty is payable on any gift made by a person to his or her spouse.

Gift Duty (Australian Government)—This tax came into operation in October 1941 and imposes a duty on gifts exceeding the value of \$10,000. A gift becomes dutiable when the value of the gift, together with all other gifts made by the same donor within 18 months previously and 18 months subsequently, exceeds \$10,000. The rates imposed are the same as those under Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes (see page 482).

Pay-roll Tax (State)—Pay-roll tax was introduced by the Australian Government in July 1941 but was transferred to the States on 1 September 1971. Details of the operation of pay-roll tax prior to 1 September 1971 may be found in the 1973 *Year Book*. The tax is payable when wages paid or payable exceed \$41,600 per annum. Since 1 September 1974 the rate has been 5 per cent.

Sales Tax (Australian Government)—This tax is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. Tax payable on imported goods is collected by the Customs Department. A large list of exemptions is designed to help primary producers, and for other purposes. The tax was introduced in August 1930. From 19 August 1970 three rates operated as follows: (i) a general rate of 15 per cent covering the majority of taxable goods; (ii) a rate of 2½ per cent on certain specified classes of goods ordinarily used for household purposes; and (iii) a rate of 27½ per cent on motor cars designed primarily and principally for transport of persons, and also on certain types of non-essential goods.

As an economic measure to maintain employment in the motor industry, sales tax was reduced to 15 per cent on motor cars and 5 per cent on commercial vehicles for a period of three months from 29 January 1975. After this period sales tax was increased progressively each month until 1 September 1975 when it again reached 27½ per cent and 15 per cent, respectively.

Wool Tax (Australian Government)—This tax was re-introduced after the abolition of the wool contributory charge on 1 July 1952. The object of the legislation is to provide funds for the Australian Wool Corporation to promote wool, investigate all aspects of wool marketing, test wool and wool products, and conduct research into wool production and wool textiles. From 1 July 1964 the tax has been levied on an *ad valorem* basis, and, since 19 August 1975, at 8 per cent of the sale value of shorn wool.

Stevedoring Industry Charge (Australian Government)—This charge, introduced in 1947, is imposed under the *Stevedoring Industry Charge Act* 1947-1975. The rates from 30 September 1975 are: for class A, regular waterside workers on weekly hire in a permanent or a non-permanent continuous port, \$3.38 per man-hour; for class B, regular waterside workers not on weekly hire in non-permanent continuous ports, \$4.45 per man-hour; and for class C, regular waterside workers at seasonal ports and irregular workers at any port, \$2.80 per man-hour. The charge is payable by employers of waterside labour and provides funds for the Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority to pay attendance money and holiday pay, and to provide for sick, annual, and long-service leave.

Tobacco Charge (Australian Government)—This charge, operative from 1 January 1956, is used to finance tobacco research and advisory activities. It is levied on growers at 1.1c per kilogram, and on manufacturers on Australian leaf only at 2.2c per kilogram.

Canning-Fruit Charge (Australian Government)—This charge, under the *Canning-Fruit Charge Act 1959-1973*, is used to promote the sale of certain canned fruit. It is payable by the suppliers of apricots, peaches, and pears used by canneries. Since 10 December 1971 the rate has been \$1 per tonne.

Taxation of Racing and Betting (State)—This taxation, under the *Racing and Betting Act 1954-1975*, comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licences, totalisator tax, racecourse and coursing ground licence fees, and, since 1 November 1975, an increased tax on bookmakers' turnover from 2 per cent to 2.5 per cent of all bets made on racecourses within the Metropolitan area, and from 1.5 per cent to 2 per cent of bets made on racecourses elsewhere in the State. Totalisator tax amounts to 6 per cent of all moneys passing through the totalisators on racecourses within the Metropolitan area and 5 per cent elsewhere in the State. The Government receives all fractions and unclaimed dividends, which amounted to \$2,233,864 in 1974-75.

Receipts from bookmakers' licences were \$30,390. Bookmakers' licences cost from \$10 to \$100 depending on the location and the type of the course on which they operate. Stamp duty on betting tickets yielded \$303,472. Bookmakers' turnover tax amounted to \$4,713,122 on a total turnover of \$269,919,300. Racecourse and coursing ground licence fees amounted to \$6,370.

Totalisator operations are conducted on racecourses by the race clubs and off the course by the Totalisator Administration Board of Queensland (T.A.B.). At 30 June 1975 there were 326 T.A.B. branches and agencies (106 in the Brisbane area and 220 in other parts of the State).

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Clubs with totalisator licences ¹ No.	165	169	122	120	163
Meetings held with totalisators No.	788	907	1,121	1,016	1,146
T.A.B. branches and agencies No.	292	312	316	317	326
Meetings operated on by T.A.B. No.	731	828	996	1,094	1,180
Total totalisator turnover .. \$'000	94,534	115,311	140,199	166,489	201,275
Retained by Clubs and T.A.B. \$'000	8,390	11,139	13,688	15,320	22,475
Totalisator tax ² \$'000	4,799	5,857	7,155	8,442	10,262

¹ Number which operated during the year. ² Net tax paid to the Government after deducting amounts necessary to provide for minimum dividends and amounts paid to the Anzac Day Trust Fund.

Lottery Tax (State)—A stamp duty of 5 per cent on the selling price of the ticket, with a minimum duty of 3c on any ticket, is payable on tickets issued in a drawing, sweep, or lottery where the prize is paid by means of cash, bonds, inscribed stock, or other negotiable instrument. The tax collected on lotteries during 1974-75 was \$1,569,000.

Liquor Taxation (State)—Fees, assessed on the purchase price of liquor bought during the previous year, are collected from licensees. From 1 November 1975, general licence fees increased by 1 per cent to 7 per

cent and, for tavern licences, from 7.5 per cent (up to two bars) and 9 per cent (more than two bars) to 9 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively. Spirit licences increased from 6 per cent to 15 per cent.

Stamp Duty (State)—This is payable under the *Stamp Act* 1894-1975, in executing instruments relating to the transfer of property, money transactions, and other agreements. Some of these instruments and the duties payable are as follows: cheques—10c on each cheque; conveyances—on the sale of any property, except stocks and marketable securities, \$1.50 for each \$100 or part thereof where the value of the consideration for sale does not exceed \$20,000, increasing on a scale to a maximum where the value of the consideration for sale exceeds \$500,000 and the duty would be \$14,150, plus \$3.50, for every \$100 or fractional part of \$100 of the value of the consideration in excess of \$500,000; mortgages—where the secured property is in Queensland, 25c for each \$100 or part thereof; hire purchase agreements—where the “purchase price” amounts to \$20 or more, duty at the rate of 1.5 per cent of “the purchase price”; life insurance policies—for the first \$2,000 of the sum insured, 5c for every \$100 or part thereof in excess of \$100, when the sum insured exceeds \$2,000, for the first \$2,000 as above and, in addition, 10c for every \$100 or part thereof by which the sum insured exceeds \$2,000; motor vehicles—on every application for registration or transfer of registration (apart from certain statutory exemptions), \$1 for every \$100, or part thereof, of the value of the vehicle; other—any transaction, in the nature of a loan, credit arrangement, or discounting transaction where, from 1 June 1974, interest is charged at more than 14 per cent simple, attracts 1.5 per cent duty less a rebate of duty paid on the relevant documents. Receipts duty was abandoned in Queensland after 30 September 1970.

Motor Vehicle Taxation (State)—See Chapter 15.

7 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are 131 Local Government Authorities in Queensland. With the exception of the Brisbane City Council, which was created under *The City of Brisbane Act* of 1924, these Local Authorities operate under the *Local Government Act* 1936-1975. A section on the historical and legal growth of Local Government in Queensland appears in Chapter 4.

There are three classes of Local Authority in Queensland. At 30 June 1974, 15 City Councils, including Brisbane, controlled the more important urban areas, and 4 other urban areas were controlled by Town Councils. The rest of the State, except for a few areas not incorporated for Local Government purposes, was administered by 110 Shire Councils and two Administrators of the Local Government Department. Information in this section, which is mainly financial in nature, is confined to a summary of statistics relating to these three classes of Authorities, with Brisbane being shown separately from the other cities in each case. Boundaries of individual Local Authorities appear on pages 488 and 489, and populations in Chapter 5, while for financial details of each Authority, reference should be made to Part E of *Statistics of Queensland*.

Functions of Local Government—Local Authorities exercise those powers granted to them by statute, chiefly by the Local Government Act (City of Brisbane Act in the case of Brisbane), and also by other Acts conferring specific powers not covered by the principal Act. The Local Government Act, which prescribes the standards to be maintained by

Local Authorities, is administered by the Department of Local Government. All council by-laws must be approved by the Governor in Council, after which they have the force of law. Each Authority must submit a budget showing proposed receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year, and their accounts are audited by the Queensland Auditor-General, or by an auditor appointed by the Minister for Local Government on the recommendation of the Auditor-General.

Apart from roads declared under the Main Roads Acts, Local Authorities are responsible for the construction and maintenance of all roads, streets, and footpaths, etc. within their areas. While declared roads are the responsibility of the State Government, through the Department of Main Roads, Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the cost of their construction and maintenance, as detailed on page 337.

In the field of public health, the most important role is the provision of sewerage, cleansing, sanitary, and garbage services in all of the more closely populated centres of the State. Other services include immunisation against infectious diseases, mosquito eradication, control of premises where food is prepared, and control of boarding houses.

Local Authorities are largely responsible for the control of building in their areas and have building by-laws which specify certain minimum standards to be observed. For further details see page 531. In recent years Authorities have become increasingly involved in environmental problems such as town planning, beach protection, and anti-litter measures.

Local Authorities also provide and control recreational and cultural facilities and other places of public amusement. Parks, sporting grounds, camping areas, swimming pools, libraries, and civic centres are among the facilities provided by most Authorities in Queensland.

A brief summary of local government statistics for the five years to 1973-74 is contained in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES: SUMMARY AT 30 JUNE, ALL AUTHORITIES

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Estimated population ¹ .. No.	1,792,600	1,817,943 ²	1,859,920	1,905,520	1,964,800
Dwellings ³ No.	531,094	542,789 ²	563,472	588,277	614,589
Properties rated No.	661,525	680,435	703,519	731,440	762,482
Premises connected with					
Water No.	452,542	469,040	487,845	510,743	530,002
Sewerage No.	287,548	303,324	336,625	364,092	385,071
Septic No.	109,817	111,007	112,571	110,523	112,275
Consumers supplied with electricity ⁴ No.	241,851	249,647	255,893	260,904	268,548
Total value of rateable property \$'000	1,751,879	1,860,014 ⁵	1,957,245 ⁵	2,198,319 ⁵	2,400,935 ⁵
Urban \$'000	1,254,727	1,282,660 ⁵	1,348,598 ⁵	1,560,876 ⁵	1,662,681 ⁵
Rural \$'000	497,152	496,984 ⁵	498,428 ⁵	514,816 ⁵	568,646 ⁵
Exempt \$'000	n	62,309 ⁵	74,486 ⁵	96,246 ⁵	113,201 ⁵
Estimate of rates foregone on exempt properties \$'000	n	2,814 ⁶	3,121 ⁶	3,790 ⁶	4,819 ⁶
Roads open to traffic km	191,973	193,322	193,622	192,568	191,527
Formed					
Sealed km	32,437	34,106	35,934	37,182	38,630
Other km	94,852	94,705	93,290	93,318	92,783
Unformed km	64,685	64,511	64,398	62,068	60,114

¹ Excluding migratory population and persons living in unincorporated areas.
² Population Census 1971. ³ Excluding dwellings in unincorporated areas, non-self-contained flats, improvised homes, sheds, huts, and tents. ⁴ Excluding consumers connected to other than Local Authority schemes. ⁵ Incomplete; urban/rural dissection not available in some cases (3 authorities in 1973-74), and value of exempt properties not available in some cases (4 authorities in 1973-74). ⁶ Incomplete; not available for all authorities (2 in 1973-74). n Not available.

The next table gives a general summary of Local Government Authorities for 1973-74.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES: SUMMARY BY CLASS OF AUTHORITY AT 30 JUNE 1974

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
Authorities No.	1	14	4	112	131
Estimated population .. No.	722,700	538,150	36,000	667,950	1,964,800 ¹
Dwellings No.	223,285	171,314	9,787	210,203	614,589 ²
Properties rated No.	219,004	180,342	11,052	352,084	762,482
Premises connected with					
Water No.	206,438	165,104	10,487	147,973	530,002
Sewerage No.	192,858	123,972	8,928	59,313	385,071
Septic No.	9,093	30,084	915	72,183	112,275
Customers supplied with					
electricity ³ No.	240,551	8,704	14,299	4,994	268,548
Total value of rateable property ⁴ \$'000	866,020	657,622	22,041	855,252	2,400,935
Urban ⁴ \$'000	861,100	537,694	18,650	245,237	1,662,681
Rural ⁴ \$'000	4,921	3,157	219	560,349	568,646
Exempt ⁴ \$'000	n	69,773	3,173	40,255	113,201
Estimate of rates foregone on					
exempt properties ⁴ .. \$'000	n	2,371	184	2,264	4,819
Roads open to traffic km	3,946	5,542	356	181,683	191,527
Formed					
Sealed km	3,356	3,736	268	31,270	38,630
Other km	488	887	53	91,355	92,783
Unformed km	102	919	35	59,058	60,114

¹ Excluding migratory population (230) and residents of unincorporated areas (2,870). ² Excluding dwellings in unincorporated areas (372), non-self-contained flats, improvised homes, sheds, huts, and tents. ³ Excluding consumers connected to other than Local Authority schemes. ⁴ Incomplete, urban/rural dissection not available in some cases (3 authorities), and value of exempt properties not available in some cases (4 authorities). n Not available.

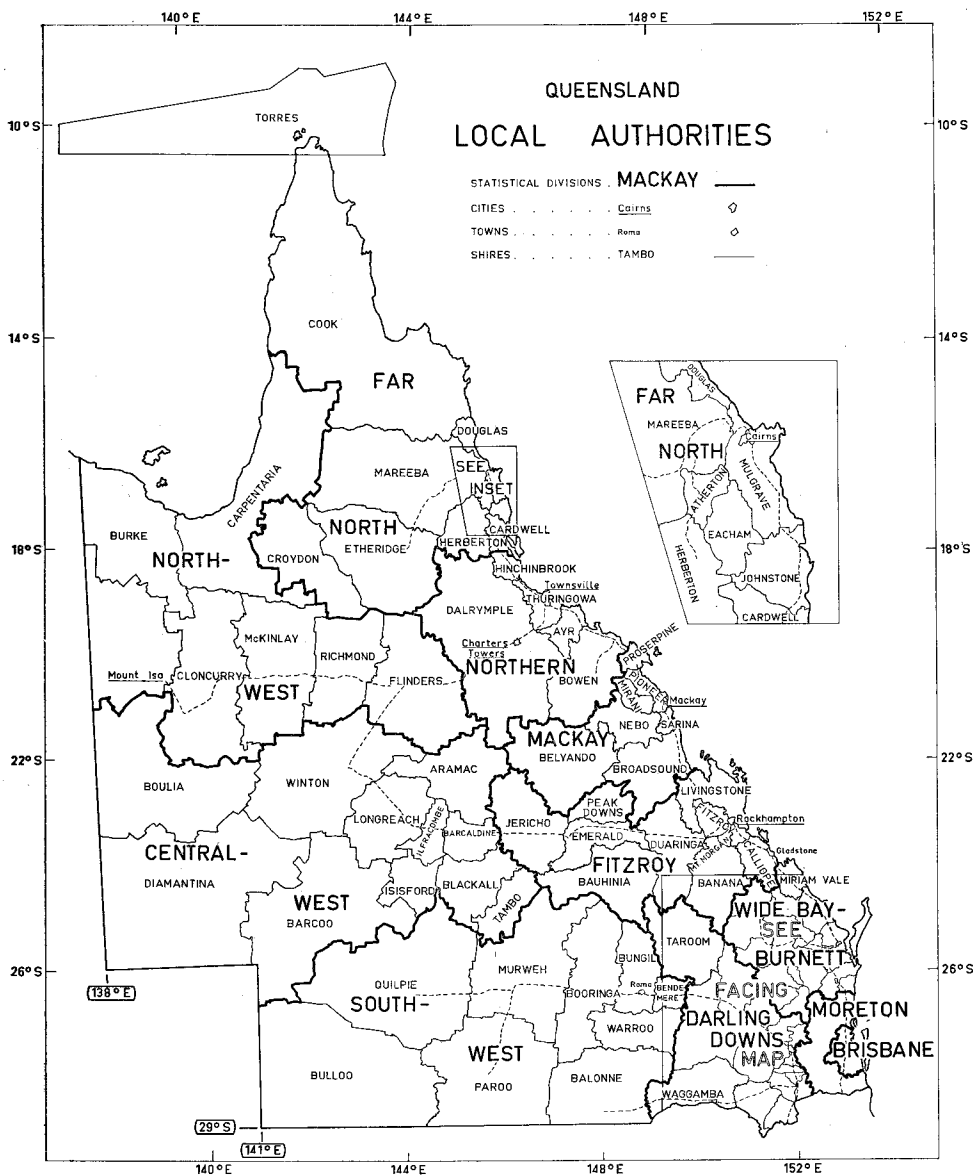
Other functions of Local Authorities include the maintenance of cemeteries, ferries, and aerodromes, and control of noxious weeds and animals (in conjunction with the State Government), straying stock, street naming, and land sub-division.

Business undertakings include the supply of water and electricity, and, by two Authorities, the provision of passenger bus services. In a few areas facilities such as hostels, picture theatres, hotels, and milk supplies have been provided. Metered and/or off-street car parking undertakings are operated by 20 Local Authorities.

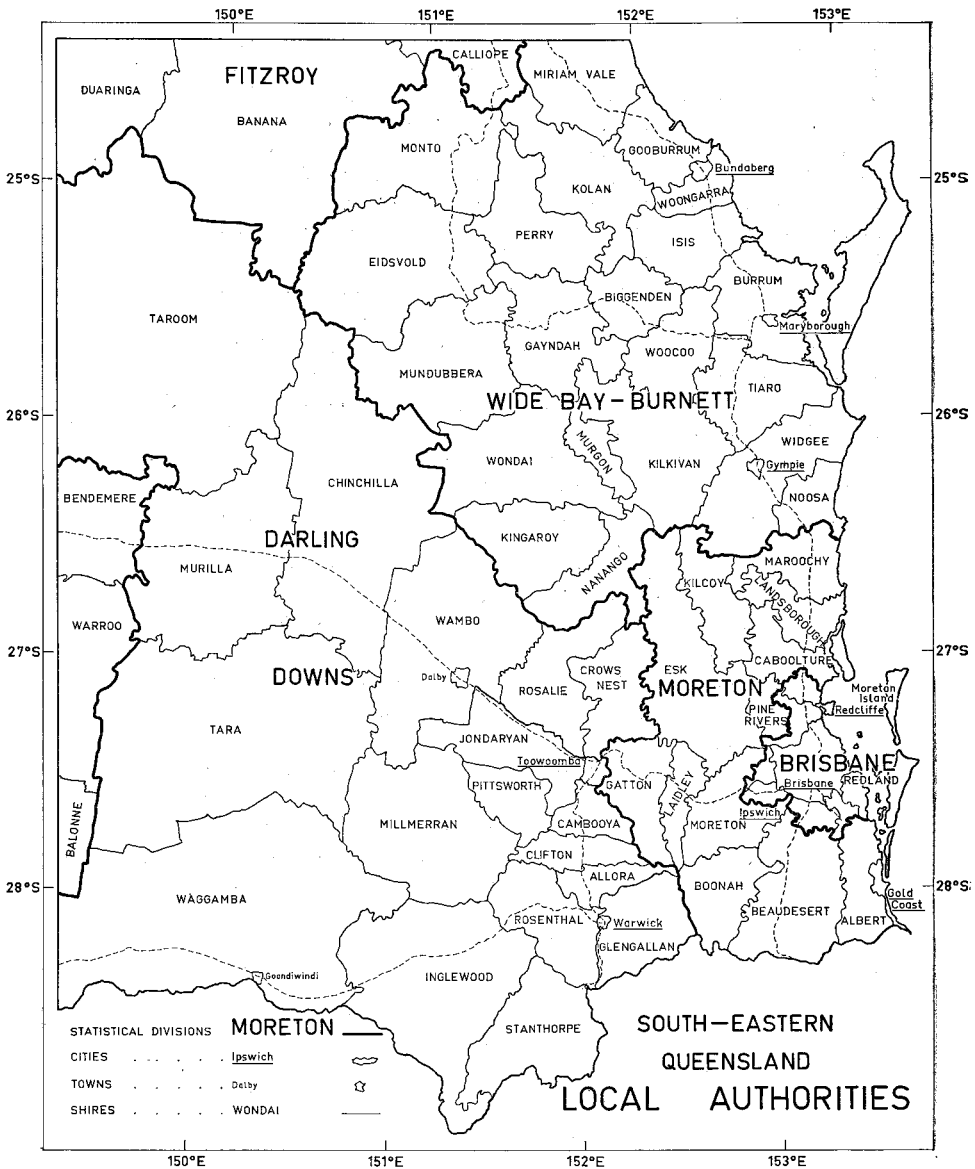
Local Government Finance—Local Authorities finance their day-to-day operations mainly from rates, sales and charges for services, and government grants, while the provision of capital works and services is financed mainly through loan raisings supplemented by government subsidies.

Rates are levied on the unimproved capital value of land in the Local Authority Area, the valuation of which is determined by the State Government Valuer-General. The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount that would be paid by a willing but not anxious buyer to a willing but not anxious seller for a piece of land, assuming that actual improvements had not been made. Valuations must be made periodically at intervals of not less than five or more than eight years.

Local Authorities impose several types of rates: general rates, which are raised to defray expenses of providing the Authorities' general services; rates for providing a specific service such as water and sewerage etc.; loan rates; and special rates applicable to a benefited area where some special benefit is provided to property owners. The total income from rates of all types during 1973-74 amounted to \$101.1m.



In these maps, the principal railways (light broken lines) are shown as indicators of geographical position only. A list of Statistical Divisions, and the Local Authorities in each, will be found on pages 123 to 127.



The map facing page 1 also shows the Statistical Divisions. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 30 June 1975.

Sales and charges for services are made by Local Authorities for the provision of goods and services such as the supply of water and electricity, sewerage, cleansing and garbage services, transport services, parking facilities, etc. The charges are generally set on the understanding that they are sufficient only to defray expenses. Total sales and charges amounted to \$115.0m during 1973-74.

Grants and subsidies for approved works are paid to Local Authorities by both the Australian and the State Governments. Under the Aid Roads Scheme, grants for road construction and maintenance are made by the Australian Government to the State and a proportion is allotted to individual Local Authorities to assist in their programme of road works. Other Australian Government grants are made for such purposes as unemployment relief, flood damage, and other natural disaster relief. Total Australian Government grants amounted to \$17.5m during 1973-74. The State Government made grants for revenue works of \$4.0m, and paid \$18.2m in loan subsidies during 1973-74.

The *Grants Commission Act* 1973-1975 provides procedures for regional organisations of local government to apply for financial assistance from the Australian Government, and for such applications to be the subject of inquiry and report by the Grants Commission.

The grants to be provided on the recommendation of the Grants Commission are paid, in the first instance, to the State Governments under Section 96 of the Commonwealth Constitution to be transmitted in specified amounts to the individual Local Authorities concerned.

This financial assistance is not intended to be a substitute for the revenues normally raised by local governing bodies, such as rates and charges for services, nor replace assistance normally provided by State Governments, but is intended as a process to equalise the resources of less financial bodies in much the same way as special grants have traditionally been paid to claimant States under the same Act.

The Grants Commission recommended grants totalling \$13,808,000 to be paid to 126 Local Authorities in Queensland for 1975-76.

Of the total loan receipts of \$82.1m for capital works during 1973-74, \$7.1m was raised from the State Government, \$48.9m from banks, \$6.7m from insurance companies, and \$19.4m from other sources such as public issues and various superannuation funds.

The following is a summary of the rates of loan subsidies provided by the State Government applicable to various projects of Local Authorities during 1973-74; for general works (roads, bridges, streets, drainage, and reclamation) a flat rate of 15 per cent applied; for the establishment of new electricity district schemes and rural electrification, a maximum of 33½ per cent; for the establishment of small electricity authorities in isolated areas, 50 per cent; for improvement works at existing western electricity authorities, and transmission lines and reticulation works for townships not previously supplied, 33½ per cent; for street lighting, 20 per cent; for water supply works, 50 per cent; for new complete water supply schemes, and for major augmentation schemes (excluding reservoirs, treatment works, and reticulation), and installation of filtration plant, 33½ per cent; and Brisbane City Council major supply works, 20 per cent; for water conservation and irrigation at headworks, a minimum of 50 per cent, and local weirs and reticulation, a minimum of 25 per cent; and for all sewerage works, with the exception of reticulation extensions and house connections to existing schemes, 40 per cent. Other subsidised works were: for hostels for students and waiting mothers, library facilities, and flood contour maps, 50 per cent; for grammar school buildings and recreational facilities, 40 per cent; for flood mitigation works and public conveniences,

33½ per cent; for soil erosion prevention and swimming pools, 25 per cent; for community and tourist facilities, town planning, aerodromes, show-grounds, and sea and river erosion prevention, 20 per cent; and for flood damage, 15 per cent.

The remaining receipts of Local Authorities are composed of reimbursement for work done, earnings of council properties, sale of assets, and other sundry receipts. Reimbursement for work done is quite considerable, \$52.1m in 1973-74, but this is offset by a correspondingly high expenditure since the councils merely act as the constructing bodies on behalf of various government departments, persons, and organisations. The principal item of reimbursable expenditure is road works for the State Government.

The next table summarises the transactions of all funds operated by Local Authorities during 1973-74. It combines the transactions of the General Fund, Waterworks, Sewerage, Cleansing, and Sanitary, Electricity Supply, Transport Services, and Parking.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: SUMMARY, ALL FUNDS, 1973-74

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Revenue funds					
Rates, charges, sales, etc. ..	117,274	42,303	5,708	50,799	216,084
Grants: Australian Government ..	5,895	2,518	224	8,887	17,524
State Government ..	1,023	765	30	2,179	3,997
Other	24	497	27	1,187	1,735
Earnings of council properties (including rents)	5,695	3,663	155	11,777	21,290
Sale of assets	4,900	762	97	821	6,580
Interest	3,551	1,334	125	1,497	6,508
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	1,391	1,747	461	24,241	27,839
Other govt ..	474	107	6	614	1,201
Private ..	5,299	3,686	267	13,799	23,051
Miscellaneous	10,523	2,375	295	9,192	22,385
Loan funds					
Loan receipts from					
State Government	2,437	857	40	3,737	7,071
Banks	14,535	16,424	1,443	16,489	48,891
Insurance companies	2,568	2,310	4	1,795	6,676
Other lenders	9,960	5,319	527	3,644	19,449
Loan subsidies	4,735	5,589	387	7,530	18,241
Total receipts	190,282	90,257	9,793	158,189	448,522
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Revenue funds					
Administration ¹	9,230	7,086	654	13,020	29,990
Debt service: Interest ²	19,631	9,460	1,323	9,942	40,356
Redemption ³	9,440	5,626	794	8,920	24,780
New works	13,738	6,194	410	14,495	34,838
Operating and maintenance costs	92,650	25,577	3,686	33,678	155,591
Grants and precepts	2,094	1,166	75	2,006	5,342
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	1,416	1,877	448	25,422	29,163
Other govt ..	2,977	104	12	551	3,645
Private ..	3,743	3,714	239	13,140	20,836
Miscellaneous	1,368	549	232	1,832	3,981
Loan funds					
Loan and subsidy expenditure ..	36,176	27,799	2,855	30,878	97,708
Total expenditure	192,464	89,152	10,730	153,884	446,230

¹ Including unallocated administrative expenditure (salaries etc.) and under-recovery of indirect general services expenditure charged by on-cost method, such as superannuation, pay-roll tax, annual and long service leave, workers' compensation, etc.

² Including interest on overdraft.

³ Including sinking fund payments.

Of the total expenditure of \$348.5m from revenue funds in 1973-74, \$190.4m was for new works and maintenance of existing services, \$53.6m was recoverable expenditure on work done for other bodies, and \$65.1m was for payment of interest and redemption on loans.

General Services—Details of receipts and expenditure for the provision of general services in 1973-74 appear in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: GENERAL SERVICES¹, 1973-74

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Revenue funds					
Rates and licences etc.					
Rates: General	18,044	18,141	999	33,787	70,971
Loan .. .. .	..	1,129	84	922	2,135
Special and separate ..	16	200	..	738	953
Licences and permits	1,095	850	42	1,397	3,383
Grants: Australian Government ..	4,158	2,499	224	8,875	15,755
State Government	955	707	28	2,110	3,800
Other .. .. .	..	376	26	762	1,165
Earnings and charges for services					
Council properties earnings ..	818	3,350	122	11,454	15,744
Rents	4,821	282	26	304	5,434
Other charges	22	143	1	181	346
Other receipts					
Sale of assets	1,533	730	93	783	3,140
Interest	1,333	1,073	83	1,344	3,834
Recoverable works: State Govt	855	1,745	461	24,241	27,302
Other govt	3	106	5	614	727
Private	1,299	2,697	227	13,235	17,458
Miscellaneous	3,929	1,418	206	7,664	13,217
Total revenue receipts ..	38,880	35,448	2,625	108,410	185,364
Loan funds					
Loans	12,106	12,419	676	12,850	38,050
Subsidies	1,262	1,182	48	1,130	3,622
Total loan receipts ..	13,368	13,601	724	13,979	41,673
Total receipts	52,248	49,049	3,349	122,390	227,036
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Revenue funds					
Administration ²	4,447	4,630	339	12,262	21,677
Debt service: Interest ²	5,028	3,353	188	5,137	13,706
Redemption ²	2,053	3,695	230	7,408	13,387
New works: Roads	2,354	2,588	187	8,625	13,754
Council properties	4,852	1,944	123	4,602	11,522
Other	4	155	2	40	202
Operating and maintenance costs					
Roads	7,595	4,973	282	13,839	26,689
Council properties	6,979	6,252	350	8,984	22,565
Health	2,361	1,855	104	1,521	5,840
Street lighting	725	720	18	599	2,062
Other .. .. .	..	300	13	113	426
Grants and precepts	2,094	903	75	1,926	4,997
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	899	1,870	448	25,422	28,639
Other govt	8	100	10	551	669
Private	1,733	2,748	211	12,468	17,161
Miscellaneous	1,349	531	131	1,783	3,794
Total revenue expenditure	42,483	36,617	2,711	105,279	187,090
Loan funds (including subsidies) ..	12,947	12,014	677	11,233	36,871
Total expenditure	55,430	48,630	3,388	116,512	223,961

¹ All funds except those for sewerage, cleansing, and sanitary, water, parking, electricity, and transport. ² See notes to the table on page 491.

The main items of general services expenditure were work done for reimbursement and roads which accounted for \$46.5m and \$40.4m, respectively, in 1973-74. Other major expenditure items were debt servicing, provision and maintenance of council properties and amenities, and general administration. Receipts include general rates, government grants, and reimbursement for work done. Loan and subsidy receipts amounted to \$41.7m and expenditure from loan funds was \$36.9m.

Waterworks—At 30 June 1974 only 3 of the 131 Local Authorities were not engaged in water supply undertakings. In 1973-74 total expenditure on waterworks was \$63.6m of which \$2.5m was spent on new works from revenue and \$26.6m on new works from loan funds. Of the total income of \$62.8m, \$32.0m was obtained through rates and charges and \$24.6m from loans and subsidies.

**LOCAL AUTHORITY WATER SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND:
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1973-74**

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Revenue funds					
Rates, charges, and sales	13,614	9,743	1,342	7,332	32,031
Grants: State Government	1	8	1	21	31
Other	362	66	..	349	777
Rents	24	17	..	7	48
Sale of assets	22	23	1	16	61
Interest	345	128	8	72	552
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	196	1	..	..	198
Other govt	261	1	..	..	262
Private	1,927	652	7	458	3,044
Miscellaneous	1,083	17	26	72	1,197
Total revenue receipts	17,836	10,655	1,384	8,326	38,201
Loan funds					
Loans	9,261	6,705	130	3,439	19,535
Subsidies	1,768	1,868	22	1,445	5,104
Total loan receipts	11,030	8,573	152	4,884	24,638
Total receipts	28,865	19,228	1,536	13,210	62,840
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Revenue funds					
Administration	687	1,095	29	408	2,218
Debt service: Interest ¹	4,105	2,919	459	2,144	9,627
Redemption ²	1,578	921	140	759	3,398
New works	630	941	70	881	2,522
Operating and maintenance costs	6,950	3,765	720	3,522	14,956
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	517	8	..	..	525
Other govt	510	4	..	..	514
Private	1,632	595	5	558	2,791
Precepts .. .. .	..	260	..	74	334
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	3	40	41	85
Total revenue expenditure	16,608	10,511	1,464	8,386	36,969
Loan funds (including subsidies) ..	12,202	8,538	591	5,315	26,646
Total expenditure	28,810	19,049	2,054	13,701	63,615

¹ Including interest on overdraft.

² Including sinking fund payments.

Sewerage, Cleansing, and Sanitary—In Queensland, Local Authorities are responsible for sewerage and cleansing operations. At 30 June 1974

there were 385,071 premises including public and commercial buildings connected to sewerage in the 90 Authorities operating sewerage schemes. During 1973-74 there were 20,979 new sewerage connections in the State, of which 10,674 were made by the Brisbane City Council.

Local Authorities are also authorised to install septic tanks and to recover the cost of such works from the owners of premises connected. The works become the property of the owner of the land, and repayment instalments become a charge on the land.

Financial transactions relating to sewerage, cleansing, and sanitary operations are shown in the following table for the year 1973-74.

Of a total expenditure of \$64.5m, \$30.9m was expenditure on new works, financed almost entirely from loan funds. Of the total revenue expenditure of \$34.5m, major expenditure items were operating and maintenance, \$17.3m, and debt servicing, \$11.5m.

**LOCAL AUTHORITY SEWERAGE, CLEANSING, AND SANITARY SERVICES,
QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1973-74**

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Revenue funds					
Rates, charges, and sales	14,789	9,704	678	6,793	31,963
Grants: State Government .. ..	..	14	..	7	22
Other	250	75	..	79	404
Rents	1	7	1	4	13
Sale of assets	43	7	..	3	53
Interest	319	88	15	75	497
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	339	..	..	..	339
Other govt	2	..	..	..	2
Private	1,820	275	..	89	2,183
Miscellaneous	656	22	11	20	709
Total revenue receipts ..	18,218	10,192	705	7,070	36,185
Loan funds					
Loans	4,523	5,523	849	9,160	20,056
Subsidies	1,704	2,536	304	4,920	9,465
Total loan receipts ..	6,228	8,059	1,154	14,080	29,521
Total receipts ..	24,446	18,251	1,859	21,150	65,706
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Revenue funds					
Administration	815	964	38	264	2,081
Debt service: Interest ¹	3,186	3,011	271	2,515	8,983
Redemption ²	1,039	839	86	598	2,562
New works	277	392	4	256	929
Operating and maintenance costs	7,526	5,165	344	4,259	17,294
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other govt	2,265	..	..	..	2,265
Private .. ..	..	274	..	96	370
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	11	20	3	33
Total revenue expenditure	15,108	10,655	762	7,991	34,516
Loan funds (including subsidies) ..	7,584	7,031	1,156	14,218	29,989
Total expenditure ..	22,692	17,687	1,917	22,209	64,505

¹ Including interest on overdraft.

² Including sinking fund payments.

Electricity—During 1973-74 electricity was distributed by 12 Local Authorities. Outside south-eastern Queensland and the Western districts electricity was mainly generated and distributed by regional electricity boards, see Chapter 14. Four Local Authorities purchase bulk electricity for distribution and eight generate their own power. The Brisbane City Council and Dalby Town Council purchase in bulk from the Southern Electric Authority for distribution within their respective areas. Mount Isa City Council purchases power in bulk from Mount Isa Mines Limited for distribution in Mount Isa and transmission to Cloncurry and Mary Kathleen. Electricity is purchased in bulk by Balonne Shire Council from the State Electricity Commission of New South Wales and transmitted throughout the Shire. The eight Local Authorities which generate their own power are Roma Town Council and the Shires of Murweh, Paroo, Bulloo, Quilpie, Barcoo, Diamantina, and Boulia.

Financial operations of electricity undertakings of Local Authorities for 1973-74 are shown in the next table.

**LOCAL AUTHORITY ELECTRICITY SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND:
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1973-74**

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Revenue funds					
Sales and charges	57,961	2,184	2,588	968	63,701
Grants: State Government ..	67	..	..	31	98
Other	1,083	..	..	2	1,085
Rents	1	3	7	7	17
Sale of assets	965	1	3	11	981
Interest	1,125	24	19	6	1,175
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other govt ..	208	..	2	..	209
Private ..	231	62	33	17	344
Miscellaneous	3,747	65	10	40	3,862
Total revenue receipts ..	65,389	2,340	2,661	1,083	71,473
Loan funds					
Loans	1,754	126	359	196	2,435
Subsidies .. .. .	..	3	12	35	50
Total loan receipts ..	1,754	129	371	231	2,485
Total receipts	67,143	2,469	3,033	1,314	73,959
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Revenue funds					
Administration	2,394	210	248	70	2,922
Debt service: Interest ¹	5,308	141	399	141	5,989
Redemption ²	3,178	120	327	146	3,772
New works	5,548	39	20	74	5,682
Operating and maintenance costs	48,483	1,805	1,830	771	52,890
Recoverable works: State Govt ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other govt ..	194	..	2	..	196
Private ..	355	96	22	17	491
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	4	41	6	51
Total revenue expenditure	65,462	2,416	2,890	1,225	71,992
Loan funds (including subsidies) ..	2,000	202	430	84	2,715
Total expenditure	67,462	2,618	3,319	1,308	74,708

¹ Including interest on overdraft.

² Including sinking fund payments.

Transport—Motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane and Rockhampton City Councils during 1973-74. Aramac Shire Council operated a light railway to link up with various centres in the district.

A table which includes details of the length of route open, the numbers of vehicles, staff, and passengers, the vehicle kilometres, gross earnings, salaries and wages, and the capital value of all Local Authority urban transport plant appears on page 333.

Financial operations of transport services of Local Authorities during 1973-74 are shown in the next table.

**LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSPORT UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND:
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1973-74**

Particulars	City of Brisbane	City of Rock- hampton	Shire of Aramac	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>				
Revenue funds				
Traffic earnings	11,328	251	47	11,626
Rents	1	..	1	2
Sale of assets	2,336	..	8	2,344
Interest	400	..	..	400
Miscellaneous	97	37	17	151
Total revenue receipts	14,162	288	73	14,523
Loan funds (loans)	1,855	37	..	1,892
Total receipts	16,017	325	73	16,414
<i>Expenditure</i>				
Revenue funds				
Administration	762	16	12	790
Debt service: Interest ¹	2,003	8	5	2,016
Redemption ²	1,590	25	7	1,623
New works	19	..	..	19
Operating and maintenance costs ..	11,296	271	65	11,633
Miscellaneous	18	..	..	18
Total revenue expenditure	15,689	321	89	16,099
Loan funds (including subsidies) ..	1,443	14	..	1,456
Total expenditure	17,132	334	89	17,555

¹ Including interest on overdraft. ² Including sinking fund payments.

Parking—Subject to the Traffic Acts, Local Authorities may regulate and control parking on roads and off-street areas. Income from parking undertakings (fees, fines, etc.) must be paid into a special account established by the Local Authority in its Trust Fund. Any surplus funds in this account must be applied only towards the cost of providing off-street parking facilities and the alleviation of traffic congestion.

During 1973-74 parking facilities were operated in Atherton (Shire), Brisbane, Bundaberg, Cairns, Dalby, Gladstone, Gold Coast, Gympie, Hinchinbrook (Shire), Ipswich, Johnstone (Shire), Mackay, Maroochy

(Shire), Maryborough, Mount Isa, Pine Rivers (Shire), Redcliffe, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville.

Details of the financial operations of Local Authority parking undertakings for 1973-74 are shown in the next table.

**LOCAL AUTHORITY PARKING UNDERTAKINGS¹, QUEENSLAND:
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1973-74**

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Revenue funds					
Fees, charges, etc.	1,187	620	14	24	1,846
Fines and penalties	314	188	2	7	511
Grants: State Government . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1
Other . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Rents	29	3	..	..	32
Sale of assets . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Interest	28	21	..	..	50
Miscellaneous	4	2	..	..	6
Total revenue receipts	1,564	835	17	32	2,447
Loan funds					
Loans . . . . .	..	100	..	20	120
Subsidies . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Total loan receipts . . . . .	..	100	..	20	120
Total receipts	1,564	935	17	52	2,567
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Revenue funds					
Administration	126	172	..	5	302
Debt service: Interest ²	1	28	6	1	36
Redemption ³	1	25	13	..	39
New works: Roads, traffic facilities	1	89	4	..	94
Other	52	44	1	18	115
Operating and maintenance costs					
Roads, traffic facilities	283	100	9	..	392
Other	474	375	17	11	877
Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Total revenue expenditure	938	834	49	35	1,856
Loan funds (including subsidies) . . . . .	..	..	3	28	31
Total expenditure	938	834	52	63	1,886

¹ Metered, regulated, and off-street parking.

² Including interest on overdraft.

³ Including sinking fund payments.

Local Authority Loans—Almost all the loan liability of Local Authorities is repayable by half-yearly instalments, and consequently their accumulated sinking funds are small. The total loan liability at 30 June 1974 was \$647m against which were held sinking fund balances of \$47.6m. Total loan liability of \$647m is net of bank overdraft, which increased from \$1.0m to \$2.8m during the year. Total loan liability consists of loans from the State Government of \$58.2m and loans from other sources of \$588.6m. Indebtedness per head of population for the various classes of authority was: Brisbane, \$391; other Cities, \$303; Towns, \$699; and Shires, \$264.

Overdrafts may be used for current expenditure, but, under the Local Government Acts, they must be funded with provisions for gradual repayment, or be reduced annually.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: LOAN LIABILITY AT 30 JUNE 1974

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	All Local Author- ities
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Purpose of loan					
General services	84,693	58,988	3,284	85,224	232,188
Water supply	66,327	50,891	8,953	38,654	164,825
Sewerage, cleansing, and sanitary	48,067	50,296	6,273	49,849	154,484
Parking	46	425	92	59	622
Electricity	64,378	2,285	6,567	2,401	75,631
Transport	18,805	115	..	101	19,021
Total loan liability ..	282,316	162,999	25,169	176,288	646,772
Type of lender					
State Government	12,222	10,225	819	34,901	58,167
Banks	65,192	67,511	8,874	74,648	216,224
Insurance companies ¹	53,506	37,145	3,805	34,857	129,313
Other	151,396	48,118	11,671	31,883	243,068
Total loan liability ..	282,316	162,999	25,169	176,288	646,772

¹ Including the State Government Insurance Office.

8 SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

In all States some functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the government accounts. In Queensland certain functions, such as the provision of harbour facilities, supply of electricity, construction and supervision of hospitals, and the marketing of particular primary products, etc., are under the control of local boards, to which the Government has delegated certain statutory powers. The members of these boards are elected, either directly or indirectly, by those persons most immediately affected by their activities. In many instances the legislation creating these boards also contains provision for their dissolution, subject, of course, to particular requirements being met.

The financial activity of these semi-governmental bodies is excluded from the public accounts of the State, and, in order to obtain complete figures of government activity on all levels, statistics are included in this chapter showing the financial transactions of these bodies. For greater detail as to their activities, reference should be made to other relevant chapters, e.g. for hospitals to Chapter 7, for harbours to Chapter 15, and for marketing to Chapter 17.

Certain government trust funds could be classed as semi-governmental bodies, but, to avoid the risk of duplication, they are excluded here. Trust fund transactions are covered in section 3 of this chapter.

The numbers of the types of semi-governmental bodies included in the next tables are shown in the tables on loan receipts and expenditure on page 500.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: REVENUE RECEIPTS, 1973-74

Type of body	Grants		Precepts and levies	Rates, charges, and sales	Interest received	Other revenue receipts	Total
	State Government	Other					
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Abattoirs .. ..	..	..	..	9,115	308	6	9,430
Aerodromes ¹ .. ..	..	11	18	22	..	1	52
Electricity .. ..	..	..	..	164,569	814	860	166,243
Fire brigades	1,484	1,486	8,916 ²	186	177	90	12,339
Harbours .. ..	..	1,049	..	7,782	568	498	9,897
Hospitals and ambulances	97,427	8,420	..	14,693	351	2,146	123,038
Industry improvement	147	12	2,029	212	62	10	2,472
Irrigation, drainage	3	45	227	16	8	31	330
Marketing ³	34	2,080	2,673	511,074	703	13,178	529,742
Saleyards .. ..	..	6	6	131	1	3	146
Universities ⁴	31,740	2,599	..	5,741	272	4,333	44,684
Water supply	5	4	2	873	41	2	927
Total	130,840	15,712	13,871	714,414	3,305	21,158	899,300

¹ Operated jointly by Local Government Authorities. ² Insurance companies' contributions paid from the Fire Brigades Precept Trust Account. ³ Operations of season ended during 1973-74. ⁴ For year ended December 1973.

