



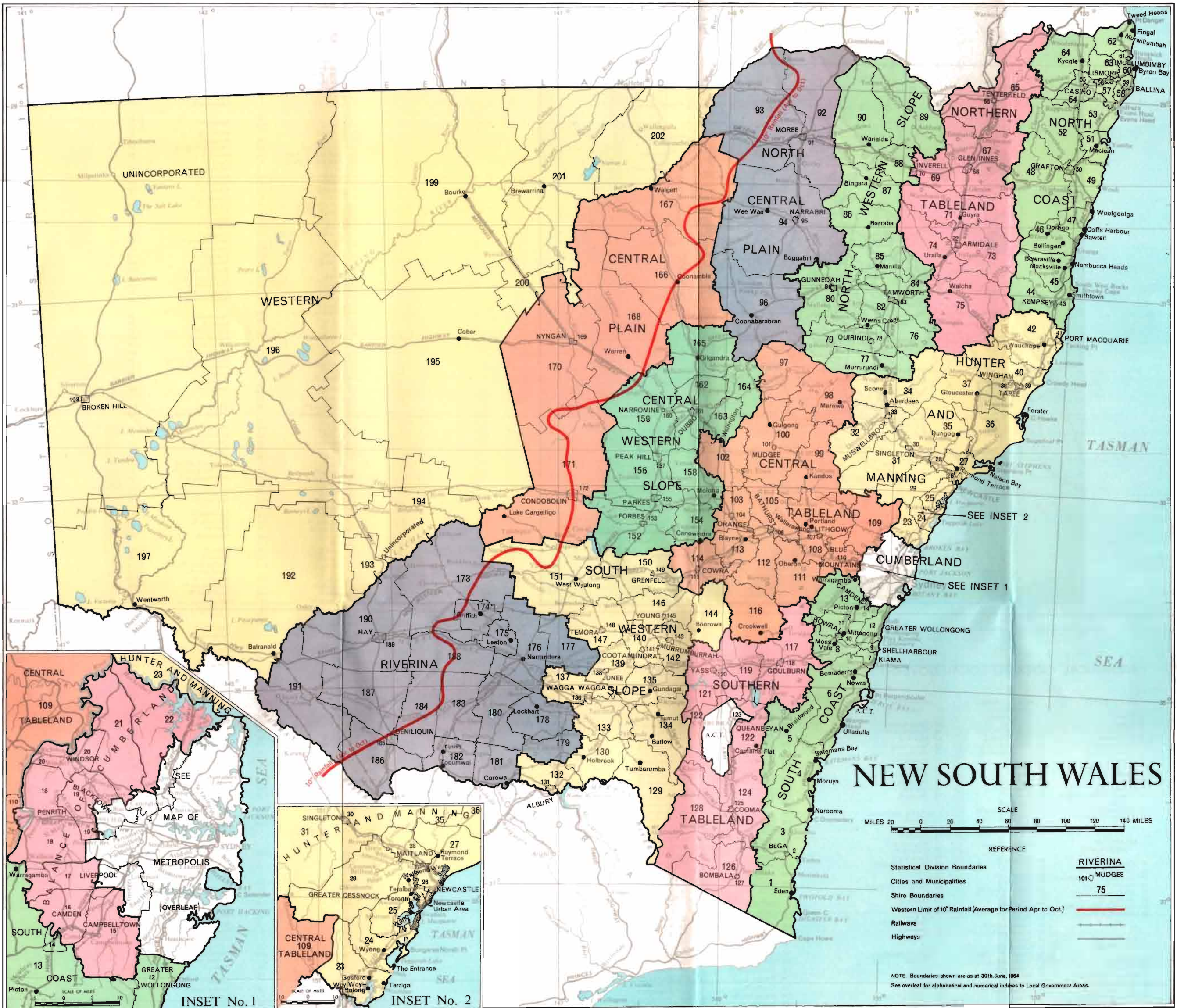
OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES

No. 58
1964

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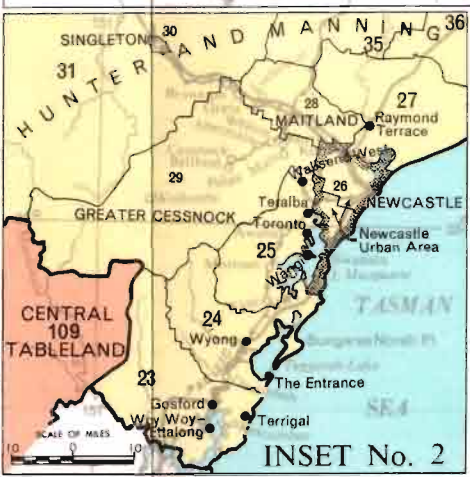
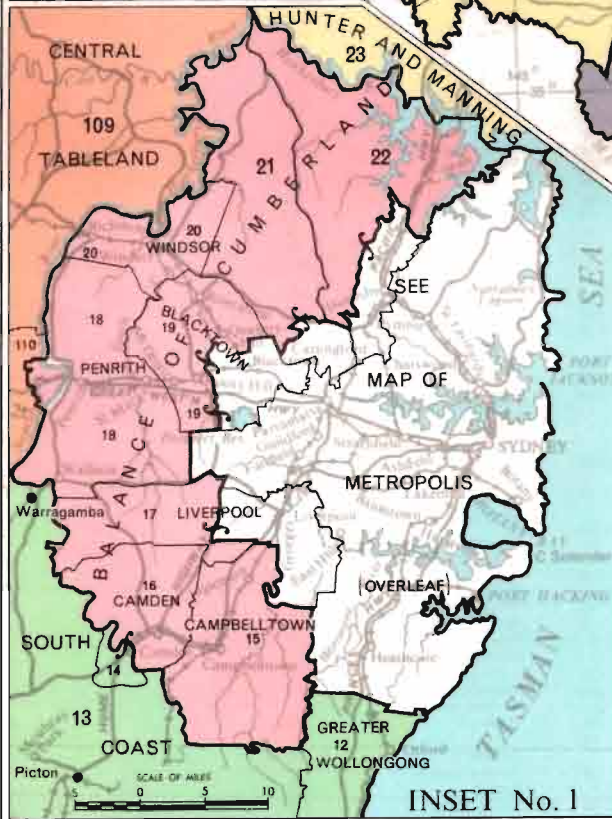


NEW SOUTH WALES



- REFERENCE
- Statistical Division Boundaries
 - Cities and Municipalities
 - Shire Boundaries
 - Western Limit of 10" Rainfall (Average for Period Apr. to Oct.)
 - Railways
 - Highways

NOTE: Boundaries shown are as at 30th June, 1964
See overleaf for alphabetical and numerical indexes to Local Government Areas.





ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

(S. Shire M. Municipality)

Abbotsford S.	111	Littgow M. (City)	107
Albury M. (City)	131	Liverpool M. (City) (Part)	17
Armidale M. (City)	73	Liverpool M. (City) (Part)	7
Ashfield M.	-	Liverpool Plains S.	80
Avalon S.	89	Lockhart S.	178
Auburn M.	-	Lynchburg S.	113
Bathurst M.	99	Macquarie S.	88
Bathurst S.	182	Maclean S.	51
Bathurst M. (City)	-	Maclean S.	44
Bathurst Hills S. (Part)	104	Manildra M. (City)	18
Bathurst Hills S. (Part)	21	Manly S.	85
Begonia S.	1	Manly S.	40
Berrigan S.	86	Maroubra M.	-
Berrigan S.	182	Maroubra S.	18
Berrumbidgee S.	128	Maroubra S.	17
Berrumbidgee S.	87	Maroubra S.	1
Berrumbidgee M. (Part)	19	Maroubra S.	158
Berrumbidgee M. (Part)	-	Maroubra S.	124
Berrumbidgee S.	131	Maroubra S.	81
Berrumbidgee S.	108	Maroubra S.	108
Berrumbidgee M. (City)	115	Maroubra S.	101
Bega S.	170	Maroubra S.	43
Bega S.	200	Maroubra S.	112
Bega S.	127	Maroubra S.	1
Bega S.	92	Murrumbidgee S.	186
Bega S.	92	Murrumbidgee S.	188
Bega S.	144	Murrumbidgee M.	143
Bega S.	154	Murrumbidgee M.	77
Bega S.	-	Murrumbidgee M.	33
Bega S.	10	Murrumbidgee S.	12
Bega S.	201	Narrabri S.	45
Bega S.	198	Narrabri S.	94
Bega S.	146	Narrabri S.	95
Bega S.	-	Narrabri S.	147
Bega S.	80	Narrabri S.	176
Bega S.	18	Narrabri S.	160
Bega S.	18	Narrabri S.	26
Bega S.	108	North Sydney M.	-
Bega S.	108	Narrabri S.	26
Bega S.	172	Narrabri S.	48
Bega S.	154	Narrabri S.	169
Bega S.	15	Narrabri S.	-
Bega S.	196	Narrabri S.	111
Bega S.	196	Narrabri S.	104
Bega S.	29	Narrabri S.	155
Bega S.	146	Narrabri S.	-
Bega S.	94	Narrabri S.	31
Bega S.	47	Narrabri S.	157
Bega S.	105	Narrabri S.	82
Bega S.	184	Narrabri S.	18
Bega S.	-	Narrabri S.	41
Bega S.	172	Narrabri S.	27
Bega S.	97	Narrabri S.	121
Bega S.	164	Narrabri S.	78
Bega S.	177	Narrabri S.	-
Bega S.	123	Narrabri S.	47
Bega S.	96	Narrabri S.	-
Bega S.	166	Narrabri S.	-
Bega S.	141	Narrabri S.	-
Bega S.	52	Narrabri S.	-
Bega S.	181	Narrabri S.	99
Bega S.	115	Narrabri S.	-
Bega S.	114	Narrabri S.	24
Bega S.	100	Narrabri S.	67
Bega S.	179	Narrabri S.	9
Bega S.	199	Narrabri S.	30
Bega S.	142	Narrabri S.	129
Bega S.	181	Narrabri S.	-
Bega S.	-	Narrabri S.	26
Bega S.	181	Narrabri S.	-
Bega S.	72	Narrabri S.	-
Bega S.	35	Narrabri S.	161
Bega S.	-	Narrabri S.	5
Bega S.	-	Narrabri S.	79
Bega S.	-	Narrabri S.	81
Bega S.	153	Narrabri S.	39
Bega S.	-	Narrabri S.	148
Bega S.	165	Narrabri S.	66
Bega S.	68	Narrabri S.	65
Bega S.	37	Narrabri S.	63
Bega S.	156	Narrabri S.	159
Bega S.	121	Narrabri S.	58
Bega S.	23	Narrabri S.	54
Bega S.	118	Narrabri S.	129
Bega S.	50	Narrabri S.	194
Bega S.	149	Narrabri S.	105
Bega S.	135	Narrabri S.	60
Bega S.	57	Narrabri S.	-
Bega S.	81	Narrabri S.	49
Bega S.	118	Narrabri S.	24
Bega S.	71	Narrabri S.	180
Bega S.	-	Narrabri S.	174
Bega S.	41	Narrabri S.	126
Bega S.	189	Narrabri S.	181
Bega S.	130	Narrabri S.	72
Bega S.	-	Narrabri S.	163
Bega S.	22	Narrabri S.	203
Bega S.	-	Narrabri S.	190
Bega S.	-	Narrabri S.	192
Bega S.	-	Narrabri S.	168
Bega S.	-	Narrabri S.	114
Bega S.	1	Narrabri S.	-
Bega S.	70	Narrabri S.	150
Bega S.	-	Narrabri S.	163
Bega S.	152	Narrabri S.	102
Bega S.	163	Narrabri S.	157
Bega S.	180	Narrabri S.	-
Bega S.	188	Narrabri S.	187
Bega S.	188	Narrabri S.	20
Bega S.	41	Narrabri S.	8
Bega S.	7	Narrabri S.	38
Bega S.	-	Narrabri S.	13
Bega S.	-	Narrabri S.	10
Bega S.	133	Narrabri S.	12
Bega S.	64	Narrabri S.	53
Bega S.	171	Narrabri S.	-
Bega S.	25	Narrabri S.	24
Bega S.	-	Narrabri S.	90
Bega S.	15	Narrabri S.	122
Bega S.	-	Narrabri S.	120
Bega S.	54	Narrabri S.	145

NUMERICAL INDEX TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

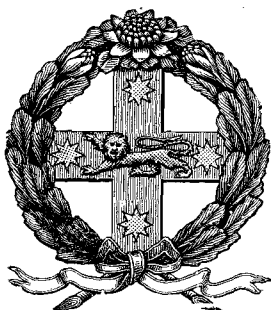
(S. Shire)

SOUTH COAST		
1	Imley S.	
2	Bega M.	
3	Murrumbidgee S.	
4	Eurobodalla S.	
5	Tatagarra S.	
6	Shellharbour S.	
7	Kiama M.	
8	Shellharbour S.	
9	Shellharbour M.	
10	Berrigan M.	
11	Hillgrove S.	
12	Greater Wollongong M. (City)	
13	Wollondilly S.	
14	Camden M. (Part)	
BALANCE OF CUMBERLAND		
15	Campbelltown M.	
16	Camden M. (Part)	
17	Liverpool M. (City) (Part)	
18	Paterson M. (City)	
19	Blacktown M. (Part)	
20	Windsor M.	
21	Baulkham Hills S. (Part)	
22	Hornsby S. (Part)	
HUNTER AND MANNING		
23	Gastford S.	
24	Wyong S.	
25	Lake Macquarie S.	
26	Newcastle M. (City)	
27	Port Stephens S.	
28	Manildra M. (City)	
29	Greater Newcastle M. (City)	
HUNTER AND MANNING		
30	Singamon M.	
31	Paterson Plains S.	
32	Murrumbidgee S.	
33	Murrumbidgee M.	
34	Stony S.	
35	Dungay S.	
36	Stroud S.	
37	Gloucester S.	
38	Wingham S.	
39	Terrace M.	
40	Manning S.	
41	Port Stephens M.	
42	Harrington S.	
NORTHERN TABLELAND		
43	Tenterfield S.	
44	Tenterfield M.	
45	Severa S.	
46	Glenn Innes M.	
47	Macintyre S. (Part)	
48	Inverell M.	
49	Geeha S.	
50	Armidale M. (City)	
51	Dumaresq S.	
52	Uralla S.	
53	Walcha S.	
NORTH WESTERN SLOPE		
54	Nundle S.	
55	Harrurumbi S.	
56	Quinal M.	
57	Tamworth S.	
58	Liverpool Plains S.	
59	Gunnedah M.	
60	Peak S.	
61	Tamworth M. (City)	
62	Cookburn S.	
63	Manilla S.	
64	Barraba S.	
65	Bingera S.	
66	Macintyre S. (Part)	
67	Ashford S.	
68	Yatalpa S.	
NORTH CENTRAL PLAIN		
69	Mane S.	
70	Budawangi S.	
71	Bloom S.	
72	Namoi S.	
73	Narrabri M.	
74	Cookshill S.	
CENTRAL TABLELAND		
75	Cook S. (Part)	
76	Herris S.	
77	Kylstone S.	
78	Collegong S.	
79	Walby M.	
80	Wollongong S. (Part)	
81	Corobarr S.	
82	Orange M. (City)	
83	Tuperoo S.	
84	Bathurst M. (City)	
85	Lithgow M. (City)	
86	Blackland S.	
87	Colo S.	
88	Blue Mountains M. (City)	
89	Oberon S.	
90	Abercrombie S.	
91	Lynnhurst S.	
92	Waggon S.	
93	Covers M.	
94	Cookswell S.	
SOUTHERN TABLELAND		
95	Halvane S.	
96	Goulburn M. (City)	
97	Gamng S.	
98	Taxi M.	
99	Goadragbee S.	
100	Yarrawonga S.	
101	Queanbeyan M.	
102	Monaro S.	
103	Cooma M.	
104	Bobbins S.	
105	Bombala M.	
106	Snowy River S.	
CENTRAL WESTERN SLOPE		
107	Jemalong S.	
108	Tarbes M.	
109	Boree S.	
110	Palke M.	
111	Goobang S.	
112	Pea Hill M.	
113	Molong S.	
114	Timbaranga S.	
115	Narrandera M.	
116	Dubbo M.	
117	Talriggs S.	
118	Wellington S. (Part)	
119	Coolah S. (Part)	
120	Gulgong S.	
SOUTH WESTERN SLOPE		
121	Tumbarumba S.	
122	Hollbrook S.	
123	Albury M. (City)	
124	Alma S.	
125	Kyalpa S.	
126	Tumby S.	
127	Gundagai S.	
128	Wagga Wagga M. (City)	
129	Mitchell S.	
130	Junee M.	
131	Hadza S.	
132	Ukaldin S.	
133	Comandaria M.	
134	Demansville S.	
135	Murrumbidgee M.	
136	Rossmore S.	
137	Yering M.	
138	Berrangong S.	
139	Narrabri S.	
140	Tamara M.	
141	Grainfield M.	
142	Webbs S.	
143	Bialla S.	
CENTRAL PLAIN		
144	Comandaria S.	
145	Walgett S. (Part)	
146	Warren S.	
147	Nyngan M.	
148	Bigga S. (Part)	
149	Lacton S.	
150	Comandaria M.	
RIVERINA		
151	Comandaria S. (Part)	
152	Waller S.	
153	Lambo S.	
154	Narrandera S.	
155	Harristown S. (Part)	
156	Wagga S.	
157	Harristown S. (Part)	
158	Wagga S.	
159	Wagga S.	
160	Wagga S.	
161	Wagga S.	
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186	Wagga S.	
187	Wagga S.	
188	Wagga S.	
189	Wagga S.	
190	Wagga S.	
191	Wagga S.	
WESTERN		
192	Balranald S.	
193	Waragery S. (Part)	
194	Carriethook S. (Part)	
195	Cobar S.	
196	Central Darling S.	
197	Wentworth S.	
198	Broken Hill M. (City)	
199	Darling S.	
200	Beggs S. (Part)	
201	Brewarrina S.	
202	Walgett S. (Part)	

AREAS OUTSIDE METROPOLIS OF SYDNEY

(M. Municipality)

CENTRAL TABLELAND		
97	Cook S. (Part)	
98	Herris S.	
99	Kylstone S.	
100	Collegong S.	
101	Walby M.	
102	Wollongong S. (Part)	
103	Corobarr S.	
104	Orange M. (City)	
105	Tuperoo S.	
106	Bathurst M. (City)	
107	Lithgow M. (City)	
108	Blackland S.	
109	Colo S.	
110	Blue Mountains M. (City)	
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114	Waggon S.	
115	Covers M.	
116	Cookswell S.	
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119	Gamng S.	
120	Taxi M.	
121	Goadragbee S.	
122	Yarrawonga S.	
123	Queanbeyan M.	
124	Monaro S.	
125	Cooma M.	
126	Bobbins S.	
127	Bombala M.	
128	Snowy River S.	
CENTRAL WESTERN SLOPE		
129	Tumbarumba S.	
130	Hollbrook S.	
131	Albury M. (City)	
132	Alma S.	
133	Kyalpa S.	
134	Tumby S.	
135	Gundagai S.	
136	Wagga Wagga M. (City)	
137	Mitchell S.	
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139	Hadza S.	
140	Ukaldin S.	
141	Comandaria M.	
142	Demansville S.	
143	Murrumbidgee M.	
144	Rossmore S.	
145	Yering M.	
146	Berrangong S.	
147	Narrabri S.	
148	Tamara M.	
149	Grainfield M.	
150	Webbs S.	
151	Bialla S.	
CENTRAL PLAIN		
152	Comandaria S.	
153	Walgett S. (Part)	
154	Warren S.	
155	Nyngan M.	
156	Bigga S. (Part)	
157	Lacton S.	
158	Comandaria M.	
RIVERINA		
159	Comandaria S. (Part)	
160	Waller S.	
161	Lambo S.	
162	Narrandera S.	
163	Harristown S. (Part)	
164	Wagga S.	
165	Harristown S. (Part)	
166	Wagga S.	
167	Wagga S.	
168	Wagga S.	
169	Wagga S.	
170	Wagga S.	
171	Wagga S.	
172	Wagga S.	
173	Wagga S.	
174	Wagga S.	
175	Wagga S.	
176	Wag	



THE
OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK
OF NEW SOUTH WALES

No. 58 1964

K. DAVISON
DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN
AND
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN OF NEW SOUTH WALES

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PREFACE

THIS is the 58th edition of the *Official Year Book of New South Wales*, which was known, from the first edition in 1886 until 1904, as the *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales*.

In the Year Book, the statistics of the State are explained and analysed and information is given about their legislative and administrative background. The various chapters, groups of which were published separately as soon as possible after their preparation, contain the latest statistics available at the time of preparation.

Delays which had for some years prevented the annual issue of the Year Book have been largely overcome, and its issue annually in the future is planned.

Every care has been taken to keep the material in the Year Book free from error. Advice by readers of any defect noticed by them would be appreciated.

The Parts of the *Statistical Register of New South Wales*, published annually by the Bureau, will prove of use to those seeking more detailed statistics in respect of the matters treated generally in the Year Book. The *Statistical Bulletin* (published quarterly) and the *Monthly Summary of Business Statistics* contain the latest figures in the principal statistical series. The *Pocket Year Book*, which is published annually, contains a wide range of statistical and other items in a compact form and is useful as a handy reference book.

My thanks are tendered to the responsible officers of the various Commonwealth and State governmental authorities and to others who have supplied information, often at considerable trouble. In particular I wish to thank Mr. D. W. Maitland (Editor of Publications), Mr. K. J. Sainsbury (Assistant Editor), and other officers of the Bureau upon whom the great bulk of the work in preparing this Year Book devolved. The Government Printer and his staff are specially thanked for their efforts in the printing of this Year Book.

K. DAVISON

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and
Government Statistician of New South Wales

Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Sydney, July, 1965.

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Map of New South Wales	<i>Frontispiece</i>

GEOGRAPHY

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

Table 1. Territorial Adjustments of New South Wales since 1788

Date	Nature of Territorial Adjustment	Area Involved in Adjustment	Area of New South Wales after Adjustment*	Population of Territory known as New South Wales at end of Year
1788	New South Wales defined as whole of Australasia east of 135th meridian of east longitude †	Sq. miles	Sq. miles 1,584,389	1,035 (26th Jan.)
1825	Tasmania constituted a separate colony	26,215	1,558,174	} 38,300‡
1825	Western boundary of New South Wales moved to 129th east meridian	518,134	2,076,308	
1836	South Australia founded as a separate colony	309,850	1,766,458	78,929
1841	New Zealand proclaimed a separate colony.	103,862	1,662,596	145,303
1851	Victoria proclaimed a separate colony	87,884	1,574,712	197,265
1859	Queensland proclaimed a separate colony	554,300	1,020,412	327,459
1861-3	Northern Territory and territory between 129th and 132nd east meridians separated	710,040	310,372	377,084
1911	Australian Capital Territory ceded to Commonwealth	911	309,461	1,699,376
1915	Jervis Bay area transferred to Australian Capital Territory	28	309,433	1,893,449

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

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

‡ Approximate.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2. Areas of Australian States and Territories

State or Territory	Area	Proportion of Total Area of Australia	Ratio of Area to Area of N.S.W.	Area within—	
				Temperate Zone	Tropical Zone
	Sq. miles	Per cent.		Sq. miles	Sq. miles
New South Wales	309,433	10.42	1.00	309,433	...
Victoria	87,884	2.96	0.28	87,884	...
Queensland	667,000	22.45	2.16	306,358	360,642
South Australia	380,070	12.79	1.23	380,070	...
Western Australia	975,920	32.85	3.15	611,920	364,000
Tasmania	26,215	0.88	0.09	26,215	...
Australian Capital Territory	939	0.03	...	939	...
Northern Territory	523,620	17.62	1.69	97,300	426,320
Total, Australia	2,971,081	100.00	9.60	1,820,119	1,150,962

LORD HOWE ISLAND

Lord Howe Island, which was discovered in 1788, is situated 436 miles north-east of Sydney and about 300 miles east of Port Macquarie. Mount Gower (2,840 feet) and Mount Lidgbird (2,504 feet) dominate the island, which is of volcanic origin and has an area of 5 square miles. The climate of the island is temperate and the rainfall abundant, but because of the rocky formation of most of its surface, only 300 acres are suitable for cultivation. Most of the arable area is devoted to the production of *Kentia* palm seed. The island is linked with Sydney by a flying-boat service, and is a favoured tourist resort.

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

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The physiographical characteristics of New South Wales, in particular its coastline, geological structure, mountains, rivers, and lakes, were outlined on page 3 of the Official Year Book, 1929-30. For particulars of the distribution of industries and settlement throughout the State, reference may be made in particular to chapters "Rural Industries" and "Factories".

The general configuration of New South Wales and the distribution of rainfall are illustrated by a diagrammatic map on page 8. Another map, on page 9, indicates the principal agricultural, pastoral, dairying, and mining regions of the State.

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

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

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

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

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

PRINCIPAL RIVERS

The Tablelands, which contain the Great Dividing Range and form the main watershed, divide the rivers of New South Wales into two distinct groups—the coastal rivers, which are mostly short, independent, and fast-flowing streams, and the inland rivers, which belong to the Murray-Darling

system and are for the most part long, meandering, and slow in discharge. The most important of the inland rivers is the Murray, which forms part of the border of the State and is fed by the snows of the southern tablelands. The longest river is the Darling, which flows across western New South Wales from the north-east to join the Murray in the south-west.

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

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

River	Length of River	Gauging Station	Distance of Station from Source of River	Catchment Area above Gauging Station	Average Annual Water Flow at Station	Period of Records*
	Miles		Miles	Thous. acre-feet	Thous. acre-feet	
<i>Coastal Rivers—</i>						
Richmond	163	Casino	105	442	618	1944 to 1960
Clarence	245	Newbold Crossing	163	4,125	2,901	1922 to 1960
Macleay	250	Turner's Flat	205	2,432	1,260	1946 to 1960
Hastings	108	Kindee Bridge	60	388	666	1946 to 1958
Manning	139	Killawarra	100	1,626	2,005	1946 to 1959
Hunter	287	Singleton	198	4,064	636	1898 to 1960
Hawkesbury (incl. Nepean)	293	Penrith	194	2,714	1,098	1892 to 1960
Shoalhaven	206	Welcome Reef	90	685	406	1910 to 1960
Snowy	278†	Jindabyne	38	458	961	1903 to 1960
<i>Inland Rivers—</i>						
Gwydir	415	Boooleroo Bridge	246	3,187	661	1938 to 1960
Namoi	526	Gunnedah	216	4,224	571	1892 to 1960
Castlereagh	341	†	†	†	†	†
Macquarie	590	Narromine	318	6,458	945	1902 to 1960
Bogan	451	Gongolgon	380	6,912	223	1946 to 1960
Lachlan	922	Forbes	253	4,704	783	1893 to 1960
Murrumbidgee	981	Wagga Wagga	396	6,848	2,960	1885 to 1960
Darling	1,702‡	Menindee	1,383	141,888	2,880	1881 to 1960
Murray	1,609‡	Yarrowonga Weir	369	6,746	5,131	1905 to 1960

* For many of the stations, satisfactory records are not available for particular years within the period of record.

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

‡ Satisfactory records are not yet available.

TOURIST FEATURES

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

Many tourist features are to be found close to Sydney. Sydney Harbour has great natural beauty, and the Sydney Harbour Bridge spanning an arm of the harbour is an imposing structure. The National Park and Ku-ring-gai Chase, near the city, are extensive recreation reserves in which the natural fauna and flora have been preserved and the scenery is typical of the Australian bush. The Hawkesbury River and Broken Bay (into

which it discharges) are most beautiful waterways less than 50 miles to the north of Sydney. Within 50 miles to the south of Sydney, the coastal panoramas from Sublime Point and Mount Keira are striking.

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

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

Canberra, the capital city of the Commonwealth of Australia, is situated in the Southern Tableland, about 200 miles from Sydney. The site of the city was transferred to the Commonwealth Government in 1911, and it has been developed on spacious lines in a setting of trees and gardens, in accordance with a design accepted after a world-wide competition.

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

CLIMATE

New South Wales is situated entirely in the temperate zone. Its climate is generally mild and equable and mostly free from extremes of heat and cold, but occasionally very high temperatures are experienced in the north-west and very cold temperatures on the southern tablelands. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all seasons. Sydney, the capital city, is without sunshine on an average of only 23 days per year, and the average range of temperature between the hottest and coldest month is less than 19° Fahr. In the hinterland, there is even more sunshine and the range of temperature is greater, but observations with the wet bulb thermometer show that the temperature is not maintained in any part of the State at a level so high as to be detrimental to the health and physique of persons engaged in outdoor labour.

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

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

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

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

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

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

WINDS

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

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

RAINFALL

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

The annual amount of rain varies greatly over the wide expanse of the State. Coastal districts receive the largest annual rains, ranging from an annual average of about 30 inches in the south to about 75 inches in the extreme north. Despite their proximity to the sea, the mountain chains are not of sufficient height to cause any great condensation, so that (with slight irregularities) the average rainfall gradually diminishes towards the north-western limits of the State. The average annual rainfall in the north-western corner is about 8 inches.

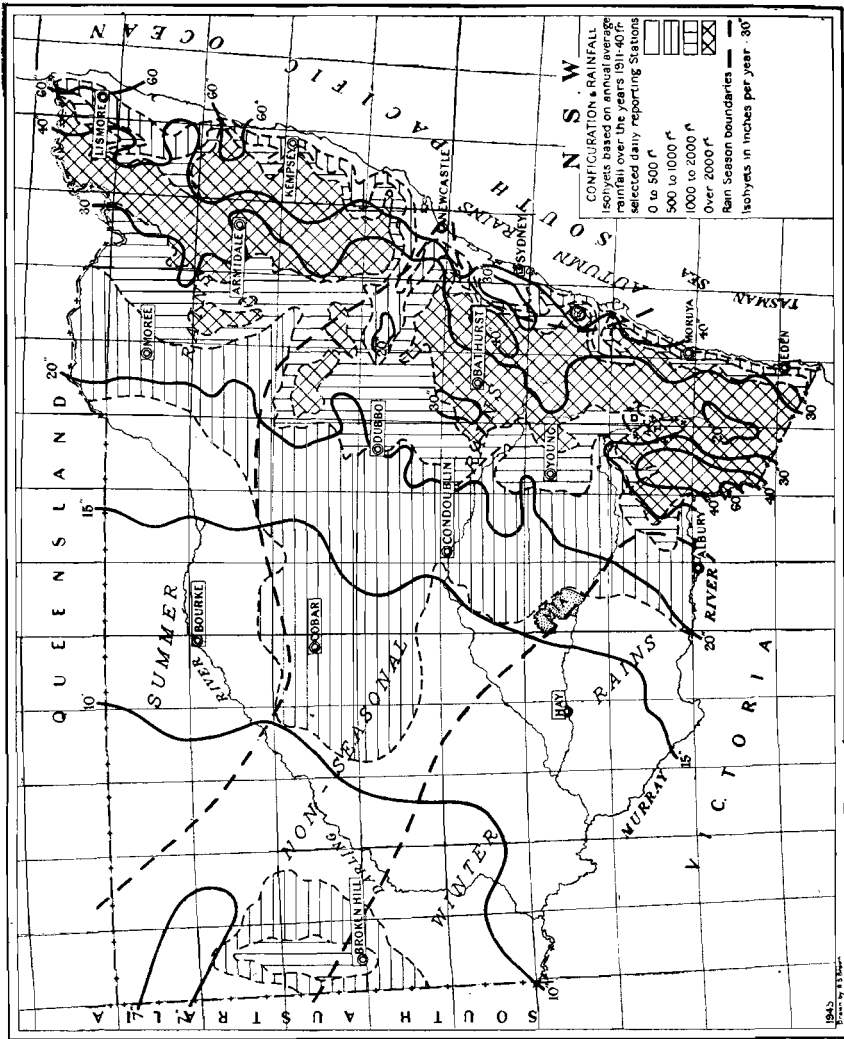
An approximate classification of the area of New South Wales according to the average rainfall to which the area is subject is given in the next table. About 40 per cent. of the area of the State receives less than 15 inches of rain per year.

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

Average Annual Rainfall	Area	Proportion of Total Area	Average Annual Rainfall	Area	Proportion of Total Area
Inches	Sq. miles	Per cent.	Inches	Sq. miles	Per cent.
Under 10	61,143	19.7	40 and under 50	11,240	3.6
10 and under 15	72,937	23.5	50 " " 60	5,046	1.6
15 " " 20	54,315	17.5	60 " " 70	2,098	.7
20 " " 30	72,317	23.3	70 or more	549	.2
30 " " 40	30,727	9.9	Total	310,372	100.0

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

CONFIGURATION AND RAINFALL, NEW SOUTH WALES



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

The seasonal distribution of rainfall may be described as follows. A winter rain region, which includes the southern portion of the western plains and about two-thirds of the Riverina, is bounded on the north by a line from Broken Hill to Wagga Wagga with a curve around Albury. A summer rain region, including the whole of the northern subdivision, is bounded on the south by a line which waves regularly, first south and then

The seasonal rainfall regions and the distribution of rainfall in relation to the configuration of New South Wales are illustrated in the diagrammatic map on page 8.

The following table shows, for each meteorological division in the State, the annual rainfall during each of the last ten years and the average annual rainfall during the 30 years from 1911 to 1940. The figures for each division are averages of the rainfall registered at the recording stations located within the division. In the case of a few stations, rainfall records are not available for the full 30-year period from 1911 to 1940, and due allowance for this has been made in computing the averages. The meteorological divisions, which approximate the statistical divisions into which the State is divided for statistical purposes (see frontispiece map), are subdivided in the table into northern and southern or eastern and western sections, as indicated by the letters N, S, E, W.

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

Division	Average Rainfall *	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	
		Inches										
Coast—												
North	N	55.44	82.01	65.70	67.22	38.71	60.31	78.40	34.25	60.95	83.21	79.07
	S	55.63	82.44	69.21	73.23	37.54	60.57	87.76	42.52	55.46	92.29	94.15
Hunter and Manning	N	53.50	70.09	67.21	70.28	36.84	50.27	76.85	43.22	52.80	72.84	97.25
	S	34.63	39.58	47.61	43.18	22.06	32.31	42.88	35.25	34.92	42.95	54.79
Metropolis	N	41.90	43.42	70.33	65.22	27.54	53.31	55.69	47.68	54.48	45.55	77.90
Balance of Cumberland	N	30.04	34.51	42.72	52.14	18.37	32.99	38.20	31.76	41.93	37.92	55.71
South	N	42.96	36.70	47.32	65.42	26.39	46.15	65.45	47.96	73.12	48.94	74.36
	S	36.28	24.25	33.75	58.46	27.72	31.90	52.95	40.44	62.62	36.32	57.33
Tablelands—												
North	E	40.19	59.79	48.65	57.50	22.71	33.83	58.88	24.97	39.89	51.56	49.60
	W	30.45	33.18	34.96	42.66	23.01	33.00	41.01	27.27	30.99	38.43	34.89
Central	N	23.10	25.69	37.86	39.13	15.38	30.29	28.82	24.14	26.49	24.64	33.58
	S	33.42	35.04	45.34	55.31	21.24	38.76	41.44	40.34	41.22	37.43	50.78
South	N	25.79	20.17	29.46	41.02	17.68	25.41	35.68	32.89	36.01	27.26	28.42
	S	33.38	28.56	32.66	46.15	26.05	32.71	35.72	42.19	36.08	28.41	31.93
Western Slope—												
North	N	26.06	31.66	32.71	39.18	16.95	28.42	34.09	21.13	26.06	31.41	28.30
	S	24.28	27.30	39.11	36.45	18.40	28.10	27.03	25.03	26.21	29.88	33.38
Central	N	22.85	27.03	40.24	36.97	14.69	27.80	29.71	22.08	28.43	23.11	34.60
	S	21.93	25.22	31.24	40.74	11.84	27.92	28.81	28.03	25.67	24.34	27.88
South	N	23.27	22.31	29.25	42.03	13.57	26.15	25.38	29.17	27.56	27.97	26.68
	S	33.37	31.53	43.17	53.83	24.30	36.93	28.88	42.04	31.42	31.68	31.59
Plains—												
North	E	21.81	27.18	30.86	33.65	13.74	27.07	29.46	18.77	27.12	28.11	30.56
	W	18.38	22.46	28.64	34.07	11.77	23.25	30.08	16.70	23.20	26.39	26.49
Central	N	17.13	19.43	31.75	34.59	9.76	21.52	23.87	15.90	17.77	20.51	23.45
	S	17.46	19.86	25.72	36.25	10.79	20.50	23.84	18.54	22.18	20.94	24.52
Riverina	E	18.46	21.06	25.27	35.21	13.70	19.36	16.59	23.77	18.07	18.70	22.71
	W	13.71	15.04	18.16	27.00	9.40	15.74	14.40	16.72	15.98	12.80	17.67
Western Division—												
Eastern half	N	12.82	15.03	22.47	26.83	6.41	14.02	16.75	11.74	13.61	19.15	18.07
	S	12.87	17.00	20.69	26.69	8.42	13.78	12.99	14.37	16.32	15.25	17.92
Western half	N	8.29	10.84	15.20	19.51	4.21	9.65	6.28	9.03	5.73	9.96	7.77
	S	9.67	10.86	14.65	15.93	8.39	12.51	6.18	10.41	9.22	12.30	11.08

* Average for 1911 to 1940.

In relation to the rural industries, the seasonal distribution and reliability of the rainfall, rather than the annual aggregate, are the important considerations. In wheat farming, for instance, sufficient moisture is required to enable the soil to be prepared for planting (which takes place from April

EVAPORATION

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

Table 7. Average Evaporation and Rainfall over a Period of Years

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

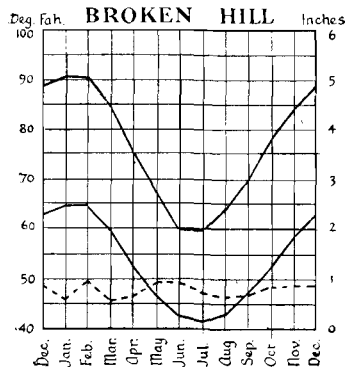
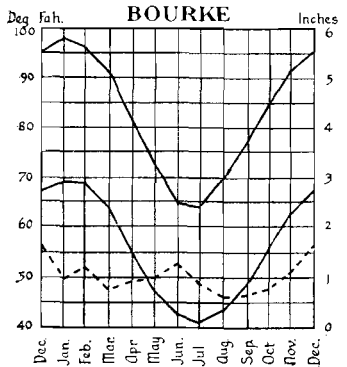
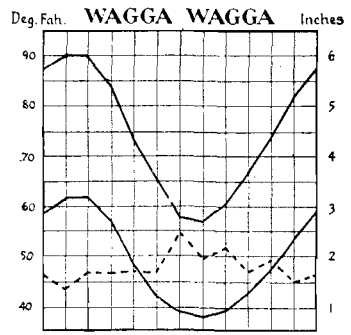
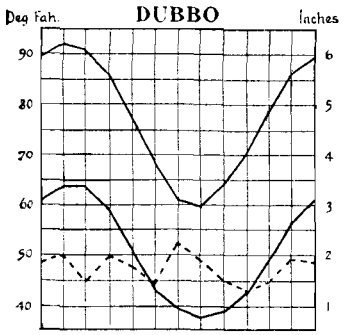
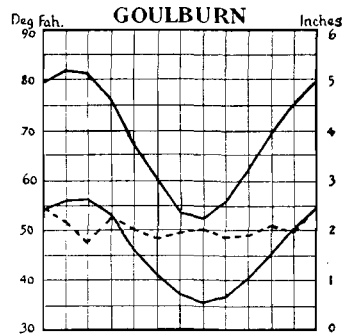
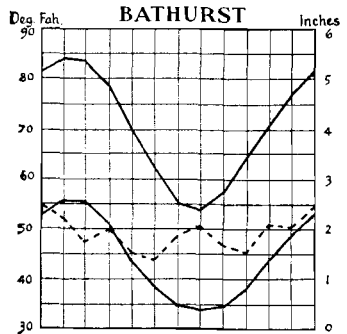
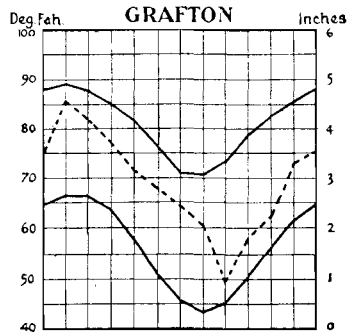
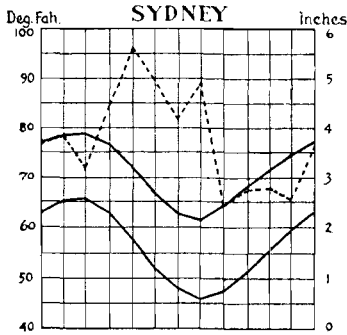
CLIMATIC REGIONS

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

The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south being about 7° on the coast, 5° on the tablelands, and 7° on the slopes and plains. It should be noted, however, that the length of the State decreases from nearly 700 miles on the coast to about 340 miles on the western boundary. From east to west, the average mean annual temperatures vary little except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast. Thus at Sydney the average temperatures range from 71° in summer to 55° in winter, as compared with 76° in summer and 52° in winter at Wentworth in the same latitude in the western interior. Similar variations are found in the north. The mean daily range at any station is seldom more than 30° or less than 14°.

MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL AND MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

The graph shows mean maximum and minimum temperatures in shade (deg. Fah.) for 30 years (1911-1940), except for Grafton and Wagga, which are for all years to 1940. The average monthly rainfall is for 30 years (1911-1940). Temperature is shown by firm line, rainfall by broken line.



COASTAL DISTRICTS

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

The climatic conditions in the Coastal districts are illustrated in the next table, which shows, for representative climatological stations, average temperatures and rainfall for the thirty years from 1911 to 1940 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record:—

Table 8. Temperature and Rainfall: Coastal Districts.

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Mean Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	Average Annual
	Miles	Feet	° Fahrenheit						Inches
<i>North Coast—</i> Lismore	13	42	66·7	75·2	56·9	22·6	113·0	23·0	52·11
Grafton	22	21	68·6	77·3	58·4	24·3	114·0	24·0	34·68
<i>Hunter and Manning—</i> Jerry's Plains	53	150	64·6	75·8	52·3	28·5	120·5	19·0	24·84
West Maitland	18	40	64·6	74·7	53·5	21·7	115·0	28·0	33·35
Newcastle	1	106	64·4	72·1	55·5	14·4	112·0	37·0	41·36
<i>Cumberland—</i> Sydney	5	138	63·7	71·3	55·2	14·8	113·6	35·7	44·80
<i>South Coast—</i> Wollongong	0	33	63·0	70·0	55·2	15·9	115·2	33·6	48·49
Nowra	6	50	62·8	70·5	54·5	19·7	110·0	31·5	37·87
Moruya Heads	0	55	60·3	67·0	52·8	14·6	111·0	31·5	35·71
Bega	8	50	59·8	68·7	49·9	26·2	116·5	20·0	35·92

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

The north coast districts are favoured with a warm, moist climate, the rainfall being from 35 to 75 inches annually. The mean temperature for the year is from 66° to 69°, the summer mean being 75° to 77° and the winter mean 56° to 59°. On the south coast, the rainfall varies from 30 to 60 inches, and the mean temperature ranges between 60° and 63°, the summer mean being from 66° at the foot of the ranges to 70° on the sea coast and the winter from 50° to 55° over the same area.

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

Sydney

Sydney is situated on the coast about half-way between the extreme northern and southern limits of the State. Its mean annual temperature is 64° Fahr. The mean seasonal range is only 15°, the mean summer temperature being 72° and the winter temperature 56°. On the average, rain occurs on only 143 days in the year. The hours of sunshine average 6.7 a day over the whole year, ranging from an average of 5.3 hours in June to 7.7 hours daily in November.

The climatic conditions of Sydney are illustrated in the next table, which shows barometric observations and the temperature and rainfall experience during the thirty years from 1911 to 1940 and the average hours of sunshine during the forty-three years from 1921 to 1963:—

Table 9. Temperature, Sunshine, and Rainfall: Sydney

Month	Average Hourly Reading of Standard Barometer, corrected to 32° Fah., Standard Gravity, and Mean Sea Level	Temperature (in Shade)			Average Hours of Sunshine	Rainfall			
		Mean	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum		Average	Greatest	Least	Average Number of Days on which Rain Fell
	Inches	° Fahrenheit			Hours	Inches			Days
January	29.875	71.8	78.6	65.1	225.3	3.86	15.26	0.25	13
February	29.942	72.1	78.7	65.5	185.7	3.15	18.56	0.12	12
March	30.002	69.8	76.6	62.9	195.3	4.44	20.52	0.42	13
April	30.063	64.9	72.0	57.7	182.2	5.65	24.49	0.06	14
May	30.048	59.7	67.0	52.4	177.4	4.98	23.03	0.18	12
June	30.078	55.5	62.8	48.1	158.4	3.68	25.30	0.19	11
July	30.070	54.1	61.8	46.4	188.1	4.89	13.23	0.10	12
August	30.060	56.0	64.3	47.6	212.1	2.41	14.89	0.04	10
September	30.018	59.9	68.3	51.4	215.5	2.77	14.05	0.08	11
October	29.976	63.8	71.7	55.9	229.5	2.80	11.13	0.21	11
November	29.935	67.1	74.5	59.8	228.0	2.54	9.88	0.07	11
December	29.881	70.1	76.9	63.2	228.1	3.63	15.82	0.23	13
Year	30.000	63.7	71.7	56.3	2,430.4	44.80	86.33	23.01	143

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

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

TABLELANDS

On the Northern Tableland, the rainfall ranges from 29 inches in the western parts to 40 inches in the eastern. The temperature is cool and bracing, the annual average being between 56° and 60°; the mean summer temperature lies between 66° and 72° and the mean winter between 44° and 47°. The Southern Tableland is the coldest part of the State, the mean annual temperature being about 54°; the summer mean ranges from 55° to 68° and the winter from 33° to 45°. At Kiandra, the elevation of which is 4,578 feet, the mean annual temperature is 44.4°. Near the southern extremity of the tableland, on the Snowy and Muniong Ranges, snow is usually present over most of the year.

The following table shows, for representative climatological stations in the Tablelands, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1911 to 1940 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record:—

Table 10. Temperature and Rainfall: Tablelands

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Average Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	
	Miles	Feet	° Fahrenheit						Inches
<i>Northern Tablelands—</i>									
Tenterfield	80	2,837	58.4	68.7	46.8	24.0	101.5	18.0	30.18
Inverell	124	1,980	60.0	71.9	47.3	29.7	107.0	14.0	28.77
Glen Innes	90	3,518	56.2	66.5	44.8	24.4	101.4	16.0	31.32
<i>Central Tablelands—</i>									
Cassilis (Dalkeith)	120	800	60.3	72.2	47.8	24.1	109.5	17.5	21.27
Mudgee	121	1,635	60.1	72.8	47.1	27.9	113.2	15.0	24.02
Bathurst	96	2,204	57.1	69.0	44.9	25.7	112.9	13.0	22.56
Katoomba	58	3,356	54.3	63.9	43.7	15.7	101.8	26.5	53.17
Crookwell	81	2,910	53.1	64.6	41.4	24.0	105.0	15.0	33.91
<i>Southern Tableland—</i>									
Goulburn	54	2,093	56.9	68.2	45.2	21.8	110.0	18.0	24.27
Canberra	68	1,906	56.1	68.3	43.9	22.4	107.4	18.1	22.45*
Kiandra	88	4,578	44.4	55.2	33.1	21.1	94.5	5 below zero	60.67
Bombala	37	2,313	52.7	62.7	41.9	24.6	104.5	14.0	26.33

* Average for 24 years from 1924 to 1947.

WESTERN SLOPES

On the Western Slopes, the annual average rainfall varies from 20 inches in the western parts to 30 inches in the eastern. The most fertile part of the wheat-growing area of the State is situated on the southern part of these slopes, where the average rainfall is about 25 inches per annum. The mean annual temperature on the Western Slopes ranges from 67° in the north to 59° in the south; the summer mean ranges from 80° to 72° and the winter from 53° to 46°.

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

The next table shows, for representative climatological stations on the Western Slopes, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1911 to 1940 and the extremes of temperatures for all years of record:—

Table 11. Temperature and Rainfall: Western Slopes

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Average Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	
	Miles	Feet	° Fahrenheit						Inches
<i>North Western Slope—</i>									
Moree	204	686	67·6	80·5	53·4	28·1	117·0	22·0	21·43
Narrabri	193	697	66·6	80·1	52·1	27·7	117·0	20·5	24·14
Quirindi	115	1,278	61·8	74·6	48·4	29·2	114·0	13·0	25·58
<i>Central Western Slope—</i>									
Dubbo	177	870	63·6	76·9	49·9	26·3	115·4	16·9	20·91
<i>South Western Slope—</i>									
Young	140	1,416	59·5	72·6	46·6	25·7	113·0	19·0	24·59
Wagga Wagga	158	612	61·6	74·9	48·5	24·7	117·0	22·0	21·42
Urana	213	395	62·1	75·1	48·7	25·5	119·0	24·9	17·40
Albury	175	530	61·3	74·2	48·6	25·2	115·0	24·0	27·66

WESTERN PLAINS

The Western Plains, which cover almost two-thirds of the area of the State, are broken only by the low Grey and Barrier Ranges. Owing to the absence of mountains in the interior, the annual rainfall over a great part of the Plains, which lie in the zone of high pressure, does not exceed 10 inches. It increases from 7 inches on the north-western boundary of the State to 10 and 15 inches along the Darling River, and 20 inches on the eastern limits of the plain country. The lower Murray and Murrumbidgee basins, which extend into the Plains, are closer to the Victorian than the New South Wales coast, and this factor facilitates precipitation over that region under the influence of southern depressions. The mean annual temperature ranges from 69° in the north to 62° in the south; the summer mean is from 83° to 74° and the winter from 54° to 50°. The summer readings of the thermometer in this district are from 10° to 20° higher than those on the coast. Excessive heat is experienced occasionally during the summer season. In winter, the average temperature is 52° and skies are clear. Owing chiefly to the dryness of the climate, these inland regions produce merino wool of excellent quality.

The next table shows, for representative climatological stations on the Western Plains, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1911 to 1940 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record:—

Table 12. Temperature and Rainfall: Western Plains

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Average Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	Average Annual
	Miles	Feet	° Fahrenheit						Inches
Brewarrina	345	430	67.9	81.7	53.5	27.6	120.0	22.0	13.68
Bourke	386	361	68.7	82.5	54.0	26.7	125.0	25.0	11.74
Wilcannia	473	267	66.7	80.0	53.0	26.6	122.2	21.8	9.43
Broken Hill	555	1,000	64.4	76.8	51.7	22.7	115.9	27.0	9.20
Condobolin	227	655	65.0	78.7	50.9	26.8	120.0	20.0	16.12
Wentworth	478	125	63.8	75.8	52.0	24.1	118.5	21.0	10.80
Hay	309	310	62.3	74.7	49.9	24.9	118.2	22.9	13.65
Deniliquin	287	311	61.8	73.8	49.8	23.1	116.5	26.0	15.46

WEATHER CONDITIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1962 AND 1963

Throughout 1962, as in the preceding four years, seasonal conditions were generally favourable to the rural industries. Periods of abundant rainfall offset comparatively dry spells in autumn, early winter, and late spring months, and the year's rainfall was above the long-term average in almost all districts. In coastal districts, particularly in the north, the rainfall during the year was well above the long-term average. The northern and western inland districts experienced particularly good rainfall. Only minor damage was sustained during the year as a result of floods and bushfires. Snowfalls were, in general, heavier and more widespread than usual.

Temperatures in 1962 were about normal during early winter and moderate during the spring months, but for most of the rest of the year, they were well below normal in most parts of the State.

Seasonal conditions during 1963 were quite favourable to rural industries in inland areas, and on the whole, satisfactory in coastal districts. In inland areas, periods of abundant rainfall during late summer and autumn months alternated with periods of moderate rain or relatively dry spells, and although conditions in pastoral areas were particularly favourable, poor weather conditions in the early winter months damaged crops and hampered sowing of crops. Warm, sunny weather and only moderate rainfall in the late winter and spring months maintained pastoral conditions and enhanced agricultural prospects. In coastal districts, exceptionally heavy rainfall during most of the first half of 1963 resulted in flooding of coastal rivers, particularly in the north, with severe stock losses and damage to pastures and crops. Heavy rain again fell in central and southern coastal districts in the late winter and early spring months, resulting in local floodings. Snowfalls on the Southern Tablelands were unusually light during early winter, but rather heavier than usual in the later winter months. No damage was sustained during the year as a result of bushfires. Temperatures throughout 1963 were about or below normal in most parts of the State.

OBSERVATORY

Sydney Observatory, lat. $33^{\circ} 51' 41.1''$ south, long. $151^{\circ} 12' 17.8''$ east, established in the year 1856, is a State institution. The work of the Observatory is astronomical, and the instruments are a 6" meridian circle, $11\frac{1}{2}''$ equatorial refractor, and a 13" astrograph on which is also mounted a 10" wide-angle camera. The scientific work consists of the determination of the position, distribution, and movement of stars in the region of the sky allotted to Sydney (52° to 65° of south declination) in the international astrographic programme and in the observation of minor planets, double stars, occultations of stars by the moon, etc. Astronomical observations are made for the determination of time, and signals are transmitted from the Observatory for use in navigation and for civil purposes. Educational work consists of lectures on astronomy and reception of visitors interested in the subject.

STANDARD TIME

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

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

Daylight saving was observed in Australia between 1942 and 1944, as described on page 22 of Year Book No. 51, the standard time being advanced by one hour between September and March in those years.