Expenditure from revenue and surplus or deficit on the year's working of each group of the semi-governmental bodies are shown in the next table for the year 1973-74.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: REVENUE EXPENDITURE, 1973-74

Type of body	Interest paid ¹	Working expenses ²	Other revenue expenditure	Total	Surplus or deficit before depreciation	Depreciation	Surplus or deficit after depreciation
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Abattoirs	258	8,536	..	8,795	635	413	222
Aerodromes	6	26	..	32	21	35	-14
Electricity	32,523	103,228	670	136,421	29,821	24,941	4,880
Fire brigades	360	11,864	410	12,634	-295	n	n
Harbours	2,326	2,912	50	5,288	4,609	1,615	2,994
Hospitals and ambulances	4,592	111,731	2,593	118,916	4,121	n	n
Industry improvement	13	2,315	12	2,340	133	94	38
Irrigation, drainage	95	86	4	186	145	39	106
Marketing ³	3,076	520,160	503	523,739	6,003	1,881	4,122
Saleyards	10	108	28	146	..	37	-37
Universities ⁴ .. ..	..	39,756	..	39,756	4,928	n	n
Water supply	223	318	31	573	354	19	335
Total	43,482	801,041	4,301	848,826	50,475	29,074 ⁵	12,646 ⁵

¹ Including \$4,001(000) paid to State Government. ² Including administration and cost of sales. ³ Operations of season ended during 1973-74. ⁴ For year ended December 1973. ⁵ Incomplete; excluding values for those authorities for which data are not available. n Not available.

The total loan liabilities of all bodies amounted to \$599.5m at 30 June 1974. Of this amount, \$420.2m was for electricity supply, \$77.4m

for hospitals and ambulances, \$42.9m for harbours, \$38.1m for marketing, \$7.7m for abattoirs, \$6.8m for fire brigades, and \$4.3m for water supply.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: LOAN AND SUBSIDY RECEIPTS
AND EXPENDITURE, 1973-74

Type of body	No.	Loan receipts			Loan subsidy receipts	Loan fund expend- iture
		State Govern- ment	Other	Total		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Abattoirs	6	..	4,017	4,017	..	1,534
Aerodromes	3	..	2	2	..	..
Electricity	9	..	37,842	37,842	42	14,062
Fire brigades	81	2	1,378	1,380	..	1,380
Harbours	7	550	1,160	1,710	3	1,495
Hospitals and ambulances ¹	158	194	8,891	9,085	..	10,122
Industry improvement	6	..	..	..	..	..
Irrigation, drainage	16	..	120	120	58	181
Marketing	21	..	2,659	2,659	..	425
Saleyards	4	..	6	6	..	12
Universities ²	3	..	..	..	..	..
Water supply	23	..	1,039	1,039	389	1,480
Total	337	746	57,114	57,860	491	30,691

¹ Fifty-eight hospital boards and 109 ambulance brigades.
December 1973.

² For year ended

9 PUBLIC AUTHORITY FINANCE

The Australian Bureau of Statistics has been engaged for some time on a project to elaborate a set of economic accounts for the public sector which complements the accounts for individual sectors provided in the Australian National Accounts. These accounts are intended to:

- (i) consolidate the transactions of the various public authorities and present them so that their economic impact can be assessed;
- (ii) show the purposes that are being served by government expenditure programmes;
- (iii) show the roles of the various levels of government in the undertaking and financing of these expenditure programmes;
- (iv) break down the figures by individual States so that they may be used to indicate the comparative standing of the States in relation to various expenditure programmes, the varying scope of their public enterprises, their sources of revenue, etc.

The analysis in Queensland covers the Consolidated Revenue Fund, Trust and Special Funds, and Loan Fund of the State Government, selected subsidiary authorities and instrumentalities, and Local Government Authorities. In accordance with the aims of this project, the financial transactions of these authorities are analysed according to economic type and purpose of the transaction.

The figures in the next table show, in consolidated form, details of receipts and outlays of the authorities analysed, classified by economic type of transaction. Although the results of the analyses for each level of government (Federal, State, and Local Authorities), and a consolidation of all levels, have been shown for some years in appropriate publications of the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics, this is the first issue of the *Queensland Year Book* to contain this form of presentation of Queensland public authority finance statistics. Figures in this table should

be regarded as interim only and could be subject to alteration as the analysis is further extended and refined.

STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS AND
OUTLAY, QUEENSLAND

Economic type	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS					
Receipts	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	167.2	171.9	232.3	282.4	344.7
Income from public enterprises	77.3	78.8	86.8	96.5	87.5
Property income					
Interest	15.2	20.2	23.5	24.8	36.4
Land rent, royalties	11.9	14.4	13.2	14.4	15.0
Grants from the Australian Government					
For current purposes	206.9	256.9	285.8	339.4	418.6
For capital purposes	55.8	95.2	117.9	121.2	164.7
Total receipts	534.4	637.3	759.5	878.7	1,066.8
Financing items					
Net borrowing					
Local authority and public corporation securities	47.5	58.1	74.3	66.6	74.9
Other general government securities	14.9	37.3	33.2	13.8	36.5
Advances from the Aust. Government (net)					
For loan works purposes	72.3	53.3	69.4	75.9	60.3
Other	17.1	12.8	5.3	15.6	48.9
For local authorities				0.3	
Net receipts of private trust funds	5.2	12.9	10.8	30.7	39.5
Reduction in cash and bank balances	1.7	-8.3	-2.8	-28.7	-85.9
Reduction in security holdings	8.0	-19.6	-26.9	-28.4	27.1
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)					
Depreciation allowances	21.9	23.5	24.8	26.8	27.1
Other	0.7	7.0	7.2	14.7	7.7
Total financing items	189.3	177.0	195.3	187.3	236.1
Total funds available	723.7	814.3	954.8	1,066.0	1,302.9
OUTLAY					
Final consumption expenditure	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
	258.6	305.3	359.0	446.1	566.3
Gross capital formation					
Increases in stocks	-0.3	2.4	-0.5	0.9	1.2
Expenditure on new fixed assets	313.5	341.8	402.5	431.1	510.8
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	-7.0	-2.1	7.0	-4.1	0.5
Total gross capital formation	306.3	342.1	409.0	427.9	512.5
Transfer payments					
Interest	114.8	128.8	145.7	156.9	168.9
Transfers to persons	14.5	16.3	19.7	22.8	35.4
Subsidies	10.0	5.1	2.2	2.2	1.8
Grants for private capital purposes	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.6
Total transfer payments	141.4	152.7	170.0	184.6	208.7
Net advances to the private sector	17.4	14.2	16.8	7.4	15.4
Total outlay	723.7	814.3	954.8	1,066.0	1,302.9
Current outlay	400.0	458.0	529.0	630.7	775.0
Capital outlay	323.7	356.3	425.8	435.3	527.9

A classification of Queensland public authorities' final consumption expenditure and expenditure on new fixed assets, according to the purpose of such expenditures, appears in some detail in the bulletin "Public Authority Finance—State and Local Authorities, 1973-74", Reference No. 5.43, issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Readers are referred to this bulletin also for further information on the public authority finance project, as well as a list of the various authorities whose transactions are analysed.

It is intended that for future Bureau publications, the economic type and purpose form of presentation will replace the "fund" presentation used in earlier sections of this chapter.

10 STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Agricultural Bank—The Agricultural Bank was originally established under *The Agricultural Bank Act of 1901*. Advances for rural purposes were later administered by the State Savings Bank and the State Advances Corporation and it was not until 1923 that an Act was passed incorporating the Agricultural Bank in its present form. From 1939 to 1943 it was known as the Bureau of Rural Development. The Agricultural Bank is now the main Queensland State Government instrumentality for assisting persons engaged in primary production, and is empowered to make advances to farmers, graziers, contract workers on farm lands, and others engaged in primary production, and also to co-operative companies and commodity boards within the State. The following headings briefly cover the purposes for which advances may be made.

- (a) Payment of liabilities incurred on the land, such as payment of balance of purchase money and releasing of mortgages and other charges.
- (b) Effecting improvements and assisting in approved developmental and experimental work.
- (c) Unspecified purposes in connection with the land.
- (d) Purchase of stock, machinery, and implements.
- (e) Relief in cases of drought, flood, tempest, and fire.
- (f) Crop production.

The *Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act 1959-1974*, which came into operation on 1 January 1960, is the main Act administered by the Bank and most advances are made under its provisions. The *Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Act 1938-1969*, formerly the principal Act, has not been repealed but advances are not now generally made under it.

The maximum advance which can be made to any one person, or in respect of any one farming proposition, is \$40,000. First mortgage security is usually required. Advances under the Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act are repayable on demand, but the system of making these advances for long terms, as provided for in previous Acts, has been retained in practice. Subject to the observance of other mortgage covenants, the Bank bases the half-yearly repayments on a nominal term of years which is decided on when the advance is approved. Interest is charged at the ruling rate, and is calculated on the daily balance.

The Agricultural Bank is also charged with the administration in Queensland of advances under *The War Service Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1967*, to those ex-servicemen who acquired selections by way of ballot under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. The opening of new lands for settlement under this scheme was discontinued in 1953 and the Bank's functions are now restricted to the administration of advances already made.

Financial assistance to necessitous farmers and graziers who have suffered from the effects of drought may be made available under the provisions of *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts, 1940 to 1961* and the limits, terms, and conditions of the assistance vary with the particular emergency. Special features include low interest rates and an extended repayment period. Interest varying between 2 and 3½ per cent has been charged on loans under the various schemes instituted, and further relief has been extended to recipients by the granting of an initial interest free period, or by the capitalisation of interest during the initial period of the repayment term. Details of advances made in respect of relief schemes are as follows:

Drought relief scheme						Amount advanced	Principal and interest owing at 30 June 1975
						\$	\$
1940	..	..	..	..	..	54,409	..
1946	..	..	..	..	..	755,413	..
1951	..	..	..	..	..	523,355	..
1957	..	..	..	..	..	736,025	1,298
1960	..	..	..	..	..	169,696	814
1964	..	..	..	..	..	85,601	1,003
1965	..	..	..	..	..	5,674,855	705,325
1967	..	..	..	..	..	199,650	..
1969	..	..	..	..	..	13,554,383	4,641,832

The *Farm Water Supplies Assistance Act 1958-1975*, provides for advances for the improvement of water supply to farm lands for domestic, stock, or irrigation purposes, or for drainage, or for the preparation of farm lands for irrigation. The Agricultural Bank is the lending authority and the Acts are administered by the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission.

The *Soil Conservation Act of 1965* is administered by the Department of Primary Industries, the Agricultural Bank being the constituted lending authority. Loans may be made to owners of farm land to meet up to 90 per cent of the cost of any approved works necessary for the prevention or mitigation of erosion of soil, or for the conservation of soil and any entailed operations. All such works are carried out under the supervision of soil conservation officers of the Department of Primary Industries.

A summary of the operations of the Agricultural Bank in regard to advances under the above-mentioned Acts is given in the next table.

AGRICULTURAL BANK: SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ADVANCES

Act under which advances made	Advances paid			Total advances paid since inception	At 30 June 1975	
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75		Principal and interest owing	Borrowers
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	No.
Agricultural Bank (Loans Act and Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts)	12,116	18,515	17,807	250,401	92,922	6,911
War Service Land Settlement Act	51	..	..	10,971	452	86
Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts ..	..	..	..	2,111	..	..
Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts ..	7	..	..	21,753	5,350	1,343
Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts ..	412	394	629	9,892	4,086	921
Soil Conservation Act ..	4	1	..	65	27	25

Public Curator—The Public Curator engages in general trustee business, and administers intestate estates. Wills are prepared and also deposited in his office for safe custody. There are branch offices at Townsville, Rockhampton, and Cairns, and agencies at Toowoomba and Mackay. The next table shows the amounts held in trust by the Public Curator for various estates. In addition to these liabilities, unclaimed moneys to the extent of \$3,440,070 were held at 30 June 1975. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund paid to the State Treasury amounted to \$206,459. The Public Curator held \$659,332 in premises and fittings and \$4,128,221 in cash, bank, and short term investments in addition to the investments shown in the table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Amounts held at end of year for					
Insolvent estates and company					
liquidations	58	75	73	66	78
Intestate estates	3,368	3,581	4,258	4,721	5,960
Wills and trusts	13,251	14,146	15,567	15,982	18,773
Mentally ill persons	1,614	1,670	2,076	2,245	2,277
Other purposes	2,572	1,975	3,340	5,157	3,311
Total	20,863	21,448	25,314	28,170	30,399
Investments at end of year					
Government securities	23,052	24,517	25,258	28,247	30,095
Mortgages	196	191	170	192	225
Wills of new clients deposited	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
during year	13,442	13,734	14,261	14,019	15,098

Assistance to Industries—The Government has for many years had legislative facilities which enabled it to provide financial assistance to industries which were unable to obtain from the usual sources sufficient capital to commence or expand operations. Initially this assistance was provided under *The Industries Assistance Acts, 1929 to 1933*, which authorised advances or guaranteed loans to be made in order to foster and stimulate construction of works and development of industries in the State, and to provide employment. These Acts were later incorporated in the *Labour and Industry Act 1946-1974*, and the Secondary Industries Division was established to administer them. During 1963, the Department of Industrial Development was formed (now the Department of Commercial and Industrial Development), and financial assistance to industries is now being provided under the *Industrial Development Act 1963-1975*.

The policy of assistance has been varied and extended from time to time and in 1957-58 was extended to the tourist industry for the improvement of accommodation and facilities at under-developed or semi-developed tourist areas. The total amount of assistance approved under these Acts to 30 June 1975 was \$26,883,539.

Liabilities under guarantees and advances outstanding totalled \$7,972,154 at 30 June 1975. This amount was made up as follows: natural gas, \$4,097,800; tin dredging, \$689,655; engineering, \$955,806; malting, \$428,674; tourist industry, \$342,584; meat works and fisheries, \$700,000; brickworks, \$277,825; sawmilling, \$151,250; wool scouring, \$148,900; and various other purposes, \$179,660.

In addition, financial assistance in the form of Government guaranteed loans and overdrafts has been given under the *Local Bodies' Loans*

Guarantee Act 1923-1975, to co-operative and other boards and associations for establishing industrial projects. The industrial projects include fruit marketing and canning, the sugar and meat industries, and cotton, peanut, tobacco, grain, navy bean, and ginger processing.

Golden Casket Art Union—Details of the operations of this lottery, inaugurated in 1916 to assist patriotic funds, are shown in the next table.

Since 1920 the net proceeds of the lottery have been distributed among hospitals, clinics, charitable institutions, and patriotic funds. Profits are paid into a Department of Health Trust Account (Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare Fund), from which they are distributed. In 1974-75, \$5,100,000 was used in meeting maintenance costs of hospitals boards, and \$600,000 was used for maternal and child welfare and maternity hospital works.

GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
<i>Receipts</i>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Ticket sales	18,560	20,510	20,420	21,590	30,720
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Prize money	11,851	13,122	13,070	13,828	19,540
Commission	1,642	1,825	1,809	1,940	2,964
Salaries, office expenses, etc. ¹ ..	575	653	715	795	995
State stamp duty	928	1,026	1,021	1,080	1,536
Profit (payable to Department of Health trust account)	3,564	3,885	3,805	3,948	5,686
Total	18,560	20,510	20,420	21,590	30,720
<i>Proportion of expenditure</i>	%	%	%	%	%
Prize money	63.85	63.98	64.00	64.05	63.61
Administration	11.95	12.08	12.36	12.67	12.88
State stamp duty	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Profit	19.20	18.94	18.64	18.28	18.51

¹ Less interest received etc.

Public Service Superannuation—Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for public servants (including teachers), permanent employees of the Railways Department and hospitals boards, and police.

The *State Service Superannuation Act 1972-1975*, which became effective from 1 January 1973, provided for a new scheme, contributions to which are based on a percentage of salary ranging from 2 per cent to 6½ per cent per annum. Details of previous schemes may be found in the 1973 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*. The annual benefit payable is based on the final average salary of the contributor, depending on the contributor's length of service, the final average salary being the average annual salary received during the three years immediately preceding age of retirement. Widows' pensions are payable at five-eighths of the contributor's relevant entitlement and children's pensions are also payable under certain specified conditions. Contributors under the previous scheme receive benefits which comprise a unit benefit and a proportion, based on length of service, of final average increase in salary, i.e. the amount by which final average salary exceeds salary at the commencement of the new scheme.

The Government holds the accumulated balance of the State Service Superannuation Fund on which is allowed interest at the rate of 6 per

cent per annum. The expenses of administration are paid by the Government.

The Police Superannuation Scheme provides for members of the force who retire upon reaching 60 years of age, or earlier for medical reasons. Members are required to contribute in respect of units of annuity, incapacity, and, for male members only, units of assurance benefits. Contributions are made to the fund from Consolidated Revenue to meet the Government's liability and administrative expenses.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Particulars	Public Service		Police	Total
	Contributory	Additional benefits		
<i>Receipts</i>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Contributions	20,196	..	2,857	23,053
Interest	5,773	6,520	1,463	13,756
Government subsidy .. .. .	..	26,233	4,725 ¹	30,958
Total	25,969	32,753	9,045	67,767
<i>Expenditure</i>				
Benefits ²	3,999	8,395	5,561	17,955
Refunds etc.	2,304	..	382	2,686
Total	6,303	8,395	5,943	20,641
Funds at end of year	108,299	101,676	24,120	234,095
Contributors at end of year	No.	No.	No.	No.
Males	27,600	..	3,233	30,833
Females	16,879	..	267	17,146
Persons	44,479	..	3,500	47,979

¹ Including \$25,000 from Police Reward Fund. ² Including commutations of superannuation allowances and annuity benefits following amendments to the scheme which became effective from 4 January 1971.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1 October 1930 but was subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme (\$894 in 1974-75) are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

A Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme, details of which are given in Chapter 4, has operated since 1 January 1949. During 1974-75, members' and government contributions totalled \$163,499 and \$761,641 respectively, while \$158,460 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions and lump sum payments was \$1,736,735, and the fund held a credit balance of \$1,574,744 at 30 June 1975.

• Chapter 22

PRIVATE FINANCE

1 MONEY AND BANKING

The Australian Parliament is given power under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. Under the *Coinage Act* 1909, the Australian Government acquired control over the coinage for the whole of Australia, and the first Australian coins were issued in 1910. All Australia's coin requirements are met by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra. The Australian Government, from 1911 through the Treasury, from 1920 through the Commonwealth Bank, and from 1959 through the Reserve Bank, has reserved to itself the right of note issue.

Until 13 February 1966 Australian currency was based on the British Unit, which was the pound divided into 20 shillings each of 12 pence. A decimal currency system was introduced in Australia on 14 February 1966 based on a major unit—the dollar—equal to ten shillings in the old currency. The minor unit—the cent—is one-hundredth part of the major unit and is equal to 1.2 pence in the old currency.

The Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Australian Parliament in 1911. Originally, the main objects of the Commonwealth Bank were to carry on the general business of banking and the business of a savings bank. It commenced savings bank business in July 1912 and general banking in January 1913. A separate bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, was established in 1928 to take over the savings bank operations of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Central banking functions of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia developed gradually over the years prior to and during World War II. A Royal Commission appointed by the Australian Government in November 1935 to inquire into the monetary and banking systems in Australia recommended in its report of July 1937 that the Commonwealth Bank should have greater powers of control over trading banks.

Australia's economic development over the years was accompanied by a growing financial sophistication and a more general recognition of the need for economic analysis and effective economic policy-making. The central banking responsibilities and powers which had evolved were consolidated in 1945 when the Australian Parliament legislated to give full legal effect to the central banking functions already being exercised by the Commonwealth Bank, and to regulate the banking system as a whole. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia developed further as a central bank when from 3 December 1953 the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia was established to take over most of the general trading bank functions of the Commonwealth Bank.

The separation of the trading and central banking functions of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia was completed when legislation was

passed in 1959 providing for a new banking structure comprising the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, both of which came into operation on 14 January 1960. The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, which operates under the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959-1974, is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank with each having a separate entity. The Commonwealth Development Bank was formed basically from an amalgamation of the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank. Details of the administration of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation were given in the 1969 *Year Book*.

Under the 1959 legislation the central banking functions and the existing Note Issue Department were separated from the general banking institutions and reconstructed, together with the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank, as the Reserve Bank of Australia, to administer the provisions of the *Banking Act* 1959-1974. The Reserve Bank, which operates under the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959-1973, is controlled by a Board, constituted on the same lines as the previous Bank Board, under the management of a Governor. For further information on the history of the Commonwealth Bank prior to the 1959 legislation see the 1969 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

The general functions of the Reserve Bank are set out in the Reserve Bank Act, and the Bank Board is charged with the duty of ensuring, within the limits of its powers, that the monetary and banking policy of the Bank is directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia. It is also the duty of the Board to ensure that the powers of the Bank are exercised in such a manner that, in the opinion of the Board, will best contribute to: (i) the stability of the currency of Australia; (ii) the maintenance of full employment in Australia; and (iii) the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia.

In the event of a disagreement between the Government and the Board, as to whether the monetary and banking policy of the Board is directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia, the Governor-General, acting with the advice of the Executive Council, may determine the policy to be adopted by the Bank.

The principal means by which the Bank implements its policies may be summarised under five headings:

- (i) Regulation of trading bank liquidity.
- (ii) Supervision of savings bank investment policy.
- (iii) Controls over bank lending (advance policy).
- (iv) Bank interest rate policy.
- (v) Open market operations.

Apart from its central banking functions, the Reserve Bank also controls the Australian Note issue through the Note Issue Department, overseas reserves, exchange transactions, special banking facilities through the Rural Credits Department, and performs banking and other services for government.

Trading Banks—At 30 June 1975, trading bank facilities in Queensland were provided by seven major Australian trading banks, the Bank of Queensland Limited, and the Banque Nationale de Paris.

ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS OF TRADING BANKS, QUEENSLAND AT JUNE 1975¹

Bank	Loans, advances, and bills discounted	Deposits		
		Non-interest bearing	Interest bearing	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	213,522	133,959	202,192	336,151
Bank of Adelaide	1,901	2,133	11,007	13,141
Bank of New South Wales	272,986	174,378	310,137	484,515
Bank of Queensland Ltd	19,945	5	28,103	28,108
Banque Nationale de Paris	2,465	765	10,529	11,295
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	130,074	82,092	144,945	227,037
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	51,673	41,014	54,322	95,337
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	272,494	164,345	368,453	532,798
National Bank of Australasia Ltd	282,536	181,494	239,041	420,535
All banks	1,247,595	780,186	1,368,729	2,148,915

¹ Averages of balances at close of business on Wednesdays in June.

Bank Debits to Customers' Accounts—Bank debits include the total value of cheques drawn throughout Queensland, and are a comprehensive short-term guide to the volume of business activity. In making long-term comparisons, allowance must be made for the effect of changes in prices.

TRADING BANK¹ DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Average weekly debits ¹	Year	Average weekly debits ¹
	\$'000		\$'000
1965-66	232,458	1970-71	404,983
1966-67	256,850	1971-72	459,065
1967-68	289,184	1972-73	597,490
1968-69	325,320	1973-74	753,419
1969-70	364,692	1974-75	817,878

¹ Including all trading banks, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Excluding debits to Australian Government accounts at capital city branches.

Savings Banks—The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened in Queensland on 16 September 1912 and on 1 October 1920 took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth Bank held depositors' balances of about \$6.6m, while the State Bank held about \$30m. During 1956 private savings banks commenced business in Queensland. At 30 June 1975 the Commonwealth Savings Bank operated 157 branches and 1,324 agencies, while private savings banks operated 620 branches and 1,246 agencies in the State.

Depositors' balances held by the Commonwealth Savings Bank at 30 June 1975 were \$851.4m, while balances of \$766.8m were held by private savings banks.

The next table shows particulars for all savings banks in Queensland for the five years to 1974-75.

SAVINGS BANKS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Operative accounts at end of year ¹	Deposits during year ²	Withdrawals during year ²	Depositors' balances at end of year	
				Total	Per head of population
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
1970-71	2,115	1,455,631	1,419,824	943,333	517
1971-72	2,226	1,756,788	1,681,944	1,052,933	563
1972-73	2,353	2,345,727	2,119,617	1,319,853	688
1973-74	2,480	2,956,064	2,903,457	1,428,461	734
1974-75	2,607	3,528,623	3,410,284	1,618,206	808

¹ Excluding small inoperative accounts and school bank accounts.
transfers between branches of the banks.

² Including

The next table shows particulars of all savings banks in Australia at 30 June 1975. All States had government savings banks when the Commonwealth Savings Bank was founded, but all were transferred to the Commonwealth Bank except those of Victoria and South Australia. A third State savings bank, the Savings Bank Division of the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia, has operated since 1956.

SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30 JUNE 1975

State	Operative accounts ¹	Depositors' balances				Per head of population
		Commonwealth Bank	State or trustee banks	Private banks	Total	
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
New South Wales	6,401	2,158,959	..	1,676,960	3,835,919	798
Victoria	6,076	978,443	2,225,365	1,386,568	4,590,376	1,239
Queensland	2,607	851,389	..	766,817	1,618,206	808
South Australia	1,991	322,886	697,459	374,240	1,394,585	1,125
Western Australia	1,401	329,705	161,707	288,015	779,427	694
Tasmania ²	591	103,461	189,448	89,417	382,326	940
Australia ³	19,390	4,839,654	3,273,979	4,681,441	12,795,074	943

¹ Excluding small inoperative accounts and school bank accounts.

trustee banks in Hobart and Launceston.

² Including Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory, and other Australian Territories.

Development Banks—The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia, which operates under the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959–1974, commenced trading on 14 January 1960. It is authorised to provide assistance, through medium and long term loans, for the development of approved enterprises in both primary and secondary industries that would otherwise be unable to obtain the necessary finance on reasonable or suitable terms. All major trading banks are agents of the Commonwealth Development Bank in loan transactions.

Loans approved during 1974-75 numbered 2,316 for an amount of \$57.8m. Outstanding balances at 30 June 1975 totalled \$277.8m, made up of \$231.7m in rural loans and \$46.1m in loans to industrial undertakings.

In addition, the Bank assists primary producers and industrial enterprises with finance for income-earning equipment under hire purchase and other instalment credit arrangements. Approvals during 1974-75 totalled \$39.4m to 6,736 applicants while the balances outstanding on these transactions at 30 June 1975 amounted to \$56.1m.

The Australian Resources Development Bank Limited, which commenced operations on 29 March 1968, specialises in arranging finance to assist Australian interests to participate in ventures developing

Australia's natural resources. Facilities of the Resources Bank include organisation and participation in consortium loans; direct and refinancing loans; and equity investment and underwriting or sub-underwriting of equity or fixed interest issues. Enterprises assisted by the Resources Bank may be engaged in the extraction and handling of resources, processing to advanced stages, and transportation to markets. Project finance also includes such ancillary facilities as roads, railways, port facilities, pipelines, air strips, special shipping, and housing and project infrastructure needed to attract a workforce and their families to many remote and previously unsettled areas.

The Resources Bank is owned by Australia's seven major trading banks. The Bank's share capital is supplemented by long-term loan capital provided by the Reserve Bank of Australia and by the State banks of New South Wales and Western Australia. The funds of the Bank, apart from its capital base, have been obtained from other long-term loans from participating banks; term deposits; issues of Transferable Deposits in the local capital market; and depending on prevailing monetary conditions in Australian and international centres, acceptance of overseas deposits. From time to time, participating banks also provide short-term loans to cover temporary liquidity fluctuations.

To 30 September 1975, the Resources Bank had made 34 public issues of Transferable Deposits with maturities within the range of five to ten years. These issues are listed on Australian stock exchanges. Interest rates are in accord with prevailing market rates at the time of issue. Funds raised by the Resources Bank to 30 September 1975 totalled \$416m, of which \$66m was derived from overseas. Total loan commitments to that date were \$960m and, of this amount, loans outstanding amounted to \$471m. A more detailed description of the nature of the bank may be found in the 1969 *Year Book*.

The Australian Industry Development Corporation (A.I.D.C.) was established on 18 August 1970. It functions under the *Australian Industry Development Corporation Act 1970-1975*, and commenced operations on 1 February 1971. Its chief aims, as a financial institution, are to assist in the development and expansion of Australian industry by arranging for investment, principally from overseas sources, and in ways conducive to the maximising of Australian ownership. Amendments to the Act in 1975 expanded the Corporation's method of operation to include participation in joint ventures and broadened the range of industrial activities eligible for A.I.D.C. finance. The corporation has a statutory nominal capital of \$100m, of which \$50m had been paid up by the Australian Government at 30 June 1975. The Corporation is allowed to borrow up to a limit of five times the amount of its capital and reserves.

A.I.D.C.'s first financial commitment to an industry development venture took effect on 1 July 1971. During 1974-75 the Corporation undertook financial commitments totalling \$108m in respect of 27 industry development projects.

Short-term Money Market—For some years prior to 1959, leading stockbrokers had been actively engaged in the acceptance of short-term funds from clients against the security of government bonds under a "buy back" arrangement. The government securities were in fact sold to the lender, and the difference between the agreed selling price and the agreed price paid by the broker on termination of the loan constituted the return to the lender.

In February 1959 the Commonwealth Bank (now the Reserve Bank) gave official status to the market by announcing that under certain

conditions it would act as lender of last resort to authorised dealers. The market now includes nine authorised dealer companies. The "lender of last resort" arrangement enables dealers to borrow from the Reserve Bank against their government securities which must comprise the bulk of their assets. At 30 June 1975 the face value of dealers' holdings of Australian Government securities was approximately \$650m. Details of the operations of dealers are given in the *Year Book of Australia*.

The main functions of the authorised dealers in the Short-term Money Market are:

- (i) To accept loans overnight, at call, or for fixed periods, in minimum amounts of \$50,000.
- (ii) To engage as traders in the buying and selling of specific classes of securities.

Lenders to the dealers include trading banks, savings banks, public authorities, and a wide variety of companies; each dealer's liabilities to clients are limited to a specified multiple of its shareholders' funds.

The rates of interest paid by dealers for funds of different maturities vary not only from day to day, and even during the day, depending on the general funds position, but also from dealer to dealer, according to their individual judgments of future trends in interest rates and the availability of funds.

2 BANKRUPTCY

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency is vested in the Australian Parliament. In 1924 legislation was passed which provided for the establishment of Registries in the various districts and the Supreme Courts of the various States had original jurisdiction conferred on them.

The next table shows the sequestrations, deeds of assignment or arrangement, and compositions made under the *Bankruptcy Act* 1966-1975 during the five years to 1974-75.

BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Sequestrations					
Debtors' petitions No.	145	140	120	100	170
Creditors' petitions No.	115	131	106	106	120
Total No.	260	271	226	206	290
Liabilities \$	4,118,371	5,884,970	2,811,227	3,307,435	6,496,935
Assets \$	1,704,176	1,840,997	1,009,087	1,012,924	3,864,292
Administration of deceased debtors' estates No.	4	6	2	5	1
Liabilities \$	57,800	352,732	107,852	317,956	5,611
Assets \$	502	171,808	88,148	49,074	3,872
Deeds of assignment or arrangement and compositions No.	36	35	13	20 ¹	30
Liabilities \$	821,937	754,513	191,967	348,408	1,913,819
Assets \$	709,031	557,038	256,952	223,270	1,342,228

¹ Including four for which values of liabilities and assets are not available.

A bankruptcy petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself. If the Court decides on sequestration, the bankrupt's affairs are administered by the Official Receiver or a trustee appointed by the bankrupt's creditors. The Court may make similar orders for the administration of the estates of persons dying insolvent. Provisions also

exist for arrangements with creditors without sequestration, and these may be in the nature of deeds of assignment or arrangement, or compositions. The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

3 INSURANCE

Life Insurance—The Insurance Commissioner, under the Australian Government *Life Insurance Act 1945-1973*, supervises the activities of life insurance companies, which must lodge deposits with the Australian Government Treasurer and maintain statutory funds exclusively for life insurance business.

At 31 December, 1973, 40 life insurance organisations were operating in Queensland. The next table shows the business transacted by them.

LIFE INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1973

Particulars	Ordinary business	Industrial business	Super-annuation business	Total
New business				
Policies No.	87,494	19,481	9,618	116,593
Sum insured \$'000	846,590	39,995	293,327	1,179,912
Discontinuances by				
Death and maturity				
Policies No.	16,805	18,940	1,353	37,098
Sum insured \$'000	21,838	3,721	5,926	31,485
Forfeiture and surrender				
Policies No.	31,827	11,000	18,560	61,387
Sum insured \$'000	172,023	17,044	69,436	258,503
Other causes ¹				
Policies No.	-12,120	-6,822	21,797	2,855
Sum insured \$'000	-22,742	-2,647	16,009	-9,380
Business at end of year				
Policies No.	972,392	326,018	55,569	1,353,979
Sum insured \$m	4,494	222	922	5,638
Annual premiums \$m	96	8	29	133

¹ Including transfers and expiries. Figures preceded by a minus sign denote a net increase due to an excess of transfers from other States or Territories or conversion from other classes of business over discontinuances.

Life insurance statistics are compiled from returns furnished by companies registered under the Act and made available by the Insurance Commissioner. The statistics in this section include the activities of the State Government Insurance Office which, although not subject to the requirements of the Act, submits annual returns, thereby enabling complete coverage of life insurance business in Queensland. Due to non-uniformity of accounting periods, the statistics represent aggregations of data for varying financial years ending during the calendar year.

Insurance Other Than Life—Under the *Insurance Acts 1960-1975*, fire, marine, and general insurance can be undertaken in Queensland only by corporations of more than 20 members licensed and supervised by the Queensland Insurance Commissioner. Such corporations must comply with capital and asset requirements laid down in the Acts and any corporation with its head office outside Queensland must appoint as its agent some person, resident in Queensland, under power of attorney.

The licensing system under the provisions of the Queensland Act will be superseded by the Australian *Insurance Act 1973*. This Act is concerned with ensuring the continued financial solvency of general insurance companies incorporated in Australia and of the Australian business of

companies incorporated overseas. Contractual arrangements between policy holders and insurers and the rate of premiums charged will still be regulated by the Queensland Insurance Commissioner.

The statistics in the next table have been compiled from particulars supplied by the 144 companies or other corporate bodies, which were licensed and actually operated during 1973-74.

All details refer to policies issued in Queensland, irrespective of where the risk is situated. Employers' liability and workers' compensation insurance in respect of Queensland workers is conducted entirely by the State Government Insurance Office, and further particulars will be found in Chapter 20, section 6, Workers' Compensation Insurance.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74¹

Class of business	Premiums	Claims paid	Commission and agents' charges	Management expenses	Claims paid as proportion of premiums
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
Fire	28,983	19,381	3,999	11,252	{ 66.9
Loss of profits	3,120	2,205			
Householders' comprehensive etc. ² ..	18,877	8,396			
Marine	6,453	4,367	489	1,442	67.7
Motor vehicles ³	50,475	39,011	3,536	12,328	{ 77.3
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	22,882	34,432			
Employers' liability and workers' compensation	48,489	71,034	12	3,532	146.5
Other	22,584	10,725	2,547	6,280	47.5
Total	201,863	189,550	10,582	34,833	93.9

¹ This table should not be construed as a profit and loss account, as it contains selected items of statistics only. Figures for each company are for the accounting year ended during 1973-74.

² Including sprinkler leakage and hailstone insurance.

³ Including motor cycles.

In addition to the premium income shown in the table, insurers received \$5,962,000 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, etc.) in 1973-74, a decrease of \$1,563,000 on the 1972-73 figure. Insurers paid out \$8,148,000 in contributions to fire brigades during 1973-74, an increase of \$1,281,000 on the 1972-73 figure. From 1972-73 claims under employers' liability and workers' compensation insurance have been higher than in previous years, following a judgment of the Queensland Industrial Commission. This judgment allowed payment of full award or agreed wages as compensation to all workers employed under Queensland Industrial Awards and Registered Agreements.

Export Finance and Insurance Corporation—The *Export Finance and Insurance Corporation Act 1974* established the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation which assumed all the functions performed, since 1957, by the Export Payments Insurance Corporation, and took over that body's assets, liabilities, and commitments. The new Corporation has the statutory duty of encouraging trade and commerce with other countries. It is controlled by a board which includes representatives of the Australian Government and various exporters. The head office of the Corporation is in Sydney with branch offices in each of the mainland capitals.

The Corporation's main business is insuring exports against risks of non-payment due to commercial events, e.g. insolvency, payment default, and repudiation, or political events, e.g. transfer or blockage of foreign exchange, diversion of voyage, and war. It also insures investments in

overseas enterprises against non-commercial losses due to such events as damage to or destruction of property caused by war-like operations or inability to transfer money to Australia.

Additionally, the Corporation is empowered to provide a direct lending facility for the purpose of financing, at internationally competitive interest rates, exports of machinery and equipment sold on extended credit terms. Its primary source of funds is advances from the Federal Budget, although the Corporation may utilise, within certain limits, its existing capital and reserves.

At 30 June 1975 contingent liabilities accepted by the Corporation under all policies of insurance and guarantee totalled \$928m, against a permissible maximum contingent liability figure of \$1,450m.

4 FIRE BRIGADES

There are two controlling bodies responsible for fire fighting services throughout Queensland. The State Fire Services Council controls brigades set up under the *Fire Brigades Act* 1964-1973, and the Rural Fires Board under provisions of the *Rural Fires Act* 1946-1975, administers bush fire brigades. In addition, a local authority may establish a fire fighting brigade of its own, as do some major establishments such as the State Forestry Department and private companies whose activities involve fire hazards.

Fire districts are constituted under the Fire Brigades Act. For each district there must be a Fire Brigades Board consisting of seven members, and the cost of maintenance of each brigade is borne by the State Government, the relevant local authorities, and the contributory insurance companies and owners of property (which is insured with a company other than a contributory company), in proportions of one-eighth each by the State Government and the component local authorities, and three-quarters by the contributory companies and owners of property referred to.

At 30 June 1975 there were 81 Fire Brigade Boards. The number of stations was 194 and the brigade strength was 1,422 permanent staff and 1,314 auxiliary and 32 volunteer staff. Fire calls received during 1974-75 numbered 20,572 of which 3,512 involved monetary loss. Details of the activities of Fire Brigade Boards for the five years to 1974-75 are given in the next table. Financial transactions are given on page 499.

FIRE BRIGADE BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Boards	Staff		Calls during year	Expenditure ²
		Permanent	Other ¹		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
1970-71	81	1,156	1,309	12,730	7,443
1971-72	81	1,174	1,347	13,946	8,771
1972-73	81	1,224	1,358	18,185	9,914
1973-74	81	1,338	1,282	14,681	13,103
1974-75	81	1,422	1,346	20,572	17,990

¹ Including volunteers.

² Excluding loan expenditure (\$1,457,708 in 1974-75).

The Rural Fires Board, operating under the Rural Fires Act, consists of a chairman and nine members all of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council. Eight of the members are from Government Departments and the other represents the United Graziers' Association. For administrative purposes the State is divided into Rural Fire Districts under the control of a Chief Fire Warden, and in these districts fire wardens are

appointed to assigned areas. These officers control the issuing of permits, reporting of fire hazards, and education in fire protection, while the bush fire brigades operate on a voluntary basis under the control of an appointed first officer. At 30 June 1975 there were 1,250 bush fire brigades. Expenditure by the State Government, including contributions by bush fire brigades for equipment, amounted to \$296,761 during 1974-75.

5 COMPANIES

Companies in Queensland are regulated by the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs under the *Companies Act* 1961-1975. Any partnership or association of more than 20 persons formed for the purpose of profit or gain is required to incorporate under the Act. The Governor in Council may proclaim that a profession or calling which is not normally carried out by a corporation may, however, be carried out by a partnership of no more than 100 persons. Any corporation desiring to carry on business in Queensland, but which was incorporated outside the State, is required to register under the Act.

A further development in the regulation of companies is the Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement entered into between the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, which came into effect from 1 July 1974. Western Australia became a signatory to the Agreement with effect from 1 July 1975. The principal consequence of the Agreement is that the regulation and control of companies, incorporated in any of the above States and operating in more than one, is effectively vested in the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs in the State of incorporation.

All companies are incorporated or registered as public companies unless they meet the requirements of proprietary companies. In the next table, however, the term public company is used for those companies which are not classified to any of the other categories shown.

In essence, proprietary companies are those which obtain their capital from private sources, as distinct from the general public. Previously, proprietary companies were allowed certain exemptions and privileges in respect of their reporting, accounts, audits, etc. However, some of these exemptions and privileges have now been altered or abolished due to the changed emphasis of the proprietary company in the present business community. Many proprietary companies, for instance, are not capitalised from strictly private sources and their proportion of the total number of companies registered has become extremely large. At 30 June 1950 proprietary, then termed "private", companies accounted for 70.8 per cent of the total number of Queensland incorporated companies on the register, whereas this ratio at 30 June 1975 was 97.4 per cent.

To encourage investment in the high risk ventures of mining and mineral exploration, the no-liability company was formulated. The principle involved is that the liability of the investor is limited to the amount which has already been paid on his shares and he is under no liability to pay calls or amounts outstanding. Shares on which a call is unpaid are forfeited within fourteen days after the call is payable.

In the case of unlimited companies there is no limit on the liability of members to meet debts. In this respect an unlimited company is no different from an unincorporated partnership. It does, however, have advantages in its legal status, the number of members, and the transferability of the interests of members. An unlimited company may be either public or proprietary.

The category, "guarantee", covers all those companies which have no share capital. The liability of the members to meet debts in the event of such a company winding up is limited to a specified amount which each

member guarantees to pay should this happen. Such companies are usually non-profit, charitable, or sporting organisations.

The numbers of the different types of companies on the register at 30 June 1975 are shown in the next table. As very little documentation is required to effect registration under the terms of the Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement, not all classificatory details are available for companies incorporated in other States which so register in Queensland. These companies which are referred to as "recognised" have been excluded from this table. At 30 June 1975 there were 497 recognised companies on the register, of which 442 were classed as proprietary.

COMPANIES ON THE REGISTER, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1975

Type	Place of incorporation				Total
	Queensland	Other Australian States	Overseas		
			Common-wealth countries	Other	
Proprietary	32,140	6,084	129	6	38,359
Public	491	1,110	165	230	1,996
No-liability	44	106	1	..	151
Unlimited (public) ..	1	2	..	1	4
Unlimited (proprietary) ..	8	1	..	..	9
Guarantee	330	133	10	4	477
Total	33,014	7,436	305	241	40,996

6 FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The first friendly society in Queensland was formed in 1878, and at 30 June 1974 the number of societies was 17, with 360 branches, excluding district councils and central bodies. Medical, hospital, sickness, and funeral benefits are provided, most of the members contributing for all these benefits, but provision is made for those who desire to contribute for sickness or funeral benefits only, or for medical or hospital benefits only. Before the introduction of Medibank a member requiring medical attention could engage any doctor, and obtain from his society a refund of portion of the fees paid. From 1953 until the commencement of Medibank the Australian Government subsidised most of the medical benefits provided by approved friendly societies. The medical side of Medibank commenced on 1 July 1975 and on 1 October 1975 Queensland entered the hospital side. As with other medical and hospital benefit organisations, friendly societies have undertaken to cover the difference between Medibank benefits and scheduled fees, and to provide cover to intermediate and private hospital patients. Further details concerning Medibank and the previous schemes are given in Chapter 8.

The following text and tables describe the operations of friendly societies prior to the introduction of Medibank. Members contributing only for benefits under the Australian Government Medical and Hospital Benefits Schemes are not included in the figures given in the next table, but the financial transactions arising from their membership are included. The membership was 63,605, or 3.2 per cent of the Queensland population, at 30 June 1974 but, as members' families usually participate in medical or hospital benefits, the percentage benefiting is much higher.

Funds of friendly societies may be invested as prescribed under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1913-1974, and an actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars				1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Branches	..	..	.. No.	395	381	376	369	360
Members ¹								
Males	..	..	.. No.	43,263	42,431	42,522	42,237	41,401
Females	..	..	.. No.	19,849	20,467	21,471	21,948	22,204
Persons	..	..	.. No.	63,112	62,898	63,993	64,185	63,605
Deaths of members								
Males	..	..	.. No.	867	918	890	882	919
Females	..	..	.. No.	304	322	350	351	408
Persons	..	..	.. No.	1,171	1,240	1,240	1,233	1,327
Sickness								
Males: Cases	..	..	.. No.	5,094	5,175	4,601	4,368	3,947
Duration	..	..	.. weeks	92,054	90,896	88,467	85,290	80,131
Females: Cases	..	..	.. No.	363	343	283	262	227
Duration	..	..	.. weeks	6,528	6,086	5,698	5,733	5,035
Receipts								
Members' dues	..	..	.. \$'000	3,702	4,727	5,564	6,293	7,402
Investments	..	..	.. \$'000	1,463	669	2,367	2,691	2,911
Total	..	..	.. \$'000	5,165	5,396	7,931	8,984	10,313
Expenditure								
Sick pay	..	..	.. \$'000	123	124	119	116	109
Funeral benefits	..	..	.. \$'000	353	216	207	211	243
Medical and hospital benefits	..	..	.. \$'000	3,588	3,364	5,976	6,966	7,875
Management	..	..	.. \$'000	803	955	1,245	1,288	1,481
Total	..	..	.. \$'000	4,867	4,659	7,547	8,581	9,708
Investment of funds								
Mortgages	..	..	.. \$'000	4,381	4,685	4,959	4,906	5,287
Government loans	..	..	.. \$'000	1,801	1,703	1,726	1,415	1,952
Property	..	..	.. \$'000	3,330	3,472	3,709	3,763	3,962
Banks etc.	..	..	.. \$'000	756	955	727	1,440	717
Total	..	..	.. \$'000	10,267	10,816	11,121	11,524	11,918
Uninvested funds	..	..	.. \$'000	478	666	745	745	1,003
Total funds	..	..	.. \$'000	10,744	11,482	11,866	12,269	12,921

¹ Including unfinancial members, but excluding those who contribute only for benefits under the Australian Government medical and hospital benefit scheme.

Particulars of membership and finances of the various friendly societies during 1973-74 are shown in the next table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Society	Branches ¹	Members ²	Receipts	Expenditure			Total funds
				Sick pay and funeral benefits	Medical and hospital benefits	Total ³	
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
A.N.A.	8	1,223	33	7	2	19	217
A.O.F., Rton United Dist.	2	300	6	4	.. ⁴	5	67
A.O.F. in Queensland ..	23	2,379	329	18	188	267	575
G.U.O.O.F.	19	2,377	190	15	75	127	580
H.A.C.B.S., Qland District	38	11,673	3,201	64	2,599	2,945	2,372
H.A.C.B.S., Rton District	9	805	14	4	1	9	166
I.O.O.F.	16	1,179	23	6	1	17	383
I.O.R.	40	3,869	301	36	126	233	1,151
M.U.I.O.O.F.	127	26,190	5,268	74	4,317	5,224	5,037
P.A.F.S.O.A.	61	8,877	859	57	561	764	1,684
U.A.O.D.	11	2,264	43	47	1	56	610
Other	6	2,469	44	19	3	42	79
Total	360	63,605	10,313	352	7,875	9,708	12,921

¹ Excluding district and central bodies. ² Including unfinancial members but excluding those who contribute only for benefits under the Australian Government medical and hospital benefits schemes. ³ Including management fees. ⁴ Less than \$500.

7 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Statistics in this section relate to societies registered under the *Primary Producers' Co-operative Associations Act 1923-1974*, and the *Co-operative and Other Societies Act 1967-1974*.

The next table gives details for the year ended 30 June 1974, of the number, size, and financial operations of co-operative associations and co-operative societies other than credit unions registered under the relevant Act. Details of credit unions, which operate under the same Act as co-operative societies, are shown in a separate table.

Societies registered under the Primary Producers Act comprise associations of primary producers, and in 1973-74, returns were furnished by 97 associations covering the dairy (butter and cheese), fruit-growing, and sugar-milling industries, and other primary activities. Most of these associations issue share capital with limited liability, but there are some with no capital and their liability is limited to the value of the assets. Affairs are controlled by the members, each member having one vote only. Three-fifths of the members must be producers and suppliers of the association.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES¹, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Particulars	Primary producers' associations	Co-operative societies		Total ²
		Trading societies	Other ³	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Societies	97	65	44	206
Branches ³	108	45	1	154
Members	91,698	66,727	2,521	160,946
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>	221,236	54,354	994	276,585
Sales	204,326	52,749	563	257,637
Fees	10,702	729	329	11,760
Interest received	1,881	147	2	2,029
Other receipts	4,328	730	101	5,159
<i>Disbursements</i>	220,183	53,796	970	274,948
Purchases	164,196	41,203	482	205,881
Working expenses	46,043	10,471	474	56,987
Dividends on share capital	1,958	117	.. ⁴	2,075
Rebates and bonuses	3,319	1,487	2	4,807
Interest paid	2,247	313	.. ⁴	2,560
Other expenditure	2,420	205	13	2,638
<i>Assets</i>	146,809	35,069	741	182,618
Fixed assets	73,089	16,942	523	90,554
Stock	11,367	5,251	56	16,674
Sundry debtors	46,646	9,318	40	56,004
Cash in hand and at bank	2,782	446	27	3,254
Investments	8,237	2,163	73	10,473
Accumulated losses	513	345	16	875
Other assets	4,175	603	5	4,783
<i>Liabilities</i>	146,809	35,069	741	182,618
Paid-up share capital	21,644	10,833	160	32,636
Advances outstanding	14,510	5,832	41	20,382
Bank overdraft	17,127	1,234	31	18,393
Accumulated profits	10,675	4,936	194	15,806
Reserve funds	39,405	3,618	186	43,209
Sundry creditors	28,144	6,661	65	34,869
Other liabilities	15,305	1,955	63	17,323

¹ Excluding credit unions. ² Including community advancement societies and mutual buying groups but excluding some community advancement societies whose operations simulate those of credit unions. Details for these societies are shown in the relevant table on page 520. ³ In addition to the main establishment. ⁴ Less than \$500.

Societies registered under the *Co-operative and Other Societies Act* 1967-1974, are required to have at least 25 members, with no member holding more than \$2,000 of shares in a society. Societies may be formed with the general object of rendering services to, or promoting the economic or social interests of, its members, but the Act requires them to be classified as one of the following types: (a) trading society, (b) investment society, (c) credit union, (d) community settlement society, (e) community advancement society, (f) mutual buying group society, or (g) federation or league of societies and primary producers' associations.

No investment society or community settlement society operated during the year. Organisations are included in the statistics only after they have operated long enough to have at least one balancing date.

Details of the activities of credit unions are shown in the next table.

CREDIT UNIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70 ¹	1970-71	1971-72 ²	1972-73 ²	1973-74 ²
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Societies	60	74	81	82	76
Members	29,189	41,774	58,071	72,087	92,893
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>	14,812	25,494	46,492	76,979	106,366
Advances received	303	404	1,239	2,810	2,514
Subscriptions on shares	92	136	158	160	167
Savings deposits: On call	8,857	17,521	31,732	51,064	70,294
Fixed term	632	688	1,269	2,482	4,557
Repayment of loans: Repayment of principal	3,995	5,205	9,461	16,023	22,448
Interest payment	820	1,387	2,347	3,505	5,431
Interest received from other sources	19	24	35	116	223
Other receipts	94	128	252	820	733
<i>Disbursements</i>	14,681	25,373	45,662	76,094	105,000
Loans paid to members	7,969	10,914	17,257	30,504	34,783
Administration	395	668	1,027	1,639	2,115
Withdrawal of share subscriptions	8	15	20	29	45
Withdrawal of savings: Deposits on call	5,070	12,289	24,316	37,577	59,420
Fixed term deposits	383	234	604	666	1,516
Repayment of advances	125	350	452	2,334	2,178
Interest paid on savings deposits	404	689	1,222	1,780	3,201
Interest paid on advances	14	20	45	62	89
Other payments	313	193	719	1,503	1,653
<i>Assets</i>	10,130	16,006	28,137	45,056	61,207
Loans to members	9,238	14,864	25,216	39,766	52,148
Office premises and equipment	367	441	982	1,479	2,947
Investments	285	371	1,308	2,651	4,670
Cash in hand and on deposit	172	221	440	717	575
Sundry debtors	19	18	11	46	141
Accumulated losses	46	84	142	335	601
Other assets	4	6	38	61	125
<i>Liabilities</i>	10,130	16,006	28,137	45,056	61,207
Paid-up share capital	308	428	567	698	817
Savings deposits: On call	8,000	13,121	21,902	35,654	46,729
Fixed term	1,189	1,644	3,635	5,451	8,497
Advances outstanding	385	436	1,297	1,776	1,827
Accumulated profits	27	41	150	232	362
Reserve funds	25	37	76	91	215
Sundry creditors	55	62	95	231	474
Other liabilities	141	237	415	923	2,287

¹ Including the Queensland Credit Union League Ltd. ² Including some community advancement societies whose operations simulate those of credit unions. The assets of these societies at 30 June 1974 were approximately \$5.9m.

8 INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES

Instalment credit for retail sales schemes are defined as those in which repayment is made by regular pre-determined instalments, such as hire purchase, time payment, budget accounts, and personal loans made primarily to finance the sale of consumer commodities. A large proportion of total instalment credit is financed under hire purchase schemes.

In Queensland, *The Hire-purchase Act of 1959* regulates the rights and duties of parties to hire purchase agreements. Each agreement must show the cash price of the goods and payments to be made, so that the hirer is aware of the difference between the cash price and the total amount he must pay. The Act requires that a minimum deposit of 10 per cent of the cash price shall be paid in cash or in goods or partly in cash and partly in goods. Charges are regulated under the *Money Lenders Act 1916-1973*.

Details of hire purchase and other instalment credit transactions for the five years to 1974-75 are shown in the next table. The series excludes credit schemes which do not involve repayment by regular pre-determined instalments and credit transactions to finance the sale of land and property, property improvement, travel, repair services, and rental or leasing of consumer commodities. From July 1973 financing of producer type goods such as plant and machinery and commercial motor vehicles have also been excluded to ensure as far as possible that the series is an indicator of consumer credit.

INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71 ¹	1971-72 ¹	1972-73 ¹	1973-74	1974-75
HIRE PURCHASE					
Amount financed ²	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Motor vehicles	48.1	89.4	125.8	108.1	105.0
Household and personal goods ..	26.2	25.7	30.8	27.0	30.4
Total	88.5	130.6	174.0	135.1	135.4
OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT					
Amount financed ³	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Motor vehicles	80.4	53.3	42.2	36.0	32.8
Household and personal goods ..	30.1	32.9	35.6	34.0	31.5
Total	116.0	88.2	79.2	70.0	64.3
TOTAL INSTALMENT CREDIT					
Amount financed ³	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Motor vehicles	128.5	142.8	168.0	144.0	137.8
Household and personal goods ..	56.3	58.6	66.4	61.0	61.9
Total	204.4	218.7	253.2	205.0	199.7
Cash collections and other liquidations ³	226.3	244.1	268.0	234.9	245.3
Balances outstanding at end of year ³	304.0	323.2	363.9	305.3	320.9

¹ Including plant and machinery and commercial motor vehicles to 1972-73.

² Excluding hiring charges and insurance. ³ Including hiring charges and insurance.

The next table shows the balances outstanding (including hiring charges and insurance) in the various States at the end of each financial year, for the five years to 1974-75.

BALANCES OUTSTANDING ON INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RENTAL SALES¹, AUSTRALIA

State	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales ²	807.1	840.3	860.8	762.7	851.5
Victoria	512.8	509.4	511.6	445.1	471.2
Queensland	304.0	323.2	363.9	305.3	320.9
South Australia ³	190.4	188.4	195.8	187.6	209.3
Western Australia	204.4	212.4	225.4	177.6	175.4
Tasmania	57.7	61.6	67.4	57.7	68.5
Australia	2,076.5	2,135.3	2,224.9	1,935.9	2,096.8

¹ Including plant and machinery and commercial motor vehicles to 1972-73.² Including Australian Capital Territory.³ Including Northern Territory.

9 FINANCE COMPANIES

Details of the operations of finance companies for the five years to 1974-75 are given in the next table.

Comparability of figures in this series over the period shown has been significantly affected by changes in classification of financial transactions from July 1972 and July 1973. Additionally, from July 1973 changes in scope and coverage have been made. For further details, readers are referred to publication Reference No. 5.13, *Finance Companies Transactions*, issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra.

FINANCE COMPANIES¹: LENDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<i>Amount financed during year</i>	455.5	596.3	929.5	1,102.3	774.7
Instalment credit for retail sales ²	153.8	165.6	195.0	181.6	174.1
Wholesale finance ³	170.4	210.6	257.8	322.0	326.7
Personal loans	13.5	20.1	28.0	35.9	34.3
Housing loans	117.8	200.0	254.3	303.8	87.7
Other consumer and commercial loans	117.8	200.0	194.4	258.9	151.8
<i>Balances outstanding at end of year</i> ⁴	505.5	647.2	959.9	1,350.5	1,309.3
Instalment credit for retail sales ²	242.6	261.1	297.8	290.7	306.1
Wholesale finance ³	29.7	38.5	44.3	51.3	55.1
Personal loans	20.7	29.2	40.7	58.7	66.7
Housing loans	212.4	318.4	376.5	565.6	505.4
Other consumer and commercial loans	212.4	318.4	200.6	384.1	376.0
<i>Collections and liquidations during year</i> ⁴	484.1	600.2	846.6	1,038.4	1,028.3
Instalment credit for retail sales ²	185.2	205.3	228.0	210.6	218.1
Wholesale finance ³	171.6	206.0	257.6	325.0	333.8
Personal loans	14.2	18.8	31.4	38.3	43.1
Housing loans	113.1	170.1	221.7	280.8	210.0
Other consumer and commercial loans	113.1	170.1	107.9	183.5	223.4

¹ See text preceding table.² Included in the instalment credit for retail sales statistics shown on page 521.³ Relating mainly to the financing of motor vehicle dealers' stocks held under bailment or floor plan schemes. Including factoring from 1972-73 (previously shown in "other consumer and commercial loans").⁴ Including hiring charges and insurance.

Statistics in this section relate to finance companies which are defined as incorporated companies 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, housing, other consumer and commercial

loans, and factoring. In general, companies which are engaged both in financing activities and other activities come within the scope of these statistics, provided that the major portion of their assets consists of financial assets of the types listed above and/or a major proportion of their income is derived from such assets. They exclude banks, insurance companies, and companies providing loans to other companies.

The Australian *Financial Corporations Act* 1974 came into effect on 7 August 1974. The object of this Act is to assist the Australian Government to achieve effective control of the Australian economy by providing a means for the examination of the business activities of certain financial and trading organisations and the regulation of those activities.

10 REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS

Almost all real property (alienated freehold land, see Chapter 11, section 2) in Queensland is held under the *Real Property Act* 1861-1974, and is registered with the office of the Registrar of Titles. Such registration is, in the majority of cases, deemed sufficient proof of full title to the land. The method of registration is based on the Torrens system.

All freehold land not so held is said to be under the "Old System", where proof of ownership rests on the claimant and involves a complicated system of original deeds of grant and associated documents setting out the unbroken direct line of successions down to the present owner/claimant.

All transactions involving real property registered under the Act must be recorded by the Registrar. During the five years to 1974-75 the average value per transfer registered has increased from \$8,514 to \$18,633 and the average value per mortgage registered has increased from \$7,628 to \$19,020.

Details of land title transactions for the five years to 1974-75 are given in the next table.

REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Transfers	Consideration in transfers	Mortgages registered		Releases of registered mortgages	
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
1970-71 ..	67,841	577,615	46,469	354,479	33,814	195,279
1971-72 ..	83,673	836,631	58,314	504,922	42,458	281,769
1972-73 ..	120,444	1,525,032	83,036	904,450	59,659	433,420
1973-74 ..	130,687	2,301,269	84,163	1,377,011	61,722	638,537
1974-75 ..	70,963	1,322,225	44,207	840,810	34,784	417,007

11 STOCK MORTGAGES, LIENS, BILLS OF SALE

Certain primary and secondary products take a long time to reach maturity or the marketing stage and a producer often needs money to meet costs over the production period. Such finance may be obtained from banks etc., which may take a mortgage over livestock, a lien over a growing crop or prospective wool clip, or a bill of sale over plant, machinery, or other securities. The bill of sale or other instrument is released when the product is sold and the advance is repaid. Responsibility for the registration and release of these instruments was formerly vested in the Registrar of the Supreme Court but now rests with the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs. Details of the instruments registered and released during the five years to 1974-75 are shown in the next table.

BILLS OF SALE AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Type of instrument	Instruments registered			Instruments released		
	Number in which amount stated	Amount stated	Number in which no amount stated	Number in which amount stated	Amount stated	Number in which no amount stated
		\$'000			\$'000	
Bills of sale etc. ¹						
1970-71	22,927	62,333	1,901	882	7,411	916
1971-72	20,004	59,113	1,978	855	8,506	830
1972-73	18,826	81,310	2,412	912	10,885	872
1973-74	18,058	73,374	2,202	802	9,982	1,480
1974-75	15,023	54,232	1,481	611	7,221	631
Liens on sugar ²						
1970-71	705	14,082	1,007	..	..	..
1971-72	668	14,323	890	..	..	..
1972-73	787	19,028	526	..	..	..
1973-74	743	16,375	489	..	..	..
1974-75	647	17,764	354	..	..	..
State securities ³						
1970-71	1,807	6,995	..	1,185	3,443	..
1971-72	1,479	7,989	..	1,443	3,480	..
1972-73	1,773	9,808	..	1,931	3,175	..
1973-74	1,825	11,122	..	..	..	2,489
1974-75	1,516	8,517	..	..	..	1,734

¹ Including stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops other than sugar.
² Liens on sugar crops are for one season only, and releases therefore are the same as registrations.
³ Instruments registered in favour of the Crown as security against loans by the Agricultural Bank etc. After 1972-73 values are not stated on releases.

12 STOCK MARKET

Stock Exchange Activity—Details of turnover on the Brisbane Stock Exchange are supplied by the Exchange and are shown for the five years ended 1974-75 in the next table. Total turnover for 1974-75 was 4 per cent lower than the previous year's figure. The decrease was due mainly to a 72 per cent fall in the turnover of government loans.

TURNOVER ON BRISBANE STOCK EXCHANGE

Year	Industrial shares and debentures	Mining shares	Oil shares	Government loans	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1970-71	47,344	92,439	11,771	7,438	158,992
1971-72	56,441	27,277	21,342	7,661	112,721
1972-73	76,450	30,360	21,710	11,772	140,292
1973-74	54,631	25,201	6,943	10,893	97,668
1974-75	57,674	24,283	8,964	3,045	93,965

• Chapter 23

HOUSING AND BUILDING

1 HOUSING CENSUS

Information on existing housing is obtained from the householders' schedules collected at each Census of Population and Housing. Details from the 1971 Census and some comparisons with previous Censuses are shown in this section. Particulars of full-blood Aborigines and dwellings occupied solely by them were included in the 1971 Census, but excluded from the published results of previous Censuses. However, 1966 Census data in this section has been revised to include such particulars. Persons having diplomatic immunity and dwellings occupied by such persons have been excluded from all Censuses.

Definitions of terms used in this section may be found in the 1975 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Dwellings at Censuses from 1911—The next table shows the numbers of occupied and unoccupied dwellings recorded in Queensland, according to the definitions and classifications adopted, at each Census from 1911 to 1971.

DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND, AT CENSUSES

Census date				Occupied dwellings				Unoccupied dwellings
				Private		Non-private	Total	
				Number	Average number of inmates			
1911	..	..	..	121,753	4.48	3,862	125,615	3,684 ¹
1921	..	..	..	153,313	4.40	6,826	160,139	6,747
1933	..	..	..	210,427	4.14	5,695	216,122	9,311
1947	..	..	..	267,466	3.83	4,579	272,045	9,647
1954	..	..	..	332,883	3.63	6,445	339,328	21,473
1961	..	..	..	392,059	3.60	6,174	398,233	33,969
1966	..	..	..	443,225	3.52	7,084	450,309	41,818
1971	..	..	..	512,600	3.34	4,645	517,245	51,077 ²

¹ Information incomplete. ² Unoccupied private dwellings only. Unoccupied non-private dwellings were not enumerated at the 1971 Census.

Particulars of dwellings in the various States and Territories for the 1966 and 1971 Censuses are shown in the next table.

DWELLINGS, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Census 1966		Census 1971	
	Occupied	Un-occupied	Occupied	Un-occupied ¹
New South Wales	1,190,010	101,546	1,364,542	124,522
Victoria	889,053	64,757	1,015,485	88,521
Queensland	450,309	41,818	517,245	51,077
South Australia	302,626	25,110	344,112	30,553
Western Australia	225,701	17,965	286,845	28,274
Tasmania	99,366	10,800	110,420	13,307
Northern Territory	8,637	380	17,792	929
Australian Capital Territory	23,555	1,497	38,118	1,874
Australia	3,189,257	263,873	3,694,559	339,057

¹ Unoccupied private dwellings only. Unoccupied non-private dwellings were not enumerated at the 1971 Census.

Occupied Dwellings—Details of occupied dwellings are shown in the next table. As the categories of dwellings have been revised for the 1971 Census, comparable statistics were not available separately for each category of the 1966 Census details. Urban Brisbane is defined on page 109, and urban centres on page 129.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CLASS: URBAN AND RURAL, QUEENSLAND

Class of dwelling	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
<i>Private dwellings</i>	443,225	237,776	176,981	97,843	512,600
Separate house	382,424	198,745	146,372	86,997	432,114
Semi-detached house		2,729	2,559	1,011	6,299
Attached house		1,212	1,332	1,311	3,855
Terrace or row house		337	339	41	717
Villa unit/town house .. .. .	..¹	353	644	679	1,676
Self-contained flat/home unit	43,094	27,551	20,524	1,238	49,313
Other	17,707	6,849	5,211	6,566	18,626
<i>Non-private dwellings</i> ²	7,084	1,008	2,072	1,565	4,645
Hotels, motels	1,399	233	942	421	1,596
Caravan parks etc. .. .. .	..³	21	130	78	229
Staff quarters	3,238	49	213	793	1,055
Boarding houses	1,535	372	432	139	943
Educational institutions	104	48	66	21	135
Hospitals (non-mental)	190	24	91	49	164
Nursing homes .. .. .	..³	66	28	12	106
Homes for the aged .. .. .	..³	41	27	8	76
Religious institutions	218	88	90	21	199
Other institutions, including welfare institutions .. .. .	..³	66	53	23	142
Other	334	..	..	..	..
Total occupied dwellings	450,309	238,784	179,053	99,408	517,245

¹ At the 1966 Census, villa units were not separately identified and could therefore have been included as houses or as flats. ² Aboriginal non-private dwellings included, but not available for 1966 component figures. ³ Not separately identified at the 1966 Census.

The next table shows the number of persons enumerated in each class of dwelling at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

NUMBER OF INMATES BY CLASS OF DWELLING, QUEENSLAND

Class of dwelling	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
Persons enumerated in					
Private dwellings	1,559,056	777,820	578,181	354,277	1,710,278
Separate house	1,408,647	695,420	500,408	321,927	1,517,755
Semi-detached house		7,271	7,335	3,704	18,310
Attached house		4,112	4,620	4,727	13,459
Terrace or row house		781	850	152	1,783
Villa unit/town house	1	773	1,417	2,955	5,145
Self-contained flat/home unit	110,048	58,961	50,434	3,362	112,757
Other	40,361	10,502	13,117	17,450	41,069
Non-private dwellings	105,764	40,458	50,633	19,970	111,061
Total in occupied dwellings	1,664,820	818,278	628,814	374,247	1,821,339
Persons not enumerated in dwellings					
Campers-out ²	9,504	n	n	n	5,726
Migratory ³					
Total population	1,674,324	n	n	n	1,827,065

¹ No comparable data in 1966. ² Including those living temporarily, e.g. on holidays, in tents, caravans, or houseboats, or who were camped out on Census night. If a tent, caravan, or houseboat constituted a semi-permanent dwelling, it was classified as a dwelling. ³ Including shipping, railway, and air travellers. n Not available.

At the 1971 Census, 1,821,339 persons were enumerated in private and non-private dwellings in Queensland; 85.5 per cent of these were in private houses, 6.2 per cent in self-contained flats, and 6.1 per cent in non-private dwellings. At the 1966 Census, the corresponding percentages were 84.6, 6.6, and 6.4, respectively.

Unoccupied Dwellings—For dwellings not occupied on the night of the Census, collectors were required to determine as many particulars as possible and to enter on the Census schedule the reason why the dwelling was unoccupied.

UNOCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CLASS, QUEENSLAND

Class of dwelling	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
Private house	31,956	9,470	15,694	16,672	41,836
Self-contained flat	6,117	2,326	5,470	221	8,017
Other private dwelling	1,834	556	413	255	1,224
Non-private ¹	1,911	..	..	..	..
Total	41,818	12,352	21,577	17,148	51,077

¹ Mainly seasonal workers' quarters etc., excluded from the 1971 Census.

The next table shows the number of unoccupied dwellings, and the reason for being unoccupied, at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

UNOCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY REASON FOR BEING UNOCCUPIED,
QUEENSLAND

Reason for being unoccupied	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
For sale or renting	6,288	3,334	5,967	1,905	11,206
Holiday house, week-ender .. .	9,251	397	6,937	5,039	12,373
Occupants temporarily absent .. .	8,717	5,428	5,485	4,038	14,951
Condemned or to be demolished .. .	528	390	425	689	1,504
Other and not stated	15,123	2,803	2,763	5,477	11,043
Non-private ¹	1,911	..	..	..	..
Total	41,818	12,352	21,577	17,148	51,077

¹ Mainly seasonal workers' quarters etc., excluded from the 1971 Census.

Occupied Private Dwellings—Details of the number of rooms in occupied private dwellings are shown in the next table. The number of rooms includes kitchen and enclosed sleep-out, but does not include bathroom, toilet, pantry, laundry, store room, or room used for business purposes only. A combined living-dining room or combined kitchen-living or kitchen-dining room was counted as one room.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS, QUEENSLAND

Number of rooms per dwelling	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Private house ¹	Self-contained flat	Total ²	Private house ¹	Self-contained flat	Total ²
1	664	376	8,305	1,087	805	9,986
2	3,088	5,623	13,832	4,030	8,442	18,197
3	11,066	12,782	26,639	16,501	17,175	36,340
4	43,874	13,357	58,524	60,525	14,383	75,802
5	123,182	6,538	130,303	169,533	5,208	175,170
6	102,996	2,713	105,994	110,604	1,878	112,682
7	58,782	982	59,925	50,801	640	51,549
8 and over	38,772	723	39,703	31,580	782	32,874
Total occupied private dwellings	382,424	43,094	443,225	444,661	49,313	512,600
Average number of rooms per dwelling .. .	5.8	3.9	5.4	..	3.5	5.1

¹ In terms of categories used in the 1971 Census, occupied private houses in this table include separate house, semi-detached or maisonette house, attached house, and terrace or row house. In addition the 1971 Census figures include villa or cottage unit, which was not separately identified in the 1966 Census. ² Including other categories.

Occupied Private Houses and Self-contained Flats—The tables in this section give details of occupied private houses and self-contained flats only.

Private houses and self-contained flats comprised 96.4 per cent of occupied private dwellings in Queensland at the 1971 Census. Details of these occupied dwellings are shown in the next table by nature of occupancy at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES AND SELF-CONTAINED FLATS BY NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, QUEENSLAND

Nature of occupancy	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES¹

Owner, purchaser by instalments	300,961	160,948	110,756	62,459	334,163
Tenant of Housing Commission ..	12,876	11,586	3,959	610	16,155
Other tenant	54,420	24,634	29,612	12,950	67,196
Other methods of occupancy ..	11,573	3,360	4,479	11,596	19,435
Not stated	2,594	2,848	2,440	2,424	7,712
Total private houses ¹	382,424	203,376	151,246	90,039	444,661

OCCUPIED SELF-CONTAINED FLATS

Owner, purchaser by instalments ..	7,270	4,434	3,290	264	7,988
Tenant of Housing Commission ..	819	267	197	12	476
Other tenant	33,853	21,430	15,725	713	37,868
Other methods of occupancy ..	817	524	522	188	1,234
Not stated	335	896	790	61	1,747
Total self-contained flats	43,094	27,551	20,524	1,238	49,313

¹ In terms of categories used in the 1971 Census, occupied private houses in this table include separate house, semi-detached or maisonette house, attached house, and terrace or row house. In addition, the 1971 Census figures include villa or cottage unit, which was not separately identified in the 1966 Census.

The next table shows the number of private houses and self-contained flats which were connected to gas and electricity and the number which had television sets at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES AND SELF-CONTAINED FLATS BY FACILITIES, QUEENSLAND

Facilities	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES¹

Gas only	859	38	55	643	736
Electricity only	262,487	126,510	121,298	75,532	323,340
Gas and electricity	110,038	75,915	28,841	9,934	114,690
Neither gas nor electricity	7,489	74	263	2,884	3,221
Not stated	1,551	839	789	1,046	2,674
Total private houses ¹	382,424	203,376	151,246	90,039	444,661
Television set	263,357	170,341	116,385	56,679	343,405

¹ In terms of categories used in the 1971 Census, occupied private houses in this table include separate house, semi-detached or maisonette house, attached house, and terrace or row house. In addition, the 1971 Census figures include villa or cottage unit, which was not separately identified in the 1966 Census.

**OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES AND SELF-CONTAINED FLATS BY FACILITIES,
QUEENSLAND—continued**

Facilities	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
OCCUPIED SELF-CONTAINED FLATS					
Gas only	70	12	14	4	30
Electricity only	19,344	10,185	15,139	1,026	26,350
Gas and electricity	23,326	16,855	4,933	162	21,950
Neither gas nor electricity	79	12	11	9	32
Not stated	275	487	427	37	951
Total self-contained flats	43,094	27,551	20,524	1,238	49,313
Television set	23,078	17,395	12,541	594	30,530

The next table shows houses and flats by material of outer walls at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

**OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES AND SELF-CONTAINED FLATS BY MATERIAL OF
OUTER WALLS, QUEENSLAND**

Material of outer walls	Census 1966	Census 1971			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES ¹					
Brick	12,320	15,776	9,125	2,839	27,740
Brick-veneer	8,920	12,646	7,953	2,064	22,663
Stone	191	196	145	140	481
Concrete	7,847	6,176	3,323	1,589	11,088
Timber	281,200	151,934	93,644	60,813	306,391
Metal	7,354	523	3,064	4,499	8,086
Asbestos-cement	63,944	15,848	33,727	17,708	67,283
Other	648	277	265	387	929
Total private houses ¹	382,424	203,376	151,246	90,039	444,661

OCCUPIED SELF-CONTAINED FLATS					
Brick	8,532	10,707	5,836	143	16,686
Brick-veneer	1,265	1,407	1,215	12	2,634
Stone	98	93	86	4	183
Concrete	2,224	1,209	1,910	87	3,206
Timber	21,580	11,708	6,865	575	19,148
Metal	294	26	202	63	291
Asbestos-cement	9,071	2,357	4,372	347	7,076
Other	30	44	38	7	89
Total self-contained flats	43,094	27,551	20,524	1,238	49,313

¹ In terms of categories used in the 1971 Census, occupied private houses in this table include separate house, semi-detached or maisonette house, attached house, and terrace or row house. In addition, the 1971 Census figures include villa or cottage unit, which was not separately identified in the 1966 Census.

2 BUILDING

Supervision and Control of Building—Under the *Building Act 1975*, prescribed standard building by-laws will apply uniformly throughout the State from 1 April 1976. Previously, it had been the concern of each Local Authority (shire or municipal council) to determine and enforce building by-laws in its particular area.

Prior to the formation of the Greater Brisbane City Council in 1925, Local Authorities in the Brisbane area exercised some control over building construction. The first ordinances of the Greater Brisbane City Council which were gazetted in 1926 included building controls. Ordinances under the *City of Brisbane Act 1924-1974* deal with almost every facet of building: site requirements, building height restrictions, projections beyond road alignment, room sizes and heights, light and ventilation, materials, fire resisting materials, etc. In general the ordinances are designed to ensure adequate standards of building with regard to quality, safety, and the health of the occupants. The ordinances also include regulations relating to town planning made under the *City of Brisbane Town Planning Act 1964-1975*.

Other Local Authorities in Queensland have the power to control building construction under the *Local Government Act 1936-1975*. These powers have been exercised to varying degrees. In a number of shires the application of building by-laws is restricted to urban areas, but most of the Local Authorities have a comprehensive set of building by-laws. Before building operations are commenced, detailed plans and specifications for a proposed building or for alterations or additions to an existing building must be submitted to the Local Authority for approval.

The control of building by Local Authorities does not extend to government buildings or buildings on certain mining leases. Government buildings are, however, in general designed to comply with the appropriate Local Authority regulations.

Architects—All persons calling themselves architects have to be registered with the Board of Architects of Queensland, a body operating under the *Architects Act 1962-1971*. At 30 June 1975, there were 901 architects registered with the Board, of whom 708 had registered business addresses in Queensland and 193 had registered business addresses interstate or overseas.

Any group or association of persons practising architecture as a body corporate must obtain the approval of the Board as an architectural company.

Registration of Builders—Under the *Builders' Registration Act 1971-1973* all builders are required to be registered with the Builders' Registration Board of Queensland. The purpose of the Act is to regulate the building industry to protect the public against any inefficient or unscrupulous practices within the industry. Only builders registered under the Act (including bodies corporate and firms) may carry out building construction work, the minimum value of such work being set at \$4,000 from 14 November 1972 but subsequently decreased to \$500 on 13 April 1973. An owner-builder may, however, still construct a single dwelling-house for his own use, but certain conditions must be observed if it is sold within two years.

Safety in Building Construction—Safety in building construction is covered by the *Construction Safety Act 1971-1975* which contains pro-

visions relating to the safety and welfare of persons engaged in construction work and other work associated therewith, and of members of the public in respect of danger from such work. The Act is administered by the Department of Labour Relations and Consumer Affairs.

Building Statistics—The statistics in this section deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from other construction such as railways, bridges, earthworks, water storage, etc. The main statistics relate to building approvals and to building operations (commencements, completions, etc.).

The values shown for building statistics represent the estimated completion cost of new buildings and large alterations and additions to existing buildings. Values of land are not included. In tabulating the statistics over periods of time, it has become necessary to apply value criteria to ensure that while adequately recording trends in the series, resources are not devoted to processing numerous approvals and collecting returns for very small jobs the combined values of which have little effect on the overall result. During the five-year period 1970-71 to 1974-75 covered in this issue of the *Year Book*, building statistics include all but the very small jobs up to 1972-73. For 1973-74 and 1974-75, the values include all new work other than jobs valued at less than \$2,000, and all alterations and additions except jobs valued at less than \$10,000. Throughout the tables in this section, the values of alterations and additions (valued at \$10,000 and over) have been treated as major work and included under the appropriate type of activity as listed.

Building Approvals—Before building operations were placed under State Building Control regulations in 1945, particulars of approvals were available only for Brisbane, the other incorporated cities, and nine selected towns and localities. From 1946 until the post-war restrictions on building were abolished in August 1952, records of building approvals embraced the whole State. Since August 1952 the statistics of building approvals have been compiled from (i) permits issued by Local Authorities in the areas subject to building control by those authorities (a few shires, accounting for a very low proportion of all building work approved, do not regulate building in their areas); and (ii) contract work let and day-labour work approved by the Australian and State Governments, Semi-governmental Authorities, and Local Authorities.

It may be noted that some approvals are issued for building projects which, for various reasons, are later deferred or abandoned altogether. Figures for commencements, see page 533, will therefore generally be lower than the number of approvals issued, but the extent of the discrepancy will vary with economic conditions.

Building Operations—To measure the extent of building work undertaken, rather than the extent of intention to build (approvals), a regular statistical collection has, since 1946, provided details of actual work commenced, completed, and under construction.

The statistics of building operations are compiled from returns obtained from (i) private contractors, (ii) owner-builders, and (iii) Australian, State, and Local Government, and Semi-governmental Authorities. Details obtained from private contractors and government authorities refer to all areas. Details for owner-builders cover only those in areas subject to building controls by local authorities.

Dwellings are classified as either "houses" or "other dwellings". Other dwellings relate to self-contained dwelling units described as flats, home units, semi-detached cottages, villa units, town houses, etc.

Private or government ownership. A building is classified as "private" or "government" according to ownership at date of commencement. Thus "government" includes buildings erected for Australian and State Governments and Semi-governmental and Local Government Authorities, either by contractor or by day-labour, whether these buildings are for their own use or for rental or sale after completion. All other buildings, including houses erected for particular persons under government sponsored home building schemes or with government financial assistance, are classified as private. An *owner-built* house is one actually erected or being erected by the owner or under the owner's direction without the services of a contractor who is responsible for the whole job.

A building is regarded as having been *commenced* when work on its foundations has begun, *completed* when the contractor has fulfilled the terms of the contract, or, in the case of owner-built houses, when the house is completed, or substantially completed and occupied, and *under construction* if it has been commenced but not completed, whether or not work on the building is actively proceeding; however, buildings on which work has been permanently abandoned are excluded.

Type of building. Classification is made according to the function a building is 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 as a whole.

Values. All values shown exclude the value of land. Values for work commenced, completed, and under construction are the estimated values of the buildings when completed. *Value of work done* is the value of work actually carried out on building in the period.

Details of the value of building work approved, commenced, completed, and under construction in Queensland in the five years to 1974-75 are shown in the next table.

SUMMARY OF BUILDING STATISTICS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Houses	Other dwellings	Shops	Factories	Offices	Educational	Other ¹	Total
APPROVED (\$m)								
1970-71	168.1	31.9	12.3	16.4	46.2	31.4	67.2	373.6
1971-72	219.7	50.1	11.8	13.3	15.4	28.4	72.9	411.7
1972-73	313.0	84.7	19.3	30.1	43.9	26.2	91.6	608.8
1973-74	356.7	121.1	41.7	36.6	42.0	48.9	97.4	744.5
1974-75	274.4	67.6	21.9	28.1	58.3	55.2	104.9	610.4
COMMENCED (\$m)								
1970-71	162.3	30.1	18.3	23.0	47.1	30.6	71.9	383.2
1971-72	211.4	48.0	11.8	13.6	33.5	30.7	79.5	428.5
1972-73	301.1	68.9	17.3	21.0	48.5	28.3	99.5	584.5
1973-74	356.0	104.2	31.1	36.9	51.2	52.6	101.9	734.0
1974-75	272.0	54.6	19.6	33.7	77.9	65.1	114.1	637.0

SUMMARY OF BUILDING STATISTICS, QUEENSLAND—*continued*

Year	Houses	Other dwellings	Shops	Factories	Offices	Educational	Other ¹	Total
COMPLETED (\$m)								
1970-71 ..	151.5	24.1	11.8	17.9	45.5	23.9	59.1	333.8
1971-72 ..	197.0	38.7	18.1	22.1	23.5	24.9	73.4	397.7
1972-73 ..	264.0	52.7	14.2	16.3	41.1	38.6	82.3	509.3
1973-74 ..	323.7	74.2	19.1	28.8	45.5	30.6	64.8	586.7
1974-75 ..	315.6	86.7	30.1	34.9	42.8	47.2	105.8	663.2
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF YEAR (\$m)								
1970-71 ..	45.4	13.5	12.1	13.5	39.4	31.4	55.9	211.2
1971-72 ..	61.2	23.8	6.2	3.6	51.9	39.4	65.9	252.2
1972-73 ..	101.2	40.8	10.2	8.5	61.7	29.1	83.6	335.0
1973-74 ..	141.7	74.5	24.2	20.4	70.7	50.6	119.6	501.8
1974-75 ..	103.6	48.1	15.5	21.7	115.7	73.6	133.8	512.0

¹ Including hotels etc., other business premises, religious, health, entertainment and recreation, and miscellaneous building.

Increases in the value of building operations over this period are not wholly attributable to increased building activity, but are partly the result of an almost continuous rise in the cost of building. Details of the value of work actually carried out each year are shown on page 537.

The next table shows the number of dwellings commenced and completed by class of ownership for the five years to 1974-75.

NUMBERS OF DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Private ownership			Government ownership ¹		Total		
	Contract-built houses	Owner-built houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	All dwellings
COMMENCED								
1970-71 ..	12,520	983	3,628	1,983	11	15,486	3,639	19,125
1971-72 ..	15,287	1,304	5,178	1,671	146	18,262	5,324	23,586
1972-73 ..	19,225	1,662	6,853	1,662	230	22,549	7,083	29,632
1973-74 ..	18,296	1,533	7,734	1,950	450	21,779	8,184	29,963
1974-75 ² ..	10,109	1,600	3,553	2,087	40	13,796	3,593	17,389
COMPLETED								
1970-71 ..	11,879	1,000	3,159	1,806	..	14,685	3,159	17,844
1971-72 ..	14,557	1,182	4,482	1,737	13	17,476	4,495	21,971
1972-73 ..	17,428	1,540	5,538	1,728	205	20,696	5,743	26,439
1973-74 ..	17,786	1,441	6,605	1,437	221	20,664	6,826	27,490
1974-75 ² ..	12,795	1,568	5,739	2,029	249	16,392	5,988	22,380

¹ Australian, State, and Local Government, and Semi-governmental Authorities.

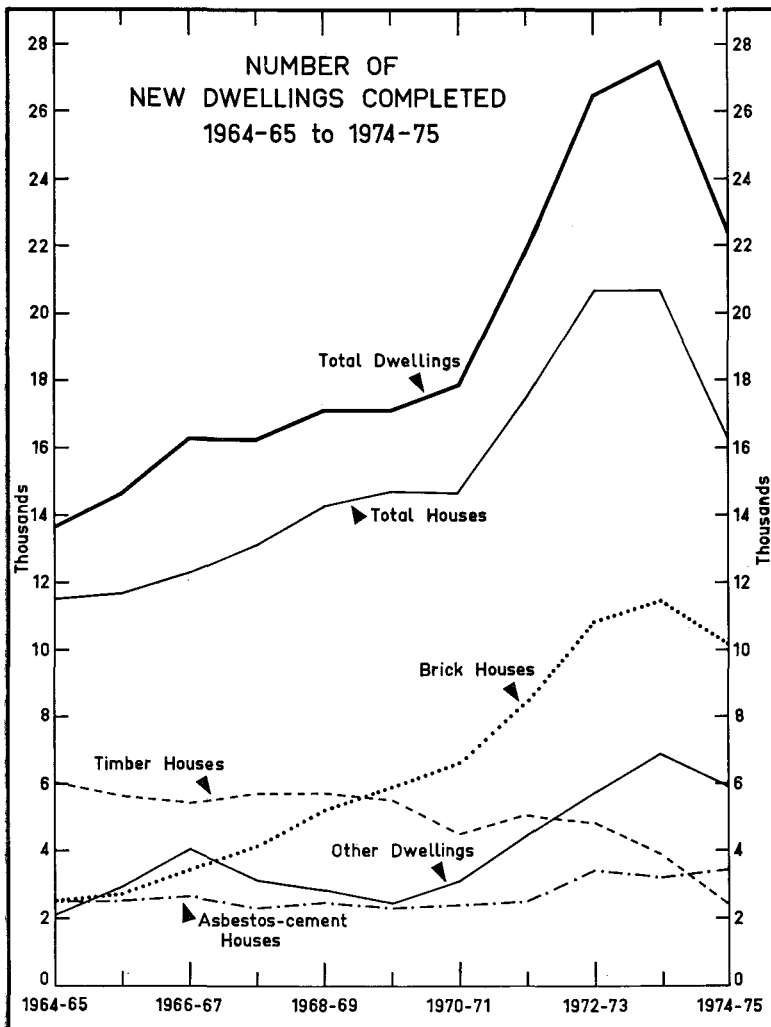
² Including new houses and other self-contained dwelling units only. Prior to 1974-75 figures also include units resulting from alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over.

The next table shows the value of building work, classified by type of building, completed in each State or Territory and Australia for 1974-75.

BUILDING WORK COMPLETED, AUSTRALIA, 1974-75

State or Territory	Dwellings ¹		Shops	Factor-ies	Offices	Educational	Other ²	Total value
	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	44,880	839.9	55.7	135.1	162.0	82.3	197.6	1,472.6
Victoria	37,342	660.4	54.5	100.5	87.0	89.6	116.3	1,108.3
Queensland ..	22,380	402.3	30.1	34.9	42.8	47.2	105.8	663.2
South Australia ..	12,873	215.3	11.0	21.7	25.8	33.5	60.1	367.4
Western Australia	14,294	241.9	16.7	18.2	18.4	40.0	76.8	412.0
Tasmania	3,395	58.8	3.2	5.7	5.7	10.0	16.1	99.5
Northern Territory	908	16.9	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.8	12.1	35.2
A. C. Territory ..	4,931	110.8	3.1	1.3	28.6	14.1	14.6	172.6
Australia ..	141,003	2546.3	175.3	319.1	371.9	318.5	599.6	4,330.8

¹ Numbers include new houses and other self-contained dwelling units. Values include alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over. ² Including hotels etc., other business premises, religious, health, entertainment and recreation, and miscellaneous building.



Details of building work completed in each Statistical Division during 1974-75 are shown in the next table.