TIDES

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

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

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

HISTORY

A chronological table of the principal events in the history of New South Wales from 1770 to 1919 was published on pages 1 to 8 of the Year Book for 1919. The principal events from 1920 are listed below:—

- 1920 Multiple electorates and proportional representation at State elections—Control of Australian Note Issue transferred to Note Issue Department of Commonwealth Bank.
- 1921 44-hour week introduced (State)—Voluntary wheat pool inaugurated—First direct wireless press message, England to Australia.
- 1922 Rural Bank established—Reversion to 48-hour week (State).
- 1923 Agreement to extend certain Victorian railways into New South Wales.
- 1924 Migration Agreement with British Government on basis of £34,000,000 loan—Compulsory voting at Commonwealth elections—Australian Loan Council formed.
- 1925 Main Roads Board established—Sydney Harbour Bridge commenced—Broadcasting stations established.
- 1926 Imperial Conference defined Dominion States—First section of City Underground Railway opened—Electrification of suburban railways commenced—44-hour week reintroduced (State)—Widows' pensions (State) instituted—Workers' compensation insurance compulsory.
- 1927 First sitting of Commonwealth Parliament in Canberra—Commercial wireless communication established with England—Family endowment (State) instituted—System of single seats and preferential voting at State elections—44-hour week (Commonwealth awards)—Financial Agreement between Commonwealth and States.
- 1928 Australian Loan Council reformed—First aeroplane flight from United States to Australia.
- 1929 Royal Commission on Coal Industry—Compulsory voting at State elections—Compulsory military training suspended.
- 1930 Wireless telephone service to England established—Acute economic depression—Moratorium Act—Unemployment Relief Tax imposed—Sales Tax introduced—Brisbane-Kyogle railway opened.
- 1931 Government Savings Bank of N.S.W. suspended payment (22nd April); subsequently amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings Bank—Premiers' Financial Agreement (reduction of expenditure)—Commonwealth Conversion Loan (internal debts £558,000,000)—Legislation for reduction of interest and rents—Commonwealth Arbitration Court reduced wages by 10 per cent.—Commonwealth Bank assumed control of exchange rate—State Lottery initiated.
- 1932 Sydney Harbour Bridge opened—State Cabinet dismissed by Governor—Imperial Economic Conference (Ottawa)—Clarence River bridge completed standard gauge railway to Brisbane—N.S.W. Industrial Commission constituted.
- 1933 World Economic Conference (London)—State Family Endowment Tax abolished.
- 1934 Legislative Council reconstituted as an elected chamber—New States Royal Commission—England-Australia Air Mail inaugurated.
- 1935 State Industrial undertakings (brickworks, etc.) sold.
- 1936 Death of H.M. King George V—H.M. King Edward VIII abdicates; accession of H.M. King George VI.

- 1937** Aviation and Marketing Referendum (rejected)—Imperial Conference (London)—Commonwealth Court's "basic wage" adopted for State awards—Report of Royal Commission on monetary and banking systems—Co-operative home building societies sponsored.
- 1938** British Empire Games in Sydney—Empire Producers' Conference (Sydney)—Empire Air Mail Service—British Commonwealth Relations and Imperial Trade Conferences (London).
- 1939** War with Germany (3rd September)—National Security Act—Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopts 44-hours as standard week—Emergency control of exchange, prices, etc.
- 1940** Australian Forces abroad—Empire Air Training Scheme—First Australian overseas diplomatic representatives—School attendance compulsory from 6th birthday (formerly 7th)—War with Italy (11th June)—Compulsory Defence Training—Volunteer Defence Corps formed—Commonwealth industrial arbitration powers extended—National Advisory War Council—Libraries Act proclaimed.
- 1941** Federal income tax, instalment payments—Commonwealth child endowment introduced—Commonwealth pay-roll tax imposed—Australian Forces in Malaya—War with Japan (8th December)—Coal miners' pensions introduced—United States-Australia Lend-lease Agreement.
- 1942** Fall of Singapore—Japanese submarine sunk in Sydney Harbour—Coupon rationing of clothing, tea, sugar—Uniform Commonwealth taxes replace State's income and entertainment taxes—War damage insurance—Daylight saving—Commonwealth widows' pensions introduced—Subsidy for dairy industry.
- 1943** Compulsory defence service extended to South-west Pacific Zone—Prices stabilisation scheme—Commonwealth subsidies to reduce prices and to offset increases in basic wages—Butter rationed by coupons—School attendance compulsory from 6th to 15th birthday—Compulsory third-party motor vehicle insurance.
- 1944** Referendum on extended Commonwealth powers rejected—Meat rationed by coupons—"Pay-as-you-earn" system of Commonwealth income taxation.
- 1945** H.R.H. Duke of Gloucester, Governor-General—Cessation of hostilities: Europe, 8th May, Pacific, 15th August—Australia ratified United Nations Charter—Re-establishment and Employment Act—Annual Holidays Act in operation—Unemployment and Sickness benefits introduced—Banking and Life Insurance Acts—United Kingdom-Dominions wool marketing agreement—Cumberland County Council (town planning).
- 1946** Commonwealth Hospitals Benefits—Pensions for Members of Legislative Assembly—Commonwealth-State agreements ratified: War Service Land Settlement, Housing, Hospital Benefits, Coal Industry—Wool auctions resumed—Telecommunications Agreement (British Empire)—Immigration Agreement with United Kingdom—National Security Act terminated, but Commonwealth and State Acts continue certain controls—Additional Commonwealth powers sought by referendum: Social Services approved; Marketing of Primary Products and Industrial Employment rejected.
- 1947** Commonwealth tuberculosis benefits introduced—40-hour week, State awards—Border Rivers Agreement with Queensland—Commonwealth arbitration law amended; Conciliation Commissioners appointed—Banking (Nationalisation) Act—Australia joins International Monetary Fund and Bank—Compulsory voting for local government elections—Commonwealth wage subsidies cease and price stabilisation subsidies curtailed—Sugar rationing abolished.
- 1948** 40-hour week, Commonwealth awards—Commonwealth referendum: control of rents and prices rejected—Control of rents, prices, and land sales assumed by States—Further price subsidies withdrawn—Banking (Nationalisation) Act held invalid by High Court—British Commonwealth Conference (London)—Australia-New Zealand economic and trade co-operation agreement.

- 1949** Local government areas in County of Cumberland reduced from 66 to 41—New motor vehicles sales and real property sales de-controlled—British Commonwealth Constitutional and Financial Conferences—Dollar crisis—Devaluation of £A in terms of U.S.\$—General Coal Strike (June-August); extensive industrial dislocation—Rationing of gas and electricity—Banking (Nationalisation) Act declared invalid by Privy Council—Snowy River Waters Act (water conservation and hydro-electricity scheme)—Nationality and Citizenship Act.
- 1950** Capital issues de-controlled—Petrol, tea and butter rationing ended—Child endowment extended to first child in family—Commonwealth pharmaceutical benefits scheme introduced—First loan to Australia from International Bank—Communist Party Dissolution Act (Commonwealth)—Australian units fight with U.N. Forces in Korea—Commonwealth Arbitration Court awarded £1 special increase in male basic wage and raised female rate to 75 per cent. of male rate; applied in State awards.
- 1951** Communist Party Dissolution Act invalidated by High Court—War gratuities paid—Record wool prices—Electricity zoning restricting industrial and commercial use to four days in five—Capital issues control reimposed—Double dissolution of Commonwealth Parliament—Compulsory defence training resumed—Long Service leave for all workers under State awards—Commonwealth pensioners' medical scheme introduced—Commonwealth referendum, Alteration of Constitution (Communism) rejected.
- 1952** Death of H.M. King George VI; accession of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—Japanese Peace Treaty ratified—ANZUS Treaty (U.S.A., Australia and N.Z.) ratified—Record deficit in Balance of Payments—Severe import restrictions—Last of emergency building controls removed—Restrictions on consumption of electricity relaxed.
- 1953** Coronation of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—Royal Commission on television—Commonwealth medical benefits scheme introduced—Restrictions on consumption of electricity abolished—Armistice in Korea—Commonwealth Arbitration Court abolished quarterly adjustments of basic wage; applied in State awards—Compulsory unionism introduced in N.S.W.
- 1954** Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and Duke of Edinburgh—Commonwealth Royal Commission on espionage—Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. severed—South East Asian Treaty Organisation formed, with Australia as a member—Referendum on liquor trading hours in N.S.W.; majority for 10 p.m. closing.
- 1955** New liquor trading hours introduced (10 p.m. closing)—First power from Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme—Australian troops stationed in Malaya—Control of tea abandoned—Quarterly adjustments of basic wage reintroduced in State awards—Production of aluminium commenced in Tasmania.
- 1956** Private trading banks authorised to operate savings banks—Economic measures (March): further import restrictions, increase in interest rates, and supplementary budget (with increased company taxation and higher additional taxes on motor vehicles, petrol, beer, spirits, tobacco, and cigarettes)—Commonwealth conciliation and arbitration system reorganised; Court to handle legal questions only, and Commission to settle disputes and determine awards—First regular television transmission in Australia from Sydney—Land tax reintroduced in N.S.W.—Stamp duty imposed on hire purchase agreements and maximum interest rates thereon fixed by State Parliament—Olympic Games held in Melbourne.
- 1957** "Bring out a Briton" migration scheme inaugurated—Participation by Australia in International Geophysical Year activities—New trade agreement between United Kingdom and Australia—Currency restrictions on oversea travel relaxed—Commonwealth uniform taxation legislation held valid by High Court—Agreement on commerce between Australia and Japan, giving Japan "most favoured nation" status—Report of Murray Committee on universities and university teaching institutions.

- 1958** Reciprocal agreement between Australia and United Kingdom on social security—Visit of Mr. Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom—Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mother—First nuclear reactor (HIFAR) set in operation at Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Lucas Heights (near Sydney)—Quotas imposed by U.S. Government on imports of lead and zinc—"Equal Pay" legislation covering females under State awards—Defamation Act (N.S.W.).
- 1959** Commonwealth Bank undertakes to act as "lender of last resort" to authorised dealers in short-term money market—Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. resumed—Commonwealth legislation to amend banking controls and to re-organise Commonwealth Bank to form Banking Corporation (to control Commonwealth Trading Bank, Savings Bank, and Development Bank) and Reserve Bank of Australia—New Migration Act; removal of "dictation test"—New basis for annual revenue grants by Commonwealth to States—Visit of H.R.H. Princess Alexandra—Commonwealth Arbitration Commission increased metal trades margins by 28 per cent.
- 1960** Almost all import licensing restrictions removed—Compulsory national service training abolished—New trade agreement between Australia and Canada—Decimal currency recommended by official committee—Warragamba Dam officially opened—Economic measures (November): credit restrictions, increase in interest rates, increased sales tax on motor vehicles, non-deductibility (for income tax purposes) of interest on new company borrowings.
- 1961** Uniform divorce law for Australia in operation—Conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation completed—Conveyancing (Strata Titles) Act—Export incentives: pay-roll tax rebates and income tax concessions—Modification of November, 1960, economic measures—£78,000,000 borrowed from International Monetary Fund; £45,000,000 stand-by credit arranged—State referendum: abolition of Legislative Council rejected—Uniform marriage law for Australia—Licences issued for TV stations in certain country areas—Report of Inquiry into operation of Landlord and Tenant Act—Legislation to implement basic recommendations of Wyndham Report on secondary education—Oil strike, Moonie (Qld.).
- 1962** Albury-Melbourne standard-gauge railway in use—Economic measures (February): 5 per cent. rebate in personal income tax for 1961-62; sales tax on motor vehicles further reduced—£78,000,000 loan from International Monetary Fund repaid—On-the-spot tickets for traffic and parking offences introduced—Income tax concessions: 20 per cent. of cost of new manufacturing plant—Special advisory authority to recommend emergency import tariffs or quotas—Royal Commission on off-course betting—Aborigines enfranchised—New N.S.W. Companies Act (uniform with other States' Acts)—Remaining import licensing restrictions removed (October)—N.S.W. population reaches 4,000,000—British Commonwealth Games in Perth opened by H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh.
- 1963** Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh—Change-over date (February, 1966) to decimal currency announced—Sale of liquor to aborigines permitted—Australia's "gold" subscription with International Monetary Fund raised to 25 per cent. of total subscription—Commonwealth Arbitration Commission awarded three weeks' annual leave in metal trades; later adopted in most Commonwealth awards—Anti-dumping agreement between Australia and New Zealand—Australia-U.S.A. Agreement on establishment of Naval Communications Base at North West Cape (W.A.)—Abolition of sales tax on all foodstuffs except confectionery and soft drinks—Salaries of members of State Parliament increased—Commonwealth elections (November): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Menzies).

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

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

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

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

THE GOVERNOR

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Governor's normal term of office is five years. His salary is £6,000 per annum, which, with certain allowances, is provided in terms of the Constitution Act out of the revenues of the State.

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

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

The Governors who have held office since 1930 have been:—

	From—	To—
Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Woolcott Game, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.	29 5 1930	15 1 1935
Brigadier-General The Honourable Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (afterwards Lord Gowrie of Canberra and Dirleton).	21 2 1935	22 1 1936
Admiral Sir David Murray Anderson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	6 8 1936	29 10 1936
Captain the Right Hon. John de Vere, Baron Wakehurst, K.C.M.G.	8 4 1937	6 6 1945
Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.	1 8 1946	31 7 1957
Lieutenant-General Sir Eric Winslow Woodward, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	1 8 1957	(In office)

Lt.-General Sir Eric Woodward (the present Governor) and Lt.-General Sir John Northcott (his predecessor) have been the only Australian-born Governors of the State.

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

THE CABINET AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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

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

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

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

THE MINISTRY OR CABINET

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

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

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

The various Ministries which have held office since 1947, together with the term of each, are shown below. The life of a Ministry does not necessarily correspond with the life of a Parliament. Since 1856, when the present system was inaugurated, there have been 62 Ministries but only 40 Parliaments.

Table 13. Ministries of New South Wales since 1944

Number	Name of Premier and Party	From—	To—
52	McGirr (Labour)	6th Feb., 1947	19th May, 1947
53	McGirr (Labour)	19th May, 1947	30th June, 1950
54	McGirr (Labour)	30th June, 1950	2nd Apr., 1952
55	Cahill (Labour)	2nd Apr., 1952	23rd Feb., 1953
56	Cahill (Labour)	23rd Feb., 1953	15th Mar., 1956
57	Cahill (Labour)	15th Mar., 1956	21st Mar., 1959
58	Cahill (Labour)	21st Mar., 1959	22nd Oct., 1959
59	Heffron (Labour)	23rd Oct., 1959	28th Oct., 1959
60	Heffron (Labour)	28th Oct., 1959	14th Mar., 1962
61	Heffron (Labour)	14th Mar., 1962	30th Apr., 1964
62	Renshaw (Labour)	30th Apr., 1964	(In office)

The Ministry in office in May, 1964 consisted of the following sixteen members:—

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralisation.—The Hon. J. B. Renshaw, M.L.A.

Deputy Premier, Minister for Local Government, and Minister for Highways.—The Hon. P. D. Hills, M.L.A.

Attorney-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—The Hon. R. R. Downing, LL.B., M.L.C.

Chief Secretary and Minister for Tourist Activities.—The Hon. C. A. Kelly, M.L.A.

Minister for Health.—The Hon. W. F. Sheahan, Q.C., LL.B., M.L.A.

Minister for Child Welfare and Minister for Social Welfare.—The Hon. F. H. Hawkins, M.L.A.

Minister for Agriculture and Minister for Conservation.—The Hon. A. G. Enticknap, M.L.A.

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

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

Minister for Labour and Industry.—The Hon. J. J. Maloney, M.L.C.

Minister for Mines.—The Hon. J. B. Simpson, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport.—The Hon. J. M. A. McMahon, M.L.A.

Minister for Public Works.—The Hon. P. N. Ryan, M.L.A.

Minister for Justice.—The Hon. N. J. Mannix, M.L.A.

Minister for Lands.—The Hon. K. C. Compton, M.L.A.

Assistant Minister.—The Hon. T. P. Murphy, M.L.A.

The salaries and principal allowances payable to Ministers are fixed by the Constitution Act and the Parliamentary Allowances and Salaries Act. Particulars of the salaries and expense allowances payable to Ministers since 1956 are given in the next table:—

Table 14. Annual Salaries and Expense Allowances of State Ministers

Minister	Date of Change					
	3rd March, 1956		1st July, 1959		1st July, 1963	
	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance
Premier	£ 4,475	£ 1,000	£ 4,850	£ 1,500	£ 5,450	£ 1,750
Deputy Premier	3,725	500	4,100	500	4,600	750
Vice-President of the Executive Council (and Leader of the Government in Legislative Council)	3,225	900‡	3,600	900‡	4,000	1,200‡
Other Ministers of the Crown†	3,225	500	3,600	500	4,000	600

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

† In these years, the number of "Other Ministers" was 13.

‡ Includes special allowance (£600 in 1963, £400 in earlier years).

Ministers are entitled to certain car transport facilities, free travel on State railways and omnibus services, certain air travel concessions, travelling allowances, free personal accident and air travel insurance, and a free home telephone. Each Minister who is a member of the Legislative Assembly also receives the annual electoral allowance (£750 to £1,050 according to the location of his electorate) and the stamp allowance (£120 per annum) payable to ordinary members of the Legislative Assembly.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

The State Legislature consists of the Sovereign and the two Houses of Parliament. State laws (except in the event of disagreement between the Houses—see page 30) are enacted "by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled".

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

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

It is a function of the Governor to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament. Both Houses must meet at least once in every year, so that a period of twelve months may not elapse between sessions. The continuity of Parliament is ensured by law. The Parliamentary Electorates and

Elections Act, 1912-1961, provides that writs for the election of new members must be issued within four days after the publication of the proclamation dissolving Parliament or after the Assembly has been allowed to expire by effluxion of time, that they must be returned within sixty days after issue (unless otherwise directed by the Governor), and that Parliament shall meet within seven days of the return of writs. The duration of Parliament was limited to three years in 1874, and an amendment of the Constitution Act in 1950 provided that a Legislative Assembly could not be extended beyond three years without approval of the electors at a referendum.

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

The number and duration of State Parliaments since 1944 are shown in the following table:—

Table 15. Parliaments of New South Wales since 1944

Number of Parliament	Return of Writs	Date of Opening	Date of Dissolution	Duration	Number of Sessions
				Yrs. mths. days	
34	22nd June, 1944	22nd June, 1944	29th Mar., 1947	2 9 8	5
35	27th May, 1947	28th May, 1947	22nd May, 1950	2 11 26	3
36	19th July, 1950	12th July, 1950	14th Jan., 1953	2 5 27	3
37	14th Mar., 1953	11th Mar., 1953	6th Feb., 1956	2 10 24	5
38	5th Apr., 1956	10th Apr., 1956	16th Feb., 1959	2 10 12	4
39	16th Apr., 1959	21st Apr., 1959	5th Feb., 1962	2 9 21	4
40	6th Apr., 1962	10th Apr., 1962	(In office)		

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

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

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

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

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

THE PARTY SYSTEM

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

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

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

There are three main parties represented in the current New South Wales Parliament—Country, Labour, and Liberal parties. Since May, 1941, Labour, with majorities at eight successive general elections, has been continuously in office. The three parties each have an official policy in general terms, and it is the custom for each parliamentary party leader to deliver a more specific policy speech prior to a general election.

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

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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

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

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

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

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

The salaries and principal allowances payable to members of the Legislative Council since 1952 are shown in the next table:—

Table 16. Annual Salaries and Allowances of Members of the Legislative Council

Member	Date of Change					
	1st January, 1952		3rd March, 1956		1st July, 1963	
	Salary	Expense Allowance	Salary	Expense Allowance	Salary	Expense Allowance
	£	£	£	£	£	£
President	2,200	...	2,300	...	2,650	250
Chairman of Committees	1,400	...	1,500	...	1,850	100
Leader of Opposition	500*	500†	600*	500†	1,000*	750†
Ordinary Members	...	500†	...	500†	...	750†

* Allowance in the nature of salary.

† Designated "allowance".

The services of ordinary members of the Legislative Council were rendered without remuneration until 1st September, 1948, when they became entitled to an allowance of £300 per annum. The allowance was subsequently varied as shown in the above table. Ordinary members of the Council who live outside the metropolitan area also receive an attendance allowance (£3 3s. per day from 3rd March, 1956, and £4 4s. per day from 1st July, 1963). All members of the Council are entitled to free travel on State railways and omnibus services and to free personal accident and air travel insurance.

A proposal to abolish the Legislative Council was defeated at a referendum held on 29th April, 1961. Of the 2,104,811 electors enrolled at the time, 1,941,199 (or 92 per cent.) recorded votes at the referendum; of the 1,891,835 formal votes recorded, 802,530 were in favour of abolition and 1,089,305 were against.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Assembly consists of 94 members elected for a maximum period of three years on a system of universal adult suffrage. Any person who is qualified to vote at a State election is eligible to be elected to the Assembly. A person who is otherwise eligible for election is disqualified if he is a member of the Commonwealth Parliament or of the Legislative Council, or has a pecuniary interest (other than as a member of a registered company) in any contract with the State public service, or holds a non-political office of profit under the Crown (other than in the Defence Forces) ; but an officer of the State public service may be elected on condition that he resigns his position in the service. All legal impediments to the election of females to the Legislative Assembly were removed in 1918, and several women have since been elected (the first in 1937). The seat of a member becomes vacant in circumstances similar to those stated above for Legislative Councillors, and may be filled at a by-election.

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

Particulars of the salaries and expense allowances payable to members of the Legislative Assembly since 1956 are given in the next table. Payment of a salary to members was introduced from 21st September, 1889.

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

Member	Date of Change					
	3rd March, 1956		1st July, 1959		1st July, 1963	
	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Speaker	2,875	250	3,250	250	3,650	350
Chairman of Committees	2,375	100	2,750	100	3,100	150
Leader of Opposition	2,975	250	3,350	500	3,750	600
Deputy Leader of Opposition	2,375	...	2,750	...	3,100	100
Leader of Country Party	2,375	...	2,750	200	3,100	300
Deputy Leader of Country Party	1,975	...	2,350	...	2,650	100
Government Whip	2,325	100	2,700	100	3,050	150
Opposition Whip	2,325	100	2,700	100	3,050	150
Country Party Whip	1,975	...	2,350	...	2,650	50
Ordinary Members	1,975	...	2,350	...	2,650	...

* Includes allowance in the nature of salary.

Each member of the Legislative Assembly also receives an annual electoral allowance (ranging from £750 to £1,050 according to the location of his electorate) and a stamp allowance (£120 per annum). Members are also entitled to free travel on State railways and omnibus services, certain air travel concessions, free personal accident and air travel insurance, and home telephone concessions.

Legislative Assembly Members' Pension Scheme

A pension scheme for members of the Legislative Assembly is conducted in terms of the Legislative Assembly Members' Superannuation Act, 1946-1962. The scheme is financed by contributions from members and, in certain circumstances, contributions from State funds. Pensions are payable, free of any means test, to ex-members (or their widows) whose length of service in the House is sufficient to render them eligible. The scheme is administered by the Under-Secretary of the Treasury (the custodian trustee) and six members of the Assembly (selected by the House to act as managing trustees).

The contribution payable by each member of the Assembly is fixed by statute, and has been raised progressively from £78 per annum in 1946 (when the scheme was introduced) to £390 per annum from 7th December, 1962. Under the scheme, a sectional account is constituted for each Parliament in respect of the contributors who cease to be members during or at the close of the Parliament. The account is credited with the aggregate contributions made by members, and is debited with the pensions subsequently paid to them (or their widows). Any deficiency in a sectional account is met by a grant from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Since the introduction of the scheme, Government contributions on account of these deficiencies have aggregated £139,664; members' contributions (less refunds) have aggregated £257,955.

The current rates of pension have applied since 7th December, 1962. Ex-members who have contributed for an aggregate period of 10 years are entitled to pension during their lifetime at the rate of £25 per week, the rate increasing by £1 per week for each additional year of contribution up to a maximum of £30 per week for 15 or more years of contribution. An ex-member who has not contributed for at least 10 years, but has served in any three Parliaments, is entitled to pension at the rate of £24 per week, provided that he contests the following election, or is prevented from doing so by ill-health or by his inability to obtain party endorsement, or gives the trustees sufficient reason for his failure to become a candidate. The pension payable to the widow upon the death of a member entitled to a pension, or of an ex-member receiving a pension (unless he married while in receipt of the pension), is 75 per cent. of the pension to which the member or ex-member was entitled at his death; the widow's right to pension ceases if she marries again.

When a person ceases to be a member and is not entitled to a pension, his contributions are refunded. The pension rights of an ex-member who becomes a member of the Commonwealth or another State Parliament, or who accepts an office of profit under the Crown, are suspended during the period of his remuneration from the new office. When the period of suspension ends (and provided he is not receiving some other parliamentary retiring allowance), the ex-member receives pension at the rate to which he was entitled at the date of his resignation from the Assembly.

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

Table 18. Legislative Assembly Members' Pension Scheme

Year ended 30th June	Contributors at end of year	Pensioners at end of year		Income			Expenditure		
				Contributions by—		Total Income *	Pensions	Contributions Refunded	Total Expenditure
		Ex-Members	Widows	Members	Government				
				£	£	£	£	£	£
1958	97†	21	17	19,342	12,715	35,741	16,131	935	17,066
1959	96†	29	18	22,527	14,749	41,998	18,195	3,583	21,778
1960	96†	28	21	26,572	14,260	46,577	25,195	...	25,195
1961	97†	29	23	29,915	14,555	51,577	31,374	...	31,374
1962	94	38	23	30,159	22,067	60,745	31,218	5,503	36,721
1963	94	38	23	33,487	22,403	65,532	39,245	...	39,245

* Includes interest on investments.

† Before 1962, an ex-member, although not immediately eligible for pension, could elect to continue contributing to the scheme.

At 30th June, 1963, accumulated funds amounted to £219,952, of which £194,526 was invested in Government securities.

STATE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

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

Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means

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

Public Accounts Committee

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

AUDITOR-GENERAL

The Auditor-General is appointed by the Governor, and holds office (during good behaviour) until the age of 65 years. He may be suspended by the Governor, but is removable from office only on an address from both Houses of Parliament. He is required to take an oath undertaking to perform his duties faithfully, and is debarred from entering political life.

He is endowed with wide powers of supervision, inspection, and audit in regard to the collection and expenditure of public moneys and the manner in which the public accounts are kept. The Auditor-General exercises control over the issue of public moneys, and all warrants for the payment of money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and certain other accounts must be certified by him. Matters connected with the public accounts are subject to special or annual report to Parliament by him, and he may refer any matter to the Public Accounts Committee.

OVERSEA REPRESENTATION

The State of New South Wales maintains an Agent-General's Office in London (at 56-57, The Strand, W.C.2). As official representative of the State, it is the function of the Agent-General to work in close co-operation with the High Commissioner for Australia, to keep the Government informed of political and economic developments overseas, to promote trade with New South Wales, and to act as agent for the State in the United Kingdom.

The State also maintains an office in the United States of America (at 680 Fifth Avenue, New York). This office, which is administered by a Commissioner as official representative, was established primarily to promote investment in and trade with New South Wales.

STATE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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

FRANCHISE

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

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

ELECTORATES AND ELECTORS

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1912-1961, provides that electorates are to be redistributed by the Electoral Commissioner whenever directed by the Governor, or in default of such direction, at

intervals of nine years. An amendment of the Act in 1949 increased the number of electorates from 90 to 94 and provided for the division of the State into two areas—the Sydney area with 48 seats, and the country area (which includes Newcastle) with 46 seats. Quotas are determined for each of these areas by dividing the total number of electors by the number of seats in the area. The number of electors in an electorate must be within 20 per cent. of the area quota. Redistributions of electorates were undertaken in 1949, 1957, and 1961.

Particulars of parliamentary representation in New South Wales in each of the years in which elections for the Legislative Assembly have been held since 1947 are given in the next table:—

Table 19. Parliamentary Representation in N.S.W.

Year of Election	Electorates	Electors Enrolled			Average Number of Electors per Electorate	Average Population per Electorate	Proportion of Electors to Total Population
		Males	Females	Persons			
							Per cent.
1947	90	903,138	949,649	1,852,787	20,587	33,165	62.1
1950	94	939,150	980,329	1,919,479	20,420	33,972	60.1
1953	94	954,966	997,987	1,952,953	20,776	35,961	57.8
1956	94	979,706	1,031,552	2,011,258	21,396	37,711	56.7
1959	94	1,010,096	1,065,172	2,075,268	22,077	39,877	55.4
1962	94	1,060,658	1,113,110	2,173,768	23,125	42,212	54.8

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

At general elections, polling is conducted on the same day in all electorates, subject to provisions for adjournment of the poll for certain causes. Polling-day (invariably a Saturday in recent years) is a public holiday from noon; until the 1962 election, hotels were closed during the hours of polling. The (Commonwealth) Broadcasting and Television Act prohibits the broadcasting or televising of any political speech or matter on the day of a Commonwealth or State election or the two days preceding it.

Electors absent from their sub-division are permitted to record their votes at any polling-place in the State, such votes being designated "absent votes". Postal voting is provided only for persons who are recorded on the electoral roll as living more than five miles from any polling place which will be open on polling day in the electorate.

Persons who live within five miles of a polling place but who, by reason of illness, infirmity, or approaching maternity, are precluded from attending at a polling place, may apply to record their votes in the presence of an electoral visitor, or in certain circumstances may record their votes at "mobile" polling booths. An electoral visitor for each sub-division visits

each applicant at a reasonable hour during the day time, taking with him a locked ballot box. Scrutineers may accompany him. He supplies the applicant with a ballot paper, which is marked by the elector and deposited in the ballot box. For inmates of institutions who are similarly handicapped, a "mobile" polling booth is provided within those institutions at which there is a polling place.

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

The following table illustrates the extent to which the franchise was exercised in contested electorates at the general elections for the Legislative Assembly in 1947 and later years. Usually, there are some uncontested electorates in which the candidate is elected unopposed.

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

Year of Election	Electors Enrolled			Voters			Proportion of Electors who Voted		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1947	832,337	881,584	1,713,921	794,922	826,605	1,621,527	Per cent. 95.5	Per cent. 93.8	Per cent. 94.6
1950	864,289	904,312	1,768,601	811,027	829,286	1,640,313	93.8	91.7	92.7
1953	826,745	864,486	1,691,231	779,186	809,107	1,588,293	94.2	93.6	93.9
1956	898,823	948,036	1,846,859	843,786	878,842	1,722,628	93.9	92.7	93.3
1959	904,921	945,754	1,850,675	856,069	883,511	1,739,580	94.6	93.4	94.0
1962	1,016,996	1,065,324	2,082,320	960,512	996,894	1,957,406	94.4	93.6	94.0

Particulars of the various types of votes recorded at the general elections in 1947 and later years, and of the extent of informal voting, are given in the next table:—

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

Type of Vote	1947	1950	1953	1956	1959	1962
Absent	158,512	132,301	151,135	151,931	141,442	166,010
Postal	31,337	399	824	524	737	564
Electoral Visitor	...	7,717	7,567	7,727	8,528	8,156
Section	1,623	2,027	3,157	1,203	1,315	1,227
Ordinary	1,430,055	1,497,869	1,425,610	1,561,243	1,587,558	1,781,449
Total Votes Recorded	1,621,527	1,640,313	1,588,293	1,722,628	1,739,580	1,957,406
Informal Votes—						
Number	32,262	28,964	39,416	28,805	31,864	30,048
Percentage of Votes Recorded	1.99	1.77	2.48	1.67	1.83	1.54

COURT OF DISPUTED RETURNS

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

THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATURE

The Parliament of the Commonwealth consists of the Queen, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The Governor-General is appointed by the Sovereign and is her representative in the Commonwealth. The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Sovereign, and is exercisable by the Governor-General as her representative. His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount De L'Isle, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., K.St.J., has been Governor-General since 3rd August, 1961.

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

The following table gives particulars of Commonwealth Parliaments and Ministries since 1946:—

Table 22. Parliaments and Ministries of the Commonwealth since 1946

Parliaments			Ministries		
No.	Opened	Dissolved	No. and Name	From—	To—
18	6·11·1946	31·10·1949	28. Chifley	1·11·1946	19·12·1949
19	22·2·1950	19·3·1951*	29. Menzies	19·12·1949	11·5·1951
20	12·6·1951	21·4·1954	30. Menzies	11·5·1951	11·1·1956
21	4·8·1954	4·11·1955	31. Menzies	11·1·1956	10·12·1958
22	15·2·1956	14·10·1958	32. Menzies	10·12·1958	18·12·1963
23	17·2·1959	2·11·1961			
24	20·2·1962	1·11·1963	33. Menzies	18·12·1963	(In office)

* Double dissolution.

THE SENATE

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

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

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

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

The number to be elected in a State is determined in the following manner. A quota is ascertained by dividing the population of the Commonwealth by twice the number of senators, then the population of the State is divided by the quota. The result indicates the number of representatives for the State, one more member being chosen if on the division there is a remainder greater than one-half of the quota. The representation of the States may be adjusted, by means of an electoral redistribution, in every fifth year.

The House of Representatives was enlarged to 121 members in 1949 (in terms of the Constitution and of the Representation Act, 1948), and to 122 members in 1955 (as a result of an electoral redistribution following the 1954 census of population). The next table shows the number of members representing the various States in the House since 1937:—

Table 23. Composition of the House of Representatives by States

Period	Number of Members Representing—						
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total, Australia
1937 to 1949	28	20	10	6	5	5	74
1949 to 1955	47	33	18	10	8	5	121
1955 to 1963	46	33	18	11	9	5	122

In addition, there are two members, representing the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, who may participate in debates but vote only on motions for the disallowance of any ordinance of their Territory or on amendments of any such motions. A member for the Australian Capital Territory was first elected in December, 1949, but the Northern Territory has been represented in the House since 1922.

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

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS

The elections of members of both Houses of Parliament are conducted by secret ballot, supervised by the Commonwealth Electoral Commissioner. There is universal adult suffrage, conditions for enrolment being similar to those operating in respect of elections for the State Legislative Assembly. Compulsory voting at Commonwealth elections was introduced in 1924.

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

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

Particulars	Senate			House of Representatives		
	1955	1958	1961	1958	1961	1963
Electors Enrolled—						
Males	972,265	1,005,431	1,047,020	1,005,431	1,047,020	1,078,611
Females	1,024,116	1,058,873	1,099,773	1,058,873	1,099,773	1,137,272
Persons	1,996,381	2,064,304	2,146,793	2,064,304	2,146,793	2,215,883
Electors Enrolled in Contested Electorates—						
Males	*	*	*	1,005,431	1,047,020	1,078,611
Females	*	*	*	1,058,873	1,099,773	1,137,272
Persons	*	*	*	2,064,304	2,146,793	2,215,883
Voters—						
Males	930,597	961,725	1,000,601	961,725	1,000,601	1,030,944
Females	970,099	1,003,397	1,042,576	1,003,397	1,042,576	1,080,081
Persons	1,900,696	1,965,122	2,043,177	1,965,122	2,043,177	2,111,025
Percentage of Electors who Voted—						
Males	95.7	95.7	95.6	95.7	95.6	95.6
Females	94.7	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	95.0
Persons	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.3
Informal Votes—						
Number	166,433	244,828	260,445	55,041	49,536	34,826
Percentage of Votes Recorded	8.8	12.5	12.7	2.8	2.4	1.6

* In Senate elections, the whole State votes as one electorate.

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

REFERENDA

COMMONWEALTH REFERENDA

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

In all, 24 questions relating to alteration of the Commonwealth Constitution have been submitted by referendum, and only in four matters (one each in 1906, 1909, 1928, and 1946) were the proposals approved. A majority of the votes in every State was in favour of three of these proposals. The majority in New South Wales was affirmative only on four other questions, including those relating to Organised Marketing of Primary Products and to Industrial Employment submitted in September, 1946. In three instances (including two in 1946), rejection was due to lack of approval in a majority of the States, although the aggregate votes cast in Australia favoured the proposals. (Two non-constitutional referenda relating to conscription for military service in the First World War were resolved in the negative.)

The last referendum, submitted to the electors in September, 1951, proposed an amendment to Section 51 of the Constitution in order to provide powers to deal with communists and communism. This proposal was rejected; three States voted in favour of its adoption, and three States (including New South Wales) and an overall majority of the voters in the Commonwealth rejected it.

STATE REFERENDA

The question of the hour of closing of hotels and certain other licensed premises in New South Wales was referred by the State Government to the electors by referendum on 10th June, 1916, 15th February, 1947, and 13th November, 1954. Details of the voting at these referenda are given in the chapter "Social Condition".

A proposal to abolish the N.S.W. Legislative Council was defeated at a referendum held on 29th April, 1961. Details of the voting at the referendum are given earlier in this chapter.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

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

Table 25. Cost of State Parliamentary Government

Year ended 30th June	Governor and Executive Council	Parliament			Total of Foregoing	Electoral	Royal Commissions and Select Committees	Total Cost
		Salaries and Allowances		Other Expenses*				
		Ministers	Other Members					
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1958	52,661	70,370	241,563	363,680	728,274	54,727	...	783,001
1959	43,248	70,694	241,627	379,918	735,487	163,410	...	898,897
1960	50,661	78,410	283,961	434,909	847,941	58,159	...	906,100
1961	49,258	79,820	283,338	448,116	860,532	208,599	13,377	1,082,508
1962	48,342	79,150	285,759	520,590	933,841	250,073	30,624	1,214,538
1963	53,261	79,150	285,685	511,442	929,538	47,020	33,054	1,009,612

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

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

The total cost of State parliamentary government increased from £232,712 (or 1s. 8d. per head of population) in 1938-39 to £1,009,612 (5s. 0d. per head) in 1962-63.

Particulars in Table 25 do not represent the total cost of parliamentary government in New South Wales because Commonwealth parliamentary government is excluded. Total expenditure in Australia on Commonwealth parliamentary government amounted to £516,455 (or 1s. 6d. per head of population) in 1938-39 and £3,515,322 (6s. 6d. per head) in 1962-63.

DEFENCE

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

The personnel strength of the Australian defence forces in 1953 and 1963 is shown in the next table. The permanent forces are regular full-time forces; the voluntary citizen forces serve part-time, but are liable to be called up for full-time duty in time of war.

Table 26. Personnel Strength of Australian Defence Forces

Service	At 30th June, 1953			At 31st March, 1963		
	Permanent Forces	Citizen Forces*	Total	Permanent Forces	Citizen Forces	Total
Navy	14,273	5,009	19,282	11,650	5,650	17,300
Army	27,180	15,640	42,820	22,412	28,614	51,026
Air Force	15,517	2,595	18,112	15,827	711	16,538
Total	56,970	23,244	80,214	49,889	34,975	84,864

* Excludes National Service trainees.

A compulsory National Service training scheme was introduced in 1951. Full-time training under the scheme was suspended in November, 1959, and part-time training obligations with the Citizen Forces ended in June, 1960.

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

POPULATION

THE CENSUS

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

Simple enumerations were made by regular musters of the population during the first forty years of existence of the Colony. The first actual census was taken in 1828. This was followed by census enumerations held in 1833 and 1836, and then at quinquennial intervals until 1861. Thereafter a census was taken at decennial intervals until 1921. The census which was due to be held in 1931 was postponed for reasons of economy until 30th June, 1933, and because of the war the following census was not taken until 30th June, 1947. Censuses have since been held on 30th June, 1954 and 30th June, 1961.

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

INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES

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

For periods between censuses, the population of the State is estimated by adding the subsequent natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and recorded net migration (the excess of arrivals over departures) to the population ascertained at the previous census. Accurate data as to natural increase are assured by the compulsory registration of births and deaths. A system of recording arrivals and departures is maintained, but complete records of interstate movements are not available and the recorded net migration is therefore approximate. The intercensal estimates are subject to revision when the population is ascertained at the next census, and any discrepancy disclosed by the census is added to the recorded net migration.

Estimates of the population of statistical divisions and local government areas within the State are compiled annually. The estimates are based on the results of the previous census and available measures of population change (birth and death records, school and electoral enrolments, etc.) since the census. As these measures of change are necessarily incomplete, the estimates are approximate, and are subject to revision when the population is ascertained at the next census.

The population estimates for periods between the 1954 and 1961 censuses, as shown in this chapter, have been revised in the light of the final results of the 1961 census, and the birth, death, and marriage rates shown in the chapter “Vital Statistics” have been calculated on the basis of these revised estimates.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

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

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

Table 26. Growth of Population of New South Wales

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

* Since 1851.

† Includes 509 nomadic half-caste aboriginals.

Full-blood aboriginals are excluded from the population statistics, but their number as enumerated at various dates is shown in Table 58. The population of the Australian Capital Territory is excluded in 1911 and subsequent years.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 27. Annual Estimates of Population of New South Wales

Year	At 30th June			At 31st December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1953	1,703,078	1,680,714	3,383,792	1,713,639	1,695,370	3,409,009
1954	1,720,860*	1,702,669*	3,423,529*	1,739,535	1,722,997	3,462,532
1955	1,755,325	1,735,424	3,490,749	1,774,382	1,752,152	3,526,534
1956	1,789,803	1,764,454	3,554,257	1,807,840	1,781,531	3,589,371
1957	1,826,175	1,798,794	3,624,969	1,845,075	1,817,829	3,662,904
1958	1,858,002	1,833,952	3,691,954	1,875,863	1,852,937	3,728,800
1959	1,892,354	1,867,480	3,759,834	1,908,062	1,886,015	3,794,077
1960	1,929,082	1,903,371	3,832,453	1,951,907	1,925,354	3,877,261
1961	1,972,909*	1,944,104*	3,917,013*	1,983,891	1,965,529	3,949,420
1962	1,993,235	1,983,501	3,976,736	2,015,081	2,001,554	4,016,635
1963	2,034,734	2,013,864	4,048,598	2,052,339	2,033,954	4,086,293

* Census results.

NOTE. See text on Intercensal Estimates, page 45.

The rate of population increase contracted to 1.70 per cent. in 1962, reflecting lower rates of natural increase and net migration during the year. The population of the State reached 4,000,000 in October, 1962.

SOURCES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION

The table on page 48 shows the extent to which natural increase and net migration contributed to the growth of the population in New South Wales during each intercensal period since 1861 and in each of the last eleven years. The net migration figures given in the table comprise recorded net migration together with any adjustments made in accordance with the results of the various censuses.

Natural increase (including the natural increase of migrants) has been responsible for nearly three-quarters of the growth of population in New South Wales since 1861. In spite of a fall in the rate of natural increase, the average annual numerical increase from this source rose in each decade up to 1921. The average annual addition declined in each of the next two intercensal periods, notwithstanding a pronounced reversal of this trend in the four years immediately preceding the 1947 census. For the period 1947 to 1954, the average annual addition of 40,313 was higher than ever before, although the average rate of increase was still below the average for the period 1921-1933. During the period from 1954 to 1961, the average rate of increase declined slightly, although the numerical increase rose to an average of 45,161 per annum.

The marked decline in the rate of natural increase since late last century has been due mainly to a fall in the birth rate. The rapid decline in the birth rate after 1921 caused the rate of natural increase to fall to a very low level, particularly in the 'thirties, despite lower death rates. The increase in the birth rate during World War II and in the post-war years led to a higher rate of natural increase, which remained comparatively steady at about 12.4 per 1,000 of mean population during these years.

Although the addition to the population by immigration has been erratic, net migration added 989,331 persons (equivalent to 27.7 per cent. of the total increase in population) during the hundred years ended June, 1961. Immigration declined very heavily between 1892 and 1904, when there was a net loss of more than 10,000 inhabitants. Gains from immigration were considerable in the years 1907, 1911 to 1914, 1924 to 1928, and especially in 1948 to 1951 (with the implementation of Commonwealth post-war migration schemes). A minor economic recession in 1952-53 temporarily reduced the flow of immigrants, and there was a net loss from migration of 2,160 persons in 1953. As conditions improved, the number of immigrants increased, net migration rising to 12,842 in 1954 and 22,148 in 1955. During the seven years from 1956 to 1962, the gain from migration has averaged about 23,000 persons per annum.

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

DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE GROWTH OF POPULATION BY AREAS

Approximately 64 per cent. of the population of New South Wales live in the vicinity of its three principal cities, viz., Sydney (the State capital), Newcastle (104 miles north of Sydney), and Wollongong (52 miles south of Sydney). Sixteen per cent. live in the remaining Coastal areas, 7 per cent. on the Tablelands, 7 per cent. on the Western Slopes, and less than 6 per cent. in the Central Plains and Western Divisions (which comprise 61 per cent. of the total area of the State). The density of population ranges from 18,732 persons per square mile in the inner metropolitan Municipality of Waverley, which is predominantly residential, to less than one person in sixteen square miles in the unincorporated area of the Western Division.

POPULATION IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

The definition of "urban" and "rural" areas for statistical purposes has been varied from time to time. According to the definition adopted for the 1961 population census, "urban" areas include the metropolis of Sydney, the Newcastle Urban Area (as defined for statistical purposes in 1954), the City of Greater Wollongong, all other municipalities except for the rural parts within certain large municipalities (Blacktown, Camden, Campbelltown, Cessnock, Kiama, Maitland, Penrith, and Windsor), and all towns with a population of 1,000 or more persons situated within shires outside the metropolis and the Newcastle Urban Area ("non-municipal towns"). "Rural" areas comprise the rest of the State. The term "migratory" refers to persons not elsewhere enumerated who, at midnight between 29th and 30th June, 1961, were on ships in the waters of New South Wales or were travelling on long-distance trains, motor coaches, or aircraft.

The following table shows the urban and rural distribution of the population at 30th June, 1961:—

**Table 29. Urban and Rural Distribution of Population, N.S.W.,
30th June, 1961**

Areas of State	Area	Population			Occupied Dwellings	Persons per Occupied Dwelling
		Number	Proportion of State Population	Density		
	Sq. miles		Per cent.	Per sq. mile		
Urban—						
Metropolis	671.4	2,183,388	55.74	3,252.1	609,749	3.58
Other Urban—						
Newcastle Urban Area	134.6	208,630	5.33	1,549.8	57,570	3.62
City of Greater Wollongong .	275.6	131,754	3.36	478.0	32,909	4.00
Other Municipalities*	1,394.2	580,404	14.82	416.3	152,031	3.82
Non-municipal Towns	324.2	231,111	5.90	712.9	62,935	3.67
Total, Other Urban	2,128.6	1,151,899	29.41	541.2	305,445	3.77
Total, Urban	2,800.0	3,335,287	85.15	1,191.2	915,194	3.64
Rural	306,599.4	571,135	14.58	1.9	146,415	3.90
Migratory .. ..	...	10,591	0.27	...	...	...
Total, New South Wales	309,433.0†	3,917,013	100.00	12.7	1,061,609	3.69

* Excludes the rural parts of certain large municipalities (see text above table).

† Includes 33.6 square miles of harbours, rivers, etc., which are not included within municipal or shire boundaries.

Between 1954 and 1961, the proportion of the population of New South Wales within the metropolis rose from 54.4 to 55.7 per cent. and the proportion in other urban areas of the State rose from 28.7 to 29.4 per cent., while the proportion within rural areas fell from 16.7 to 14.6 per cent.

The municipalities and other urban centres of population outside the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area, and the City of Greater Wollongong are classified in the next table according to the size of their population in 1961. Where urban centres within certain large municipalities were specially delineated for purposes of the 1961 census (see page 50), each of the centres is counted as a separate town; particulars of these centres are shown in the table separately from municipalities regarded as wholly urban and from non-municipal towns.

Table 30. Classification of Municipalities and Urban Centres according to Size of Population*, 30th June, 1961

Size of Population	Municipalities regarded as Wholly Urban		Urban Centres within Other Municipalities		Non-municipal Towns	
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population
1,000 and under 3,000	9	20,173	6	11,322	74	126,841
3,000 " " 5,000	10	39,175	4	14,982	9	31,016
5,000 " " 10,000	18	122,292	2	17,206	9	61,048
10,000 " " 15,000	5	64,666	1	13,833	1	12,206
15,000 " " 20,000	6	107,981	1	16,374	...	...
20,000 " " 25,000	2	42,636	1	22,917	...	...
25,000 or more	2	59,386	1	27,461	...	...
Total	52	456,309	16	124,095	93	231,111

* Relates to municipalities and other urban centres outside the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area, and the City of Greater Wollongong. See also text preceding table.

Particulars of the age distribution of the population within urban and rural areas of the State are given in Table 46.

POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

The State is divided, for statistical purposes, into fourteen statistical divisions, the boundaries of which are shown in the frontispiece map to this Year Book. A sub-division of the Hunter and Manning division—the Newcastle Urban Area—was specially defined for statistical purposes in 1954. The boundaries of the Area were delimited to include the City of Newcastle and contiguous areas of urban development (or probable future urban development) in Lake Macquarie Shire. The portion of the Shire included is that part east and north of Lake Macquarie, bounded on the west by Cockle Creek, Cocked Hat Creek, West Wallsend Road, and Edgeworth-Minmi Road.

The population of the various divisions as recorded at the last three censuses is shown in the following table:—

Table 31. Divisional Distribution of Population*, New South Wales

Statistical Division	Population at 30th June			Increase in Population			
	1947	1954	1961	Numerical		Proportional	
				1947 to 1954	1954 to 1961	1947 to 1954	1954 to 1961
Coastal—						Per cent.	Per cent.
Cumberland—							
Metropolis ..	1,645,872	1,863,161	2,183,388	217,289	320,227	13·2	17·2
Balance ..	45,664	65,730	106,359	20,066	40,629	43·9	61·8
North Coast ..	159,212	171,325	171,386	12,113	61	7·6	...
Hunter and Manning—							
Newcastle U.A.	157,115	181,493	208,630	24,378	27,137	15·5	15·0
Balance ..	186,304	218,487	239,890	32,183	21,403	17·3	9·8
South Coast—							
Greater Wollongong ..	62,960	90,852	131,754	27,892	40,902	44·3	45·0
Balance ..	65,831	80,501	93,588	14,670	13,087	22·3	16·3
Tableland—							
Northern ..	51,463	54,277	55,729	2,814	1,452	5·5	2·7
Central ..	143,613	155,732	159,973	12,119	4,241	8·4	2·7
Southern ..	50,108	64,707	66,562	14,599	1,855	29·1	2·9
Western Slope—							
North ..	59,135	67,579	70,269	8,444	2,690	14·3	4·0
Central ..	58,951	66,844	67,982	7,893	1,138	13·4	1·7
South ..	112,272	127,793	135,155	15,521	7,362	13·8	5·8
Central Plains and Riverina—							
North ..	28,987	32,368	34,339	3,381	1,971	11·7	6·1
Central ..	23,659	28,352	29,006	4,693	654	19·8	2·3
Riverina ..	75,048	86,661	89,994	11,613	3,333	15·5	3·8
Western Division ..	51,123	60,519	62,169	9,396	1,650	18·4	2·7
Lord Howe Island ..	179	278	249	99	(—) 29	55·3	(—) 10·4
Migratory ..	7,342	6,870	10,591	(—) 472	3,721	(—) 6·4	54·2
New South Wales ..	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013	438,691	493,484	14·7	14·4

* On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30th June, 1961.

The percentage increase in the population of the State during the seven years from 1954 to 1961 (14·4 per cent.) was slightly below the rate of increase during the previous seven years (14·7 per cent.). In the metropolis, Balance of Cumberland division, and City of Greater Wollongong, the rates of increase between 1954 and 1961 were higher than in the previous intercensal period. In all other divisions of the State, however, the rates of increase were substantially lower—partly because the return of residents after the war had resulted in abnormally high rates of increase between 1947 and 1954, and partly because of the impact of such factors as increased mechanisation in rural industries. Ribbon development outward from the metropolis again stimulated growth in the Balance of Cumberland division, and the continued expansion of heavy industries in the Wollongong-Port Kembla area more than maintained the rate of increase of population in the City of Greater Wollongong. The decline in the number engaged in coal mining in the Cessnock-Maitland area (in Hunter and Manning division) and in silver-lead-zinc mining at Broken Hill (in the Western Division) adversely affected population growth in these divisions.

The estimated population of the statistical divisions of the State in each of the last seven years is given in the next table:—

Table 32. Divisional Distribution of Population*, N.S.W., 1956 to 1962

Statistical Division	Estimated Population at 30th June						
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961†	1962
Coastal—							
Cumberland—							
Metropolis	1,949,400	1,996,010	2,043,200	2,085,790	2,132,680	2,183,388	2,215,970
Balance	72,230	76,080	80,010	87,110	95,780	106,359	115,440
North Coast	171,700	171,740	171,670	171,550	171,250	171,386	170,880
Hunter and Manning—							
Newcastle U.A. .. .	188,710	193,040	197,280	201,300	204,810	208,630	212,510
Balance	225,120	230,020	230,430	232,250	234,700	239,890	243,450
South Coast—							
Greater Wollongong ..	101,790	106,880	112,220	118,600	125,000	131,754	135,640
Balance	83,800	85,070	86,410	88,510	90,850	93,588	95,970
Tableland—							
Northern	54,940	55,120	55,440	55,490	55,730	55,729	55,860
Central	157,010	157,290	157,460	157,910	158,460	159,973	161,800
Southern	65,340	65,610	65,850	66,080	66,210	66,562	67,890
Western Slope—							
North	68,520	68,780	69,270	69,730	69,890	70,269	70,390
Central	67,270	67,490	67,640	67,750	67,880	67,982	68,690
South	130,360	131,780	132,900	133,860	134,240	135,155	134,830
Central Plains and Riverina—							
North	32,860	33,130	33,370	33,620	33,830	34,339	34,760
Central	28,530	28,620	28,680	28,810	28,870	29,006	29,160
Riverina	87,810	88,280	88,820	89,180	89,490	89,994	90,580
Western Division .. .	61,110	61,730	62,060	62,190	62,270	62,169	61,880
Lord Howe Island .. .	245	248	223	248	238	249	287
Migratory	7,512	8,051	9,021	9,856	10,275	10,591	10,749
New South Wales .. .	3,554,257	3,624,969	3,691,954	3,759,834	3,832,453	3,917,013	3,976,736

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30th June, 1961.

† Census.