BUILDING WORK COMPLETED, QUEENSLAND, 1974-75

Statistical Division	Class of building					Total	Dwell- ing units ¹
	Houses ¹		Other dwellings ¹		Other building		
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Brisbane Statistical Division	7,322	140,558	2,561	38,349	144,089	322,996	9,883
<i>Brisbane City</i>	2,664	64,067	2,337	35,529	117,188	216,784	5,001
<i>Rest of Brisbane Statistical Division</i>	4,658	76,491	224	2,820	26,901	106,212	4,882
Moreton	2,639	57,079	1,427	24,439	25,262	106,780	4,066
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,166	21,932	338	3,897	12,392	38,222	1,504
Darling Downs	673	14,191	276	2,901	11,582	28,674	949
South-West	24	552	..	..	1,586	2,138	24
Fitzroy	1,189	18,663	88	1,197	13,897	33,758	1,277
Central West	3	60	..	..	503	563	3
Mackay	957	15,718	126	1,449	8,095	25,263	1,083
Northern	1,144	22,473	502	6,035	22,526	51,034	1,646
Far North	920	18,828	631	8,071	15,561	42,460	1,551
North-West	355	5,554	39	386	5,380	11,320	394
Queensland	16,392	315,608	5,988	86,724	260,874	663,206	22,380

¹ Values include alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over. ² Total number of houses and other dwellings.

The next table shows houses completed according to material of external walls. Where more than one type of material is used, the house is shown according to the predominant material used.

TYPES OF HOUSES COMPLETED, QUEENSLAND

Year	Brick ¹	Brick- veneer	Timber	Asbestos- cement	Other	Total
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HOUSES COMPLETED

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1970-71	1,235	6,069	4,537	2,405	439	14,685
1971-72	1,399	7,949	5,009	2,559	560	17,476
1972-73	1,510	10,605	4,825	3,402	354	20,696
1973-74	1,672	11,535	3,971	3,207	279	20,664
1974-75	1,490	8,703	2,454	3,477	268	16,392

PROPORTION OF HOUSES COMPLETED

	%	%	%	%	%	%
1970-71	8.4	41.3	30.9	16.4	3.0	100.0
1971-72	8.0	45.5	28.7	14.6	3.2	100.0
1972-73	7.3	51.3	23.3	16.4	1.7	100.0
1973-74	8.1	55.8	19.2	15.5	1.4	100.0
1974-75	9.1	53.1	15.0	21.2	1.6	100.0

¹ Including full brick, stone, and concrete.

In recent years brick-veneer has become the most popular material of outer walls for houses completed. From 1970-71 to 1974-75, the number of brick-veneer houses completed has increased by 43 per cent, whereas the number of timber houses completed has declined by 46 per cent.

Value of Work Done on Building—Possibly the best available measure of building activity during a particular period is that of value of work actually carried out on building during the period. The next table shows the value of work done in the Brisbane Statistical Division and the rest of Queensland in the five years to 1974-75 according to the type of building. The figures include estimates for the value of work done on owner-built houses.

VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Houses	Other dwellings	Shops	Factor-ies	Offices	Educational	Other ¹	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m

BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION

1970-71	..	81.1	12.6	12.0	10.7	17.9	14.4	35.6	184.3
1971-72	..	106.7	22.3	7.9	9.8	31.8	15.5	34.6	228.6
1972-73	..	146.9	28.2	9.0	11.6	30.8	16.4	31.8	274.7
1973-74	..	169.4	40.5	12.5	18.3	35.0	18.8	35.4	330.1
1974-75	..	131.4	29.9	16.4	25.5	59.6	36.0	55.5	354.3

REST OF STATE

1970-71	..	74.9	13.6	4.7	11.8	8.1	13.4	35.0	161.5
1971-72	..	98.8	22.3	4.6	8.3	7.0	13.1	42.8	196.8
1972-73	..	130.6	31.6	7.0	6.5	9.2	14.8	49.9	249.7
1973-74	..	177.5	49.9	12.9	13.3	12.9	20.1	52.2	338.7
1974-75	..	167.7	48.4	11.0	13.1	15.8	30.2	59.4	345.6

TOTAL QUEENSLAND

1970-71	..	156.0	26.3	16.6	22.5	26.0	27.9	70.5	345.8
1971-72	..	205.4	44.6	12.5	18.1	38.8	28.6	77.3	425.3
1972-73	..	277.5	59.8	16.0	18.1	40.0	31.3	81.7	524.4
1973-74	..	347.0	90.4	25.4	31.6	47.9	38.9	87.6	668.8
1974-75	..	299.1	78.3	27.4	38.6	75.5	66.2	114.9	699.9

¹ Including hotels etc., other business premises, religious, health, entertainment and recreation, and miscellaneous building.

The value of building work done increased from \$345.8m in 1970-71 to \$668.8m in 1973-74 and \$699.9m in 1974-75.

Building activity in the Brisbane Statistical Division as a percentage of all building work done in the State has remained fairly constant, being 53.3 per cent in 1970-71 and 50.6 per cent in 1974-75.

Building Costs—Some indication of the trends in home-building costs can be obtained from the figures of average cost of the houses completed by private contractors for private ownership in each of the five years to 1974-75, shown in the next table.

Comparison of costs over time by various materials of outer walls are subject to certain limitations: (i) economies of scale are usually present when larger homes are built; (ii) changes in construction materials and techniques may affect costs, e.g. the use of concrete-slab floors, aluminium windows, etc.; and (iii) designs may utilise greater variety in material of outer walls, rather than using one material only.

AVERAGE COST PER SQUARE METRE OF HOUSES COMPLETED BY PRIVATE CONTRACTORS FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, QUEENSLAND

Year	Average cost per square metre of houses					
	Brick ¹	Brick- veneer	Timber	Asbestos- cement	Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1970-71	93.5	91.0	87.5	85.9	109.7	90.0
1971-72	98.9	96.5	92.7	94.6	102.9	95.8
1972-73	106.9	105.6	101.1	103.2	119.6	104.8
1973-74	116.9	119.6	117.1	117.7	120.5	118.8
1974-75	145.6	141.0	138.1	140.5	160.6	141.3

¹ Including full brick, stone, and concrete.

3 FINANCE FOR HOUSING

Sources of Finance—The majority of houses built or purchased each year are financed in part with funds borrowed, usually on the security of the property being purchased, from agencies owned or guaranteed by the Australian or Queensland Governments, or from various private sources.

A summary of the available statistics of advances for home building and purchase in Queensland is given in the next table. Details of the various schemes under which the advances were made are shown in the following pages.

ADVANCES FOR HOUSING BY SELECTED ORGANISATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Advances made					
Queensland Housing Commission					
Workers Dwellings and other mortgage loans	1,841	1,378	1,007	864	1,651
Contract of sale and land tenure	1,249	1,200	1,119	15,571	15,474
Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements	5,469	4,736	9,202		
Building and co-operative housing societies ¹	54,428	102,071	191,581	228,080	129,000 _s
Life insurance companies ..	6,921	7,159	6,521	7,942	6,538
Advances approved					
Savings Banks	65,486	81,192	142,221	131,761	175,254

¹ As the balancing dates of these societies are not uniform, figures for advances relate to the accounting periods which ended within the financial years shown.
_s Subject to revision.

State Government finance for housing is provided through the Queensland Housing Commission and in addition the State Treasurer guarantees loans made to co-operative housing societies. The Australian Government provides assistance for housing through several schemes. From 1945 to 1971, under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements, the State received substantial loans for the provision of housing, and from 1971-72, direct grants of financial assistance to help provide housing for low income groups. The Australian Government also makes grants to the State for the provision of housing for age pensioners, conducts a Defence Service Homes scheme for the housing of eligible ex-servicemen, and has introduced a scheme for the insurance of housing loans made by approved lenders.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the private savings banks make long-term housing advances. Other private sources of funds borrowed for housing include building and co-operative housing societies, private trading banks, life insurance offices, superannuation and other trust funds, and private finance and investment companies. Complete statistics of the extent of lending from all of these sources are not available.

State Government Housing Finance—State Government assistance for housing commenced in 1909 with the creation of the State Housing Authority, which has been designated successively the Workers' Dwelling Board, Queensland Government Savings Bank, the State Advances Corporation, and the Queensland Housing Commission.

The Queensland Housing Commission was established under *The State Housing Act of 1945* and took over the operations of the State Advances Corporation. In addition to operating the Workers' Dwellings and Workers' Homes Schemes, the latter scheme being discontinued in 1961, the Commission was also empowered to build houses itself, either for sale or for rental. In addition, the Commission administered, and was the constructing authority for, the various Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements from 1945 to 1971. The Commission shares with approved housing institutions the Australian Government housing assistance grants paid to the State, and administers the Australian Government rental assistance grants used to provide rental rebates for needy persons. Current Commonwealth-State operations are covered by the *States Grants (Housing) Act 1971-1973* which replaced the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements, the *Housing Agreement Act 1973*, the *Housing Assistance Act 1973*, the *States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) Act 1969*, the *States Grants (Dwellings for Pensioners) Act 1974*, the *States Grants (Housing) Act 1971*, and the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (Servicemen).

The Workers' Dwelling Scheme is the major housing scheme financed solely by the State Government. Under the *State Housing Act 1945-1974*, an eligible person who is the owner of a suitable building site may obtain an advance, secured by mortgage on the land, from the Queensland Housing Commission for the erection of a Workers' Dwelling. From 13 February 1975 the maximum advance was increased from \$15,000 to \$18,000. Interest on advances in respect of applications lodged on or after 1 October 1971 is chargeable at 5½ per cent, and repayments may be made over periods up to 45 years. Other schemes in operation are advances for Housing for Employees, Purchase Housing, and Freeway Rehousing.

With the Commission's home-ownership schemes, free life insurance is provided for those who at date of application are under 40 years of age, elect to repay within 30 years, have a taxable income not exceeding \$3,640 per annum in the preceding financial year, and who pass the required medical examination. The life insurance covers them to the extent of their indebtedness, excluding arrears, to the Commission at the date of death, or \$5,000, whichever is the lesser.

Under the Commission's housing schemes, a total of 2,283 dwellings were provided during 1974-75. Since 1944-45 49,045 dwellings have been provided, of which 29,555, or 60.3 per cent, were owned or being purchased by the occupiers at 30 June 1975, and at the same date, 19,490, or 39.7 per cent, were for rental. Of all the dwellings completed since 1944-45, 26,514, or 54.1 per cent, were in the metropolitan area.

To 30 June 1973 the financial transactions of the Queensland Housing Commission were recorded in two Treasury Trust Funds, the Queensland Housing Commission Fund and the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. The *State Housing Act Amendment Act 1972* provided for the closure of the latter fund on 1 July 1973, and the transfer of the credit balance of \$4,532,764 to the Queensland Housing Commission Fund. The next table shows the principal financial transactions and housing operations of the Fund for the two years to 30 June 1975.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION FUND

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75
PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS		
<i>Receipts</i>	\$'000	\$'000
Loan raisings		
Australian Government	12,400	36,540
State Treasury .. .. .	..	3,800
Debentures	400	450
Sale of properties	17,691	17,767
Rents	12,314 ^r	14,197
Repayments from borrowers and purchasers	9,623	7,075
Interest from borrowers and purchasers	5,276	5,883
Grants		
Australian Government	1,759	1,742
State Government .. .. .	..	1,300
<i>Expenditure</i>		
Land purchase and development and erection of dwellings etc.	26,346	50,514
Advances to borrowers and purchasers	16,435	17,125
Interest	9,369	8,567
Redemption of loans	4,047 ^r	4,485
<i>Balances at 30 June</i>		
Long-term liabilities	225,810	262,104
Fixed assets	151,945	191,724
Indebtedness of borrowers and purchasers	100,534 ^r	110,584
PRINCIPAL HOUSING OPERATIONS		
	No.	No.
Dwelling units completed		
Workers' Dwellings	76 ^r	101
Contract of sale	1,389 ^r	1,305
Dwelling units under construction at 30 June	1,148	1,054
Borrowers and purchasers at 30 June		
Workers' Dwellings and other mortgage loans	6,747	6,543
Contract of sale and land tenure	11,813	12,584

^r Revised since last issue.

Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements—Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements which operated from 1945 to 1971, the Australian Government lent money to the States for the construction of dwellings, primarily for families of low or moderate means. The Queensland Housing Commission acted as the housing authority for Queensland in respect of the Agreements. The first Agreement was entered into in 1945 and expired in 1956, when a new Agreement came into force. The 1956 Agreement was amended

in 1961 and in 1966, and its operation extended to 30 June 1971, when it was replaced by a system of housing assistance grants. However, the terms of the Agreements continued to apply after 1971 in respect of dwellings erected and advances made under those Agreements.

For further information on the 1945 and 1956-1966 Agreements see pages 540 and 541 of the 1975 *Year Book*.

Although the 1956-1966 Housing Agreements expired on 30 June 1971 and were not further renewed, the Australian and State Governments agreed upon a new arrangement under which the provisions contained in the Housing Agreements would be substantially continued for a period of five years to 30 June 1976. The *States Grants (Housing) Act* 1971-1973 made provision for the payment of housing assistance grants, in lieu of interest concessions under the expired Agreements, and rental assistance grants to the States. The payment of the housing assistance grants which are passed on to approved housing institutions and housing authorities of the State, for the benefit of clients, is subject to the condition that each State must credit to a separate account a proportion, as prescribed, of the amount of loan money set aside by the State for housing purposes, to provide for housing loans to approved housing institutions. In Queensland, the Approved Housing Institutions Advances Account was established for this purpose, see page 542.

Under the terms of the Act a basic annual grant of \$2.75m was to be paid to the States for a period of 30 years in respect of their housing operations in each of the five years 1971-72 to 1975-76. Queensland's share of this grant was \$423,500 in 1974-75. The distribution of the grant was \$323,970 to the Queensland Housing Commission Fund, and \$99,530 to the Approved Housing Institutions Advances Account.

The Act also provided for the payment of a rental assistance grant to the States of \$1.25m each year for the years 1971-72 to 1975-76. Queensland's share in 1974-75 was \$103,750. This grant is to assist in reducing the rents charged to needy families occupying housing authority homes.

The Housing Agreement Act 1973, effective from 1 July 1973, provided for a new agreement between the States and the Australian Government, under which the States would receive advances for welfare housing purposes during the five years 1973-74 to 1977-78. The amounts of the advances are determined each year after consultation with the Australian Government, and are repayable, with interest, over 53 years. To 30 June 1975 the amount advanced to Queensland was \$43.54m, of which \$31.34m was advanced in 1974-75.

Under the *States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) Act* 1969, which expired on 30 June 1974, grants totalling \$25m were made available to the States over a period of five years from 1969-70 to 1973-74 for construction of single self-contained accommodation for rent to single aged pensioners or service pensioners (who received pensions on grounds of age) who were in receipt of supplementary assistance. Payments to the States in 1973-74 amounted to \$5.0m. In Queensland \$1,331,349 was received in 1973-74 making a total of \$3,350,000 received under this scheme up to 30 June 1974. Under the provisions of the *States Grants (Dwellings for Pensioners) Act* 1974, the Scheme was renewed and eligibility conditions widened to include invalid pensioners and Class "B" widow pensioners in addition to aged and service pensioners. Under this Scheme the Australian Government will advance grants to the States totalling \$30m over the three years, 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1977. Grants totalling \$1.3m were received by Queensland during 1974-75.

The Australian Government advances under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements which were required to be lent to building societies and other approved institutions were paid into the Home Builders' Account. Since 30 June 1971, the function of the account is the relending of payments from building societies and institutions that are in excess of the amount required for interest and redemption payments to the Australian Government and administration expenses. Details of the principal transactions are shown in the next table for the five years to 1974-75.

HOME BUILDERS' ACCOUNT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Advances from the Australian Government ..	3,150	..	..	..	..
Societies and institutions					
Interest	1,477	1,667	1,608	1,419	1,611
Redemption	1,818	2,494	4,331	3,696	2,203
<i>Outlay</i>					
Advances to					
Societies and institutions	4,501	2,430	2,143	4,351	3,771
Queensland Housing Commission .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Payments to the Australian Government					
Interest	1,317	1,470	1,460	1,449	1,439
Redemption	219	237	247	257	268

Advances to societies and institutions from the Home Builders' Account are repayable within 32 years, or in special circumstances within 40 years. The interest charged by the State during 1974-75 was 4.875 per cent per annum. The maximum rate of interest chargeable to borrowers by societies is 0.75 per cent per annum above these rates.

The Approved Housing Institutions Advance Account was established under the State Housing Act to record financial transactions in connection with loan advances to approved housing institutions, see page 541. Principal transactions for the four years to 1974-75 are shown in the next table.

During 1974-75, finance for 1,123 houses was provided by housing and building societies from funds made available through the Home Builders' Account and the Approved Housing Institutions Advance Account. Details of building and co-operative housing societies are shown on page 546.

APPROVED HOUSING INSTITUTIONS ADVANCES ACCOUNT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>				
State Loan Fund advances	3,250	3,350	..	..
Australian Government advances	54	100	5,300	12,570
Housing institutions				
Interest	30	178	282	684
Redemption	6	162	298	325
<i>Outlay</i>				
Advances to housing institutions	1,859	3,104	4,716	13,399
Repayments of advances from State Loan Fund				
Interest	55	245	425	424
Redemption .. .. .	..	7	16	17
Repayments to the Australian Government				
Interest .. .. .	..	..	36	422
Redemption .. .. .	..	..	..	25

Defence Service Homes—Under the *Defence Service Homes Act* 1918-1975 the Australian Government provides assistance to applicants who satisfy the eligibility conditions set out in the Act in acquiring a home. Persons eligible for assistance include ex-servicemen and women of the Australian Forces and Nursing Services who were enlisted or appointed for, or employed on, active service outside Australia, or on a ship of war during World Wars I and II, and persons who served in the warlike operations in Korea or Malaya, or who have served on "special service" as defined in the *Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act* 1962-1974, e.g. in South Vietnam. In addition, National Servicemen and Permanent Members of the Forces may be eligible if their period of service ended not earlier than 7 December 1972.

The categories of eligible persons also include the widow and, in some circumstances the widowed mother, of an eligible person, members of the Mercantile Marine Service, and persons who, on or after 3 September 1939, completed service outside of Australia as representatives of an approved welfare organisation.

From 6 December 1974, the maximum amount of loan or advance which may be granted was increased from \$12,000 to \$15,000, while reducing the repayment period from 45 years to 34 years. In the case of a widow or widowed mother of an Australian ex-serviceman, the period may be extended to a maximum of 50 years. The rate of interest is 3½ per cent per annum for loans up to \$12,000. The balance of the loan to the maximum of \$15,000 is lent at a rate of interest 2 per cent less than the ruling bank rate. The scheme is administered by the Australian Government Department of Environment, Housing, and Community Development. Details of operations in Queensland are shown in the next table.

DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Applications received	1,714	2,055	2,023	2,558	2,610
Applications approved	1,246	1,376	1,299	1,543	1,759
Homes financed					
Purchased	766	891	865	1,062	1,062
Built	177	135	112	87	147
Mortgages discharged	235	209	314	278	338
Total	1,178	1,235	1,291	1,427	1,547
Homes financed since inception ¹ ..	40,269	41,516	42,814	44,248	45,802
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Average cost of homes financed ² ..	12,961	14,020	16,636	22,613	25,836
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Capital expenditure					
During year	9,714	11,087	13,443	17,400	22,785
Since inception ³	186,103	197,190	210,633	228,033	250,818
Repayments of principal and interest	9,784	11,197	14,149	14,408	12,325
Balances outstanding on advances ³ ..	120,553	125,138	127,802	135,448	150,085

¹ Including homes enlarged.

² Including purchase of homes built under the State Housing Agreements.

³ At 30 June of each year.

Home Savings Grant Scheme—A Home Savings Grant Scheme has been administered by the Australian Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development since May 1964. Under this scheme a grant is payable to eligible persons who have accumulated savings over a period of at least three years towards the purchase of their first home.

With the introduction of a scheme of deductibility of mortgage interest, to have effect from 1 July 1974, the Government decided to

end the Home Savings Grant Scheme. Grants will continue to be paid on homes contracted to be bought or built, or to be commenced by an owner-builder, on or before 31 December 1976, by persons who had already commenced to save by 21 August 1973. Further details are shown in the 1974 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

From July 1964, when the first application for grants were made, to 30 June 1975 a total of 57,166 applications were received in Queensland, 53,447 applications were approved, and the value of grants approved totalled \$24,934,200.

The next table shows details of the operations of the Scheme in Queensland over the five years to 1974-75.

HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Applications received No.	5,862	6,776	7,341	6,541	3,692
Applications approved					
Purchase of house No.	3,080	3,962	4,405	4,355	2,516
Purchase of flat or home unit No.	32	42	45	54	42
Home built under contract No.	2,055	2,187	1,951	1,884	998
Owner-built home No.	189	197	223	223	240
Total No.	5,356	6,388	6,624	6,516	3,796
Grants approved \$'000	2,311	2,724	3,287	3,922	2,419
Average grant approved .. \$	431	426	496	602	637

Interest Payments on Housing Loans—From 1 July 1974 an income tax concessional deduction has been available for interest paid by a resident on a housing loan for a dwelling used during whole or part of the year of income as the taxpayer's sole or principal residence.

Where a loan is used to acquire vacant land, the deduction is not available for interest paid before the year of income in which a dwelling erected on the land is occupied by the taxpayer. In allowing the deduction the combined net income of a man and his wife is taken into account. Taxpayers with combined net income of \$4,000 or less in a year of income may claim the whole of home loan interest payments. Where the combined net income is greater than \$4,000 the deduction is reduced by 1 per cent for each \$100 of the excess. No deduction is allowable where the combined net income is \$14,000 or more.

Housing Loans Insurance Scheme—The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation functions under the Australian Government *Housing Loans Insurance Act* 1965-1973 to insure approved lenders against losses arising from the making of housing loans. The Corporation commenced operation in Queensland in March 1966. The object of the Corporation's activities is to assist people to borrow, as a single loan at a reasonable rate of interest, the money they need and can afford to repay to obtain a home suited to their requirements.

The Corporation will insure reducible and fixed term loans to a maximum of \$40,000 for houses and home units and to \$50,000 for two-unit dwellings. Lenders may insure loans for the full term or seek cover for the first five years duration of the loan. The maximum loan to valuation ratio during 1974-75 was 95 per cent. With the exception of renewal premiums on five-year cover a single once-and-for-all premium rate, normally payable by the borrower, is charged by the Corporation.

The maximum premium rate is 1.4 per cent of the amount of the first mortgage and 2 per cent of second mortgage loans.

During 1974-75, the maximum rate of interest that could be charged on insured loans was 13 per cent per annum and the maximum period for repayment was 40 years for houses and 35 years for home units and two-unit dwellings.

The Corporation will insure a loan made to enable a borrower, who is to occupy the dwelling, to buy or build a house, to buy a home unit, or to discharge an existing mortgage. A loan for a dwelling consisting of two units of accommodation is insurable if one of the units is to be occupied by the borrower. The Corporation will also insure loans for alterations and extensions and loans to meet expenses of providing or improving lighting, sewerage, drainage, fences, roads, etc. Prior to March 1975 the corporation was permitted to insure loans secured by second mortgage for minor alterations and improvements only. The operating criteria for second mortgage loans is now the same as those which apply to first mortgage loans.

An insured loan may be made only by an approved lender appointed by the Corporation from within approved classes of lenders specified by the Minister for Environment, Housing and Community Development. Approved classes include banks, building societies, life and general insurance companies, credit unions, trustee companies, friendly societies, mortgage management companies, solicitors, trustees of superannuation funds, and religious, charitable, and benevolent institutions. The Corporation's operations in Queensland over the five years to 1974-75 are shown in the next table.

HOUSING LOANS INSURANCE CORPORATION, LOANS INSURED IN QUEENSLAND

Purpose of loan	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
Houses										
Construction ..	945	9,776	1,560	18,060	1,961	26,589	1,289	22,552	634	12,766
Purchase, not previously occupied ..	1,135	11,409	1,700	19,867	2,575	36,358	1,882	34,003	932	18,957
Purchase, previously occupied ..	2,772	23,319	4,595	43,827	7,092	85,446	5,888	92,957	3,290	58,146
Discharge of mortgage ¹ ..	37	358	82	855	293	3,197	281	4,362	235	4,744
Home units ..	58	635	102	1,344	280	4,234	368	6,939	348	7,447
Other ² ..	49	572	82	991	89	1,460	78	1,187	75	1,136
Total ..	4,996	46,069	8,121	84,944	12,290	157,284	9,786	162,000	5,514	103,196

¹ Including home units from 1971-72.

² Including loans for two-unit dwellings and loans for additions and alterations.

As well as the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation, some private insurers also provide housing loan insurance. In addition, the State Government offers indemnities against loss to co-operative housing societies who receive their funds from private lending institutions.

Savings Banks Housing Finance—All savings banks lend funds for housing to both individuals and building societies. Detailed statistics of savings banks housing finance are available only since 1 July 1969.

SAVINGS BANKS HOUSING FINANCE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Loans to individuals						
Loans approved						
Dwellings not previously occupied ¹	No.	4,202	4,538	6,070	4,829	4,731
	\$'000	33,296	40,030	63,119	57,036	63,875
Dwellings previously occupied ¹	No.	4,602	5,338	8,089	6,512	8,354
	\$'000	31,299	39,995	76,673	72,186	106,672
Alterations and additions	\$'000	891	1,167	2,429	2,539	4,707
Total	\$'000	65,486	81,192	142,221	131,761	175,253
Undrawn commitments at 30 June	\$'000	12,274	17,033	34,826	24,198	37,365
Balances outstanding at 30 June ²	\$'000	226,709	260,540	320,361	396,441	504,415
Loans to building societies						
Balances outstanding at 30 June	\$'000	18,758	17,539	15,339	15,054	15,592

¹ Second mortgage financing is excluded from the number of dwelling units but included in the value of loans approved. ² Including interest debited to loan accounts.

Building and Co-operative Housing Societies—The next table shows details of the operations of building and co-operative housing societies for the five years to 1973-74. As the balancing dates of these societies are not uniform, the statistics shown in the table relate to the accounting periods which ended within the financial years shown.

BUILDING AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES¹, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 ²	1972-73 ²	1973-74 ²
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Societies operating	621	678	732	756	812
Shareholders ³ : Non-borrowing	51,802	82,210	141,562	219,478	362,696
Borrowing	34,236	36,352	42,435	54,208	55,458
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Receipts</i>	103,315	154,280	290,965	566,961	882,781
Members' repayment of advances ⁴	14,566	19,898	26,497	57,227	90,032
Members' subscriptions	60,640	101,437	222,232	448,051	717,742
Loans to societies ⁵	10,401	9,891	9,826	14,989	12,929
Interest received	8,788	12,188	17,466	28,037	44,820
Other	8,920	10,866	14,943	18,656	17,258
<i>Disbursements</i>	101,018	147,661	289,808	532,050	874,642
Advances to members	49,276	54,428	102,071	191,581	228,080
Withdrawals of subscriptions	28,920	54,560	129,196	288,786	563,496
Administration	1,386	2,199	3,712	7,590	10,759
Loan repayments by societies ⁵	4,852	5,407	6,961	9,918	14,405
Interest paid	7,523	10,417	15,675	19,331	36,796
Other	9,059	20,650	32,193	14,844	21,106
<i>Assets</i>	187,672	240,854	344,847	510,997	672,493
Advances to members on mortgage	172,136	206,664	283,937	416,595	553,487
Cash in hand and bank current account	3,609	3,037	4,472	6,691	2,817
Other	11,927	31,153	56,438	87,710	116,188
<i>Liabilities</i>	187,672	240,854	344,847	510,997	672,493
Paid-up capital and subscriptions	111,019	157,895	251,645	410,223	564,334
Reserve funds	3,029	4,060	5,525	6,986	8,947
Fixed deposits	1,344	1,137	1,822	1,420	1,659
Loans outstanding: To government	30,030	32,759	35,344	37,543	37,690
To other lenders ⁵	36,990	38,754	40,014	42,853	47,787
Other	5,260	6,249	10,498	11,973	12,076

¹ Figures are for accounting years ended during the financial year shown; in most cases year ended December. ² Including some community advancement societies since 1971-72. ³ At end of year. ⁴ Lump sum repayments of advances to terminating societies. Other repayments to these societies are shown under members' subscriptions. ⁵ Including bank overdrafts of terminating societies.

Under the *Building Societies Act 1886-1975*, any 25 or more persons may form a building society, either terminating or permanent, with the object of assisting its members or others to acquire freehold or leasehold property. There were 62 societies registered and operating under the Act at 30 June 1974.

Under the *Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958-1974*, 12 or more persons may form a terminating society whose operations are confined to advancing money to members, subject to eligibility under a means test, for the erection of new dwellings or the purchase of dwellings up to 30 years old, or for the conversion of approved dwellings into flats. These societies finance their advances to members through Government advances (see page 542) and loans from other sources such as banks and insurance companies. Most of the latter are guaranteed by the State Government. Of the 762 societies registered at 31 December 1973, 750 operated during the year.

Details of the financial operations of permanent building societies for the five years to 1974-75 are shown in the next table. Permanent building societies raise funds primarily from the small investor who takes shares or makes interest-bearing deposits. Funds are lent to the general public for building or buying dwellings secured by first mortgage.

PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES¹, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Loans approved for					
Dwellings not previously occupied ^a .. No.	2,164	4,259	6,236	4,604	1,791
\$'000	23,085	50,463	86,969	81,865	35,747
Dwellings previously occupied .. No.	2,977	5,416	8,752	8,340	4,566
\$'000	25,477	52,824	111,030	134,950	82,539
Other ^b \$'000	806	3,628	3,134	2,538	2,321
Total \$'000	49,368	106,916	201,133	219,353	120,607
Loans advanced on mortgage \$'000	44,761	97,512	185,238	213,870	110,173
Balances at 30 June					
Loans approved but not advanced .. \$'000	6,088	13,272	22,491	16,736	22,011
Principal owing on mortgages .. \$'000	130,228	207,173	339,370	482,194	537,572
Paid-up share capital of societies .. \$'000	146,847	244,148	402,205	562,382	681,041
Unsecured borrowings by societies .. \$'000	3,276	8,562	7,917	6,910	9,930
Secured borrowings by societies .. \$'000	6,987	7,936	12,898	12,215	8,438

¹ Including from 1971-72 all building societies whose rules do not specify that they are to terminate on a specific date or event. ² Including alterations and additions to existing dwellings, estimated to cost \$10,000 or more. ³ Including loans to religious and educational bodies for institutional housing and loans for alterations and additions to existing buildings, estimated to cost less than \$10,000. ^r Revised since last issue.

Other Finance for Housing—The trading banks make advances, dependent on the credit status of the borrower. Annual interest rates on these advances at 1 October 1975 varied between 9½ and 11½ per cent. Outstanding advances by major trading banks in Queensland to persons building or purchasing their own homes totalled \$85.2m at 9 July 1975.

Finance companies also provide housing loans. In general, the companies provide loans to their customers if their credit worthiness falls within the standard determined by the individual companies. At 1 October 1975, annual interest rates varied among the finance companies from approximately 9.5 to 16 per cent. At that date maximum loan limits varied between 70 and 90 per cent of valuation. The amount financed for housing in Queensland during 1974-75 was \$87.8m, and the balance outstanding at 30 June 1975 was \$505.4m.

Life insurance companies make housing loans which are normally collaterally secured by a life insurance policy. Maximum loan limits vary considerably among companies, but in general are higher than those offered by banks but less than those offered by finance companies. Maximum repayment terms are for periods up to 30 years and annual interest rates at 1 October 1975 varied between 10 and 14 per cent. New loans paid over by life insurance companies in Queensland for housing purposes in the five years to 1974-75 are shown below.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES: HOUSING LOANS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loans for housing on mortgage of real estate ..	6,921	7,159	6,521	7,942	6,538
Loans to building and housing societies ..	115	435	620	900	250

Other private sources of housing finance include superannuation and other trust funds, private investment companies, mortgage management companies, friendly societies, and solicitors' trust funds. No details of the housing finance provided from such sources are available.

Housing Costs—There are some statistics available which indicate trends in the costs of housing and house building. For details of costs of building see section 2 of this Chapter.

The Consumer Price Index measures price movements in the six State capital cities, separately and combined, and in Canberra, of commodities and services representing a high proportion of the aggregate expenditure of wage-earner households. Housing is one of the five main groups comprising the index, and is comprised of the costs of home ownership and allowances for private and government house and private flat rents. The costs of home ownership cover house price and repairs and maintenance and local government rates and charges but do not include the cost of land or interest charges on house purchase. Details of the housing group for Brisbane are shown in Chapter 18.

The yearly average of the housing group index for Brisbane rose from 150.3 for the year ended 30 June 1974 to 176.4 for the year ended 30 June 1975, an increase of 17.4 per cent, compared with 18.8 per cent for the weighted average of the six capital cities. The percentage rise for Brisbane was the highest since the inception of the Consumer Price Index exceeding, by a considerable margin, the previous highest increase of 12.8 per cent for 1952-53 over 1951-52.

The Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in House Building measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. A description of the composition of the index and details of the eleven group indexes and the combined all groups index for Brisbane are given in Chapter 18. The all groups index for Brisbane increased from 152.2 for the year ended 30 June 1974 to 187.0 for the year ended 30 June 1975. This represented an increase of 22.9 per cent compared with 21.2 per cent for the weighted average of the six capital cities. This was the highest percentage rise recorded since calculation of the index began in 1966-67.

• Chapter 24

MISCELLANEOUS

This chapter comprises statistics and other information which are not directly related to the subjects covered in the preceding chapters and which it is convenient to assemble in separate sections as follows: Internal Trade, Value of Primary Production, National Income and Expenditure, Balance of Payments, Tourism, and Household Surveys.

1 INTERNAL TRADE

In terms of trade internal to Queensland, extensive statistics of retail trade have been collected and published over many years. These statistics have been compiled on the basis of full censuses at periodic intervals from 1947-48, supplemented during the intervening periods by sample surveys. The coverage of internal trade was expanded in 1968-69 by the introduction of a similar census of wholesale trade.

Census of Retail Establishments—The statistics in this section relate to retail establishments throughout Queensland and the value of their retail sales of goods.

In 1968-69 the Census of Retail Trade and Selected Services was conducted on an integrated basis with the first full Census of Wholesale Trade and also Censuses of Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution. A complete description of the meaning and purpose of the integrated economic censuses, the standardisation of census units, classification, and concepts was provided in the 1970 *Year Book*.

An abridged Census of Retail Trade and Selected Services was undertaken in 1973-74, primarily to provide census data to enable a new sample of retail establishments to be selected for the quarterly Surveys of Retail Establishments.

The scope of the 1973-74 Retail Census and the data collected in the census were limited to the scope and data required for the surveys. For this reason bread and milk vendors, footwear repairers, motion picture theatres, and laundries and dry cleaners were not included in the 1973-74 census although they were included in the scope of the 1968-69 census. Similarly, questions relating to purchases, stocks, capital expenditure, etc. which were included on the 1968-69 census forms were not included on the forms for the 1973-74 census.

The definition of retail trade adopted in the 1973-74 Retail Census was the same as that used in previous retail censuses, i.e. the sale of new and used goods to the final consumer for household and personal purposes. To conform with this definition, sales of: building materials, timber, builders' hardware, and builders' supplies; grain, feed, fertilisers, and agricultural supplies; business machines and equipment; commercial refrigerators and freezers; and agricultural machinery and implements and construction and earth moving equipment were not treated as retail sales.

Where the sales of these commodities were reported by retailers they were included in the census tabulations with wholesale sales.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1973-74

Industry group	Establishments ¹	Persons employed ²	Wages and salaries	Retail sales and other operating revenue ³	Wholesale sales	Turnover
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Department, variety, and general stores	188	16,609	52.9	345.1	11.2	356.3
Food stores	6,864	29,575	52.5	662.8	5.9	668.7
Clothing, fabric, and furniture stores	2,479	11,477	28.5	265.4	1.0	266.5
Household appliance and hardware stores	1,467	6,648	21.5	195.4	3.5	198.9
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol, tyre retailers	4,568	30,901	108.9	967.3	166.6	1,133.9
Other retailers	2,838	10,835	22.3	200.9	1.7	202.6
Total retail establishments ..	18,404	106,045	286.6	2,636.9	190.1	2,827.0
Restaurants and licensed hotels	1,771	22,483	64.4	321.6	.. ⁴	321.6
Licensed clubs	608	3,405	11.0	43.7	.. ⁴	43.7
Hairdressing and beauty salons	1,398	3,495	5.3	15.6	.. ⁴	15.6
Total selected service establishments	3,777	29,383	80.7	381.0	.. ⁴	381.0
Total	22,181	135,428	367.2	3,017.9	190.1	3,208.0

¹ At 30 June 1974. ² At end of June 1974, including working proprietors but excluding unpaid helpers. ³ Including repair and service revenue, hiring of consumer goods, takings from meals and accommodation, hairdressing, commission, and other income, except rent, interest, royalties, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets. ⁴ Less than \$50,000.

The next table shows a summary of operations of retail and selected service establishments by States for 1973-74.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1973-74

State or Territory	Establishments ¹	Persons employed ²	Wages and salaries	Retail sales and other operating revenue ³	Wholesale sales	Turnover
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales ..	54,273	371,655	1,104.6	8,050.2	575.9	8,626.1
Victoria	42,058	261,118	688.2	5,626.4	417.0	6,043.3
Queensland	22,181	135,428	367.2	3,017.9	190.1	3,208.0
South Australia ..	13,180	88,840	229.3	1,824.5	84.2	1,908.7
Western Australia ..	12,438	80,867	204.2	1,743.7	106.3	1,850.0
Tasmania	4,703	27,957	72.3	592.2	12.3	604.5
Northern Territory ..	870	6,338	21.6	155.5	7.1	162.6
A. C. Territory	1,417	12,761	41.6	320.1	10.3	330.4
Australia	151,120	984,964	2,729.0	21,330.4	1,403.2	22,733.7

¹ At 30 June 1974. ² At end of June 1974, including working proprietors but excluding unpaid helpers. ³ Including repair and service revenue, hiring of consumer goods, takings from meals and accommodation, hairdressing, commission, and other income, except rent, interest, royalties, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets.

Survey of Retail Establishments—During the period between censuses, quarterly variations in the value of retail sales have been measured by means of sample surveys based on returns covering approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia.

The censuses provide for each State, and for divisions within each State, a classification of retail sales by type of store, commodity group, and value of sales. This made possible for subsequent sample surveys a detailed stratification of retail stores into the same classifications.

Because of their importance and relatively small numbers, the strata containing the large firms are fully enumerated at sample surveys. Other strata are sampled on a simple random basis. Once selected, stores remain in the sample until the next census. To keep the sample representative of current conditions, however, allowance is made for stores in the sample closing down or changing their type, and for new stores to be introduced into the sample. For this purpose an up-to-date register of all stores is maintained through an annual re-listing. The regular complete censuses provide checks on the accuracy of the sample surveys.

The following table shows, on a comparable basis throughout, the total value of retail sales for the three years to 1974-75.

RETAIL SALES IN COMMODITY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND ¹

Commodity group	Total sales			Sales per head of population ²		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$	\$	\$
Groceries	265.8	338.1	395.0	140.1	173.9	198.7
Butchers' meat	111.0	140.5	138.0	58.5	72.3	69.4
Other food ³	167.7	204.1	243.8	88.4	105.0	122.6
Total food and groceries ..	544.5	682.7	776.8	287.1	351.1	390.7
Beer, wine, and spirits	207.2	265.7	320.5	109.2	136.6	161.2
Clothing and drapery	241.5	314.6	360.2	127.3	161.8	181.2
Footwear	36.8	43.1	48.0	19.4	22.2	24.1
Hardware, china, and glassware ⁴	55.5	79.7	94.1	29.3	41.0	47.3
Electrical goods and radios ⁵ ..	113.9	161.7	196.6	60.1	83.2	98.9
Furniture and floor coverings ..	73.1	107.6	111.6	38.5	55.3	56.1
Chemists' goods	96.3	115.6	134.5	50.8	59.4	67.7
Newspapers, books, and stationery	55.8	69.9	83.9	29.4	35.9	42.2
Other goods ⁶	142.2	175.2	211.6	75.0	90.1	106.4
Total (excluding motor vehicles etc.)	1,566.8	2,015.8	2,337.8	826.1	1,036.6	1,175.9

¹ Survey figures. ² Calculated on the basis of mean population for the year shown. ³ Including fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excluding most delivered milk and some delivered bread. ⁴ Excluding builders' hardware and basic building materials (e.g. timber, building sheets, tiles, joinery, cement). ⁵ Including television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc. ⁶ Including tobacco, cigarettes, etc., sporting requisites, etc.

Seasonality of Retail Sales—Quarterly estimates based on a sample survey, see above, are made of the value of retail sales. These indicate a seasonal variation in the sales of most commodities. The increase in business due to Christmas shopping is discernible in December quarter

figures which are generally about 6 to 8 per cent higher than the average of all quarters. The March quarter is usually the least active.

RETAIL SALES IN COMMODITY GROUPS, QUARTERLY, QUEENSLAND

Commodity group			September quarter	December quarter	March quarter	June quarter	Year
			\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Groceries	1973-74		77.3	87.6	83.5	89.7	338.1
	1974-75		95.6	102.0	96.7	100.7	395.0
Butchers' meat .. .	1973-74		32.8	35.3	36.1	36.3	140.5
	1974-75		36.4	35.1	33.0	33.5	138.0
Other food ¹ .. .	1973-74		45.5	50.9	52.2	55.5	204.1
	1974-75		57.8	63.4	61.4	61.2	243.8
Beer, wine, and spirits ..	1973-74		60.7	71.7	65.6	67.7	265.7
	1974-75		72.4	85.7	80.6	81.8	320.5
Clothing and drapery ..	1973-74		71.2	88.6	69.1	85.7	314.6
	1974-75		82.4	98.5	76.3	103.0	360.2
Footwear .. .	1973-74		10.4	11.7	9.6	11.4	43.1
	1974-75		11.4	12.9	10.5	13.2	48.0
Hardware, china, and glassware ² .. .	1973-74		17.5	24.7	17.7	19.8	79.7
	1974-75		20.4	29.3	20.9	23.5	94.1
Electrical goods and radios ³ .. .	1973-74		35.6	45.6	38.3	42.2	161.7
	1974-75		42.4	53.4	47.3	53.5	196.6
Furniture and floor coverings .. .	1973-74		25.3	28.0	24.6	29.7	107.6
	1974-75		29.7	29.4	24.4	28.1	111.6
Chemists' goods .. .	1973-74		26.6	31.1	27.6	30.3	115.6
	1974-75		32.3	35.5	32.1	34.6	134.5
Newspapers, books, and stationery .. .	1973-74		15.3	18.4	18.5	17.7	69.9
	1974-75		18.6	21.6	22.0	21.7	83.9
Other goods ⁴ .. .	1973-74		38.7	51.4	40.4	44.7	175.2
	1974-75		47.6	63.2	48.2	52.6	211.6
Total (excluding motor vehicles etc.) .. .	1973-74		456.9	545.0	483.2	530.7	2,015.8
	1974-75		547.0	630.0	553.4	607.4	2,337.8

¹ to ⁴ See notes ³ to ⁶ to table on page 551.

Census of Wholesale Establishments—The term wholesale trade is used in the wholesale census in the broad sense to include the resale 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; commission agents, including import and export agents and purchasing agents; petroleum products distributors; and co-operative and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

Each establishment in the census is identified in terms of a particular location, and all sales, employment, etc. are recorded for the location, regardless of the sales territory covered. Thus all sales of wholesale establishments located in Queensland are credited to Queensland even though the sales territories may extend over other States.

In the next table, wholesale establishments have been classified in accordance with the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC).

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1968-69

Industry group	Estab- lish- ments ¹	Persons em- ployed ²	Wages and salaries	Turn- over	Pur- chases, trans- fers in, etc.	Value added
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
General wholesalers	66	1,750	4.6	46.6	38.6	8.4
Wool-selling brokers, stock and station agents, and farm suppliers	576	5,293	14.1	134.7	105.5	32.0
Wool buyers and farm products wholesalers n.e.c.	86	1,259	3.6	319.0	304.3	12.7
Petroleum and petroleum products wholesalers	527	3,361	10.5	223.5	181.7	41.3
Other minerals, metals, and chemicals wholesalers	154	1,527	4.1	96.0	81.9	16.1
Machinery and equipment wholesalers	1,158	12,418	33.6	356.9	278.4	84.3
Building materials and supplies wholesalers	738	7,378	18.9	196.3	159.2	39.2
Wholesalers of household appliances and hardware, furniture	217	2,059	5.6	69.8	56.8	14.0
Clothing, footwear, and textiles whole- salers n.e.c.	279	1,889	4.4	59.1	47.5	11.6
Food, beverages, and tobacco products wholesalers	665	9,002	24.3	502.3	442.4	62.3
Other wholesalers, e.g. photographic, pharmaceutical	446	4,585	11.3	126.0	99.1	28.4
Total	4,912	50,521	135.0	2,130.3	1,795.5	350.4

¹ Operating at 30 June 1969. ² At the end of June 1969; including working proprietors.