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

Table 33. Area, Density, and Proportional Distribution of Population*, Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	Area at 30th June, 1961	Number of Persons per Sq. Mile			Proportion of State Population		
		30th June, 1954	30th June, 1961	30th June, 1962	30th June, 1954	30th June, 1961	30th June, 1962
Coastal—	Sq. miles				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cumberland—							
Metropolis	671.4	2,775.0	3,252.0	3,300.5	54.42	55.74	55.72
Balance	834.7	78.7	127.4	138.3	1.92	2.72	2.90
North Coast	10,883.3	15.7	15.7	15.7	5.00	4.38	4.30
Hunter and Manning—							
Newcastle U.A. .. .	134.6	1,348.4	1,550.0	1,578.8	5.30	5.33	5.34
Balance	13,135.4	16.6	18.3	18.5	6.38	6.12	6.12
South Coast—							
Greater Wollongong ..	275.6	329.7	478.1	492.2	2.66	3.36	3.41
Balance	8,941.0	9.0	10.5	10.7	2.35	2.39	2.41
Tableland—							
Northern	12,636.8	4.3	4.4	4.4	1.59	1.42	1.41
Central	16,593.2	9.4	9.6	9.8	4.55	4.08	4.07
Southern	11,104.4	5.8	6.0	6.1	1.89	1.70	1.71
Western Slope—							
North	14,430.9	4.7	4.9	4.9	1.97	1.79	1.77
Central	12,068.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	1.95	1.73	1.73
South	17,560.9	7.3	7.7	7.7	3.73	3.45	3.39
Central Plains and Riverina—							
North	14,909.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	0.95	0.88	0.87
Central	23,145.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.83	0.74	0.73
Riverina	26,509.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.53	2.30	2.28
Western Division .. .	125,559.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.77	1.59	1.56
Lord Howe Island .. .	5.0	55.6	49.8	57.4	0.01	0.01	0.01
Migratory .. .. .	...	...	...	...	0.20	0.27	0.27
New South Wales .. .	309,433.0†	11.1	12.7	12.9	100.0	100.00	100.00

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30th June, 1961.

† Including 33.6 square miles of harbours, rivers, etc., which are not included in any division of the State.

Within New South Wales, there are wide variations in the density of population, which is greatest in the large urban centres of the metropolis (3,301 persons per square mile), Newcastle Urban Area (1,579), and City of Greater Wollongong (492). The latter, which covers 276 square miles, contains large areas which are essentially rural. The density is least in areas which are predominantly pastoral—the Western Division (0.5 persons per square mile), Central Plain division (1.3), and North Central Plain division (2.3).

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

Table 34. Sources of Increase in the Population* of Divisions

Statistical Division	30th June, 1947 to 30th June, 1954			30th June, 1954 to 30th June, 1961		
	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Increase	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Increase
Coastal—						
Cumberland—						
Metropolis	118,962	98,327	217,289	132,754	187,473	320,227
Balance	6,362	13,704	20,066	9,387	31,242	40,629
Total, Cumberland ..	125,324	112,031	237,355	142,141	218,715	360,856
North Coast	22,510	(-) 10,397	12,113	19,841	(-) 19,780	61
Hunter and Manning—						
Newcastle U.A. ..	34,358	22,203	24,378	17,016	10,121	27,137
Balance			32,183	19,904	1,499	21,403
South Coast—						
Greater Wollongong..	8,019	19,873	27,892	13,868	27,034	40,902
Balance	7,548	7,122	14,670	9,286	3,801	13,087
Tableland—						
Northern	6,113	(-) 3,299	2,814	6,011	(-) 4,559	1,452
Central	16,356	(-) 4,237	12,119	15,572	(-) 11,331	4,241
Southern	5,111	9,488	14,599	7,755	(-) 5,900	1,855
Western Slope—						
North	7,529	915	8,444	8,640	(-) 5,950	2,690
Central	8,517	(-) 624	7,893	9,053	(-) 7,915	1,138
South	16,292	(-) 771	15,521	17,525	(-) 10,163	7,362
Central Plains and Riverina—						
North	3,977	(-) 596	3,381	4,996	(-) 3,025	1,971
Central	3,374	1,319	4,693	4,203	(-) 3,549	654
Riverina	10,431	1,182	11,613	12,032	(-) 8,699	3,333
Western Division ..	6,736	2,660	9,396	8,277	(-) 6,627	1,650
Lord Howe Island ..	(-) 4	103	99	6	(-) 35	(-) 29
Migratory .. ..	...	(-) 472	(-) 472	...	3,721	3,721
New South Wales ..	282,191	156,500	438,691	316,126	177,358	493,484

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30th June, 1961.

Between 1947 and 1954, only the North Coast, Northern Tableland, and Central Tableland divisions sustained any substantial loss of population by migration. Between 1954 and 1961, however, all divisions except the Cumberland, Hunter and Manning, and South Coast divisions lost a substantial part of their natural increase by migration, a trend similar to that experienced between 1933 and 1947.

The coastal divisions of Cumberland, Hunter and Manning, and South Coast, which include the principal industrial areas (metropolis, Newcastle, and Wollongong-Port Kembla), gained 200,156 persons by migration between 1933 and 1947, or 167,906 more than the State as a whole. In the

next seven years, 1947 to 1954, these divisions gained 161,258 persons by migration or four-fifths as many as in the previous fourteen years, but only 4,758 of this number was acquired at the expense of other divisions. Between 1954 and 1961, these divisions gained 261,170 persons by migration, 83,812 coming from other parts of the State.

POPULATION OF THE METROPOLIS

As urban development has outgrown the existing boundaries, the limits of the metropolis have been extended from time to time. The latest revision of its boundary was made on 1st January, 1954, when Fairfield Municipality, the balance of Holroyd Municipality (formerly only partly included), Sutherland and Warringah Shires, and the more densely settled parts of Liverpool Municipality, Blacktown Shire (proclaimed a municipality in 1961), and Baulkham Hills and Hornsby Shires, were added. The metropolis now embraces the City of Sydney, 28 other municipalities and portions of 2 others, 2 shires, and portions of 2 other shires.

The population of the metropolis as recorded at each census since 1861 and as estimated at 30th June, 1962 is shown in the following table, together with the percentage of the State population residing in the metropolis. The figures are based on the boundaries existing at the dates shown, but to enable comparisons with earlier years to be made, figures for 1947 and 1954 are shown on the dual basis of the boundaries existing before and after 1st January, 1954.

Table 35. Growth of Population of Metropolis

Census	Population			Increase since previous Census		Proportion of State Population
	Males	Females	Persons	Numerical	Proportional	
7th April, 1861	46,550	49,239	95,789	41,865*	Per cent. 77.64*	Per cent. 27.3
2nd April, 1871	66,707	70,879	137,586	41,797	43.63	27.4
3rd April, 1881	112,763	112,176	224,939	87,353	63.49	30.0
5th April, 1891	193,753	189,580	383,333	158,394	70.42	34.0
31st March, 1901	236,018	245,812	481,830	98,497	25.69	35.6
3rd April, 1911†	305,728	323,775	629,503	147,673	30.65	38.2
4th April, 1921	433,492	465,567	899,059	269,556	42.82	42.8
30th June, 1933†	591,104	644,163	1,235,267	336,208	37.40	47.5
30th June, 1947	714,821	769,183	1,484,004	248,737	20.14	49.7
30th June, 1954‡	762,840	809,919	1,572,759	88,755	5.98	45.9
30th June, 1947¶	796,321	849,551	1,645,872	§	§	55.1
30th June, 1954¶	909,978	953,183	1,863,161	217,289	13.20	54.4
30th June, 1961	1,077,978	1,105,410	2,183,388	320,227	17.19	55.7
30th June, 1962 (Estimated) ..	1,094,500	1,121,470	2,215,970	32,582	1.49	55.7

* Since 1851.

† Area extended.

‡ On the basis of boundaries existing from 1st January, 1933 to 31st December 1953.

¶ On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

§ Not available.

The tendency for the population to concentrate in the metropolis has been very marked, the proportion of the State population residing therein (55.7 per cent.) having doubled since 1861. At 30th June, 1962, the metropolis, which embraced an area of 671 square miles (exclusive of Port Jackson and Botany Bay), had an estimated population of 2,215,970. The average density of population was 5.2 persons per acre, but the density (which is calculated from the total area, and not on the basis of land available for residential purposes) varied considerably from suburb to suburb. The most densely populated areas were the inner metropolitan

municipalities of Waverley (29.3 persons per acre), Leichhardt (24.8), Sydney (23.8), Marrickville (20.6), North Sydney (20.3), Ashfield (19.5), and Woollahra (18.0). The outer metropolitan areas of Liverpool Municipality (0.9 persons per acre), Sutherland Shire (1.3), and Warringah Shire (1.5) were the least densely populated, but within these local government areas large areas are reserved for military and recreational purposes.

The next table shows the population of the local government areas within the metropolis at each of the last three censuses and in 1962. The figures for each local government area are on a comparable basis for all the years shown, and relate to its area as defined at 30th June, 1962.

Table 36. Population of Metropolitan Municipalities and Shires*

Municipality or Shire	Population at Census of 30th June—			Proportional Increase †		Estimated Popula- tion at 30th June, 1962	Average Number of Persons per Acre, 1962
	1947	1954	1961	1947 to 1954	1954 to 1961		
<i>Inner—</i>				Per cent.	Per cent.		
Sydney (City)	213,900	193,103	172,202	(—) 9·7	(—) 10·8	170,600	23·8
Leichhardt	70,256	64,919	61,951	(—) 7·6	(—) 4·6	61,550	24·8
Marrickville	88,721	78,261	75,348	(—) 11·8	(—) 3·7	75,300	20·6
Botany	27,446	29,490	28,904	(—) 7·5	(—) 2·0	28,810	6·6
<i>Eastern—</i>							
Woollahra	54,260	49,073	47,977	(—) 9·6	(—) 2·2	48,230	18·0
Waverley	74,800	67,474	64,999	(—) 9·8	(—) 3·7	65,050	29·3
Randwick	160,931	99,080	108,814	(—) 1·8	9·8	109,910	12·9
<i>Illawarra—</i>							
Rockdale	74,152	75,995	79,115	2·5	4·1	79,520	11·3
Kogarah	39,298	43,618	46,600	11·0	6·8	46,950	9·8
Hurstville	33,939	50,336	61,005	48·3	21·2	61,560	10·1
Sutherland Shire	29,184	65,757	111,746	125·3	69·9	115,650	1·3
<i>Canterbury-Bankstown—</i>							
Canterbury	99,396	109,871	113,820	10·5	3·6	114,030	13·8
Bankstown	42,646	102,384	152,251	140·1	48·7	155,850	8·1
<i>Inner Western—</i>							
Ashfield	44,761	39,777	39,723	(—) 11·1	(—) 0·1	39,920	19·5
Drummoyne	32,985	30,855	30,197	(—) 6·5	(—) 2·1	30,150	15·2
Burwood	34,307	31,341	31,089	(—) 8·7	(—) 0·8	31,120	17·4
Strathfield	24,260	26,179	26,429	7·9	1·0	26,430	7·6
Concord	29,401	28,326	27,428	(—) 3·7	(—) 3·2	27,280	10·2
<i>Outer Western—</i>							
Auburn	41,833	46,689	49,002	11·6	5·0	49,120	6·3
Parramatta (City)	61,691	80,697	104,061	30·8	29·0	105,560	8·7
Baulkham Hills Shire (part)	6,791	10,592	16,604	56·0	56·8	17,200	1·7
Holroyd	24,129	40,385	56,364	67·4	39·6	57,710	6·0
Blacktown (part)	10,244	20,837	65,512	103·4	214·4	69,810	3·4
<i>Fairfield-Liverpool—</i>							
Fairfield	26,953	49,027	80,707	81·9	64·6	84,000	3·5
Liverpool (City) (part)	13,687	22,649	26,300	65·5	16·1	29,200	0·9
<i>Northern Harbourside—</i>							
Hunter's Hill	11,497	12,571	13,520	9·3	7·5	13,620	9·6
Lane Cove	19,817	21,806	23,723	10·0	8·8	23,920	9·3
North Sydney	60,379	56,768	53,024	(—) 6·0	(—) 6·6	52,470	20·3
Mosman	27,562	25,909	26,145	(—) 6·0	0·9	26,340	12·2
<i>Manly-Warringah—</i>							
Manly	33,775	33,639	36,049	(—) 0·4	7·2	36,450	9·7
Warringah Shire	32,856	59,073	94,440	79·8	59·9	97,940	1·5
<i>Ku-ring-gai-Willoughby—</i>							
Ku-ring-gai	39,874	52,615	74,821	32·0	42·2	76,600	3·8
Willoughby	51,945	52,090	53,683	0·3	3·1	53,880	9·8
<i>Ryde-Hornsby—</i>							
Ryde	40,526	54,101	75,568	33·5	39·7	77,570	7·8
Hornsby Shire (part)	27,670	37,874	54,267	36·9	43·3	56,670	2·8
Total, Metropolis	1,645,872	1,863,161	2,183,388	13·2	17·2	2,215,970	5·2

* On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30th June, 1962.

† The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

In the period from 1947 to 1954, the population of the City of Sydney and of most inner metropolitan municipalities (Leichhardt, Marrickville, Woollahra, Waverley, Ashfield, Drummoyne, Burwood, North Sydney, and Mosman) declined substantially, as dwellings were replaced by industrial and commercial establishments and crowded conditions caused by the housing shortage tended to ease. This decline in the inner areas of the metropolis was more than offset by the development of outer local government areas, three of which (Sutherland, Bankstown, and the metropolitan part of Blacktown) more than doubled their population during the period. Between 1954 and 1961, the population of the City of Sydney fell by a further 11 per cent., but the decline in the other inner areas (apart from North Sydney) was reduced, in most cases quite considerably. The rate of growth in most of the outer areas declined, with the notable exception of the metropolitan part of Blacktown Municipality, where the population increased by 214 per cent. during the period.

POPULATION IN EXTRA-METROPOLITAN CITIES AND TOWNS

Until 1954, the only towns with defined boundaries, and for which statistics were available from census to census, were those incorporated as municipalities. For census purposes in 1954 and 1961, boundaries were delimited for all towns with a population of 1,000 or more persons situated within shires outside the metropolis and Newcastle Urban Area. The boundaries of these "non-municipal towns" were drawn to embrace areas of contiguous development and to allow for future growth. Boundaries were delimited for 76 non-municipal towns in the 1954 census and for 93 in the 1961 census.

Many variations in the boundaries of local government areas in the State have occurred over the years, and these variations make it difficult to present comparable population data for the areas. During the post-war years, there has been a general movement towards larger administrative areas, and many municipalities have been combined with other municipalities or absorbed into shires.

The table on the next page shows the population, at each of the last three censuses and in 1962, of the extra-metropolitan municipalities which had more than 3,000 inhabitants at 30th June, 1962. The figures for each municipality are on a comparable basis for all the years shown, and relate to its area as defined at 30th June, 1962. In some cases, the figures shown for the census years 1947 and 1954 for areas affected by boundary changes embody a measure of estimation. The populations as shown represent the number of persons within the boundaries of each municipality; in some cases, the residential area of a town extends beyond these boundaries, and in others the municipality embraces a number of distinct centres of population.

The two main industrial areas apart from the metropolis are the Newcastle Urban Area and City of Greater Wollongong, both of which are dependent for their prosperity on iron and steel making, other heavy industries, and coal mining. Outside these three main urban areas, there were 42 municipalities in the State with a population exceeding 5,000 in 1962. The largest of these were Penrith (with a manufacturing centre and a large rural area), Cessnock (an aggregate of coal mining towns and rural areas), Broken Hill (a silver-lead-zinc mining town in the far west of the State), City of Blue Mountains (a large area comprising mainly tourist centres), and Maitland (a centre of coal mining and rural interests).

Table 37. Population of Larger Extra-metropolitan Municipalities*, N.S.W.

Municipality	Population at Census of 30th June—			Proportional Increase		Estimated Popula- tion at 30th June, 1962
	1947	1954	1961	1947 to 1954	1954 to 1961	
Newcastle†	129,477	137,428	142,574	Per cent. 6·1	Per cent. 3·7	143,450
Greater Wollongong	62,960	90,852	131,754	44·3	45·0	135,640
Penrith	12,497	17,924	31,969	43·4	78·4	35,990
Cessnock, Greater	37,510	38,729	35,281	3·2	(—) 8·9	34,970
Broken Hill	27,054	31,351	31,267	15·9	(—) 0·3	30,810
Blue Mountains	21,386	23,159	28,119	8·3	21·4	28,980
Maitland	23,621	25,676	27,353	8·7	6·5	27,600
Albury	15,966	19,299	22,983	20·9	19·1	23,240
Wagga Wagga	16,168	19,235	22,092	19·0	14·9	22,440
Campbelltown	6,995	9,690	18,701	38·5	93·0	21,000
Goulburn	17,311	19,183	20,544	10·8	7·1	20,510
Tamworth	12,781	15,701	18,984	22·8	20·9	19,390
Orange	15,680	18,247	18,977	16·4	4·0	19,120
Lismore	16,014	18,312	18,935	14·3	3·4	19,010
Bathurst	13,628	16,089	16,938	18·1	5·3	17,030
Grafton	12,585	14,964	15,526	18·9	3·8	15,600
Shellharbour	3,117	5,523	13,394	77·2	142·5	14,760
Dubbo	10,205	12,009	14,118	17·7	17·6	14,500
Lithgow	14,461	15,128	14,229	4·6	(—) 5·9	14,100
Armidale	9,029	10,186	12,875	12·8	26·4	13,170
Windsor	7,252	9,867	12,047	36·1	22·1	12,500
Taree	7,060	9,068	10,050	28·4	10·8	10,160
Queanbeyan	5,033	7,310	9,448	45·2	29·2	9,750
Cooma	2,289	6,566	8,716	186·9	32·7	9,170
Parkes	6,897	7,973	8,223	15·6	3·1	8,370
Inverell	6,530	7,514	8,209	15·1	9·2	8,280
Casino	6,698	7,844	8,091	17·1	3·1	8,060
Kempsey	6,470	7,600	8,016	17·5	5·5	8,040
Moree	5,106	5,502	6,795	7·8	23·5	7,020
Forbes	5,949	6,514	6,826	9·5	4·8	6,910
Camden	3,934	4,847	6,372	23·2	31·5	6,730
Gunnedah	4,380	5,129	6,543	17·1	27·6	6,670
Cowra	5,473	6,097	6,288	11·4	3·1	6,330
Port Macquarie	3,212	4,408	5,952	37·2	35·0	6,110
Cootamundra	5,250	5,760	5,939	9·7	3·1	5,940
Muswellbrook	4,039	5,635	5,717	39·5	1·5	5,750
Glen Innes	5,453	5,842	5,771	7·1	(—) 1·2	5,730
Deniliquin	3,668	4,704	5,575	28·2	18·5	5,730
Narrabri	4,355	4,957	5,423	13·8	9·4	5,500
Young	4,656	5,503	5,448	18·2	(—) 1·0	5,440
Kiama	4,058	4,350	5,239	7·2	20·4	5,340
Mudgee	4,958	5,294	5,312	6·8	0·3	5,300
Bowral	4,280	4,876	4,922	13·9	0·9	4,900
Singleton	3,940	4,506	4,519	14·4	0·3	4,520
Temora	4,179	4,567	4,469	9·3	(—) 2·1	4,410
Ballina	3,202	3,558	4,129	11·1	16·0	4,150
Junee	4,010	4,064	3,980	1·3	(—) 2·1	3,970
Yass	3,254	3,662	3,909	12·5	6·7	3,920
Bega	2,940	3,624	3,858	23·3	6·5	3,860
Condobolin	2,616	2,840	3,150	8·6	10·9	3,200
Hay	2,963	3,009	3,134	1·6	4·2	3,160
Tenterfield	3,046	3,268	3,105	7·3	(—) 5·0	3,080

* Figures for each municipality are on a comparable basis for all the years shown, and relate to its area as defined at 30th June, 1962. See text on previous page.

† Particulars for Newcastle Urban Area are given on page 52.

The extra-metropolitan municipalities with the fastest rate of growth between 1954 and 1961 were Shellharbour (with an increase of 143 per cent.), Campbelltown (93 per cent.), and Penrith (78 per cent.). Shellharbour is dependent on the heavy industries of Wollongong-Port Kembla; Campbelltown and Penrith both border on, and are basically satellites of, the metropolis.

The non-municipal towns in the State with a population of 5,000 or more at 30th June, 1961 were Woy Woy-Ettalong (with a population of 12,206), Toronto (8,515), Griffith (7,696), Gosford (7,318), Coff's Harbour (7,188), Murwillumbah (7,151), Nowra (6,221), The Entrance-Long Jetty (6,006), Wellington (5,599), and Leeton (5,354).

MEAN POPULATION

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

The estimated mean populations of the State and the metropolis are shown in the next table for the last ten calendar and financial years:—

Table 38. Mean Population, Calendar and Financial Years

Year	Year ended 30th June			Year ended 31st December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NEW SOUTH WALES						
1953	1,695,042	1,671,316	3,366,358	1,704,209	1,682,347	3,386,556
1954	1,712,508	1,692,906	3,405,414	1,723,304	1,705,245	3,428,549
1955	1,738,953	1,720,802	3,459,755	1,756,419	1,736,380	3,492,799
1956	1,773,976	1,751,015	3,524,991	1,790,847	1,765,825	3,556,672
1957	1,807,770	1,781,358	3,589,128	1,825,734	1,798,577	3,624,311
1958	1,843,824	1,816,914	3,660,738	1,860,437	1,835,612	3,696,049
1959	1,876,386	1,852,644	3,729,030	1,893,263	1,869,076	3,762,339
1960	1,910,182	1,886,270	3,796,452	1,929,720	1,904,365	3,834,085
1961	1,951,836	1,924,085	3,875,921	1,970,618	1,944,100	3,914,718
1962	1,983,836	1,964,544	3,948,380	1,996,865	1,983,810	3,980,675
METROPOLIS*						
1953	899,590	938,740	1,838,330	903,140	944,360	1,847,500
1954	906,320	949,610	1,855,930	911,310	954,580	1,865,890
1955	921,710	964,470	1,886,180	933,100	974,360	1,907,460
1956	944,590	984,640	1,929,230	955,770	994,950	1,950,720
1957	967,330	1,005,110	1,972,440	979,590	1,016,060	1,995,650
1958	993,080	1,027,780	2,020,860	1,005,620	1,039,850	2,045,470
1959	1,016,240	1,049,990	2,066,230	1,027,360	1,059,820	2,087,180
1960	1,038,770	1,070,640	2,109,410	1,051,900	1,081,690	2,133,590
1961	1,065,170	1,093,520	2,158,690	1,077,340	1,104,770	2,182,110
1962	1,086,660	1,113,860	2,200,520	1,095,590	1,122,580	2,218,170

* On the basis of boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Although in early years there was a marked preponderance of males in the State, the proportion of females gradually increased until females outnumbered males in the years 1944 to 1946. Between 1947 and 1961, however, males increased faster than females, and at 30th June, 1961, the number of males was 1.5 per cent. greater than the number of females.

The distribution of the sexes at each census from 1861 to 1961 is given in the next table:—

Table 39. Population of N.S.W. by Sex

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

The great excess of males over females in early years, and the way in which this excess has gradually disappeared through the higher age groups of the population, are indicated by the next table, which shows the number of males per 100 females in decennial age groups at selected census dates between 1861 and 1961. The masculinity of the age groups below 20 mainly reflects the higher average masculinity of births, which varies between 104 and 106 males per 100 females, and the higher death rate among male infants. In the adult age groups, the masculinity of current migration also has an effect, while the older age groups reflect the influence of past migration as well, together with the natural tendency of females to outlive males, which has been strengthened in more recent censuses by the influence of two world wars. The high excess of males over females in the higher age groups which marked the latter part of the last century, has disappeared, and despite a recent increase of adult masculinity due to migration after 1947, there is now a preponderance of females at all ages over 60 years.

Table 40. Masculinity* of Population at Various Ages, N.S.W.

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

* Males per 100 females.

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

Table 41. Sex Distribution of the Population by Statistical Divisions

Statistical Division	30th June, 1954			30th June, 1961		
	Males	Females	Males per 100 Females	Males	Females	Males per 100 Females
Coastal—						
Cumberland—						
Metropolis	909,978	953,183	95	1,077,978	1,105,410	90
Balance	35,394	30,336	117	55,690	50,669	110
North Coast	87,622	83,703	105	86,879	84,507	103
Hunter and Manning—						
Newcastle Urban Area	91,159	90,334	101	104,694	103,936	101
Balance	111,774	106,713	105	121,668	118,222	103
South Coast—						
Greater Wollongong	47,442	43,410	109	69,883	61,871	113
Balance	41,939	38,562	109	48,247	45,341	106
Tableland—						
Northern	27,613	26,664	104	28,430	27,299	104
Central	79,040	76,692	103	80,786	79,187	102
Southern	34,606	30,101	115	34,749	31,813	109
Western Slope—						
North	35,076	32,503	108	36,043	34,226	105
Central	34,628	32,216	107	34,912	33,070	106
South	66,144	61,649	107	70,121	65,034	108
Central Plains and Riverina—						
North	17,275	15,093	114	17,943	16,396	109
Central	15,675	12,677	124	15,737	13,269	119
Riverina	46,177	40,484	114	47,564	42,430	112
Western Division	32,984	27,535	120	32,975	29,194	113
Lord Howe Island	142	136	104	115	134	86
Migratory	6,192	678	913	8,495	2,096	405
New South Wales	1,720,860	1,702,669	101	1,972,909	1,944,104	101

Masculinity is lowest in the metropolis, in which females outnumber males, and is highest in the Central Plains and Western divisions, which are predominantly pastoral. The masculinity of the population in Greater Wollongong and the Southern Tableland division reflects the preponderance of males among post-war migrants into these areas.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

The age distribution of the population at the last census and as estimated at 30th June, 1962 was as follows:—

Table 42. Age Distribution of the Population, N.S.W.

Age Group (years)	Census, 30th June, 1961			Estimated, 30th June, 1962		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0- 4	202,762	193,805	396,567	208,240	200,380	408,620
5- 9	190,744	182,888	373,632	192,710	185,170	377,880
10-14	189,083	180,332	369,415	186,720	179,350	366,070
15-19	154,919	146,546	301,465	166,400	158,530	324,930
20-24	136,433	126,621	263,054	137,030	130,480	267,510
25-29	129,925	118,141	248,066	129,590	121,150	250,740
30-34	146,292	133,592	279,884	142,340	131,350	273,690
35-39	149,277	141,849	291,126	148,060	141,020	289,080
40-44	131,065	128,803	259,868	135,190	132,980	268,170
45-49	127,059	123,335	250,394	125,980	124,270	250,250
50-54	110,588	105,936	216,524	112,710	109,080	221,790
55-59	88,412	85,222	173,634	90,260	88,340	178,600
60-64	70,380	80,133	150,513	71,770	80,390	152,160
65-69	56,005	70,574	126,579	55,020	70,740	125,760
70-74	45,214	57,985	103,199	45,110	58,880	103,990
75-79	26,873	37,511	64,384	27,790	39,330	67,120
80-84	12,233	20,180	32,413	12,530	20,710	33,240
85 or more	5,645	10,651	16,296	5,785	11,351	17,136
Total, All Ages	1,972,909	1,944,104	3,917,013	1,993,235	1,983,501	3,976,736
Summary—						
0- 5	241,630	230,561	472,191	247,850	238,070	485,920
6-14	340,959	326,464	667,423	339,820	326,830	666,650
15-20	182,526	172,557	355,083	195,320	186,030	381,350
21-64	1,061,824	1,017,621	2,079,445	1,064,010	1,031,560	2,095,570
65 or more	145,970	196,901	342,871	146,235	201,011	347,246

The estimated age distribution at 30th June, 1962 is based on the recorded age distribution at 30th June, 1961, adjusted for obvious misstatement of ages "0" and 1 year and other ages ending in 0 and 1, with allowance for births, deaths, and migration since that date.

The changing age constitution of the population of the State is illustrated in the following table, which shows the proportion of persons recorded in quinquennial age groups at each census from 1881 to 1961:—

Table 43. Proportional Age Distribution of Population, N.S.W.

Age Group (years)	Proportion per cent. of Total Population at Census								
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961
0-4	14.79	14.68	11.73	12.20	11.40	8.84	9.82	10.35	10.12
5-9	13.18	12.76	12.26	10.22	11.11	9.68	7.88	9.83	9.54
10-14	11.77	10.92	11.93	9.54	9.79	9.61	7.15	7.70	9.43
15-19	10.13	9.64	10.46	10.03	8.37	9.42	7.96	6.67	7.70
20-24	9.97	9.86	9.43	10.41	8.22	8.84	8.33	6.73	6.72
25-29	8.10	9.47	8.32	9.11	8.53	7.93	8.06	7.86	6.33
30-34	6.77	7.86	7.35	7.59	8.62	7.12	7.98	7.94	7.15
35-39	6.21	5.99	6.96	6.47	7.43	6.94	7.44	7.32	7.43
40-44	5.29	4.73	5.80	5.78	6.16	6.96	6.42	7.05	6.63
45-49	4.19	4.03	4.25	5.15	5.04	6.40	5.98	6.12	6.39
50-54	3.28	3.31	3.33	4.24	4.39	5.15	5.52	5.27	5.53
55-59	2.01	2.43	2.59	2.96	3.67	3.85	5.32	4.40	4.43
60-64	1.86	1.80	2.14	2.23	2.97	3.25	4.38	4.28	3.84
65-69	1.11	1.05	1.65	1.74	1.91	2.52	3.23	3.54	3.23
70-74	.74	.77	.96	1.17	1.20	1.81	2.12	2.42	2.64
75-79	.35	.42	.47	.73	.72	1.03	1.37	1.41	1.64
80-84	} .25 {	.19	.26	.30	.32	.44	.69	.74	.83
85 or more		.09	.11	.13	.15	.21	.35	.37	.42
Total, All Ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Summary—									
Under 15	39.74	38.36	35.92	31.96	32.30	28.13	24.85	27.88	29.09
15-64	57.81	59.12	60.63	63.97	63.40	65.86	67.39	63.64	62.15
65 or more	2.45	2.52	3.45	4.07	4.30	6.01	7.76	8.48	8.76

The high post-war birth rates have reversed the long-term downward trend in the proportion of the State's population under 15 years of age, despite the numerical increase in the population in the age groups 15-64 years as a result of post-war immigration. The increased numbers in these age groups retarded, between 1954 and 1961, the long-term increase in the proportion of the population aged 65 or more years.

The proportion of the population in the age groups 15-64 years, from which the work force is mainly drawn, has fallen to 62 per cent., the lowest since 1901. The proportional decline in these groups of "working age" would have been greater without the major contribution made by post-war immigration, particularly at ages below 45 years. The population in the age group 25-34 in 1961 was affected by the low birth rates experienced during the nineteen-thirties; both the number and the proportion of the population in the age group fell between 1954 and 1961, despite the heavy post-war immigration. The proportion of the population in the age group 15-24 years rose between 1954 and 1961, reflecting the increase in the birth rate since 1940.

Particulars of changes in the age distribution of the population between 1954 and 1961 are shown below:—

Table 44. Age Distribution of the Population of N.S.W., 1954 and 1961

Age Group (years)	Census, 30th June, 1954	Census, 30th June, 1961	Increase, 1954 to 1961	
			Number	Per cent.
0-4	354,255	396,567	42,312	11·9
5-14	600,240	743,047	142,807	23·8
15-24	458,961	564,519	105,558	23·0
25-34	540,856	527,950	(—) 12,906	(—) 2·4
35-44	491,962	550,994	59,032	12·0
45-54	389,852	466,918	77,066	19·8
55-64	297,278	324,147	26,869	9·0
65 or more	290,125	342,871	52,746	18·2
Total, All Ages	3,423,529	3,917,013	493,484	14·4

AGE DISTRIBUTION IN AREAS OF THE STATE

Particulars of the age distribution of the population in the statistical divisions of the State at the 1961 census reveal that in the Balance of Cumberland and Central Plains divisions, more than half the population was under 25 years of age. The high proportion aged 65 years or more in the Hunter and Manning and Central Tableland divisions reflects the migration of retired persons from other areas to the resort areas of Gosford and Wyong (in Hunter and Manning) and the Blue Mountains (in Central Tableland); in each of these resort areas, the proportion exceeded 15 per cent. in 1961.

Table 45. Proportional Age Distribution of the Population in Statistical Divisions, 30th June, 1961

Statistical Division	Per cent. of Total Population in Age Group						
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 or more	All Ages
Metropolis	26·3	14·5	13·6	14·8	21·4	9·4	100·0
Balance of Cumberland	35·8	15·2	14·4	14·1	15·0	5·5	100·0
Cumberland	26·7	14·5	13·6	14·8	21·1	9·3	100·0
North Coast	34·5	13·1	11·6	12·6	19·5	8·7	100·0
Hunter and Manning	30·2	13·7	12·7	13·6	20·3	9·5	100·0
South Coast	32·5	14·7	14·8	13·9	17·7	6·4	100·0
Northern Tableland	33·1	16·1	12·4	12·1	17·9	8·4	100·0
Central Tableland	32·3	13·9	12·5	12·5	19·5	9·2	100·0
Southern Tableland	32·5	14·8	14·5	13·6	17·6	6·9	100·0
North Western Slope	34·4	14·1	13·5	12·5	18·3	7·2	100·0
Central Western Slope	34·7	14·4	13·3	12·2	17·7	7·6	100·0
South Western Slope	33·1	15·0	13·7	12·8	17·7	7·8	100·0
North Central Plain	35·5	15·1	14·0	12·2	17·0	6·3	100·0
Central Plain	34·9	15·3	15·2	12·0	17·0	5·7	100·0
Riverina	35·1	14·0	13·8	12·4	17·8	6·9	100·0
Western Division	34·1	14·1	14·3	13·0	18·6	5·9	100·0
New South Wales	29·1	14·4	13·5	14·1	20·2	8·7	100·0

The growing proportion of the population under 15 years of age is reflected in each of these areas of the State, but the proportion in 1961 ranged from 26 per cent. in the metropolis to 34 per cent. in the rural areas. On the other hand, the metropolis had the highest proportion of persons aged 65 years or more; the low proportion in the Newcastle and Wollongong areas may be attributed to the recent rapid growth of the City of Greater Wollongong (where the proportion was only 5 per cent.).

The proportion of the population in the "working" age groups (15-64 years) was highest in the metropolis, followed by the Newcastle and Wollongong areas, in both 1954 and 1961, and between these years had fallen in all areas of the State. The low proportion in the age group 25-34 years in 1961 reflects the low birth rates experienced during the nineteen-thirties. The slight decrease between 1954 and 1961 in the proportion aged 15-24 years in "other urban areas", and the constant proportion in rural areas, as compared with the increases in the metropolis and Newcastle and Wollongong areas, are indicative of the trend for persons in this age group to migrate to the industrial areas, particularly the metropolis.

Particulars of changes in the age distribution of the population in the metropolis and the rest of the State between 1954 and 1961 are given in the next table:—

Table 48. Changes in Age Distribution, Areas of N.S.W., 1954 to 1961

Age Group (years)	Numerical Increase			Percentage Increase		
	Metropolis	Rest of N.S.W.	New South Wales	Metropolis	Rest of N.S.W.	New South Wales
0-14	104,706	80,413	185,119	22·31	16·57	19·39
15-24	81,161	24,397	105,558	34·50	10·90	23·00
25-34	(-) 4,057	(-) 8,849	(-) 12,906	(-) 1·35	(-) 3·68	(-) 2·39
35-44	44,473	14,559	59,032	15·95	6·83	12·00
45-54	48,273	28,793	77,066	21·32	17·62	19·77
55-64	13,018	13,851	26,869	7·23	11·81	9·04
65 or more	32,653	20,093	52,746	18·84	17·21	18·18
All Ages	320,227	173,257	493,484	17·19	11·10	14·41

(-) denotes decrease.

The age distribution of the population of the metropolis in 1961 is shown in the following table:—

Table 49. Age Distribution of Population of Metropolis, 30th June, 1961

Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	99,961	95,853	195,814	50-54	63,032	64,127	127,159
5-9	94,311	90,688	184,999	55-59	50,590	52,403	102,993
10-14	98,543	94,577	193,120	60-64	40,158	49,829	89,987
15-19	85,018	83,068	168,086	65-69	31,644	44,234	75,878
20-24	75,542	72,756	148,298	70-74	25,482	36,931	62,413
25-29	71,384	66,209	137,593	75-79	14,953	23,772	38,725
30-34	82,017	76,400	158,417	80-84	6,429	12,841	19,270
35-39	86,108	83,938	170,046	85 or more	2,908	6,800	9,708
40-44	76,218	77,096	153,314				
45-49	73,680	73,888	147,568				
				All Ages	1,077,978	1,105,410	2,183,388

AVERAGE AND MEDIAN AGES

The average and median ages of the population at the last five censuses are shown both for the State and the metropolis in the next table. The average age is calculated by totalling the ages of all the population, and dividing by the number of persons. The median age is obtained by determining the age of the person who would form the mid-point if the population were arranged in order of age.

Table 50. Average and Median Age of the Population

Census	Average Age			Median Age		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NEW SOUTH WALES						
4th April, 1921	28.29	27.56	27.94	26.15	25.22	25.67
30th June, 1933	30.14	30.17	30.16	27.14	27.27	27.20
30th June, 1947	32.06	32.87	32.47	30.13	30.82	30.48
30th June, 1954	31.52	32.78	32.15	29.95	31.12	30.52
30th June, 1961	31.16	32.73	31.94	29.34	30.88	30.11
METROPOLIS*						
4th April, 1921	28.83	29.50	29.18	27.59	27.83	27.71
30th June, 1933	31.07	32.24	31.68	28.76	30.23	29.53
30th June, 1947	33.24	35.02	34.16	31.63	33.31	32.50
30th June, 1954	32.63	34.78	33.73	31.61	33.63	32.63
30th June, 1961	32.08	34.42	33.26	30.88	33.27	32.05

* On the basis of the boundaries existing at the date of each census.

The steady increase in the average age of the population which occurred in the intervals between earlier censuses, mainly owing to the long-term decline in the birth rate, was reversed in the period 1947 to 1954, when a substantial rise in the birth rate and a large influx of migrants caused the average age to fall slightly below the 1947 level. The downward trend continued during the period from 1954 to 1961. The average age of people residing in the metropolis is consistently higher than that of people residing in the remainder of the State.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION

The conjugal condition of the population of New South Wales, as disclosed by the 1961 census, was as follows:—

Table 51. Conjugal Condition of Population, N.S.W., 30th June, 1961

Conjugal Condition	Number			Proportion per cent.		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never married—						
Under age 15 ..	582,589	557,025	1,139,614	29.53	28.65	29.09
Age 15 or more ..	411,420	289,679	701,099	20.85	14.90	17.90
Married*	916,753	914,437	1,831,190	46.47	47.04	46.75
Widowed	45,296	162,980	208,276	2.30	8.38	5.32
Divorced	16,851	19,983	36,834	0.85	1.03	0.94
Total	1,972,909	1,944,104	3,917,013	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Includes persons permanently separated (legally or otherwise).

The proportion of married persons in New South Wales rose steadily from 39.6 per cent. in 1933 to 46.6 per cent. in 1947 and 47.5 per cent. in 1954, and contracted to 46.7 per cent. in 1961 mainly because of the increase in the proportion of the population under 15 years of age.

The ratio of married males to the total male population aged 15 years or more (as shown below) rose from 43.9 per cent. in 1901 to 65.9 per cent. in 1954, and remained unchanged in 1961. There has also been a long-term increase in the ratio of married females to the female population 15 and over, the ratio rising from 51.0 per cent. in 1901 to 65.9 per cent. in 1961.

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

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

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

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

The proportion married was higher for females than for males at each census to 1933, probably because of the excess of males in the population. In 1947, with an excess of females in the population, the proportion of males married exceeded that of females. There was again an excess of males in 1954 and 1961, but it was very slight at ages 15 or more and the proportions of males and females married were virtually equal. In 1961, the proportion of females 15 and over "ever married" (including the widowed and divorced) was 79 per cent., compared with 70 per cent. for males; the difference was due mainly to the excess of widows over widowers, women tending to outlive men.

Particulars of the masculinity of the population and the proportions married in statistical divisions in 1961 are given in the next table. Generally speaking, a shortage of females was accompanied by a high proportion of females married.

Table 52. Masculinity of Population and Proportion of those 15 years and over who were Married, Statistical Divisions, 30th June, 1961

Statistical Division	Number of Males per 100 Females	Proportion 15 and over Married	
		Males	Females
		Per cent.	Per cent.
Metropolis	97.5	65.9	63.4
Balance of Cumberland ..	109.9	66.9	72.7
Cumberland	98.1	65.9	63.8
North Coast	102.8	68.2	69.2
Hunter and Manning	101.9	68.9	69.6
South Coast	110.2	66.0	72.5
Northern Tableland	104.1	63.6	64.7
Central Tableland	102.0	65.5	66.3
Southern Tableland	109.2	61.7	67.4
North Western Slope	105.3	67.0	70.2
Central Western Slope	105.6	65.5	69.1
South Western Slope	107.8	63.8	68.1
North Central Plain	109.4	64.0	71.0
Central Plain	118.6	61.6	71.1
Riverina	112.1	64.4	71.9
Western Division	113.0	63.7	71.6
New South Wales	101.5	65.9	65.9

COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

During the post-war years, the Commonwealth Government has encouraged immigration by various schemes of assisted migration arranged by agreements with the governments of other countries. As a result of this policy, Australia gained an annual average of about 80,000 persons by migration during the period 1954 to 1961. The effects of this heavy immigration are shown in the following comparison of the countries of birth of the population of New South Wales, as recorded at the 1954 and 1961 censuses:—

Table 53. Countries of Birth of N.S.W. Population, 30th June, 1954 and 1961

Country of Birth	Males		Females		Persons	
	1954	1961	1954	1961	1954	1961
<i>Australasia—</i>						
Australia	1,461,504	1,625,308	1,498,672	1,665,064	2,960,176	3,290,372
New Zealand	11,037	11,758	11,478	12,445	22,515	24,203
Other	535	969	582	975	1,117	1,944
Total, Australasia	1,473,076	1,638,035	1,510,732	1,678,484	2,983,808	3,316,519
<i>Europe—</i>						
England	94,121	103,854	82,572	92,919	176,693	196,773
Wales	3,388	3,518	2,545	2,814	5,933	6,332
Scotland	25,542	25,707	22,414	23,358	47,956	49,065
Ireland*	9,215	9,574	7,253	7,333	16,468	16,907
Austria	2,263	5,380	2,323	4,227	4,586	9,607
Czechoslovakia	9,397	3,327	1,893	1,831	5,443	5,158
Germany	5,988	18,753	9,985	17,015	19,382	35,768
Greece	3,950	15,390	3,187	11,370	9,175	26,760
Hungary	20,163	8,202	2,732	6,001	6,682	14,203
Italy	2,916	37,445	9,777	24,918	29,940	62,363
Latvia	5,615	2,766	2,448	2,309	5,364	5,075
Malta	9,072	9,764	3,683	7,305	9,298	17,069
Netherlands	11,114	15,636	6,515	12,021	15,587	27,657
Poland	3,039	11,317	6,327	7,165	17,441	18,482
Ukraine	2,620	2,772	2,174	2,014	5,213	4,786
U.S.S.R.	1,888	3,191	2,852	3,927	5,472	7,118
Yugoslavia	5,141	11,489	2,436	6,113	7,577	17,602
Other	9,940	14,184	6,148	9,327	16,088	23,511
Total, Europe	227,034	302,269	177,264	241,967	404,298	544,236
<i>Asia—</i>						
China	3,717	5,118	1,900	3,204	5,617	8,322
Cyprus	1,596	1,996	532	1,317	2,128	3,313
India, Pakistan and Ceylon	2,116	3,658	1,704	2,109	3,820	5,767
Lebanon and Syria	1,888	3,347	1,041	2,336	2,929	5,683
Other	3,139	6,623	2,358	4,274	5,497	10,897
Total, Asia	12,456	20,742	7,535	13,240	19,991	33,982
<i>Africa—</i>						
Egypt	2,135	3,901	1,842	3,529	3,977	7,430
Republic of South Africa	1,238	1,560	1,169	1,475	2,407	3,035
Other	315	655	277	504	592	1,159
Total, Africa	3,688	6,116	3,288	5,508	6,976	11,624
<i>America—</i>						
Canada	1,082	1,419	851	1,149	1,933	2,568
United States	1,960	2,432	1,356	1,729	3,316	4,161
Other	358	433	303	402	661	835
Total, America	3,400	4,284	2,510	3,280	5,910	7,564
<i>Pacific Islands</i>	1,090	1,390	1,196	1,532	2,286	2,922
<i>At Sea</i>	116	73	144	93	260	166
Total born outside Australia	259,356	347,601	203,997	279,040	463,353	626,641
Total Population	1,720,860	1,972,909	1,702,669	1,944,104	3,423,529	3,917,013

* Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland.

The proportional distribution of the population of the urban and rural areas of the State according to the main groups of countries of birth is shown for 1961 in the next table. The 1954 census figures for the whole State are also shown.

Table 54. Proportional Distribution of the Population by Country of Birth

Country of Birth	At 30th June, 1961						At 30th June, 1954
	Urban				Rural Areas	New South Wales	New South Wales
	Metropolis	Newcastle and Wollongong*	Other†	Total			
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<i>Australasia—</i>							
Australia	80.1	81.5	90.6	82.8	91.9	84.0	86.4
Other	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7
Total, Australasia ..	81.0	81.8	90.9	83.5	92.3	84.7	87.1
<i>Europe—</i>							
United Kingdom‡ ..	8.2	8.4	4.7	7.3	3.7	6.9	7.2
Other	8.7	9.2	3.9	7.6	3.6	7.0	4.6
Total, Europe	16.9	17.6	8.6	15.0	7.3	13.9	11.8
<i>Asia</i>	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.6
<i>Africa</i>	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
<i>America</i>	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
<i>Other</i>	0.1	...	...	0.1	...	0.1	0.1
Total born outside Australia	19.9	18.5	9.4	17.2	8.1	16.0	13.6
Total Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Newcastle Urban Area and City of Greater Wollongong.

† Municipalities (excluding rural parts) and non-municipal towns outside the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area, and Greater Wollongong (see text on pages 50 and 57).

‡ Including the Republic of Ireland.

At 30th June, 1961, Australian-born persons constituted 84.0 per cent. of the total population, compared with 86.4 per cent. in 1954 and 89.8 per cent. in 1947. The percentage of people born in Europe increased from 11.8 in 1954 to 13.9 in 1961, the percentage born in the United Kingdom (including the Republic of Ireland) decreasing from 7.2 to 6.9 and other European-born persons increasing from 4.6 to 7.0 per cent.

The largest numerical increases of persons born overseas were in respect of the following countries—Italy, 32,423; United Kingdom (including the Republic of Ireland), 22,027; Greece, 17,585; Germany, 16,386; Netherlands, 12,070; and Yugoslavia, 10,025.

At 30th June, 1961, 53 per cent. of Australian-born persons in the State resided within the metropolis, 8 per cent. in the Newcastle and Wollongong areas, 22 per cent. in other urban areas, and 16 per cent. in rural areas. In the case of persons born outside Australia, the corresponding percentages were 69, 10, 12, and 7.

In the following table, the countries of birth of the New South Wales population are shown in order of the numbers born in each country. Separate figures are also shown for the urban and rural areas of the State, but these are not arranged in order of magnitude.

Table 55. Countries of Birth of N.S.W. Population: Ranked in Order of Magnitude, 30th June, 1961

Country of Birth	Urban Areas			Rural Areas	Migratory	New South Wales
	Metropolis	Newcastle and Wollongong*	Other†			
Australia	1,748,725	277,467	734,994	524,978	4,208	3,290,372
Other Countries—						
United Kingdom‡	178,484	28,477	37,961	21,222	2,933	269,077
Italy	43,788	7,373	4,396	6,747	59	62,363
Germany	20,481	5,844	6,109	3,205	129	35,768
Netherlands	15,627	3,323	5,459	3,185	63	27,657
Greece	20,697	2,488	2,844	676	55	26,760
New Zealand	18,592	1,011	2,620	1,790	190	24,203
Poland	12,371	2,188	2,990	906	27	18,482
Yugoslavia	11,063	3,073	2,057	1,397	12	17,602
Malta	15,143	745	650	519	12	17,069
Hungary	11,624	994	1,083	488	14	14,203
Austria	6,691	1,216	1,124	558	18	9,607
China	6,909	202	498	175	538	8,322
Egypt	7,073	124	160	64	9	7,430
U.S.S.R.	6,000	368	459	276	15	7,118
Lebanon	4,963	118	418	71	1	5,571
Czechoslovakia	4,066	301	458	320	13	5,158
Latvia	3,700	471	611	288	5	5,075
India	2,810	197	357	336	1,099	4,799
Ukraine	3,185	629	767	204	1	4,786
U.S.A.	3,192	203	386	262	118	4,161
Cyprus	2,796	288	180	48	1	3,313
Republic of South Africa	2,250	137	389	237	22	3,035
Estonia	2,134	228	227	356	6	2,951
Canada	1,873	133	309	202	51	2,568
France	1,788	137	222	173	77	2,397
Lithuania	1,755	238	277	101	3	2,374
Finland	1,527	258	372	158	12	2,327
Indonesia	1,680	88	197	198	149	2,312
Denmark	1,422	259	257	169	14	2,121
Romania	1,707	140	138	65	1	2,051
Other Australasian	1,423	61	274	184	2	1,944
Other European	6,094	1,172	1,034	794	196	9,290
Other Asian	7,894	224	723	366	458	9,665
Other African	840	71	123	103	22	1,159
Other American	621	46	76	81	11	835
Pacific Islands	2,291	81	288	216	46	2,922
At Sea	109	11	28	17	1	166
Total, Other Countries	434,663	62,917	76,521	46,157	6,383	626,641
Total Population	2,183,388	340,384	811,515	571,135	10,591	3,917,013

* Newcastle Urban Area and City of Greater Wollongong.

† Municipalities (excluding rural parts) and non-municipal towns outside the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area, and Greater Wollongong (see text on pages 50 and 57).

‡ Including the Republic of Ireland.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA

Particulars of the number of completed years of residence in Australia of persons born outside Australia are recorded at each census. A summary of these particulars in respect of foreign-born persons residing in New South Wales at 30th June, 1954 and 1961 is shown in the following table:—

Table 56. Period of Residence in Australia of Persons in N.S.W. Born Outside Australia, 30th June, 1954 and 1961

Period of Residence	Number of Persons		Percentage Distribution of Persons Born Outside Australia	
	1954	1961	1954	1961
Under 1 year	21,837	45,567	4.7	7.3
1 year and under 2 years	17,068	31,005	3.7	5.0
2 years „ „ 3 years	29,937	30,851	6.5	4.9
3 „ „ „ 4 „	40,059	26,502	8.6	4.2
4 „ „ „ 5 „	51,120	29,013	11.0	4.6
Total under 5 years	160,021	162,938	34.5	26.0
5 years and under 6 years	40,204	29,443	8.7	4.7
6 „ „ „ 7 „	13,120	28,565	2.8	4.6
7 „ „ „ 14 „	241,059	196,359	52.0	31.3
14 „ „ „ 21 „		17,174		2.7
21 years or more		178,522		28.5
Not stated	9,001	13,640	2.0	2.2
Total born outside Australia	463,405	626,641	100.0	100.0
Born in Australia	2,960,124	3,290,372	...	...
Total Population	3,423,529	3,917,013	...	...

Post-war immigration gathered momentum in the middle of 1948, and, as a result, a large proportion (43.2 per cent.) of the persons who had been born outside Australia and were in New South Wales in 1954 had resided in Australia for less than six years. This proportion fell to 30.7 per cent. in 1961, although considerable gains from immigration were experienced during the intervening years.

Curtailed migration during the 1939-1945 war was responsible for the small number (17,174) of persons whose period of residence in Australia was from 14 to 21 years at the 1961 census.

NATIONALITY (i.e., ALLEGIANCE)

The 1961 census disclosed that despite the rise in the number of persons of British nationality from 3,294,137 in 1954 to 3,740,462 in 1961, the large influx of citizens of foreign countries during this period reduced the proportion of British subjects from 96.2 to 95.5 per cent. Particulars of the nationality of the population as recorded at the 1954 and 1961 censuses are set out in the next table. Statistics of the excess of oversea arrivals over departures, according to the nationalities shown on the migrants' passports, are shown on page 78.

Table 57. Nationality of the Population, N.S.W., 30th June, 1954 and 1961

Nationality	Number						Number per 10,000 of Population	
	Males		Females		Persons		1954	1961
	1954	1961	1954	1961	1954	1961		
<i>British*</i>	1,642,191	1,869,745	1,651,946	1,870,717	3,294,137	3,740,462	9,622	9,549
<i>Foreign—</i>								
American (U.S.)	1,454	1,910	818	1,230	2,272	3,140	7	8
Austrian ..	590	3,348	652	2,138	1,242	5,486	4	14
Chinese ..	2,453	2,855	578	888	3,031	3,743	9	10
Czechoslovak	1,875	472	992	177	2,867	649	8	2
Danish ..	296	989	107	542	403	1,531	1	4
Dutch ..	9,265	11,514	6,854	9,428	16,119	20,942	47	53
Estonian ..	1,257	294	1,175	239	2,433	533	7	1
Finnish ..	123	1,160	38	845	161	2,005	...	5
French ..	935	961	810	873	1,745	1,834	5	5
German ..	4,000	11,900	3,882	8,875	7,882	20,775	23	53
Greek ..	4,024	11,530	2,205	9,444	6,229	20,974	18	54
Hungarian ..	2,293	3,613	1,627	2,624	3,920	6,237	11	16
Italian ..	15,200	24,741	6,767	17,878	21,967	42,619	64	109
Latvian ..	2,757	761	2,518	553	5,275	1,314	15	3
Lebanese ..	1,373	2,078	599	1,503	1,972	3,581	6	9
Lithuanian ..	1,453	412	1,051	259	2,504	671	7	2
Norwegian ..	656	570	147	212	803	782	2	2
Polish ..	9,291	4,286	6,314	3,077	15,605	7,363	46	19
Portuguese ..	190	1,077	45	225	235	1,302	1	3
Russian ..	971	1,112	968	1,353	1,939	2,465	6	6
Spanish ..	112	709	38	400	150	1,109	...	3
Ukrainian ..	3,360	1,047	2,620	808	5,980	1,855	18	5
Yugoslav ..	3,852	6,636	2,138	3,530	5,990	10,166	18	26
Other ..	1,931	3,061	1,104	1,910	3,035	4,971	9	12
Stateless ..	8,958	6,128	6,675	4,376	15,633	10,504	46	27
Total Foreign	78,669	103,164	50,723	73,387	129,392	176,551	378	451
Total Population	1,720,860	1,972,909	1,702,669	1,944,104	3,423,529	3,917,013	10,000	10,000

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

The number of foreign nationals increased by 114,422 between 1947 and 1954, and by 47,159 between 1954 and 1961. Of the total at 30th June, 1961, the most numerous were—Italian, 42,619; Greek, 20,974; Dutch, 20,942; German, 20,775; and Yugoslav, 10,166. Stateless persons in 1961 numbered 10,504.

The overseas-born population of New South Wales at 30th June, 1961 numbered 626,641, and 72 per cent. of these were British subjects.

ABORIGINALS

The number of aboriginals in New South Wales during the first century after the date of settlement is not known accurately, but it is certain that they were never numerous. The first careful enumeration of aboriginals was made in 1891, when it was found that there were only 5,097 aboriginals of full-blood. Their number declined progressively until 1947, but has since risen slightly. The number of full-blood aboriginals and half-caste aboriginals enumerated at each census from 1891 was as follows:—

Table 58. Aboriginals in New South Wales

Census	Full-blood Aboriginals			Half-caste Aboriginals		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1891	2,896	2,201	5,097	1,663	1,520	3,183
1901	2,192	1,586	3,778	*	*	3,656†
1911	1,152	860	2,012	2,335	2,177	4,512
1921	923	674	1,597	2,367	2,221	4,588
1933	617	417	1,034	4,358	3,959	8,317
1947	546	407	953	5,498	5,109	10,607
1954	769	634	1,403	5,509	5,301	10,810
1961	791	697	1,488	6,703	6,525	13,228

* Not available.

† Includes 509 nomadic half-castes.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND CAPITAL CITIES

The population of each of the Australian States and Territories at the 1954 and 1961 census and as estimated in 1962 is shown in the following table:—

Table 59. Population of Australian States and Territories

State or Territory	Population			Proportion of Population of Australia		
	Census, 30th June		Estimated, 30th June, 1962	Census, 30th June		Estimated, 30th June, 1962
	1954	1961		1954	1961	
New South Wales ..	3,423,529	3,917,013	3,976,736	Per cent. 38·09	Per cent. 37·28	Per cent. 37·15
Victoria	2,452,341	2,930,113	2,991,471	27·29	27·88	27·95
Queensland	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,542,629	14·67	14·45	14·41
South Australia ..	797,094	969,340	989,389	8·87	9·23	9·24
Western Australia ..	639,771	736,629	754,477	7·12	7·01	7·05
Tasmania	308,752	350,340	356,937	34·4	3·33	3·3
Northern Territory ..	16,469	27,095	27,790	·18	·26	·2
Australian Capital Territory ..	30,315	58,828	65,692	·34	·56	·61
Australia	8,986,530	10,508,186	10,705,121	100·00	100·00	100·00

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

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

During the seven years from 1954 to 1961, the rate of increase in New South Wales was again low compared with other States. The average annual rates of increase during the period, in order of magnitude, were—South Australia, 2.83 per cent.; Victoria, 2.58 per cent.; Queensland, 2.04 per cent.; Western Australia, 2.03 per cent.; New South Wales, 1.94 per cent.; and Tasmania, 1.82 per cent. The average for Australia was 2.26 per cent.

Sydney is the eighth largest city of the British Commonwealth, being exceeded in population by London, Calcutta, Bombay, Manchester, Delhi, Birmingham, and Madras. A comparison with the capitals of other Australian States and Territories is shown below:—

Table 60. Population of Capital Cities of Australia, 30th June, 1962

Metropolis	Estimated Population, 30th June, 1962	Proportion of Population of Whole State or Territory	Metropolis	Estimated Population, 30th June, 1962	Proportion of Population of Whole State or Territory
		Per cent.			Per cent.
Sydney	2,215,970	55.7	Perth	431,000	57.1
Melbourne	1,956,400	65.4	Hobart	118,828	33.3
Brisbane	635,500	41.2	Canberra	63,313	96.4
Adelaide	593,500	60.0	Darwin	12,700	45.7

MIGRATION

The extent to which net migration contributed to the growth of the population of New South Wales during each intercensal period from 1861 and in each of the last eleven years is illustrated by the table on page 48. During the period from 1947 to 1962, when Commonwealth post-war migration schemes were in operation, immigration accounted for about one-third of the total increase in the State's population.

OVERSEA MIGRATION

The statistics of overseas arrivals and departures (as given in this chapter) represent ship and aircraft passengers disembarking from overseas (arrivals) or embarking for overseas (departures) at New South Wales ports. They include overseas passengers travelling via New South Wales to or from other Australian States, and exclude those travelling via other States to or from New South Wales. The figures should not be taken to represent true overseas migration to or from New South Wales. Members of the crews of ships and aircraft are excluded from the figures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 61. Oversea Arrivals and Departures, N.S.W.: Length of Stay

Particulars	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
ARRIVALS							
Long-term and Permanent	43,174	52,381	45,923	49,391	58,765	57,301	60,729
Short-term—							
Australian residents	41,247	40,735	41,044	40,579	51,784	59,476	68,032
Other	51,156	48,163	48,429	50,566	65,983	78,796	86,076
Total Arrivals	135,577	141,279	135,396	140,536	176,532	195,573	214,837
DEPARTURES							
Long-term and Permanent	22,400	25,097	25,519	21,130	25,093	31,818	33,669
Short-term—							
Australian residents	36,202	38,662	39,769	40,498	51,530	60,196	65,899
Other	51,090	49,326	48,654	54,562	67,275	82,408	89,924
Total Departures	109,692	113,085	113,942	116,190	143,898	174,422	189,492
EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES							
Long-term and Permanent	20,774	27,284	20,404	28,261	33,672	25,483	27,060
Short-term—							
Australian residents	5,045	2,073	1,275	81	254	(—) 720	2,133
Other	66	(—) 1,163	(—) 225	(—) 3,996	(—) 1,292	(—) 3,612	(—) 3,848
Total Excess	25,885	28,194	21,454	24,346	32,634	21,151	25,345

(—) denotes excess of departures over arrivals.

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

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

Age Group (years)	Arrivals				Departures			
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962
MALES								
0- 4	3,907	4,736	5,210	5,567	2,732	3,190	3,936	4,233
5-14	6,457	7,693	8,244	8,569	3,893	4,535	5,500	6,060
15-24	12,059	16,557	16,589	18,163	8,084	10,052	14,634	15,528
25-34	17,499	22,129	22,560	25,127	14,602	17,805	21,586	23,203
35-44	14,779	19,102	21,338	24,530	13,651	17,326	20,492	23,177
45-54	11,608	15,105	17,093	18,981	11,090	14,377	16,605	18,344
55-64	7,367	9,398	11,000	11,918	7,122	9,113	10,828	11,838
65 or more	4,685	5,857	6,574	7,378	4,541	5,581	6,457	6,775
All Ages	78,361	100,577	108,608	120,233	65,715	81,979	100,038	109,158
FEMALES								
0- 4	3,712	4,442	5,070	5,138	2,608	3,213	3,757	4,065
5-14	5,666	7,101	7,821	8,371	3,600	4,425	5,295	6,114
15-24	11,411	13,670	16,241	18,935	8,600	10,313	13,789	15,018
25-34	11,996	13,860	15,058	16,346	9,180	10,522	12,184	13,019
35-44	8,810	11,010	12,392	13,461	7,379	9,295	10,909	11,758
45-54	8,307	10,462	12,189	12,861	7,671	9,731	11,459	12,171
55-64	7,510	9,186	10,966	11,649	6,913	8,697	10,293	10,909
65 or more	4,763	6,224	7,228	7,843	4,524	5,723	6,698	7,280
All Ages	62,175	75,955	86,965	94,604	50,475	61,919	74,384	80,334
PERSONS								
0- 4	7,619	9,178	10,280	10,705	5,340	6,403	7,693	8,298
5-14	12,123	14,794	16,065	16,940	7,493	8,960	10,795	12,174
15-24	23,470	30,227	32,830	37,098	16,684	20,365	28,423	30,546
25-34	29,495	35,989	37,618	41,473	23,782	28,327	33,770	36,222
35-44	23,589	30,112	33,730	37,991	21,030	26,621	31,401	34,935
45-54	19,915	25,567	29,282	31,842	18,761	24,108	28,064	30,515
55-64	14,877	18,584	21,966	23,567	14,035	17,810	21,121	22,747
65 or more	9,448	12,081	13,802	15,221	9,065	11,304	13,155	14,055
All Ages	140,536	176,532	195,573	214,837	116,190	143,898	174,422	189,492

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

Many immigrants with young families entered the State during the post-war years. Children under 15 years of age accounted for about 30 per cent. of the excess of overseas arrivals over departures in 1951 and 1952. This percentage was 44 in 1953, 26 in 1960, and 37 in 1961, and fell to 28 in 1962, when it was slightly below the percentage of children under 15 years of age (29 per cent.) in the total State population at 30th June, 1962.

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

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

Nationality	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
LONG-TERM AND PERMANENT MOVEMENT*					
British †	9,154	13,431	13,933	10,654	10,384
American (U.S.)	492	922	1,151	1,431	1,964
Austrian	(-) 43	110	13	(-) 90	(-) 230
Belgian	4	30	34	68	11
Chinese	492	637	649	772	497
Czechoslovak	(-) 25	(-) 10	(-) 7	(-) 4	(-) 5
Danish	14	30	25	60	52
Dutch	2,568	3,887	4,364	2,080	580
French	22	(-) 6	109	95	73
German	89	456	438	(-) 414	(-) 702
Greek	1,819	1,233	3,055	2,488	4,755
Hungarian	152	110	116	37	83
Israeli	418	448	308	147	139
Italian	2,395	2,714	5,588	4,086	4,544
Japanese	102	77	57	89	132
Latvian	(-) 14	(-) 14	(-) 6	2	(-) 7
Lebanese	299	307	583	430	364
Lithuanian	(-) 33	(-) 20	(-) 20	(-) 11	3
Norwegian	4	15	29	7	(-) 13
Polish	478	560	455	640	408
Romanian	10	15	78	54	31
Russian (including Ukrainian)	205	727	345	919	703
Spanish	22	54	69	176	669
Swedish	15	84	88	11	(-) 30
Swiss	33	109	114	83	(-) 1
Yugoslav	514	713	692	745	1,678
Stateless ‡	679	923	808	447	642
Other	539	719	654	601	440
Total	20,404	28,261	33,672	25,483	27,060
TOTAL MOVEMENT					
British †	10,833	11,409	13,851	7,273	10,391
American (U.S.)	336	554	829	1,325	1,284
Austrian	(-) 91	49	(-) 35	(-) 168	(-) 266
Belgian	25	29	34	61	(-) 2
Chinese	538	609	796	1,000	605
Czechoslovak	(-) 33	(-) 69	(-) 6	(-) 9	2
Danish	(-) 17	42	(-) 44	(-) 95	(-) 49
Dutch	2,550	3,645	4,219	1,896	597
French	(-) 69	(-) 200	43	23	52
German	37	234	278	(-) 687	(-) 1,032
Greek	1,800	1,146	3,041	2,386	4,811
Hungarian	60	104	105	17	78
Israeli	422	443	315	156	150
Italian	2,285	2,270	5,172	3,368	3,889
Japanese	140	100	137	269	99
Latvian	(-) 12	(-) 12	(-) 10	5	(-) 9
Lebanese	307	313	609	432	357
Lithuanian	(-) 40	(-) 23	(-) 24	(-) 10	2
Norwegian	(-) 1	...	13	(-) 11	(-) 94
Polish	491	557	452	643	400
Romanian	6	16	75	48	31
Russian (including Ukrainian)	196	739	346	906	677
Spanish	23	36	65	169	607
Swedish	18	66	53	(-) 2	(-) 41
Swiss	8	95	101	28	(-) 71
Yugoslav	501	675	669	687	1,645
Stateless ‡	728	931	786	436	628
Other	413	588	764	1,005	604
Total	21,454	24,346	32,634	21,151	25,345

* See text on page 76.

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

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

(—) denotes excess of overseas departures over arrivals.

British nationality is obtained through acquisition of the citizenship of any country of the British Commonwealth (see page 82). The figures for "British" in the previous table include not only residents of the United Kingdom and of Crown Colonies (such as Malta), but also citizens of Australia and of other countries of the British Commonwealth.

Before the commencement of large-scale immigration in 1948, oversea arrivals entering New South Wales were predominantly British. During the last five years, British nationals accounted for only 43 per cent. of the excess of long-term and permanent arrivals over departures; Italian, Dutch, and Greek nationals accounted for the greater part of the balance.

Assisted Oversea Immigration

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

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

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

Under the assisted passage scheme, the migrants are required to contribute towards the cost of their passage, and the United Kingdom Government makes an annual contribution towards passage costs. At present, persons aged 19 or more contribute £stg.10 towards their passage costs, whilst persons under 19 years travel free, and the United Kingdom Government contributes a maximum amount of £stg.150,000 per annum. The balance of the passage costs is met by the Commonwealth Government.

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

sponsorship. *Un-nominated migrants* may also be granted assisted passages if they are prepared to make their own accommodation arrangements after arrival and if they possess a minimum money capital for transfer to Australia; the minimum is £stg.25 for single persons, £stg.50 for childless married couples, and £stg.500 for families.

Since 1947, the migration of unaccompanied children and youths from Britain has been encouraged under the auspices of approved voluntary organisations. The Commonwealth and State Governments contribute towards the maintenance of the migrants and the capital expenditure on their accommodation. The New South Wales Government pays 7s. per week towards the maintenance of each child up to 14 years of age (16 years if still at school), subject to concurrent payments of Commonwealth child endowment of 10s. per week and of the United Kingdom Government's contribution of 15s. (Aust.) per week.

In 1947, the Commonwealth Government entered into an agreement with the International Refugee Organisation (a subsidiary of the United Nations Organisation), under which the Commonwealth selected and admitted quotas of displaced persons for settlement in Australia and contributed £stg.10 towards the cost of each person's passage. Although this displaced persons migration scheme ceased in 1951, the Commonwealth continued to accept refugees of European origin for permanent settlement in Australia under assisted passage arrangements (and also under full-fare arrangements). The Commonwealth has granted asylum under this scheme to 14,000 Hungarian refugees who fled after the Hungarian rising in October, 1956.

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

Arrangements have been made with the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration and the Governments of Austria (in 1952), Greece (1952), Spain (1958), and Belgium (1961) for selected workers (and their families) to be settled in Australia as assisted migrants. Under the arrangements, the passage costs are shared between the migrant, the two Governments concerned, and the Inter-governmental Committee.

A General Assisted Passage Scheme was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1954, to attract suitable migrants from Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States of America. The Scheme was later extended to cover French and Irish nationals and certain British subjects living outside the United Kingdom. The amount of passage assistance is £71 8s. 6d. (Aust.) per adult, with proportionate amounts for children according to the fare paid.

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

Table 64. Arrivals in Australia under Assisted Migration Schemes

Scheme	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1947 to June, 1962
Austrian	1,007	1,289	1,841	1,494	227	16,750
Belgian .. ..	...	...	...	232	506	738
General Scheme	1,511	3,275	4,176	3,527	2,234	18,314
German	4,218	6,541	9,514	10,151	2,234	67,847
Greek	1,907	2,099	2,191	2,086	2,761	31,557
Italian	2,781	3,014	3,006	3,013	1,255	45,193
Maltese	729	1,005	1,028	1,099	931	27,443
Netherlands ..	5,402	7,222	8,842	5,728	2,349	64,297
Refugee	6,759	4,118	3,969	3,413	946	201,496
Spanish .. ..	...	328	447	1,230	1,549	3,554
United Kingdom	29,969	28,506	33,897	34,700	27,070	427,938
Other Scheme ..	376	623	406	323	...	28,098
Total Arrivals ..	54,659	58,020	69,317	66,996	42,062	933,225

Migrant Assimilation

A "Good Neighbour Movement" was established in 1950 to assist the assimilation of migrants into the Australian community and to co-ordinate the activities of voluntary organisations. The Movement now has a parent body in each State and over 120 branches throughout the Commonwealth.

In conjunction with State educational authorities, the Commonwealth provides free instruction in English for adult migrants, by means of classes, correspondence, and radio broadcasts. The Commonwealth also provides a pre-school service for migrant children resident in immigration centres and a social worker service to give assistance in matters of social problems to migrants (including those resident in immigration centres and hostels). In addition, the Department of Immigration publishes a monthly illustrated newspaper (*The Good Neighbour*), which contains information and instruction for migrants and is distributed free.

Regulation of Immigration

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

Any immigrant entering Australia (either for a temporary stay or with the intention of settling) without having been granted an "entry permit", or without being within an exempted class, is a prohibited immigrant. Exempted persons include diplomatic, consular, and trade representatives of other countries and seamen whose ships are in Australian ports. Entry permits are normally granted at ports of entry without any form or application having to be completed.

The "Dictation Test", which was formerly available as a means of excluding or deporting immigrants, was abolished by the 1958 Migration Act. Other deportation powers which were contained in the repealed legislation were largely re-enacted, though with some revision.

The admission of aliens of European race desiring to settle permanently in Australia is subject to their compliance with the Commonwealth's requirements in regard to health, character, freedom from security risk,

and general suitability as settlers. The general practice is not to permit persons of non-European descent to enter Australia for the purpose of settling permanently, but exceptions are made in favour of the spouses and unmarried children (under age 21) of Australian citizens and other British subjects permanently resident in Australia; however, certain categories of non-Europeans (e.g., *bona fide* merchants, students, tourists, etc.) are allowed to enter and remain in Australia under temporary entry permits.

The Aliens Act, 1947-1959, provides for a register of aliens to be maintained for each State and mainland Territory of the Commonwealth. Unless exempted, aliens who are 16 or more years of age must register with the Department of Immigration, and must notify the Department of any change of address, occupation, or employment, and of their marriage. The Act also provides that consent must be obtained before an alien may change his surname.

Passports

Australian passports are issued to Australian citizens in terms of the Passports Act, 1938-1948. Applicants must furnish evidence of their identity and nationality.

As a general rule, passports are valid for five years from the date of issue and may be renewed for five additional years, after which a new passport will be required. The fee for a passport is £1, and a fee of 2s. is charged for each year of renewal.

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

Approximately 50,000 Australian passports are issued each year in Australia and abroad.

NATIONALITY, CITIZENSHIP, AND NATURALISATION

The Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1948, came into force on 26th January, 1949, and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The Act created the status of "Australian citizen". In this, it was complementary to the citizenship legislation of other countries of the British Commonwealth. The status of "British subject" is preserved, but is reached through acquisition of the citizenship of any country of the British Commonwealth.

Australian citizenship was automatically conferred by the Act upon British subjects who were born or naturalised in Australia, or who had been residing in Australia for the five years preceding January, 1949, or who were born outside Australia to Australian fathers, or who were women married to Australian citizens. After the commencement of the Act, Australian citizenship may be acquired by birth in Australia, by birth to an Australian father outside Australia, by registration (in the case of British subjects), or by naturalisation (in the case of aliens).

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

Under present legislation, certificates of naturalisation as an Australian citizen may be granted to aliens who intend to live permanently in Australia, are of good character, and comply with the following requirements: residence in Australia for five years, an adequate knowledge of the English language and the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship, and the taking of an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown.

Because of the small non-British element in the population, only 25,428 certificates of naturalisation were granted during the 47 years from 1900 to 1946. The large post-war influx of alien migrants who settled permanently in the State has caused an increase in the number of naturalisations, and during the 16 years from 1947 to 1962, 96,917 certificates were granted. The following table shows the number of certificates of naturalisation granted in 1962 and in the period 1947 to 1962 and the previous nationality of the recipients:—

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

Nationality	1947 to 1962	1962	Nationality	1947 to 1962	1962
American, United States	263	27	Latvian	4,222	303
Austrian	1,696	286	Lebanese	1,701	340
Chinese	1,034	257	Lithuanian	1,947	174
Czechoslovak	3,622	185	Norwegian	281	25
Danish	326	90	Polish	12,360	1,175
Dutch	8,790	1,602	Romanian	767	50
Estonian	2,174	130	Russian	2,554	425
Finnish	140	23	Swedish	157	26
French	654	110	Swiss	330	53
German	5,349	1,171	Ukrainian	4,676	469
Greek	8,029	2,045	Yugoslav	6,215	830
Hungarian	7,658	2,132	Stateless	2,984	169
Israeli	654	166	Other	1,357	213
Italian	16,977	3,195			
			Total Granted ..	96,917	15,671

A certificate of naturalisation covers the person being naturalised and any children of whom he (or she) is the responsible parent or guardian. The children covered by the certificates granted in 1962 numbered 3,015.

VITAL STATISTICS

Civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1st March, 1856. Births, deaths, and marriages must be registered in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act, 1899-1948, as amended by the Coroners Act, 1960. The registration of ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages, and the civil requirements in regard to the celebration of marriages, are governed by the (Commonwealth) Marriage Act, 1961, which came fully into operation on 1st September, 1963, and superseded State legislation formerly dealing with these matters.

The administration of civil registration in New South Wales is the responsibility of the Registrar-General. The State has been divided, for registration purposes, into 83 registration districts, in each of which a registry office has been established with a district registrar in charge, the Registrar-General being the district registrar for the district of Sydney. Many districts, however, have additional registry offices, each with an assistant district registrar in charge. On 1st January, 1963, there were 176 registry offices.

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

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

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

Marriages may be celebrated only by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant or by a district registrar. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least seven days before the marriage. A minister who celebrates a marriage must transmit an official certificate of the marriage to a district registrar for registration. The marriage of minors is not permissible without the consent of parents or

guardians or (where this is not obtainable) of a magistrate or some other prescribed authority. The (Commonwealth) Marriage Act prescribes a marriageable age (the age below which a person does not have the legal capacity to marry) of 18 years for males and 16 years for females throughout Australia.

In January, 1962, there were 3,859 persons registered as ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales. The distribution amongst the various denominations was: Church of England 813, Roman Catholic 1,408, Methodist 390, Presbyterian 359, Baptist 206, Salvation Army 137, Seventh Day Adventist 129, Congregational 85, Churches of Christ 40, Lutheran 38, Orthodox 34, Latter Day Saints 36, Jewish 22, and other denominations 162.

Births, deaths, and marriages of full-blood aboriginals are registered, but, since 1st January, 1933, births and deaths of full-blood aboriginals have been excluded from the vital statistics of New South Wales.

MARRIAGES

The following table shows the average annual number of marriages and the crude rates per 1,000 of mean population since 1906:—

Table 66. Marriages, New South Wales

Period	Average Annual Number of Marriages	Marriage Rate*	Year	Number of Marriages	Marriage Rate*
1906-10	12,745	8.11	1952	29,351	8.78
1911-15	16,745	9.32	1953	27,573	8.14
1916-20	15,756	8.03	1954	27,503	8.02
1921-25	18,041	8.20	1955	27,645	7.91
1926-30	19,253	7.86	1956	27,313	7.68
1931-35	18,742	7.20	1957	28,767	7.94
1936-40	25,295	9.29	1958	28,554	7.73
1941-45	28,505	9.97	1959	28,201	7.50
1946-50	30,163	9.90	1960	29,328	7.65
1951-55	28,483	8.41	1961	29,773	7.61
1956-60	28,433	7.70	1962	30,360	7.63

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

After remaining relatively constant at approximately 7.8 per 1,000 for over ten years, the marriage rate rose to 8.90 per 1,000 in 1883 and subsequently declined steadily to 6.29 in 1894. After that year an improvement remarkable for its regularity was experienced, until in 1912 the rate (9.56 per 1,000) was the highest recorded since 1859.

During the First World War and the immediate post-war years the rate fluctuated considerably, but from 1922 onwards it remained fairly steady at about 8 per 1,000 until the economic depression of the early 1930's. The rate declined to its lowest level (6.02 per 1,000) in 1931, and then increased steadily to 9.26 per 1,000 in 1939.

During the war years 1939 to 1945, the rate rose to an all-time high of 12.20 per 1,000 in 1942 and then declined to 8.67 in 1945. After rising to over 10 per 1,000 in 1946 and 1947, following the return and demobilisation of servicemen, the rate declined steadily to 7.68 in 1956, and has since fluctuated between 7.50 and 7.94. The lower crude marriage rates since 1950 have reflected the reduced proportion of the population within the age group 20-29 years, the proportion falling because of the low birth rates from 1931 to 1942 and the marked increase in births after the 1939-1945 War.

The number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population aged 15 years and over, in each of the last four Census years, was as follows—1933, 9.84; 1947, 13.45; 1954, 11.14; 1961, 10.73. The movement in marriage rates on this basis has followed the same pattern as the crude rates, but the extent of the variations has, except between 1954 and 1961, been greater.

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

Table 67. Marriage Rates*, Australia

State or Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
New South Wales ..	7.94	7.73	7.50	7.65	7.61	7.63
Victoria	7.62	7.60	7.34	7.22	7.26	7.49
Queensland	7.29	7.14	7.23	6.86	6.86	6.91
South Australia ..	7.53	7.25	7.18	6.99	7.02	7.10
Western Australia ..	7.12	7.20	7.57	7.36	6.98	7.24
Tasmania	7.63	7.38	7.52	7.82	7.57	6.91
Australia	7.65	7.52	7.40	7.34	7.30	7.39

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

CONJUGAL CONDITION AT MARRIAGE

The males married during the year 1962 comprised 27,071 bachelors, 1,234 widowers, and 2,055 divorcees. Of the females, 26,890 were spinsters, 1,230 were widows, and 2,240 were divorcees. The proportion of males remarried was 10.83 per cent., and of females 11.43 per cent.

The following table shows particulars relating to first marriages and remarriages in quinquennial periods since 1906 and annually since 1957:—

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

Period	Bridegrooms who were—			Brides who were—			Percentage of Total Married					
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Bridegrooms			Brides		
							Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced
1906-10	59,499	3,807	418	59,894	3,249	581	93.4	6.0	0.6	94.0	5.1	0.9
1911-15	78,857	4,306	561	78,940	3,935	849	94.2	5.1	0.7	94.3	4.7	1.0
1916-20	73,145	4,762	874	73,089	4,665	1,027	92.9	6.0	1.1	92.8	5.9	1.3
1921-25	83,042	5,538	1,627	83,162	5,171	1,874	92.1	6.1	1.8	92.2	5.7	2.1
1926-30	88,786	5,423	2,056	89,688	4,164	2,413	92.2	5.6	2.2	93.2	4.3	2.5
1931-35	86,636	4,835	2,238	88,085	3,152	2,472	92.4	5.2	2.4	94.0	3.4	2.6
1936-40	116,630	5,986	3,859	118,265	4,149	4,061	92.2	4.7	3.1	93.5	3.3	3.2
1941-45	130,009	6,769	5,749	130,669	5,666	6,192	91.2	4.8	4.0	91.7	4.0	4.3
1946-50	133,918	6,851	10,044	133,499	7,093	10,221	88.8	4.5	6.7	88.5	4.7	6.8
1951-55	125,791	6,606	10,016	124,496	6,782	11,135	88.3	4.7	7.0	87.4	4.8	7.8
1956-60	126,481	6,085	9,597	124,991	6,454	10,718	89.0	4.3	6.7	87.9	4.5	7.5
1957	25,562	1,276	1,929	25,257	1,332	2,178	88.9	4.4	6.7	87.8	4.6	7.6
1958	25,478	1,213	1,863	25,229	1,231	2,094	89.2	4.3	6.5	88.4	4.3	7.3
1959	25,064	1,203	1,934	24,796	1,226	2,179	88.9	4.3	6.9	87.9	4.4	7.7
1960	26,068	1,210	2,050	25,737	1,362	2,229	88.9	4.1	7.0	87.8	4.6	7.6
1961	26,548	1,187	2,038	26,335	1,293	2,145	89.2	4.0	6.8	88.5	4.3	7.2
1962	27,071	1,234	2,055	26,890	1,230	2,240	89.2	4.0	6.8	88.6	4.0	7.1

Remarriage was greater among men than women up to 1945, except for a short period after the First World War, when a temporary reversal of this trend was due to the remarriage of war widows. The excess of widowers over widows remarried increased after 1925, probably owing, in part, to the introduction of widows' pensions in 1926. The tendency since 1946 for the number of widows remarrying to exceed the number of widowers is probably due to the remarriage of war widows.

Although divorce proceedings were first permitted in New South Wales in 1873, the remarriage of divorced persons did not grow to significant proportions until after an amending Act which came into operation in 1892. In the period 1893 to 1962, the number of remarriages of divorced women exceeded that of divorced men except in 1939, 1946, and 1947. Remarriages of divorcees increased steadily over the years until 1953, but since then the number has decreased slightly. Since 1945, remarriages of divorcees have exceeded those of widowers and widows in each year, the excess in 1962 being 74 per cent.

AGE AT MARRIAGE

The age at marriage of brides and bridegrooms who were married during 1962, classified by conjugal condition, is shown in the following table. Further details of the age and conjugal condition of persons married in each year are given in Part *Population and Vital Statistics* of the *Statistical Register*.

Table 69. Marriages, N.S.W., 1962: Age at Marriage and Conjugal Condition

Age at Marriage (years)	Conjugal Condition at Marriage							
	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Total	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Total
Under 21	3,660	1	...	3,661	11,820	5	9	11,834
21 to 24	11,615	4	19	11,638	10,063	26	111	10,200
25 to 29	7,111	29	194	7,334	2,970	62	365	3,397
30 to 44	4,232	246	1,147	5,625	1,676	411	1,305	3,392
45 or more	453	954	695	2,102	361	726	450	1,537
All Ages	27,071	1,234	2,055	30,360	26,890	1,230	2,240	30,360

The percentage of bridegrooms and brides in various age groups is shown in the following table. The ages used in compiling these figures are those stated at marriage by the contracting parties, without verification, as representing age last birthday.

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

Year	Bridegrooms					Brides				
	Under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over	Under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over
	All Bridegrooms					All Brides				
1901	3.33	29.13	33.51	29.49	4.54	24.16	38.65	22.04	13.19	1.96
1911	4.59	30.71	34.45	25.63	4.62	22.92	36.58	24.18	14.36	1.96
1921	4.50	26.88	33.09	29.79	5.74	20.79	34.90	24.67	16.97	2.67
1931	9.12	32.98	29.67	22.27	5.96	30.55	35.31	18.35	12.85	2.94
1941	5.95	33.19	31.75	23.22	5.89	24.39	36.93	21.31	14.06	3.31
1951	7.53	37.52	27.55	20.09	7.31	29.56	35.47	16.10	14.20	4.67
1959	10.34	38.42	24.86	19.04	7.34	37.13	33.63	12.04	12.00	5.20
1960	11.10	38.54	23.82	19.38	7.16	37.76	33.45	11.49	12.30	5.00
1961	11.82	38.93	23.39	18.45	7.41	39.28	33.16	10.99	11.22	5.35
1962	12.06	38.33	24.16	18.53	6.92	38.98	33.60	11.19	11.17	5.06
	Bachelors					Spinsters				
1911	4.87	32.55	36.06	24.45	2.07	24.22	38.48	24.77	12.03	0.50
1921	4.85	28.96	35.23	28.18	2.78	22.55	37.39	25.17	13.80	1.09
1931	9.92	35.80	31.53	20.10	2.65	32.66	37.48	18.43	10.13	1.30
1941	6.44	35.87	33.85	21.45	2.39	26.36	39.63	21.77	11.02	1.22
1951	8.54	42.44	30.01	16.56	2.45	33.83	39.97	15.97	8.74	1.49
1959	11.64	43.10	27.11	15.99	2.16	42.19	37.73	11.68	6.89	1.51
1960	12.49	43.28	25.87	16.34	2.02	42.97	37.45	11.34	7.00	1.24
1961	13.25	43.52	25.45	15.76	2.02	44.36	36.98	10.62	6.60	1.44
1962	13.52	42.91	26.27	15.63	1.67	43.96	37.42	11.05	6.23	1.34

In 1962, approximately 83 per cent. of first marriages among men and 92 per cent. among women were celebrated before the age of 30 was attained. Marriages of men over 45 years of age were remarriages in 78 per cent. of the cases; in the case of marriages of women over 45 years, the proportion of remarriages was 77 per cent.

The following statement shows the average age at marriage of bridegrooms and brides in various years since 1906. The difference between the average ages at marriage of bachelors and spinsters is about 3 years, the males being the older. There has been a slight tendency for this difference to be reduced. Men who remarry are, on the average, between 5 and 6 years older than women who remarry.

Table 71. Average Age at Marriage, N.S.W.

Year	Average Age at Marriage of—				Year	Average Age at Marriage of—			
	All Bridegrooms	Bachelors	All Brides	Spinsters		All Bridegrooms	Bachelors	All Brides	Spinsters
	Years	Years	Years	Years		Years	Years	Years	Years
1906	29.2	28.1	25.1	24.4	1953	28.9	26.6	25.7	23.6
1911	28.8	27.9	25.3	24.7	1954	28.8	26.5	25.6	23.5
1916	29.1	28.4	26.1	25.2	1955	28.6	26.4	25.5	23.4
1921	29.7	28.5	26.2	25.2	1956	28.7	26.5	25.4	23.2
1926	29.1	27.8	25.6	24.5	1957	28.6	26.4	25.3	23.2
1931	28.7	27.3	25.1	24.1	1958	28.4	26.2	25.1	23.0
1936	28.9	27.6	25.5	24.5	1959	28.4	26.2	25.1	23.0
1941	28.8	27.4	25.6	24.4	1960	28.3	26.1	25.0	22.8
1946	28.4	26.8	25.4	24.0	1961	28.3	26.0	24.9	22.7
1951	28.8	26.6	25.7	23.7	1962	28.2	25.9	24.9	22.7

Average ages at marriage vary little from year to year, but over the last thirty or forty years they have fallen by between one and two years for both bachelors and spinsters. The modal age for marriage is lower than the average age, that for brides remaining steady over a long period at 21 years, and for bridegrooms fluctuating between 22 and 23 years.

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

MARRIAGES OF MINORS

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

The trend in the proportion of minors among bridegrooms was upwards until 1931, when the proportion reached 9.12 per cent. The proportion declined in each subsequent year to 5.10 per cent. in 1939, and since then has increased fairly steadily to 12.06 per cent. in 1962.

Among brides, the proportion of minors has always been much larger than among bridegrooms, but it declined continuously for a long period until it fell below 20 per cent. in the war year 1916 and the post-war years 1919 and 1920. Then the proportion increased rapidly to 30.55 per cent. in 1931. It declined in each of the eight years 1932 to 1939, but rose during the war years to 28.30 per cent. in 1944, and increased in subsequent years. The figure for 1961 (39.28 per cent.) was the highest ever recorded.

An indication of the comparative youthfulness of many of the minors married is provided by the following table, which shows the actual age of all minors married during 1962:—

Table 72. Ages of Minors Married in 1962, N.S.W.

Sex	Age at Marriage (Years)								Total under 21
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Bridegrooms	...	...	...	27	177	598	1,161	1,698	3,661
Brides	1	13	132	715	1,578	2,552	3,370	3,473	11,834

MARRIAGES ACCORDING TO DENOMINATION OF THE CEREMONY

Of the marriages performed in New South Wales in 1962, the number celebrated by ministers of religion was 25,672 or 85 per cent. of the total. The number contracted before district registrars was 4,688 or 15 per cent. of the total.

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

Table 73. Denomination of Marriage Ceremony, N.S.W.

Denomination	Number of Marriages			Proportion per cent.		
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
Church of England	9,339	9,124	9,195	31·84	30·65	30·29
Roman Catholic	7,824	8,339	8,276	26·68	28·01	27·26
Presbyterian	2,927	2,947	2,992	9·98	9·90	9·85
Methodist	2,651	2,602	2,542	9·04	8·74	8·37
Greek Orthodox	645	727	1,083	2·20	2·44	3·57
Baptist	444	419	466	1·51	1·41	1·53
Congregational	274	237	255	0·94	0·80	0·84
Lutheran	166	182	170	0·57	0·61	0·56
Salvation Army	118	124	130	0·40	0·41	0·43
Hebrew	130	119	121	0·45	0·40	0·40
Churches of Christ	104	121	117	0·35	0·40	0·39
Seventh Day Adventist ..	109	80	91	0·37	0·27	0·30
All Other Sects	180	177	234	0·61	0·59	0·77
Total before Ministers of Religion	24,911	25,198	25,672	84·94	84·63	84·56
Total before Registrars ..	4,417	4,575	4,688	15·06	15·37	15·44
Total Marriages	29,328	29,773	30,360	100·00	100·00	100·00

DIVORCES

The number of marriages dissolved annually by divorce and annulment has increased considerably since 1939, and represents a substantial ratio to the number of marriages celebrated. The number dissolved by decrees for divorce and nullity of marriage made absolute in 1962 was 3,131, being in the proportion of 10 per cent. to the number of marriages celebrated during the year. Detailed statistics of divorces are shown in the chapter "Law and Crime".

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

The crude birth rate (i.e., the number of live births per thousand of mean population) showed a steady downward tendency from 1864 to 1888. It fell sharply from 1888 until 1903, and improved gradually thereafter until 1912. During the war years (1914-1919), coincident with the decline in the marriage rate, there was a very rapid falling-off in the birth rate, with a recovery in 1920. After 1920, despite a temporary revival in the marriage rate until 1927, the birth rate declined in each year until 1934, when it was the lowest on record. Subsequently there was a slow increase in the birth rate coincident with a rapid increase in the marriage rate. The upward trend accelerated in the five years ending in 1947, when the crude birth rate was 23.26 per 1,000, the highest since 1929. After 1947, the rate was steady at about 22 per 1,000 until 1954, when it fell to 21.33, and with the exception of 1961 (22.07) has since remained between 21 and 22 per 1,000. The rate in 1962 was 21.46.

Statistics of the live births in New South Wales since 1901 are summarised in the next table:—

Table 74. Live Births, New South Wales

Period	Number of Live Births			Birth Rate*	Masculinity Rate†	Ex-nuptial Birth Rate‡
	Males	Females	Total			
Annual Average—						
1901-05	19,382	18,587	37,969	26.82	104.3	1.88
1906-10	22,053	20,941	42,994	27.38	105.3	1.86
1911-15	26,460	25,201	51,661	28.76	105.0	1.58
1916-20	26,441	25,108	51,549	26.29	105.3	1.31
1921-25	27,823	26,626	54,449	24.74	104.5	1.22
1926-30	27,401	25,917	53,318	21.77	105.7	1.09
1931-35	23,071	21,896	44,967	17.29	105.4	0.86
1936-40	24,361	23,318	47,679	17.51	104.5	0.74
1941-45	28,997	27,586	56,583	19.79	105.1	0.81
1946-50	35,398	33,459	68,857	22.60	105.8	0.95
1951-55	37,796	35,941	73,737	21.78	105.2	0.88
1956-60	40,889	38,724	79,613	21.55	105.6	1.01
Year—						
1952	38,133	36,063	74,196	22.20	105.7	0.88
1953	38,315	36,575	74,890	22.11	104.8	0.89
1954	37,453	35,672	73,125	21.33	105.0	0.84
1955	38,081	36,326	74,407	21.30	104.8	0.87
1956	39,209	36,505	75,714	21.29	107.4	0.93
1957	40,879	38,577	79,456	21.92	106.0	0.95
1958	40,809	39,236	80,045	21.66	104.0	1.04
1959	41,316	39,550	80,866	21.49	104.5	1.07
1960	42,231	39,752	81,983	21.38	106.2	1.07
1961	44,224	42,168	86,392	22.07	104.9	1.17
1962	44,014	41,425	85,439	21.46	106.3	1.20

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

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

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

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

Table 75. Birth Rates*, Australia

State or Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
New South Wales ..	21.92	21.66	21.49	21.38	22.07	21.46
Victoria ..	22.76	22.55	22.36	22.41	22.51	22.04
Queensland ..	23.97	23.59	24.31	23.62	24.17	23.19
South Australia ..	22.35	22.35	22.12	22.19	23.10	21.59
Western Australia ..	24.62	23.90	24.04	23.41	23.16	22.59
Tasmania ..	25.68	25.55	25.26	25.52	25.40	24.75
Australia ..	22.86	22.60	22.57	22.42	22.85	22.14

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

RELATIVE FERTILITY

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

To determine the trend in fertility for long-term comparisons, it is convenient to relate total live births to the number of women (irrespective of conjugal condition) at each age and at the combined reproductive ages. This has been done in the following table, which shows the fertility rate per 1,000 women in age groups from 15 to 44 years in each census year from 1901 to 1961.

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

Age Group (Years)	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961
15-19	30·87	33·75	32·72	29·73	32·52	39·06	48·03
20-24	134·65	141·45	146·57	106·05	161·17	186·37	215·64
25-29	177·95	187·35	169·99	119·68	175·98	180·58	210·30
30-34	168·42	161·20	140·18	94·39	122·69	113·14	124·59
35-39	136·60	122·27	101·71	59·23	68·13	57·23	58·04
40-44	70·79	54·51	43·78	24·04	20·96	17·57	16·72
15-44	117·46	118·50	109·84	72·57	101·37	99·92	108·38

The long-term trend in the fertility rates for women aged less than 30 has been upward, reflecting in part the increased proportion of married women in these age groups. In 1961, the rates for women of these ages were the highest recorded. The trend in the rates for women aged over 30 has been downward, reflecting a tendency towards limitation of family size and towards earlier marriage and child-bearing.

The low fertility rates for all age groups in 1933 followed the economic recession of the early 'thirties. The sharp increase in the number of marriages which followed general demobilisation after the 1939-1945 War led to increased rates, for all age groups except the group 40-44 years, in 1947. The rates in 1954 were affected by the economic recession in 1952-53, while those in 1961 reflected rising economic activity in 1960 and the tendency to marry at younger ages.

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

Table 77. Movements in Live Birth Rates per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age, by Age Groups, N.S.W.

Age Group (Years)	Proportional Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Birth Rates				
	1901 to 1933 (32 years)	1933 to 1947 (14 years)	1947 to 1954 (7 years)	1954 to 1961 (7 years)	1901 to 1961 (60 years)
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
15-19	- 3·7	+ 9·4	+ 20·1	+ 23·0	+ 55·6
20-24	- 21·2	+ 52·0	+ 15·6	+ 15·7	+ 60·1
25-29	- 32·7	+ 47·0	+ 2·6	+ 16·5	+ 18·2
30-34	- 44·0	+ 30·0	- 7·8	+ 10·1	- 26·0
35-39	- 56·6	+ 15·0	- 16·0	+ 1·4	- 57·5
40-44	- 66·0	- 12·8	- 16·2	- 4·8	- 76·4
15-44	- 38·2	+ 39·7	- 1·4	+ 8·5	- 7·7

In comparison, the crude birth rate for New South Wales was 38.8 per cent. lower in 1933 than in 1901, 36.9 per cent. higher in 1947 than in 1933, 8.3 per cent. lower in 1954 than in 1947, and 3.5 per cent. higher in 1961 than in 1954.

The particulars in Table 76 are not adequate to indicate differential fertility by age, for within age groups the rates change rapidly with each year of age. This is illustrated in the next table. The fertility measured by female births only is added to the table for the purpose of calculating reproduction rates.

Table 78. Age-Specific Fertility Rates, N.S.W.

Age (Years)	Total Age-Specific Fertility Rate*				Female Age-Specific Fertility Rate†			
	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62
12	...	...	·01	·02	...	...	·01	...
13	·09	·13	·05	·04	...	·03	·04	...
14	·53	·39	·30	·54	·26	·18	·14	·28
15	2·57	1·51	2·05	3·50	1·26	·63	·87	1·76
16	8·37	7·34	9·47	14·64	4·10	3·42	4·81	7·28
17	24·56	21·91	29·93	39·23	11·98	10·27	14·30	17·71
18	44·20	45·61	63·78	78·16	21·52	22·38	31·44	37·68
19	66·32	75·82	101·91	111·65	32·29	35·47	49·44	54·50
20	81·95	108·11	140·71	152·46	39·87	52·82	69·36	74·48
21	98·76	140·16	172·32	194·33	48·08	67·40	83·73	93·61
22	112·74	162·73	201·79	224·91	54·83	78·77	98·53	108·79
23	116·68	181·88	206·72	239·79	56·74	87·69	100·29	116·14
24	122·67	182·75	215·52	237·82	59·68	89·66	104·27	115·99
25	120·96	183·63	205·21	240·30	58·81	89·91	99·62	115·23
26	123·57	177·98	196·69	223·53	60·13	86·51	96·98	108·82
27	121·59	175·74	185·79	214·88	59·11	83·81	91·18	105·38
28	113·87	171·26	169·29	187·97	55·36	83·02	82·45	92·03
29	114·96	153·87	156·42	177·80	55·91	73·68	77·28	87·20
30	103·98	139·23	140·98	148·36	50·60	66·67	67·87	70·93
31	106·90	135·31	125·70	137·54	52·00	65·58	61·77	66·86
32	95·24	118·32	112·46	122·37	46·26	57·63	54·50	61·01
33	80·38	108·41	97·07	106·19	39·07	53·83	48·51	51·89
34	85·32	100·26	89·29	93·50	41·47	49·95	43·64	45·76
35	72·85	89·51	80·56	78·61	35·46	42·74	38·96	37·68
36	66·66	78·38	67·38	65·59	32·42	38·04	32·02	32·89
37	61·70	66·07	57·28	57·01	30·01	31·64	27·65	27·31
38	53·59	58·55	49·18	45·64	26·03	29·22	24·47	21·72
39	44·52	45·63	38·47	37·45	21·64	22·91	18·84	18·73
40	36·12	36·73	29·64	26·34	17·55	17·77	14·09	12·58
41	32·31	27·51	24·06	21·63	15·75	13·14	12·08	11·06
42	24·67	18·55	17·66	15·30	11·99	9·24	8·97	7·51
43	17·35	13·19	11·34	10·35	8·48	6·79	5·64	5·02
44	12·24	7·76	6·60	5·63	5·95	3·87	3·44	2·35
45	6·29	4·91	3·63	2·74	3·03	2·25	1·89	1·41
46	3·62	2·25	1·81	1·28	1·75	1·32	·77	·68
47	1·68	·64	·64	·77	·84	·24	·25	·36
48	·69	·55	·33	·25	·31	·22	·13	·11
49	·27	·12	·04	·12	·14	·08	...	·07

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

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

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

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

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

The following table shows the gross and net reproduction rates for New South Wales during the three years around each census since 1911:—

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

Reproduction Rate	1910-12	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62
Gross	1·753	1·550	1·061	1·379	1·470	1·613
Net	1·449	1·349	·968	1·308	1·414	1·551

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

BIRTHS IN METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE

Statistics distinguishing the births in the metropolis from those in other districts are not available on a comparable basis prior to 1st January, 1927, because only since that date have births been allocated according to the usual residence of the mother and not, as formerly, to the district in which the birth occurred. The next table shows the live births and the crude birth

rates in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State since 1927. During the period covered by the table, the boundaries of the metropolis were extended (in 1929, 1933, and 1954); for purposes of comparison, the figures for the years prior to 1933 have been adjusted to the boundaries as determined in that year, and those for 1954 are shown on the dual basis of the boundaries as delimited before and from 1st January, 1954.

Table 80. Live Births, Metropolis and Remainder of State

Period	Number of Live Births			Birth Rate*		
	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales
Annual Average—						
1927-30 (a)	22,812	30,554	53,366	19.53	23.38	21.56
1931-35 (a)	17,519	27,448	44,967	14.24	20.02	17.29
1936-40	18,748	28,931	47,679	14.85	19.81	17.51
1941-45	26,079	30,504	56,583	18.89	20.64	19.79
1946-50	30,663	38,194	68,857	20.44	24.68	22.60
1951-55 (a)	28,503	45,234	73,737	18.07	25.01	21.78
1956-60	39,260	40,353	79,613	19.22	24.42	21.55
Year—						
1952	29,167	45,029	74,196	18.49	25.53	22.20
1953	28,904	45,986	74,890	18.33	25.42	22.11
1954 { (a)	27,755	45,370	73,125 {	17.62	24.48	21.33
(b)	34,961	38,164		18.74	24.42	
1955	35,761	38,646	74,407	18.75	24.38	21.30
1956	36,750	38,964	75,714	18.84	24.26	21.29
1957	38,962	40,494	79,456	19.52	24.86	21.92
1958	39,540	40,505	80,045	19.33	24.54	21.66
1959	40,270	40,596	80,866	19.29	24.23	21.49
1960	40,778	41,205	81,983	19.11	24.23	21.38
1961	43,949	42,443	86,392	20.14	24.50	22.07
1962	43,509	41,930	85,439	19.61	23.79	21.46

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

(a) On the basis of boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953.

(b) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

Before inferences are drawn from a comparison of the crude birth rates in the metropolis and elsewhere, allowance has to be made for the age and sex constitution of the metropolitan population, which differs considerably from that of the remainder of the State.

A large number of newly-married couples had taken up their residence in the areas added to the metropolis from 1st January, 1954, and their exclusion from the metropolis prior to that date tends to lower the number of persons of child-bearing age in the metropolitan population, and consequently accentuates the difference in rates as between "Metropolis" and "Remainder of State".

LIVE BIRTHS TO MOTHERS AT INDIVIDUAL AGES

The number of live births to married and unmarried mothers, classified by age group of the mother, is shown in the following table for 1962. These figures should be distinguished from the number of confinements given in Table 92. (The summary contained in Table 91 shows the relationship between the two sets of figures.)

Table 81. Live Births, by Age of Mothers, N.S.W., 1962

Age Group (Years)	Nuptial Live Births			Ex-nuptial Live Births			All Live Births		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 15	1	2	3	13	9	22	14	11	25
15-19	3,120	2,848	5,968	703	675	1,378	3,823	3,523	7,346
20-24	13,137	12,276	25,413	725	661	1,386	13,862	12,937	26,799
25-29	12,425	11,755	24,180	466	392	858	12,891	12,147	25,038
30-34	7,921	7,538	15,459	285	303	588	8,206	7,841	16,047
35-39	3,853	3,693	7,546	217	193	410	4,070	3,886	7,956
40-44	1,027	967	1,994	60	60	120	1,087	1,027	2,114
45-49	59	46	105	2	5	7	61	51	112
50 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Total	41,543	39,125	80,668	2,471	2,300	4,771	44,014	41,425	85,439

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

PREVIOUS ISSUE

The following summary shows details of the previous issue and average number of children of married women who gave birth to live children during 1962, classified according to age of mother:—

Table 82. Previous Issue* and Age of Mother, N.S.W., 1962

Age of Mother (Years)	Number of Married Mothers with Previous Issue* Numbering—											Total Married Mothers	Average Number of Children †
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more		
Under 15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·00
15-19	4,628	1,160	146	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,945	1·25
20-24	11,965	8,403	3,430	1,033	252	68	9	2	...	...	...	25,162	1·80
25-29	5,602	7,529	5,812	3,008	1,243	477	166	62	21	5	1	23,926	2·56
30-34	2,196	3,329	3,788	2,834	1,592	777	369	211	79	48	26	15,249	3·29
35-39	886	1,083	1,545	1,465	961	642	360	200	122	67	94	7,425	3·95
40-44	189	208	310	371	286	203	161	84	45	44	73	1,974	4·67
45-49	8	7	14	12	13	13	11	7	6	6	5	102	5·52
50 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	25,477	21,719	15,045	8,732	4,349	2,180	1,076	566	273	170	199	79,786	2·55
Proportion per cent. of Total Married Mothers	31·93	27·22	18·86	10·95	5·45	2·73	1·35	·71	·34	·21	·25	100·00	...

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

† Including children born alive at present confinement.

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

This information was recorded for the years 1894 to 1907, and was then discontinued until 1938. A comparison prepared from the available data is as follows:—

Table 83. Age of Mother and Average Number of Children, N.S.W.

Year	Average Number of Children per Married Woman to whom a Live Child was born during the Year*							All Ages
	Age Group (Years)							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
1894	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	4.28
1896	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	4.19
1901	1.20	1.81	2.86	4.45	6.38	8.39	9.61	3.90
1906	1.22	1.81	2.78	4.12	5.80	7.81	9.20	3.58
1938	1.23	1.69	2.28	3.15	4.37	5.86	7.55	2.60
1948	1.16	1.58	2.20	2.86	3.69	4.77	6.05	2.35
1958	1.24	1.73	2.46	3.11	3.88	4.59	5.53	2.50
1959	1.24	1.75	2.49	3.19	3.91	4.66	5.89	2.53
1960	1.24	1.77	2.52	3.24	3.90	4.80	5.60	2.54
1961	1.25	1.77	2.52	3.26	3.93	4.81	5.43	2.53
1962	1.25	1.80	2.56	3.29	3.95	4.67	5.52	2.55

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

† Not available for age groups.

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

THE SEXES OF CHILDREN

Of the 85,439 children born during 1962 (exclusive of those still-born), 44,014 were males and 41,425 were females, the proportion being 106 males to 100 females. As far as observation extends, the number of female births has not exceeded that of males in any year, although the difference has sometimes been very small.

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

The table below shows the number of males born alive to every 100 females born alive (both in nuptial and ex-nuptial births) since 1901:—

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

Period	Male Live Births per 100 Female Live Births			Year	Male Live Births per 100 Female Live Births		
	Nuptial Live Births	Ex-Nuptial Live Births	All Live Births		Nuptial Live Births	Ex-Nuptial Live Births	All Live Births
1901-05	104.4	102.7	104.3	1952	105.8	104.9	105.7
1906-10	105.3	105.1	105.3	1953	104.6	108.9	104.8
1911-15	105.0	104.3	105.0	1954	105.2	100.1	105.0
1916-20	105.3	106.1	105.3	1955	104.9	103.2	104.8
1921-25	104.4	107.1	104.5	1956	107.1	113.9	107.4
1926-30	105.7	106.5	105.7	1957	106.3	99.3	106.0
1931-35	105.5	102.8	105.4	1958	103.9	105.6	104.0
1936-40	104.4	106.1	104.5	1959	104.3	107.9	104.5
1941-45	105.1	105.2	105.1	1960	106.3	105.6	106.2
1946-50	105.8	104.9	105.8	1961	104.7	108.7	104.9
1951-55	105.2	104.8	105.2	1962	106.2	107.4	106.3
1956-60	105.6	106.3	105.6				

EX-NUPTIAL LIVE BIRTHS

The number of ex-nuptial live births in 1962 was 4,771, which represented 5.58 per cent. of the total live births and 1.20 births per 1,000 of mean population. A statement of the ex-nuptial live births in New South Wales since 1901 is given below:—

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

Period	Average Annual Number Ex-nuptial Live Births	Ratio per cent. to Total Live Births	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population	Year	Number of Ex-nuptial Live Births	Ratio per cent. to Total Live Births	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population
1901-05	2,658	7.00	1.88	1952	2,959	3.99	.88
1906-10	2,912	6.77	1.86	1953	3,013	4.02	.89
1911-15	2,829	5.48	1.58	1954	2,889	3.95	.84
1916-20	2,571	4.99	1.31	1955	3,024	4.06	.87
1921-25	2,681	4.92	1.22	1956	3,305	4.37	.93
1926-30	2,682	5.03	1.09	1957	3,438	4.33	.95
1931-35	2,244	4.99	.86	1958	3,832	4.79	1.04
1936-40	2,010	4.22	.74	1959	4,017	4.97	1.07
1941-45	2,324	4.11	.81	1960	4,114	5.02	1.07
1946-50	2,902	4.21	.95	1961	4,575	5.30	1.17
1951-55	2,975	4.03	.88	1962	4,771	5.58	1.20
1956-60	3,741	4.70	1.01				

The proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births declined in each period from 1901-05 to 1916-20, remained fairly constant until it declined in the 1936-40 period, and again remained fairly constant until it rose appreciably in the 1956-60 period. Between 1936 and 1957, the proportion fluctuated between 3.88 and 4.45 per cent., but since 1957 it has increased steadily each year. In 1962, the proportion (5.58 per cent.) was the highest since 1912.