The next table shows a summary of operations of wholesale establishments by States for 1968-69.

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

State or Territory	Estab- lish- ments ¹	Persons em- ployed ²	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, etc.	Value added
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	11,882	130,387	399.5	5,749.8	4,769.4	1,053.7
Victoria	9,189	102,021	307.1	5,120.7	4,571.3	825.4
Queensland	4,912	50,521	135.0	2,130.3	1,795.5	350.4
South Australia	3,159	32,462	87.0	1,226.9	1,006.7	229.3
Western Australia	2,950	32,192	85.6	1,271.8	1,057.7	233.3
Tasmania	920	8,775	23.6	308.6	250.7	61.2
Northern Territory	113	879	2.8	35.7	28.5	7.8
Australian Capital Territory	231	1,574	4.8	55.4	43.9	12.2
Australia	33,356	358,811	1,045.3	15,899.1	13,524.0	2,773.0

¹ Operating at 30 June 1969. ² At end of June 1969; including working proprietors.

2 VALUE OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY COMMODITY PRODUCTION

This section summarises the gross value of Queensland's primary industry commodities produced, to provide an indication of their relative importance when compared with the overall production of other industries. More detailed information concerning individual crops etc. is shown in the appropriate sections of earlier chapters.

Gross value of production is the value placed on recorded commodity production at the wholesale prices realised in the principal markets. Where the primary products are consumed locally, or where they become raw material for secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets. The gross value includes costs of containers, transport costs to markets, and associated selling expenses. After making allowance for these costs, local value of commodity production results, i.e. the value at the place of production. In the past, it was the practice to further deduct from the local value allowances for costs of materials used in the process of production to derive a net value of production. Due to the difficulties encountered in arriving at satisfactory estimates for all facets of production, however, the net value series has been discontinued.

The traditional rural value of production "industry" classification of "Agriculture", "Pastoral", and "Dairying etc", has been replaced from this issue onwards, by a more appropriate commodity classification having the groupings of (i) Crops, (ii) Livestock Disposals, and (iii) Livestock Products, which add to Total Agriculture. Agriculture is used in the broad sense to include crop farming, fruit and vegetable growing, raising and grazing of livestock (including poultry), wool production, dairy production, and beekeeping, and in this context, is the same as total rural as previously published. The next table gives a five-year comparison of primary industry commodity production (excluding mining), on the new basis. The figures for the first four years differ slightly from the previously published value of primary production series as they are based on the new classification. In addition minor changes in scope have been incorporated to make the series comparable throughout all Australian States. The figures for 1974-75 are preliminary and subject to revision.

GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY COMMODITIES (EXCLUDING MINING), QUEENSLAND

Commodity	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 ^s
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Crops					
Cereals for grain	54,889	91,343	66,579	134,779	168,821
Hay	12,882	9,549	13,088	11,300	12,820
Sugar cane	167,166	202,063	226,513	212,758	480,271
Tobacco	23,274	21,541	20,486	22,616	26,569
Fruit (including grapes) ..	32,655	32,573	40,909	38,838	49,511
Vegetables	36,112	32,967	33,738	51,006	61,323
All other crops	22,345	31,852	33,290	46,110	59,023
Total crops	349,323	421,889	434,603	517,407	858,339
Livestock disposals					
Cattle and calves					
Slaughtered	175,077	207,382	270,310	275,190	133,706
Other disposals ¹	4,309	-3,878	-3,747	28,946	10,516
Total	179,387	203,504	266,564	304,136	144,222

GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY COMMODITIES (EXCLUDING MINING),
QUEENSLAND—*continued*

Commodity	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 ^s
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Livestock disposals—<i>continued</i>					
Sheep and lambs					
Slaughtered	7,604	8,857	14,142	11,512	4,207
Other disposals ¹	-2,692	-3,416	-5,896	279	-3,573
Total	4,912	5,441	8,246	11,791	634
Pigs					
Slaughtered	21,760	24,214	26,570	31,229	31,695
Other disposals ¹	188	-1,082	-2,684	-2,771	-754
Total	21,948	23,132	23,886	28,458	30,941
Poultry					
Slaughtered	12,449	11,928	12,262	15,813	18,001
Other disposals ¹	14	29	31	56	27
Total	12,463	11,957	12,293	15,869	18,028
Total livestock disposals	218,709	244,034	310,989	360,254	193,825
Livestock products					
Wool					
Shorn and dead	40,352	56,672	115,180	100,582	77,322
Fellmongered	181	249	629	191	128
Exported on skins	4,383	4,811	7,702	6,644	3,753
Total	44,916	61,732	123,512	107,417	81,203
Dairy products					
Whole milk used for					
Butter ²	15,430	16,265	14,407	8,760	8,188
Cheese ²	4,012	4,666	6,157	5,138	6,451
Processed milk products	2,073	2,583	3,685	5,369	8,002
Human consumption					
and other purposes	26,591	28,984	30,302	34,461	37,419
Total	48,105	52,498	54,550	53,728	60,061
Eggs	14,754	14,714	16,727	20,706	24,571
Honey	394	568	790	970	735
Beeswax	35	27	25	50	41
Total livestock products	108,203	129,539	195,603	182,871	166,611
Total agriculture	676,236	795,462	941,195	1,060,533	1,218,776
Forestry					
Logs for milling and export	14,741	15,884	16,698	16,136	16,698
Firewood, railway timber, etc.	4,849	5,260	6,017	4,582	8,482
Total forestry	19,590	21,143	22,715	20,718	25,180
Fishing	10,859	11,356	13,439	15,196	12,422
Hunting	1,854	1,320	2,323	906	700
Total primary (excluding mining)	708,539	829,281	979,672	1,097,353	1,257,078

¹ Net exports (overseas and interstate) of live animals. ² Including government subsidy.
^s Subject to revision.

Local Value of Primary Industry Commodities Produced (excluding Mining)—Details of the local values of primary commodities produced, excluding mining, are shown in the next table for 1974-75. As mentioned earlier, the local value represents the gross value of commodities after deduction of marketing expenses. The table shows the gross values, the

deductions for marketing expenses, and the resultant local values for each group of commodity production.

GROSS AND LOCAL VALUES OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY COMMODITIES PRODUCED
(EXCLUDING MINING), QUEENSLAND, 1974-75^s

Particulars	Crops	Livestock disposals	Livestock products	Total agriculture	Forestry, fishing, and hunting	Total primary
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Gross value of primary commodities produced	858,339	193,825	166,611	1,218,776	38,302	1,257,078
Costs of marketing ..	65,215	22,437	11,523	99,176	9,019	108,195
Local value of primary commodities produced	793,124	171,388	155,088	1,119,600	29,283	1,148,883

^s Subject to revision.

3 NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Estimates of the Australian national income and expenditure in this section are taken from the *Australian National Accounts 1974-75* (Reference No. 7.1) and are subject to revision. The estimates were substantially revised in 1971-72 to incorporate changes made to the concepts, definitions, and methods used in the preparation of National Accounts. A full account of the changes, which included the renaming of some of the major aggregates, was given in the above publication. The changes were in general designed to bring the Australian system more into line with the United Nations System of National Accounts which is also used by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Definitions of the principal aggregates included in the following tables are given below.

Gross domestic product is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deduction of the costs of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. *Gross farm product* (at market prices) is that part of gross domestic product which derives from production in rural industries. *Gross non-farm product* (at market prices) arises from production in all other industries.

Gross domestic product at factor cost is that part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour, land, capital, and enterprise). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross domestic product less indirect taxes plus subsidies.

Domestic factor incomes is that part of the value added within a given period by factors of production (labour, land, capital, and enterprise) which accrues as income to their suppliers after allowing for the depreciation of fixed capital. It is equivalent to gross domestic product at factor cost less depreciation allowances.

National income is the net income accruing within a given period to Australian residents from their services in supplying factors of production (labour, land, capital, and enterprise) in Australia or overseas plus

indirect taxes less subsidies. It is equivalent to domestic factor incomes plus indirect taxes less subsidies and net income paid overseas.

National disposable income is the net income accruing within a given period to Australian residents from their services in supplying factors of production, from net indirect taxes, and from re-distributive transfers. It is equivalent to national income less net transfers overseas.

National turnover of goods and services is the total flow within a given period of final goods and services (i.e. excluding goods and services used up during the period in the process of production), entering the Australian economy from production and imports. This value is equivalent to gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services or, alternatively, to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services.

Gross national expenditure is the total expenditure within a given period on final goods and services (i.e. excluding goods and services used up during the period in the process of production) bought by Australian residents. It is equivalent to the gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services less exports of goods and services.

Household income is the total income whether in cash or kind, received by persons normally resident in Australia in return for productive activity (such as wages and supplements, incomes of unincorporated enterprises, etc.) and transfer incomes (such as cash social service benefits, interest, etc.). It includes the imputed interest of life offices and superannuation funds, which is the benefit accruing to policy holders and members from investment income of the funds. However, it excludes any income which might be said to accrue to persons in the form of undistributed company income. It also includes any property income received by non-profit organisations such as private schools, churches, charitable organisations, etc.

The table on page 559 shows the distribution of *national turnover of goods and services*. The *gross national expenditure* is equivalent to national turnover less exports of goods and services overseas. It has three main components:

- (a) *Final Consumption Expenditure*: (i) *Private*. Expenditure on goods and services for consumption by persons and private non-profit organisations serving households. This item includes personal expenditure on motor vehicles and other durable goods and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings, but excludes purchases of dwellings. It also excludes consumer debt interest, but includes the imputed service charge in respect of instalment credit operations. (ii) *Government*. Expenditure by public authorities, other than those classified as public enterprises, on wages, salaries, and supplements, and goods and services other than expenditure which results in the creation or the acquisition of fixed tangible assets or an increase in stocks. Charges for goods sold and services rendered are offset against purchases. Net expenditure overseas by general government bodies and purchases from public enterprises are included. All expenditure on defence is classified as final consumption expenditure. Net expenditure overseas on major items of defence equipment is included in the period in which the equipment is delivered.

- (b) *Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure*: (i) *Private*. Expenditure on fixed assets, whether for replacements or additions. It includes expenditure on dwellings, other building and construction, vehicles, plant, machinery, etc. It also includes expenditure on second-hand assets, as well as new assets, less sales of existing assets. Expenditure on ordinary repair and maintenance of fixed assets is excluded as being chargeable to final consumption expenditure. Major additions are, however, regarded as capital expenditure. Dwellings purchased by persons from public housing authorities are included in private capital expenditure. (ii) *Public Enterprises*. Expenditure on new fixed assets, whether for replacement or additions. This item includes expenditure on dwellings, other building and construction, vehicles, plant, machinery, etc. Expenditure on ordinary repair and maintenance is excluded as being chargeable to final consumption expenditure. Major additions are, however, regarded as capital expenditure. (iii) *General Government*. Expenditure on new fixed assets other than for defence purposes. This item includes expenditure on buildings and construction, vehicles, plant, machinery, etc. Expenditure on ordinary repair and maintenance of fixed assets is excluded as being chargeable to final consumption expenditure. However, because it has been impossible to make a satisfactory dissection, all expenditure on roads, including maintenance, is classified as capital expenditure.
- (c) *Increase in Stocks*. The value of changes in stocks held by trading enterprises and general government. The value of changes in stocks is obtained after adjusting the increase in value of stocks by the stock valuation adjustment, i.e. by the difference between the increase in book value of stocks and the corresponding value of changes in stocks at average current prices in each period.

The largest component of gross national expenditure is private final consumption expenditure which accounts for nearly three-fifths of the total. This is dealt with more fully on page 560. Final consumption expenditure by general government is approximately one-quarter of private final consumption expenditure.

Gross fixed capital expenditure accounts for about one-quarter of gross national expenditure. About two-thirds of this is private expenditure and one-third public.

The next table summarises the main items constituting the domestic production account for the five years to 1974-75. Wages and salaries, including the pay of members of the forces, is the largest single component of gross domestic product being 54 per cent in 1970-71 and 60 per cent in 1974-75. This item has increased by \$17,254m, or 96 per cent, since 1970-71.

In the same period, the gross operating surplus of trading enterprises increased by \$5,983m, or 51 per cent. This figure is made up of increases in the surpluses of companies (\$1,482m), unincorporated enterprises (\$2,782m), dwellings owned by persons (\$1,650m), and public enterprises (\$69m).

It is significant to note that wages, salaries, and supplements increased by 28 per cent between 1973-74 and 1974-75. In contrast the total gross operating surplus of companies and unincorporated enterprises fell by 7 per cent.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Item	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Final consumption expenditure					
Private	19,991	22,189	24,836	29,072	34,541
Government	4,198	4,760	5,441	6,756	9,092
Gross fixed capital expenditure					
Private	5,851	6,311	6,586	7,956	8,788
Public enterprises	1,550	1,774	1,777	2,013	2,654
General government	1,377	1,520	1,692	1,951	2,710
Increase in stocks	327	-113	-340	1,602	836
Statistical discrepancy	-318	-151	216	1,195	547
Gross national expenditure	32,976	36,290	40,208	50,545	59,168
Exports of goods and services	5,070	5,633	6,949	7,774	9,782
National turnover of goods and services	38,046	41,923	47,157	58,319	68,950
Less Imports of goods and services	5,118	5,194	5,327	7,650	9,947
Expenditure on gross domestic product	32,928	36,729	41,830	50,669	59,003
Wages, salaries, and supplements	17,936	20,068	22,417	27,518	35,190
Gross operating surplus					
Trading enterprises					
Companies	4,719	5,098	5,984	6,690	6,201
Unincorporated enterprises	4,223	4,731	5,796	7,499	7,005
Dwellings owned by persons	1,828	2,100	2,410	2,847	3,478
Public enterprises	1,077	1,218	1,270	1,244	1,146
Financial enterprises	591	676	792	852	937
Less Imputed bank service charge	744	853	1,068	1,331	1,625
Gross domestic product at factor cost	29,630	33,038	37,601	45,319	52,332
Indirect taxes less subsidies	3,298	3,691	4,229	5,350	6,671
Gross domestic product	32,928	36,729	41,830	50,669	59,003
Gross farm product	2,004	2,237	3,052	4,478	3,623
Gross non-farm product	30,924	34,492	38,778	46,191	55,380

The next table shows the national income and outlay account for the five years to 1974-75.

NATIONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Income or outlay	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wages, salaries, and supplements	17,936	20,068	22,417	27,518	35,190
Net operating surplus	8,876	9,888	11,892	14,213	13,151
Domestic factor incomes	26,812	29,956	34,309	41,731	48,341
Less Net income paid overseas	393	387	408	311	457
Indirect taxes	3,587	4,079	4,552	5,629	6,999
Less Subsidies	289	388	323	279	328
National income	29,717	33,260	38,130	46,770	54,555
Less Net transfers to overseas	138	152	231	319	265
National disposable income	29,579	33,108	37,899	46,451	54,290
Final consumption expenditure					
Private	19,991	22,189	24,836	29,072	34,541
Government	4,198	4,760	5,441	6,756	9,092
Saving	5,390	6,159	7,622	10,623	10,657
Disposal of income	29,579	33,108	37,899	46,451	54,290

National disposable income increased from \$29,579m in 1970-71 to \$54,290m in 1974-75, an increase of 84 per cent. Over the same period, saving increased from \$5,390m to \$10,657m, an increase of 98 per cent.

The income and outlay account of households (including unincorporated enterprises) for the five years to 1974-75 is shown in the next table. The figures show that in 1974-75, income tax payable was 14.1 per cent of total household income compared with 12.0 per cent in 1970-71. Of private final consumption expenditure in 1974-75, food represented 18 per cent; rent 14 per cent; cigarettes, tobacco, and alcoholic drinks 9 per cent; and clothing, footwear, and drapery 9 per cent.

HOUSEHOLDS (INCLUDING UNINCORPORATED ENTERPRISES) INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Income or outlay	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<i>Income</i>					
Net operating surplus					
Dwellings owned by persons ..	1,561	1,803	2,084	2,479	3,069
Unincorporated enterprises ..	3,519	4,015	5,034	6,707	6,159
Less Interest etc. paid relating thereto	924	1,038	1,244	1,685	2,169
Less Third party insurance transfers to persons	30	36	39	51	65
Income from unincorporated enterprises and dwellings owned by persons	4,126	4,744	5,835	7,450	6,994
Wages, salaries, and supplements ..	17,936	20,068	22,417	27,518	35,190
Interest on life and superannuation funds (imputed)	531	604	689	755	877
Other interest etc. received	856	975	1,155	1,574	2,098
Dividends received	536	583	593	606	595
Transfers from					
General government	1,854	2,168	2,694	3,321	4,619
Third party insurance	69	80	89	117	148
Overseas	181	226	238	223	245
Receipts	26,089	29,448	33,710	41,564	50,766
<i>Outlay</i>					
Final consumption expenditure					
Food	3,819	4,144	4,569	5,351	6,053
Cigarettes and tobacco	559	608	710	789	923
Alcoholic drinks	1,306	1,416	1,561	1,781	2,039
Clothing, footwear, drapery ..	1,814	1,987	2,224	2,666	3,010
Health	1,214	1,415	1,580	1,787	2,266
Rent	2,680	3,053	3,469	4,038	4,886
Gas, electricity, fuel	479	520	548	616	767
Household durables	1,451	1,638	1,877	2,397	2,860
Newspapers, books, etc.	331	350	389	462	550
All other goods n.e.c.	799	889	1,016	1,210	1,472
Purchase of motor vehicles ..	1,040	1,120	1,210	1,435	1,715
Operation of motor vehicles ..	1,241	1,369	1,486	1,692	2,113
Other travel and communication ..	883	978	1,082	1,258	1,509
All other services	2,375	2,704	3,114	3,589	4,378
Total final consumption expenditure	19,991	22,189	24,836	29,072	34,541
Consumer debt interest	220	239	277	432	538
Income tax payable	3,123	3,815	4,103	5,835	7,144
Other direct taxes, fees, fines, etc. ..	408	440	488	559	580
Transfers overseas	134	172	217	253	235
Saving	2,213	2,593	3,789	5,413	7,728
Disbursements	26,089	29,448	33,710	41,564	50,766

A dissection of household income by States for the five years to 1974-75 is shown in the next table. Household income is defined on page 557. In 1974-75 household income in Queensland increased by 26 per cent, compared with a rise of 22 per cent for Australia as a whole.

ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME, AUSTRALIA

State	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
<i>Wages, Salaries, and Supplements (\$m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	7,302	8,148	9,012	10,989	13,902
Victoria	5,058	5,588	6,302	7,680	9,779
Queensland	2,165	2,480	2,877	3,578	4,624
South Australia ²	1,591	1,792	2,008	2,532	3,284
Western Australia	1,336	1,525	1,623	2,011	2,649
Tasmania	484	535	595	728	952
Australia	17,936	20,068	22,417	27,518	35,190

Cash Benefits from General Government (\$m)

New South Wales ¹	708	824	1,025	1,293	1,803
Victoria	478	564	705	847	1,186
Queensland	284	329	404	508	698
South Australia ²	180	210	256	315	437
Western Australia	145	170	217	255	350
Tasmania	59	71	87	103	145
Australia	1,854	2,168	2,694	3,321	4,619

Income of Farm and Other Unincorporated Enterprises, Income from Dwellings, and All Other Income (\$m)

New South Wales ¹	2,188	2,442	3,004	3,607	3,643
Victoria	2,008	2,262	2,590	3,073	3,265
Queensland	870	1,086	1,323	1,559	1,770
South Australia ²	546	672	787	1,101	1,081
Western Australia	535	575	679	1,125	948
Tasmania	152	175	216	260	250
Australia	6,299	7,212	8,599	10,725	10,957

Total Household Income (\$m)

New South Wales ¹	10,198	11,414	13,041	15,889	19,348
Victoria	7,544	8,414	9,597	11,600	14,230
Queensland	3,319	3,895	4,604	5,645	7,092
South Australia ²	2,317	2,674	3,051	3,948	4,802
Western Australia	2,016	2,270	2,519	3,391	3,947
Tasmania	695	781	898	1,091	1,347
Australia	26,089	29,448	33,710	41,564	50,766

Total Household Income per Head of Mean Population (\$)

New South Wales ¹	2,165	2,379	2,684	3,235	3,892
Victoria	2,167	2,380	2,681	3,206	3,881
Queensland	1,832	2,104	2,427	2,902	3,571
South Australia ²	1,852	2,101	2,367	3,014	3,619
Western Australia	1,990	2,168	2,367	3,125	3,543
Tasmania	1,782	1,992	2,273	2,734	3,334
Australia	2,061	2,283	2,577	3,132	3,769

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.² Including Northern Territory.

Household final consumption expenditure by States for 1974-75 is set out in the next table.

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1974-75

Item	N.S.W. ¹	Vic.	Qld	S.A. ²	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food	2,180	1,762	854	585	501	171	6,053
Cigarettes and tobacco ..	359	245	126	91	75	27	923
Alcoholic drinks	821	500	311	172	175	60	2,039
Clothing etc.	1,156	831	402	287	235	99	3,010
Health	977	612	244	209	167	57	2,266
Rent	1,879	1,551	630	366	350	110	4,886
Gas, electricity, fuel ..	293	245	87	60	55	27	767
Household durables ..	1,077	777	394	294	243	75	2,860
Newspapers, books, etc. ..	209	167	77	46	37	14	550
All other goods	563	420	201	140	111	37	1,472
Travel and communication ³	2,093	1,417	742	498	437	150	5,337
All other services	1,837	1,175	578	356	325	107	4,378
Total	13,444	9,702	4,646	3,104	2,711	934	34,541

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

³ Including the purchase and operation of motor vehicles.

The next table provides an indication of the per capita expenditure on the major items of household consumption by States for 1974-75.

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, PER CAPITA, AUSTRALIA, 1974-75

Item	N.S.W. ¹	Vic.	Qld	S.A. ²	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Food	436	478	426	439	443	419	446
Cigarettes and tobacco ..	72	66	63	68	66	66	68
Alcoholic drinks	164	136	155	129	155	147	150
Clothing etc.	231	225	201	215	208	243	222
Health	196	166	122	157	148	140	167
Rent	376	420	314	274	310	270	360
Gas, electricity, fuel ..	59	66	43	45	49	66	57
Household durables ..	216	211	197	220	215	184	211
Newspapers, books, etc. ..	42	45	38	35	33	34	41
All other goods	113	114	100	105	98	91	109
Travel and communication ³	419	384	370	373	387	368	394
All other services	368	319	288	267	288	262	323
Total	2,692	2,630	2,319	2,327	2,398	2,291	2,547

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

³ Including the purchase and operation of motor vehicles.

Variations in the per capita figure from State to State may reflect any combination of differences in quantities or qualities of the goods, or in price levels as between States.

Information from the income and expenditure accounts of all general government authorities, including local and semi-governmental authorities, is shown in the next table for the five years to 1974-75. Income from public enterprises consists of that part of the income of public financial enterprises actually transferred to general government plus the whole of the income of public trading enterprises. The income of public trading enterprises is measured by their net operating surplus, and so includes any payments of interest by public trading enterprises.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Income or outlay	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Income from public enterprises ..	687	793	777	691	567
Interest etc. received	278	298	340	414	524
Indirect taxes	3,587	4,079	4,552	5,629	6,999
Direct taxes on income	4,602	5,284	5,701	7,498	10,140
Other direct taxes, fees, fines, etc. ..	408	440	488	559	580
Receipts	9,562	10,894	11,858	14,791	18,810
Final consumption expenditure ..	4,198	4,760	5,441	6,756	9,092
Subsidies	289	388	323	279	328
Interest etc. paid	832	909	1,008	1,068	1,288
Transfers to persons	1,854	2,168	2,694	3,321	4,619
Grants for private capital purposes ..	51	55	75	87	133
Transfers overseas	185	206	252	289	350
Surplus on current transactions ..	2,153	2,408	2,065	2,991	3,000
Disbursements	9,562	10,894	11,858	14,791	18,810

4 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Estimates of a country's balance of payments are prepared for the purpose of providing a systematic record in money terms of the economic transactions which take place over a period between that country and all other countries. These estimates have always assumed particular importance in Australia since the economy is subject to fairly large fluctuations in export income, variations in the level of foreign investment, and the demand for imports.

Current account transactions may be defined as those involving changes in the ownership of goods, or the rendering of services, between residents of one country and the rest of the world. It includes such items as exports, imports, shipping freight, dividends, profits and interest, travel, government expenditure, and the value of transfers in the form of gifts in cash or kind made or received by residents of the country, both private and government, to or from the rest of the world. The net result of these types of transactions by Australia for five years is shown in the "balance on current account" item in the next table. The capital adjustments made to meet the net surplus (or deficit) are shown in the second part of the table.

Capital account transactions may be defined as those involving claims to money and titles of investment between residents of one country and the rest of the world, and include government loan-raising operations overseas, investment by overseas residents in local companies, the investment of local residents in companies overseas, and transactions involving changes in the overseas assets and liabilities of certain local marketing authorities.

By definition, the balances of payments on current account and capital account during a given period must exactly offset one another. Errors and omissions, however, occur in the estimation of the amounts involved in various items in both accounts. It is therefore necessary to introduce into the estimates a "balancing item" to preserve the identity between them. Although the "balancing item" is included in the capital account it does not include only errors and omissions related to capital transactions, but includes discrepancies in the current account. The next table shows balance of payments details for five years to 1974-75. Estimates are

continually revised to take account of more reliable basic data and more up-to-date information.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA

Nature of item	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
CURRENT ACCOUNT					
Visible trade	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Exports f.o.b.	4,217	4,741	6,015	6,694	8,463
Imports f.o.b.	-3,790	-3,792	-3,808	-5,753	-7,658
Balance of trade	427	949	2,207	941	805
Invisible credits					
Gold production	15	13	15	15	15
Transportation	474	498	571	680	827
Travel	136	131	123	162	210
Government	82	90	90	93	107
Property income	165	233	372	509	392
Transfers	181	226	238	223	320
Miscellaneous	134	160	135	130	160
Total invisible credits	1,187	1,351	1,544	1,811	2,030
Invisible debits					
Transportation	-832	-804	-841	-1,169	-1,465
Travel	-199	-264	-321	-341	-388
Government	-127	-124	-122	-116	-150
Property income					
Investment income	-753	-768	-942	-1,087	-964
Royalties and copyrights	-64	-56	-75	-66	-73
Transfers					
Government	-185	-206	-252	-290	-350
Private	-134	-172	-217	-253	-235
Miscellaneous	-170	-210	-235	-271	-286
Total invisible debits	-2,463	-2,603	-3,005	-3,589	-3,910
Net invisibles	-1,276	-1,251	-1,461	-1,777	-1,880
Balance on current account	-849	-302	746	-836	-1,076
CAPITAL ACCOUNT					
CAPITAL INFLOW (NET)	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Government capital movements					
Government securities	-48	-46	-33	-84	16
Other government capital movements	-15	-14	-31	77	-46
Total government capital movements	-63	-60	-64	-7	-30
Private capital movements					
Overseas investment in Australian companies					
Undistributed income	274	231	313	431	210
Other direct investment	654	652	40	147	362
Portfolio investment and institutional loans	655	600	104	-106	273
Total companies	1,584	1,482	457	472	845
Australian investment overseas	-82	-140	-111	-188	-109
Marketing authorities	-42	-45	34	-95	-59
Total private capital movements	1,460	1,297	380	189	677
Non-official monetary sector transactions n.e.i. ¹	99	69	-25	154	51
Net identified capital inflow	1,495	1,305	291	336	697
Balancing item	22	471	34	61	-86
Net apparent capital inflow	1,518	1,776	325	397	611
OFFICIAL MONETARY MOVEMENTS					
Changes in official reserve assets	742	1,544	1,079	-384	-460
Allocation of special drawing rights	-64	-63	..	..	..
Other transactions	-10	-8	-9	-55	-5
Net official monetary movements	668	1,474	1,071	-439	-465

¹ Including changes in other foreign assets, e.g. net overseas borrowings by Australian banks, previously included in monetary movements.

5 TOURISM

Queensland has figured prominently in the development of tourism in Australia in recent times, and tourism has emerged to a leading place among the State's most valuable services. A survey in 1969-70, commissioned by the Queensland Government, indicated that tourism was then worth more than \$135m a year to the State.

Recognition was given to tourism at government level when the Queensland Government Tourist Bureau, early in 1973, announced the award of a scholarship for a four-year course in food service and tourism management at the Queensland Agricultural College at Lawes. Two students are now being assisted under the scheme.

The State is fortunate in possessing an ideal combination for tourist development—a climate which appeals greatly to holiday-makers and the finest array of natural attractions in Australia: the Great Barrier Reef and islands, hundreds of miles of beaches, mountain scenic spots, national parks, the tropical north, the Darling Downs, and the inland.

Greatly increased tourist promotion, more efficient transport services, major highway improvements, and the provision of new and better resort and accommodation facilities in recent years have all contributed to a great increase in tourism which is apparent not only along the eastern coastline from Coolangatta to Cooktown but also in many inland centres.

Principal Resorts—Brisbane, the capital city, is a suitable headquarters from which to undertake a Queensland holiday. The city itself has a great deal to offer visitors in period and contemporary architecture, sub-tropical parks and gardens, tropical fruit plantations, riverside scenic spots, and provides access to the islands of nearby Moreton Bay.

Road tours climb the Great Dividing Range to the "Garden City" of Toowoomba, the centre of Queensland's wheat area, and also serve the North and South Coast beaches and surrounding areas.

The Gold Coast is Australia's largest and most popular tourist area. Capital investment on buildings in the area during the 10 years to 1974-75 is estimated to have been about \$336m. The Tourist Bureau estimates that at 30 June 1975 there were about 3,000 accommodation establishments, and these, together with caravan parks and camping grounds, provide tourist accommodation for more than 160,000 visitors at the one time. First class restaurants and cabarets ensure a variety of evening entertainment. This 34 km of beach development provides excellent amenities for surfing, water ski-ing, fishing, cruising, and a wide variety of other sporting activities. The Gold Coast also has several beautiful mountain attractions behind it and these are easily accessible by road.

The Great Barrier Reef and several of the tropical island resorts along it also enjoy an international reputation. In all, there are 21 resort islands along the Queensland coast. Rail, air, and coach services operate from Brisbane to the nearest mainland centres to the resorts. Launches operate to many of them, with air travel developing in recent years. Many points along the reef offer some of the best fishing in the world and this is being specially catered for in several centres.

Cruises by overseas vessels to tropical North Queensland and to Brisbane are popular. Local cruises operate out of Mackay, Shute Harbour, Townsville, Cairns, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Brisbane, and other coastal centres on day and extended trips.

The Sunshine Coast, Brisbane's Near North Coast, has experienced steady development in recent years and has earned a wide reputation as an ideal area for the family holiday. A coastal highway links Caloundra and Noosa, passing through other first-class beach resorts such as Mooloolaba, Alexandra Headland, Maroochydore, and Coolumb Beach. The lush cane-fields of the Maroochy River Valley and Bli Bli, the peaks of the Glass House Mountains, and the beauty of sub-tropical rain-forest in the mountainous national parks can be seen in short day tours. At Buderim, Australia's only ginger factory provides facilities for visitors to view the processing plant.

North of Noosa, unique coloured sand cliffs extend from Teewah to Double Island Point and rise in places to over 180 m. Close to the coast, the tidal saltwater lakes of the Noosa River and the freshwater Lake Cooloola are surrounded by natural bushland where native wildflowers abound.

The motorist plays a vital role in the domestic tourist market, easily the largest market, and the northern parts of the State have become more important for tourism following the completion of the all-bitumen road from the southern border to Cairns. Numerous centres along this highway offer attractions to tourists. There are more than 400 camping and caravan parks along the highway, many of them equal to the best in Australia. From Cairns, the Atherton Tableland, the Barron Gorge, and Kuranda attract many visitors, many of whom now carry on to the historical town of Cooktown where Captain Cook beached the *Endeavour* for repairs in 1770.

On current trends, inland resorts will play a more significant part in the future expansion of tourism. More than 20,000 tourists take advantage of conducted tours of Mount Isa Mines each year. The Carnarvon Ranges and the gem fields in the Emerald, Winton, and Eulo districts are other attractions away from the coastal strip. Tours embracing the coastal resorts and the inland to Mount Isa now figure in tourist planning in this State. Visits to outback sheep and cattle stations are adding variety to a Queensland holiday.

Bureau Activities—The Queensland Tourist Bureau employs a total staff of over 200 persons in five interstate branches and nine branches in Queensland, in addition to the office of the Director General of Tourist Services, Brisbane.

While the Bureau is the largest booking agency in the State, its collections from this activity reflect only a comparatively small proportion of the value of tourism to the State. The following statement illustrates the increased spending on publicity and the boost in collections over the five years to 1974-75.

Year			Publicity vote	Bureau's collections
			\$	\$
1970-71	..	..	203,500	6,166,720
1971-72	..	..	241,000	6,553,962
1972-73	..	..	311,000	7,305,835
1973-74	..	..	411,000	8,840,430
1974-75	..	..	504,000	11,174,649

The Bureau produces high quality publications embodying publicity material. Experience has shown that the most successful way to sell tourist attractions is the visual method, and the Bureau has produced several highly successful films which have been distributed throughout Australia and overseas.

The publicity campaign is directed primarily at Australians seeing their own country first. In the overseas sector, publicity efforts are concentrated a good deal on New Zealand as this is easily Queensland's most lucrative overseas market. The potential of the American and Asian markets also has been recognised in the overseas publicity work in recent years.

An activity which has been developed successfully by the Bureau is the direct sponsorship, or assistance in sponsoring, of regular visits to Queensland by groups of overseas travel agents.

The Bureau's activities are aimed essentially at persuading people to come to Queensland, and it is the responsibility of local interests to ensure that the tourist visits their area in preference to another. Thus, local publicity efforts are encouraged and the Bureau has a subsidy scheme for this purpose under which it subsidises the production of a local brochure up to a maximum of \$700, provided the local authority and private enterprise in the area each contribute at least one-third of the cost. By the end of June 1975, 38 areas had taken advantage of this scheme.

There has been a great improvement in accommodation facilities for tourists throughout the State in recent years. During 1974-75, 20 motels were approved for construction in Queensland at an estimated cost of almost \$1.6m. In addition, 11 new hotels were constructed and 2 were rebuilt, while rebuilding was commenced or approved on 7 hotels, and extensive remodelling or extension of \$40,000 or more in each case was undertaken on a further 15 hotels.

6 HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

In recent years there has been a growing demand from Government, the business community, and the general public for statistics on demographic, social, and economic issues which can most appropriately be collected directly from households in the community. The need to approach households for data has arisen for two reasons, viz. the subject matter of the required statistics is such that it is available only from individuals, rather than from businesses which provide data for most economic statistics, and such information can only be reliably obtained by personal interview, rather than by having the individual complete a form.

The national Census of Population and Housing helps satisfy some of these demands by providing basic demographic data, but often more extensive, more frequent, and more up-to-date information than that provided by the Census is required by many of these users. The obvious impracticalities of conducting full census studies to satisfy these additional demands prompted the Bureau to enter into the field of household sample surveys, and in the late 1950s the Bureau set up a master sample of dwellings to provide the vehicle for it to conduct such surveys in Australia.

Currently the surveys are based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and cover about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. This method of interviewing at households randomly selected by means of scientific sampling techniques can guarantee results within specified standards of accuracy at considerable savings of cost and resources compared with a full census.

The Labour Force Survey was the first household survey conducted on this master sample in Australia. It was first carried out in November

1960 and has continued on a quarterly basis in February, May, August, and November each year since that time.

Persons within the scope of the survey, generally those aged 15 and over, are asked a set of questions which determine the person's activity during survey week in respect of his or her labour force category. The answers to these questions can be used to derive estimates of numbers of persons of each sex employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force, respectively, according to demographic characteristics.

An example of the type of statistics available from the quarterly Labour Force Survey is shown by the following table.

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, QUEENSLAND¹

Month		Employed	Un-employed	Total labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Pro-portion of labour force un-employed ²
		'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES							
1974: November	..	545.5	16.0	561.6	139.5	701.1	2.9
1975: February	..	543.3	24.0	567.3	139.5	706.8	4.2
May	..	546.0	20.8	566.8	140.9	707.6	3.7
August	..	543.0	17.8	560.8	145.6	706.4	3.2
November	..	540.1	19.2	559.3	150.6	709.9	3.4
MARRIED WOMEN							
1974: November	..	153.4	5.2	158.7	314.4	473.0	3.3
1975: February	..	154.5	7.5	162.0	308.0	470.0	4.6
May	..	155.9	4.8	160.7	311.9	472.6	3.0
August	..	156.2	4.3	160.5	308.2	468.7	2.7
November	..	160.1	7.9	168.0	303.0	471.0	4.7
OTHER FEMALES ³							
1974: November	..	99.6	7.6	107.2	128.3	235.5	7.1
1975: February	..	107.3	10.1	117.4	126.2	243.6	8.6
May	..	102.3	7.3	109.6	132.8	242.4	6.6
August	..	103.2	11.1	114.3	131.2	245.5	9.7
November	..	105.8	9.1	115.0	131.3	246.3	8.0
ALL FEMALES							
1974: November	..	253.1	12.8	265.8	442.7	708.5	4.8
1975: February	..	261.8	17.6	279.4	434.2	713.6	6.3
May	..	258.1	12.1	270.2	444.7	715.0	4.5
August	..	259.4	15.4	274.8	439.4	714.2	5.6
November	..	265.9	17.0	283.0	434.3	717.3	6.0
PERSONS							
1974: November	..	798.6	28.8	827.4	582.2	1,409.6	3.5
1975: February	..	805.1	41.6	846.7	573.7	1,420.4	4.9
May	..	804.1	32.9	837.0	585.6	1,422.6	3.9
August	..	802.4	33.2	835.6	585.0	1,420.6	4.0
November	..	806.0	36.2	842.2	585.0	1,427.2	4.3

¹ See the detailed Explanatory Notes in the bulletin, "The Labour Force, Queensland", issued by this Office. ² The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. ³ Never married, widowed, and divorced.

In recent years, statistics of employment and unemployment have become very important, primarily because full employment is acknowledged to be a major policy objective, and also because they can be used with other statistics to provide estimates of important economic and social variables. Their use in conjunction with population figures, for example, gives a measure of labour force participation rates whose changes over time reflect evolving patterns of social and economic organisation. Taken with aggregate hours of work, they can provide an estimate of ordinary and overtime hours worked. In combination with earnings they provide an estimate of average weekly earnings which is another useful indicator of economic prosperity. The Australian and State governments, industrial tribunals, industry, and researchers use labour force data in analysing a wide range of economic and social phenomena.

Surveys on other topics are also conducted on the Bureau's master sample framework at less frequent intervals than the quarterly Labour Force Survey. Some of these, known as Supplementary Surveys, have been undertaken in conjunction with the Labour Force Survey while others have been carried out independently of it.

Over the years, a large and varied range of issues has been covered by the supplementary surveys, including such topics as: internal migration; school leavers; multiple job holders; interstate travel; superannuation recipients; chronic illness; income; working mothers and child care facilities; journey to work; education; immunisation; pensioners and beneficiaries; aged persons' housing; health insurance; and national anthem opinion poll.

Sample surveys undertaken independently of the Labour Force Survey over the past few years include: immigration survey; national survey of income; survey of families receiving social service benefits; and general social survey.

Perhaps the most important single survey undertaken by the Bureau has been the Household Expenditure Survey, which commenced in July 1974 and ran continuously for a period of two years, the first year in metropolitan areas only, and the second year in both metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas. The Household Expenditure Survey is the first Australia-wide study of this kind undertaken. Its major uses will be in up-dating the weighting patterns of the Consumer Price Index, in improving estimates for the Australian National Accounts, and generally in providing a picture of the spending patterns of particular groups of people, e.g. pensioners, migrants, and low income earners.

The surveys described above are seen as forerunners of an increasing number of widely varied socially orientated surveys which the Bureau will be called upon to conduct either as individual or supplementary type surveys. It is expected that such surveys will be looked to as a key source of data for a more extensive system of social statistics in line with international statistical recommendations now being developed, and it is expected that these statistics will be increasingly used in the future formulation and administration of social welfare programmes in Australia.

• Chapter 25

METRIC CONVERSION

In the 1971 and 1972 edition of the *Year Book* a brief description was given of the system of weights and measures in Australia, the development of the National Standards Commission, Commonwealth legal units, the Senate Committee inquiry into the metric system of weights and measures, and the passing of the *Metric Conversion Act 1973*.

An outline of the main aspects of metric conversion, including the conversion tables and programmes for conversion, is given on the following pages.

1 THE METRIC CONVERSION BOARD

The Metric Conversion Act stated as its object, 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 to do such things, make such arrangements, and enter into such agreements as he thought conducive to the attainment of this objective, and established the Metric Conversion Board. It extends to all the Territories of Australia.

On 1 July 1970, the Metric Conversion Board of 13 members was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr J. D. Norgard, B.E., F.S.A.S.M. (Met.).

The Australian Government made it clear that the metric change was to be predominantly a voluntary one, planned and implemented by those who would be affected by it. To do this, all the major activities within the community likely to be affected by metric conversion were identified by the Board and grouped so that each activity had a Sector Committee responsible for its metrication.

The 80 Sector Committees report to Advisory Committees, of which there are 11, each concerned with a broad area of activity such as primary industry, education, or engineering. The Advisory Committees are each chaired by a Board member, and have the task of co-ordinating programmes and proposals for conversion before submitting these to the Board. In all more than 600 individual persons drawn from virtually all relevant business, professional, technical, and government fields, have been appointed to the Advisory and Sector Committees, filling some 800 committee positions.

2 THE SI SYSTEM OF UNITS

In general Australia adopted the *Système International* (SI) system of units. This is the system adopted by the International General

Conference on Weights and Measures. It is based on the metre, kilogram, and second.

While the SI system closely resembles the centimetre-gram-second system which has long been in use in physical science it is not identical.

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 the SI system over the older system is that there is only one SI unit for each physical quantity and there are no odd multiplying factors to be remembered. Some of the units have special names (e.g. the joule, the watt), while for others, the names are derived from the units comprising them (e.g. the metre per second).

In addition to the SI unit for any physical quantity there is a range of other units available which are decimal multiples or submultiples of the SI unit. The names of each of these are obtained by combining a prefix with the name of the unit, the same prefix being always used for a particular decimal multiple. The prefixes, with their symbols and values, are as follows:

Prefix	Symbol	Value
tera	T	10^{12}
giga	G	10^9
mega	M	10^6
kilo	k	10^3
hecto	h	10^2
deka	da	10
deci	d	10^{-1}
centi	c	10^{-2}
milli	m	10^{-3}
micro	u	10^{-6}
nano	n	10^{-9}
pico	p	10^{-12}
femto	f	10^{-15}
atto	a	10^{-18}

NOTE. It is recommended that only multiples of 10^3 be used and, except in special cases, the use of prefixes hecto, deka, deci, and centi should be avoided.

Some units are not decimally related to basic SI units but are of such significance that their continued use is necessary. Notable examples are the minute and hour of time interval and the degree, minute, and second of 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 particular applications. There are other non-SI units for which it would seem to be in the public interest to make provision, such as the kilometre per hour for car speeds, where the SI unit would be the metre per second.

Special names of SI units which are being recommended by the Metric Conversion Board for general use include the litre, 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 practice. Non-SI units recommended for restricted use include the nautical mile and knot for marine and aerial navigation and the kilowatt hour for the measurement of electrical energy.

The next table lists the most important everyday units in both the imperial and SI systems. The table also shows the conversion ratios between the two systems.

Note. In the case of abbreviations, sq m, cu m, etc., used below, the alternative form m², m³, etc., may also be used.