FIRST LIVE BIRTHS

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

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

Table 86. Nuptial Confinements Resulting in a Live Birth, N.S.W.

Period	Confinements of Married Mothers			Proportion of First Confinements to Total
	For First Live Birth	For Other Live Birth	Total	Per cent.
1901-05	42,284	132,383	174,667	24·2
1906-10	51,000	147,195	198,195	25·7
1911-15	68,205	173,161	241,366	28·3
1916-20	64,225	177,847	242,072	26·5
1921-25	72,949	183,237	256,186	28·5
1926-30	76,602	173,888	250,490	30·6
1931-35	67,289	144,171	211,460	31·8
1936-40	85,023	140,981	226,004	37·6
1941-45	105,659	162,702	268,361	39·4
1946-50	121,595	204,590	326,185	37·3
1951-55	117,740	232,140	349,880	33·7
1956-60	120,822	254,343	375,165	32·2
1957	24,462	50,691	75,153	32·6
1958	24,352	51,018	75,370	32·3
1959	24,358	51,645	76,003	32·0
1960	24,448	52,604	77,052	31·7
1961	26,199	55,618	81,817	32·0
1962	25,477	54,309	79,786	31·9

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

Further evidence of this trend is seen in the birth rates in age groups, as shown in Table 76, which indicate that, between 1901 and 1961, the decrease in birth rates in quinquennial age groups above 30 became progressively greater as age advanced, and that there were actually increases at lower ages when first births are most frequent.

The proportion of nuptial first live births to total nuptial live births varies considerably between different divisions within the State. Since the information was first tabulated in 1936, the proportion has been consistently higher in the metropolis than in the remainder of the State. In 1962, the metropolis (35.5 per cent.), and the highly-industrialised Newcastle Urban Area (32.6 per cent.) and City of Greater Wollongong (35.1 per cent.), each had a higher proportion than that for the State as a whole (31.58 per cent.). The proportion in other divisions was much lower, being only 22.6 per cent. in the North Western Slope division. This suggests that families are larger outside the metropolis and Newcastle and Wollongong areas, but allowance should be made for differing proportions of newly-married couples in the respective areas.

Details of the duration of existing marriage, in relation to the age of the mother at the birth of the first live child to that marriage, are published in Part *Population and Vital Statistics* of the *Statistical Register*. A summary for 1962 is as follows:—

Table 87. Nuptial First Live Births: Age of Mother and Duration of Marriage, N.S.W., 1962

Age of Mother (Years)	Duration of Existing Marriage																	Total Nuptial First Live Births
	Months											Years						
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5 or more	
Under 15	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
15-19	50	78	125	242	419	752	1,056	463	161	254	172	134	623	88	8	2	1	4,628
20-24	44	60	71	154	284	531	800	463	425	941	781	673	4,016	1,570	709	291	152	11,965
25-29	12	14	19	36	42	83	106	100	134	352	237	214	1,252	805	673	564	959	5,602
30-34	7	6	7	14	21	36	32	52	57	98	83	82	473	243	167	141	677	2,196
35-39	9	4	5	8	13	11	19	18	19	39	37	27	173	93	66	51	294	886
40-44	5	2	2	6	3	4	3	5	2	4	5	4	42	24	9	9	60	189
45-49	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	8
Total	128	164	229	461	783	1,417	2,019	1,101	798	1,689	1,315	1,134	6,580	2,823	1,632	1,058	2,146	25,477

STILL-BIRTHS

The number of still-births registered in New South Wales in 1962 was 1,099. Of these, 549 were males and 550 females, the masculinity (100 males to 100 females) being considerably lower than amongst the live births (106 males to 100 females).

Amongst ex-nuptial births, the frequency of still-births is usually higher than amongst the nuptial births. In 1962, the rates were 17.50 ex-nuptial still-births and 12.41 nuptial still-births per 1,000 births (live and still) of each type.

Of the total still-births, 530 were in the metropolis and 569 in the remainder of the State, the rate per 1,000 of all births (live and still) being 12.03 in the former and 13.39 in the latter area.

Compulsory registration of still-births became effective on 1st April, 1935. Details for each year from 1952 to 1962 and in quinquennial periods since 1936 are as follows:—

Table 88. Still-births, New South Wales

Year	Number of Still-births				Total	Rate per 1,000 of All Births (live and still)			Proportion of Ex-nuptial to Total Still-births	Male Still-births per 1,000 Female Still-births
	Nuptial		Ex-nuptial			Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females						
1936-40	3,827	2,860	191	168	7,046	28.45	34.49	28.71	5.10	1,327
1941-45	3,909	3,092	215	175	7,391	25.16	32.47	25.46	5.28	1,262
1946-50	3,733	2,896	196	199	7,024	19.71	26.50	19.99	5.62	1,269
1951-55	3,231	2,647	176	139	6,193	16.34	20.74	16.52	5.09	1,223
1956-60	3,128	2,699	256	182	6,265	15.13	22.88	15.49	6.99	1,175
1952	660	492	26	17	1,195	15.91	14.32	15.85	3.60	1,343
1953	642	553	36	26	1,257	16.35	20.16	16.51	4.93	1,171
1954	621	509	47	30	1,207	15.83	25.96	16.24	6.38	1,239
1955	635	546	35	27	1,243	16.28	20.09	16.43	4.99	1,166
1956	637	554	49	33	1,273	16.18	24.21	16.54	6.44	1,169
1957	624	572	52	34	1,282	15.49	24.40	15.88	6.71	1,116
1958	597	527	45	39	1,208	14.53	21.45	14.87	6.95	1,131
1959	643	502	65	31	1,241	14.68	23.34	15.11	7.74	1,328
1960	627	544	45	45	1,261	14.82	21.41	15.15	7.14	1,141
1961	643	566	51	46	1,306	14.56	20.76	14.89	7.43	1,134
1962	505	509	44	41	1,099	12.41	17.50	12.70	7.73	998

A comparison of the experience of New South Wales with that of other Australian States is given in the next table. This comparison is affected to some extent by differences in the definitions of "still-birth" adopted by the various States.

Table 89. Still-births, Australian States

State or Country	Number				Rate per 1,000 of All Births (live and still)			
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962
New South Wales	1,241	1,261	1,306	1,099	15.11	15.15	14.89	12.70
Victoria	799	850	885	775	12.67	13.10	13.25	11.63
Queensland	553	551	553	520	15.30	15.41	14.87	14.36
South Australia	281	280	272	278	13.61	13.18	12.00	12.85
Western Australia	225	226	240	203	12.98	13.18	13.86	11.76
Tasmania	109	106	111	102	12.48	11.83	12.21	11.34
Australia*	3,231	3,309	3,403	3,006	14.04	14.16	13.98	12.52

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

PLURAL BIRTHS

Prior to 1935, cases of plural births with only one child born alive were often recorded as single births. Since the introduction of compulsory registration of still-births (from 1st April, 1935), all cases of plural births have been recorded.

During the year 1962, there were 985 cases of plural births. They consisted of 970 cases of twins, 14 cases of triplets and 1 case of quadruplets. The live children born as twins numbered 1,875 (969 males and 906 females), and 65 were still-born; the live children born as triplets numbered 37 (17 males and 21 females), and 4 were still-born. Of the plural births, 65 cases of twins were ex-nuptial.

The following table shows the number of cases of twins, triplets, and quadruplets born in New South Wales during the years 1960 to 1962, distinguishing nuptial and ex-nuptial births:—

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

Particulars	Nuptial			Ex-nuptial			Total		
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
Cases of Twins—									
Both living	807	850	855	46	41	61	853	891	916
One living, one still-born	52	46	39	4	5	4	56	51	43
Both still-born	11	11	11	2	1	...	13	12	11
Total Cases of Twins	870	907	905	52	47	65	922	954	970
Cases of Triplets—									
All living	4	8	11	...	...	...	4	8	11
Two living, one still-born	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
One living, two still-born	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
All still-born .. .. .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total cases of Triplets	7	9	14	...	...	...	7	9	14
Cases of Quadruplets—									
All living .. .. .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total Cases of Plural Births	877	916	920	52	47	65	929	963	985

The number of cases of plural births recorded in 1962 represented 11.52 cases per 1,000 confinements, while the number of children born at plural births was 2.29 per cent. of all births (both live and still).

There were 4,700 cases of twins, 51 cases of triplets, and 1 case of quadruplets in the five years 1958-1962. In this period, the number of confinements was 416,035 and the rates per 100,000 confinements were 1,130 cases of twins and 12 cases of triplets. Otherwise stated, there were 11 cases of plural births in every 1,000 confinements. The incidence of plurality remains almost constant at between 11 and 12 in every 1,000 confinements year by year.

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

SUMMARY OF CONFINEMENTS, LIVE BIRTHS, AND STILL-BIRTHS

The following table shows the number of confinements, live births, still-births, and plural births in the year 1962:—

Table 91. Confinements and Children Born, N.S.W., 1962

Class of Birth	Confinements		Children						
	Married Mothers	Un-married Mothers	Born Living		Still-born		All Births		
			Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Total
Single Births ..	79,826	4,726	78,877	4,645	949	81	79,826	4,726	84,552
Twins—									
Both living ..	855	61	1,710	122	...	...	1,710	122	1,832
One living, one still-born ..	39	4	39	4	39	4	78	8	86
Both still-born ..	11	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	22
Total Twins ..	905	65	1,749	126	61	4	1,810	130	1,940
Triplets—									
All living ..	11	...	33	...	...	...	33	...	33
Two living, one still-born ..	2	...	4	...	2	...	6	...	6
One living, two still-born ..	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	3
All still-born ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Triplets ..	14	...	38	...	4	...	42	...	42
Quadruplets—									
All living ..	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
Total ..	80,746	4,791	80,668	4,771	1,014	85	81,682	4,856	86,538
	85,537		85,439		1,099				

The number of confinements of married and unmarried mothers in age groups in 1961 and 1962 is shown below. Details for single years of age are shown in the *Statistical Register*.

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

Age of Mother (Years)	1961			1962		
	Number of Confinements			Number of Confinements		
	Married Mothers	Unmarried Mothers	Total	Married Mothers	Unmarried Mothers	Total
Under 15	2	21	23	3	23	26
15-19	5,782	1,296	7,078	5,985	1,383	7,368
20-24	25,980	1,369	27,349	25,375	1,382	26,757
25-29	24,118	785	24,903	24,191	869	25,060
30-34	16,100	630	16,730	15,457	590	16,047
35-39	7,886	394	8,280	7,576	412	7,988
40-44	2,084	117	2,201	2,051	121	2,172
45-49	148	8	156	108	7	115
50 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not Stated	1	5	6	...	4	4
Total	82,101	4,625	86,726	80,746	4,791	85,537

LEGITIMATIONS

The Legitimation Act passed by the State Parliament in 1902 provides for the legitimation of children born before the marriage of their parents, if no legal impediment to the marriage existed at the time of their birth. On registration in accordance with the provisions of the Act, any child who comes within the scope of its purpose, born before or after the passing of the Act, is deemed to be legitimated from birth by the post-natal union of its parents, and entitled to the status of offspring born in wedlock. The total number of registrations under the Act up to the end of the year 1962 was 21,550. The number in decennial periods and each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

Table 93. Legitimations, N.S.W.

Period	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1902-1910	1,743	1952	284	1958	283
1911-1920	4,016	1953	262	1959	269
1921-1930	4,749	1954	308	1960	293
1931-1940	4,518	1955	255	1961	289
1941-1950	3,080	1956	263	1962	346
1951-1960	2,809	1957	282		

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

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

DEATHS

The statistics of deaths in New South Wales cover all deaths registered other than those of full-blood aboriginals and still-births, the latter being registered, for purposes of record, as deaths as well as births. Full-blood aboriginals have been excluded since 1st January, 1933, but are included in the figures for earlier years. In the period September, 1939 to December, 1941, the Australian defence personnel who died in New South Wales (256 males) were included, but New South Wales defence personnel who died outside the State were excluded. From 1st January, 1942 to 30th June, 1947, all deaths of Australian defence personnel, Allied defence personnel,

prisoners of war, internees from overseas, and other non-civilians were excluded from the death statistics which, for that period, relate to civilians only.

Deaths during 1962 numbered 36,861, equal to a rate of 9.26 per 1,000 of the mean population. Of the total, 20,633 were males and 16,228 females, the rate for the former being 10.33 and for the latter 8.18 per 1,000 living. The following table shows the average annual number of deaths since 1901 and the rate per 1,000 of mean population:—

Table 94. Deaths, New South Wales

Period	Number of Deaths (excluding Still-births)			Death Rate*			Proportion per cent. of Male to Female Rate
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Annual Average—							
1901-05	9,146	6,754	15,900	12.30	10.05	11.23	124
1906-10	9,203	6,698	15,901	11.16	8.98	10.12	127
1911-15	11,020	7,817	18,837	11.71	9.14	10.49	128
1916-20	12,052	8,750	20,802	12.15	9.03	10.61	135
1921-25	11,660	8,721	20,381	10.39	8.08	9.26	129
1926-30	12,925	9,779	22,704	10.35	8.14	9.27	127
1931-35	12,760	9,837	22,597	9.67	7.67	8.69	126
1936-40	14,542	11,193	25,735	10.59	8.30	9.45	128
1941-45	15,383	12,424	27,807	10.75	8.70	9.73	124
1946-50	16,685	12,867	29,552	10.94	8.45	9.70	129
1951-55	18,217	13,918	32,135	10.70	8.27	9.49	129
1956-60	19,119	14,883	34,002	10.28	8.11	9.20	127
Year—							
1952	18,194	13,844	32,038	10.81	8.34	9.59	130
1953	17,871	13,836	31,707	10.49	8.22	9.36	128
1954	18,256	14,188	32,444	10.59	8.32	9.46	127
1955	18,670	13,883	32,553	10.63	8.00	9.32	133
1956	19,166	14,898	34,064	10.70	8.44	9.58	128
1957	18,734	14,583	33,317	10.26	8.11	9.19	127
1958	18,279	14,071	32,350	9.83	7.67	8.75	128
1959	19,857	15,392	35,249	10.49	8.24	9.37	127
1960	19,557	15,473	35,030	10.13	8.13	9.14	125
1961	19,652	15,396	35,048	9.97	7.92	8.95	126
1962	20,633	16,228	36,861	10.33	8.18	9.26	126

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

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

DEATHS—AGE AND SEX

The sex and age constitution of a population largely determines the level of the crude death rate. The true level of the death rate and a proper assessment of the changes in it are dependent upon an analysis of population and deaths by sex and age. The changing sex and age constitution of the population is analysed in the chapter "Population". The number of deaths by sex and single years of age is published annually in Part *Population and*

Vital Statistics of the Statistical Register, and such data, summarised in broad age groups and covering each five-yearly period since 1911, are shown in the following table:—

Table 95. Deaths in Age Groups, New South Wales

Period	Age at Death—Years									Total Deaths	
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or more		Not Stated
MALES											
1911-15	13,767	1,688	2,667	3,546	4,105	5,972	7,033	7,948	8,306	67	55,099
1916-20	13,127	1,856	2,496	4,619	5,145	6,460	8,624	8,694	9,183	54	60,258
1921-25	11,884	1,817	2,129	3,155	4,615	5,930	9,031	10,085	9,601	55	58,302
1926-30	11,238	1,873	2,550	3,078	4,959	6,871	9,738	12,819	11,452	49	64,627
1931-35	7,341	1,748	2,322	2,507	4,217	7,433	10,103	14,249	13,845	34	63,799
1936-40	7,275	1,629	2,544	2,709	4,082	8,582	12,583	15,754	17,522	30	72,710
1941-45	7,337	1,331	1,601	1,936	3,519	8,129	15,027	17,827	20,196	13	76,916
1946-50	7,075	991	1,848	2,119	3,697	8,019	16,997	20,515	22,130	32	83,423
1951-55	6,565	1,085	2,090	2,455	4,071	8,579	17,469	24,566	24,173	30	91,083
1956-60	6,234	1,008	2,026	2,382	4,096	9,268	16,835	26,906	26,794	44	95,593
FEMALES											
1911-15	11,241	1,456	2,164	3,153	3,002	3,256	3,688	5,006	6,111	8	39,085
1916-20	10,413	1,495	2,283	4,031	3,657	3,846	4,784	5,742	7,493	7	43,751
1921-25	9,345	1,419	1,913	3,162	3,611	3,875	5,376	6,572	8,325	7	43,605
1926-30	8,738	1,422	2,182	3,011	4,040	4,525	6,139	8,717	10,111	7	48,892
1931-35	5,709	1,219	1,972	2,589	3,653	5,087	6,599	10,096	12,257	4	49,185
1936-40	5,692	1,099	1,784	2,604	3,352	5,735	7,793	11,615	16,288	2	55,964
1941-45	5,768	901	1,391	2,371	3,122	5,683	9,295	13,557	20,030	1	62,119
1946-50	5,136	669	923	1,777	2,878	5,361	9,835	14,775	22,976	7	64,337
1951-55	5,074	673	757	1,409	2,727	5,271	9,989	16,944	26,734	13	69,591
1956-60	4,608	598	704	1,229	2,800	5,292	9,356	18,697	31,129	4	74,417
PERSONS											
1911-15	25,008	3,144	4,831	6,699	7,107	9,228	10,721	12,954	14,417	75	94,184
1916-20	23,540	3,351	4,779	8,650	8,802	10,306	13,408	14,436	16,676	61	104,009
1921-25	21,229	3,236	4,042	6,317	8,226	9,805	14,407	16,657	17,926	62	101,907
1926-30	19,976	3,295	4,732	6,089	8,999	11,396	15,877	21,536	21,563	56	113,519
1931-35	13,050	2,967	4,294	5,096	7,870	12,520	16,702	24,345	26,102	38	112,984
1936-40	12,967	2,728	4,328	5,313	7,434	14,317	20,376	27,369	33,810	32	128,674
1941-45	13,105	2,232	2,992	4,307	6,641	13,812	24,322	31,384	40,226	14	139,035
1946-50	12,211	1,660	2,771	3,896	6,575	13,380	26,832	35,290	45,106	39	147,760
1951-55	11,639	1,758	2,847	3,864	6,798	13,850	27,458	41,510	50,907	43	160,674
1956-60	10,842	1,606	2,730	3,611	6,896	14,560	26,191	45,603	57,923	48	170,010

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

The table shows, for each sex, the age-specific death rates, and the crude death rates for all ages combined, in the three-yearly periods around the census of 1881 and each census from 1911 to 1961. The crude death rates are equal to the rates which would be obtained by applying the age-specific rates for each period to the actual sex and age constitution of the population in the period, and they therefore reflect changes in the age composition of the population as well as changes in the age-specific death rates. Standardised death rates, designed to eliminate the effects of the changing age composition of the population, are shown in Table 100, in comparison with the crude death rates for the last four census years.

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

Age Group (Years)	Death Rate*							Reduction per cent., 1880-82 to 1960-62
	1880-82	1910-12	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	
MALES								
0-4	47.96	24.70	21.50	12.52	9.81	7.27	6.06	87
5-9	3.16	2.05	1.85	1.41	.93	.75	.52	84
10-14	2.47	1.70	1.58	1.23	.78	.70	.51	79
15-19	3.86	2.41	2.17	1.68	1.43	1.56	1.21	69
20-24	5.81	3.29	2.70	2.29	1.61	1.84	1.64	72
25-29	7.01	3.87	3.36	2.21	1.54	1.60	1.47	79
30-34	8.46	4.76	4.11	2.80	1.94	1.92	1.66	80
35-39	10.90	6.07	5.38	3.77	2.68	2.49	2.36	78
40-44	13.87	7.87	6.77	5.33	4.24	4.00	3.93	72
45-49	17.32	10.76	9.56	7.90	7.26	6.53	6.42	63
50-54	21.21	14.28	12.30	11.61	12.02	10.91	10.83	49
55-59	26.34	21.58	18.77	17.64	18.58	19.40	17.87	32
60-64	45.75	29.65	28.37	25.68	28.82	28.95	28.13	39
65-69	55.86	44.80	43.09	39.93	44.09	43.19	43.51	22
70-74	84.75	70.63	65.82	62.26	64.75	66.96	66.18	22
75-79	128.58	112.23	104.97	95.33	100.81	100.73	98.27	24
80-84	197.08	171.57	160.03	156.58	151.01	149.52	149.03	24
85 or more	232.33	274.67	291.99	249.31	252.16	256.61	248.67	(—) 7†
All Ages— Crude Rate	16.83	11.54	10.72	9.60	10.99	10.57	10.15	40
FEMALES								
0-4	42.56	20.80	16.94	10.06	7.32	5.77	4.80	89
5-9	2.79	1.77	1.64	1.18	.64	.52	.38	86
10-14	2.24	1.37	1.20	.83	.55	.39	.33	85
15-19	3.58	1.91	1.61	1.34	.61	.66	.48	87
20-24	5.34	3.16	2.43	2.03	.93	.67	.59	89
25-29	7.60	3.99	3.45	2.43	1.49	.87	.72	91
30-34	8.36	4.45	3.84	2.87	1.70	1.20	1.04	88
35-39	11.31	5.75	4.67	3.75	2.41	1.75	1.53	86
40-44	10.96	6.16	5.15	4.24	3.31	2.63	2.46	78
45-49	14.34	7.55	6.73	6.03	4.83	4.49	4.05	72
50-54	16.29	10.89	9.30	8.27	7.74	6.47	5.92	64
55-59	21.35	14.66	13.09	11.61	10.58	10.17	8.67	59
60-64	33.01	21.26	18.98	17.27	16.92	14.98	13.84	58
65-69	48.13	36.87	31.79	29.54	26.69	24.58	23.26	52
70-74	71.23	55.74	50.19	46.06	45.63	41.64	38.45	46
75-79	111.59	94.08	88.17	74.82	75.13	71.12	66.27	41
80-84	153.90	149.90	141.41	125.71	127.66	115.98	108.57	29
85 or more	247.51	224.15	254.76	215.11	222.92	218.43	207.96	16
All Ages— Crude Rate	14.17	9.08	8.23	7.57	8.55	8.18	8.08	43

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

† Increase since 1880-82.

There was a substantial reduction in the death rates over the period, the improvement being greatest in the case of males at ages under 10 years, followed by the group 25 to 34 years. For females, the reduction in rates was greatest at ages 20 to 29 years, followed by the group under 5 years, and 30 to 39 years. The rates for females were reduced to a greater extent

than the rates for males in every age group. The difference in the rate of reduction amongst males and females was greatest at ages 65 to 74 years and 55 to 59 years. Above 74 years of age, improved conditions naturally had less effect. Mortality is lowest at approximately 10 years of age.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The effect of the improvement in death rates on the duration of life in Australia is indicated in the following statement, which shows the average expectation of life at specified ages according to the Australian mortality experience of the decade from 1891 to 1900 and the three years around the censuses of 1921, 1933, 1947 and 1954:—

Table 97. Expectation of Life, Australia

At Age	Males					Females				
	1891-1900	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1891-1900	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55
Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years
0	51.08	59.15	63.48	66.07	67.14	54.76	63.31	67.14	70.63	72.75
10	51.43	56.01	58.01	59.04	59.53	54.46	59.20	61.02	63.11	64.78
20	42.81	46.99	48.81	49.64	50.10	45.72	50.03	51.67	53.47	55.06
30	35.11	38.44	39.90	40.40	40.90	37.85	41.48	42.77	44.08	45.43
40	27.64	30.05	31.11	31.23	31.65	30.49	33.14	34.04	34.91	36.00
50	20.45	22.20	22.83	22.67	22.92	22.93	24.90	25.58	26.14	27.03
60	13.99	15.08	15.57	15.36	15.47	15.86	17.17	17.74	18.11	18.78
70	8.90	9.26	9.59	9.55	9.59	9.89	10.41	10.97	11.14	11.62
80	5.00	5.00	5.22	5.36	5.47	5.49	5.61	6.01	6.02	6.30
90	2.91	2.60	2.98	2.74	2.93	3.07	2.91	3.05	3.08	3.24
100	1.29	1.17	1.10	*	*	1.23	1.24	1.02	*	*

* Not available.

DEATHS IN METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE

Statistics distinguishing the deaths in the metropolis from those in the remainder of the State are not available on a comparable basis prior to 1st January, 1927, because only since that date have deaths been allocated according to the usual residence of the deceased and not, as formerly, to the district in which the death occurred. The next table shows the deaths and the crude death rates in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State since 1927. During the period covered by the tables, the boundaries of the metropolis were extended (in 1929, 1933, and 1954); for purposes of comparison, the figures for the years before 1933 have been adjusted to the boundaries as determined in that year, and those for 1954 are shown on the dual basis of the boundaries as delimited before and from 1st January, 1954.

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

Table 98. Deaths, Metropolis and Remainder of State

Year	Number of Deaths			Death Rate*		
	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales
Annual Average—						
1927-30 (a)	11,732	11,101	22,833	10.04	8.49	9.23
1931-35 (a)	11,596	11,001	22,597	9.42	8.02	8.69
1936-40	13,274	12,461	25,735	10.51	8.53	9.45
1941-45	14,763	13,044	27,807	10.69	8.83	9.73
1946-50	15,838	13,714	29,552	10.56	8.86	9.70
1951-55 (a)	16,696	15,439	32,135	10.59	8.53	9.49
1956-60	19,969	14,033	34,002	9.78	8.49	9.20
Year—						
1952	16,682	15,356	32,038	10.58	8.70	9.59
1953	16,527	15,180	31,707	10.48	8.39	9.36
1954 { (a)	16,962	15,482	32,444	10.77	8.35	9.46
(b)	19,035	13,409		10.20	8.58	
1955	19,096	13,457	32,553	10.01	8.49	9.32
1956	20,062	14,002	34,064	10.28	8.72	9.58
1957	19,468	13,849	33,317	9.76	8.50	9.19
1958	19,131	13,219	32,350	9.35	8.01	8.75
1959	20,625	14,624	35,249	9.88	8.73	9.37
1960	20,558	14,472	35,030	9.64	8.51	9.14
1961	20,738	14,310	35,048	9.50	8.26	8.95
1962	21,682	15,179	36,861	9.77	8.61	9.26

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

(a) On the basis of boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953.

(b) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

DEATH RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES

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

Table 99. Death Rates*, Australia

State or Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
New South Wales ..	9.19	8.75	9.37	9.14	8.95	9.26
Victoria	9.08	8.69	9.01	8.59	8.37	8.64
Queensland	8.29	7.98	8.43	8.30	8.42	8.56
South Australia	8.67	8.63	8.62	8.26	8.06	8.32
Western Australia	7.71	7.94	7.72	7.88	7.77	7.69
Tasmania	8.13	8.07	8.14	7.70	7.89	7.99
Australia	8.81	8.50	8.87	8.61	8.47	8.70

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

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

In order to eliminate the differences in the age and sex constitution of the populations, standardised death rates have been prepared, using the age-specific death rates actually experienced and the age and sex constitution

of the standard population compiled by the International Statistical Institute. The standardised death rates for each of the Australian States are shown for the last four census years, in comparison with the crude rates, in the next table:—

Table 100. Crude and Standardised Death Rates, Australia

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

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

† See comment preceding table.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

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

During the year 1962, the children who died before completing the first year of life numbered 1,825, which was equivalent to a rate of 21.36 per 1,000 live births. These figures exclude still-births, which are not included in any of the tables relating to deaths unless specifically stated.

The death rate is higher for male infants than for females, the rates in 1962 being 23.56 and 19.02 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The rates for each sex are shown in the following table in quinquennial periods since the year 1901:—

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

Period	Deaths under One Year of Age			Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Annual Average—						
1901-05	2,015	1,669	3,684	103.94	89.81	97.02
1906-10	1,854	1,478	3,332	84.09	70.59	77.51
1911-15	2,062	1,627	3,689	77.94	64.55	71.41
1916-20	1,918	1,447	3,365	72.54	57.64	65.28
1921-25	1,798	1,384	3,182	64.61	51.98	58.43
1926-30	1,655	1,266	2,921	60.41	48.83	54.78
1931-35	1,075	811	1,886	46.59	37.05	41.95
1936-40	1,109	854	1,963	45.52	36.64	41.18
1941-45	1,147	887	2,034	39.55	32.16	35.95
1946-50	1,163	827	1,990	32.85	24.73	28.91
1951-55	1,049	803	1,852	27.76	22.33	25.11
1956-60	1,023	747	1,770	25.01	19.31	22.24
Year—						
1957	1,045	759	1,804	25.56	19.67	22.70
1958	997	707	1,704	24.43	18.02	21.29
1959	1,058	774	1,832	25.61	19.57	22.65
1960	1,006	729	1,735	23.82	18.34	21.16
1961	1,036	764	1,800	23.43	18.12	20.84
1962	1,037	788	1,825	23.56	19.02	21.36

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

In 1930 the rate was less than 50 deaths per 1,000 live births for the first time on record; it fell below 40 per 1,000 in 1933 and below 30 per 1,000 in 1947, and in 1961 the rate (20.84) was the lowest ever recorded.

During the period reviewed, there has been an unbroken and pronounced excess of the male rate over the female rate, and this excess has tended to increase. In the ten years 1881 to 1890 the excess was 19 per cent., and in the five years 1956 to 1960 it was 30 per cent.

The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the infantile mortality rate in the period covered by the table is due, in large degree, to the measures adopted to combat preventable diseases by health laws and by education, to the rising standard of living, and to the establishment of baby health centres and other means of promoting the welfare of mothers and young children. The number of mothers utilising the equipment and facilities for childbirth provided in public hospitals is increasing each year; in 1960-61, 76,358 babies were born in public hospitals (including private and intermediate wards) in New South Wales—equivalent to 90 per cent. of all live births in that year. Particulars of these developments are given in the chapters "Public Health" and "Social Condition".

INFANTILE MORTALITY BY AGE

Of the total number of deaths of infants under one year of age in 1962, 64 per cent. occurred within a week of birth, 72 per cent. within the first month, and 81 per cent. within three months. The following statement shows the number of deaths at various ages under 1 year in the metropolis and in the whole State, and the rates per 1,000 live births:—

Table 102. Infantile Mortality: Age at Death, Metropolis and State

Age at Death	Metropolis						New South Wales					
	Number of Deaths			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births			Number of Deaths			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
Under 1 week	510	552	548	12.51	12.56	12.60	1,109	1,135	1,160	13.53	13.14	13.58
1 week	23	45	44	.57	1.02	1.01	62	79	86	.75	.91	1.01
2 weeks	25	20	20	.61	.46	.46	49	35	44	.60	.41	.51
3 "	16	18	18	.39	.41	.41	30	35	31	.37	.41	.36
Total under 1 month	574	635	630	14.08	14.45	14.48	1,250	1,284	1,321	15.25	14.86	15.46
1 month	37	54	43	.91	1.23	.99	71	103	92	.87	1.19	1.08
2 months	32	39	39	.78	.89	.90	63	84	69	.77	.97	.81
3 "	38	39	45	.93	.89	1.03	77	81	74	.94	.94	.87
4 "	21	23	18	.51	.52	.41	44	45	47	.54	.52	.55
5 "	18	23	19	.44	.52	.44	43	46	43	.52	.53	.50
6 "	19	24	18	.47	.55	.41	41	41	43	.50	.47	.50
7 "	10	14	12	.25	.32	.28	24	38	25	.29	.44	.29
8 "	11	5	15	.27	.11	.34	30	18	35	.36	.21	.41
9 "	9	5	14	.22	.11	.32	31	19	29	.38	.22	.34
10 "	14	5	6	.34	.11	.14	30	19	17	.36	.22	.20
11 "	19	11	17	.47	.25	.39	31	22	30	.38	.25	.35
Total under 1 year	802	877	876	19.67	19.95	20.13	1,735	1,800	1,825	21.16	20.84	21.36

Although there has been a remarkable improvement in the mortality rates after the first week of life, the improvement in the death rate during the first week of life has not been nearly as great. But the ratio of deaths under 1 week to live births does not provide a valid basis for determining changes in mortality during this period, when the deaths are due almost exclusively to pre-natal causes which are also a common source of still-births. It is probable that under improved conditions of pre-natal care and obstetric technique, many infants who formerly would have been still-born are now born alive, but die within a week of birth. Available information regarding still-births (see Table 88) suggests that the proportion of still-births is declining. Combined figures for still-births and deaths under 1 week are shown in Table 109, and these figures indicate more clearly the saving of life that has occurred.

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

The following table shows the rates of mortality among infants in age groups, in quinquennial periods since 1901 and annually since 1952:—

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

Period	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Live Births at Age :—							
	Under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 12 months	Under 1 month	Under 3 months	Under 1 year
1901-05	21.84	11.27	18.26	20.93	24.72	33.11	51.37	97.02
1906-10	21.73	9.79	13.31	15.02	17.66	31.52	44.83	77.51
1911-15	23.08	8.79	10.76	12.09	16.69	31.87	42.63	71.41
1916-20	24.28	8.18	9.47	9.68	13.67	32.46	41.93	65.28
1921-25	22.94	7.30	8.33	8.27	11.59	30.24	38.57	58.43
1926-30	23.31	6.56	6.39	7.08	11.44	29.87	36.26	54.78
1931-35	22.67	5.10	4.97	3.64	6.64	27.77	31.67	41.95
1936-40	22.77	4.97	3.46	3.48	6.50	27.74	31.20	41.18
1941-45	20.02	4.33	3.22	3.32	5.06	24.35	27.57	35.95
1946-50	17.68	2.85	2.25	2.50	3.63	20.53	22.78	28.91
1951-55	15.13	2.21	2.01	2.39	3.37	17.34	19.35	25.11
1956-60	14.03	2.02	1.79	2.13	2.27	16.04	17.83	22.24
1952	14.59	1.97	1.98	2.44	3.52	16.56	18.54	24.50
1953	14.75	2.42	1.92	2.23	3.33	17.17	19.09	24.65
1954	15.38	2.31	1.93	2.58	3.10	17.69	19.62	25.30
1955	15.03	2.28	2.00	2.45	3.10	17.31	19.31	24.86
1956	14.75	2.22	1.98	2.31	2.21	16.97	18.95	23.47
1957	14.30	2.09	1.91	2.11	2.29	16.39	18.30	22.70
1958	13.18	2.12	1.70	1.86	2.43	15.30	17.00	21.29
1959	14.42	1.95	1.75	2.37	2.16	16.37	18.12	22.65
1960	13.53	1.72	1.63	2.00	2.28	15.25	16.88	21.16
1961	13.14	1.72	2.17	1.99	1.82	14.86	17.03	20.84
1962	13.58	1.88	1.89	1.92	2.09	15.46	17.35	21.36

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

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF STATE

Statistics distinguishing the infant deaths (deaths of children under one year of age) in the metropolis from those in the remainder of the State are not available on a comparable basis for years before 1927, when the

present practice of allocating the deaths according to the usual residence of the mother was introduced. The next table shows the number of infant deaths and the infant death rates in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State since 1927. During the period covered by the table, the boundaries of the metropolis were extended (in 1929, 1933, and 1954); for purposes of comparison, the figures for the years before 1933 have been adjusted to the boundaries as determined in that year, and those for 1954 have been shown on the dual basis of the boundaries as delimited before and from 1st January, 1954.

Table 104. Infantile Mortality, Metropolis and Remainder of State

Period	Deaths under 1 Year of Age			Infantile Death Rate*		
	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales
Annual Average—						
1927-30 (a)	1,212	1,674	2,886	53.14	54.78	54.08
1931-35 (a)	702	1,184	1,886	40.11	43.12	41.95
1936-40	716	1,247	1,963	38.18	43.12	41.18
1941-45	848	1,186	2,034	32.52	38.87	35.95
1946-50	792	1,198	1,990	25.83	31.38	28.91
1951-55 (a)	631	1,221	1,852	22.14	26.99	25.11
1956-60	803	967	1,770	20.45	23.97	22.24
Year—						
1952	604	1,214	1,818	20.71	26.96	24.50
1953	620	1,226	1,846	21.45	26.66	24.65
1954 { (a)	627	1,223	1,850 {	22.59	26.96	25.30
(b)	787	1,063		22.51	27.85	
1955	814	1,036	1,850	22.76	26.81	24.86
1956	784	993	1,777	21.33	25.49	23.47
1957	795	1,009	1,804	20.40	24.92	22.70
1958	792	912	1,704	20.03	22.52	21.29
1959	842	990	1,832	20.91	24.39	22.65
1960	802	933	1,735	19.67	22.64	21.16
1961	877	923	1,800	19.95	21.75	20.84
1962	876	949	1,825	20.13	22.63	21.36

* Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.
 (a) On the basis of boundaries as existing from 1933 to 1953.
 (b) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

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

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

State or Country	Average, 1956-60	1961	Country	Average, 1956-60	1961
Victoria	19.67	17.80	England and Wales ..	23	21
South Australia	20.50	20.00	Switzerland	23	21
Tasmania	20.62	16.81	Finland	25	21
Queensland	20.99	20.01	United States of America ..	26	25
Australia	21.05	19.54	Czechoslovakia	29	23
Western Australia	21.42	19.67	South Africa (white population)	29	28
New South Wales	22.24	20.84	Canada	30	27
			France	32	26
			Eire	33	31
			Belgium	33	26
			Japan	36	29
			Austria	41	33
			Italy	47	40
Sweden	17	16	Spain	49	38
Netherlands	17	15	Venezuela	60	51
New Zealand (Non-Maori)	20	19	Yugoslavia	93	82
Australia	21	20	Chile	120	116
New South Wales	22	21			

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

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

CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY

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

The following table shows the incidence of mortality caused by the principal diseases among infants at various periods during the first year of life, comparing the experience in the metropolis with that in the whole State for the year 1962:—

Table 106. Infantile Mortality Rates from Principal Causes of Death, 1962

Cause of Death*	International Code Number	Deaths of Children at Ages under 1 Year per 1,000 Live Births					
		Metropolis			New South Wales		
		Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 1 Month	Total, under 1 Year	Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 1 Month	Total, under 1 Year
Infective and parasitic diseases ..	001-138	...	...	·18	...	·02	·34
Meningitis, except meningococcal and tuberculous.	340	·05	·05	·18	·02	·07	·20
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.	{ 330-334, 341-398	...	...	·25	...	...	·16
Diseases of the respiratory system (including pneumonia of newborn).	470-527, 763	·32	·32	2·21	·32	·34	2·45
Gastro-enteritis and colitis (including diarrhoea of newborn).	571, 764	...	...	·30	...	·01	·40
Other diseases of the digestive system.	{ 530-570, 572-587	·30	·02	·60	·20	·02	·41
Congenital malformations ..	750-759	1·40	·83	3·95	1·56	·81	4·00
Birth injuries	760, 761	3·13	·09	3·26	3·53	·11	3·66
Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	762	1·72	·11	1·86	1·80	·08	1·90
Haemolytic disease of newborn ..	770	·51	·02	·53	·56	·02	·59
Immaturity†	774-776	3·38	·18	3·56	3·98	·16	4·16
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	{ 765-769, 771-773	1·54	·16	1·70	1·44	·14	1·67
Violence	E800-E999	·02	·02	·92	·02	·04	·89
All other	Residual	·23	·07	·62	·14	·06	·54
Total .. .. .	...	12·60	1·88	20·13	13·58	1·88	21·36

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

† Immaturity unqualified or with mention of any other subsidiary condition not classified as peculiar to early infancy.

The changing relative importance of the various causes of infantile deaths as age advances is shown in Table 107, in which the deaths from various causes are shown as a proportion of the total deaths in certain age groups representing four stages within the first year. In the table, cumulative age groups have been avoided in order to indicate the changing importance of the various causes of death with increasing age.

Of the deaths under 1 week, 95 per cent. were due either to congenital malformations or diseases, other than pneumonia of newborn and diarrhoea of newborn, classed as "peculiar to the first year of life". These causes also resulted in 70 per cent. of the deaths at ages above 1 week but under 1 month. In ages from 1 month to under 3 months, the proportion had fallen to 42 per cent., but, of these, congenital malformations accounted for 35 per cent.; deaths caused by respiratory diseases, principally pneumonia and bronchitis, caused 26 per cent.; diseases of the digestive system, principally gastro-enteritis and colitis, accounted for 6 per cent. of the deaths; and violence for 11 per cent. At ages 3 months and under 1 year, 44 per cent. of the deaths were due to respiratory and digestive diseases.

The most marked reduction in the mortality rate has been achieved amongst infants who have survived the first month of life. Deaths of infants aged 1 month and over are mainly due to post-natal influences such as epidemic diseases, diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems, etc., and the decline is due to the effectiveness of the measures taken to overcome these post-natal causes of death.

Table 107. Infantile Mortality: Distribution of Causes of Death, N.S.W., 1962

Cause of Death*	Inter- national Code Number	Age at Death			
		Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 1 Month	1 Month and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 1 Year
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Infective and parasitic diseases	001-138	...	1.24	4.97	5.54
Meningitis, except meningococcal and tuberculous.	340	.17	3.73	1.86	1.75
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.	{ 330-334, 341-398	...	...	2.48	2.92
Diseases of the respiratory system (including pneumonia of newborn).	{ 470-527, 763	2.33	18.01	26.09	32.36
Gastro-enteritis and colitis (including diarrhoea of newborn).	571, 764	...	.62	4.97	7.29
Other diseases of the digestive system .. .	{ 530-570, 572-587	1.47	1.24	1.24	4.08
Congenital malformations	750-759	11.47	42.86	35.40	24.20
Birth injuries	760, 761	26.03	5.59	1.24	...
Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis .. .	762	13.28	4.35	.62	...
Haemolytic disease of newborn	770	4.14	1.24	...	...
Immaturity †	774-776	29.31	8.70	.62	...
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy .. .	{ 765-769, 771-773	10.60	7.45	3.73	.58
Violence	E800-E999	.17	1.86	11.18	15.45
All other	Residual	1.03	3.11	5.59	5.83
Total .. .. .	...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

† Immaturity unqualified or with mention of any subsidiary condition not classified as peculiar to early infancy.

Detailed tables of causes of infantile mortality are published annually in Part *Population and Vital Statistics* of the *Statistical Register*.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS

There has been a steady improvement in the death rate of children under 5 years of age, as is seen in the following table:—

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

Period	Average Annual Number	Rate*	Year	Number	Rate*
1906-10	4,419	24.34	1952	2,305	6.48
1911-15	5,002	22.55	1953	2,325	6.47
1916-20	4,708	19.31	1954	2,346	6.56
1921-25	4,246	17.25	1955	2,300	6.37
1926-30	3,995	15.95	1956	2,188	6.01
1931-35	2,610	11.37	1957	2,207	5.99
1936-40	2,593	12.08	1958	2,087	5.57
1941-45	2,621	10.82	1959	2,218	5.82
1946-50	2,442	7.96	1960	2,142	5.51
1951-55	2,328	6.51	1961	2,142	5.40
1956-60	2,168	5.78	1962	2,178	5.32

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

The rate of mortality in the quinquennium 1956-60, compared with that of 1906-10, represents an annual saving of 19 lives in every 1,000 children under 5 years of age in the State. The rate in 1962 was the lowest ever recorded in New South Wales.

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

INFANTILE MORTALITY AND STILL-BIRTHS COMBINED

As pre-natal causes are a common factor in both still-births and the mortality of infants subsequent to birth, it is of interest to note the combined rate for still-births and deaths of children who were born alive. In 1962, there were 1,099 still-births and 1,825 deaths under 1 year of age, making a total loss of 2,924 infants out of 86,538 live births and still-births. This represents a rate of 33.79 per 1,000 of all births. The rate on this basis was 31.93 in the metropolis and 35.72 in the remainder of the State.

Particular significance is attached to the combined rate in respect of still-births and deaths of live-born children within one week of birth. The following table shows this rate, and the combined rate for still-births and deaths under 1 year, for the metropolis and the remainder of the State. The year 1936 is the first for which figures are available on this basis.

Table 109. Infantile Mortality and Still-births Combined, N.S.W.

Year	Mortality per 1,000 Live Births and Still-births Combined					
	Still-births plus Deaths under 1 Week			Still-births plus Deaths under 1 Year		
	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales	Metropolis	Remainder of State	New South Wales
1936-40	50.10	51.29	50.82	67.02	69.79	68.70
1941-45	43.38	46.32	44.97	57.23	63.28	60.49
1946-50	35.03	39.17	37.32	44.37	51.49	48.32
1951-55	29.09	33.13	31.40	37.32	44.12	41.22
1956-60	27.28	31.26	29.30	34.58	40.11	37.39
1952	27.10	32.23	30.22	34.94	43.22	39.96
1953	28.48	32.61	31.02	36.45	43.45	40.75
1954*	29.47	33.11	31.37	37.95	44.04	41.13
1955	29.83	32.49	31.21	38.46	43.12	40.89
1956	29.28	32.71	31.04	36.62	42.44	39.62
1957	27.34	32.46	29.95	34.87	41.44	38.22
1958	25.34	30.30	27.85	32.80	38.79	35.84
1959	27.59	31.02	29.31	34.72	40.11	37.43
1960	27.01	29.91	28.47	34.07	37.89	35.99
1961	25.44	30.30	27.83	32.74	38.18	35.42
1962	24.48	27.79	26.10	31.93	35.72	33.79

* The area of the metropolis was enlarged on 1st January, 1954, and figures for 1954 and later years are therefore not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

CAUSES OF DEATH

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

The Sixth Revision (1948) of the International Statistical Classification, which was used to classify deaths in the years 1950 to 1957, introduced major changes in the classification and (except for certain causes) affected the comparability of figures for years before 1950 with those for 1950 and later years. The difficulty of making comparisons was increased by the adoption of more flexible rules for the selection of the underlying cause of death where the death certificates contain multiple causes. A detailed classification of causes of death for 1950 according to both the Fifth Revision (1938) and the Sixth Revision (1948) was published in the *Statistical Register* for 1950-51; figures for 1950 are also shown in both bases in comparative tables in Year Book No. 55.

The Seventh Revision (1955) of the Classification, which was adopted for use in Australia from 1st January, 1958, was limited to essential changes, and (except for certain causes of death) comparability was not affected significantly by its adoption. The International Classification (Seventh Revision) code number for each cause or group of causes is generally shown in parenthesis in the heading to relevant tables in this chapter.

The following table shows deaths registered in New South Wales during 1962, classified according to the abbreviated list of fifty causes adopted by the World Health Assembly in 1955, and the rates per million of mean population for these causes:—

Table 110. Causes of Death, N.S.W., 1962*

Abbreviated Classification	International Classification Code Number	Number of Deaths	Proportion of Total	Rate per Million of Mean Population
			Per cent.	
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	001-008	206	·56	52
Tuberculosis, other forms	010-019	12	·03	3
Syphilis and its sequelae	020-029	32	·09	8
Typhoid fever	040	...	...	...
Cholera	043	...	...	...
Dysentery, all forms	045-048	2	·01	1
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	050, 051	1	...	...
Diphtheria	055	1	...	...
Whooping cough	056	1	...	...
Meningococcal infections	057	17	·05	4
Plague	058	...	...	...
Acute poliomyelitis	080	14	·04	4
Smallpox	084	...	...	...
Measles	085	5	·01	1
Typhus and other rickettsial diseases	100-108	...	...	...
Malaria	110-117	...	...	...
All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	†	102	·28	26
Malignant neoplasms, incl. neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues.	140-205	5,257	14·26	1,321
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	210-239	79	·21	20
Diabetes mellitus	260	518	1·41	130
Anaemias	290-293	119	·32	30
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	330-334	4,939	13·40	1,241
Non-meningococcal meningitis	340	43	·12	11
Rheumatic fever	400-402	13	·04	3
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	410-416	260	·71	65
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	420-422	11,954	32·43	3,003
Other diseases of heart	430-434	1,353	3·67	340
Hypertension with heart disease	440-443	679	1·84	171
Hypertension without mention of heart	444-447	328	·89	82
Influenza	480-483	75	·20	19
Pneumonia	490-493	1,202	3·26	302
Bronchitis	500-502	804	2·18	202
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	540, 541	256	·69	64
Appendicitis	550-553	44	·12	11
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	560, 561, 570	181	·49	45
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn.	543, 571, 572	182	·49	46
Cirrhosis of liver	581	213	·58	54
Nephritis and nephrosis	590-594	348	·94	87
Hyperplasia of prostate	610	157	·43	39
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.	{ 640-652, 660, 670-689.	29	·08	7
Congenital malformations	750-759	447	1·21	112
Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	760-762	475	1·29	119
Infections of newborn	763-768	67	·18	17
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified.	769-776	537	1·46	135
Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes.	780-795	287	·78	72
All other diseases	Residual	2,902	7·87	729
Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E835	942	2·56	237
All other accidents	{ E800-E802, E840-E962, E963,	1,129	3·06	284
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	{ E970-E979, E964, E965, E980-E999.	582	1·58	146
Homicide and operations of war	{	67	·18	17
Total .. .. .	....	36,861	100·00	9,260

* Classified in accordance with the Seventh Revision (1955) of the International List.

† Nos. 030-039, 041, 042, 044, 049, 052-054, 059-074, 081-083, 086-096, 120-138.

The incidence of the individual diseases has varied with the changing sex and age constitution of the population, and degenerative diseases now account for a high proportion of the deaths. New drugs and improved preventive measures have greatly reduced the mortality from epidemic diseases and diseases of early childhood, thus increasing the number of persons reaching the higher age groups, where the risk from degenerative diseases is naturally greatest. Of the deaths from degenerative diseases in 1962, diseases of the heart accounted for 14,246 deaths, malignant neoplasms for 5,257, cerebrovascular lesions for 4,939, and nephritis and nephrosis for 348 deaths. Altogether, these four causes were responsible for 67 per cent. of the total deaths in the State during 1962.

The incidence of epidemic diseases in 1962 was generally low, and these diseases caused less than 1½ per cent of the total deaths during the year.

The remainder of this chapter consists of an analysis of the statistics of those causes of death in New South Wales which have special interest or significance.

INFECTIVE DISEASES

The following table shows the number of cases notified and the deaths registered for certain infectious diseases:—

Table 111. Deaths from Certain Infective Diseases

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 117)

Period	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever (040, 041)		Scarlet Fever (050)		Diphtheria (055)		Whooping Cough* (056)	Measles* (085)
	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
1931-35	1,075	133	18,003	185	23,734	884	621	205
1936-40	471	79	15,247	81	21,180	785	410	152
1941-45	148	25	21,496	45	9,665	452	336	160
1946-50	94	9	8,554	14	3,657	218	140	142
1951-55	177	10	3,757	4	1,633	103	32	77
1956-60	78	4	2,655	1	178	12	14	49
1958	27	1	703	...	28	1	1	6
1959	11	1	478	...	14	3	5	13
1960	9	...	415	...	10	...	2	5
1961	9	2	285	...	19	1	...	10
1962	9	...	318	1	9	1	1	5

* Cases are not notifiable.

Improved medical science and sanitation have contributed to the notable decrease in the death rates due to these causes. The decline in the incidence of and mortality from diphtheria and whooping cough has been partly due to the widespread immunisation of infants and young children.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

Epidemics of acute poliomyelitis occur periodically. The most severe epidemic yet recorded commenced in the latter half of 1950 and continued until September, 1951. A minor epidemic was evident from mid-1961 to mid-1962.

An anti-poliomyelitis campaign has been undertaken in Australia by the Commonwealth and State Governments. Anti-polio vaccine for use in the campaign is supplied free by the Commonwealth. From July, 1956 to 1958, the campaign was confined to children under 15 years of age and persons subject to special risk, but in July, 1958, vaccination was extended to persons aged 15 to 40 years. By March, 1961 (the last date for which figures are available), about 74 per cent. of the population of New South Wales under 15 years of age, and about 43 per cent. of the population aged 15 to 40, had been vaccinated.

Deaths due to late effects of acute poliomyelitis have been included in the figures given in the following table:—

Table 112. Acute Poliomyelitis (080, 081)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 117)

Period	Cases Notified		Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*
	Number	Annual Rate*	Males	Females	Persons	
1931-35	775	·60	61	43	104	·08
1936-40	795	·58	34	17	51	·04
1941-45	832	·58	38	31	69	·05
1946-50	1,797	1·18	87	52	139	·09
1951-55	3,349	1·98	166	109	275	·16
1956-60	321	·17	22	12	34	·02
1958	11	·03	1	1	2	·01
1959	16	·04	5	2	7	·02
1960	9	·02	2	...	2	·01
1961	158	·40	7	6	13	·03
1962	218	·55	9	6	15	·04

* Number per 10,000 of mean population.

The incidence of deaths due to acute poliomyelitis is decreasing in the younger age groups and increasing correspondingly in the older age groups. This is illustrated in the following summary:—

Table 113. Acute Poliomyelitis: Deaths in Age Groups

Age Group (Years)	Number of Deaths				Death rate per 10,000 of Mean Population			
	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62
0-4	24	11	14	2	·35	·13	·13	·02
5-9	19	13	19	4	·25	·18	·19	·04
10-14	12	13	4	1	·16	·20	·05	·01
15-19	8	13	12	2	·11	·18	·17	·02
20-29	3	9	30	9	·02	·06	·20	·06
30 or more	4	14	16	12	·01	·03	·03	·02
Total, All Ages	70	73	95	30	·09	·08	·09	·03

TUBERCULOSIS

The death rate from tuberculosis of the respiratory system has been declining steadily for many years, and a reduction of approximately 84 per cent. was achieved between the 1931-35 and 1956-60 periods. The rate for 1961 (0.38 per 1,000 of mean population) was the lowest on record for this State.

Table 114. Tuberculosis (001-019)
(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 117)

Period	Cases Notified	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (001-008)				Annual Death Rate*	Deaths from Other Forms of Tuberculosis (010-019)
		Number of Deaths					
		Males	Females	Persons			
1931-35	7,594	2,952	1,876	4,828	3.71	504	
1936-40	8,534	3,010	1,696	4,706	3.46	438	
1941-45	8,981	2,900	1,510	4,410	3.09	360	
1946-50	8,562	2,614	1,150	3,764	2.47	262	
1951-55	9,497	1,481	502	1,983	1.17	151	
1956-60	7,449	853	226	1,079	.58	80	
1958	1,399	143	38	181	.49	9	
1959	1,166	173	39	212	.56	12	
1960	1,533	123	32	155	.40	17	
1961	1,455	109	39	148	.38	10	
1962	1,460	176	30	206	.52	12	

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

Notification of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis by medical practitioners has been compulsory throughout the State since 1st March, 1929. In 1945, notification was extended to cover all forms of tuberculosis.

The following table shows the number of deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1962, classified according to sex and age groups:—

Table 115. Deaths from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System, 1962

Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 5	...	...	...	50-54	19	2	21
5-9	...	...	...	55-59	17	2	19
10-14	...	...	...	60-64	19	3	22
15-19	...	...	...	65-69	26	7	33
20-24	...	...	...	70-74	28	3	31
25-29	...	...	...	75-79	29	3	32
30-34	1	1	2	80 or more	15	4	19
35-39	1	2	3				
40-44	7	1	8				
45-49	14	2	16				
				Total	176	30	206

Deaths of males generally exceed those of females, particularly in the higher age groups. Persons under the age of 45 years comprised 6.3 per cent. of the total deaths from this cause in 1962.

Age-specific death rates for tuberculosis of all forms for the three years around each census since 1921 are shown in the following table:—

Table 116. Tuberculosis (All Forms): Age-Specific Death Rates

Age Group (Years)	Death Rates*					Reduction per cent., 1920-22 to 1960-62
	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	
MALES						
0- 4	2.59	1.56	.65	.22	.03	99
5- 9	.98	.31	.14	.02	...	100
10-14	.80	.29	.12	.05	...	100
15-19	2.73	1.02	.30	.03	.02	99
20-24	5.83	3.22	.75	.17	.02	100
25-29	9.00	4.32	1.40	.26	.05	99
30-34	10.47	5.69	2.57	.41	.14	99
35-39	11.77	6.85	3.09	.98	.18	98
40-44	12.07	7.72	5.19	1.13	.38	97
45-49	14.98	9.75	6.91	1.93	.82	95
50-54	12.28	11.40	8.64	2.43	1.30	89
55-59	15.71	12.64	10.27	4.45	1.70	89
60-64	13.93	9.80	12.99	5.82	2.80	80
65-69	12.62	10.42	12.43	6.75	4.00	68
70-74	9.64	9.26	13.98	8.01	4.59	52
75-79	7.30	5.72	9.38	7.69	6.97	5
80-84	2.91	4.82	5.74	5.83	6.29	†
85 or more	4.18	1.39	4.63	6.08	4.74	†
All Ages— Crude Rate	7.28	4.87	3.87	1.46	.73	90
FEMALES						
0- 4	2.53	1.27	.72	.25	.02	99
5- 9	.84	.35	.29	...	...	100
10-14	.69	.51	.22	.03	...	100
15-19	3.01	2.09	.83	.12	...	100
20-24	6.30	5.57	1.54	.09	...	100
25-29	7.65	5.27	2.94	.44	...	100
30-34	7.39	5.82	3.69	.57	.12	98
35-39	7.28	5.45	2.91	.67	.23	97
40-44	6.64	3.61	2.36	.93	.31	95
45-49	6.06	4.30	2.36	.72	.35	94
50-54	6.21	3.35	2.51	.82	.31	95
55-59	6.51	3.45	1.90	.55	.20	97
60-64	4.89	3.43	1.86	.69	.50	90
65-69	7.66	3.97	2.46	.98	.85	89
70-74	4.95	3.49	2.72	1.31	.69	86
75-79	4.45	2.75	3.14	1.32	.80	82
80-84	5.89	1.68	1.17	1.56	1.32	78
85 or more	...	3.32	1.10	1.72	1.25	†
All Ages— Crude Rate	4.67	3.25	1.87	.49	.20	96

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

† Increase since 1920-22.

A substantial reduction has been effected in the rates for almost every age group during the period covered by the table, the improvement being greatest at the younger ages. Deaths of persons under 45 years of age represented 11.5 per cent. of the total deaths from this cause in 1960-62, compared with 66.4 per cent. of the total in 1920-22.

The death rates from all forms of tuberculosis for each of the Australian States and for Australia are shown for the last six years in the next table:—

Table 117. Death Rates* from Tuberculosis, Australia

State or Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
New South Wales ..	·68	·51	·60	·45	·40	·55
Victoria	·55	·53	·55	·48	·43	·34
Queensland	·65	·58	·53	·56	·48	·55
South Australia ..	·48	·69	·51	·42	·56	·29
Western Australia ..	·52	·39	·34	·41	·26	·38
Tasmania	·49	·92	·56	·63	·42	·33
Australia	·61	·55	·55	·48	·43	·44

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

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS

In this subsection, statistics for malignant neoplasms include neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues, to which 484 deaths were assigned in 1962.

Malignant neoplasms are annually responsible for more deaths than any other cause except diseases of the heart. During the year 1962, they accounted for 14.3 per cent. of the total deaths in the State.

Table 118. Malignant Neoplasms (140-205)

(See introduction to " Causes of Death " on page 117)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*
	Males	Females	Persons	
1931-35	7,150	6,339	13,489	10·37
1936-40	7,907	7,431	15,338	11·27
1941-45	8,424	8,415	16,839	11·78
1946-50	9,835	9,415	19,250	12·63
1951-55	11,629	10,365	21,994	12·99
1956-60	13,272	11,243	24,515	13·27
1958	2,650	2,221	4,871	13·18
1959	2,676	2,296	4,972	13·22
1960	2,827	2,264	5,091	13·28
1961	2,832	2,425	5,257	13·43
1962	2,893	2,364	5,257	13·21

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

Although fatal malignant neoplasms occur at all ages, the disease is essentially one of advanced age. Of the persons who died from malignant neoplasms during 1962, 91 per cent. were 45 or more years of age and 58 per cent. were 65 or more.

Table 119. Malignant Neoplasms: Deaths in Age Groups, 1962

Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 10	42	27	69	60-64	367	240	607
10-19	30	19	49	65-69	419	330	749
20-29	34	22	56	70-74	508	369	877
30-34	31	32	63	75-79	398	294	692
35-39	39	53	92	80-84	210	224	434
40-44	68	80	148	85 or more	134	151	285
45-49	128	144	272	Not stated	2	...	2
50-54	188	177	365				
55-59	295	202	497	Total	2,893	2,364	5,257

Although the crude death rate from this cause has been increasing steadily, this has been partly due to the increasing proportion of the population in the higher ages, at which the risk of death from this cause is greatest. Age-specific death rates for the three years around each census since 1921 are shown below:—

Table 120. Malignant Neoplasms: Age-Specific Death Rates

Age Group (Years)	Death Rates*					Increase per cent., 1920-22 to 1960-62†
	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	
MALES						
0- 4	·82	·85	1·05	·95	1·09	33
5- 9	·53	·34	·47	·69	·81	53
10-14	·35	·55	·46	·72	·78	123
15-19	·37	·43	·96	1·00	·71	92
20-24	·56	·86	·88	1·09	·86	54
25-29	1·10	1·17	1·06	1·48	1·83	66
30-34	1·18	1·32	1·50	2·18	1·90	61
35-39	3·15	2·36	2·68	2·58	3·05	(-) 3
40-44	4·65	4·74	4·71	5·18	5·21	12
45-49	8·76	9·29	8·97	9·58	9·90	13
50-54	19·67	15·53	15·65	16·80	17·82	(-) 9
55-59	30·23	28·75	25·99	31·05	33·11	10
60-64	49·34	47·15	43·36	47·72	53·00	7
65-69	70·40	70·72	66·07	72·42	78·67	12
70-74	90·55	109·79	96·62	106·02	106·70	18
75-79	115·49	123·01	138·60	142·23	137·19	19
80-84	110·77	139·06	158·22	166·53	172·55	56
85 or more	135·95	142·98	172·12	219·64	227·62	67
All Ages— Crude Rate	9·00	10·92	12·81	13·97	14·50	61
FEMALES						
0- 4	·62	·86	·70	1·09	·74	19
5- 9	·20	·27	·46	·63	·58	190
10-14	·36	·14	·32	·39	·57	58
15-19	·50	·33	·37	·56	·45	(-) 10
20-24	·63	·77	·46	·42	·74	17
25-29	·94	·86	1·21	1·41	1·02	9
30-34	2·21	2·00	1·69	2·54	2·35	6
35-39	4·14	4·59	4·40	4·00	3·83	(-) 7
40-44	9·19	8·52	7·33	6·82	6·86	(-) 25
45-49	16·23	14·13	12·13	12·25	11·22	(-) 31
50-54	21·97	21·13	19·74	18·00	16·30	(-) 26
55-59	31·62	29·74	27·61	26·24	23·08	(-) 27
60-64	41·67	39·12	37·03	31·85	32·20	(-) 23
65-69	61·65	47·83	48·63	47·80	46·24	(-) 25
70-74	74·84	68·15	70·66	67·84	58·41	(-) 22
75-79	101·03	83·33	96·55	95·88	81·67	(-) 19
80-84	100·17	105·97	109·70	110·69	110·01	10
85 or more	127·69	120·74	129·64	141·20	144·90	13
All Ages— Crude Rate	8·54	9·77	12·23	12·44	12·09	42

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

† The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

The age-specific rates for males aged 35-39 and 50-54 years, and for females aged 15-19 and 35-79 years, decreased between the 1920-22 and 1960-62 periods. The only age groups showing a much greater proportional increase than the crude rates (for all ages) were 10-14 and 15-19 years for males and 5.9 years for females—age groups in which the number of deaths is small. Neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues cause a large proportion of the cancer deaths at these ages.

Improvement in diagnosis has undoubtedly been responsible for some of the increase in the recorded deaths from malignant neoplasms. Improvement in the death rate from infectious diseases has also played its part. It is interesting to contrast the movements in the death rates from tuberculosis and malignant neoplasms over the past seventy years; the rates at ten-yearly intervals since 1890 are shown below:—

Table 121. Tuberculosis and Malignant Neoplasms: Death Rates*

Year	Tuberculosis	Malignant Neoplasms	Year	Tuberculosis	Malignant Neoplasms
1890	11.21	3.68	1930	4.52	9.39
1900	8.93	5.82	1940	3.45	11.54
1910	7.65	7.37	1950	2.10	12.48
1920	6.30	8.56	1960	4.5	13.28

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

A classification of deaths from malignant neoplasms during 1962 according to the site of the neoplasm is shown in the following table:—

Table 122. Malignant Neoplasms: Deaths Classified According to Seat of Disease, 1962

Seat of Disease	Males	Females	Persons	Seat of Disease	Males	Females	Persons
Malignant Neoplasm of—				Malignant Neoplasm of—			
Buccal cavity and pharynx	61	31	92	Skin	93	65	158
Digestive organs and peritoneum ..	1,017	950	1,967	Brain and nervous system	107	52	159
Respiratory system .	727	101	828	Other and unspecified sites ..	137	116	253
Breast	3	399	402	Neoplasms of—			
Uterus .. ..	...	230	230	Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	284	200	484
Other female genital organs .. ..	...	149	149				
Male genital organs .	306	...	306	Total	2,893	2,364	5,257
Urinary organs ..	158	71	229				

Fatal malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs are situated most frequently in the stomach and large intestine, the numbers in 1962 being 604 and 628 respectively. The breast and genital organs were the site of 33 per cent. of the fatal malignant neoplasms among women in 1962 as compared with 11 per cent. among men.

DISEASES OF THE HEART

The number of deaths from diseases of the heart in 1962 was 14,246, which represented slightly less than two-fifths of the total deaths in the State. Details for each individual disease of the heart are published in Part *Population and Vital Statistics of the Statistical Register*. Diseases so classified include pericarditis, endocarditis and other valvular diseases, diseases of the myocardium, angina pectoris, and diseases of the coronary arteries.

Table 123. Diseases of the Heart (410-443)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 117)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1931-35	14,432	10,655	25,087	21.88	16.62	19.29
1936-40	19,806	13,829	33,635	28.84	20.50	24.71
1941-45	25,120	17,929	43,049	35.10	25.12	30.12
1946-50	29,391	19,462	48,853	38.55	25.57	32.07
1951-55	33,366	22,101	55,467	39.20	26.26	32.77
1956-60	36,004	25,493	61,497	38.71	27.79	33.29
1958	6,772	4,799	11,571	36.40	26.14	31.31
1959	7,648	5,300	12,948	40.40	28.36	34.41
1960	7,590	5,616	13,206	39.33	29.49	34.44
1961	7,761	5,509	13,270	39.38	28.34	33.90
1962	8,256	5,990	14,246	41.34	30.19	35.79

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

Statistics of mortality from diseases of the heart are not strictly comparable from year to year. There have been important changes connected with the mode of certification and classification, which have greatly influenced the rapid increase in the number of deaths so recorded. This increase has been particularly noticeable over the past thirty years, during which the mortality rate has nearly doubled. Improvement in diagnosis and certification by medical practitioners has been one of the main factors. Many deaths formerly attributed to indefinite causes are now believed to be certified as associated with some form of heart disease. As a result of a change of classification adopted in 1931, diseases of the coronary arteries have been included since that year among diseases of the heart. The great advance made in methods of diagnosis of diseases of the coronary arteries has, in part, resulted in deaths attributed to these causes increasing from 245 in 1931 to 3,621 (classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List) in 1950. In 1962, 9,513 deaths were classified (according to the Seventh Revision) to this cause, but a large part of the increase since 1950 has been due to the change in classification methods.

A further factor contributing to the increase in deaths due to diseases of the heart is the ageing of the population. Although the crude death rate has trebled in the last forty years, the increase in mortality rates has been confined to males aged 35 years and over, and females 45 years and

over. Mortality rates for males and females in each age group, for the three years around each census since 1921, are shown in the following table:—

Table 124. Diseases of the Heart: Age-Specific Death Rates

Age Group (Years)	Death Rates*					Increase per cent., 1920-22 to 1960-62†
	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	
MALES						
0- 4	·49	·17	·29	·31	·12	(—) 76
5- 9	·90	·60	·25	·13	·14	(—) 84
10-14	1·43	·74	·46	·22	·14	(—) 90
15-19	1·49	1·21	·83	·63	·32	(—) 79
20-24	1·71	1·17	·80	·61	·47	(—) 73
25-29	2·42	1·48	1·31	·76	·62	(—) 74
30-34	3·15	1·96	2·12	2·09	2·33	(—) 26
35-39	3·61	3·92	4·13	4·30	4·95	37
40-44	7·32	7·25	8·95	10·77	12·30	68
45-49	11·35	14·26	21·15	22·15	26·59	134
50-54	15·84	25·30	42·03	43·94	49·43	212
55-59	28·02	46·03	72·82	80·37	83·13	197
60-64	51·79	73·38	120·82	131·72	131·67	154
65-69	86·51	126·27	193·30	191·49	200·35	132
70-74	141·79	207·27	286·52	301·51	302·26	113
75-79	239·14	326·55	442·69	439·84	438·46	83
80-84	313·84	529·17	645·07	653·49	660·12	110
85 or more	516·63	814·83	1,001·08	1,034·67	1,024·90	98
All Ages— Crude Rate	12·78	21·83	38·00	38·89	40·03	213
FEMALES						
0- 4	·51	·30	·30	·15	·10	(—) 80
5- 9	1·33	·56	·29	·10	...	(—)100
10-14	1·47	·81	·38	·05	·11	(—) 93
15-19	1·60	1·21	·46	·18	·23	(—) 86
20-24	1·45	1·33	·62	·42	·32	(—) 78
25-29	2·10	1·86	1·04	·51	·51	(—) 76
30-34	2·33	2·11	1·78	1·20	·97	(—) 58
35-39	3·97	3·59	3·25	2·24	2·09	(—) 47
40-44	6·64	5·55	4·68	3·99	3·83	(—) 42
45-49	8·02	9·13	8·99	8·96	8·41	5
50-54	12·89	15·36	17·31	14·90	16·43	27
55-59	22·37	25·01	29·25	29·12	28·01	25
60-64	39·11	44·47	53·73	53·28	53·70	37
65-69	69·49	92·52	95·60	92·90	94·46	36
70-74	118·05	155·04	181·37	160·04	170·56	44
75-79	198·05	267·01	301·01	275·98	289·34	46
80-84	267·11	441·83	511·35	479·36	474·40	78
85 or more	441·83	667·92	876·18	887·25	892·56	102
All Ages— Crude Rate	10·10	16·56	25·74	26·20	29·35	191

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

† The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

MATERNAL DEATHS

All deaths due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium are included under this heading. Maternal deaths are not numerically important, but are nevertheless of special significance. The number in 1962 was 29, corresponding to a death rate of 0.15 per 10,000 females. As the incidence of maternal deaths falls only upon women bearing children, mortality rates are more generally quoted as a proportion of the total live births. The general trend in the mortality rate expressed per 1,000 live births was downward until 1922; in the next fourteen years it was on a higher level, but an improvement occurred in 1937 and has continued. The low rate achieved in recent years has been mainly due to the effectiveness of new drugs and methods of treatment, and partly to the increasing proportion of mothers choosing to have their babies born in public hospitals, where better facilities are available. The number of deaths of mothers per 1,000 live births in 1962 (0.34) was the lowest ever recorded.

Table 125. Maternal Deaths (640-689)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 117)

Period	Number of Deaths				Rate per 1,000 Live Births					
	Including Criminal Abortion		Excluding Criminal Abortion		Including Criminal Abortion			Excluding Criminal Abortion		
	Married Women	Single Women	Married Women	Single Women	Married Women	Single Women	Total	Married Women	Single Women	Total
1931-35	1,197	158	1,040	85	5.60	14.08	6.03	4.87	7.57	5.00
1936-40	1,040	125	892	60	4.55	12.44	4.89	3.91	5.97	3.99
1941-45	858	81	752	43	3.16	6.97	3.32	2.77	3.70	2.81
1946-50	450	57	418	29	1.36	3.93	1.47	1.27	2.00	1.30
1951-55	263	30	236	17	.74	2.02	.79	.67	1.14	.69
1956-60	249	35	219	23	.66	1.87	.71	.58	1.23	.61
1958	47	5	45	4	.62	1.30	.65	.59	1.04	.61
1959	47	7	42	3	.61	1.74	.67	.55	.75	.56
1960	48	8	38	6	.62	1.94	.68	.49	1.46	.54
1961	39	4	33	1	.48	.87	.50	.40	.22	.39
1962	25	4	24	2	.31	.84	.34	.30	.42	.30

Details as to conjugal condition have been recorded annually since 1893. Throughout the ensuing period, the maternal death rate has always been higher among single than among married women. The difference is greater if deaths due to criminal abortion are included. During the past ten years, 40 per cent. of the deaths of single women in this group were due to criminal abortion, as compared with 12 per cent. of the deaths of married women.

The ages of the single women who died from maternal causes in 1962 ranged from 17 to 33 years. The ages of the 25 married women ranged from 16 to 44 years, with 11 aged 35 years or over. Nine of the married women had no previous issue, and in 5 cases death occurred within two years of marriage.

Table 126. Classification of Maternal Deaths, 1962

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths		Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Metropolis	N.S.W.	Metropolis	N.S.W.
Toxaemias of pregnancy	1	4	.02	.05
Ectopic pregnancy	1	3	.02	.04
Other complications of pregnancy	2	2	.05	.02
Abortion (excluding criminal)	2	4	.05	.05
Delivery with specified complication	4	7	.09	.08
Puerperal urinary infection without other sepsis .. .. .	...	1	...	.01
Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium	1	2	.02	.02
Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis .. .. .	...	...	...	...
Puerperal pulmonary embolism	1	3	.02	.04
Other and unspecified complications of the puerperium .. .. .	...	...	...	...
Total, excluding criminal abortion	12	26	.27	.30
Criminal abortion	3	3	.07	.04
Total	15	29	.34	.34

More than any other cause of death during childbirth, puerperal sepsis can be classified as a preventable disease. Preventive measures and improved treatment have reduced the number of deaths due to this cause from 110 in 1920 to an average of 1.2 per year during the last five years. Criminal abortion was responsible for 10.3 per cent. of maternal deaths in 1962.

EXTERNAL VIOLENCE

The classification "External Violence" (E800-E999) includes accidents, poisonings, suicides, and homicides. Deaths from these causes in 1962 totalled 2,720 or 7.4 per cent. of the total deaths in the State. The rate, 6.84 per 10,000 of mean population, was slightly higher than in the preceding quinquennium. Deaths of males numbered 1,842 as compared with 878 females. The total included 582 suicides, 2,071 accidents, and 61 homicides.

The number of deaths and the death rates from suicide since 1931 are shown in the following table:—

Table 127. Suicide (E963, E970-E979)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 117)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1931-35	1,238	329	1,567	1.88	.51	1.20
1936-40	1,181	375	1,556	1.72	.56	1.14
1941-45	864	346	1,210	1.21	.48	.85
1946-50	1,151	419	1,570	1.51	.55	1.03
1951-55	1,426	527	1,953	1.68	.63	1.15
1956-60	1,650	633	2,283	1.77	.69	1.24
1958	357	123	480	1.92	.67	1.30
1959	314	123	437	1.66	.66	1.16
1960	306	120	426	1.59	.63	1.11
1961	360	145	505	1.83	.75	1.29
1962	398	184	582	1.99	.93	1.46

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

The mode of suicide usually adopted by men is either poisoning, shooting, hanging, or cutting of veins. Women, as a general rule, avoid weapons and resort mostly to poison. Of every 100 cases of suicide during the five years 1958-1962, 49 were by the agency of poison (including 21 by gas), 24 by shooting, 13 by hanging, 4 by cutting of veins, 4 by drowning, and 6 by other means. The male mortality rate from suicide is about two-and-a-half times the female rate.

As is the case with suicides, the number of males who die from accidents each year greatly exceeds the number of females. In 1962 the ratio was more than 2 to 1.

Table 128. Accidents (E800-E962)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 117)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1931-35	4,399	1,386	5,785	6.67	2.16	4.45
1936-40	5,675	1,804	7,479	8.26	2.67	5.49
1941-45	4,604	1,789	6,393	6.43	2.51	4.47
1946-50	5,472	2,073	7,545	7.18	2.72	4.95
1951-55	6,842	2,709	9,551	8.04	3.22	5.64
1956-60	6,952	2,784	9,736	7.48	3.03	5.27
1958	1,276	481	1,757	6.86	2.62	4.75
1959	1,415	549	1,964	7.47	2.94	5.22
1960	1,446	646	2,092	7.49	3.39	5.46
1961	1,441	569	2,010	7.31	2.93	5.13
1962	1,405	666	2,071	7.04	3.36	5.20

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

Classification of accidents which occurred during 1962, according to the external cause of injury, shows that out of every 1,000 deaths from accidents, 464 were due to road vehicle accidents, 191 to falls, 75 to drowning, 22 to railway accidents, 31 to accidents caused by fire and the explosion of combustible material, 35 to accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances, and 15 were caused by firearms. Of the 464 deaths caused by road vehicle accidents, 455 were due to accidents in which a motor vehicle was involved.

Accidents were the principal cause of death amongst males in the age group 1 year and under 40 years, and amongst females in the group 1 year and under 30 years. They were responsible for 67 per cent. of the deaths of males aged 15-24 years. Details relating to road accidents are published in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

MARKETING AND CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS

MARKETING OF FOODSTUFFS

The principal centre for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables in New South Wales is the Sydney Fruit and Vegetables Markets, owned and controlled by the Council of the City of Sydney. Fruit and vegetables sold at the Sydney Municipal Markets are received by road, rail, and sea (and occasionally by air) from intrastate and interstate sources. Most of the business conducted at the Markets comprises sales by growers' agents or co-operative societies to retailers; growers may sell direct to buyers in a section of the Markets known as the Producers' Market.

Large quantities of hard vegetables (potatoes, onions, pumpkins, swedes, etc.) are also sold at the Alexandria Railway Goods Yard and at a nearby road delivery centre, and from wharves, by Sussex Street merchants. The Alexandria market receives produce consigned by rail and road from intrastate and interstate sources, whereas the produce handled at Sussex Street consists mainly of consignments received from interstate sources by sea. The bulk of the business handled at Alexandria and Sussex Street comprises sales by wholesale merchants to secondary wholesalers.

The Meat Halls at the State Abattoir (at Homebush Bay) are the principal centre in New South Wales for the wholesale distribution of meat for human consumption. Carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof and deliver them to the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated, the chilled carcasses being delivered to the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning. Considerable quantities of meat also arrive at the Meat Halls from country abattoirs owned by local government authorities and by co-operative organisations and other private interests. Most abattoirs in the State slaughter for both domestic consumption and export.

Most of the poultry sold in the State for table meat are sold alive by growers to local processors, who slaughter and treat the birds and sell them to retailers. Very small quantities of live birds are sold, by agents for small local growers, on the Sydney Poultry Market controlled by the Sydney City Council.

Agents who sell fruit, vegetables, poultry, or other farm produce on behalf of growers must be licensed, and must operate in accordance with the Farm Produce Agents Act. The provisions of the Act are summarised in the chapter "Agriculture".

Marketing boards in respect of primary products may be formed, in terms of the (State) Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-1956, upon the request of producers. Before a board is constituted for any product, a poll must be taken of those producers of the product enrolled on the

Parliamentary electoral rolls, votes must be given by at least three-fifths of those entitled to vote, and more than half the votes must favour its constitution. Boards have been established under the Act for eggs, rice, wine grapes, navy beans, and french bean seed. A Dried Fruits Board has been established under the (State) Dried Fruits Act to supervise the marketing of dried fruits.

The Commonwealth Government has established marketing boards to supervise the marketing of wheat, meat, dairy produce, eggs, canned fruits, dried fruits, apples and pears, and wine. The Australian Wheat Board controls the marketing of wheat for domestic consumption as well as for export, but the other Commonwealth boards are concerned mainly with marketing for export.

Standards for the composition, purity, and quality of foods are prescribed in terms of the (State) Pure Food Act. The administration of the food laws within local government areas, and the supervision of conditions under which food is produced and distributed, are duties of the Board of Health and local government authorities. Meat for local consumption is inspected at the State Abattoir and most country abattoirs by officers of the Department of Agriculture, and at other abattoirs by meat inspectors employed by local authorities.

The composition and labelling of oversea imports of food and drugs are supervised by the Department of Customs and Excise. The quality and labelling of foodstuffs intended for export are supervised by the Department of Primary Industry.

Further information about arrangements for the marketing of fruit and vegetables, butter, fish, and other foodstuffs, and about the Commonwealth and State marketing boards, is given in the chapters "Agriculture", "Pastoral Industry", "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping", and "Fisheries". Arrangements for the marketing of milk and bread are described later in this chapter.

CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS

Estimates of the consumption of foodstuffs per head of population in Australia are shown for the three years ended 1938-39 and for more recent periods in the following table. Similar estimates of the consumption of foodstuffs in New South Wales are not prepared because of the lack of data on interstate trade and stocks held within the State.

The estimates for each commodity represent the quantity of the commodity consumed as such plus the quantity consumed in food products not separately listed in the table. In general, the apparent consumption of a commodity has been estimated by deducting oversea exports (including ships' stores) and non-food usage from the quantities of the commodity produced and imported, an adjustment being made for changes in the level of stocks held. The production figures relate in general to commercial production, but allowance has been made for the non-commercial production of the main commodities produced by householders for their own use (vegetables, fruit, preserves, eggs, poultry, game, and fish). The adjustment for stock changes relates in general to stocks held in factories or by marketing authorities, no adjustment being made, except in a few special cases, for changes in stocks held by wholesalers and retailers. No allowance has, in general, been made for wastage in distribution and storage of foodstuffs.

Although subject to these qualifications, the estimates shown in the next table are believed to represent with reasonable accuracy the quantities of foodstuffs available for consumption by ultimate individual consumers in the year to which the estimates relate.

Table 129. Consumption of Foodstuffs per Head of Population, Australia

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Milk and Milk Products—							
Fluid Whole Milk	lb.	241.0	314.2	291.5	294.6	295.6	295.6
Cream	lb.	6.1	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Full Cream Milk Products—							
Concentrated, Condensed, and Evaporated	lb.	¶	7.5	9.0	9.3	8.9	9.1
Powdered	lb.	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5
Infants' and Invalids' Foods	lb.	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.4
Milk By-products—							
Powdered Skim Milk	lb.	...	0.6	2.5	3.6	4.4	4.3
Other	lb.	¶	¶	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1
Cheese	lb.	4.4	5.5	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.7
Total (in terms of milk solids)	lb.	39.3	49.1	48.7	51.0	51.4	51.6
Fats and Oils—							
Butter	lb.	32.9	24.8	27.2	26.2	25.1	24.3
Margarine: Table	lb.	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3
Other	lb.	4.0	5.2	4.9	5.7	5.8	6.0
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats*	lb.	6.4	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Total (fat content)	lb.	37.6	30.9	34.1	34.0	33.1	32.5
Meat—							
Beef and Veal (bone-in weight)	lb.	140.3	109.1	123.8	97.5	85.3	92.9
Mutton (bone-in weight)	lb.	60.0	45.1	51.0	63.7	63.2	55.0
Lamb (bone-in weight)	lb.	15.0	25.2	29.3	39.0	38.2	42.8
Pigmeats (bone-in weight)	lb.	8.5	7.1	10.1	10.3	11.4	13.1
Offal	lb.	8.4	8.9	11.4	11.6	10.9	11.6
Bacon and Ham (cured, bone-in weight)	lb.	2.1	2.6	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9
Canned Meat (canned weight)	lb.	10.2	11.7	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.3
Total (bone-in weight equivalent)	lb.	250.9	215.7	242.4	237.7	224.2	231.5
Poultry, Game, and Fish, etc.—							
Poultry (dressed weight)	lb.	¶	10.4	9.7*	9.7*	9.7*	9.7*
Rabbits and Hares	lb.	¶	5.4	2.0*	2.0*	2.0*	2.0*
Fish (edible weight)—							
Fresh, Frozen, and Cured	lb.	6.4	5.7	6.2	7.5	7.2	6.9
Canned	lb.	4.1	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.3	2.8
Crustaceans and Molluscs	lb.	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0
Eggs and Egg Products—							
Egg in Shell†	lb.	25.7	25.4	21.2	21.6	24.4	24.6
Egg Pulp and Powder (shell egg equivalent)†	lb.	0.9	2.5	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.7
Total (shell egg equivalent)†	lb.	26.6	27.9	22.5	23.2	26.3	26.3
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar	lb.	106.5	119.7	111.6	110.4	107.5	111.1
Syrups, Honey, and Glucose (sugar content)	lb.	5.5	5.6	5.2	6.4	5.6	5.2
Total (sugar content)	lb.	112.0	125.3	116.8	116.8	113.1	116.3
Dried Pulse, and Nuts (edible weight)	lb.	5.3	9.2	8.5	9.4	9.7	10.7§

NOTE. Table 129 is continued on the following page.

Table 129. Consumption of Foodstuffs per Head of Population, Australia
(continued)

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Fruit and Fruit Products—							
Fruit: Canned	lb.	10.4	11.0	13.6	15.3	17.5	16.3
Dried	lb.	8.1	8.7	6.0	6.8	6.4	6.2
Citrus	lb.	31.9	37.2	35.4	41.1	35.5	42.9||
Other	lb.	94.0	87.1	78.4	85.9	86.1	87.1
Jams, Conserves, etc. .. .	lb.	11.4	12.4	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.1
Total (fresh fruit equivalent) ..	lb.	173.6	178.0	157.6	176.5	173.3	177.5
Vegetables—							
Potatoes, White†	lb.	103.8	124.2	113.9	115.4	86.4	95.8
Tomatoes	lb.	15.7	25.3	28.6	25.3	30.5	29.4
Root and Bulb	lb.	¶	42.1	35.1	32.5	30.4	33.0
Leafy and Green (including Legumes)	lb.	¶	45.1	39.5	38.4	38.3	41.2**
Other	lb.	¶	49.2	42.4	37.2	38.5	37.3††
Total	lb.	¶	285.9	259.5	248.8	224.1	236.7
Grain Products—							
Flour (including wheatmeal for baking and sharps)	lb.	187.1	201.9	181.4	177.3	168.6	171.1
Breakfast Foods	lb.	10.6	13.4	13.5	13.3	14.2	14.2
Rice (milled)	lb.	4.0	0.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Other	lb.	3.6	3.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	¶
Total	lb.	205.3	219.3	200.0	195.5	187.8	¶
Beverages—							
Tea	lb.	6.9	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8
Coffee	lb.	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.0
Beer	Gallon	11.7	16.9	22.7	22.6	22.6	22.5
Wine	Gallon	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Spirits	Gallon	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

* Tentative estimates. (It is probable that the mass raising of broiler poultry has led in recent years to increased consumption of poultry.)

† For purposes of the estimates, the average weight of an egg was taken as 1.75 oz. in 1959-60 and earlier years and as 2 oz. in 1960-61 and 1961-62.

‡ Excludes potatoes consumed other than as fresh potatoes.

¶ Not available.

§ Comprises (in edible weight) dried pulse 2.6 lb., peanuts 3.0 lb., edible tree nuts 1.9 lb., and cocoa (raw beans) 3.2 lb.

|| Includes oranges 34.9 lb.

** Includes cabbages and other greens 12.3 lb. and peas 17.1 lb.

†† Includes cauliflower 14.7 lb. and pumpkin 17.0 lb.

The estimates of consumption per head of population have been derived by dividing the total apparent consumption of a commodity by the mean population (of all ages) of Australia in the period concerned. Changes in the age distribution of the population should be borne in mind in interpreting changes over a number of years in the consumption of particular foodstuffs per head. Persons under 10 years of age (for example) represented 15.8 per cent. of the total population in Australia in 1939, 18.9 per cent. in 1949, and 20.5 per cent. in 1961.

The level of consumption of certain foodstuffs during the early post-war years was affected by rationing. Meat was rationed from 1944 to 1948, butter from 1943 to 1950, milk from 1942 to 1948, cream from 1943 to 1946 and from 1947 to 1950, sugar from 1942 to 1947, and tea from 1942 to 1950.

The principal foodstuffs consumed in Australia are meat, milk, vegetables, fruit, flour, sugar, butter, and eggs. Meat consumption per head of population was 8 per cent. lower in 1961-62 than the average for the three years ended 1938-39, a heavy increase in the consumption of lamb partly offsetting a fall of about one-third in the consumption of beef. The consumption of milk per head in 1961-62 was 23 per cent. greater than the average for the three pre-war years, but the consumption of butter was 26 per cent. lower. Canned fruit consumption has contracted from the record level in 1960-61, but in 1961-62 was still 57 per cent. higher than the pre-war level; the consumption of jams, etc. was 29 per cent. lower than pre-war.

Tea is the principal non-alcoholic beverage consumed in Australia. Consumption of tea per head of population has, however, been declining slowly, and in 1961-62 was 16 per cent. lower than the average for the three years ended 1938-39. The consumption of coffee in 1961-62 was more than three times the pre-war intake.

All tea and coffee supplies are imported. In 1961-62, tea imports were mainly from Ceylon (66 per cent. of the total imported), Indonesia (20 per cent.), and India (10 per cent.); coffee came from British East Africa (34 per cent.), Papua and New Guinea (21 per cent.), the United States of America (11 per cent.), and Brazil (10 per cent.).

Beer is the principal alcoholic beverage consumed in Australia. The consumption of beer and of wine per head was almost twice as great in 1961-62 as the average for the three years ended 1938-39.

Estimates of the nutrient value of foodstuffs available for consumption in Australia are shown for the three years ended 1938-1939 and for more recent periods in the next table. These estimates have been prepared by the Commonwealth Department of Health, and are based on the estimated consumption of foodstuffs per head shown in the previous table. In preparing the estimates, losses of nutrients due to processing have been allowed for, but no allowance has been made for losses due to the effects of storage and cooking.

Table 130. Estimated Nutrient Value of Foodstuffs Available for Consumption, Australia

Nutrient	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Quantity per head per day							
Protein: Animal	Gm.	58.7	57.4	59.6	60.5	58.8	59.8
Vegetable	Gm.	30.9	35.3	32.3	32.2	31.4	31.6
Total	Gm.	89.6	92.7	91.9	92.7	90.2	91.4
Fat (All Sources)	Gm.	133.5	121.7	131.7	135.3	132.0	133.2
Carbohydrate	Gm.	377.4	424.8	416.7	415.3	398.0	409.9
Calcium	Mgm.	642	785	817	854	900	898
Iron	Mgm.	15.4	15.1	14.0	14.0	13.5	13.9
Vitamin A	I.U.	4,905	4,630	4,568	4,277	4,165	4,166
Thiamine (Vitamin B1)	Mgm.	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Riboflavin	Mgm.	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	Mgm.	86	96	89	90	85	93
Niacin	Mgm.	18.7	17.6	18.6	18.9	18.0	18.3
Energy Value	Calory	3,117	3,245	3,297	3,325	3,226	3,287

BREAD

Bread for sale in New South Wales is made in approved and closely supervised bakehouses. Most bread is delivered by bakers either direct to customers' homes or to retail shops (at wholesale rates) for sale "over the counter"; only a small quantity is sold to customers at the bakeries. Bread must be kept adequately covered until handed to the customer.

Hours of baking and delivery of bread in all parts of the State except the Western Division are fixed by the Bread Industry Act, 1946-1958. The Act provides for day baking of bread (with a 6 p.m. finishing time), although night baking is authorised on certain days preceding holidays. The delivery of bread in an area must in general be completed within the ordinary hours of delivery set down for that area in the breadcarters' industrial award. The Act provides that no deliveries may be made after 11 a.m. on an ordinary Saturday, or after 7 p.m. on a Saturday when three days' supply of bread is being delivered.

The Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act, 1950, restored to customers a choice of bakers (which had not been available in Sydney, Newcastle, and other towns under the war-time and early post-war systems of household delivery) and set a standard of quality for bread. Under the Act, bakers must, on request, supply bread to any person within three miles of their bakehouse unless there are three other bakehouses closer, and they may deliver anywhere without restriction. The Act also required flour millers to describe the protein and maltose content of flour delivered for bread manufacture.

An amendment to the Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act in 1954 required bread manufacturers and operative bakers to be licensed by the Department of Labour and Industry. The amendment also established a Bread Industry Advisory Committee (comprising the Under Secretary of the Department, two representatives of employers, and two representatives of employees) to advise the Minister on measures to improve the making and distribution of bread, on sanitary conditions in bakehouses, and on standards of efficiency for the trade.

A further amendment in 1958 provided that bread for retail sale must bear the manufacturer's mark (either on a label or on the bread itself), unless it is being delivered in a vehicle carrying only one manufacturer's bread. Standard quality loaves of 1 lb., 2 lb., or 4 lb. were previously authorised, but the 1958 amendment provided for the baking of bread of any type, variety, or size specified by regulation.

A Bread Research Institute was established in 1947 by bread manufacturers in New South Wales, to undertake research and to provide technical assistance to bakers. The Institute became an Australian body in 1950, and has worked since 1951 in association with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. The Director of the Institute has administrative control of the Wheat Research Unit of C.S.I.R.O., formed in 1958. An Agricultural Research Institute, which is equipped to test the milling and baking qualities of wheat, was established at Wagga Wagga in 1954 by the New South Wales Government, to undertake research into wheat breeding and wheat quality.

Information about bread and flour prices is given in the next chapter.

MILK

N.S.W. MILK BOARD DISTRIBUTING DISTRICTS

The supply and distribution of milk and cream in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong areas and in fifteen other proclaimed distributing districts (Erina, Hunter, Upper Hunter, Hastings, Manning, Armidale, Tamworth, Blue Mountains-Lithgow, Bathurst, Orange, Illawarra, Southern, Goulburn, Wagga Wagga, and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area) are controlled by the Milk Board. The Board, which is appointed by the Governor, comprises a chairman, a representative of dairymen, and a representative of consumers. It has power to regulate the methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk in producing districts, to grade milk for sale, to inspect dairy premises and milk stores, to fix prices of milk and cream, and to determine the quantities of milk and cream to be supplied by producing districts to the Board.

The milk supplied for consumption or use in distributing districts (except milk produced and retailed directly by a dairyman on his own behalf) is vested in the Milk Board, and its supply other than to the Board is prohibited. Milk and cream sold (or to be sold) for use in the manufacture of commodities within a producing or distributing area may, by proclamation, be vested in the Board.

Distributing companies organised for handling milk on a large scale act as agents for the Board in receiving milk at country factories and transporting it to Sydney or other distributing centres, where they purchase their supplies from the Board. The quantities of milk supplied by producing districts are regulated by means of quotas applied to individual dairymen in the districts. The prices paid for milk delivered by dairymen to country factories are fixed by the Board.

Milk supplies for Sydney are derived mainly from country districts—the south coast district between Wollongong and Nowra, the districts traversed by the main southern railway between Liverpool and Moss Vale, the Penrith, Windsor, and Richmond districts, the districts around Muswellbrook, Singleton, Branxton, and Maitland on the northern railway line, and those in the neighbourhood of Wauchope, Taree, Dungog, and Gloucester on the north coast line. Only a small proportion of Sydney's milk supply is provided by dairies in or near the metropolis.

An official zoning system for retail delivery of milk, which permitted only one vendor to deliver to households in each defined zone, was introduced as a war-time measure in 1942. Although officially terminated in 1947, the zoning system was continued in operation by agreement among vendors. In 1962, the Milk Board, using its power under the Milk Act, began to define trading zones and to allot them to vendors. Most of the country distributing districts and the greater part of the metropolitan district have now been zoned, and each zone allotted to a vendor registered with the Board.

In the Milk Board distributing districts, almost all milk is now delivered in bottles or (to a very limited extent) in disposable cartons. Only small quantities of bulk milk are supplied through shops, and small quantities of bulk raw milk are retailed by dairymen.

The quantities of milk acquired by the Milk Board for distribution in the various distributing districts in the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 131. Milk Acquired for Distribution by Milk Board

Year ended 30th June	Whole Milk								Milk Separated for Sweet Cream
	Metro-politan	New-castle	Wollon-gong	Erina *	Hunter	Blue Mount-ains-Lith-gow	Other Districts	Total	
Thousand gallons									
1958†	59,571	5,427	3,002	1,238	1,288	1,268	1,407	73,201	4,043
1959	60,934	5,598	3,229	1,298	1,324	1,250	1,858	75,491	3,911
1960	62,050	5,677	3,481	1,419	1,367	1,279	2,293	77,566	4,455
1961	63,933	5,922	3,718	1,526	1,478	1,314	2,868	80,759	5,159
1962	64,681	6,060	3,888	1,618	1,466	1,311	3,441	82,465	6,885
1963	64,690	6,132	4,097	1,714	1,472	1,357	3,708	83,170	6,954

* Gosford-Wyong area.

† Year ended 31st March.

At 30th June, 1963, 5,382 dairymen were supplying raw milk to the Board at 37 milk receiving depots. In the Board's distributing districts, there were 1,848 vehicle vendors (including 1,404 in the metropolitan district) selling pasteurised milk, and 59 dairymen-vendors selling raw milk. The shop vendors supplied through the Board numbered 10,194 (including 7,354 in the metropolitan district).

The value of milk sold by the Milk Board to distributors in 1962-63 was £20,558,464, and comprised payments to dairymen £18,566,792, cost of treatment at country factories £915,654, cost of transport to distributing centres £661,890, and provision for administrative expenses, etc. £414,128. Information about milk prices is given in the next chapter.

MILK DISTRIBUTION IN OTHER AREAS OF STATE

In April, 1964, 47 local government authorities in areas outside the jurisdiction of the Milk Board were controlling the sale of milk within their respective areas. The local authorities require all milk sold to satisfy the Milk Board's standards.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Weights and measures for foodstuffs are prescribed by the general Commonwealth and State weights and measures legislation.

The Commonwealth Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act, 1960, and Regulations made under the Act in 1961, prescribe legal standards and units of measurement for use throughout Australia from 1st January, 1964. The standards of measurement relate to length, mass, volume, and other physical quantities such as pressure, density, electrical current, illumination, temperature, viscosity, and time interval.

The National Standards Laboratory of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is responsible for maintaining the Commonwealth standards of measurement for which there are Commonwealth units of measurement and for calibrating other standards of measurement (such as the master standards held by State and Commonwealth authorities) against the Commonwealth standards. The Laboratory provides a calibration service for science and industry. The National Standards Commission, which comprises five members appointed by the Minister in charge of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, is authorised to advise the Minister with respect to weights and measures and to approve the methods to be used in the periodic verification of subsidiary standards used by State and other verifying authorities.

The State Weights and Measures Office polices the observance of legal standards and units of measurement for length, mass, and volume prescribed for use in New South Wales by the (State) Weights and Measures Act, 1915-1960. Traders' weighing and measuring devices must conform to the requirements of the Act, and are subject to periodic inspection and verification.

PRICES AND RENTS

CONTROL OF PRICES

From September, 1939 (immediately after the outbreak of war) to September, 1948, prices of commodities and services in Australia were controlled by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the National Security Act. A brief account of the Commonwealth system of price control, and of the supplementary measures taken to keep prices stable during the war years, is given at page 726 of Year Book No. 50.

Since 20th September, 1948, prices in New South Wales have been subject to control by the State Government under the provisions of the (State) Prices Regulation Act, 1948-1949. In terms of the Act, the Minister may declare any commodities and services to be subject to control, and may remove or re-impose the control on any item. The Prices Commissioner is empowered to fix the maximum prices at which declared commodities and services may be sold or supplied, and to investigate the price of any commodity or service (whether declared or not).

The general control of prices in New South Wales was progressively modified after 1952, and suspended on 15th April, 1955. Controls were temporarily re-introduced on a limited range of commodities and services between July, 1955 and September, 1956. Price control on bread was re-introduced in December, 1957, and on motor spirit in May, 1959, and maximum prices for these commodities have since been fixed by the Prices Commissioner. Many other commodities and services remain declared under the Act, but maximum prices are not fixed for them.

Milk, gas, electricity, and coal prices and rents for leased premises in New South Wales are subject to control in terms of other State statutes. The State Industrial Commission was given power in 1940 to fix prices in special circumstances, but this power was revoked in 1959 by the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1959.

CONTROL OF RENTS

Between December, 1939 and November, 1941, the rents of certain classes of leased dwellings in New South Wales were controlled by the State Government in terms of the Fair Rents Act, 1939, the provisions of which are summarised on page 541 of the Year Book for 1940-41. From November, 1941 to August, 1948, the rents of a more extensive range of leased premises in New South Wales were controlled by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the National Security (Landlord and Tenant) Regulations, which provided for rent control and security of tenure for tenants, and which are summarised on page 735 of Year Book No. 50.

Since 16th August, 1948, the rents of leased premises in New South Wales have been subject to control by the State Government in terms of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948-1961, which, for the most part, continued the system established under the Commonwealth Regulations.

Premises Subject to Rent Control

When introduced in 1948, the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act applied to all leased premises in New South Wales other than farm and holiday premises and government-owned premises. Subsequent amendments to the Act restricted the scope of the term "holiday premises" and provided that certain classes of premises may be freed from rent control.

The principal classes of premises freed from control have been:—

- (a) from 16th December, 1954: dwellings which were erected after 16th December, 1954, or which were not leased between 7th December, 1941 and 16th December, 1954;
- (b) from 27th September, 1957: business and commercial premises erected after 27th September, 1957;
- (c) from 10th April, 1958: dwellings which were not leased between 1st December, 1957 and 10th April, 1958, or of which the lessor obtained vacant possession after 10th April, 1958 other than on a court order requiring the provision of alternative accommodation; and
- (d) from 10th April, 1958: residential units provided out of the conversion of dwellings which existed on 13th December, 1955, and which had not been leased between 7th December, 1941 and 24th February, 1956 or of which vacant possession had been obtained other than on an order requiring the provision of alternative accommodation.

A dwelling or residential unit which has been freed from control (classes (a), (c), and (d) above) and which is subsequently leased remains exempt only if the lease is registered with the Rent Controller and embodies a certificate in specified terms by a solicitor acting for the lessee and independently of the lessor.

Fixation of Rents

The rents of leased premises subject to rent control are fixed either by a section of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act itself or by a determination made under the Act. A rent fixed in either of these ways may be varied subsequently by a determination made under the Act.

When introduced in 1948, the Act fixed rents for premises leased at 31st August, 1939 at the rents payable on that date, and for premises leased for the first time between 31st August, 1939 and 1st March, 1945 at the rents payable on 1st March, 1945. Under an amendment of the Act in 1951, the rents for all premises leased at 1st March, 1949 were fixed at those payable on that date, and the rents for premises leased for the first time between 1st March, 1949 and 1st November, 1951 were fixed at the rents payable on 1st November, 1951. A further amendment to the Act in 1958 fixed the rents for all premises leased at 1st November, 1951 at the rents payable on that date. The fixation of rents at the level payable on a particular date was, however, subject to the qualification that where the rent payable on that date had been varied in the meantime by a determination under the Act, the rent as varied became the fixed rent.

Where the rent of leased premises subject to rent control has not been fixed by the Act itself, there is no fixed rent for the premises until a determination is made in accordance with the provisions of the Act. A rent fixed by the Act or by a determination may be varied by a subsequent determination under the Act. Determinations of the fair rent of leased premises are made upon application by either the lessor or the lessee.

Broadly speaking, the fair rent is determined on the basis of "basic rent plus increased outgoings", which represents the fair market rent (established by evidence) at 3rd August, 1939 or at the date of erection (whichever is later) plus the amount by which outgoings (rates, insurance, repairs and maintenance, and a charge for management expenses) increased between the "fair market rent" date and the date of the determination. In addition to increases allowed on the basis of this formula, fixed rents were increased (on application) in 1952, in 1957, and again from November, 1960, by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the improved capital value of the premises in 1939 or at the date of erection (whichever was later).

Recovery of Possession

The Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act imposes restrictions on the eviction of tenants from premises subject to rent control, partly to prevent lessors from evicting or threatening to evict tenants so as to obtain a higher rent than that permitted under the rent control provisions, and in general to prevent tenants being evicted in circumstances in which it is deemed not proper they should be evicted.

A lessor cannot recover possession of the premises except by consent of the tenant or by authority of a court order. To establish his right to a court order, a lessor must serve on the lessee a Notice to Quit and must prove to the court the existence of one of the limited number of grounds for eviction prescribed in the Act. The court then considers any existing circumstances covered in the prescribed grounds, the availability (in certain cases) of alternative accommodation for the lessee or the lessor, and any hardship that would be caused by making or not making an order, and determines whether, in its discretion, it should make an order for eviction.

The Act also imposed restrictions on the service of a Notice to quit premises subject to rent control. For example, a lessor may not (except in special circumstances) serve a Notice to quit any premises during the six months following unsuccessful court proceedings for recovery of possession of the premises, or following a rent determination for the premises made other than on the lessor's own application. The maximum period for which a Notice to Quit must be given is thirty days.

Until 31st December, 1962, when the provision in the Act lapsed, vacant possession of a house could not, in general, be recovered unless the lessor provided alternative accommodation for the lessee. Another provision which lapsed on this date was that Notice to Quit could not, in general, be served within two years after the sale of a house unless eighteen months' notice of intention to give Notice to Quit had been given (in which case the delay was six months).

Administration of Rent Control

When the Commonwealth system of rent control ceased in 1948, the Fair Rents Board established under the Commonwealth Regulations were taken over by the State and a State Rent Controller was appointed.

Within the County of Cumberland, responsibility for rent determinations is divided between the Rent Controller and the Fair Rents Boards. Rentals of shared accommodation are determined by the Rent Controller, subject to appeal to a Fair Rents Board. The rentals of all other premises subject to rent control are determined by Fair Rents Boards, although the Rent Controller may (subject to objection by a lessee to a Fair Rents Board) allow a lessor a rent increase based on increased outgoings (rates, insurance, land tax, repairs, etc.).

Outside the County of Cumberland, rentals of all premises subject to rent control (including shared accommodation) are determined by Fair Rents Boards. The Clerk of a Board may allow a rent increase based on increased outgoings for premises other than shared accommodation, but the increase is subject to objection by the lessee to the Board.

Proceedings for the recovery of possession of premises subject to rent control are conducted in Courts of Petty Sessions. An amendment to the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act in 1954 provided for the establishment, by proclamation by the Governor, of special Tenancy Courts to deal with applications for recovery of possession, but no proclamation has been made.

RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

A retail price index is designed to measure the change over time in the level of retail prices in a selected field. The basic principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered, and to combine the prices of these commodities and services at regular intervals by the use of "weights" which represent the relative importance of the items in that field. In practice, the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade, and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

Basically, in the simplest method of compiling retail prices indexes, the price of each item is multiplied by a fixed "weight", the product being an "expenditure". The sum of these products for all items for any period represents an "aggregate expenditure". The "aggregate expenditures" for successive periods are converted into an index equating the aggregate for a selected or "base" period to 1,000 (or some other convenient number), and calculating index numbers to this base by the ratio which the aggregate for each period bears to the aggregate for the base period.

Five series of retail price indexes had been compiled for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician at various times before the current Consumer Price Index was introduced in 1960. Each of the indexes was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of an index more directly relevant to current conditions.

The earliest of these indexes was the "*A*" Series Index (covering food, groceries, and house rents), which was compiled from 1912 to 1938. From 1913 to 1933, the Index was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for wage adjustment purposes.

The "*B*" Series Index (covering food, groceries, and the rent of 4- and 5-roomed houses) was compiled from 1925 to the end of 1953. It was the food and rent constituent of the "*C*" Series Index, and was designed to replace the "*A*" Series Index for general statistical purposes. The Index was not used for wage adjustment purposes by industrial tribunals.