CONVERSION TABLE FOR COMMON MEASUREMENTS

Metric unit	Imperial unit	Conversion factors (approximate)	
		Metric to imperial units	Imperial to metric units
Length			
millimetre (mm) or centimetre (cm)	inch	1 mm = 0.0394 in 1 cm = 0.394 in	1 in = 25.4 mm 1 in = 2.54 cm
centimetre (cm) or metre (m)	foot	1 m = 3.28 ft	1 ft = 30.5 cm
metre (m)	yard	1 m = 1.09 yd	1 yd = 0.914 m
metre (m) or kilometre (km)	furlong	1 km = 4.97 fur	1 fur = 201 m
kilometre (km)	mile	1 km = 0.621 mile	1 mile = 1.61 km
Navigation international nautical mile (n mile)		1,852 m = 1 n mile	
Mass			
gram (g)	ounce	1 g = 0.0353 oz	1 oz = 28.3 g
gram (g) or kilogram (kg)	pound	1 kg = 2.20 lb	1 lb = 454 g
kilogram (kg)	stone	1 kg = 0.157 stone	1 stone = 6.35 kg
tonne (t)	ton	1 t = 0.984 ton	1 ton = 1.02 t
Area			
square centimetre (sq cm)	square inch	1 sq cm = 0.155 sq in	1 sq in = 6.45 sq cm
square centimetre (sq cm) or square metre (sq m)	square foot	1 sq m = 10.8 sq ft	1 sq ft = 929 sq cm
square metre (sq m)	square yard	1 sq m = 1.20 sq yd	1 sq yd = 0.836 sq m
square metre (sq m)	perch	1 sq m = 0.0395 p	1 p = 25.3 sq m
hectare (ha)	rood	1 ha = 9.88 rd	1 rd = 0.101 ha
hectare (ha)	acre	1 ha = 2.47 ac	1 ac = 0.405 ha
square kilometre (sq km)	square mile	1 sq km = 0.386 sq mile	1 sq mile = 2.59 sq km
Volume			
cubic centimetre (cu cm)	cubic inch	1 cu cm = 0.0610 cu in	1 cu in = 16.4 cu cm
cubic metre (cu m)	cubic foot	1 cu m = 35.3 cu ft	1 cu ft = 0.0283 cu m
cubic metre (cu m)	cubic yard	1 cu m = 1.31 cu yd	1 cu yd = 0.765 cu m
cubic metre (cu m)	bushel	1 cu m = 27.5 bus	1 bus = 0.0364 cu m
Volume (fluids)			
millilitre (ml)	fluid ounce	1 ml = 0.352 fl oz	1 fl oz = 28.4 ml
millilitre (ml) or litre (l)	pint	1 litre = 1.76 pt	1 pt = 568 ml
litre (l) or cubic metre (cu m)	gallon	1 cu m = 220 gal	1 gal = 4.55 litres
cubic metre (cu m) or megalitre (Ml)	acre-foot	1 Ml = 0.811 acre-foot	1 acre-foot = 1,230 cu m = 1.23 Ml
Force			
newton (N)	pound-force	1 N = 0.225 lbf	1 lbf = 4.45 N
kilonewton (kN)	ton-force	1 kN = 0.100 tonf	1 tonf = 9.96 kN
Speed			
kilometre per hour (km/h)	mile per hour	1 km/h = 0.621 mph	1 mph = 1.61 km/h
knot (kn)	Navigation	1.85 km/h = 1 kn	
Temperature			
degree Celsius (°C)	degree Fahrenheit	$^{\circ}\text{F} = \frac{9}{5} ^{\circ}\text{C} + 32$	$^{\circ}\text{C} = \frac{5}{9} (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$

CONVERSION TABLE FOR COMMON MEASUREMENTS—*continued*

Metric unit	Imperial unit	Conversion factors (approximate)	
		Metric to imperial units	Imperial to metric units
Pressure			
kilopascal (kPa)	pound-force per sq in	1 kPa = 0.145 lbf/sq in	1 lbf/sq in = 6.89 kPa
kilopascal (kPa) or megapascal (MPa)	atmosphere	1 MPa = 9.87 atm	1 atm = 101 kPa
megapascal (MPa)	ton-force per sq in	1 MPa = 0.0647 tonf/sq in	1 tonf/sq in = 15.4 MPa
Meteorology			
millibar (mb)	inch of mercury	1 mb = 0.0295 inHg	1 inHg = 33.9 mb
		100 Pa = 1 mb	
Density			
gram per cubic centimetre (g/cu cm)	pound per cubic in	1 g/cu cm = 0.0361 lb/cu in	1 lb/cu in = 27.7 g/cu cm
= tonne per cubic metre (t/cu m)		1 t/cu m = 0.0361 lb/cu in	1 lb/cu in = 27.7 t/cu m
tonne per cubic metre (t/cu m)	ton per cubic yard	1 t/cu m = 0.752 ton/cu yd	1 ton/cu yd = 1.33 t/cu m
Energy			
kilojoule (kJ)	British thermal unit	1 kJ = 0.948 Btu	1 Btu = 1.06 kJ
megajoule (MJ)	therm	1 MJ = 9.48×10^{-3} therm	1 therm = 106 MJ
Electrical energy			
kilowatt hour (kWh)		3.60 MJ = 1 kWh	
Power			
kilowatt (kW)	horsepower	1 kW = 1.34 hp	1 hp = 0.746 kW
Time interval			
second (s)			1 min = 60 s
minute (min)			1 h = 3600 s
hour (h)			
Frequency			
hertz (Hz)	cycle per second	1 Hz = 1 c/s	1 c/s = 1 Hz
Angular velocity			
radian per second (rad/s)	revolution per minute	1 rad/s = 9.55 rpm	1 rpm = 0.105 rad/s
revolution per minute (rpm)			

3 PROGRAMME AND PLANNING

Conversion has been completed in most sectors of the community and is proceeding in others. Unlike the decimal currency change there is no single starting or finishing date for the change. Each sector was expected to develop a programme appropriate to its activities and circumstances, but in doing so account was taken of related activities in other sectors. The structure of the Sector and Advisory Committees was intended to facilitate the development of individual programmes and their integration into an overall conversion programme.

The broad aim laid down by the Government in 1970 was that conversion should be substantially complete by 1980. Within this broad objective the following stages of implementation have been established:

Planning and co-ordination	.. .. .	1970-1971
Increasing public awareness	.. .. .	1972
Major implementation	.. .. .	1973-1975
70 per cent of nation's activity to be converted		1976

The Australia-wide changeover to the metric system is now well past its peak period of activity (1973-1975), and at least 75 per cent of the 140 planned programmes have been completed.

4 PROGRAMMES FOR METRIC CONVERSION

The following is a list of tentative and confirmed dates for conversion revised to 1 April 1976. Further revision may be necessary to allow for incompatibilities between programmes and other contingencies.

Aeronautical industry	.. .. .	1973 onwards
Agricultural and veterinary chemicals	.. .. .	Now converting
Aluminium fabrication	.. .. .	Converted
Automotive industry	.. .. .	Converting now to 1978
Baby foods	.. .. .	Converted
Bread	.. .. .	Converted
Brooms and brushes	.. .. .	Converted
Building and construction	.. .. .	Converted
Chemical engineering	.. .. .	Converting now to 1976
Clothing	.. .. .	Commenced 1974
Clay bricks	.. .. .	Converted
Commercial and industrial refrigeration	.. .. .	Converting now to 1976
Compressed gases	.. .. .	Converted
Concrete blocks	.. .. .	Converted
Dairy products	.. .. .	Converted
Education		
Adult	.. .. .	Converted
Primary	.. .. .	Converted
Secondary	.. .. .	Converted
Tertiary (non-university)	.. .. .	Converted
Tertiary (university)	.. .. .	Converted
Technical	.. .. .	Converted
Electricity generation and distribution	.. .. .	Converted
Electronic and electrical engineering	.. .. .	By 1976
Explosives (industrial)	.. .. .	Now converting
Fabricated metal products	.. .. .	Now converting
Farm machinery and constructing equipment	.. .. .	Converting now to 1978
Farm milk tanks (new installation)	.. .. .	Converted
Fasteners	.. .. .	Converting now to 1976
Furniture and bedding	.. .. .	Now converting
Gas industry (production, new meters, billing)	.. .. .	Converted
Hardware and hand tools	.. .. .	Converting now to 1976
Hot water systems	.. .. .	Now converting
Household utensils	.. .. .	By 1977
Iron and steel industry	.. .. .	Converted
Land and surveying	.. .. .	Converted
Locomotive and rolling stock	.. .. .	75 per cent by 1978
Machine tools	.. .. .	Now converting
Manchester	.. .. .	Converted
Meat (wholesale)	.. .. .	Now converting
Meat (retail)	.. .. .	Now converting
Meteorology		
Temperature, pressure	.. .. .	Converted
Distance, wind speed, weather system movement	.. .. .	Converted
Rainfall, snow depth, river height	.. .. .	Converted
Oil industry (pumps etc.)	.. .. .	1975-1976

Packaged goods

Sole metric marking	..	..	..	..	..	..	Now permissible
Sole imperial markings withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Progressive size rationalisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	In progress
Paint industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Paper, pulp	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Pharmaceutical packaging	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Pipes, clay and plastic (FRP)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Now converting
Plastics and chemicals	..	..	..	..	..	..	Now converting
Printing	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Racing classics	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Ready-mixed concrete	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Real estate	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Road signs and road maps	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Rubber industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Sheet metal furniture and storage equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converting now to 1976
Shipbuilding	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converting now to 1976
Small goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Soft drinks	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Spirits industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converting now to 1976
Sporting bodies (all major sports)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Steel (beams, plates, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Storage	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Sugar industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Tariffs (solely metric)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Textiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Tide tables and harbour navigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Timber industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Tobacco production	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Transport (freight rates, passengers, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Valves and fittings	..	..	..	..	..	..	Now converting
Vegetables (packing and marketing)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Now converting
Water and sewerage (metric water meters)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Water and sewerage (customer billing)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Weighing machines	..	..	..	..	..	..	Now converting
Wheat, barley, rice, and other coarse grain	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Wine industry (bulk)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted
Wool sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	Converted

APPENDIX

Some recent information which has come to hand since the various chapters were sent to press is given in summarised form below. For later statistics on the subjects dealt with in chapters, reference should, in general, be made to other publications listed on pages 613 and 614.

Chapter 8 SOCIAL WELFARE

2 PENSIONS

In May 1976, the standard rate of age and invalid pensions was increased to \$41.25 per week. Service pensions for single persons, widows' pensions (all classes), and supporting mothers' benefits were also increased to \$41.25 per week. The rate for each of a married couple (age, invalid, and service) was increased to \$34.25 per week.

3 UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS

From 1 May 1976, the basic rate of benefit for unmarried persons aged 18 years and over was increased to \$41.25 per week. Benefits for a married person with a dependent spouse were increased to \$68.50 per week.

7 HEALTH BENEFITS

Increased rates of tuberculosis allowances came into effect from 1 May 1976 as follows: breadwinner (sufferer) and spouse, \$36 each per week; sufferer with dependent children but without spouse, \$45.25 per week.

Chapter 10 PUBLIC JUSTICE

1 THE LEGAL SYSTEM

Family Court of Australia—This superior court was instituted under the *Family Law Act* 1975 with jurisdiction in matrimonial causes and other matters relating to dissolution of marriage, custody or maintenance of children, maintenance of spouse and property, etc. In Queensland, the Brisbane Registry opened on 5 January 1976 and the three judges subsequently appointed also circuit Rockhampton, Townsville, Mount Isa, and Lismore.

Summary of
Queensland Statistics
Since 1860

SUMMARY OF POPULATION AND

Year	Population at 31 December ¹			Mean population year ended ¹		Total increase ¹	Natural increase ²
	Males	Females	Persons	June	December		
1860 ..	16,817	11,239	28,056	n	25,788	4,536	758
1865 ..	53,292	33,629	86,921	n	80,250	13,343	1,799
1870 ..	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217	6,111	3,260
1875 ..	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	14,762	2,602
1880 ..	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	208,130	5,820	5,179
1885 ..	186,866	129,815	316,681	n	309,134	15,094	5,437
1890 ..	223,252	168,864	392,116	n	386,803	10,627	9,769
1895 ..	248,865	194,199	443,064	n	436,528	13,073	9,722
1900 ..	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	490,081	7,532	9,054
1905 ..	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,928	6,547	8,123
1910 ..	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	21,171	10,425
1915 ..	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	3,268	12,604
1920 ..	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,464	745,957	14,486	12,309
1925 ..	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	22,758	12,738
1926 ..	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	17,644	11,550
1927 ..	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	13,899	11,755
1928 ..	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815	14,492	11,807
1929 ..	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	11,259	10,177
1930 ..	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	14,600	11,484
1931 ..	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	12,990	10,308
1932 ..	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	9,371	9,554
1933 ..	497,460	451,684	949,144	940,628	945,481	10,047	8,796
1934 ..	502,483	457,361	959,844	950,462	955,810	10,700	9,168
1935 ..	508,348	462,949	971,297	961,200	966,654	11,453	8,837
1936 ..	514,150	468,828	982,978	972,767	979,297	11,681	10,162
1937 ..	519,679	474,901	994,580	984,956	990,643	11,602	10,156
1938 ..	525,264	480,259	1,005,523	996,448	1,001,996	10,943	9,791
1939 ⁶ ..	532,038	488,057	1,020,095	1,008,207	1,015,043	14,572	10,818
1940 ⁵ ..	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	11,357	11,209
1941 ⁵ ..	537,879	500,592	1,038,471	1,032,122	1,036,555	7,019	11,989
1942 ⁵ ..	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016	-546	11,544
1943 ⁵ ..	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421	16,659	12,658
1944 ⁵ ..	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,061,467	13,671	15,135
1945 ⁵ ..	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	16,609	17,254
1946 ⁵ ..	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	11,967	16,376
1947 ⁵ ..	570,993	541,825	1,112,818	1,097,303	1,105,882	15,987	18,242
1948 ..	584,560	553,984	1,138,544	1,114,634	1,127,318	25,726	17,396
1949 ..	601,723	568,596	1,170,319	1,140,816	1,155,638	31,775	17,587
1950 ..	620,329	585,089	1,205,418	1,173,232	1,191,081	35,099	18,629
1951 ..	636,935	601,343	1,238,278	1,207,194	1,223,719	32,860	18,547
1952 ..	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896	32,978	19,782
1953 ..	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231	27,164	19,776
1954 ..	680,224	645,257	1,325,481	1,300,464	1,313,738	27,061	19,832
1955 ..	696,544	662,314	1,358,858	1,328,064	1,344,445	33,377	21,045
1956 ..	714,288	678,285	1,392,573	1,360,801	1,377,393	33,715	20,223
1957 ..	726,623	693,878	1,420,501	1,394,088	1,408,732	27,928	22,084
1958 ..	740,017	709,320	1,449,337	1,422,349	1,436,156	28,836	22,417
1959 ..	753,906	723,255	1,477,161	1,450,535	1,464,469	27,824	23,250
1960 ..	766,448	735,838	1,502,286	1,478,129	1,491,114	25,125	22,843
1961 ..	784,700	755,500	1,540,300	1,512,400	1,525,000	26,300	23,881
1962 ..	795,000	767,800	1,562,800	1,539,600	1,551,200	22,600	22,490
1963 ..	810,500	784,900	1,595,400	1,563,300	1,578,300	32,600	22,664
1964 ..	825,800	800,800	1,626,500	1,595,000	1,610,800	31,100	20,461
1965 ..	841,900	817,500	1,659,400	1,626,900	1,644,000	32,900	19,433
1966 ..	855,000	832,100	1,687,100	1,660,100	1,674,200	27,600	18,003
1967 ..	868,500	847,300	1,715,800	1,687,300	1,701,000	28,700	19,956
1968 ..	883,600	864,100	1,747,700	1,715,400	1,730,600	31,900	19,112
1969 ..	898,900	880,800	1,779,700	1,747,400	1,764,200	32,000	20,790
1970 ..	914,600	898,200	1,812,800	1,780,000	1,795,400	33,100	20,475
1971 ..	933,900	918,400	1,852,300	1,812,300	1,830,500	39,500	23,631
1972 ..	956,500	942,200	1,898,600	1,851,000	1,873,300	46,300	22,653
1973 ..	980,400	966,100	1,946,500	1,896,600	1,919,400	47,900	21,335
1974 ..	1,004,900	988,900	1,993,800	1,944,600	1,968,500	47,200	19,724

¹ Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1961.
prior to 1962.

³ Rate per 1,000 mean population.

² Excluding full-blood Aborigines
⁴ Rate per 1,000 live births.

VITAL STATISTICS (Chapters 5 and 6)

Births ^a	Birth rate ^a	Marriages ^a	Marriage rate ^a	Deaths ^a	Death rate ^a	Infant deaths ^a		Infant death rate ^a		Year
						Under one year	Under four weeks	Under one year	Under four weeks	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	n	114.1	n	1860
3,532	44.0	1,074	13.4	1,733	21.6	580	n	164.2	n	1865
4,905	43.7	879	7.8	1,645	14.7	526	223	107.2	45.5	1870
6,706	41.5	1,487	9.2	4,104	25.4	1,025	312	152.8	46.5	1875
8,196	39.4	1,547	7.4	3,017	14.5	865	294	105.5	35.9	1880
11,672	37.8	2,842	9.2	6,235	20.2	1,733	512	148.5	43.9	1885
15,407	39.8	3,195	8.3	5,638	14.6	1,548	584	100.5	37.9	1890
14,874	34.1	2,821	6.5	5,152	11.8	1,356	481	91.2	32.3	1895
14,801	30.2	3,371	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	512	98.4	34.6	1900
13,626	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,029	386	75.5	28.3	1905
16,169	27.3	4,768	8.1	5,744	9.7	1,017	476	62.9	29.4	1910
20,163	29.1	6,135	8.9	7,559	10.9	1,297	606	64.3	30.1	1915
20,256	27.2	6,667	8.9	7,947	10.7	1,281	586	63.2	28.9	1920
20,283	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,545	9.0	917	556	45.2	27.4	1925
19,764	23.1	6,428	7.5	8,214	9.6	1,001	557	50.6	28.2	1926
19,833	22.8	6,277	7.2	8,078	9.3	1,080	561	54.5	28.3	1927
19,783	22.4	6,322	7.1	7,976	9.0	901	542	45.5	27.4	1928
18,486	20.6	6,169	6.9	8,309	9.3	851	509	46.0	27.5	1929
18,939	20.8	6,199	6.8	7,455	8.2	757	531	40.0	28.0	1930
17,833	19.3	5,951	6.4	7,525	8.1	654	451	36.7	25.3	1931
17,367	18.6	6,415	6.9	7,813	8.4	698	513	40.2	29.5	1932
17,150	18.1	6,471	6.8	8,354	8.8	733	493	42.7	28.7	1933
17,360	18.2	7,635	8.0	8,192	8.6	705	432	40.6	24.9	1934
17,688	18.3	8,280	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	482	37.3	27.3	1935
18,755	19.2	8,306	8.5	8,593	8.8	679	493	36.2	26.3	1936
19,162	19.3	8,353	8.4	9,006	9.1	683	452	35.6	23.6	1937
18,992	19.0	8,853	8.8	9,201	9.2	784	539	41.3	28.4	1938
20,348	20.0	9,108	9.0	9,530	9.4	722	551	35.5	27.1	1939 ^a
20,412	19.9	10,287	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	1940 ^a
21,519	20.8	9,885	9.5	9,530	9.2	842	554	39.1	25.7	1941 ^a
21,166	20.4	11,722	11.3	9,622	9.3	736	537	34.8	25.4	1942 ^a
23,234	22.2	9,979	9.5	10,576	10.1	878	591	37.8	25.4	1943 ^a
24,520	23.1	11,325	10.7	9,385	8.8	768	533	31.3	21.7	1944 ^a
26,713	24.8	9,905	9.2	9,459	8.8	795	641	29.8	24.0	1945 ^a
27,024	24.8	11,666	10.7	10,648	9.8	791	603	29.3	22.3	1946 ^a
28,358	25.6	10,999	9.9	10,116	9.1	874	608	30.8	21.4	1947 ^a
27,858	24.7	10,125	9.0	10,462	9.3	779	565	28.0	20.3	1948
27,748	24.0	10,234	8.9	10,161	8.8	686	482	24.7	17.4	1949
29,028	24.4	10,304	8.7	10,399	8.7	719	537	24.8	18.5	1950
29,652	24.2	10,814	8.8	11,105	9.1	761	541	25.7	18.2	1951
30,953	24.6	10,056	8.0	11,171	8.9	772	558	24.9	18.0	1952
30,782	23.9	9,859	7.7	11,006	8.6	769	549	25.0	17.8	1953
31,176	23.7	10,027	7.6	11,344	8.6	695	524	22.3	16.8	1954
32,352	24.1	10,098	7.5	11,307	8.4	656	480	20.3	14.8	1955
32,409	23.5	9,934	7.2	12,186	8.8	737	530	22.7	16.4	1956
33,763	24.0	10,271	7.3	11,679	8.3	732	514	21.7	15.2	1957
33,872	23.6	10,255	7.1	11,455	8.0	657	466	19.4	13.8	1958
35,599	24.3	10,581	7.2	12,349	8.4	721	520	20.3	14.6	1959
35,213	23.6	10,227	6.9	12,370	8.3	740	558	21.0	15.8	1960
36,637	24.2	10,392	6.9	12,756	8.4	733	542	20.0	14.8	1961
35,776	23.1	10,665	6.9	13,286	8.6	763	539	21.3	15.1	1962
36,012	22.8	11,443	7.3	13,348	8.5	733	534	20.4	14.8	1963
35,049	21.8	11,766	7.3	14,588	9.1	679	476	19.4	13.6	1964
33,615	20.4	13,007	7.9	14,182	8.6	599	421	17.8	12.5	1965
32,903	19.7	13,339	8.0	14,900	8.9	587	401	17.8	12.2	1966
34,692	20.4	13,634	8.0	14,736	8.7	678	509	19.5	14.7	1967
35,190	20.3	14,860	8.6	16,078	9.3	716	520	20.4	14.8	1968
36,576	20.7	15,669	8.9	15,786	8.9	691	487	18.9	13.3	1969
37,530	20.9	16,082	9.0	17,055	9.5	672	476	17.9	12.7	1970
39,970	21.8	16,538	9.0	16,339	8.9	766	553	19.2	13.8	1971
39,251	21.0	16,066	8.6	16,598	8.9	697	488	17.8	12.4	1972
38,067	19.8	16,490	8.6	16,732	8.7	666	491	17.5	12.9	1973
37,852	19.2	16,086	8.2	18,128	9.2	606	439	16.0	11.6	1974

^a Deaths of defence personnel were not deducted from natural increase.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH, SOCIAL WELFARE, EDUCATION,

Year	Public hospitals and nursing homes					Mental hospital patients		Pensioners at 30 June ^a	
	Number	Staff ¹	Beds	In-patients treated	Expenditure ²	Admissions	At end of year	Age	Invalid
					\$'000				
1860	6	n	n	421	7	..	..	..	..
1865	7	n	n	1,811	20	68	89	..	..
1870	13	n	366	2,074	34	84	188	..	..
1875	20	n	574	4,080	58	231	356	..	..
1880	29	n	917	4,537	74	254	553	..	..
1885	47	n	1,411	10,417	170	296	786	..	..
1890	54	n	1,709	13,763	204	360	1,099	..	..
1895	59	n	1,918	14,675	191	310	1,393	..	..
1900	71	n	2,182	18,766	239	411	1,728	..	..
1905	75	n	2,392	20,123	227	370	1,942	..	..
1910	81	914	2,572	26,069	307	417	2,267	9,894	492
1915	97	1,359	3,138	37,426	517	484	2,451	12,049	2,954
1920	102	1,758	3,616	48,503	874	571	2,814	13,019	4,960
1925-26	119	2,610	4,755	63,288	1,287	525	3,126	16,250	6,800
1926-27	123	2,674	4,667	64,706	1,365	506	3,077	17,236	7,357
1927-28	124	2,843	4,615	63,797	1,430	555	3,102	18,185	7,843
1928-29	125	2,940	4,937	67,803	1,418	524	3,106	19,295	8,553
1929-30	125	3,347	5,101	69,956	1,524	518	3,109	20,398	9,166
1930-31	122	3,173	5,690	72,485	1,438	485	3,185	22,376	9,707
1931-32	119	3,210	5,815	78,440	1,318	554	3,242	23,736	10,237
1932-33	119	3,283	5,923	80,620	1,332	529	3,270	22,600	10,261
1933-34	118	3,400	6,158	85,953	1,490	600	3,300	23,282	10,573
1934-35	119	3,466	6,228	88,572	1,742	646	3,399	24,346	11,029
1935-36	119	3,697	6,434	95,571	1,848	602	3,401	25,493	11,377
1936-37	118	3,902	6,523	101,301	2,052	618	3,460	26,855	11,610
1937-38	119	4,438	7,032	107,882	2,348	633	3,549	28,198	11,855
1938-39	121	4,696	7,290	111,343	2,901	653	3,652	29,603	12,070
1939-40	120	4,810	7,618	117,735	2,842	578	3,707	34,159 ^a	8,677 ^a
1940-41	118	4,937	7,607	124,356	2,934	596	3,772	35,168	8,644
1941-42	119	5,106	7,848	125,121	3,315	571	3,735	35,872	9,167
1942-43	119	5,350	7,987	128,790	3,195	844	3,749	34,834	8,815
1943-44	119	5,466	8,132	135,005	3,406	966	3,819	33,247	8,848
1944-45	118	5,389	8,005	137,303	3,578	648	3,840	32,710	9,085
1945-46	119	5,844	8,293	147,387	3,982	685	3,876	34,808	9,807
1946-47	120	6,330	8,577	158,415	4,937	781	3,933	38,754	10,882
1947-48	121	6,879	8,566	156,679	6,179	793	4,008	40,806	11,808
1948-49	121	7,394	8,778	157,584	7,273	845	4,068	43,684	12,469
1949-50	126	7,918	8,973	163,233	8,343	850	4,153	45,937	12,155
1950-51	131	8,280	9,244	168,412	9,989	930	4,295	48,075	10,740
1951-52	136	8,714	9,581	175,164	13,245	1,005	4,388	50,718	10,571
1952-53	138	9,005	9,852	184,189	15,004	1,142	4,554	54,236	10,691
1953-54	138	9,163	9,971	188,057	15,886	1,141	4,621	58,361	11,022
1954-55	140	9,548	10,657	192,511	17,769	1,141	4,704	62,837	11,638
1955-56	140	9,785	10,705	200,369	19,685	1,238	4,735	66,199	12,165
1956-57	139	10,366	11,481	207,235	22,435	1,391	4,657	69,938	13,113
1957-58	139	10,608	11,293	216,573	23,800	1,421	4,610	72,804	14,230
1958-59	138	10,965	11,756	222,820	26,090	1,526	4,624	75,085	15,397
1959-60	139	11,609	12,422	224,603	27,456	1,453	4,364	82,196	11,605
1960-61	139	12,320	12,376	221,804	29,691	1,357	4,311	89,144	13,084
1961-62	140	12,643	12,458	233,351	31,516	1,616	4,272	93,657	14,650
1962-63	140	13,007	12,545	234,939	32,816	1,750	4,199	96,148	15,876
1963-64	141	13,222	12,668	244,019	35,357	1,754	4,005	98,408	16,893
1964-65	144	13,592	12,949	251,222	37,937	1,785	4,022	100,054	17,402
1965-66	143	13,975	13,273	254,865	40,298	1,586	3,978	101,608	17,818
1966-67	144	14,263	13,420	259,888	43,383	1,680	3,910	103,981	18,408
1967-68	145	14,555	13,628	267,631	46,909	1,541	3,736	108,070	19,621
1968-69	146	15,118	13,481	272,934	50,783	1,924	3,828	110,989	21,370
1969-70	139 ¹⁰	13,645 ¹⁰	12,331 ¹⁰	273,377 ¹⁰	52,336 ¹⁰	2,646 ¹⁰	3,470 ¹⁰	122,547	23,984
1970-71	140	13,849	12,308	277,130	63,851	2,924	3,364	128,817	21,772
1971-72	137	14,196	12,353	287,563	73,667	3,384	3,001	132,000	22,825
1972-73	136	14,927	12,480	300,070	88,148	3,579	2,778	145,036	24,945
1973-74	140	16,055	12,901	303,322	109,033	3,560	3,018	158,628	25,827
1974-75								166,454	27,464

¹ To 1959-60, average number employed during year; 1960-61 to 1968-69, number at end of year; from 1969-70, full-time equivalent at end of year. ² Excluding loan expenditure. Including out-patient expenditure. ³ Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. ⁴ Net enrolment during the year until 1938 (1938-39); thereafter number on roll at end of school year until 1950, and at 1 August from 1951. Excluding business colleges after 1931-32. ⁵ Enrolments for year ended middle of financial year shown. ⁶ From 1915 to 1923, as at 30 June following the year shown. ⁷ From 1924-25 to 1947-48, as at the middle of the financial year shown.

AND PUBLIC JUSTICE STATISTICS (Chapters 7, 8, 9, and 10)

Schools	Pupils at schools ⁴	University students ⁵	Police force at end of year ⁶	Prisoners in gaol at end of year ⁷		Higher court criminal convictions	Divorces ⁸	Liquor licences in force at end of year ⁹	Year
				Males	Females				
41	1,890	..	n	28	6	30	n	107	1860
101	9,091	..	392	190	20	99	n	365	1865
173	16,425	..	n	206	17	89	n	618	1870
283	34,591	..	660	267	29	176	n	940	1875
415	44,104	..	626	301	48	171	2	971	1880
551	59,301	..	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	1885
737	76,135	..	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	1890
923	87,123	..	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	1895
1,084	109,963	..	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1900
1,215	110,886	..	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1905
1,348	112,863	..	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1910
1,565	129,296	265	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1915
1,771	150,780	291	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1920
1,888	167,247	457	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1925-26
1,885	171,536	481	1,247	397	9	269	134	1,614	1926-27
1,897	172,593	532	1,271	385	11	259	123	1,623	1927-28
1,905	175,245	588	1,323	394	12	244	123	1,631	1928-29
1,907	174,626	666	1,311	393	12	193	91	1,616	1929-30
1,897	175,344	778	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1930-31
1,889	176,025	799	1,326	335	6	209	115	1,582	1931-32
1,890	173,419	826	1,331	364	9	198	154	1,566	1932-33
1,903	173,919	875	1,339	356	7	206	136	1,545	1933-34
1,918	174,979	1,029	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,662	1934-35
1,925	174,319	1,090	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,661	1935-36
1,929	180,884	1,148	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,671	1936-37
1,925	178,740	1,226	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,658	1937-38
1,940	175,895	1,405	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,652	1938-39
1,920	163,091 ⁴	1,655	1,493	273	5	214	224	1,652	1939-40
1,914	163,396	1,902	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,625	1940-41
1,885	159,536	1,719	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,622	1941-42
1,807	151,486	1,305	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,613	1942-43
1,767	155,608	1,419	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,614	1943-44
1,766	159,873	1,791	1,765	489	21	218	907	1,615	1944-45
1,746	164,365	2,224	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,623	1945-46
1,776	168,211	3,107	1,769	350	23	261	935	1,642	1946-47
1,798	173,788	3,811	1,830	362	14	270	724	1,655	1947-48
1,800	179,071	4,343	2,015	367	13	250	732	1,676	1948-49
1,807	185,340	4,395	2,070	406	17	313	792	1,685	1949-50
1,810	198,755	4,245	2,251	468	11	346	708	1,686	1950-51
1,820	205,448	4,014	2,483	480	17	336	711	1,698	1951-52
1,846	223,851	3,850	2,473	559	11	419	730	1,714	1952-53
1,835	227,575	3,735	2,427	620	17	502	714	1,719	1953-54
1,840	239,009	4,112	2,378	597	11	382	803	1,743	1954-55
1,845	249,335	4,527	2,447	628	19	431	708	1,789	1955-56
1,847	261,275	5,329	2,514	691	22	584	689	1,794	1956-57
1,856	277,139	5,615	2,640	816	27	883	767	1,793	1957-58
1,853	288,826	6,718	2,702	906	19	915	745	1,797	1958-59
1,845	300,397	7,444	2,665	907	24	1,020	705	1,786	1959-60
1,827	308,998	8,700	2,690	921	29	1,279	781	1,789	1960-61
1,801	316,800	9,525	2,764	873	17	1,175	928	1,787	1961-62
1,783	325,869	10,507	2,812	916	30	1,187	919	1,802	1962-63
1,776	332,818	11,466	2,832	826	18	1,134	986	1,798	1963-64
1,729	340,583	12,424	2,822	987	37	1,201	1,059	1,793	1964-65
1,686	347,380	13,581	2,986	1,035	24	1,330	1,039	1,798	1965-66
1,667	357,576	14,821	3,067	1,088	18	1,279	1,083	1,808	1966-67
1,649	368,385	15,253	3,094	1,010	24	1,160	1,140	1,806	1967-68
1,606	375,741	15,317	3,190	1,095	39	1,610	1,243	1,822	1968-69
1,590	383,234	15,773	3,231	1,185	22	1,402	1,511	1,882	1969-70
1,578	387,745	17,584	3,204	1,218	18	1,727	1,411	1,969 ^r	1970-71
1,573	392,883	18,949	3,359	1,410	29	1,758	1,737	2,026	1971-72
1,568	399,569	18,591	3,524	1,547	27	1,812	1,700	2,085	1972-73
1,567	407,582	18,815	3,776	1,376	25	1,610	1,844	2,155	1973-74
1,562	414,179	20,701	3,954	1,462	21		2,688	2,214	1974-75

⁸ Divorces, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations. Divorces are taken as decrees nisi until 1933-34, and from 1934-35 as decrees made absolute during the year. From 1941, figures are for the calendar year ended six months after the year shown. ⁹ The licences

exclude bottlers' licences and include licensed victuallers throughout; winesellers from 1900; spirit merchants and registered clubs from 1913; sporting clubs and packets from 1934-35; ex-servicemen's clubs from 1955-56; restaurants from 1961-62; and bistros, cabarets, function rooms, and theatres from 1970-71. ¹⁰ New series. *n* Not available. ^r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVE-

Year	Land		Livestock at end of year ¹				
	Alienated	Leased	Beef cattle ²	Dairy cattle ²	All cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1860 ..	44	n	n	n	433	3,449	7
1865 ..	216	n	n	n	848	6,595	15
1870 ..	378	n	n	n	1,077	8,164	31
1875 ..	706	n	n	n	1,813	7,228	46
1880 ..	1,845	n	n	n	3,163	6,936	66
1885 ..	4,492	n	n	n	4,163	8,994	56
1890 ..	4,985	n	n	n	5,558	18,007	97
1895 ..	5,751	n	n	n	6,822	19,857	101
1900 ..	6,439	113,811	n	n	4,078	10,339	122
1905 ..	7,147	97,187	n	n	2,964	12,535	164
1910 ..	9,483	119,328	n	n	5,132	20,332	152
1915 ..	11,017	134,690	4,278	503	4,781	15,950	118
1920 ..	10,393	131,869	5,782	673	6,455	17,405	104
1925 ..	9,940	123,159	5,670	767	6,437	20,663	200
1926 ..	9,944	123,838	4,632	833	5,465	16,861	184
1927 ..	9,858	128,400	4,361	864	5,226	16,642	192
1928 ..	9,907	127,635	4,173	955	5,128	18,509	216
1929 ..	9,873	128,594	4,234	974	5,209	20,324	236
1930 ..	10,357	127,634	4,423	1,041	5,464	22,542	218
1931 ..	10,811	132,006	4,435	1,115	5,550	22,324	223
1932 ..	11,304	130,718	4,394	1,141	5,535	21,313	213
1933 ..	11,318	131,354	4,523	1,258	5,781	20,073	217
1934 ..	11,341	134,375	4,699	1,354	6,053	21,574	270
1935 ..	11,328	134,740	4,655	1,378	6,033	18,060	305
1936 ..	11,304	134,979	4,631	1,319	5,951	20,012	291
1937 ..	11,293	136,503	4,570	1,389	5,959	22,498	283
1938 ..	11,279	137,348	4,603	1,494	6,097	23,159	325
1939 ..	11,272	138,428	4,727	1,472	6,199	24,191	391
1940 ..	11,264	138,772	4,764	1,447	6,210	23,936	436
1941 ..	11,261	138,728	4,808	1,495	6,303	25,196	352
1942 ..	11,258	139,993	4,893	1,574	6,466	25,650	409
1943 ..	11,256	140,004	4,978	1,546	6,525	23,256	450
1944 ..	11,254	141,951	5,114	1,509	6,623	21,292	438
1945 ..	11,251	143,724	5,100	1,443	6,542	18,944	415
1946 ..	11,244	143,573	4,658	1,287	5,945	16,084	340
1947 ..	11,239	143,434	4,639	1,336	5,975	16,743	378
1948 ..	11,238	143,659	4,635	1,357	5,992	16,499	407
1949 ..	11,235	144,366	4,943	1,362	6,305	17,582	392
1950 ..	11,232	145,453	5,373	1,361	6,734	17,478	375
1951 ..	11,230	145,543	5,211	1,223	6,434	16,164	317
1952 ..	11,230	146,178	5,450	1,302	6,751	17,030	336
1953 ..	11,230	146,549	5,766	1,320	7,086	18,194	384
1954 ..	11,230	146,582	5,919	1,319	7,238	20,222	407
1955 ..	11,232	147,481	6,001	1,329	7,330	22,116	373
1956 ..	11,232	147,178	6,138	1,324	7,462	23,190	395
1957 ..	11,231	147,334	5,963	1,224	7,187	22,274	423
1958 ..	11,237	147,848	5,687	1,197	6,884	22,148	400
1959 ..	11,260	147,410	5,829	1,183	7,012	23,332	429
1960 ..	11,319	149,091	5,847	1,157	7,004	22,135	448
1961 ..	11,378	149,174	5,942	1,156	7,098	22,125	433
1962 ..	11,485	148,621	6,090	1,143	7,234	22,811	402
1963 ..	11,752	148,250	6,282	1,120	7,402	24,337	388
1964 ..	12,215	149,455	6,334	1,058	7,393	24,016	406
1965 ..	12,787	148,850	5,930	958	6,888	18,384	417
1966 ..	13,911	147,887	6,020	899	6,919	19,305	468
1967 ..	15,245	146,276	6,526	835	7,361	19,948	520
1968 ..	18,783	143,979	6,910	758	7,668	20,324	535
1969 ..	21,424	141,459	6,808	707	7,515	16,446	480
1970 ..	23,290	139,848	7,278	667	7,944	14,774	491
1971 ..	24,292	138,787	8,375	646	9,021	14,604	535
1972 ..	25,305	137,658	9,191	604	9,795	13,346	542
1973 ..	27,958	134,357	9,767	529	10,297	13,119	441
1974 ..	29,039	133,696	10,364	515	10,879	13,908	400

¹ From 1942, figures are at 31 March of the following year. ² Figures from 1946 include stock kept for meat production by dairy farmers as beef cattle. ³ Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941. ⁴ From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941, figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following the year shown. In earlier years the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Australian Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to 1907, exports are

STOCK STATISTICS (Chapters 11 and 12)

Horses ^a	Wool production ^a (greasy equivalent)		Butter production ^a		Cheese production ^a		Year
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
'000	'000 kg	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
24	2,271	888	n	n	n	n	1860
51	5,557	1,771	n	n	n	n	1865
83	17,510	2,052	n	n	n	n	1870
121	14,591	2,732	n	n	n	n	1875
179	15,984	2,775	n	n	n	n	1880
260	24,203	3,559	n	n	n	n	1885
366	30,549	5,049	907	77	77	n	1890
469	49,572	5,974	1,688	n	835	n	1895
457	29,342	4,394	3,937	n	900	n	1900
431	31,828	5,300	9,217	n	1,216	n	1905
594	63,163	11,816	14,178	2,668	1,881	186	1910
687	59,322	12,534	11,547	3,488	1,988	338	1915
742	52,077	14,352	18,484	8,400	5,221	1,066	1920
638	66,672	21,986	28,576	9,844	5,707	1,180	1925
572	54,362	17,878	23,316	8,352	4,200	810	1926
548	57,348	20,156	32,676	11,306	6,408	1,274	1927
522	63,044	18,162	34,947	12,724	6,528	1,282	1928
500	73,068	13,774	35,742	12,006	5,616	1,102	1929
482	82,581	14,080	43,418	11,958	6,191	770	1930
469	83,786	11,914	44,458	10,737	5,000	677	1931
452	84,293	14,681	46,734	9,320	5,935	643	1932
450	77,106	20,455	57,762	11,225	6,300	670	1933
449	78,965	15,175	60,611	12,073	5,530	691	1934
442	64,770	16,576	52,581	12,005	4,150	540	1935
442	69,747	18,311	39,678	9,920	3,534	501	1936
447	79,266	20,781	53,635	14,697	5,427	763	1937
445	81,401	16,391	71,498	19,211	7,153	1,011	1938
446	88,800	20,066	64,795	18,172	6,282	922	1939
443	97,388	23,546	54,404	15,296	5,322	798	1940
432 ^a	92,587	23,270	44,281	12,542	7,421	1,216	1941
393	97,053	27,215	51,352	16,746	12,947	2,456	1942
387	88,158	25,311	46,734	18,234	10,909	2,402	1943
381	81,066	23,934	43,696	17,112	10,267	2,320	1944
367	78,584	21,728	46,524	18,678	12,218	2,805	1945
343	65,689	31,583	34,182	13,990	7,844	1,854	1946
336	69,655	56,114	47,801	23,888	9,801	2,760	1947
325	71,058	65,246	48,548	25,388	9,544	2,745	1948
317	73,598	93,756	49,568	28,560	9,197	2,959	1949
307	70,156	177,636	48,680	31,379	8,818	3,104	1950
289	62,944	94,380	28,665	24,307	4,775	2,143	1951
282	74,003	119,806	50,218	47,467	9,590	4,778	1952
273	79,113	122,250	42,831	41,127	6,854	3,430	1953
267	80,081	104,218	46,965	44,185	8,048	3,697	1954
261	88,003	106,268	49,320	43,214	7,701	3,727	1955
255	103,267	155,044	42,087	36,419	7,252	3,348	1956
243	92,703	107,672	33,118	30,129	5,258	2,488	1957
239	99,404	90,150	41,997	35,563	8,352	4,075	1958
234	107,137	109,146	39,875	38,247	8,628	5,004	1959
224	106,862	101,718	31,778	30,880	7,338	3,865	1960
217	104,477	101,274	36,383	32,588	9,118	4,483	1961
212	105,976	115,462	37,195	32,791	10,365	5,090	1962
207	115,841	141,458	36,071	33,965	9,644	5,340	1963
201	114,045	117,218	33,486	32,255	8,662	5,153	1964
190	87,440	90,961	31,837	29,208	8,051	4,667	1965
182	92,380	93,190	33,736	30,278	10,465	5,860	1966
181	102,885	94,874	28,824	25,385	10,061	5,669	1967
176	112,040	108,060	19,542	17,211	8,104	4,370	1968
173	89,064	69,783	22,784	19,524	9,295	5,006	1969
165	76,554	44,916	18,773	17,658	7,684	4,600	1970
n	83,160	61,732	18,193	18,442	8,200	5,586	1971
n	70,195	123,512	15,857	14,470	8,701	6,157	1972
n	63,833	107,417	11,699	10,343	9,225 ^r	6,866	1973
n	66,262	81,203	10,360	9,668 ^s	10,066	8,663 ^s	1974

taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns. ^a From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30 June following the year shown. Values include subsidy or bounty payable from 1942-43. n Not available. r Revised since last issue. s Subject to revision.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season	Sugar				Maize ^a		Wheat	
	Area cut for crushing	Cane produced	Sugar mills ¹	Raw sugar made	Area harvested	Grain produced	Area harvested	Grain produced
	hectares	'000 tonnes	No.	'000 tonnes	hectares	'000 tonnes	hectares	'000 tonnes
1860-61	..	..	..	..	618	n	79	n
1865-66	n	n	n	n	2,527	n	837	n
1870-71	885	n	39	3	6,491	n	1,170	1
1875-76	3,103	n	66	6	15,666	n	1,642	3
1880-81	5,057	n	83	16	17,850	36	4,429	6
1885-86	15,603	n	166	57	29,033	40	2,134	1
1890-91	16,272	n	110	70	40,226	60	4,166	6
1895-96	22,570	n	64 ¹	87	40,663	61	5,241	3
1900-01	29,401	862	58	94	51,789	62	32,093	32
1905-06	38,887	1,439	51	155	46,021	55	48,302	31
1910-11	38,300	1,870	51	214	73,192	113	43,187	28
1915-16	38,226	1,172	45	142	59,276	51	37,920	11
1920-21	36,075	1,360	34	170	46,865	51	71,759	101
1925-26	76,759	3,727	37	494	62,424	86	67,177	54
1926-27	76,612	2,973	36	395	55,661	68	23,101	10
1927-28	82,454	3,613	36	494	94,702	170	87,037	103
1928-29	87,280	3,796	35	529	77,770	130	88,249	68
1929-30	86,959	3,638	35	527	69,450	111	82,603	115
1930-31	89,858	3,586	35	525	69,677	116	110,202	139
1931-32	94,415	4,099	35	590	59,760	96	100,679	105
1932-33	92,979	3,603	33	522	39,856	42	101,191	68
1933-34	92,331	4,742	33	649	67,562	94	93,900	119
1934-35	88,394	4,340	33	621	64,995	105	89,731	111
1935-36	92,477	4,288	33	620	63,685	89	96,975	73
1936-37	99,520	5,254	33	757	73,356	80	114,788	55
1937-38	99,201	5,215	33	775	70,514	67	150,922	102
1938-39	101,919	5,428	33	790	74,225	95	178,878	234
1939-40	106,101	6,136	33	906	71,566	85	146,514	185
1940-41	106,553	5,264	33	771	83,086	113	130,342	155
1941-42	99,582	4,871	33	709	70,597	101	117,683	84
1942-43	93,586	4,423	32	616	70,341	96	135,483	136
1943-44	89,408	3,453	33	494	69,898	115	113,839	138
1944-45	88,890	4,469	32	654	64,009	98	134,503	190
1945-46	92,971	4,625	32	655	55,217	73	158,840	223
1946-47	88,786	3,777	31	520	57,258	75	100,361	19
1947-48	87,160	4,218	32	581	51,680	89	187,062	291
1948-49	104,386	6,537	32	925	39,497	62	245,948	390
1949-50	110,403	6,623	32	910	46,761	86	242,817	321
1950-51	106,702	6,799	32	894	45,514	77	226,130	239
1951-52	110,629	5,085	31	715	44,993	62	183,947	180
1952-53	111,190	6,952	31	950	43,799	67	293,193	508
1953-54	134,640	8,891	31	1,240	46,432	77	234,705	277
1954-55	148,779	10,022	31	1,322	46,407	78	278,182	448
1955-56	147,812	8,754	31	1,154	43,765	69	235,419	406
1956-57	146,064	9,122	31	1,191	50,831	88	145,668	192
1957-58	147,704	9,090	31	1,276	49,471	80	186,414	181
1958-59	144,153	9,897	31	1,376	45,892	93	284,901	438
1959-60	121,297	8,563	31	1,237	52,529	103	276,455	368
1960-61	132,432	8,824	31	1,341	53,573	98	280,284	299
1961-62	150,633	9,166	31	1,336	63,042	121	303,386	327
1962-63	156,807	12,293	31	1,798	64,460	129	371,872	508
1963-64	162,708	11,686	31	1,674	67,420	112	379,436	606
1964-65	182,496	14,515	31	1,885	68,109	124	415,014	621
1965-66	197,234	13,763	31	1,913	61,950	82	385,972	474
1966-67	216,506	15,762	31	2,238	61,112	126	496,702	972
1967-68	214,819	15,970	31	2,250	59,785	121	597,555	746
1968-69	221,082	17,694	31	2,646	43,981	69	723,814	1,143
1969-70	204,762	14,936	31	2,114	46,186	88	608,668	405
1970-71	211,511	16,466	31	2,376	51,725	104	333,897	120
1971-72	224,407	18,410	31	2,670	44,546	97	555,990	722
1972-73	232,338	18,087	31	2,714	34,913	70	470,622	405
1973-74	215,937	18,279	31	2,406 ^r	27,002	56	394,702	526
1974-75	243,231	19,421	31	2,728	28,675	72	488,500	692