The "C" *Series Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of 4- and 5-roomed houses, clothing, household drapery and utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1921. From 1934 to 1953, it was used for wage adjustment purposes by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The index on its original basis was last issued for December Quarter, 1960, but was continued on a special basis for certain transitional purposes until September Quarter, 1961.

The "D" *Series Index*, derived by combining the "A" and "C" Series Indexes, was compiled from 1933 to 1934 for use by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The *Interim Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of 4- and 5-roomed houses, clothing, household drapery and utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, certain services, and some other miscellaneous items) was constructed as a transitional index from 1954 to 1960.

The list of component items and the weighting pattern of the "C" Series Index, first adopted in 1921, was revised slightly in 1936, but otherwise continued unchanged until the Index was discontinued in 1960. Recurrent changes in consumer expenditure patterns during the period from the outbreak of war in 1939 to late in 1948 affected the adequacy of the Index, but made revision, or the development of a new index, impracticable. In 1948, steps were taken to collect price data for about 100 additional items, and to gather information about current expenditure patterns. But the very rapid rise in prices, with disparate rates of increase, and a new sequence of changes in consumer expenditure patterns during the next few years, again rendered the development of a new index impracticable. Although the "C" Series Index was continued on its pre-war basis, the Interim Retail Price Index was introduced, as a transitional index, in 1954. This Interim Index was designed to measure retail price movements, on a "C" series model, in terms of post-war consumption patterns as emerging in the early 1950's. The Index embraced a wider range of commodities and services than did the "C" Series Index, but did not take into account successive major changes in consumer expenditure patterns that occurred throughout the 1950's.

In the years between about 1950 and 1960, home-owning largely replaced house-renting, the numbers of government-owned rented houses increased appreciably, the use of the motor car greatly increased and partly replaced use of public transport, various items of electrical household equipment and television came into widespread use, and technological developments (such as the introduction of new synthetic materials) brought about changes in clothing and other items. The impact of these changes in usage upon consumer expenditure patterns was heightened by disparate movements in price. It became clear that no single list of items and no single set of fixed weights would be adequately representative as a basis for measuring retail price movements at all times throughout the post-war period. A new Consumer Price Index was therefore constructed as a chain of linked indexes, with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at short intervals during the period from 1950 to 1960.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index, which was introduced in 1960, is designed to measure quarterly variations in the level of retail prices for goods and services which represent a high proportion of the expenditure of wage earner households.

The Index covers a large and representative selection of commodities and services arranged in five major groups—food, clothing and drapery, housing, household supplies and equipment, and a miscellaneous group. "Group" index numbers for each of the five major groups, and "All Groups" index numbers for all the groups combined, are compiled for each of the six State capital cities and for the six capitals combined. The Index has been compiled retrospectively to September Quarter, 1958.

Because of the substantial changes in consumer expenditure patterns during the years following the 1939-1945 War, the Consumer Price Index was constructed as a chain of four linked indexes, with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at June Quarter, 1952, June Quarter, 1956, and March Quarter, 1960. The principal changes reflected:—

- (a) the introduction of private motoring (in 1952) and of television (in 1960) ;
- (b) altered proportions of houses under various modes of occupancy (in 1952 and again in 1956) ; and
- (c) changes in the weights of fuel and fares (in both 1952 and 1956) and of private motoring (in 1956).

For the other items included in the Index, the weights used are based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1952-53 to 1956-57, which for these items is broadly representative of the whole period for which the Index has been compiled. Future links will be introduced into the Index when necessary to reflect significant changes in consumer expenditure patterns.

Details of the composition and weighting pattern of the Consumer Price Index are given in the *Labour Report*, issued annually by the Commonwealth Statistician. Most of the weights used in the Index are derived from estimates of average household consumption or expenditure for the community as a whole. There are three main groups of exceptions. Firstly, local weights for the individual cities for which separate indexes are compiled are used for some items (e.g. housing, fuel, and fares). Secondly, the proportionate weighting of the various modes of occupancy of houses, and the weighting generally in the Housing Group, are as estimated for wage and salary earner households in the individual cities. Thirdly, the weights for private motoring, tobacco and cigarettes, beer, and some services are as estimated for wage earner households whose income is about the average level of adult male earnings.

The Housing Group in the Index combines three sectors of households—those renting a house from a private owner, those occupying a house let under a governmental rental-housing scheme, and those owning or purchasing the house they occupy. For the owner-occupier sector, three elements in the cost of home ownership are represented—the price of houses, rates, and repairs and maintenance. The impact of price changes on these costs is measured by applying, to a basic expenditure weight for each item, the percentage movement (a moving annual average in the case of house prices) shown by an index of price change for that item.

Most of the prices used in the Index are collected from representative retailers and service establishments, selected in each State capital city for each class of commodity and service covered by the Index. The prices collected are for specified standards of the items, and are those actually being charged for normal cash purchases of new articles. The quality of the price data is ensured by field officers.

Movements in the level of retail prices in Sydney since 1948-49, as revealed by the Consumer Price Index, are shown in the following table:—

Table 132. Consumer Price Index, Sydney

Base of each Group Index: 1952-53 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
1949	52.2	58.0	74.2	67.0	67.7	60.5
1950	56.5	67.2	77.1	71.5	70.8	65.6
1951	67.2	78.1	81.2	78.6	77.7	74.5
1952	90.5	93.4	88.2	93.8	93.5	91.9
1953	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1954	102.2	100.6	105.4	102.2	99.7	101.6
1955	103.2	100.9	108.8	101.8	99.7	102.3
1956	108.7	101.4	114.2	101.3	104.0	105.7
1957	114.2	103.5	120.0	106.5	119.7	112.9
1958	112.8	106.4	126.3	109.3	121.8	114.5
1959	113.4	107.5	130.2	109.1	121.9	115.3
1960	117.5	108.5	133.8	109.6	124.0	117.8
1961	124.4	110.3	140.7	111.5	127.1	122.1
1962	121.9	111.4	147.5	113.2	127.9	122.6
1963	121.1	111.8	153.4	112.8	129.3	123.2

The next table shows the "All Groups" index numbers of the Consumer Price Index, for 1948-49 and later years, for each of the six State capital cities and for the six capitals combined. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city separately; they do not compare price levels as between cities.

Table 133. Consumer Price Index ("All Groups"), Six Capital Cities

Base of each City Index: 1952-53 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals*
1949	60.5	61.0	62.1	61.6	60.6	60.7	60.9
1950	65.6	66.2	67.1	66.2	66.2	64.7	66.0
1951	74.5	74.6	75.1	74.7	74.4	73.3	74.6
1952	91.9	91.0	91.8	91.4	90.4	90.4	91.4
1953	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1954	101.6	102.0	102.0	102.3	103.0	105.0	102.0
1955	102.3	102.0	102.9	103.5	105.2	104.9	102.6
1956	105.7	108.1	106.3	106.9	107.9	110.2	106.9
1957	112.9	114.0	112.0	111.1	112.9	116.9	113.1
1958	114.5	114.4	114.4	111.9	113.6	117.0	114.2
1959	115.3	116.6	118.2	114.5	114.7	118.7	116.0
1960	117.8	120.0	121.2	118.0	116.9	120.8	118.9
1961	122.1	125.9	125.4	122.9	121.2	127.5	123.8
1962	122.6	126.3	127.3	122.5	121.6	128.1	124.3
1963	123.2	126.2	127.7	122.1	122.2	128.0	124.5

* Weighted average for six State capital cities.

Retail price index numbers for the six State capital cities are given in the next table as a continuous series from 1901. As the series has been constructed by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope, it gives only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels.

Table 134. Retail Price Index Numbers, Six State Capital Cities Combined

Base: Year 1911 = 100

Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number
1901	88	1914*	114	1927	166	1940	159	1953	383
1902	93	1915*	130	1928	167	1941	167	1954	386
1903	91	1916*	132	1929	171	1942	181	1955	394
1904	86	1917*	141	1930	162	1943	188	1956	419
1905	90	1918*	150	1931	145	1944	187	1957	429
1906	90	1919*	170	1932	138	1945	187	1958	435
1907	90	1920*	193	1933	133	1946	190	1959	443
1908	95	1921*	168	1934	136	1947	198	1960	459
1909	95	1922*	162	1935	138	1948	218	1961	471
1910	97	1923	166	1936	141	1949	240	1962	469
1911	100	1924	164	1937	145	1950	262	1963	472
1912	110	1925	165	1938	149	1951	313		
1913	110	1926	168	1939	153	1952	367		

* Month of November.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

The average retail prices of selected food items in Sydney in 1948-49 and later years are shown in the next table. These averages are based on the prices quoted, at the 15th of each month in the year, by retail shops throughout the metropolis.

Table 135. Average Retail Prices of Food, Sydney

Item	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30th June											
		1949		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
Groceries, etc.—		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bread ..	2 lb. naked loaf, delivered	7	16	1	4	0	21	1	5	7	5	1	7
Flour, Plain ..	2 lb.	6	10	1	6	0	7	1	6	2	5	1	6
Tea ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1	4	5	3	3	6	5	3	3	1	6	2
Sugar ..	lb., shop packed	4	5	10	1	10	22	11	11	11	11	11	11
Jam, Plum ..	24 oz. tin	1	6	0	5	3	1	2	10	8	3	2	10
Peaches ..	29 oz. tin	1	7	5	3	10	1	3	6	5	3	3	3
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	1	5	13	3	3	7	5	3	0	7	4	7
Onions ..	lb.		3	6	6	7	8	3	0	7	4	7	5
Dairy Produce—													
Butter ..	lb.	2	2	4	7	6	5	4	10	18	4	10	25
Cheese (mild) ..	lb.	1	7	3	3	6	17	3	7	3	3	8	4
Eggs* ..	Dozen	2	11	7	2	5	11	6	2	6	1	5	7
Milk, Fresh ..	Quart, delivered in 1 pint bottles	10	9	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11
Milk, Condensed ..	14 oz. tin	1	0	4	9	2	0	9	2	1	6	2	1
Meat—													
Beef—													
Sirloin ..	lb.	1	4	4	8	4	7	5	5	3	4	4	11
Steak, Rump ..	lb.	2	2	5	4	2	5	6	2	5	7	0	7
Silverside, Corned	lb.	1	1	5	3	1	9	3	7	5	4	0	5
Mutton—													
Leg ..	lb.	11	3	1	10	2	0	1	2	3	2	0	9
Chops, Loin ..	lb.	1	2	7	1	11	7	2	1	1	1	1	6
Bacon, Rashers ..	lb.	2	6	6	0	6	7	6	7	3	7	0	8

* New-laid first-quality hen eggs before 1961-62; new-laid large hen eggs in 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Prices of bread, flour, and milk are dealt with in more detail below. Further information about the prices of sugar, butter, eggs, and other food items is given in the chapters "Agriculture" and "Dairying, Poultry".

FLOUR AND BREAD PRICES

From September, 1939 (immediately after the outbreak of war) to September, 1948, the prices of flour and bread were controlled by the Commonwealth Government under the National Security (Prices) Regulations. From 20th September, 1948, the prices of both commodities became subject to control by the State Government under the provisions of the (State) Prices Regulation Act, 1948-1949. Maximum retail prices of bread have been fixed by the State Prices Commissioner since September, 1948 (except for short periods in 1955 and 1956-57). Maximum prices for flour were fixed by the Commissioner from September, 1948 to April, 1955.

The retail price of bread in Sydney at each date of change since 1951, and the wholesale price of flour operative on those dates, are given in the next table:—

Table 136. Bread and Flour Prices, Sydney

Date of Change in Price of Bread	Bread*		Flour†	Date of Change in Price of Bread	Bread*		Flour†
	2 lb. naked Loaf		Ton (2,000 lb.)		2 lb. naked Loaf		Ton (2,000 lb.)
	At Shop	Delivered			At Shop	Delivered	
	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
1951: Nov. 1	10½	11	22 12 6	1958: June 19	1 4	1 4½	42 2 6
1952: Mar. 10	11½	1 0	28 6 6	Dec. 4	1 3½	1 4	39 0 0
Dec. 2	1 0	1 0½	29 12 9	1959: Dec. 8	1 4	1 4½	41 5 0
1953: Dec. 4	1 1	1 1½	33 17 6	1960: June 30	1 5	1 5½	41 5 0
1955: Aug. 1	1 1½	1 2	34 5 0	1961: Apr. 6	1 5½	1 6½	42 15 0
1956: July 12	1 2½†	1 3†	35 5 0	Dec. 14	1 6	1 7	43 10 0
Dec. 13	1 3†	1 3½†	36 15 0	1963: May 23	1 6½	1 7½	43 10 0
1957: Dec. 11	1 5	1 5½	47 5 0	Dec. 12	1 6	1 7	41 12 6

* Prices are for the "outer" part of the metropolitan area before December, 1959 and for the No. 1 area from then until May, 1963, when a uniform metropolitan price was introduced. See text below.

† Wholesale price of plain flour, ordered in lots over ½ ton, and delivered metropolitan area in 150 lb. sacks (including cost of sacks).

‡ Ruling price—maximum prices not fixed.

For purposes of fixing bread prices, the Sydney metropolitan area is defined as the area within a 20-mile radius of the G.P.O. Differential prices were declared for the "inner industrial", "outer", and "extreme" parts of the metropolitan area until 8th December, 1959. From then until 20th May, 1963, differential prices were prescribed for a No. 1 area (comprising the former "inner" and "outer" areas and part of the former "extreme" area) and a No. 2 area (the balance of the metropolitan area). Since 20th May, 1963, a uniform metropolitan price has been declared.

Flour and bread prices are affected by the price of wheat, which is fixed by the Australian Wheat Board under the stabilisation scheme described in the chapter "Agriculture". Information about the manufacture and delivery of bread is given in the previous chapter.

MILK PRICES

The prices paid for milk delivered by dairymen to country factories in the Board's producing districts are fixed by the Milk Board. For each of the distributing districts under its control, the Board also fixes the prices at which bulk distributors acting as agents for the Board may purchase

supplies of milk, the wholesale prices at which agents may sell to milk-round vendors and the vendors may sell to shops, and the retail prices at which milk-round vendors and shops may sell to customers.

Particulars of the prices paid or fixed by the Milk Board for fresh milk distributed in the Board's metropolitan distributing district are given in the following table:—

Table 137. Prices for Milk Distributed in Metropolitan Distributing District

Date of Change	Milk Delivered by Dairyman at Country Factory*	Milk Supplied by—							
		Milk Board to Board's Agent†	Milk Board's Agent to Milk-round Vendor at Agent's Depot		Milk-round Vendor to Shop		Milk-round Vendor to Customer		
			Bottled‡	Bulk	Bottled‡	Bulk	Bottled‡	Bulk	
		Per gallon						Per quart	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1951: Mar. 23	2 8-25	2 11-55	3 9-50	3 5-50	4 3-50	3 11-50	1 3	1 2	
Oct. 26	2 9-25	3 2-05	4 1-25	3 9-25	4 9-25	4 5-25	1 5	1 4	
1952: Jan. 25	4 1-25	4 6-05	5 5-25	5 1-25	6 1-25	5 9-25	1 9	1 8	
Mar. 28	4 2-00	4 7-50	5 8-00	5 3-50	6 5-25	6 0-75	1 10	1 9	
Oct. 31		4 7-90	5 8-50	5 4-00	6 5-50	6 1-00			
1955: Apr. 22		4 7-80							
1956: Sept. 21		4 7-55							
1957: Mar. 28	4 3-75	4 9-60	5 11-75	5 7-25	6 9-25	6 4-75	1 11	1 10	
1960: Jan. 8	4 3-644	4 9-677	5 11-79	5 7-29					
Nov. 18	4 2-076								
1962: Jan. 26	4 2-00	4 9-72							
1963: Sept. 20	4 4-10	5 0-577	6 2-94	5 10-44	7 0-50	6 8-00	2 0	1 11	

* Relates to milk delivered at factories which mainly supply the metropolitan district.

† Price at metropolitan distributing centre.

‡ In 1-pint bottles.

Information about the supply and distribution of milk in New South Wales is given in the previous chapter.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY CHARGES

GAS CHARGES

Gas is supplied to consumers in the metropolis and larger towns of New South Wales by 11 privately-owned companies and 23 local government authorities.

Maximum prices and standards of heating power, purity, and pressure are prescribed by the Gas and Electricity Act for gas supplied to consumers by meter. Prices may be increased only on the recommendation of a Board of Inquiry appointed under the Act. Dividends payable by gas companies may not exceed specified maximum rates—for example, the dividend rate on ordinary share capital may not exceed by more than 2 per cent. the effective annual rate of interest payable on Commonwealth bonds.

Prices of gas are generally quoted in the form of block rates in which the price per unit decreases as consumption increases. The unit of charge is the "gas unit", which contains the same heat content as the electrical unit—i.e. 3,412 British thermal units gross (a British thermal unit being the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 lb. of water by 1°F).

The basic rates being charged in April, 1964 for gas supplied by the Australian Gas Light Company (which supplies the greater part of the metropolitan area) were as follows:—

Domestic General Rate		Industrial and Commercial General Rate	
Units per quarter	d. per Gas Unit	Units per quarter	d. per Gas Unit
First 800	1.289	First 3,000	1.289
Next 400	1.172	Next 21,000	1.049
Next 400	1.100	Next 24,000	0.979
Next 400	1.028	Next 48,000	0.939
Over 2,000	0.979	Next 48,000	0.889
		Over 144,000	0.849

Special domestic rates were available for storage hot water and heating systems and for refrigerators. Special industrial rates were available for large consumers, for steam boilers, and for appliances in continuous use.

ELECTRICITY CHARGES

Electricity generated by the N.S.W. Electricity Commission (which is the major generating authority in the State) is supplied in bulk, through its Interconnected System, to distributing authorities, to the government transport authorities, and to certain large industrial consumers.

At 30th June, 1963, there were 52 separate authorities (35 county councils, 4 municipal and shire councils, 1 governmental authority, and 12 private franchise holders) engaged in the retail distribution of electricity in the State. These authorities supplied 1,257,445 consumers (including 1,117,388 residential, 117,362 commercial, and 22,234 industrial consumers). The largest distributing authority in the State is the Sydney County Council, which at 30th June, 1963 supplied 504,263 consumers (454,551 domestic, 34,435 commercial, and 15,237 industrial consumers) in 25 metropolitan local government areas.

The principal rates being charged in April, 1964 for electricity supplied by the Sydney County Council are shown in the next table:—

Table 138. Principal Rates Charged for Electricity by Sydney County Council, April, 1964

Domestic Rate		General Supply Rate		Demand Rates	
kWh per Quarter	d. per kWh	kWh per Quarter	d. per kWh	kWh per Quarter	d. per kWh*
General Rate—		First 150	6.41	Rate "A"—	
First 30	6.41	Next 450	5.00	High Voltage—	
Next 70	4.36	Next 14,400	4.08	Option 1	1.22
Over 100—		Next 60,000	3.48	Option 2	0.59
Approved cooking apparatus installed	1.81	Over 75,000	2.87	Low Voltage—	
Approved cooking apparatus not installed	2.23			Option 1	1.38
				Option 2	0.73
				Rate "B"—	
				High Voltage	0.59
				Low Voltage	0.73

* A "maximum demand" charge is also payable for each kW of maximum demand at each point of supply. For Rate A, the charges per kW per annum are £12 12s. for Option 1 and £22 4s. for Option 2, High Voltage, and £14 for Option 1 and £24 for Option 2, Low Voltage; for Rate B, the charges per kW per month are £1 18s. for High Voltage and £2 1s. for Low Voltage. Consumers must guarantee a minimum consumption of 100,000 kWh per annum for Rate A, and 500 kWh per month for Rate B.

Special rates were available for electricity used during restricted hours or for air conditioning, metal melting, process heating, storage hot water and heating systems, and other special purposes.

WHOLESALE PRICES

The average wholesale prices of selected commodities in Sydney in each of the last three years are shown in the next table. Unless otherwise specified, these averages are based on prices charged by wholesalers to retailers and are the means of the prices ruling at the middle of each month in the year.

Table 139. Average Wholesale Prices, Sydney

Commodity	Specification	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30th June		
			1961	1962	1963
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wool	Average price of greasy wool at N.S.W. auctions (annual realisations divided by quantity sold)	lb.	4 3 9	4 6 6	4 11 5
Foodstuffs—					
Wheat	Australian Wheat Board price for bulk wheat for flour for local consumption, f.o.r. Sydney	Bushel	15 2 3	15 7 5	15 10 9
Flour, Plain	In 150 lb. sacks	Ton	41 17 6	43 3 9	43 10 0
Potatoes	Local; ex trucks, Alexandria	Ton	43 15 10	47 5 10	27 9 4
Sugar	Refined 1A; bale of 16 2 lb. packets in 3-ton lots or more	Bale	1 8 0	1 7 6	1 7 6
Milk	In 1-pint bottles, Milk Board's agent to milk-round vendor	Gallon	5 11 8	5 11 8	5 11 8
Butter	Choicest butter: imprints in 54 lb. boxes, delivered (incl. price of box)	lb.	4 7 5*	4 7 8*	4 8
Eggs	New-laid hen, large	Dozen	5 5 7†	4 10 8	4 11 8
Meat: Beef	Ox and heifer, 451-720 lb.	lb.	2 4	1 10 2	1 10 9
Mutton	Wethers	lb.	1 0 6	10 9	11 6
Lamb	Average, under and over 36 lb.	lb.	1 11 5	1 8 6	1 10 3
Jam	Plum, in 24 oz. tins	Dozen	1 6 2	1 11 0	1 11 0
Tea	Good quality, in packets	lb.	5 11 7	6 0 5	5 10
Alcoholic Drinks—					
Beer	In bulk	Hogshead	32 13 0	32 13 0	32 13 0
Wine	Fortified, average of 3 types; in 26 oz. bottles	Dozen	3 0 9	3 0 9	3 0 9
Whisky	Imported in 26 oz. bottles	Dozen	16 6 10	16 8 1	17 2 0
Cigarettes	Plain	1,000	6 1 0	6 1 0	6 1 0
Liquid Fuel, etc.—					
Motor Spirit	In bulk	Gallon	3 0 3	2 10 9	2 10 8
Diesoline	In 44-gallon drums	Gallon	3 0 4	2 11 6	2 11 5
Motor Oil	In 44-gallon drums	Gallon	8 10 5	9 1 2	9 2 5
Power Kerosene	In 44-gallon drums	Gallon	2 3 1	2 2 5	2 2
Timber: Hardwood	Merchantable 3 in. x 2 in., 6 ft. to 21 ft.; list retail price	100 sup. ft.	8 12 0	8 4 6	8 6 6
Oregon	Merchantable 2 in. x 2 in. to 12 in. x 6 in., 24 ft. to 30 ft.; list retail price	100 sup. ft.	9 8 6	8 13 0	8 19 3
Bricks	Common, at kiln	1,000	15 12 2	15 15 10	15 18 10
Paint	Synthetic exterior, enamel; in 1-gallon tins	Gallon	2 15 1	2 16 3	2 16 8
Iron and Steel—					
Pig Iron	Foundry, c.i.f. Aust. ports	Ton	21 7 6	21 7 6	21 7 6
Structural Steel	c.i.f. Aust. ports	Ton	43 10 0	43 10 0	43 10 0
Shapes	Corrugated galvanised orb	Ton	92 3 9	92 3 9	92 3 9
Sheets	26 g., c.i.f. Aust. ports; factory to wholesaler	Ton	92 3 9	92 3 9	92 3 9
Newsprint	U.K., indent price	Ton	97 0 0	97 0 0	97 0 0
Polyvinyl Chloride	(Polymer) local	lb.	2 8	2 6 7	2 6 5

* Ex store before September, 1961.

† Price for "first quality" eggs.

Movements in the level of wholesale prices since 1938-39, as revealed by the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index, are shown in the following table. The prices used in this Index have mostly been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Apart from locally produced building materials and one or two minor commodities, however, the price movements may be taken as representative of variations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets. Commodities included by the Index are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible and, in respect of imported materials, as close as possible to the point where they first make effective impact on the local price structure. The weighting system is based on estimates of the average annual consumption of the commodities in Australia during the years 1928-29 to 1934-35. Consideration is being given to the enlargement of the Index (to cover additional groups) and to revision of the weighting system.

Table 140. Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index

Base of each Group Index: Average of 3 years ended June, 1939 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Basic Materials							Food-stuffs and Tobacco	Total, All Groups*
	Metals and Coal	Oils, Fats, and Waxes	Textiles	Chemicals	Rubber and Hides	Building Materials	Total, Basic Materials		
1939	103	100	82	101	92	97	99	101	100
1949	185	173	342	159	130	198	188	174	180
1953	392	234	607	350	224	404	350	293	319
1954	388	222	566	323	191	363	332	308	319
1955	391	214	510	314	246	372	330	315	322
1956	404	220	456	317	328	415	345	325	334
1957	409	241	520	344	302	463	367	324	344
1958	398	238	437	349	280	453	355	325	339
1959	392	231	362	327	293	423	340	332	336
1960	395	225	403	331	379	431	347	348	348
1961	399	222	387	331	341	439	346	372	360
1962	392	212	400	333	302	439	340	332	336
1963	388	209	432	317	262	439	336	342	340

* During 1956, fluctuations in the supplies and prices of potatoes and onions were so great as to dominate the movement of the index. As no suitable adjustment could be effected to eliminate such transient fluctuations, the index was reconstructed from the base period by omitting potatoes and onions.

HOUSE RENTS

Information about the modes of occupancy of dwellings in New South Wales, and about the rentals being paid for dwellings occupied by tenants, is obtained on the occasion of the periodic censuses of population. The results of the censuses conducted in 1947, 1954, and 1961 have revealed a marked trend from home-renting to home-owning, despite the increase in the number of government-owned rented dwellings. Although the total number of occupied private dwellings in the State rose by 23 per cent. (from 732,510 to 900,159) between 1947 and 1954 and by 16 per cent. (to 1,048,222) between 1954 and 1961, the number of dwellings occupied by tenants fell by 3 per cent. (from 352,916 to 340,873) and by 11 per cent. (to 304,305) during these periods. As a result, the proportion of total occupied private dwellings accounted for by tenanted dwellings contracted from 48 per cent. in 1947 to 38 per cent. in 1954 and 29 per cent. in 1961. Between 1954 and 1961, the number of tenanted houses fell by 20 per cent. (to 183,729), tenanted shares of a house fell by 33 per cent. (to 18,322), and the number of tenanted flats rose by 34 per cent. (to 80,958).

Particulars of the weekly rents being paid for the tenanted private dwellings in 1961 are available only for those dwellings leased on an unfurnished basis and owned by private owners or by governmental authorities other than the N.S.W. Housing Commission. A classification of these dwellings according to the weekly rent being paid is given in the following table. The figures given in the table for 1954 are not strictly comparable, as they exclude the dwellings owned by other governmental authorities in addition to those owned by the Housing Commission. The tenanted dwellings covered by the table represented 67 per cent. of the total tenanted private dwellings in New South Wales in 1954, and 59 per cent. in 1961.

Table 141. Private Dwellings Rented Unfurnished, Classified according to Weekly Rent, N.S.W.*

Weekly Rent	At 30th June, 1954		At 30th June, 1961†					
	Total, All Types		Houses	Shares of Houses	Flats	Other Types	Total, All Types	
	No.	Per cent.					No.	Per cent.
Under 20s.	30,599	13·3	10,130	339	418	198	11,085	6·2
20s. and under 30s.	58,895	25·6	19,463	793	1,611	562	22,429	12·5
30s. " " 40s.	60,188	26·2	21,673	916	3,784	808	27,181	15·1
40s. " " 50s.	39,251	17·1	20,036	1,104	7,240	774	29,154	16·2
50s. " " 60s.	18,329	8·0	13,025	721	8,142	547	22,435	12·5
60s. " " 70s.	10,383	4·5	10,081	902	6,665	521	18,169	10·1
70s. " " 80s.	5,200	2·3	5,928	550	4,248	338	11,064	6·2
80s. " " 90s.	2,689	1·2	4,460	572	2,987	291	8,310	4·6
90s. " " 100s.	1,207	0·5	1,816	243	1,582	144	3,785	2·1
100s. or more	3,073	1·3	10,565	1,124	13,819	539	26,047	14·5
Total	229,814	100·0	117,177	7,264	50,496	4,722	179,659	100·0
Average Weekly Rent per Dwelling	35s. 11d.		50s. 6d.	59s. 10d.	83s. 8d.	56s. 1d.	60s. 4d.	
Proportion of Total Private Tenanted Dwellings covered above	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
	67·4		63·8	39·6	62·4	22·2	59·0	

* Excludes dwellings owned by N.S.W. Housing Commission and, in 1954, those owned by other governmental authorities. See text above table.

† "Houses" includes sheds, huts, garages, etc. used for dwelling purposes and shared houses for which only one householder's census schedule was supplied. "Shares of houses" comprises portions of a shared house which were not structurally separate and for which separate householder's census schedules were supplied. "Flats" comprises portions of houses and other buildings which were completely self-contained. "Other Types" includes rooms, "flatettes", apartments, etc. which were not completely self-contained units.

The system of rent control of leased premises in New South Wales is described earlier in the chapter.

RETAIL TRADE

Statistics of the structure and pattern of retail trade in Australia are available principally from periodic censuses of retail establishments. Censuses have been conducted in respect of the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, and 1961-62. The results of the 1956-57 and 1961-62 censuses are summarised below; analyses of the results of previous censuses are published in earlier issues of the Year Book.

The censuses of retail establishments cover (in general terms) the retail trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods at retail to the general public from fixed premises (shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards). Wholesalers and manufacturers who regularly sell at retail to the general public are included in respect of their retail sales. The censuses cover hotels, garages and service stations, etc. in addition to retail shops as generally understood, but exclude licensed clubs, laundries and dry cleaners, motion picture theatres, real estate agents, timber yards, etc. Vendors of bread delivered to customers' houses are included if the bread is delivered in bakeries' own vehicles, but other vendors of delivered bread and vendors of delivered milk are, in general, excluded.

The particulars of retail sales of goods (as obtained from the censuses) are designed to cover sales, to the final consumer, of new and second-hand goods generally used for household and personal purposes. Sales of building materials, farm and industrial machinery, etc. are therefore excluded; but retail sales of motor vehicles and parts are included, whether for private, industrial, commercial, or farm use.

The scope of the 1961-62 census differed from that of earlier censuses in that sales of builders' hardware and supplies, business machines and equipment, grain, seed, fertilizers, agricultural supplies, and tractors were excluded. The figures shown below for the 1956-57 census have been adjusted (for comparative purposes) to exclude sales of these commodities, and therefore differ from the figures shown for this census in earlier issues of the Year Book.

Supplementary particulars obtained from the censuses cover the takings for certain services (repairs, hairdressing, meals and accommodation) often associated with retailing. These supplementary particulars are excluded from all figures relating to the retail sales of goods; the particulars for the years 1956-57 and 1961-62 are shown on page 161.

Establishments which have total retail sales of goods less than a certain value during the year under review (£500 in the 1952-53 and later censuses) are excluded from the scope of the censuses. The supplementary particulars of the takings from services often associated with retailing relate to establishments which have takings for these services greater than a certain amount during the year (£500 in the 1952-53 and later censuses) and to the establishments which are otherwise within the scope of the censuses.

In periods between censuses, movements in the value of retail sales, by broad commodity groups, are estimated from quarterly sample surveys of

retail establishments. The scope and coverage of the sample surveys are essentially the same as in the censuses. Annual totals derived from the surveys are given in Table 148.

CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1961-62

Table 142 shows, for New South Wales, the number of retail establishments which sold goods in each of 30 broad commodity groups, and the value of retail sales in each of these groups, in 1956-57 and 1961-62. Traders were asked to classify their sales within these commodity groups in accordance with ordinary trade practice. The numbers of establishments selling goods in the commodity groups (as shown in the table) do not add to the total number of individual establishments, because many establishments sold goods in more than one commodity group.

In comparing the values of retail sales in the two years covered by the table, allowance should be made for the increase in population and the upward trend in prices during the intervening years. Population growth may be taken into account by comparing the value of sales per head of population in the respective years, as shown in the table.

The principal changes in the pattern of retail sales between 1956-57 and 1961-62, as revealed by Table 142, were the rise in the sales of motor vehicles, petrol, etc. (from £217,000,000 or 21 per cent. of total retail sales in 1956-57 to £312,000,000 or 23 per cent. in 1961-62) and in the sales of hardware, electrical goods, etc. (from £64,000,000 or 6 per cent. in 1956-57 to £97,000,000 or 7 per cent. in 1961-62), and the relative decline in the sales of foodstuffs (from £311,000,000 or 30 per cent. of total retail sales in 1956-57 to £389,000,000 or 29 per cent. in 1961-62), of beer, tobacco, etc. (from £137,000,000 or 13 per cent. to £155,000,000 or 12 per cent.), and of clothing, drapery, etc. (from £172,000,000 or 17 per cent. to £210,000,000 or 16 per cent.).

Table 143 shows, for 1961-62, the distribution of retail sales by broad commodity groups in different parts of the State. Total sales in the Metropolis accounted for 60 per cent. of the total retail sales in New South Wales, the proportions for principal individual commodity groups being 54 per cent. for Groceries, 59 per cent. for Butchers' Meat, 59 per cent. for Beer, Wine, and Spirits, 59 per cent. for Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc., 63 per cent. for Men's and Boys' Clothing, 68 per cent. for Women's, Girls', and Infants' Clothing, 60 per cent. for New Motor Vehicles, and 51 per cent. for Petrol, etc. Total sales in the City of Sydney accounted for 30 per cent. of the total retail sales in the Metropolis in 1961-62, compared with 40 per cent. in 1956-57; the proportions for principal individual commodity groups were 11 per cent. in 1961-62 (14 per cent. in 1956-57) for Groceries, 12 per cent. (15 per cent.) for Butchers' Meat, 30 per cent. (36 per cent.) for Beer, Wine, and Spirits, 25 per cent. (32 per cent.) for Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc., 52 per cent. (63 per cent.) for Men's and Boys' Clothing, 53 per cent. (63 per cent.) for Women's, Girls', and Infants' Clothing, 38 per cent. (65 per cent.) for New Motor Vehicles, and 10 per cent. (14 per cent.) for Petrol, etc. Between 1956-57 and 1961-62, the value of retail sales in the City of Sydney remained virtually unchanged, while sales in the Rest of the Metropolis increased by 54 per cent.; retail sales in the Metropolis as a whole rose by 33 per cent., and in the Rest of the State by 25 per cent.

Table 142. Retail Establishments and Sales by Commodity Groups, N.S.W., 1956-57 and 1961-62

Commodity Group	Establishments which Sold Goods in the Commodity Group		Value of Retail Sales of Goods			
	1956-57	1961-62	Total		Per Head of Population	
			1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62
			£ thous.	£ thous.	£	£
<i>Foodstuffs—</i>						
Groceries	12,377	12,533	134,447	167,974	37.5	42.2
Butchers' Meat	3,426	5,111	67,191	82,494	18.7	20.8
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	7,113	8,302	29,822	38,088	8.3	9.6
Bread, Cakes, and Pastry	8,761	10,621	28,145	32,536	7.8	8.2
Confectionery, Ice Cream, etc.	13,643	16,431	31,584	37,709	8.8	9.5
Other (Fish, Smallgoods, etc.)	7,568	9,247	20,197	29,497	5.6	7.4
<i>Beer, Tobacco, etc.—</i>						
Beer, Wine, and Spirits*	2,793	2,678	97,742	106,927	27.2	26.9
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	20,317	23,081	39,358	48,353	11.0	12.2
<i>Clothing, Drapery, etc.—</i>						
Clothing: Men's and Boys'	2,932	3,156	46,534	55,366	13.0	13.9
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	4,312	4,443	71,266	84,807	19.9	21.3
Footwear: Men's and Boys'	2,047	2,302	8,213	10,299	2.3	2.6
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	1,766	2,019	15,005	19,648	4.2	4.9
Drapery, Piece Goods, etc.	2,388	3,066	31,238	39,809	8.7	10.0
<i>Hardware†, Electrical Goods, etc.—</i>						
Domestic Hardware, Kitchenware, China and Glassware	3,528	3,883	21,919	29,070	6.1	7.3
Radios, Radiograms, etc.	1,482	1,521	6,427	7,492	1.8	1.9
Television and Accessories	541	1,257	6,875	19,122	1.9	4.8
Musical Instruments, Records, Music, etc.	592	741	3,575	4,739	1.0	1.2
Domestic Refrigerators	1,385	1,445	10,023	13,445	2.9	3.4
Other Electrical Goods, etc.	2,527	2,835	15,246	23,336	4.2	5.9
<i>Furniture and Floor Coverings—</i>						
Furniture (including Mattresses)	1,166	1,263	22,994	30,936	6.4	7.8
Floor Coverings	890	1,011	11,642	16,007	3.2	4.0
<i>Other Goods—</i>						
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, Stationery	3,818	3,988	28,175	33,518	7.8	8.4
Chemists' Goods (including Cosmetics, etc.)	4,436	5,774	31,879	54,712	8.9	13.8
Sporting Requisites and Travel Goods	1,731	1,861	5,914	7,651	1.6	1.9
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	1,707	1,940	11,228	12,697	3.1	3.2
Other	3,103	3,779	20,748	23,974	5.8	6.0
Total, All Groups except Motor Vehicles etc.	¶	¶	817,387||	1,030,206	227.7||	259.1
<i>Motor Vehicles, etc.‡—</i>						
New Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles)	1,256	1,311	86,433	117,590	24.1	29.5
Used Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles)	1,524	1,713	52,811	83,882	14.7	21.1
Motor Parts, Accessories, Tyres, etc.	3,780	5,050	29,446	42,613	8.2	10.7
Petrol, Oils, Lubricants, etc.	4,805	5,769	48,080	67,456	13.4	17.0
Total, Motor Vehicles, etc.	¶	¶	216,770||	311,541	60.4||	78.3
Total, All Groups	43,472§	46,209	1,034,157||	1,341,747	288.1||	337.4

* Excludes licensed clubs.

† Excludes basic building materials (e.g. timber, building sheets, tiles, cement) and builders' hardware and supplies (e.g. tools of trade, paint).

‡ Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

¶ Not available.

§ Total number of individual establishments. The numbers of establishments selling goods in the commodity groups do not add to the total number of individual establishments, because many establishments sold goods in more than one group.

|| Adjusted in the light of the scope of the 1961-62 census—see page 154.

Table 143. Retail Sales by Commodity Groups, in Areas of N.S.W., 1961-62

Commodity Group	Value of Retail Sales of Goods					Ratio of Sales in City of Sydney to Total, Metro-polis
	City of Sydney	Rest of Metro-polis	Total, Metro-polis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	
	£ thousand						Per cent.
Foodstuffs—						
Groceries	10,045	79,895	89,940	78,034	167,974	11·2
Butchers' Meat	5,744	43,014	48,758	33,736	82,494	11·8
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	2,614	22,477	25,091	12,997	38,088	10·4
Bread, Cakes, and Pastry	3,206	13,819	17,025	15,511	32,536	18·8
Confectionery, Ice Cream, etc.	5,506	16,338	21,844	15,865	37,709	25·2
Other (Fish, Smallgoods, etc.)	5,652	14,737	20,389	9,108	29,497	27·7
Beer, Tobacco, etc.—						
Beer, Wine, and Spirits*	19,111	43,669	62,780	44,147	106,927	30·4
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	7,183	21,165	28,348	20,005	48,353	25·3
Clothing, Drapery, etc.—						
Clothing: Men's and Boys'	18,102	16,988	35,090	20,276	55,366	51·6
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	30,813	27,231	58,044	26,763	84,807	53·1
Footwear: Men's and Boys'	2,804	3,348	6,152	4,147	10,299	45·6
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	7,196	6,024	13,220	6,428	19,648	54·4
Drapery, Piece Goods, etc.	11,738	12,670	24,408	15,401	39,809	48·1
Hardware†, Electrical Goods, etc.—						
Domestic Hardware, Kitchenware, China and Glassware	5,925	10,972	16,897	12,173	29,070	35·1
Radios, Radiograms, etc.	1,475	3,126	4,601	2,891	7,492	32·1
Television and Accessories	2,715	8,111	10,826	8,296	19,122	25·1
Musical Instruments, Records, Music, etc.	1,878	1,543	3,421	1,318	4,739	54·9
Domestic Refrigerators	2,745	5,420	8,165	5,280	13,445	33·6
Other Electrical Goods, etc.	6,095	8,762	14,857	8,479	23,336	41·0
Furniture and Floor Coverings—						
Furniture (including Mattresses)	9,559	10,478	20,037	10,899	30,936	47·7
Floor Coverings	5,942	5,013	10,955	5,052	16,007	54·2
Other Goods—						
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, Stationery	9,208	13,123	22,331	11,187	33,518	41·2
Chemists' Goods (including Cosmetics, etc.)	7,549	26,398	33,947	20,765	54,712	22·2
Sporting Requisites and Travel Goods	2,600	2,131	4,731	2,920	7,651	55·0
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	5,619	2,870	8,489	4,208	12,697	66·2
Other	7,572	9,028	16,600	7,374	23,974	45·6
Total, All Groups except Motor Vehicles, etc.	198,596	428,350	626,946	403,260	1,030,206	31·7
Motor Vehicles, etc.‡—						
New Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles)	26,573	44,032	70,605	46,985	117,590	37·6
Used Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles)	9,410	44,573	53,983	29,899	83,882	17·4
Motor Parts, Accessories, Tyres, etc.	4,799	15,135	19,934	22,679	42,613	24·1
Petrol, Oils, Lubricants, etc.	3,414	30,952	34,366	33,090	67,456	9·9
Total, Motor Vehicles, etc.	44,196	134,692	178,888	132,653	311,541	24·7
Total, All Groups	242,792	563,042	805,834	535,913	1,341,747	30·1

* Excludes sales by licensed clubs.

† Excludes basic building materials (e.g. timber, building sheets, tiles, cement) and builders' hardware and supplies (e.g. tools of trade, paint).

‡ Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

In the next table, each retail establishment has been classified according to its main type of business, and all the establishment's retail sales and stocks have been attributed to that type of business. The classification for an establishment was determined, in general, by the commodity group which accounted for the largest share of the establishment's total turnover. The values of retail stocks (as shown in the table) are merely aggregates of the values reported for individual establishments; traders were asked to value their stocks on the same basis as that used for balance sheet purposes, and no adjustment has been made for differences in methods of valuation.

Table 144. Retail Establishments, Sales, and Stocks, by Main Type of Business, N.S.W., 1956-57 and 1961-62

Main Type of Business	1956-57§		1961-62			
	Estab- lishments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods*	Estab- lishments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods*	Value of Retail Stocks at End of Year†	Average Sales per Estab- lishment
	No.	£ thous.	No.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£
<i>Food Stores—</i>						
Grocers	10,189	179,537	9,590	232,363	23,395	24,230
Butchers	2,942	67,041	3,272	79,866	721	24,409
Fruiters	2,243	27,655	2,341	35,940	784	15,352
Bakers	1,696	22,834	1,576	23,546	498	14,940
Confectioners and Milk Bars	2,194	21,921	2,329	24,706	1,272	10,608
Cafes	1,130	6,251	1,148	5,780	493	5,035
Fishmongers and Poulterers	629	5,002	819	7,656	84	9,348
Other Food Stores	457	7,836	941	17,874	1,630	18,995
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.—</i>						
Hotels, Wine Saloons, etc.	2,224	100,597	2,157	111,569	3,862	51,724
Tobacconists	507	5,755	558	6,373	493	11,421
Tobacconist and Hairdressers	978	2,965	897	2,133	273	2,378
<i>Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, etc.—</i>						
Department Stores	63	88,133	89	122,962	27,514	1,381,596
Clothiers and Drapers	4,779	122,163	4,902	129,095	28,967	26,335
Footwear Stores	611	12,747	741	16,436	5,011	22,181
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, etc.—</i>						
Domestic Hardware Stores	833	8,804	933	11,732	2,922	12,575
Electrical Goods, Radios, and Musical Instruments Stores	1,276	33,618	1,449	56,002	9,871	38,649
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores	691	25,000	799	35,375	7,548	44,274
<i>Other Goods Stores—</i>						
Newsagents and Booksellers	1,136	26,334	1,123	30,910	3,830	27,525
Chemists	1,551	27,371	1,874	46,804	7,647	24,976
Sports Goods Stores	253	3,497	332	5,223	1,214	15,732
Watchmakers and Jewellers	740	9,790	695	9,667	4,242	13,909
Cycle Stores	157	1,270	103	504	119	4,893
Florists and Nurserymen	463	2,505	386	2,491	248	6,453
Other Types of Business	1,076	10,447	1,157	13,645	3,595	11,793
Total, All Types except Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.	38,818	819,073‡	40,211	1,028,652‡	136,233	25,581
<i>Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.—</i>						
New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, and Service Stations	3,903	173,107	5,008	252,025	21,525	50,325
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers	339	31,266	435	44,525	3,646	102,356
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers	412	10,711	555	16,545	2,660	29,811
Total, Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.	4,654	215,084¶	5,998	313,095¶	27,831	52,200
Total, All Types	43,472	1,034,157	46,209	1,341,747	164,064	29,037

* Total value of all commodities sold at retail by establishments classified to the Types of Business shown.

† Total value of all commodities held for retail sale by establishments classified to the Types of Business shown.

‡ This figure differs from its counterpart in Table 142, because it *includes* the sales of motor vehicles, etc. by establishments not classified as Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc. and *excludes* the sales of goods other than motor vehicles, etc. by establishments classified as Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.

¶ See note †.

§ Adjusted in the light of the scope of the 1961-62 census—see page 154.

New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, and Service Stations (with sales amounting to £252,000,000) handled the largest share (19 per cent.) of the total retail sales of goods in the State in 1961-62, followed by Grocers (£232,000,000 or 17 per cent. of the total), Clothiers and Drapers (£129,000,000 or 10 per cent. of the total), and Department Stores (£122,000,000 or 9 per cent. of the total). The average value of sales per establishment ranged from £2,400 for Tobacconist and Hairdressers, £24,200 for Grocers, and £24,400 for Butchers, to £51,700 for Hotels, etc., £102,400 for Used Motor Vehicle Dealers, and £1,381,600 for Department Stores.

Table 145. Retail Establishments and Sales, by Main Type of Business, in Areas of N.S.W., 1961-62

Main Type of Business	Metropolis		Rest of N.S.W.		Total, N.S.W.	
	Estab-lish-ments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods*	Estab-lish-ments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods*	Estab-lish-ments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods*
	No.	£ thous.	No.	£ thous.	No.	£ thous.
<i>Food Stores—</i>						
Grocers	5,042	119,507	4,548	112,856	9,590	232,363
Butchers	1,796	47,496	1,476	32,370	3,272	79,866
Fruiters	1,551	24,986	790	10,954	2,341	35,940
Bakers	750	11,062	826	12,484	1,576	23,546
Confectioners and Milk Bars	1,190	14,069	1,139	10,637	2,329	24,706
Cafes	617	2,805	531	2,975	1,148	5,780
Fishmongers and Poulterers	546	5,453	273	2,203	819	7,656
Other Food Stores	674	14,970	267	2,904	941	17,874
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.—</i>						
Hotels, Wine Saloons, etc. .. .	709	65,112	1,448	46,457	2,157	111,569
Tobacconists	470	5,656	88	717	558	6,373
Tobacconist and Hairdressers	613	1,610	284	523	897	2,133
<i>Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, etc.—</i>						
Department Stores	40	92,330	49	30,632	89	122,962
Clothiers and Drapers	2,966	75,612	1,936	53,483	4,902	129,095
Footwear Stores	425	10,428	316	6,008	741	16,436
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, etc.—</i>						
Domestic Hardware Stores	609	7,255	324	4,477	933	11,732
Electrical Goods, Radios, and Musical Instruments Stores	670	33,347	779	22,655	1,449	56,002
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores	456	22,886	343	12,489	799	35,375
<i>Other Goods Stores—</i>						
Newsagents and Booksellers	650	20,772	473	10,138	1,123	30,910
Chemists	1,197	28,640	677	18,164	1,874	46,804
Sports Goods Stores	170	2,913	162	2,310	332	5,223
Watchmakers and Jewellers	378	6,491	317	3,176	695	9,667
Cycle Stores	36	174	67	330	103	504
Florists and Nurserymen	245	1,893	141	598	386	2,491
Other Types of Business	639	9,940	518	3,705	1,157	13,645
Total, All Types except Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.	22,439	625,407†	17,772	403,245†	40,211	1,028,652†
<i>Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.—</i>						
New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, and Service Stations	1,848	135,911	3,160	116,114	5,008	252,025
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers	301	36,061	134	8,464	435	44,525
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers	255	8,455	300	8,090	555	16,545
Total, Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.	2,404	180,427‡	3,594	132,668‡	5,998	313,095‡
Total, All Types	24,843	805,834	21,366	535,913	46,209	1,341,747

* Total value of all commodities sold at retail by establishments classified to the Types of Business shown.

† This figure differs from its counterpart in Table 143, because it includes the sales of motor vehicles, etc. by establishments not classified as Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc., and excludes the sales of goods other than motor vehicles, etc. by establishments classified as Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.

See note †.

In 1961-62, the Metropolis contained 55 per cent. of the total population of New South Wales and, as shown in the previous table, accounted for 54 per cent. of the total retail establishments and 60 per cent. of the total retail sales in the State. However, the ratio of sales in the Metropolis to total sales in the State varied markedly for the different types of business.

The retail establishments within the scope of the 1961-62 census are classified in the next table according to the value of their total sales of retail goods. The "Under £20,000" size group includes 30,846 establishments (67 per cent. of the total number in the State), with sales amounting to £270,000,000 or only 20 per cent. of the total sales in the State. In the "£250,000 or more" size group, there were only 543 establishments (1 per cent. of the total), but they accounted for sales valued at £352,000,000 (24 per cent. of the total). The figures in the table should, however, be interpreted with care, because each of the establishments in an organisation with more than one establishment has been allocated to its own appropriate size group.

Table 146. Retail Establishments Classified by Size of Retail Sales, in Areas of N.S.W., 1961-62

Retail Sales Size Group	Number of Retail Establishments			Value of Retail Sales of Goods by Establishments*		
	Metropolis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	Metropolis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
				£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
£500 and under £1,000†	686	693	1,379	477	483	960
£1,000 and under £3,000	2,101	1,977	4,078	4,035	3,667	7,702
£3,000 and under £5,000	1,922	1,817	3,739	7,564	7,160	14,724
Total, Under £5,000	4,709	4,487	9,196	12,076	11,310	23,386
£5,000 and under £10,000	4,906	4,253	9,159	36,119	31,206	67,325
Total, Under £10,000	9,615	8,740	18,355	48,195	42,516	90,711
£10,000 and under £20,000	6,819	5,672	12,491	97,928	81,198	179,126
Total, Under £20,000	16,434	14,412	30,846	146,123	123,714	269,837
£20,000 and under £50,000	5,827	4,934	10,761	176,354	149,794	326,148
Total, Under £50,000	22,261	19,346	41,607	322,477	273,508	595,985
£50,000 and under £100,000	1,417	1,236	2,653	97,083	83,637	180,720
Total, Under £100,000	23,678	20,582	44,260	419,560	357,145	776,705
£100,000 and under £250,000	821	585	1,406	124,935	88,179	213,114
Total, Under £250,000	24,499	21,167	45,666	544,495	445,324	989,819
£250,000 or more	344	199	543	261,339	90,589	351,928
Total, All Size Groups	24,843	21,366	46,209	805,834	535,913	1,341,747

* Total value of all commodities sold at retail by establishments classified to the Retail Sales Size Groups shown.

† Establishments with total retail sales of goods less than £500 were excluded from the scope of the census.

Particulars of the retail establishments in some of the larger cities and towns in New South Wales in 1956-57 and 1961-62 are given in the next table. The cities and towns are arranged in order according to the total value of retail sales in the area in 1961-62.

Table 147. Retail Establishments in Larger Cities and Towns, N.S.W.

Municipality	1956-57		1961-62		
	Establishments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods	Establishments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods	Value of Retail Stocks at end of Year
	No.	£ thous.	No.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Metropolis	22,863	605,200	24,843	805,834	94,521
Newcastle*	1,797	51,412	1,891	62,767	7,451
Wollongong, Greater	1,104	27,055	1,339	42,842	5,011
Albury*	341	10,327	362	12,500	1,835
Wagga Wagga	318	9,429	313	11,887	1,696
Penrith	267	6,205	335	10,530	957
Broken Hill	423	10,581	373	9,724	1,257
Maitland*	313	7,341	344	9,405	1,114
Tamworth	232	7,831	258	9,382	1,421
Lismore*	282	8,222	287	9,370	1,363
Orange	276	7,188	279	9,305	1,298
Cessnock, Greater*	426	7,624	412	8,983	1,007
Goulburn	241	6,738	255	8,442	1,055
Dubbo	211	5,347	217	8,079	1,153
Bathurst	213	6,147	219	7,832	1,060
Grafton	264	5,717	249	6,449	883
Blue Mountains	424	5,650	407	6,436	764
Taree	192	4,237	206	5,592	815
Lithgow	182	4,614	182	5,492	754
Armidale	145	4,396	143	5,356	708
Inverell	146	4,157	154	4,880	786
Cooma*	99	3,714	136	4,848	717
Queanbeyan	115	2,725	123	4,422	518
Parkes	145	3,295	131	4,199	627
Kempsey	137	3,218	145	4,037	606
Rest of N.S.W.	12,316	215,787	12,606	263,154	34,687
Total, N.S.W.	43,472	1,034,157	46,209	1,341,747	164,064

* Figures for 1956-57 are not strictly comparable with those for 1961-62 because of boundary changes.

Supplementary data, collected at the 1956-57 and 1961-62 censuses, cover the takings for certain services (repairs, hairdressing, meals and accommodation) usually associated with retailing and provided by establishments with total retail sales of goods, or total "other takings", of £500 or more during the year. Particulars of the takings for these services are as follows:—

Takings for—	1956-57	1961-62
	£ thous.	£ thous.
Repair, Servicing, and Maintenance Work—		
Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, etc.	29,785	44,967
Other	6,777	9,151
Total	36,562	54,118
Meals in Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	18,753	25,695
Meals and Accommodation in Hotels	12,015	13,742
Hairdressing	5,739	9,200

TRENDS IN RETAIL SALES

Trends since 1952-53 in the retail sales of goods (by broad commodity groups) in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table. The figures for 1952-53, 1956-57, and 1961-62 have been derived from censuses of retail establishments, while those for other years are estimates based on sample surveys.