¹ Number of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 the figures include a number of juice mills. ² Figures up to 1967-68 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown, and from 1968-69 for the calendar year ended six months later than the year shown. Details of the 1968 season not appearing in the table are: maize, 48,643 hectares, 93(000) tonnes; and cotton, 4,913 hectares, 3,785(000) kilo-

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 12)

Hay and green forage ^a	Cotton ^b		Bananas		Pineapples		Total area under crop ^c	Season
	Area harvested	Raw cotton produced ^d	Total area	Pro-duction	Total area	Pro-duction		
hectares	hectares	'000 kg	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	'000 hectares	
n	6	n	..	..	..	..	1	1860-61
n	193	66	..	..	..	..	6	1865-66
n	5,938	740	137	n	73	n	21	1870-71
n	677	142	98	n	35	n	31	1875-76
n	251	57	166	914	66	881	46	1880-81
16,897	20	7	418	2,108	148	2,066	80	1885-86
16,451	6	2	1,579	27,941	292	4,454	91	1890-91
19,490	200	39	1,585	18,873	343	6,384	115	1895-96
33,970	..	..	2,515	29,491	380	7,197	185	1900-01
41,929	69	16	2,508	31,878	747	8,586	212	1905-06
76,172	186	22	2,104	14,250	878	13,937	270	1910-11
117,953	29	2	3,305	15,393	1,501	15,613	295	1915-16
95,816	67	7	3,634	15,215	1,582	14,004	315	1920-21
127,197	16,213	2,598	5,976	32,818	1,617	15,291	418	1925-26
154,882	7,585	1,315	6,673	35,003	1,714	16,138	381	1926-27
89,539	6,050	1,048	7,271	36,374	1,701	13,937	432	1927-28
95,515	8,222	1,864	7,993	41,480	1,916	15,884	423	1928-29
104,558	6,072	1,142	7,834	37,365	2,082	14,512	423	1929-30
109,067	9,167	2,540	7,296	38,965	2,243	16,951	463	1930-31
149,555	9,086	2,219	5,975	37,492	2,343	20,016	492	1931-32
184,876	12,139	903	4,285	23,750	2,372	19,914	504	1932-33
163,657	27,601	2,522	4,422	25,757	2,383	22,946	531	1933-34
171,906	17,562	3,978	4,178	24,207	2,260	19,085	525	1934-35
182,497	22,236	3,203	3,440	22,023	2,339	22,573	540	1935-36
199,324	25,171	3,018	2,956	18,390	2,555	20,795	609	1936-37
208,490	21,324	3,308	19,279	22,537	2,650	22,539	655	1937-38
208,160	26,899	2,165	3,554	22,327	2,853	31,294	702	1938-39
247,136	16,678	2,805	3,454	21,438	2,974	40,337	698	1939-40
265,920	16,698	1,872	3,332	19,787	2,902	36,290	702	1940-41
259,792	24,834	2,554	2,881	18,136	2,622	34,190	684	1941-42
262,430	22,838	2,234	3,046	16,587	2,822	32,903	706	1942-43
272,019	16,750	1,518	3,015	16,815	2,809	33,885	711	1943-44
278,040	7,051	1,336	3,291	17,349	2,834	26,603	727	1944-45
263,446	3,115	295	3,817	16,409	3,117	27,823	737	1945-46
247,177	3,198	517	3,823	15,672	3,183	25,994	654	1946-47
235,911	3,424	346	4,001	16,180	3,697	35,104	748	1947-48
244,556	2,518	323	3,569	16,892	3,644	35,883	790	1948-49
257,752	1,088	116	3,037	14,758	3,771	40,218	832	1949-50
254,239	1,195	182	2,780	15,139	3,707	42,454	841	1950-51
262,033	1,813	249	2,588	11,354	3,729	30,244	818	1951-52
258,036	2,374	342	2,938	9,779	4,073	37,407	979	1952-53
296,252	3,628	938	3,047	13,539	4,725	50,599	954	1953-54
293,145	3,390	619	3,378	13,691	5,096	60,641	1,049	1954-55
304,292	5,378	931	2,879	15,901	4,984	68,396	1,052	1955-56
277,317	4,588	640	2,353	13,336	4,813	56,509	998	1956-57
316,566	4,194	603	2,284	11,253	5,268	62,520	1,050	1957-58
289,343	4,246	675	2,497	13,082	5,772	80,945	1,151	1958-59
325,390	8,147	1,608	2,574	16,155	4,920	73,951	1,182	1959-60
387,240	14,911	2,473	2,414	16,079	4,360	60,945	1,234	1960-61
386,962	10,881	1,691	2,395	16,790	4,168	61,470	1,296	1961-62
402,698	14,298	2,018	2,372	18,543	4,177	65,111	1,406	1962-63
439,960	11,519	1,278	2,380	17,374	4,412	70,158	1,473	1963-64
481,691	5,483	1,015	2,166	19,483	4,615	68,684	1,599	1964-65
522,582	5,445	1,642	2,188	19,076	5,161	77,693	1,651	1965-66
526,426	4,519	1,911	2,235	20,549	5,985	95,559	1,849	1966-67
586,019	4,706	3,032	2,382	22,429	6,214	107,429	1,973	1967-68
611,559	5,394	4,553	2,340	25,223	6,286	100,385	2,164	1968-69
726,945	5,406	4,351	2,284	27,535	6,355	100,097	2,296	1969-70
575,899	5,213	3,109	2,462	32,564	6,352	116,895	1,901	1970-71
451,603	6,896	6,637	2,603	29,922	6,292	127,479	2,137	1971-72
541,582	8,008	4,809	2,601	34,542	6,218	125,838	2,090	1972-73
459,553	7,105	6,588	2,279	35,888	6,177	114,417	1,905	1973-74
389,648	7,386	6,396	2,118	31,621	5,823	110,118	2,001	1974-75

grams. ³ Figures from 1971-72 include area of pasture cut for hay. ⁴ Figures for the years 1900-01 to 1963-64 were compiled by the Cotton Marketing Board. ⁵ Figures from 1971-72 include areas of pasture harvested for seed and cut for hay. n Not available.
r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF MINERAL, TIMBER, AND

Year	Mining and quarrying production ¹						Coal '000 tonnes	Mineral sands con- centrates tonnes
	Approximate metal content							
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Tin	Zinc		
	kg	kg	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes		
1860	85	..	..	1	..	..	13	..
1865	543	..	..	733	..	..	34	..
1870	2,863	..	..	1,356	..	..	23	..
1875	8,763	..	..	1,701	3,183	..	33	..
1880	6,919	n	n	331	2,025	..	59	..
1885	7,780	n	n	1,362	2,314	..	213	..
1890	15,982	n	n	188	2,112	..	344	..
1895	15,747	6,999	369	441	1,504	..	328	..
1900	21,027	3,514	208	390	799	..	505	..
1905	18,433	18,715	2,461	7,337	2,806	..	538	..
1910	13,729	26,786	2,430	16,650	2,100	..	885	..
1915	7,767	7,457	494	20,020	1,512	..	1,041	..
1920	4,828	8,530	1,736	16,152	1,057	..	1,128	..
1925	1,443	11,990	5,319	3,972	719	174	1,196	..
1926	322	7,855	3,795	1,237	753	203	1,241	..
1927	1,181	2,616	929	3,801	790	..	1,117	..
1928	413	685	44	2,832	722	..	1,094	..
1929	295	1,638	395	3,808	703	..	1,391	..
1930	243	2,171	235	2,977	429	..	1,112	..
1931	409	33,855	17,460	3,185	340	..	855	..
1932	724	71,593	48,482	3,186	504	..	855	..
1933	2,861	69,946	45,875	2,988	609	..	890	..
1934	3,592	70,281	43,144	2,953	751	..	972	..
1935	3,203	74,933	33,481	2,947	845	4,482	1,069	..
1936	3,769	95,923	36,337	3,889	788	30,932	1,064	..
1937	3,959	101,553	39,091	5,232	833	28,041	1,138	..
1938	4,710	109,904	41,857	4,531	715	24,116	1,131	..
1939	4,580	120,867	46,019	5,891	881	29,559	1,339	..
1940	3,945	135,793	48,890	7,019	904	30,059	1,306	..
1941	3,392	120,231	43,967	7,453	771	27,877	1,477	1,016
1942	2,958	95,035	34,050	6,433	530	21,373	1,663	3,692
1943	1,954	24,107	8,717	10,931	558	5,158	1,727	8,097
1944	1,593	3,491	..	16,058	877	..	1,686	14,389
1945	1,966	3,506	..	15,248	661	..	1,661	13,629
1946	1,951	30,498	12,960	6,585	695	11,543	1,593	9,652
1947	2,248	65,347	30,065	2,823	993	25,621	1,914	10,419
1948	2,166	71,752	31,273	3,200	486	21,938	1,770	13,635
1949	2,373	89,347	38,302	5,004	748	21,582	2,002	11,238
1950	2,745	91,464	39,802	5,330	610	26,214	2,358	14,946
1951	2,444	85,994	33,607	4,803	345	22,092	2,513	20,019
1952	2,667 ¹	100,261 ¹	41,448 ¹	7,078 ¹	335 ¹	24,063 ¹	2,786 ¹	24,491 ¹
1953	2,858	92,709	37,606	24,339	297	20,281	2,557	28,249
1954	3,047	111,468	42,089	27,644	742	19,930	2,805	36,559
1955	2,001	136,720	49,597	32,369	782	17,413	2,791	42,836
1956	1,742	116,062	43,796	36,281	640	16,491	2,779	54,163
1957	1,971	133,928	52,092	36,360	784	19,849	2,745	73,649
1958	2,319	177,602	66,855	51,322	1,035	17,765	2,622	61,320
1959	2,852	154,062	55,288	67,870	1,122	14,207	2,636	71,659
1960	2,434	159,303	58,441	84,081	899	24,785	2,693	74,491
1961	2,015	120,768	46,007	67,512	1,372	33,732	2,827	69,695
1962	2,107	174,195	63,675	80,400	1,094	45,421	2,844	78,245
1963	2,133	192,906	67,782	84,557	1,215	37,943	3,296	101,958
1964	3,139	173,297	62,921	75,931	1,517	38,180	3,841	96,329
1965	2,394	144,189	50,470	61,375	1,195	31,472	4,221	106,325
1966	4,330	192,582	66,593	73,809	1,719	44,288	4,739	133,176
1967	2,974	212,507	77,666	52,283	1,675	51,853	4,754	162,006
1968-69	2,396	332,563	138,048	82,314	1,147	98,330	7,514	193,322
1969-70	2,424	391,420	152,752	95,339	1,275	111,185	9,540	314,345
1970-71	2,497	367,190	148,507	122,595	1,013	108,455	11,074	288,784
1971-72	2,583	288,127	123,939	121,848	1,070	110,498	14,068	200,360
1972-73	1,742	292,884	122,149	135,283	1,342	117,525	18,842	171,974
1973-74	2,158	313,998	131,763	177,652	1,556	119,739	19,898	224,873
1974-75								

¹ State Department of Mines figures up to 1951, mining census figures thereafter. ² For 1925 to 1967 the figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following. ³ Excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills. ⁴ Including pearls, pearl-, trochus-

FISHERIES PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 13)

	Timber production ^a					Fisheries production ²		
Total value at mine	Sawn timber ^a				Plywood and veneer	Edible fish etc.	Other ⁴	Year
	Pine		Other					
\$'000	cubic metres	\$'000	cubic metres	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
42	n	n	n	n	..	n	..	1860
304	n	n	n	n	..	n	1	1865
968	n	n	n	n	..	n	..	1870
3,143	n	n	n	n	..	n	14	1875
2,270	n	n	n	n	..	n	125	1880
2,770	n	n	n	n	..	n	213	1885
5,284	73,930	422	47,423	293	..	n	194	1890
4,871	46,352	206	40,677	214	..	n	155	1895
6,360	142,035	568	93,570	454	..	n	267	1900
7,453	113,194	475	61,261	302	..	n	149	1905
7,420	169,615	1,008	105,147	709	..	133	244	1910
6,650	211,729	1,538	130,314	1,086	..	208	124	1915
7,236	201,316	2,944	119,617	1,725	..	240	347	1920
4,025	166,651	2,566	148,038	2,495	..	364	484	1925
3,217	156,806	2,417	131,815	2,106	212	332	482	1926
3,290	124,570	1,869	116,575	1,843	329	362	500	1927
2,772	140,130	2,047	112,035	1,884	415	359	494	1928
3,414	113,397	1,664	104,284	1,613	297	373	561	1929
2,482	68,177	962	70,610	1,024	176	353	336	1930
2,550	62,538	806	61,124	828	231	320	286	1931
3,637	88,582	1,090	69,659	953	457	323	258	1932
4,747	100,914	1,248	76,167	1,001	574	322	269	1933
5,426	153,656	1,878	122,003	1,662	861	338	302	1934
5,775	166,739	2,061	128,862	1,684	1,067	336	355	1935
7,227	208,704	2,536	168,419	2,148	1,224	354	386	1936
8,785	226,190	2,779	217,553	2,716	1,659	364	322	1937
7,932	221,173	2,783	196,400	2,504	1,434	388	273	1938
9,114	248,409	3,162	196,924	2,582	1,666	363	308	1939
10,211	249,100	3,154	199,687	2,624	1,868	410	373	1940
10,600	227,490	2,905	240,978	3,182	1,755	451	..	1941
10,047	188,630	2,613	240,985	3,348	1,365	604	..	1942
8,429	185,730	2,607	243,640	3,650	1,507	685	..	1943
8,954	186,176	2,720	221,852	3,490	1,461	668	36	1944
8,710	171,833	2,766	214,639	3,504	1,726	952	161	1945
9,523	170,127	2,552	291,306	5,024	2,219	1,013	373	1946
17,098	161,250	2,820	318,460	6,302	3,235	967	475	1947
18,407	147,665	2,740	381,590	8,454	3,633	993	836	1948
23,716	141,371	2,966	389,294	9,452	4,045	1,032	949	1949
32,698	140,321	3,954	394,412	11,768	4,815	1,084	1,041	1950
40,401	165,351	5,762	457,398	16,312	6,087	1,218	973	1951
34,858 ¹	168,508	6,186	459,600	18,002	5,360	1,415	793	1952
34,568	181,215	7,046	443,389	18,544	7,934	1,307	1,134	1953
43,205	155,931	6,614	419,097	18,552	9,088	1,569	1,303	1954
53,785	137,735	6,082	426,207	20,072	9,870	1,744	1,554	1955
60,408	156,894	7,632	447,221	21,758	9,663	2,126	1,418	1956
51,153	161,922	8,082	411,929	20,570	11,255	2,437	1,057	1957
55,264	150,678	7,924	404,710	20,574	12,479	2,358	692	1958
66,658	158,779	8,188	432,385	22,514	12,221	2,505	815	1959
75,216	147,367	7,784	418,807	23,986	10,897	2,071	1,105	1960
64,441	125,398	6,564	348,733	17,812	10,531	2,778	890	1961
74,232	139,413	7,136	346,684	17,992	10,497	3,247	984	1962
84,084	148,075	7,620	379,466	19,508	11,367	3,471	1,255	1963
97,287	154,520	8,024	371,473	20,914	11,941	3,861	1,876	1964
98,964	136,784	7,733	363,637	24,007	10,174	4,214	1,872	1965
138,483	133,731	7,731	329,690	22,920	10,154	4,610	2,349	1966
140,577	138,148	8,090	318,667	21,062	12,745	5,956	1,352	1967
209,273	157,385	.. ⁶	395,403	.. ⁶	13,919 ⁵	6,244	1,845	1968-69
278,145	154,584	.. ⁶	387,033	.. ⁶	15,772 ⁵	6,339	1,695	1969-70
293,751	n	.. ⁶	n	.. ⁶	.. ⁶	9,696	1,289	1970-71
318,835	161,705	.. ⁶	291,757	.. ⁶	.. ⁶	10,482	898	1971-72
399,167	167,667	.. ⁶	287,284	.. ⁶	.. ⁶	12,112 ⁷	n	1972-73
583,483	n	n	n	n	n	14,553 ⁸	n	1973-74
						11,828 ⁷	n	1974-75

and tortoise-shell, beche-de-mer, and whales. ⁵ Sales and transfers. ⁶ Not available; see page 301. ⁷ Excluding oysters. ⁸ Excluding oysters and rock lobsters. ⁿ Not available.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING

Year	Manufacturing ¹						
	Establishments	Workers ²			Salaries and wages paid ³	Capital values ⁴	
		Males	Females	Persons		Machinery and plant	Land and buildings
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
1865	47	n	n	n	n	n	n
1870	471	n	n	n	n	n	n
1875	575	n	n	n	n	n	n
1880	565	n	n	n	n	n	n
1885	1,069	n	n	n	n	n	n
1890	1,308	n	n	n	n	n	n
1895	1,384	n	n	18,584	n	10,856 ⁵	8
1900	2,053	n	n	25,606	n	8,062	6,410
1905	1,890	n	n	21,389	n	7,058	5,194
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	5,540	8,275	5,792
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	8,240	12,135	8,487
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	12,977	16,428	12,018
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	18,534	24,204	15,401
1926-27	1,831	38,934	7,596	46,530	17,370	25,125	16,350
1927-28	2,072	38,235	7,735	45,970	17,518	25,334	17,204
1928-29	2,109	38,817	7,948	46,765	17,434	26,251	18,251
1929-30	2,125	36,898	8,074	44,972	16,768	25,861	18,489
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	13,658	26,227	17,679
1931-32	1,955	30,549	6,729	37,278	11,880	25,486	16,960
1932-33	2,091	30,950	7,407	38,357	12,146	25,981	17,177
1933-34	2,276	33,133	7,988	41,121	13,434	26,482	17,871
1934-35	2,401	35,152	8,499	43,651	15,190	27,219	18,549
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	16,227	29,537	19,737
1936-37	2,816	39,261	9,366	48,627	17,785	30,357	21,618
1937-38	2,995	42,336	9,812	52,148	19,919	30,948	22,602
1938-39	3,017	43,885	10,220	54,105	21,323	31,506	23,192
1939-40	2,995	44,821	10,532	55,353	22,377	31,810	23,517
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	23,838	32,310	23,787
1941-42	2,724	49,315	12,275	61,590	28,413	32,883	24,687
1942-43	2,577	49,932	14,023	63,955	32,899	32,671	24,753
1943-44	2,588	50,189	13,985	64,174	35,480	30,760	24,956
1944-45	2,720	51,591	13,289	64,880	35,251	31,130	25,747
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	35,231	31,768	26,933
1946-47	3,305	58,759	12,349	71,108	39,754	33,706	28,925
1947-48	3,580	62,825	13,283	76,108	47,313	36,577	31,160
1948-49	4,020	67,683	14,656	82,339	57,664	42,801	34,556
1949-50	4,433	72,834	16,329	89,163	68,064	47,756	38,883
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	83,982	55,170	44,714
1951-52	4,858	77,214	16,810	94,024	101,666	66,068	52,786
1952-53	5,000	76,571	15,601	92,172	112,440	77,741	62,295
1953-54	5,129	80,251	16,759	97,010	124,056	91,774	70,844
1954-55	5,209	82,101	17,124	99,225	133,635	105,799	78,427
1955-56	5,305	83,877	17,532	101,409	141,703	118,784	89,404
1956-57	5,465	84,373	17,561	101,934	151,915	125,585	99,751
1957-58	5,452	83,607	17,136	100,743	154,235	139,037	108,998
1958-59	5,572	86,083	17,420	103,503	167,072	146,348	117,545
1959-60	5,681	85,605	17,938	103,543	174,626	160,626	131,017
1960-61	5,809	85,278	18,162	103,440	179,907	180,134	145,410
1961-62	5,756	82,559	17,570	100,129	182,035	185,241	153,225
1962-63	5,828	85,028	18,586	103,614	191,196	191,586	167,573
1963-64	5,887	89,772	19,695	109,467	213,916	206,720	183,947
1964-65	5,899	93,738	20,989	114,727	247,061	254,478	201,675
1965-66	5,948	94,204	21,419	115,623	262,437	364,490	238,249
1966-67	5,956	93,945	21,839	115,784	276,093	477,149	257,619
1967-68	6,099	95,952	22,809	118,761	299,768	481,555	277,643
1968-69 ⁶	4,032	88,546	21,686	110,232	309,276	n	n
1969-70 ⁶	3,847	88,408	22,101	110,509	332,119	n	n
1970-71	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
1971-72 ²	4,001	91,241	23,127	114,368	425,939	n	n
1972-73 ³	4,212	92,861	23,484	116,345	483,447	n	n
1973-74 ⁴	4,290	93,777	24,783	118,560	596,418	n	n

¹ Excluding "heat, light, and power". ² Average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating up to 1964-65, thereafter average number employed over the whole year. ³ Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ⁴ Book values, less any depreciation reserve. ⁵ Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production. ⁶ Electricity and gas works. ⁷ Valued at prices paid by consumers. ⁸ Value of land and buildings included with machinery and plant. ⁹ Direct comparisons with figures prior to

INDUSTRY STATISTICS (Chapter 14)

Heat, light, and power ⁶								
Output	Pro- duction ⁵	Generating works					Sales of electricity and gas ⁷	Year
		Establish- ments	Workers ²	Salaries and wages paid ³	Machinery and plant ⁴	Land and buildings ⁴		
\$'000	\$'000	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1870
n	n	1	n	n	n	n	n	1875
n	n	3	n	n	n	n	n	1880
n	n	6	n	n	n	n	n	1885
n	n	10	n	n	n	n	n	1890
n	n	14	n	n	n	n	n	1895
9,166	n	13	144	n	551 ⁸	n	132	1895
15,602	n	25	347	n	947	159	231	1900
15,924	n	21	316	n	918	226	337	1905
31,154	n	21	450	122	988	300	430	1910
49,769	17,465	26	663	213	1,967	405	1,121	1915
77,864	28,576	29	1,036	460	2,803	504	1,703	1920
89,143	31,760	43	1,493	720	6,249	910	2,658	1925-26
79,718	28,359	46	1,603	828	6,962	941	2,937	1926-27
90,186	31,689	46	1,511	762	7,850	1,044	2,739	1927-28
92,841	31,790	47	1,509	760	7,188	1,079	2,442	1928-29
87,143	29,984	47	1,147	614	5,587	891	3,029	1929-30
77,774	24,723	57	1,091	538	5,973	1,031	3,072	1930-31
70,930	22,028	58	1,047	498	6,002	1,002	2,900	1931-32
73,888	23,208	64	991	496	5,730	905	2,983	1932-33
81,948	25,288	69	1,080	556	6,279	976	2,938	1933-34
89,045	27,044	69	1,127	590	5,819	1,255	2,998	1934-35
92,713	29,627	65	1,073	563	5,936	1,292	3,159	1935-36
103,716	33,001	67	713	392	4,564	1,348	3,870	1936-37
116,851	35,868	68	730	423	4,522	1,364	4,222	1937-38
123,979	37,125	70	768	452	4,685	1,406	4,532	1938-39
134,689	40,422	69	824	504	4,625	1,396	4,878	1939-40
137,402	41,646	64	814	490	4,694	1,402	5,072	1940-41
148,913	47,899	64	870	540	4,662	1,478	5,408	1941-42
168,718	56,223	64	867	576	4,916	1,564	5,958	1942-43
176,132	57,957	64	933	664	5,014	1,568	6,948	1943-44
180,482	59,225	63	1,004	708	5,138	1,632	7,362	1944-45
177,479	58,211	63	1,148	794	5,612	1,730	7,474	1945-46
195,068	68,478	62	1,190	868	6,285	1,857	7,932	1946-47
244,648	83,593	62	1,196	1,013	7,085	2,058	9,102	1947-48
301,807	104,543	63	1,294	1,229	8,712	2,460	11,118	1948-49
341,418	120,183	61	1,393	1,432	10,051	2,730	12,886	1949-50
421,241	147,540	61	1,444	1,691	13,300	3,202	16,784	1950-51
485,215	178,610	60	1,495	2,147	16,512	4,434	21,396	1951-52
572,361	190,045	68	1,618	2,741	25,598	7,145	26,456	1952-53
642,877	212,529	70	1,744	2,809	36,545	9,161	30,558	1953-54
688,082	231,721	75	1,740	2,964	46,935	13,947	34,106	1954-55
720,054	248,661	73	1,915	3,217	52,770	15,801	35,446	1955-56
767,110	266,828	72	1,932	3,644	54,222	17,557	40,306	1956-57
783,326	275,564	76	1,970	3,681	70,161	18,857	44,554	1957-58
870,699	297,157	79	1,996	3,923	78,709	20,445	48,176	1958-59
904,499	309,452	77	1,980	4,108	79,796	21,687	50,622	1959-60
948,644	325,123	73	1,975	4,412	85,005	22,906	55,118	1960-61
957,129	334,569	68	1,980	4,656	89,261	26,039	58,032	1961-62
1,089,319	361,009	67	1,999	4,635	88,999	25,911	60,190	1962-63
1,249,739	420,673	68	2,005	4,846	101,587	27,573	61,710	1963-64
1,293,466	455,351	63	1,940	5,297	95,840	31,877	68,657	1964-65
1,460,031	518,688	62	1,958	5,609	112,968	35,310	74,058	1965-66
1,568,173	566,488	57	2,153	6,116	124,244	37,043	78,910	1966-67
1,722,249	626,696	55	2,091	6,187	149,675	37,855	88,365	1967-68
1,868,803 ¹⁰	659,897 ¹¹	30	8,996 ¹²	31,758	n	n	157,816 ¹³	1968-69
2,021,793 ¹⁰	712,857 ¹¹	28	9,239 ¹²	34,063	n	n	167,571 ¹³	1969-70 ^a
n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	1970-71 ^a
2,433,420 ¹⁰	870,782 ¹¹	28	9,544 ¹²	47,154	n	n	205,939 ¹³	1971-72 ^a
2,844,833 ¹⁰	1,012,595 ¹¹	n	n	n	n	n	n	1972-73 ^a
3,260,936 ¹⁰	1,220,172 ¹¹	n	n	n	n	n	n	1973-74 ^a

1968-69 are not possible because of changes in the census units, the scope of the censuses, and the items of data (see page 301).

¹⁰ Turnover, i.e. sales of goods plus transfers out and other operating revenue. ¹¹ Value added, i.e. turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in value of stocks less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. ¹² Number on pay-roll on pay day nearest 30 June, including administration and distribution staff. ¹³ Turnover, i.e. sales of electricity and gas and other operating revenue. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year	Shipping entered all ports from other states and countries ¹	Railways					
		Lines open	Passenger journeys ²	Goods and live- stock carried ³	Earnings	Working expenses	Capital account ⁴
	'000 tons	kilometres	'000	'000 tonnes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860	46						
1865	173	34	17	3	11	7	536
1870	133	333	36	25	143	137	4,385
1875	395	428	138	52	322	184	5,859
1880	634	1,025	194	140	615	332	9,991
1885	496	2,306	1,369	552	1,467	888	18,532
1890-91	469	3,549	2,731	905	1,817	1,291	30,203
1895-96	470	3,862	2,274	1,167	2,171	1,289	33,519
1900-01	835	4,508	4,761	1,739	2,634	2,116	39,479
1905-06	1,068	5,049	4,569	1,951	3,092	1,727	43,482
1910-11	1,842	6,225	8,299	3,348	5,461	3,126	51,798
1915-16	1,660	7,994	13,939	4,076	7,491	5,490	73,677
1920-21	1,772	9,257	14,908	3,930	10,559	10,097	87,114
1925-26	2,737	10,042	28,384	5,188	14,874	12,920	108,224
1926-27	2,987	10,142	26,813	4,385	14,651	12,991	114,193
1927-28	3,032	10,211	24,801	4,745	14,763	12,212	117,997
1928-29	3,192	10,375	24,738	4,631	15,137	12,406	122,077
1929-30	3,396	10,375	24,441	4,601	14,605	11,892	123,050
1930-31	3,186	10,507	22,009	3,920	12,954	10,160	125,872
1931-32	3,231	10,554	20,762	3,923	11,989	8,870	72,352 ⁴
1932-33	3,379	10,569	22,216	3,745	11,985	8,658	72,796
1933-34	3,453	10,569	22,878	4,282	12,460	9,000	73,386
1934-35	3,835	10,569	24,328	4,957	14,334	10,184	74,632
1935-36	4,089	10,569	25,244	4,739	13,395	10,434	76,106
1936-37	4,139	10,569	25,527	5,055	14,183	10,941	77,222
1937-38	4,468	10,569	25,688	5,142	14,766	11,787	78,375
1938-39	4,484	10,569	24,639	5,318	15,596	12,396	79,193
1939-40	3,483	10,569	24,638	5,560	16,180	12,747	80,045
1940-41	2,435	10,569	26,194	5,690	16,830	13,427	80,806
1941-42	1,821	10,569	29,099	5,853	23,308	16,989	80,667
1942-43	1,471	10,569	33,263	6,814	36,054	22,819	80,816
1943-44	2,018	10,569	38,154	6,672	32,861	26,367	81,648
1944-45	1,830	10,569	38,962	6,340	27,619	23,399	82,602
1945-46	1,837	10,569	38,200	5,850	23,833	20,888	83,092
1946-47	1,838	10,569	34,188	5,842	22,066	20,408	83,958
1947-48	1,975	10,557	29,325	5,612	23,064	21,301	84,472
1948-49	2,964	10,557	32,687	6,999	30,784	28,347	85,364
1949-50	3,077	10,557	32,366	7,054	31,975	31,736	88,054
1950-51	3,201	10,557	34,118	7,297	39,544	38,878	98,520
1951-52	2,919	10,557	35,003	6,933	46,715	49,319	106,612
1952-53	3,521	10,557	35,819	7,556	51,970	55,993	116,970
1953-54	3,783	10,557	35,879	8,292	60,446	58,242	134,199
1954-55	4,005	10,546	35,919	8,628	63,250	61,892	142,032
1955-56	4,128	10,390	35,647	8,311	62,626	67,747	148,690
1956-57	4,151	10,390	34,270	8,589	73,356	75,579	161,453
1957-58	4,475	10,390	33,665	7,891	69,273	73,789	173,666
1958-59	4,928	10,342	33,457	8,507	72,338	75,007	181,733
1959-60	5,284	10,311	32,346	8,246	71,341	76,706	191,416
1960-61	5,802	10,177	28,876	8,109	73,059	77,154	197,755
1961-62	5,834	9,780	26,701	8,284	72,318	76,297	205,745
1962-63	6,541	9,780	26,082	8,876	75,244	75,592	212,809
1963-64	7,166	9,582	25,903	9,953	84,260	78,468	223,252
1964-65	7,632	9,310	25,215	10,192	81,321	80,758	233,911
1965-66	8,513	9,310	25,979	10,211	84,178	84,370	246,699
1966-67	9,023	9,222	26,371	10,348	87,864	84,561	258,543
1967-68	9,769	9,374	26,591	11,312	94,019	87,717	268,095
1968-69	11,594	9,373	28,165	13,184	102,451	91,720	278,494
1969-70	13,126	9,357	28,515	14,671	108,831	96,831	288,271
1970-71	14,791	9,329	29,536	15,665	110,165	105,494	301,957
1971-72	16,072	9,560	31,946	19,267	124,782	120,110	316,529
1972-73	18,782	9,560	32,145	24,666	137,745	133,841	331,671
1973-74	19,413	9,560 ⁵	33,723	25,401	149,844	162,525	349,538
1974-75		9,780	36,632	30,208	183,687	228,490	368,097

¹ Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1910 the figures are for years ended December; other figures are for the years shown. ² Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included. ³ Until 1895-96, carriage of livestock was not included. From 1930-31 to 1953-54, includes some duplication due to transfers between the uniform gauge and 1,067 mm systems. ⁴ From 1 July 1931, the capital account was reduced by \$56,000,000 under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931*. ⁵ From 1966-67, figures are for

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 15)

Metropolitan ⁵ transport (passengers)				Con- structed roads at end of year	Motor vehicles		Post office revenue ⁷	Broadcast listeners' licences ⁸	Year
Rail	Trams ⁶	Municipal buses	Private buses		On register at end of year	Revenue collected			
'000	'000	'000	'000	kilometres	'000	\$'000	\$'000	No.	
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	10	..	1860
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	57	..	1865
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	65	..	1870
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	124	..	1875
n	..	..	n	n	..	..	162	..	1880
n	..	..	n	n	..	..	358	..	1885
n	3,399	..	n	n	..	..	445 ⁹	..	1890-91
n	..	..	n	n	..	..	463 ⁹	..	1895-96
n	13,362	..	n	n	..	..	630 ⁹	..	1900-01
n	20,050	..	n	n	n	n	720	..	1905-06
n	32,419	..	n	n	n	n	1,143	..	1910-11
n	49,695	..	n	n	n	n	1,437	..	1915-16
n	69,237	..	n	n	n	n	2,460	..	1920-21
22,170	82,515	..	n	n	53.3	408	3,147	8,129	1925-26
21,278	81,803	..	n	50,051 ⁹	68.8	550	3,348	22,290	1926-27
19,420	78,058	..	n	50,136 ⁹	76.0	808	3,548	25,172	1927-28
19,210	77,703	..	n	47,722 ⁹	84.1	954	3,722	24,636	1928-29
18,977	76,117	..	n	48,943 ⁹	91.5	1,042	3,880	23,247	1929-30
17,118	73,617	..	n	48,041 ⁹	90.8	1,034	3,851	24,062	1930-31
16,098	68,642	..	n	52,300 ⁹	89.0	1,043	3,742	28,938	1931-32
17,577	68,470	..	n	56,190 ⁹	89.2	1,052	3,741	36,146	1932-33
18,071	69,976	..	n	57,320 ⁹	92.8	1,178	3,908	51,998	1933-34
19,208	77,053	..	n	52,035 ⁹	100.0	1,267	4,189	67,351	1934-35
20,229	82,583	..	n	53,549 ⁹	107.6	1,430	4,402	83,025	1935-36
20,517	86,096	..	n	54,735 ⁹	111.8	1,524	4,587	101,324	1936-37
20,669	89,534	..	n	61,083	118.8	1,639	4,815	117,487	1937-38
19,829	91,444	..	n	66,162	128.2	1,882	5,075	133,217	1938-39
19,829	93,431	..	n	68,663	129.8	2,059	5,202	151,110	1939-40
21,055	97,982	1,651	n	n	128.4	2,065	5,395	168,216	1940-41
22,828	112,448	3,258	n	n	109.5	1,763	5,978	172,527	1941-42
24,812	135,480	3,864	n	n	115.8	1,485	7,516	174,783	1942-43
28,699	157,432	4,497	n	n	125.1	1,626	9,064	176,358	1943-44
29,174	159,679	5,106	n	n	129.2	1,679	9,568	180,089	1944-45
28,799	147,007	5,464	n	n	143.3	1,935	9,188	186,396	1945-46
26,998	135,757	6,217	n	n	158.2	2,152	8,236	221,345	1946-47
23,157	132,107	14,759	n	76,687	171.1	2,497	8,660	230,028	1947-48
25,903	125,587	23,870	n	80,166	188.0	2,996	9,216	249,402	1948-49
25,724	115,239	24,916	n	80,572	212.9	3,427	10,538 ⁷	260,033	1949-50
27,601	108,359	23,765	n	82,233	240.8	5,200	12,326	270,587	1950-51
28,640	108,213	28,142	n	84,742	255.0	6,826	16,234	279,852	1951-52
29,244	107,891	31,944	n	85,522	266.2	8,846	17,356	282,338	1952-53
29,475	104,789	33,442	n	86,336	284.2	9,607	18,464	287,683	1953-54
29,712	101,849	34,825	n	88,812	307.7	10,232	20,256	293,542	1954-55
29,748	95,843	35,428	n	91,556	326.3	10,675	21,682	301,371	1955-56
28,783	89,346	35,849	n	94,546	344.4	11,432	24,646	312,527	1956-57
28,524	85,808	37,768	n	98,870	363.9	11,923	26,668	320,626	1957-58
28,398	81,825	37,751	n	104,657	381.9	13,172	27,804	337,760	1958-59
27,548	80,670	37,512	11,633	108,335	404.0	14,447	31,764	344,198	1959-60
24,582	73,659	33,200	12,661	114,946	418.6	15,385	35,194	341,101	1960-61
22,890	72,664	33,431	13,228	116,084	431.7	17,110	35,698	328,525	1961-62
22,414	67,133	34,444	12,921	115,334 ¹⁰	459.0	18,797	38,298	334,566	1962-63
22,512	63,382	36,193	13,435	118,763	497.4	21,879	41,498	342,321	1963-64
22,254	63,029	37,327	14,721	123,417	536.1	24,889	47,399	343,401	1964-65
23,227	56,011	33,864	13,579	125,870	563.4	25,326	50,769	340,687	1965-66
23,703	48,525	29,225	17,210	125,315 ¹⁰	588.5	30,519	54,762	340,477	1966-67
24,065	46,290	29,973	17,306	124,883 ¹⁰	620.9	35,228	62,308	371,637	1967-68
25,771	25,039 ¹¹	42,307	17,024	126,713	649.9	37,650	74,678	382,869	1968-69
26,317	..	71,297	17,558	127,232	686.1	40,166	81,638	384,951	1969-70
27,621	..	65,220	16,853	128,759	739.8 ¹²	41,892	94,353	394,669	1970-71
30,184	..	58,724	16,736	129,171	778.6	44,278	110,428	405,181	1971-72
30,500	..	58,656	19,155	130,500	837.8	48,570	127,475	416,572	1972-73
32,003	..	55,915	15,419	131,412	906.6	53,622	150,157	429,002	1973-74
34,821	..	..	..	..	941.3	55,157	183,071	.. ¹³	1974-75

the Brisbane Statistical Division. ⁶ Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. ⁷ Revenue credited to Queensland up to 1941-42; thereafter actual collections are shown. Radio revenue excluded from 1 July 1949.

⁸ Excluding licences for receivers in excess of one, issued from July 1942 to January 1952. ⁹ Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. ¹⁰ Decrease due to re-survey.

¹¹ Ceased operations April 1969. ¹² Census figure at 30 September 1971. ¹³ Abolished September 1974. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF EXTERNAL

Year	Imports ¹		Exports ¹		Wool ²	
	Overseas	Interstate	Overseas	Interstate	'000 kg	\$'000
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
1860	115	1,352	1	1,044		
1865	1,444	3,478	491	1,816	1,138	396
1870	875	2,267	1,336	3,731	8,070	1,019
1875	2,781	3,727	2,040	5,656	7,968	1,569
1880	2,052	4,113	1,836	5,055	7,822	1,361
1885	6,152	5,976	3,470	6,975	18,712	2,739
1890	5,189	4,312	4,929	12,144	21,704	3,644
1895	5,496	4,000	7,266	10,674	25,957	3,117
1900	8,199	5,446	8,264	10,825	17,123	2,571
1905	6,313	6,195	6,697	17,006	16,022	2,655
1910	10,856	n	16,258	n	46,450	8,357
1915-16	14,002	n	16,212	n	38,627	7,844
1920-21	23,681	n	30,341	n	45,892	12,434
1925-26	27,546	n	47,170	n	79,770	25,888
1926-27	26,996	n	28,038	n	50,429	16,987
1927-28	23,520	n	39,430	n	54,368	19,640
1928-29	23,189	n	40,250	n	63,914	19,602
1929-30	23,080	n	33,182	n	66,073	13,830
1930-31	11,342	n	32,478	n	76,986	13,350
1931-32	8,682	31,742	33,704	24,968	81,785	12,327
1932-33	10,304	31,724	29,386	24,246	81,633	12,830
1933-34	10,598	33,802	40,263	27,952	76,703	19,947
1934-35	14,358	36,674	37,649	26,886	79,647	14,741
1935-36	15,726	40,588	39,104	28,714	63,911	15,741
1936-37	15,742	45,008	47,762	31,996	69,430	20,341
1937-38	18,782	47,540	53,112	32,372	76,047	18,784
1938-39	18,139	47,182	57,301	33,842	84,873	17,043
1939-40	19,964	52,254	64,390	40,020	81,734	20,208
1940-41	14,453	53,810	50,490	44,138	55,364	15,361
1941-42	16,098	52,178	42,593	47,462	61,891	16,916
1942-43	17,211	55,552	37,247	49,068	73,258	22,502
1943-44	29,082	59,836	35,778	40,972	54,530	18,205
1944-45	29,539	63,510	36,567	41,750	60,156	19,224
1945-46	24,493	66,697	54,169	48,470	73,881	24,261
1946-47	27,316	84,787	86,368	52,884	132,396	48,887
1947-48	45,121	96,420	96,624	60,504	70,915	40,719
1948-49	64,969	113,322	198,194	66,548	106,892	94,307
1949-50	97,800	137,732	197,380	72,576	83,915	93,277
1950-51	134,799	174,747	320,564	91,888	83,915	206,123
1951-52	172,853	198,026	191,814	105,428	67,276	107,505
1952-53	86,443	197,486	290,190	113,230	68,194	112,280
1953-54	111,254	287,345	330,205	150,764	86,979	142,716
1954-55	137,766	307,621	308,960	156,089	81,072	114,040
1955-56	123,460	322,891	304,276	181,178	79,196	96,834
1956-57	97,768	360,704	380,754	206,323	110,255	170,827
1957-58	98,994	403,526	312,966	192,177	100,391	133,535
1958-59	95,474	407,565	339,927	207,390	94,032	91,687
1959-60	101,717	470,255	362,585	231,521	115,052	126,237
1960-61	122,554	455,211	327,555	240,025	106,996	108,345
1961-62	97,723	443,304	344,885	235,664	110,550	116,037
1962-63	134,233	552,605	404,980	269,785	106,345	119,548
1963-64	161,683	665,970	544,977	300,486	113,975	146,880
1964-65	199,516	723,730	488,222	324,606	111,140	127,479
1965-66	240,349 ⁴	700,526	462,596	382,732	97,188	106,703
1966-67	193,677	710,084	499,967	385,436	84,494	93,153
1967-68	236,768 ⁵	774,269	562,928	405,750	98,141	98,828
1968-69	288,599	859,021	677,456	495,501	103,674	109,197
1969-70	294,102	935,694	773,519	547,784	91,104	85,309
1970-71	321,638 ⁶	998,732	789,180	530,924	63,625	47,339
1971-72	270,484	1,058,040	980,954	524,300	68,804	50,233
1972-73	311,448 ⁷	1,201,620	1,305,569 ⁸	586,002	73,187	104,231
1973-74	542,646 ⁹	1,395,836	1,380,764	725,260	51,271	108,790
1974-75	580,051	1,424,004	2,007,775 ⁸	683,805	46,226	62,676

¹ Excluding specie.² Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring or carbonising; but excluding noils and wool waste prior to 1964-65.³ Chiefly refined sugar.⁴ Including import of a naval vessel valued at \$38.9m.⁵ Including import of a naval vessel valued at \$9.7m.⁶ Including military and civilian aircraft valued

TRADE STATISTICS (Chapter 16)

Overseas exports					Year
Butter		Meat	Sugar		
'000 kg	\$'000	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
..	..	..	..	..	1866
..	..	..	..	..	1865
..	..	23	..	..	1870
..	..	5	314 ^a	18	1875
..	..	46	161 ^a	8	1880
..	..	85	1,533 ^a	56	1885
..	..	278	2,048 ^a	74	1890
2	..	1,922	7,710 ^a	229	1895
16	2	2,697	5,056 ^a	137	1900
469	78	1,320	221	5	1905
3,207	581	3,288	27	1	1910
7,808	1,503	5,533	5	..	1915-16
1,068	272	7,446	1	..	1920-21
11,824	5,928	6,914	198,604	4,413	1925-26
16,605	4,809	3,053	63,994	1,882	1926-27
10,353	3,006	4,752	154,856	3,696	1927-28
20,565	6,043	5,843	202,347	4,126	1928-29
20,415	6,361	5,292	181,662	4,134	1929-30
21,220	5,733	5,288	210,529	3,869	1930-31
30,655	7,063	4,505	292,801	6,256	1931-32
32,798	7,072	3,868	189,174	3,585	1932-33
34,720	5,566	4,444	312,324	5,675	1933-34
44,490	6,520	5,672	315,628	5,432	1934-35
46,327	7,353	5,367	304,583	5,480	1935-36
34,577	7,623	6,541	412,076	7,385	1936-37
24,442	6,183	9,118	432,984	8,016	1937-38
34,047	9,070	9,771	448,857	8,312	1938-39
57,854	15,047	11,798	530,700	12,292	1939-40
48,419	13,054	11,081	378,485	9,668	1940-41
34,098	9,163	8,648	199,000	5,150	1941-42
19,506	5,373	3,036	61,297	1,749	1942-43
20,382	5,595	2,939	84,294	2,489	1943-44
18,223	5,245	3,414	106,520	3,141	1944-45
14,622	5,738	8,487	139,887	5,300	1945-46
27,920	10,945	13,989	110,826	4,885	1946-47
16,732	6,809	16,973	96,161	5,706	1947-48
33,401	16,414	23,250	411,527	25,934	1948-49
38,254	21,726	24,924	433,742	27,802	1949-50
32,973	20,468	26,560	387,928	28,967	1950-51
25,192	16,983	23,906	163,094	13,043	1951-52
2,006	1,768	50,502	460,667	42,529	1952-53
26,759	21,481	57,197	710,393	62,336	1953-54
19,025	15,395	60,007	742,475	61,547	1954-55
21,680	17,696	59,325	594,678	48,598	1955-56
27,978	19,148	54,140	679,068	56,552	1956-57
18,929	11,154	45,672	714,510	69,314	1957-58
11,498	6,327	87,625	810,960	63,771	1958-59
22,965	13,678	78,841	706,144	52,793	1959-60
21,209	15,132	59,581	799,945	69,322	1960-61
11,166	6,737	78,663	846,684	66,965	1961-62
14,552	7,670	93,312	1,152,995	89,823	1962-63
13,087	6,924	104,061	1,124,674	154,616	1963-64
15,984	8,880	118,206	1,279,558	111,632	1964-65
13,825	9,214	116,073	1,258,657	92,819	1965-66
9,864	6,360	118,533	1,645,675	98,113	1966-67
12,149	7,158	117,850	1,601,555	95,616	1967-68
8,638	5,245	131,589	2,047,013	116,253	1968-69
1,972	1,199	160,988	1,352,409	110,993	1969-70
2,136	1,189	168,122	1,541,336	145,216	1970-71
1,815	1,079	211,746	1,974,163	206,241	1971-72
3,726	3,597	323,559	2,062,841	245,459	1972-73
3,827	3,376	297,261	1,761,037	217,870	1973-74
3,879	3,489	173,048	1,971,295	632,846	1974-75
2,880	3,295				

at \$56.1m. ⁷ Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$40.7m. ⁸ Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$39.0m. ⁹ Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$142.1m. ⁿ Not available. ^s Subject to revision.

SUMMARY OF MARKETING

Year	Raw sugar production				Butter	
	Average net price per tonne ¹			Proportion of Australian production exported	Return to manufacturer ² per tonne	Proportion sold overseas
	Australian sales	Overseas sales	Total pooled sugar			
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	%
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	<i>n</i>	..	<i>n</i>	..	..	..
1870	<i>n</i>	..	<i>n</i>	..	..	..
1875-76	<i>n</i>	..	<i>n</i>	..	..	..
1880-81	<i>n</i>	..	<i>n</i>	..	..	..
1885-86	<i>n</i>	..	<i>n</i>	..	..	..
1890-91	<i>n</i>	..	<i>n</i>	..	..	..
1895-96	18.95	..	18.95	..	..	..
1900-01	18.95	..	18.95	..	<i>n</i>	1
1905-06	19.90	..	19.90	..	<i>n</i>	12
1910-11	18.45	..	18.45	..	<i>n</i>	35
1915-16	35.43	..	35.43	..	<i>n</i>	55
1920-21	59.71	..	59.71	..	<i>n</i>	56
1925-26	51.18	22.22	38.44	44	<i>n</i>	14
						58
1926-27	52.65	29.41	48.30	19	<i>n</i>	48
1927-28	52.16	23.87	43.33	31	<i>n</i>	65
1928-29	52.51	20.67	41.13	36	<i>n</i>	61
1929-30	52.75	19.39	39.94	38	313.37	63
1930-31	53.15	16.24	38.39	39	267.31	74
1931-32	53.05	18.40	35.41	50	237.39	76
1932-33	49.43	16.32	37.03	37	188.57	76
1933-34	47.09	15.80	31.84	48	175.58	80
1934-35	47.24	14.88	30.56	51	199.60	78
1935-36	47.24	15.63	31.86	48	231.88	70
1936-37	47.44	15.65	29.99	54	246.44	62
1937-38	47.24	16.34	30.16	55	270.85	69
1938-39	47.24	16.16	29.74	56	268.69	78
1939-40	46.50	20.41	31.02	59	280.10	75
1940-41	45.37	22.19	33.73	50	281.88	66
1941-42	44.58	21.50	35.45	41	288.96	50
1942-43	44.73	21.28	37.45	32	323.80	40
1943-44	44.34	25.84	41.45	17	375.18	41
1944-45	43.50	29.58	38.98	32	391.32	45
1945-46	43.11	33.25	39.97	32	402.15	58
1946-47	43.11	42.31	42.99	16	431.28	56
1947-48	47.24	58.30	49.09	18	482.65	70
1948-49	45.37	55.30	50.18	47	524.58	70
1949-50	47.83	57.82	52.64	47	577.14	66
1950-51	48.32	64.61	55.64	44	644.46	49
1951-52	66.34	72.38	67.66	21	844.64	15
1952-53	86.91	80.90	83.87	50	950.94	56
1953-54	94.34	76.16	83.45	58	964.91	43
1954-55	92.61	73.62	81.16	59	934.60	52
1955-56	92.32	75.93	83.30	53	917.08	60
1956-57	105.46	81.33	91.58	56	901.92	45
1957-58	106.59	90.22	96.93	57	890.51	44
1958-59	107.77	77.57	89.19	61	940.50	54
1959-60	111.07	79.35	93.33	55	946.80	58
1960-61	123.07	78.61	96.24	60	922.40	38
1961-62	122.98	74.15	94.47	58	907.44	51
1962-63	123.12	80.69	94.01	68	931.06	46
1963-64	120.07	129.41	126.19	65	941.49	45
1964-65	118.84	82.51	94.02	68	951.33	45
1965-66	120.02	66.17	83.24	67	910.98	45
1966-67	119.33	56.54	81.69	72	886.57	49
1967-68	140.54	58.43	82.07	73	901.73	37
1968-69	140.94	61.84	80.24	76	884.21	30
1969-70	140.84	79.50	97.75	70	858.42	31
1970-71	138.08	86.45	100.63	72	950.74	23
1971-72	136.51	99.27	108.35	75	1,014.52	28
1972-73	134.93	112.27	117.80	75	915.30	34
1973-74	132.40 ^r	129.58	130.39	71	884.99	18
1974-75	129.90	304.79	259.78	74	933.08	11

¹ Queensland sugar only, including "excess" sugar. ² Overall return including subsidy or bounty which commenced in 1942. ³ On Brisbane wool market. Estimated on an average bale weight of 150 kg prior to 1925-26. For further particulars see page 394. ⁴ For human consumption only. Slaughtering in slaughterhouses estimated

STATISTICS (Chapter 17)

Wool	Meat				Export price index, Australia ^a	Year
Average price per kg (greasy) ^a	Livestock slaughtered ⁴			Average price of bullocks ^a		
	Cattle (including calves)	Sheep (including lambs)	Pigs			
cents	'000	'000	'000	\$		
<i>n</i>	18	57	2	<i>n</i>	..	1860
<i>n</i>	61	178	5	<i>n</i>	..	1865
<i>n</i>	67	529	7	<i>n</i>	..	1870
<i>n</i>	89	342	10	<i>n</i>	..	1875-76
<i>n</i>	128	454	13	<i>n</i>	..	1880-81
<i>n</i>	195	711	20	<i>n</i>	..	1885-86
<i>n</i>	216	951	29	<i>n</i>	..	1890-91
<i>n</i>	510	2,110	87	<i>n</i>	..	1895-96
11.18	503	861	129	<i>n</i>	..	1900-01
18.17	219	598	187	<i>n</i>	..	1905-06
18.67	379	1,751	169	<i>n</i>	..	1910-11
21.58	653	1,316	216	<i>n</i>	..	1915-16
22.27	449	461	158	<i>n</i>	..	1920-21
30.67	776	635	310	<i>n</i>	..	1925-26
32.87	567	679	280	<i>n</i>	..	1926-27
35.14	740	670	310	<i>n</i>	..	1927-28
28.81	684	805	381	<i>n</i>	31	1928-29
18.85	629	1,090	367	<i>n</i>	25	1929-30
17.04	647	1,671	408	<i>n</i>	19	1930-31
14.22	539	1,757	408	<i>n</i>	19	1931-32
17.42	596	1,564	377	<i>n</i>	19	1932-33
28.48	716	1,299	404	<i>n</i>	24	1933-34
19.07	841	1,274	483	13.89	20	1934-35
25.60	857	971	552	15.78	25	1935-36
30.34	1,023	1,023	523	16.74	30	1936-37
22.00	1,244	1,119	509	18.48	27	1937-38
19.40	1,265	1,120	559	18.71	22	1938-39
24.52	1,236	1,231	680	21.03	26	1939-40
24.36	1,117	1,273	703	22.14	28	1940-41
24.74	1,084	1,495	634	22.70	28	1941-42
28.48	1,047	2,078	573	23.57	30	1942-43
29.19	948	2,212	507	29.16	31	1943-44
29.48	942	1,899	507	29.08	34	1944-45
23.17	798	1,465	472	30.03	39	1945-46
48.66	1,081	1,167	443	30.68	54	1946-47
83.31	1,188	1,036	401	34.94	75	1947-48
94.23	1,089	994	502	42.35	88	1948-49
125.80	1,102	959	504	50.77	101	1949-50
260.39	1,181	745	460	61.52	173	1950-51
154.35	1,029	829	370	81.28	125	1951-52
163.23	1,273	1,076	400	75.25	128	1952-53
158.94	1,366	1,081	461	81.87	125	1953-54
133.86	1,430	1,009	499	80.45	114	1954-55
122.79	1,502	1,186	459	72.92	105	1955-56
154.49	1,641	1,270	438	73.08	117	1956-57
119.55	1,542	1,378	462	81.38	102	1957-58
92.53	1,883	1,633	521	95.88	90	1958-59
105.13	1,527	2,113	530	114.22	100 ^a	1959-60
98.12	1,469	2,924	554	118.24	95	1960-61
99.99	1,584	2,417	597	95.22	96	1961-62
111.18	1,804	2,125	604	98.39	101	1962-63
124.08	1,857	2,407	606	111.62	114	1963-64
105.43	1,960	2,933	623	116.07	105	1964-65
106.92	1,888	2,769	640	133.11	107	1965-66
103.47	1,677	2,154	666	141.68	105	1966-67
95.89	1,664	2,491	735	149.65	100	1967-68
99.71	1,823	2,724	800	152.58	102	1968-69
82.68	1,680	2,937	757	156.05	103	1969-70
60.84	1,590	2,906	742	163.57	101	1970-71
73.37	1,708	3,418	794	172.69	104	1971-72
178.30	2,004	2,453	964	206.73	134	1972-73
176.43	1,740	1,321	829	211.03	160	1973-74
126.80	2,046	1,279	634	97.61	181	1974-75

up to 1900-01. See also page 272.

⁵ Average prices of livestock, Brisbane saleyards.

See also page 417.

⁶ Base: year 1959-60 = 100. New index series from 1959-60 with old series converted to same base. Index numbers include gold. For further particulars see page 370.

n Not available.

r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF PRICES AND WAGES

Year	Wholesale price index numbers, Brisbane ¹ (building materials)		Retail price index numbers,			
	Materials used in house building (all groups)	Materials used in building other than house building (all groups)	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing ²	Household supplies and equipment ³
1910-11
1915-16	24	18	..	..
1920-21	31	33	..	..
1925-26	27	27	..	..
1926-27
1927-28	27	26	..	..
1928-29	26	25	..	..
1929-30	26	25	..	..
1930-31	25	25	..	..
	22	23	..	..
1931-32	21	22	..	..
1932-33	20	21	..	..
1933-34	20	21	..	..
1934-35	20	21	..	..
1935-36	20	20	..	..
	22	20	..	..
1936-37	23	21	..	..
1937-38	23	21	..	..
1938-39	24	22	..	..
1939-40	24	23	..	..
1940-41	25	27	..	..
1941-42	26	32	..	..
1942-43	27	36	..	..
1943-44	27	36	..	..
1944-45	27	38	..	..
1945-46	27	38	..	..
	27	38	..	..
1946-47	28	40	..	..
1947-48	31	43	..	..
1948-49	36.8 ²	47.8 ²	41.3	58.9
1949-50	39.7	54.9	45.1	62.3
1950-51	44.7	63.3	49.1	68.7
1951-52	58.7	76.1	54.5	79.9
1952-53	65.2	80.9	61.5	85.9
1953-54	67.4	81.6	62.4	87.3
1954-55	67.8	81.9	64.3	88.0
1955-56	70.1	82.7	67.9	88.1
1956-57	72.7	84.7	72.8	91.5
1957-58	73.7	87.2	76.1	92.9
1958-59	78.1	88.5	78.9	93.6
1959-60	80.9	90.5	81.5	95.0
1960-61	84.9	93.1	84.6	95.5
1961-62	85.2	94.4	86.3	97.0
1962-63	84.6	94.6	88.5	96.9
1963-64	86.7	95.3	89.2	95.9
1964-65	92.2	96.6	91.5	96.8
1965-66	98.4	97.8	97.3	98.8
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	103.4	102.2	103.7	102.4	105.8	101.2
1968-69	105.6	105.1	104.7	104.3	109.6	104.3
1969-70	109.4	110.3	107.7	107.3	113.4	105.5
1970-71	115.2	116.4	113.5	111.7	118.3	108.5
1971-72	124.8	124.4	119.0	118.0	128.8	112.7
1972-73	133.8	130.4	127.5	125.3	136.7	116.9
1973-74	152.2	149.0	152.5	142.0	150.3	126.6
1974-75	187.0	186.6	164.8	171.5	176.4	149.8

¹ Base of each index, 1966-67 = 100.0. ² "C" Series Index numbers are shown to 1947-48; thereafter Consumer Price Index numbers are shown. The group headings are comparable only in a broad sense and there is no direct line of continuity between the two indexes. For particulars of a long-term index see page 414. ³ Not available prior to 1948-49. ⁴ Ruling at 31 December, middle of financial year shown. ⁵ Average minimum weekly wage rate as at 31 December, middle of financial year

STATISTICS (Chapters 18 and 20)

Brisbane ^{1 2}		Basic wage, Brisbane adult weekly rate ⁴			Average weekly wage rate ⁵ for adult males, Queensland	Year
Miscellaneous	All groups	Commonwealth authority ⁶	State authority			
		Males	Males	Females		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
26	24	..	..	..	4.92	1910-11
39	35	..	..	..	5.43	1915-16
31	31	7.70	8.50	4.30	9.15	1920-21
					9.99	1925-26
32	31	8.25	8.50	4.30	10.01	1926-27
32	30	7.95	8.50	4.30	10.01	1927-28
32	30	7.90	8.50	4.30	10.12	1928-29
32	30	8.05	8.50	4.30	10.12	1929-30
31	27	7.05	7.70	3.95	9.24	1930-31
31	26	5.85	7.40	3.90	8.90	1931-32
31	25	5.67	7.40	3.90	8.84	1932-33
30	25	5.93	7.40	3.90	8.81	1933-34
31	25	6.20	7.40	3.90	8.88	1934-35
30	26	6.40	7.40	3.90	8.84	1935-36
32	27	6.60	7.40	3.90	8.86	1936-37
32	28	7.40	7.80	4.10	9.27	1937-38
32	29	7.50	8.10	4.30	9.58	1938-39
33	29	7.60	8.40	4.50	9.94 ⁵	1939-40
34	31	7.90	8.40	4.50	10.01	1940-41
36	33	8.40	8.90	4.80	10.62	1941-42
37	35	9.10	9.40	5.15	11.25	1942-43
38	35	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.58	1943-44
38	35	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.71	1944-45
38	36	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.81	1945-46
39	37	10.10	10.50	6.05	12.68	1946-47
40	39	10.50	10.90	6.45	13.45	1947-48
44.4 ³	43.1 ²	11.50	11.90	7.25	15.32	1948-49
45.2	46.6	12.50	12.90	7.95	16.52	1949-50
49.7	52.2	15.40	15.40	10.25	19.52	1950-51
60.0	63.8	18.50	18.50	12.30	22.99	1951-52
64.2	69.5	21.60	21.60	14.45	25.85	1952-53
65.3	70.9	21.80	22.20	14.90	26.47	1953-54
65.5	71.4	21.80	22.50	15.10	27.56	1954-55
69.4	73.8	21.80	22.90	15.40	28.35	1955-56
76.4	77.8	22.80	24.10	16.25	30.28	1956-57
77.4	79.4	23.80	24.10	16.25	30.43	1957-58
79.4	82.1	24.30	25.60	17.35	31.78	1958-59
80.6	84.2	25.80	26.70	18.20	33.43	1959-60
83.1	87.1	25.80	27.60	19.10	35.07	1960-61
85.6	88.4	27.00	28.40	21.30	35.98	1961-62
86.3	88.7	27.00	28.40	21.30	35.97	1962-63
86.8	89.6	27.00	28.60	21.45	37.00	1963-64
90.4	93.0	29.00	30.60	22.95	39.22	1964-65
95.5	97.5	29.00	31.40	23.55	41.66	1965-66
100.0	100.0	31.00	32.70	24.55	43.56	1966-67
103.2	103.3	35.75 ⁶	34.20	25.90	45.55	1967-68
106.0	105.5	37.10	35.55	27.25	49.01	1968-69
109.2	108.4	40.60	36.65	28.05	51.91	1969-70
117.3	114.2	40.60	36.65	28.05	55.07	1970-71
127.7	121.6	44.60	39.80	30.50	62.91 ^r	1971-72
133.5	128.6	49.30	41.00	31.85	68.42 ^r	1972-73
148.1	146.1	58.30	46.60	36.70	79.82 ^r	1973-74
175.4	168.7	66.30	51.20	40.15	109.16	1974-75

shown. From 1939-40, the series, previously unweighted, has been revised by weighting for numbers engaged in various occupations, and by the exclusion of rural occupations.
⁶ The Commonwealth Basic Wage was abolished on 5 June 1967. The figures shown from 1967-68 are the Commonwealth Minimum Wage, which, on its introduction on 11 July 1966, was \$3.75 above the then current basic wage. ^r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year	State Government receipts					State Government expenditure		
	Taxation (all funds)	From Australian Government ¹	Total consoli- dated revenue fund	Total trust funds	All receipts	Consoli- dated revenue fund	Trust funds	All expend- iture
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860	127	..	357	..	357	360	..	360
1865	442	..	945	86	1,031	898	21	919
1870	728	..	1,486	56	1,542	1,532	34	1,566
1875-76	1,268	..	2,527	116	2,643	2,630	84	2,714
1880-81	1,316	..	4,047	106	4,154	3,515	94	3,610
1885-86	2,459	..	5,737	234	5,970	6,180	302	6,482
1890-91	3,057	..	6,700	242	6,942	7,369	260	7,630
1895-96	3,134	..	7,283	567	7,850	7,136	527	7,663
1900-01	2,250	1,167	8,193	522	8,714	9,249	473	9,722
1905-06	1,012	1,714	7,707	848	8,555	7,451	1,030	8,482
1910-11	1,392	1,376	10,640	1,243	11,883	10,629	1,717	12,347
1915-16	2,922	1,667	15,413	2,630	18,043	15,343	3,925	19,268
1920-21	7,440	1,821	25,202	8,220	33,422	25,182	9,288	34,471
1925-26	8,694	2,436	31,200	13,518	44,717	32,309	14,581	46,890
1926-27	9,580	2,636	32,296	13,816	46,112	32,982	14,984	47,966
1927-28	10,786	2,918	33,436	11,989	45,425	33,415	10,953	44,368
1928-29	10,350	2,854	33,472	12,313	45,786	33,804	11,770	45,574
1929-30	9,692	3,174	31,996	11,401	43,397	33,442	10,554	43,996
1930-31	11,085	3,046	30,145	11,239	41,384	31,829	10,413	42,243
1931-32	9,524	2,902	25,988	9,770	35,758	30,139	8,660	38,798
1932-33	11,322	2,874	26,793	11,158	37,951	29,902	11,300	41,202
1933-34	11,693	3,016	27,719	13,646	41,365	29,976	11,939	41,915
1934-35	13,093	3,652	30,560	15,284	45,844	31,689	13,528	45,218
1935-36	14,646	3,374	30,978	15,198	46,176	32,462	14,857	47,319
1936-37	15,462	3,620	33,070	16,619	49,689	33,630	16,235	49,866
1937-38	17,079	4,127	34,679	19,052	53,732	35,136	17,782	52,918
1938-39	17,293	4,484	38,661	19,578	58,238	38,633	19,456	58,089
1939-40	17,633	4,726	41,511	18,566	60,077	41,479	18,052	59,531
1940-41	18,361	4,499	43,079	17,524	60,603	43,023	15,131	58,154
1941-42	17,884	8,162	47,326	21,666	68,992	47,198	19,828	67,026
1942-43	16,908	28,186	58,568	55,594	114,162	58,364	37,949	96,313
1943-44	17,566	28,154	57,936	50,906	108,842	57,709	39,725	97,434
1944-45	17,856	8,376	52,895	25,247	78,141	51,756	21,117	72,873
1945-46	18,968	5,566	49,549	23,362	72,911	49,519	21,441	70,960
1946-47	21,334	6,310	50,066	27,454	77,520	50,035	31,460	81,495
1947-48	24,102	6,846	53,640	30,609	84,248	53,829	32,894	86,723
1948-49	28,441	7,593	65,958	36,058	102,016	65,859	37,872	103,731
1949-50	32,713	11,143	74,239	41,118	115,357	74,180	43,422	117,601
1950-51	39,982	14,063	89,446	54,550	143,996	89,250	50,907	140,156
1951-52	47,184	21,198	111,506	70,775	182,282	111,415	70,850	182,266
1952-53	58,179	20,092	126,341	78,274	204,615	125,959	75,543	201,502
1953-54	64,148	22,442	139,392	89,051	228,444	138,706	77,057	215,763
1954-55	69,083	24,386	147,639	95,577	243,217	147,204	95,192	242,396
1955-56	74,484	23,684	151,337	100,634	251,972	154,784	112,840	267,624
1956-57	80,066	29,229	170,316	113,166	283,483	170,286	116,698	286,984
1957-58	86,580	34,980	175,911	127,355	303,266	178,940	122,322	301,262
1958-59	91,335	36,281	187,591 ¹	133,121	320,712	189,973	130,040 ²	320,013
1959-60	115,393	27,131	203,824 ¹	142,898	346,722	204,154	144,356 ²	348,510
1960-61	125,304	29,994	217,634	153,775	371,408	218,870	153,753	372,623
1961-62	136,009	38,784	234,650	172,477	407,128	234,431	169,613	404,043
1962-63	145,129	46,000	245,636 ¹	228,915	474,551	245,582	223,223 ²	468,804
1963-64	155,403	48,073	260,897	249,765	510,662	260,454	243,689	504,144
1964-65	165,990	48,854	267,139	262,776	529,916	271,215	264,928	536,143
1965-66	181,660	60,662	294,502	289,627	584,129	298,022	288,701	586,723
1966-67	204,702	70,038	323,781	321,055	644,836	323,523	315,191	638,714
1967-68	232,685	76,301	376,987 ¹	355,120	732,107 ²	376,017 ²	348,442	724,459 ²
1968-69	253,343	81,947	387,866	378,924	765,790	373,531	373,531	747,062
1969-70	281,306	104,919	441,074	445,278	886,352	444,618	438,071	882,689
1970-71	318,834	140,473	499,048	500,569	999,618	499,569	486,102	985,671
1971-72	394,872	169,055	595,218	581,696	1,176,913	592,506	556,955	1,149,461
1972-73	483,799	195,444	704,109	672,721	1,376,830	702,902	632,100	1,335,003
1973-74	226,814 ³	475,477 ³	853,676	849,734	1,703,410	855,184	802,940	1,658,125
1974-75	310,031 ³	868,315 ³	1,112,866	1,125,406	2,238,271	1,121,218	1,128,373	2,249,591

¹ Including interest contributions from 1900-01, road grants from 1922-23, non-recurring grants from 1934-35, and grants for local public works from 1935-36. The figures are inflated in 1942-43 and 1943-44 by receipts on account of the Allied Works Fund spent through the Main Roads Commission. ² Prior to 1937-38 the figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown and up to 1923 include loan receipts. All receipts of business undertakings are included. ³ Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank

FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 21)

Gross loan expenditure	State gross public debt at 30 June					Local Government revenue ^a	Year
	Where payable		Total	Average rate of interest per \$100	Accumulated sinking fund		
	Australia	Overseas					
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$'000	
39						13	1860
1,370	248	2,016	2,263	2.29	..	107	1865
311	1,390	5,352	6,743	6.50	..	55	1870
1,200	3,912	8,986	12,899	4.75	..	174	1875-76
1,982	4,156	22,334	26,490	4.20	..	323	1880-81
3,846	4,418	37,224	41,642	3.90	..	1,112	1885-86
3,112	4,458	51,734	56,211	4.05	..	1,726	1890-91
1,844	6,160	59,864	66,025	3.90	..	1,024	1895-96
2,424	11,460	65,664	77,071	3.68	..	1,522	1900-01
595	14,460	70,110	84,570	3.70	..	1,412	1905-06
3,991	16,058	78,112	94,170	3.62	10	1,808	1910-11
6,124	21,700	95,766	117,466	3.77	518	3,458	1915-16
8,502	50,394	111,096	161,489	3.65	882	5,775	1920-21
9,944	72,602	132,298	204,899	4.78	2,816	6,236	1925-26
8,373	78,660	134,300	212,960	4.79	3,442	9,050	1926-27
20,068 ^a	78,806	144,522	223,328	3,963	9,378	1927-28	
9,334	80,080	145,645	225,724	4.80	1,674	12,540	1928-29
7,763	81,749	142,549	224,298	4.76	1,630	12,786	1929-30
6,684	82,153	142,309	224,462	4.79	1,555	12,782	1930-31
2,529	82,088	141,736	223,824	4.38	977	11,504	1931-32
7,700	87,702	141,360	229,062	4.35	926	12,614	1932-33
8,804	94,745	140,890	235,635	4.20	967	12,616	1933-34
10,925	96,952	140,741	237,694	4.18	1,377	14,826	1934-35
10,140	104,596	140,677	245,272	4.11	1,579	15,798	1935-36
8,281	109,175	140,621	249,797	4.11	2,165	15,778	1936-37
7,700	111,304	140,259	251,563	4.10	1,441	15,622	1937-38
6,985	115,222	139,785	255,006	4.10	1,635	15,103	1938-39
7,924	118,684	139,382	258,066	4.08	1,586	16,138	1939-40
6,715	121,224	138,965	260,189	4.08	2,594	n	1940-41
6,064	126,226	136,118	262,343	3.80	2,246	n	1941-42
3,928	121,018	136,118	257,137	3.83	1,700	n	1942-43
3,547	122,261	136,098	258,358	3.82	3,690	n	1943-44
3,122	134,687	128,180	262,867	3.75	2,267	18,886	1944-45
4,817	152,885	113,705	266,590	3.48	3,089	19,200	1945-46
9,363	166,287	104,424	270,711	3.38	756	19,582	1946-47
11,945	173,007	104,381	277,388	3.35	544	22,188	1947-48
14,537	187,683	100,567	288,250	3.28	154	25,387	1948-49
18,370	202,211	99,112	301,323	3.25	131	29,801	1949-50
35,695	234,094	98,220	332,314	3.18	102	36,212	1950-51
47,625	276,624	97,995	374,620	3.09	988	45,815	1951-52
44,008	310,903	97,607	408,510	3.19	1,668	53,229	1952-53
41,260	344,330	96,463	440,793	3.28	533	56,984	1953-54
40,996	377,471	95,478	472,949	3.47	615	n	1954-55
43,810	409,979	95,620	505,599	3.55	434	n	1955-56
46,252	443,235	95,405	538,639	3.71	214	68,608	1956-57
46,381	475,917	95,978	571,895	3.79	77	74,020	1957-58
53,863	507,318	99,622	606,940	3.88	283	81,419	1958-59
59,884	544,513	100,335	644,848	3.96	210	88,538	1959-60
60,672	581,565	103,334	684,900	4.18	301	95,197	1960-61
62,717	623,308	104,334	727,642	4.28	327	101,625	1961-62
64,262	661,225	108,856	770,081	4.26	641	112,859	1962-63
71,147	710,625	110,845	821,469	4.28	744	123,966	1963-64
79,104	771,706	107,986	879,691	4.41	664	134,567	1964-65
79,095	836,050	100,475	936,525	4.56	278	147,588	1965-66
82,600	947,522	64,140	1,011,662	4.71	423	159,599	1966-67
89,003	1,015,768	61,888	1,077,656	4.74	437	175,579	1967-68
93,950	1,090,887	57,933	1,148,820	4.82	2,658	194,591	1968-69
100,958	1,188,037	34,670	1,222,707	5.01	1,652	201,165	1969-70
103,332	1,244,181	33,018	1,277,199	5.24	1,726	227,077	1970-71
135,668	1,316,123	30,877	1,347,001	5.34	415	252,450	1971-72
146,104	1,398,540	25,957	1,424,497	5.34	1,212	302,142	1972-73
140,058	1,462,336	22,919	1,485,255	5.55	1,413	348,193	1973-74
202,792	1,423,397	17,626	1,441,023	6.21	1,482	n	1974-75

and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund. ⁴ Excluding amounts transferred from Trust Funds to offset accumulated debit balances in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. ⁵ Including Australian Government loan of \$19,768(000) to the Sugar Board.

⁶ Financial Assistance Grants are included with Taxation to 1972-73. ⁿ Not available.

^s Subject to revision.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 22)

Year	Trading banks			Savings banks deposits at 30 June	Life insurance annual premiums ^a	Friendly societies benefits paid	Real property transactions	
	Advances ¹	Deposits ¹	Weekly transactions ²				Transfers	Mortgages registered ⁴
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1859-60	840	365	n	15 ³	n	n	n	n
1865-66	4,427	1,553	n	179 ³	n	n	n	n
1870-71	2,392	2,218	n	814 ³	n	n	n	n
1875-76	6,295	5,793	n	1,284 ³	n	n	n	653
1880-81	8,843	7,188	n	1,889 ³	n	n	n	1,931
1885-86	23,899	14,407	n	2,676 ³	n	n	n	6,125
1890-91	34,551	19,675	n	3,322 ³	n	66	n	6,224
1895-96	31,285	21,627	n	4,659	n	88	n	2,481
1900-01	25,571	26,273	n	7,792	n	131	n	2,826
1905-06	26,029	26,553	1,240	8,286	827	155	n	1,991
1910-11	30,272	39,267	2,348	12,754	1,114	183	n	5,244
1915-16	36,949	48,306	3,704	25,877	1,388	244	n	6,008
1920-21	46,594	57,835	6,174	37,176	2,244	285	n	8,497
1925-26	67,332	86,325	7,422	45,674	3,304	369	19,378	11,493
1926-27	76,593	85,862	7,527	44,905	3,498	378	21,405	11,378
1927-28	70,551	88,410	7,256	46,650	3,652	391	17,594	10,616
1928-29	73,448	93,437	7,554 ⁴	48,151	3,830	412	18,289	9,708
1929-30	73,260	88,556	7,133	47,802	3,848	441	18,621	8,468
1930-31	64,203	87,536	5,933	44,709	3,854	443	10,980	5,863
1931-32	60,010	86,286	5,371	45,904	3,892	444	13,862	5,334
1932-33	63,065	85,324	5,493	46,906	4,110	421	14,141	6,810
1933-34	65,092	84,960	5,984	49,669	4,196	436	16,152	6,793
1934-35	71,158	86,037	6,770	52,393	4,601	439	17,752	8,308
1935-36	76,169	86,997	7,056	54,263	4,953	459	n	12,674
1936-37	78,673	91,722	7,506	54,609	5,380	452	16,914	8,433
1937-38	83,420	100,189	8,076	56,413	5,768	462	19,419	9,635
1938-39	85,582	98,854	8,424	58,089	6,148	472	19,259	9,426
1939-40	84,338	102,147	9,340	56,504	6,442	483	19,109	9,347
1940-41	83,025	106,852	9,452	58,178	6,710	468	19,142	8,444
1941-42	81,468	118,315	9,630	62,429	6,722	463	14,667	6,557
1942-43	66,720	197,444	11,808	90,394	7,034	444	10,555	3,442
1943-44	36,642	234,368	13,632	130,958	7,552	458	16,481	4,924
1944-45	63,039	250,866	13,790	160,187	8,199	467	23,822	7,041
1945-46	63,883	215,838	14,368	180,126	9,282	493	35,333	11,794
1946-47	85,128	211,686	33,648 ²	171,204	10,234	514	46,287	22,239
1947-48	102,180	227,826	39,728	169,672	11,366	513	46,024	33,014
1948-49	116,500	257,748	48,730	174,884	12,502	527	54,897	33,188
1949-50	145,932	291,865	58,964	184,401	13,756	525	79,663	39,622
1950-51	181,574	350,986	78,022	197,679	15,318	536	120,433	55,348
1951-52	220,373	317,524	83,032	205,322	17,142	471	109,526	56,375
1952-53	214,200	367,399	87,592	218,720	18,886	504	104,519	56,593
1953-54	257,874	395,703	102,064	234,812	20,694	517	124,792	75,536
1954-55	280,933	395,717	107,746	249,600	22,572	606	127,469	66,971
1955-56	271,364	397,606	112,056	265,400	24,530	673	125,669	56,189
1956-57	255,298	437,067	125,486	289,216	26,974	732	125,926	61,471
1957-58	291,607	428,187	131,310	306,488	29,380	800	159,452	82,088
1958-59	287,233	452,669	140,506	333,306	31,582	909	174,308	92,264
1959-60	313,808	478,348	158,344	365,172	34,864	1,153	217,880	117,328
1960-61	307,700	476,672	163,802	374,262	38,054	1,330	211,399	110,739
1961-62	315,838	506,096	164,362	411,704	41,290	1,487	182,220	99,976
1962-63	330,966	549,296	185,138	470,352	44,760	1,568	211,314	115,827
1963-64	348,036	625,318	213,200	542,352	49,217	1,651	248,300	133,889
1964-65	403,520	667,820	232,886	593,026	54,700	1,899	302,345	161,024
1965-66	426,645	709,952	232,458	637,652	59,984	2,089	298,311	172,915
1966-67	450,930	754,469	256,850	700,029	66,135	2,217	343,825	206,897
1967-68	499,821	805,527	289,184	757,031	73,702	2,458	390,989	250,598
1968-69	534,284	871,805	325,320	818,999	76,278	2,990	452,530	297,811
1969-70	580,339	917,254	364,692	875,578	89,101	4,064	546,236	318,769
1970-71	615,440	979,133	404,983	943,333	101,847	3,704	577,615	354,479
1971-72	670,306	1,120,771	459,065	1,052,933	116,796	6,302	836,631	504,922
1972-73	929,789	1,566,586	597,490	1,319,853	134,290	7,293	1,525,032	904,450
1973-74	1,187,857	1,845,858	753,419	1,428,461	149,453	8,227	2,301,269	1,377,011
1974-75	1,247,595	2,148,915	817,878	1,618,206	170,486	n	1,322,225	840,810

¹ Average weekly balances in month of June (June quarter before 1945-46). ² From 1946-47 average weekly debits to customers' accounts; earlier figures, average weekly clearings (calendar years before 1928-29). ³ Calendar year ended six months later than the financial year shown. ⁴ Financial years 1925-26 onwards. Up to 1920-21, calendar years ended six months earlier. n Not available.

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 24)

Year	Crops	Livestock disposals	Livestock products	Total agriculture ¹	Forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining ²	Manufacturing (net value) ³
	\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1911 ..	6,372	24,912		31,284	2,904	7,430	11,094
1912 ..	8,552	29,176		37,728	3,430	8,562	12,170
1913 ..	12,482	34,346		46,828	3,342	7,818	15,544
1914 ..	11,360	39,578		50,938	3,652	6,060	16,142
1915 ..	10,046	41,104		51,150	3,352	6,794	15,510
1916 ..	12,040	39,560		51,600	3,062	8,118	15,620
1917 ..	14,616	46,064		60,680	2,978	8,090	17,964
1918 ..	12,024	46,888		58,912	3,642	7,572	17,272
1919 ..	12,594	43,564		56,158	4,918	5,032	20,910
1920 ..	20,772	48,284		69,056	5,724	7,042	23,378
1921 ..	21,030	48,058		69,088	4,882	3,098	23,594
1922 ..	20,330	47,348		67,678	5,596	3,850	25,839
1923 ..	20,212	51,000		71,212	6,800	4,630	32,097
1924-25 ..	27,984	61,616		89,600	5,442	4,752	35,267
1925-26 ..	25,106	52,204		77,310	5,778	3,906	33,762
1926-27 ..	24,364	41,924		66,288	5,126	3,496	30,539
1927-28 ..	29,008	51,678		80,686	5,342	3,600	33,620
1928-29 ..	25,418	47,044		72,462	5,012	3,194	33,505
1929-30 ..	27,608	43,758		71,366	5,128	3,764	32,261
1930-31 ..	25,642	43,092		68,734	3,260	2,658	27,057
1931-32 ..	24,382	35,646		60,028	2,948	2,696	24,267
1932-33 ..	22,612	35,502		58,114	3,580	3,254	25,514
1933-34 ..	24,606	42,106		66,712	3,710	4,398	27,425
1934-35 ..	23,812	40,978		64,790	5,294	5,264	29,247
1935-36 ..	24,760	42,144		66,904	5,470	4,860	31,366
1936-37 ..	27,114	46,218		73,332	6,316	5,636	34,369
1937-38 ..	29,862	55,670		85,532	6,370	7,164	37,206
1938-39 ..	31,128	59,308		90,436	5,988	6,536	38,603
1939-40 ..	36,232	65,160		101,392	6,374	6,936	41,946
1940-41 ..	36,776	62,476		99,252	6,882	8,516	43,289
1941-42 ..	35,548	61,678		97,226	6,160	8,656	49,661
1942-43 ..	41,264	78,986		120,250	6,162	8,564	58,089
1943-44 ..	45,012	82,350		127,362	7,386	7,168	60,421
1944-45 ..	49,268	77,442		126,710	6,742	7,080	61,804
1945-46 ..	51,626	78,638		130,264	7,118	7,242	60,539
1946-47 ..	41,052	88,058		129,110	9,620	7,808	70,673
1947-48 ..	64,264	128,782		193,046	9,822	11,258	85,773
1948-49 ..	76,614	145,444		222,058	11,242	10,666	107,079
1949-50 ..	81,826	192,982		274,808	11,624	14,436	122,708
1950-51 ..	84,842	286,378		371,220	14,100	22,038	150,919
1951-52 ..	94,424	214,048		308,472	19,440	22,224	182,659
1952-53 ..	142,248	275,322		417,570	19,100	36,974	196,419
1953-54 ..	146,982	271,904		418,886	21,358	36,802	220,509
1954-55 ..	155,862	265,164		421,026	20,626	45,032	240,121
1955-56 ..	152,496	274,096		426,592	22,618	55,872	256,160
1956-57 ..	162,028	324,066		486,094	24,804	61,860	276,799
1957-58 ..	171,530	258,618		430,148	24,660	52,926	287,916
1958-59 ..	191,310	287,252		478,562	22,006	56,706	310,931
1959-60 ..	183,354	315,350		498,704	22,900	80,376	324,783
1960-61 ..	203,442	300,770		504,212	23,190	89,120	341,255
1961-62 ..	210,550	287,880		498,430	20,054	83,100	350,595
1962-63 ..	252,478	322,802		575,281	21,094	93,482	380,966
1963-64 ..	294,434	365,214		659,648	23,500	100,970	441,873
1964-65 ..	270,639	357,066		627,706	25,022	103,783	478,423
1965-66 ..	274,221	343,904		618,125	25,689	106,901	542,996
1966-67 ..	318,954	370,430		689,383	25,806	146,080	592,607
1967-68 ..	308,922	370,298		679,221	26,123	148,876	657,853
1968-69 ..	356,912	428,110		785,022	28,041	155,788 ^r	659,897
1969-70 ..	305,602	264,613	132,853	703,067	27,930	229,970	712,857
1970-71 ..	349,323	218,709	108,203	676,236	32,303	245,746	..
1971-72 ..	421,889	244,034	129,539	795,462	33,819	239,208	870,782
1972-73 ..	434,603	310,989	195,603	941,195	38,477	322,103	1,012,595
1973-74 ..	517,407	360,254	182,871	1,060,533	36,820	503,099	1,219,957
1974-75 ..	858,339	193,825	166,611	1,218,776	38,302		

¹ See page 554 for details.² From 1968-69 "value added", see page 288.³ Net value including heat, light, and power until 1967-68. From 1968-69 "value added", see page 301.^r Revised since last issue.

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Wool Production*	Mineral Production
Building and Co-operative Housing Societies	Mining Establishments: Details of Operations
	Perinatal Deaths
	Population
	Age Distribution
	Estimates and Areas for Local Authority Areas*
	Pre-school Training and Child Minding*

*Mimeographed Publications—continued**Annual—continued*

Primary Industry Commodities	Roads Open to Traffic*
Produced (excluding Mining), value of	Statistical Summary, Local Authority Areas*
Primary and Secondary Education	Urban Bus Services
Queensland in Relation to Australia	Vital and Population Statistics*
	Wine and Brandy Statistics

Half-yearly

Sand, Gravel, and Other Quarry Production

Quarterly

Building Operations	Road Traffic Accidents
Preliminary, Dwellings	Summary
Final, All Building*	Detailed Analysis
	Local Authority Areas*
	Sawmills
Labour Force	Tourist Accommodation Establishments, Survey of

Monthly

Building Approvals	Meat Industry
Preliminary, Dwellings	Monthly Summary of Queensland Statistics
Final, All Building*	Motor Vehicle Registrations
Indicators of Business Activity	

Irregular

Areas of Local Authorities*	Population Growth within the Brisbane Statistical Division
Areas and Boundaries within the Brisbane Statistical Division	Population, Intercensal Changes*
Beef Cattle Breeds*	Projections of the Population
Hospital Morbidity Rates	Retail and Selected Service Establishments, Census of
Manufacturing Establishments:	Statistical Divisions, New
Selected Items of Data classified by Industry and Employment Size	Tourist Accommodation Establishments, Census of
Manufacturing Establishments and Electricity and Gas Establishments: Summary of Operations	Wholesale Establishments*

* Information shown for each Local Authority Area.

INFORMATION SERVICE

For inquiries regarding statistical information telephone the "Information Service" Officer, Brisbane, 33 5011, extensions 5484 or 5482.

PUBLICATIONS OF AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS, CANBERRA

In addition to the Queensland publications which deal exclusively with this State, the Australian Statistician, Canberra, also produces many publications which contain particulars for Queensland as a component of Australian totals. A complete list of all publications currently issued, and methods of obtaining these, appear in "Publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics" issued by the Australian Statistician, copies of which are available free on application from the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Statistics House, 345 Ann Street, Brisbane 4000.

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