Table 148. Value of Retail Sales of Goods, N.S.W.

Commodity Group	Year ended 30th June.						
	1953	1957	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	£ million						
Groceries	104.5	134.4	144.1	152.8	157.4	168.0	176.3
Butcher's Meat	50.7	67.2	69.8	76.0	82.9	82.5	84.5
Other Food*	82.2	109.8	120.7	130.6	135.1	137.8	141.1
Total, Foodstuffs	237.4	311.4	334.6	359.4	375.4	388.3	401.9
Beer, Wine, and Spirits†	70.6	97.8	99.3	107.1	106.5	106.9	115.2
Clothing and Drapery	120.6	149.0	154.8	171.3	180.6	180.0	178.4
Footwear	19.5	23.2	24.0	27.2	29.9	30.0	31.1
Hardware, China, and Glassware‡	18.4	21.9	25.3	28.4	29.3	29.1	32.0
Electrical Goods¶	28.8	42.2	64.0	69.5	66.4	68.1	70.3
Furniture and Floor Coverings	26.7	34.6	38.0	44.3	46.3	46.9	46.5
Chemists' Goods	21.3	31.9	40.5	44.9	49.9	54.7	56.0
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	22.2	28.2	29.5	32.0	33.4	33.5	35.1
Other Goods§	58.5	77.2	78.4	85.1	92.5	92.7	95.6
Total, All Groups except Motor Vehicles, etc.	624.0	817.4	888.4	969.2	1,010.2	1,030.2	1,062.1
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc. || .. .. .	144.0	216.8	254.8	309.0	318.6	311.5	373.6
Total, All Groups	768.0	1,034.2	1,143.2	1,278.2	1,328.8	1,341.7	1,435.7

* Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and bread.

† Excludes sales made by licensed clubs.

‡ Excludes basic building materials and builders' hardware and supplies (e.g. tools of trade, paint).

¶ Includes radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc.

§ Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., jewellery, sporting goods, etc., but excludes grain and produce and business machines.

|| Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

Sales of Motor Vehicles, etc. rose steadily from 19 per cent. of total retail sales in 1952-53 to 24 per cent. in 1959-60, contracted to 23 per cent. in 1961-62, and rose to 26 per cent. in 1962-63. Conversely, the Foodstuffs group fell from 31 per cent. of total sales in 1952-53 to 28 per cent. in 1959-60, recovered to 29 per cent. by 1961-62, and contracted to 28 per cent. in 1962-63. The Clothing, Drapery, and Footwear groups declined steadily from 18 per cent. of total sales in 1952-53 to 14 per cent. in 1962-63, and the Beer, etc. group contracted from 9 per cent. in 1952-53 to 8 per cent. in 1962-63.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

In New South Wales, there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees—the State system, which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits, and the Commonwealth system, which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State. The main principle in both systems is compulsory conciliation or arbitration, as a means of preventing or settling industrial disputes, by authorities which have the status of legal tribunals and which make “awards” having the force of law.

The relation between the State and Commonwealth systems of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to industrial arbitration are as defined in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; all residual powers remain with the States. The Commonwealth Constitution Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law, the latter prevails and the State law becomes invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. Awards of Commonwealth industrial tribunals have been held to be Commonwealth laws, and therefore override those made by State authorities.

The principal source of the Commonwealth constitutional power in relation to industrial matters is its power to make laws with respect to “conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State”. In interpreting the law, the High Court of Australia has decided that the Commonwealth Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a “common rule” or industry-wide award to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned. The Commonwealth industrial tribunals must proceed by way of conciliation and arbitration between actual parties, and cannot bind by award any person who is not a party to an interstate dispute, either personally or through a union. However, the Commonwealth Parliament has used other constitutional powers to authorise Commonwealth tribunals to deal with employer-employee relationships in particular industries otherwise than by means of conciliation and arbitration. In particular, the interstate trade and commerce power and the defence power have been used to confer wide powers on the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission with respect to the stevedoring and maritime industries and various Commonwealth projects.

Notwithstanding these limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters, the Commonwealth system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia. Its influence extended in the first place with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organisation, a tendency which gathered force during the 1914-18 war period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the Commonwealth jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, etc. than those awarded under the State jurisdiction. In many cases, also, the organisations concerned in a Commonwealth award have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule in the industry. Again, for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some

States have at times adopted the Commonwealth wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In New South Wales, for instance, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from 1937 to 1955 were adopted for State awards and agreements. Commonwealth basic wage rates are at present generally adopted for State awards in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.

A survey in 1963, covering most persons in private and government employment (other than in rural industry or in private domestic service), showed that 41 per cent. of male employees in New South Wales were covered by Commonwealth awards, determinations, and registered agreements, 46 per cent. were covered by State awards, etc., and 13 per cent. were not covered by any award, etc. The proportions for female employees were 27, 64, and 9 per cent., respectively. The industries and occupations subject to Commonwealth awards and agreements included pastoral industries, shipping, shipbuilding, metal trades, engine drivers, timber trades, clothing trades, glass works and rubber works, breweries, railways, and journalists.

COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

The Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes since its inception in 1904. The last fundamental change, in 1956, altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by establishing (a) a Commonwealth Industrial Court to deal with judicial matters associated with industrial arbitration, and (b) a Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. The present legislative basis of the Commonwealth system is the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1961.

The Commonwealth Industrial Court is a superior court of record, composed of a Chief Judge and not more than three other judges. It is empowered to enforce penal provisions of the arbitration laws, to determine questions of law referred to it by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission or the Industrial Registrar, to interpret and enforce awards, to hear appeals from State courts (other than Supreme Courts) in industrial matters, to hear applications for decisions that State awards or orders are inconsistent with valid Commonwealth awards (and are therefore invalid), to determine eligibility for membership of a registered industrial organisation, and to settle disputes between an organisation and its members. In matters involving disputed elections in organisations, the Court may direct the Registrar to make investigations and, if necessary, order a new election. In general, the Court's jurisdiction is exercised by at least two judges, but matters of interpretation and proceedings relating to membership and rules of organisations may be determined by a single judge. Decisions of the Court in matters concerning the validity of State awards and orders or appeals against decisions of State Courts are subject to appeal to the High Court, provided the latter gives leave to appeal; other decisions of the Court are, in general, final.

The Conciliation and Arbitration Commission at present comprises a President, five Deputy Presidents, a Senior Commissioner, and nine Commissioners. The presidential members (i.e. the President and Deputy Presidents) have the same status and rights as a judge of the Industrial Court, and must have been, on appointment, a judge of the former Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, or a barrister or solicitor of the High Court or a State Supreme Court of at least five years' standing.

The Commission is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes by conciliation or arbitration. It may seek to encourage amicable agreement between the parties to a dispute, or to prevent or settle a dispute by conciliation, before proceeding to exercise its powers of compulsory arbitration. The Commission may exercise its powers of its own motion or on the application of a party. In making an award, the Commission is not restricted to the specific claims of the parties to a dispute.

Matters concerning basic wages, standard hours, and long service leave may be dealt with only by the Commission in Presidential Session (i.e. the Commission constituted by at least three presidential members nominated by the President).

Other industrial matters are in general dealt with by a single member of the Commission. The Commissioners are assigned to particular industries or groups of industries, and generally deal with all disputes arising in their respective industries. Individual Deputy Presidents are assigned more or less permanently to the maritime industries, the stevedoring industry, and the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric project. However, the President may assign a particular dispute to any Commissioner or Deputy President, or may deal with it himself.

When a party to an industrial dispute requests that the matter in dispute be referred to a Commission of at least three members, the Commissioner dealing with the matter must consult with the President as to whether this should be done. If the President is of the opinion that the matter is of sufficient public importance, it will be dealt with by a Commission of at least three members nominated by the President, at least one of whom must be a presidential member and one, where practicable, the Commissioner concerned.

The Commissioners have wide powers to go to the cause of impending or existing industrial disputes in endeavours to conciliate the disputants. A Commissioner may act on his own volition, and must act upon advice of a dispute or impending dispute from an employer or a Minister. If an agreement between the parties to a dispute is reached, a memorandum of its terms is made in writing, and the memorandum, if certified by the Commission and filed with the Registrar, takes effect as an award. Failing success by conciliation, a Commissioner acts in an arbitral capacity to prevent or settle a dispute by making an award.

Three Conciliators, who have no power to impose compulsory arbitration, have been appointed to assist the Commission. A Commissioner may (and shall if the parties so request) arrange with the Senior Commissioner for a Conciliator to assist the parties to a dispute to reach an amicable agreement. If complete agreement is not reached, the Conciliator must report to the Commissioner, indicating the matters agreed on and those still in dispute, but only if the parties consent and agree upon the terms of the report.

The Commission may refer matters in dispute to a Local Industrial Board for investigation and report, and may delegate to the Board such of its powers as it thinks desirable. It may also make an award on the basis of the Board's report. Local Industrial Boards comprise a Conciliator, a State industrial authority, or a board consisting of representatives of employers and employees in equal number and an independent chairman appointed by the Commission.

Provision may be made in an award for the appointment of a Board of Reference to deal with matters arising under its terms.

Appeal may be made against an award by a single member of the Commission, against a decision certifying or refusing to certify a memorandum of agreement, and against a decision not to hear a dispute on the grounds that it should be dealt with by a State industrial authority. The appeal is heard by at least three members of the Commission (including at least two presidential members) nominated by the President, but only if the three members consider that the matter is of sufficient public importance. Apart from this provision, awards or orders of the Commission may not be challenged or questioned, or be subject to prohibition, mandamus, or injunction in any court.

Special provisions in the Conciliation and Arbitration Act authorise the Commission to deal with industrial matters relating to the maritime industries, the stevedoring industry, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric project, and those projects declared by the Minister to be Commonwealth projects for purposes of the Act. In the case of the maritime and stevedoring industries, the Commission may deal not only with industrial disputes, but also (whether or not a dispute exists) with any industrial matter which is submitted to it and which relates to oversea or interstate trade and commerce. In the case of the Snowy Mountains and declared Commonwealth projects, the Commission may deal with any industrial matter submitted to it, whether or not a dispute exists and whether or not a dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State.

Under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees (or a single employer with at least 100 employees), and an association of at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. (Under the Public Service Arbitration Act, an association of less than 100 employees may be registered if its members represent at least three-fifths of the total persons engaged in that industry in the Public Service.) Registered organisations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. At the end of 1962, there were 64 registered employer organisations and 155 employee organisations; the employee organisations had 1,622,322 members, representing 83 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions in Australia.

Industrial registries, established at Melbourne and other State capitals, are controlled by Registrars, who have powers in relation to the registration, rules, and membership of industrial organisations, and in relation to awards, disputed elections, and other disputes. A Registrar may refer matters of law to the Industrial Court, and other matters to the Commission. Appeal may be made to the Commission against decisions by a Registrar.

Officers of the Department of Labour and National Service police the observance of Commonwealth industrial awards and agreements. They have power to enter premises during working hours, to inspect equipment, material, and record books, and to interview employees.

Particulars of the special tribunal appointed to deal with industrial matters arising in the Commonwealth Public Service are given on page 169, and of the joint Commonwealth and State tribunal for the coal mining industry in the chapter "Mining".

NEW SOUTH WALES SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

Since its inauguration in 1901, the State system of compulsory industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes. The last major change,

in 1959, placed greater emphasis on conciliation rather than arbitration, restricted the right of appeal against awards, provided for more rapid hearing of appeals, and removed the compulsion for employees to belong to an industrial union. The present legislative basis of the State system is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1961.

The chief industrial tribunal is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. The Commission comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom has the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court and must have been, on appointment, a Supreme Court or District Court judge, a barrister of at least five years' standing, or a solicitor of at least seven years' standing. A maximum of three other members may be appointed temporarily.

The Industrial Commission may exercise all the powers conferred on the subsidiary tribunals described below and certain other powers which belong to it alone. It may determine any widely defined "industrial matter", make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions, adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes and lockouts or unlawful dismissals, investigate union ballots when irregularities are alleged, and hear appeals from determinations of the subsidiary tribunals. The Commission is charged with endeavouring to settle industrial matters by conciliation, and may summon persons to a compulsory conference.

Certain specified matters—including questions of jurisdiction referred by a single member or a subsidiary tribunal, appeals regarding a single member's jurisdiction or against industrial magistrates' decisions, proceedings for penalties in respect of illegal strikes or lockouts, proceedings involving cancellation of union registration, and matters referred by the Minister for Labour and Industry—must be dealt with by the Commission in Court Session, which comprises at least three members appointed by the President. The Commission in Court Session may, however, delegate its power in these matters to a single member of the Commission. In other matters, the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Commission are exercisable by a single member, and there is no appeal from his findings unless a question of jurisdiction is involved.

A Senior Conciliation Commissioner and not more than four other Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed to assist the Industrial Commission. The Commissioners, one of whom acts as Apprenticeship Commissioner, hold office until they reach 65 years of age. Additional Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed, from time to time, for specified periods not exceeding one year. The Industrial Commission is required to call a conference of the Commissioners at least once every four months, to discuss the operation of the Arbitration Act and, in particular, means of preventing and settling industrial disputes and of securing uniform standards of conditions in industry.

The principal function of a Conciliation Commissioner is, in practice, to act as chairman of a Conciliation Committee. However, where any industrial dispute, strike, lockout, or cessation of work has occurred or is likely to occur, a Conciliation Commissioner may call a compulsory conference in order to effect an agreement. If no agreement is reached, the Commissioner (or the Conciliation Committee if he has summoned it to sit with him) may make an order or award in settlement, may make an interim order or award binding for no longer than one month restoring or maintaining the pre-existing conditions, or may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. Conciliation Commissioners may also deal

with matters referred to them by the Industrial Commission, and when so acting they are vested with the full powers of the Commission.

Conciliation Committees are established for particular industries or callings on the recommendation of the Industrial Commission. They comprise a Conciliation Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. At 30th June, 1962, there were 430 Conciliation Committees in existence. A Committee has power to enquire into industrial matters in its particular industries or callings and, on reference or application, to make orders or awards prescribing rates of wages and other conditions of employment for the industries or callings.

Apprenticeship Councils are constituted to regulate wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeship in particular industries. The Councils comprise the Apprenticeship Commissioner and the members of the Conciliation Committee for the industry.

Special Commissioners may be appointed to settle a dispute by conciliation. If a Special Commissioner is unable to induce the parties to reach agreement, he may decide the issue, and his decision is binding for one month subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

Any party affected by an order, award, or decision of a Conciliation Commissioner or Committee may appeal to the Industrial Commission. The Crown may, in the public interest, appeal against an award. The appeal is determined on the evidence presented at the initial hearing, except that, by the special leave of the Commission, new evidence may be presented if it was not available at the time of the initial hearing. No party other than the Crown may appeal against an award made by consent of all parties appearing in the proceedings.

Notice of all industrial disputes or matters likely to lead to a dispute must be notified to the Industrial Registrar by an industrial union or an employer as soon as either becomes aware of it. The matter may then be dealt with by whichever of the tribunals is thought to be most capable of effecting a settlement. An application for an award may be made either to the appropriate Conciliation Committee or to the Industrial Commission (according to the applicant's own choice). If the committee hears the matter, it may make an award, but if its members are equally divided, the chairman may decide the matter himself, or he may refer it to the Industrial Commission.

Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, and an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees (or a single employer with at least 50 employees), may be registered as an industrial union. At the end of 1963, there were 155 employee unions and 261 employer unions on the register. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association.

An award is binding on all employees and employers in the industry or calling, or on such of them as the Conciliation Committee or the Industrial Commission directs, and applies within a specified locality. It also applies for such period (not exceeding three years) as may be specified in the award, and thereafter until varied or rescinded.

Employers and industrial unions may make written agreements which, when filed with the Industrial Registrar, become binding between the parties

and on all the members of the union concerned. The maximum term for which an agreement may be made is five years, but it continues in force after the expiration of the specified term until varied or rescinded, or terminated, after notice by one of the parties.

Complaints regarding breaches of awards and industrial agreements are investigated by officers of the Department of Labour and Industry, who may conduct prosecutions. Proceedings may also be taken by employers and by the secretaries of industrial unions. Industrial magistrates, whose powers are cognate with those of stipendiary magistrates, exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards, agreements, and statutes governing working conditions.

The Registry of the Industrial Commission is maintained by the Industrial Registrar, who has power to register (or cancel the registration of) industrial unions, to impose penalties, and to enquire into any matter as directed by the Industrial Commission. Decisions of the Industrial Registrar and of industrial magistrates are, in general, subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

CROWN EMPLOYEES AND ARBITRATION

The rates of pay, hours of work, and other working conditions in the Commonwealth Public Service are regulated by a Public Service Arbitrator under powers conferred by the Public Service Arbitration Act, 1920-1960. An organisation of employees in the Public Service must usually submit a claim to the Arbitrator; but, with the consent of the Arbitrator, or where he has (other than on the grounds of triviality) refrained from hearing or determining it, the claim may be submitted to the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. If any other matter is of sufficient importance, the Commission may permit the Public Service Board, a Minister, or an organisation of employees to refer a claim to the Commission, or to appeal to the Commission against a determination of the Arbitrator.

Under the State industrial arbitration system, employees of the New South Wales Government and of governmental agencies have access to the ordinary industrial tribunals for the regulation of certain conditions of employment (viz. wages, rates for overtime, holidays, and other special work, preference to unionists, and deductions for board and residence). There is a Crown Employees' Appeal Board to hear and determine appeals in specified matters affecting individual employees.

The State Public Service Act provides that the Public Service Board may enter into an agreement as to salaries with any organisation representing any group of officers or employees, and any such agreement is binding on all officers or employees in the class specified. No officer or employee, whether or not he is a member of such organisation, has any right of appeal against the agreement.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission may make awards in respect of certain employees of the State Government.

ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Under the Commonwealth arbitration system, there has been no general prohibition of strikes and lockouts since 1930, but they may be prohibited by the terms of particular awards. In the event of a strike or lockout which breaches an award, the Commonwealth Industrial Court may order

compliance with the terms of the award, and may impose a maximum penalty of £500 against an organisation (£200 against a single employer) for failure to comply with its order.

Under the State arbitration system, the following strikes are illegal:—

- (a) strikes by employees of the Crown or of semi-government and local government bodies;
- (b) strikes commenced before the expiry of fourteen days' notice to the Minister by the executive of an industrial union, setting out the matters in dispute, the proposed date of commencement of the strike, and a statement of the action already taken to negotiate a settlement of the dispute, and strikes commenced after such matters in dispute have been settled; and
- (c) other strikes by employees in an industry, the conditions of which are wholly or partly regulated by an industrial award or agreement. (However, an individual union of employees may render an award which has been in force for at least twelve months no longer binding on its members by a secret ballot, provided that at least two-thirds of the members vote and a majority of the voters approve.)

All lockouts, except where the employees in the industry are taking part in an illegal strike, are illegal, and a maximum penalty of £1,000 is prescribed.

Where the members of an industrial union of employees take part in or assist an illegal strike, the union is liable to a penalty of £500, but it may avoid this penalty if by means reasonable under the circumstances, it has tried to prevent its members from taking part in or assisting the strike. The Industrial Commission is not permitted to cancel an industrial union's registration on the ground that it has assisted another union or any of its members in a strike or lockout for which a penalty is prescribed.

PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS AND EX-SERVICEMEN

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is authorised to insert in awards provisions granting preference in employment to members of registered industrial organisations.

The State industrial tribunals must, on application, insert in awards and agreements provisions granting absolute preference in employment (both at the point of employment and at the point of retrenchment) to members of registered industrial unions. The Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in 1953 to provide that an employer must not, in general, employ a person who was not a member of an industrial union and that all employees must be members of an industrial union, but these provisions were repealed in 1959.

Under both the Commonwealth and State arbitration systems, certificates granting equal preference with unionists may be issued to employees who object, on the grounds of conscientious belief, to being a member of an industrial union.

Preference in employment to ex-servicemen and women was granted until 1959 for those who served in the 1939-1945 War, and until 1960 for those who served in the Korea and Malaya operations.

WAGES AND HOURS

Wages rates determined by industrial arbitration authorities in Australia usually comprise two elements—a basic or foundational wage and a secondary wage.

The “basic” wage was originally understood to mean the “minimum” or “basic” wage necessary to provide a reasonable standard of comfort for the average worker and his family. However, it is now generally accepted that the basic wage is fixed at the highest amount that the economy can sustain, and that the “dominant factor” is the capacity of the community to carry the resultant wage levels.

The secondary wage comprises the amounts, additional to the basic wage, payable in respect of special features associated with a particular occupation or industry. These special features include the degree of skill involved, the nature of the work, and the conditions under which the work is performed.

The basic wage and the secondary wage together make up the minimum wage determined for a particular occupation or industry. This minimum wage is the lowest rate payable for the occupation or industry. Employers may, however, pay rates above the minimum wages determined by industrial arbitration authorities.

BASIC WAGES

BASIC WAGES IN COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

Basic wages in Commonwealth awards are determined, in terms of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1963, by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (formerly the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration). The “basic wage” has been defined in the Act since 1949 as “that wage or part of a wage which is just and reasonable for an adult male (female), without regard to any circumstance pertaining to the work upon which, or the industry in which, he (she) is employed”. The principles upon which the basic wage is to be computed by the Commission are not, however, defined. The Act prescribes that matters concerning the basic wage or the principles upon which it is computed may be dealt with only by the Commission in Presidential Session (i.e. the Commission constituted by at least three presidential members nominated by the President).

The first determination of a wage standard by a Court in Australia was the “Harvester” standard declared in 1907. This standard was based on the needs of a “family of about five”, and was prescribed as a fair and reasonable minimum wage for an unskilled labourer.

In 1908, the “Harvester” standard was adopted by the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for incorporation in its awards. The rates remained virtually unchanged until 1913, when the Court began to take cognizance of the annual movement in an official retail price index. In 1921, the Court adopted the practice of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in direct ratio to variations in the retail price index, and a general loading (the “Powers 3s.”) was added to the “Harvester” equivalent to cover possible increases in prices during the interval

between adjustments. From February, 1931, following the onset of the depression, the Court reduced wages under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent.

A new basis for assessing and adjusting the basic wage was introduced by the Court in 1934. The "Harvester" standard supplemented by the Powers loading was discarded, and a fresh starting point selected. The new rate was in effect the "Harvester" equivalent without the "Powers 3s." and without the 10 per cent. reduction (which then ceased to operate). The "C" Series Retail Price Index became the basis for automatic quarterly adjustments, and the minimum adjustment of the basic wage was fixed at 2s.

From June, 1937 to December, 1950, the basic wage determined by the Court comprised (a) the "needs" portion of the wage, which was subject to automatic quarterly adjustment in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and (b) a "prosperity" loading (6s. for Sydney, 4s. to 6s. for other capital cities, and 5s. for the Six Capitals) which was added by the Court in 1937 and which was not an adjustable part of the wage. In 1937, the Court introduced its own "Court series" of quarterly retail price index numbers (based on the "C" series index) for automatic quarterly adjustments, and the minimum adjustment of the basic wage was reduced to 1s.

An application for an increase in the basic wage was made to the Court by employees' organisations in 1940. In its judgment in February, 1941, the Court refused to grant an increase, mainly because of the uncertain economic outlook under existing war conditions, but deferred the application for further consideration. The application was revived in October, 1946, and in December, 1946, pending a final determination, the Court granted an interim increase of 7s. in the "needs" portion of the basic wage and retained the existing loadings.

The 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry, which opened in February, 1949, finalized the case begun in 1940 and continued in 1946. During the Inquiry, the Court considered union claims for an increase in the basic wage, for a basic wage for females equal to that for males, for annual adjustments of the basic wage on the basis of the productive capacity of industry, and for quarterly adjustments of the wage to compensate for variations in the cost of living. The Court's decision was announced in October, 1950 and, as amplified by subsequent declarations, had the following effect on the basic wage for males:—

- (a) the "prosperity" loading (which was being paid at different rates for different localities) was standardized at a uniform 5s. per week for all localities;
- (b) "war" loadings were declared not to be part of the basic wage, and any other loading declared to be part of the wage ceased to be paid as a separate entity;
- (c) an amount of £1 was added to the "needs" portion of the basic wage;
- (d) the whole of the new basic wage (comprising the former "needs portion" plus the standardised "prosperity" loading plus the £1 addition) was to be subject to automatic quarterly adjustment in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers; and
- (e) a new "Court series" of index numbers (based on the "C" series index) was introduced for the quarterly adjustments.

As a result of the Court's decision, the Sydney basic wage for adult males was increased by 19s. per week (representing the £1 addition less the reduction of the "prosperity" loading from 6s. to 5s.). The Court fixed the basic wage for adult females at 75 per cent. of the adult male rate. The new rates operated from the first pay-period in December, 1950.

During the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the Court considered (a) claims by employers' organisations that the basic wages for males and females be reduced, that the standard hours of work be increased, and that the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage be abandoned, and (b) counter claims by employees' organisations that the basic wage for males be increased. In its decision, announced in September, 1953, the Court granted the employers' application for discontinuance of the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and refused all the other claims. The Court, in the course of its judgment, declared that, as there should be no departure from "its now well-established principle that the basic wage should be the highest that the capacity of the community as a whole could sustain", and as it had "withdrawn from relating the basic wage to the fulfilment of any particular standard of needs", it found it "impossible to justify the continuance of an automatic adjustment system". The Court also intimated that time would be saved in future inquiries if the parties to the disputes, in discussing the principle of the "capacity to pay", directed their attention to the broader aspects of the economy, as indicated by a study of employment, investment, production and productivity, oversea trade, oversea balances, the competitive position of secondary industry, and retail trade. In accordance with its decision, the Court had by November, 1953 deleted the provisions for automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage from all Commonwealth awards.

In 1956, employees' organisations applied to the Court for an increase in the basic wage to the level it would have reached if the automatic adjustments (discontinued in 1953) had remained in force, for a further increase of £1 in the basic wage, and for restoration of the automatic quarterly adjustments. All claims by the unions were opposed by the employers. The Commonwealth Government intervened, in the public interest, and opposed re-introduction of the automatic adjustments. In its judgment, delivered in May, 1956, the Court rejected each claim made by the unions, but decided to increase the adult male basic wage by 10s. a week (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period in June, 1956. The Court re-affirmed that "as long as the assessment of the basic wage is made as the highest which the capacity of the economy can sustain, the automatic adjustment of that basic wage upon price index numbers cannot be justified, since movements in the index have no relation to the movements in the capacity of the economy". In its judgment, the Court stated that "a yearly assessment of the capacity of Australia for the purpose of fixing a basic wage would be most appropriate".

The next basic wage hearing commenced in November, 1956, before the newly-constituted Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Employees' organisations again applied for the basic wage to be increased to the level it would have reached if automatic adjustments had remained in force and for restoration of the automatic quarterly adjustments. The unions' claims were again opposed by the employers, and the Commonwealth Government again intervened, in the public interest,

to oppose restoration of the automatic adjustments. The Commission refused the claim for restoration of the automatic adjustment system but, after considering all aspects of the state of the economy, decided to increase the adult male basic wage by 10s. a week (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period commencing on or after 15th May, 1957. In its judgment, the Commission stated that it favoured an annual review of the basic wage, and suggested that any review should be conducted in the second half of the financial year.

In February, 1958, the Commission commenced hearing an application by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage to the level it would have reached if the automatic adjustments had remained in force, for a further increase of 10s., and for the resultant wage to be subject to automatic quarterly adjustment. The Commonwealth Government again intervened in the public interest. In its judgment, announced in May, 1958, the Commission again refused the claims for restoration of the 1953 basic wage standard and for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments, but, as it considered that the position of the economy justified an increase, increased the adult male basic wage by 5s. a week (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period commencing on or after 21st May, 1958. The Commission again expressed the opinion that a yearly assessment of the capacity of Australia for the purpose of fixing a basic wage would be most appropriate.

At the 1959 Basic Wage Inquiry, which opened in February, 1959, the claims by employees' organisations were identical with those submitted at the 1958 inquiry. The Commonwealth Government again intervened in the public interest, presented a detailed analysis of the economic situation in Australia, and opposed restoration of the automatic adjustment system. In its decisions, announced in June, 1959, the Commission granted an increase of 15s. a week in the adult male basic wage (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period commencing on or after 11th June, 1959, and refused the unions' other claims. An application on behalf of employers in the pastoral industry, seeking a reduction of 25s. in the basic wage for pastoral workers, was also refused.

In February, 1960, the Commission commenced hearing an application by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage and restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage. The increase sought comprised (a) an amount (5s. a week for the six capital cities wage rate) to restore to the basic wage the same real value as it had in 1953 and (b) a further amount of 17s. a week representing the unions' estimate of the minimum increase in productivity which had occurred since the automatic adjustment system was abolished in 1953. The Commonwealth Government intervened in the public interest, again presented a detailed analysis of the economic situation, and opposed both the increase in the basic wage and restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments. In its judgment, delivered in April, 1960, the Commission refused the unions' application. In refusing to grant an increase in the basic wage, the Commission expressed the view that the effects of the substantial increases in basic and secondary wages granted in 1959 to employees under Commonwealth awards had not yet been reflected in the economy, and that until they were, it would be unsafe to increase the existing basic wage. The Commission was also influenced by the likely effects of the lifting of import restrictions by the Commonwealth Government in February, 1960. In refusing to restore the automatic adjustments, the Commission decided that it was preferable to fix a basic wage which it considered just and reason-

able for the ensuing twelve months and then to review it, rather than fix a basic wage for an undefined period and adjust the money amounts of the wage automatically in accordance with movements in a price index.

During the 1961 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, which opened in February, 1961, the Commission considered:—

- (a) an application by employers for an increase from 40 to 42 in the standard hours of work per week, with a concomitant increase in weekly wages by an amount equivalent to two hours' pay at ordinary rates; and
- (b) an application by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage (30s. a week for the six capital cities wage rate) to compensate for cost of living increases since 1953, for a further increase of 22s. a week to reflect increases in productivity since 1953, and for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments.

The Commonwealth Government intervened in the public interest, presented a detailed analysis of the economic situation, and opposed the claim for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments. In its judgment, delivered in July, 1961, the Commission refused the employers' application and the unions' application for restoration of automatic adjustments, and granted an increase of 12s. a week in the adult male basic wage (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period commencing on or after 7th July, 1961.

The Commission stated in its judgment that it had adopted the basic wage of 1960 as a standard. It considered that the 1960 basic wage took account of productivity increases up to June, 1960, and that the increase of 12s. now granted was the highest that the economy had the capacity to sustain and was sufficient to maintain the purchasing power of the 1960 basic wage.

In dealing with the question of automatic adjustments, the Commission indicated that it proposed to use the newly-constructed Consumer Price Index as a basis for ensuring the maintenance of the purchasing power of the basic wage. However, as it was concerned with maintaining the value of the real wage based on the concept of national capacity, the Commission was not prepared to return to a system whereby movements in the Index led automatically to adjustments of the basic wage. Instead, the Commission decided that it would, at annual intervals, allow the movements in the Consumer Price Index during the previous year to be reflected in the basic wage unless it was persuaded to the contrary by those seeking to oppose the change. The Commission also decided that, as price movements were to be considered annually, a review of the economy generally and of productivity increases in particular, and a decision whether or not to change the level of the real basic wage, need take place only every three or four years.

The Commission adjourned the 1961 hearing to February, 1962, and indicated that the only issue in these adjourned proceedings would be why the money wage fixed in 1961 should not be adjusted in accordance with any change in the Consumer Price Index.

The adjourned hearing was held on 20th February, 1962. As there had been no significant change in the Consumer Price Index during the previous twelve months, the Commission announced that there would be no variation in the basic wage, and further adjourned the hearing to February, 1963.

On 5th February, 1963, the Commission again announced that there would be no variation in the basic wage, and adjourned to February, 1964 its consideration whether the basic wage should not be adjusted in accordance with changes in the Consumer Price Index.

During the adjourned hearing, which opened on 18th February, 1964, the Commission considered:—

- (a) an application by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage (52s. a week for the six capital cities wage rate) to compensate for increases in prices and productivity since 1953; and
- (b) an application by employers for a total wage to embrace the existing basic wage and margins system.

The hearing had not been completed by the end of April, 1964.

Differential basic wage rates are declared by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (formerly the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration) for each of the State capital cities, for the six capitals combined, and for various extra-metropolitan cities and towns. The Commission (formerly the Court) determines which of these basic wage rates are to be incorporated in the Commonwealth awards for particular occupations or industries.

Changes since 1939 in the basic wages declared for capital cities for adult males under Commonwealth awards are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 149. Basic Wages (per week) for Adult Males under Commonwealth Awards, Capital Cities

Date	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
At 30th June—							
1939	82	81	77	78	77	77	79
1946	99	98	94	94	94	95	97
1947	110	107	104	103	103	104	106
1948	116	115	110	111	110	112	114
1949	127	125	119	121	120	124	124
1950	138	137	129	131	133	131	135
1951	180	177	166	171	176	173	176
Month of Change—							
1952: May*	223	212	207	211	214	214	216
Aug.*	235	224	213	224	222	222	227
Nov.*	237	228	216	229	228	230	231
1953: Feb.*	238	229	215	225	229	232	231
May*	241	232	217	228	231	239	234
Aug.*‡	243	235	218	231	236	242	236
1956: June†	253	245	228	241	246	252	246
1957: May†	263	255	238	251	256	262	256
1958: May†	268	260	243	256	261	267	261
1959: June†	283	275	258	271	276	282	276
1961: July†¶	295	287	270	283	288	294	288

* Rates operative from first pay-period commencing in month.

† For date operative, see relevant Basic Wage Inquiry (pages 173 to 175).

‡ Automatic quarterly adjustments were discontinued in September, 1953.

¶ Rates current in April, 1964.

BASIC WAGES IN STATE AWARDS

Within the New South Wales system of industrial arbitration, the first determination of a standard wage was made in 1914, when the State Court of Industrial Arbitration adopted the practice of declaring a living or minimum wage for adult males for the guidance of wage-fixing tribunals. In 1918, a living wage determined by the chief industrial tribunal, after inquiry into the cost of living, became a statutory right of adult males and females working under industrial awards. From 1918 to 1925, these living wages were determined by the Board of Trade, and from 1926 to 1937 by the State Industrial Commission.

The living wage for an adult male, as determined by the State industrial tribunals, related to a family unit comprising a man, wife, and two children from 1914 to 1925, a man and wife only in 1927, and a man, wife, and one child from 1929 to 1937. The wage for an adult male was supplemented (subject to income qualifications) by family allowances paid by the State in respect of all dependent children under statutory school leaving age from 1927 to 1929, and in respect of all dependent children except one from 1929 to 1937.

From October, 1937 until November, 1955, the basic wages determined for adult males by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration were adopted by the Industrial Commission for inclusion in State awards. The basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court from October, 1937 to December, 1950 comprised (a) the "needs" portion of the wage, which was subject to automatic quarterly adjustment in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and (b) a "prosperity" loading (usually 6s. a week in New South Wales) which was not an adjustable part of the wage. In December, 1950, the Commonwealth Court added £1 to the "needs" portion of the basic wage, standardised the "prosperity" loading at a uniform 5s. for all localities and awards, and made the whole of the new wage subject to automatic quarterly adjustment. In September, 1953, the Court discontinued the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with movements in price index numbers. As a result, the basic wage in State awards remained unchanged from August, 1953 to November, 1955.

When the Commonwealth Court's method of determining basic wages was adopted in 1937, differential basic wage rates were assessed for certain localities, following the Commonwealth Court's practice. The "needs" portion of the basic wage determined for Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong-Port Kembla was adjusted in accordance with retail price index numbers for Sydney, that for the County of Yancowinna was adjusted in accordance with index numbers for Broken Hill, and that for other localities in the State was fixed at 3s. a week less than the Sydney rate. The fixed "prosperity" loading was 6s. a week in most instances (but 5s. in awards for State Government employees and in certain other awards), until standardised, in accordance with the Commonwealth Court's 1950 basic wage judgment, at a uniform 5s. a week. The 3s. differential for country areas other than the County of Yancowinna was eliminated from July, 1951, following an amendment of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act. From November, 1961, following a further amendment of the Act, the differential rate for the County of Yancowinna was also eliminated, and the basic wage for Sydney applied generally throughout the State.

An amendment of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act in October, 1955 provided (a) for the basic wage in State awards to be increased, from

the first pay-period commencing in November, 1955, to the level it would have reached if the automatic quarterly adjustments (discontinued in 1953) had remained in force, and (b) for the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the wage in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers to be re-introduced. The system of automatic adjustments has continued to operate since then. From November, 1955 to August, 1961, the automatic adjustments were based on movements in the "C" Series Retail Price Index; since November, 1961, they have been based on movements in the Consumer Price Index.

The next table shows the changes since 1953 in the basic wage declared for Sydney for adult males under State awards. Particulars of the wage in the years 1939 to 1952, when the Commonwealth basic wage was adopted for State awards, are given in Table 149.

Table 150. Basic Wage (per week) for Adult Males under State Awards, Sydney

Month of Change*	Basic Wage	Month of Change*	Basic Wage	Month of Change*	Basic Wage
	s.		s.		s.
1953: Aug.†	243	1958: Feb.	269	1961: Feb.	297
		May	274	May	299
1955: Nov.	253	Nov.	273	Aug.	302
				Nov.	301
1956: Feb.	255	1959: Feb.	275		
May	256	May	276	1962: Feb.	300
Aug.	263	Aug.	277	Aug.	299
Nov.	274	Nov.	279	Nov.	300
1957: Feb.	270	1960: Feb.	283	1963: Feb.	301
May	268	May	285	May	302
Aug.	270	Aug.	288	Aug.‡	303
		Nov.	294		

* Rate operative from first pay-period commencing in month.

† Automatic quarterly adjustments were discontinued in September, 1953, and restored in November, 1955.

‡ Rate current in April, 1964.

BASIC WAGES FOR FEMALES

The first determination of a general basic wage for females under Commonwealth awards was made in 1950. Before then, it was common for awards to include a minimum wage for females ranging from 54 to 56 per cent. of the male basic wage, but this proportion was assessed in the light of the circumstances in the occupations or industry covered by the individual award. The Women's Employment Board, established by the Commonwealth Government in 1942, awarded basic rates for females up to 75 per cent., 90 per cent., and occasionally 100 per cent., of male basic rates, but the Board's jurisdiction was limited, for the most part, to women engaged during the war in work formerly performed by men. In 1945,

the Commonwealth Government, by regulation, provided that females in certain "vital" industries should be paid at least 75 per cent. of the corresponding minimum male rate.

The power of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to determine or alter a basic wage for females was clarified by an amendment of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act in 1949, when a definition of a female basic wage corresponding to that for males (see page 171) was inserted in the Act.

In its judgment after the 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration fixed the basic wage for adult females under Commonwealth awards at 75 per cent. of the adult male rate, commencing from the first pay-period in December, 1950. This ratio has been applied in all subsequent Commonwealth basic wage determinations.

The New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act provided until 1950 that the basic wage for females under State awards should be not less than 54 per cent. of the corresponding rate for males. This was the usual proportion included in State awards.

In 1950, following the Commonwealth Court's judgment after the 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry, an amendment to the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act empowered the State Industrial Commission to review the terms of awards for female employees and to vary such terms as it deemed proper, but provided that no variation was to fix female rates of pay lower than the Commonwealth basic wage for females. In its rulings on these matters, the Industrial Commission held that the basic wage prescribed for adult females by the Commonwealth Court included an amount of £1 which was really attributable to secondary consideration and should be regarded as a secondary rate of wage, and that the *true or foundational basic wage* for Sydney for adult females under State awards should be £5 3s. 6d. (representing the pre-existing wage of £3 19s. plus an increase of £1 4s. 6d.). The Commission therefore prescribed a general increase of £1 4s. 6d. in the basic wage for adult females under State awards, to operate from the first pay-period commencing in December, 1950. Where the increased basic wage (£5 3s. 6d. for Sydney) and any secondary wage applicable immediately prior to the variation were together less than the Commonwealth basic wage for adult females (£6 3s. 6d. for Sydney), the Commission, in order to satisfy the statutory requirement that no rate of pay for adult females under State awards should be lower than the Commonwealth basic wage for adult females, prescribed an additional amount to bridge the gap. As a consequence of the overriding statutory requirement, the Commonwealth female basic wage became, in effect, the *minimum* wage for adult females under State awards, and the whole of this minimum was subject to quarterly adjustment for retail price changes.

A further amendment to the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, which became operative on 1st January, 1959, defined the *basic* wage for adult females under State awards to be equal to 75 per cent. of the male basic wage, and provided for the Industrial Commission to vary existing awards to give effect to this definition. Any variation by the Commission was to prescribe an award wage not less than the sum of the newly-defined basic wage plus any secondary wage applicable immediately prior to the variation, and not more than the wage for adult males performing similar work. The effect of this change was (a) to increase the female

basic wage (as identified by the Commission in 1950) by £1 and to make it equivalent to the *minimum wage* payable under the 1950 amendment to the Industrial Arbitration Act, and (b) to increase *award wage rates* for adult females by that amount of the secondary wage (£1 in many cases) absorbed to raise the *basic wage* (as identified by the Commission in 1950) to the *minimum wage* payable under the 1950 amendment. The change was applied in State awards from different dates, beginning in March, 1959.

The 1959 amendment to the Act also provided for equal pay for males and females under certain circumstances. If the Industrial Commission or a Conciliation Committee was satisfied that male and female employees under an award were performing work of the same or a like nature and of equal value, it was to prescribe the same secondary or marginal rates of wage for males and females. The basic wage for these females was to be 80 per cent. of the male basic wage from 1st January, 1959, and was to be increased annually by 5 per cent. of the male rate so that from 1st January, 1963 it would be the same as the male basic wage.

Changes since 1939 in the basic wages declared for Sydney for adult females under Commonwealth and State awards are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 151. Basic Wage (per week)* for Adult Females, Sydney

At 30th June	Commonwealth Awards	State Awards†	Month of Change	Commonwealth Awards	State Awards
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
1939	‡	44 0	1960: Feb.		212 0
1946	‡	53 6	May		213 6
1947	‡	59 6	Aug.		216 0
1948	‡	62 6	Nov.		220 6
1949	‡	68 6	1961: Feb.		222 6
1950	‡	74 6	May		224 0
1951	135 0	135 0	July	221 0¶	
1952	167 0	167 0	Aug.		226 6
1953	180 6	180 6	Nov.		226 0
1954	180 6	180 6	1962: Feb.		225 0
1955	180 6	180 6	Aug.		224 6
1956	189 6	192 0	Nov.		225 0
1957	197 0	201 0	1963: Feb.		226 0
1958	201 0	205 6	May		226 6
1959	212 0	207 0	Aug.		227 6¶

* Automatic quarterly adjustments for retail price movements were discontinued (in both Commonwealth and State awards) in September, 1953. They were restored in State awards in November, 1955. Changes in the basic wage in Commonwealth awards after September, 1953 resulted from Basic Wage Inquiries.

† The amounts shown from 1951 to 1958 represent the basic wage together with so much of any margin and any further amount necessary to make the minimum wage payable equivalent to 75 per cent. of the male basic wage. Following the increase in the basic wage to the 75 per cent. equivalent, the amounts shown from June, 1959 are the basic wage exclusive of any margin. This change was applied in State awards from different dates, beginning in March, 1959.

‡ No general basic wage declared before December, 1950.

¶ Rate current in April, 1964.

SECONDARY WAGES

The secondary wage comprises the amounts, additional to the basic wage, payable in respect of special features associated with a particular occupation or industry. These amounts are principally margins for skill, which vary with the degree of training and experience necessary for the satisfactory performance of a particular operation. Special allowances are often payable to leading hands, to employees working in a confined space or at heights or in excessively wet conditions, to persons engaged in noxious trades, and to workers in uncongenial climates or in areas where amenities are lacking. Clothing allowances may be awarded to employees who handle destructive or corrosive materials or who are required to work in excessively dirty situations, and a tool allowance is often provided (e.g. to carpenters and painters).

Secondary wages have never been subject to automatic quarterly adjustments for movements in retail prices. The secondary wages specified in an award for particular occupations or a particular industry may, however, be varied from time to time when the award is being reviewed.

On several occasions since the 1939-1945 War, employees' organisations have approached the various arbitration authorities for substantial increases in the secondary portions of award rates of pay. The organisations have claimed that (a) the real value of the secondary portion had decreased because of increases in the cost of living, and (b) the increases in the basic wage (as a result of automatic quarterly adjustments and the periodic increases awarded by the arbitration authorities themselves) had impaired the former relationship between the secondary portion and the basic wage portion of award rates of pay.

Applications by employee and employer organisations for variation of the Metal Trades Award were referred to the Full Commonwealth Arbitration Court by a Conciliation Commissioner in 1953. In its judgment, given in November, 1954, the Court laid down the basis for a new structure of margins in the metal trades. It raised the existing margin for each occupation covered by the Award to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -times the amount of the margin that had been current in 1937, and provided that there should be no reduction where an existing margin was already greater than $2\frac{1}{2}$ -times the 1937 figure. In effect, this decision increased the margin of a fitter from 52s. to 75s. per week, increased similarly the margins of other skilled occupations, and made no increase in the margins of unskilled or only slightly skilled occupations under the Metal Trades Award. In its judgment, the Court accepted a need to restore the position of the skilled employee in relation to the unskilled, stated that the "nominal value of the fitter's skill must tend to increase with the increase in the nominal prices of essential commodities", and took into consideration the capacity of the economy to pay higher margins for skilled workers both in the metal trades and in other trades likely to be affected indirectly by the judgment.

The Commonwealth Court's variation of margins in the Metal Trades Award tended to lead the way to similar variation in other awards. In dealing with the majority of applications for award variation subsequently coming before them, Commonwealth Conciliation Commissioners applied the " $2\frac{1}{2}$ -times" formula embodied in the Court's 1954 judgment. The N.S.W. Industrial Commission, in dealing with applications for increased margins in a number of State awards, laid down the general principle that award rates of pay which had been based on Commonwealth award rates should be varied to accord with the new Commonwealth rates, and that other cases should be governed by the method of approach and the principles

formerly applied by the Commission in the fixation of rates of pay. While not necessarily adhering to the formula embodied in the Commonwealth Court's 1954 judgment, the Industrial Commission subsequently increased margins in a large number of State awards.

In August, 1959, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began considering a number of applications for changes in margins, including applications for variations in Part I of the Metal Trades Award. The employee organisations claimed an increase in the margin for the fitter (from 75s. to 134s. per week) and a return to the relativities within the margins structure in the metal trades before the 1954 margins judgment. The employers counterclaimed for a reduction of 15s. a week in the fitter's margin, and for the 1954 decision as to relativities to be adhered to and to be carried to its logical conclusion insofar as lower-paid classifications were concerned.

In its judgment, delivered in November, 1959, the Commission increased all existing margins in the Metal Trades Award by 28 per cent. from the first pay-period beginning in December, 1959, and rejected the other claims. As a result of the decision, the margin of the fitter was raised from 75s. to 96s. per week. In arriving at its decision, the Commission considered the decrease in the purchasing power of money since the 1954 judgment, the general increase in productivity since then, and the increased strength of the Australian economy. Because of employees' contribution to general productivity increases, the Commission awarded a margins increase which it considered more than compensated for the loss in purchasing power of the 1954 margins. The Commission also stated that, as no evidence of relative work values had been presented, it was not prepared to alter the relativities within the margins structure established by the 1954 judgment.

Following the Commission's 1959 judgment, a 28 per cent. increase in margins was granted by the various industrial arbitration authorities in most Commonwealth and State awards.

In June, 1961, after a hearing lasting two and a half years, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission issued its decision on claims for national minimum salaries for professional engineers. The claims, which had been lodged by professional and public service associations representing professional engineers, were directed at the Commonwealth Public Service Board, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority, State and local governmental authorities, and employers in private industry. Insofar as respondents other than the Commonwealth authorities were concerned, the claims were for minimum annual salaries of £1,728 for a "qualified" engineer and £2,278 for an "experienced" engineer; the claims against the Commonwealth authorities were for the salary scale for Engineer Grade I to be raised to £1,730 for the first year and £2,265 for the sixth year. In its decision, the Commission prescribed minimum annual salaries of £1,400 for a qualified engineer who is a diplomate, £1,540 for a qualified engineer who is a graduate, and £2,200 for an "experienced" engineer. An "experienced" engineer was defined (broadly speaking) as a qualified engineer with a minimum period of experience (four years for a graduate, five years for others). The minimum annual salaries for Engineers Grade I employed by the Commonwealth authorities were raised to £1,400 in the first year of the incremental scale, £1,540 in the second year (the starting point for graduates), and £2,200 in the sixth year. The Commission stressed that the case was essentially a "work value" case, with consideration being given to the courses of study, the nature of the duties, the conditions

of work, and the responsibilities of a professional engineer, and that its decision should not necessarily be applied to other professional, executive, or clerical occupations.

The Commission's 1961 decision awarded substantial salary increases to base-grade qualified professional engineers employed by Commonwealth authorities. In June, 1962, the Commission issued its decision on claims by the various professional associations on behalf of higher-grade engineers employed by the authorities. The hearing of these claims was conducted on a work-value basis and in the light of a comprehensive re-classification of engineers' grades undertaken by the Public Service Board after the 1961 determination. In its 1962 decision, the Commission rejected the claims for an increase in the salaries determined by the Board for Engineer Class 1, but granted substantial increases in the salaries for Classes 2 to 5 of the Board's scale. The annual rates of salary (including £133 basic wage adjustment) awarded by the Commission (with those previously determined by the Board shown in brackets) ranged from £1,431-£2,231 (£1,431-£2,231) for Class 1 to £3,731-£3,991 (£3,141-£3,271) for Class 5. The Commission again stressed that other classes of employees were not, as of right, to be related to professional engineers, and that they were required to provide proper proof of work-value in support of claims for salary increases. However, employee organisations, the Public Service Board, and the Public Service Arbitrator could, in appropriate circumstances, make use of the reasons for the Commission's decision and the salaries awarded by it, and the Board was fully entitled to waive proof of work-value in determining salaries for one section of employees by relation to the salaries determined for another section.

In February, 1963, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began considering claims by employee organisations for all margins in the Metal Trades Award to be increased to 2.86 times the amount of the margin that had been current in 1947. (On the basis of this formula, the margin of the fitter would be raised to 149s.) In its judgment, delivered in April, 1963, the Commission increased all existing margins in the award by 10 per cent. from the first pay-period after 22nd April, 1963. The margin of the fitter was raised from 96s. to 106s. per week. In arriving at its decision, the Commission considered the decrease in the purchasing power of money since its 1959 margins judgment and the capacity of the national economy to sustain an increase in real margins. The Commission awarded a margins increase which it considered more than compensated for the loss in purchasing power of the 1959 margins. Early in the hearing, the Commission took the unusual course of announcing that its decision in the case would relate only to the Metal Trades Awards and should not be applied automatically outside the metal trades.

AWARD RATES OF WAGES

The award rates of wages payable to adult employees in selected occupations in 1948 and later years are shown in Table 152. The rates are those provided in Commonwealth or State awards, and (except where otherwise specified) are those payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime). For most occupations, the hours constituting a full week's work (other than overtime) are 40. For some occupations, there are various grades of work to which differential wage rates apply; for these occupations, either two rates are shown (e.g. £23 15s. and £24 15s.), indicating that there are only two grades of work, or a range of rates is shown, indicating that there are more than two grades of work.

Table 152. Award Rates of Wages (per week) for Adult Employees in Selected Occupations, Sydney

Occupation	At 31st December									
	1948	1953	1956	1959	1961	1962	1963			
ADULT MALES										
Primary Production—										
Shearer (per 100 ordinary flock sheep, machine)**	62 3	146 0	149 6	158 6	166 6	166 6	166 6			
General Farm Hand (Agriculture)††	**	263 0	294 0	299 0	325 0	324 0	327 0			
Coal Miner (machine)†	††	††	††	420 6††	432 6††	432 6††	442 6			
Manufacturing—										
Cabinet Maker	172 0	293 0	346 0	351 0	393 0	392 0	405 0			
Compositor (machine) (general printing)	182 0	311 6	350 6	408 0	420 0	420 0	433 0			
Cutter (ready-made clothing)	176 0	294 0	371 0	379 0	389 6	389 6	399 6			
Filter (General Engineering)	174 0	295 0	328 0	379 0	391 0	391 0	401 0			
Linesman (electrical supply)	180 0	318 0	371 0	401 0	468 0	463 0	475 0			
Miller (shift) (flour milling)	174 6	330 0	386 0	416 0	487 0	482 0	495 0			
Transport, etc.—										
Railway Locomotive Driver	185 0	to	to	to	to	to	to			
Motor Lorry Driver (over 1 ton to 3 tons)	211 0	320 0	360 0	418 0	440 0	440 0	454 0			
Wharf Labourer, per hour †	214 0	317 0	394 0	435 6	473 0	480 6	500 6			
Buildings: Bricklayer	155 0	326 0	409 0	455 0	492 6	499 6	521 6			
Carpenter	160 0	281 0	321 0	341 0	363 0	363 0	363 0			
Painter	4 11	8 11	9 10	11 2½	11 7	11 7	12 1			
Plumber	188 0	333 4	378 4	406 8	461 8	460 0	473 4			
Retail Trade: Shop Assistant—Drapery	177 9	338 4	385 0	413 4	468 4	468 4	481 8			
	194 0	321 8	381 8	401 8	440 0	440 0	460 0			
	164 0	330 9	390 4	418 11	458 0	456 11	471 2			
		285 0	326 0	341 0	375 0	374 0	383 0			
ADULT FEMALES										
Coat Machinist (ready-made men's clothing)	107 0	203 0	210 6	244 0	253 0	253 0	257 0			
Machinist (ready-made dressmaking)	107 0	203 0	210 6	244 0	253 0	253 0	257 0			
Comb Minder (textile knitting mill)	86 6	194 0	204 6	227 0	240 6	240 6	242 6			
Confectionery General Hand	87 0	195 0	219 6	229 0	246 0	245 0	249 0			
Shop Assistant—Drapery	108 0	204 0	237 6	268 6	297 6	296 6	305 0			

* "Not found" rates; "found" rates are £5 a week less.
 † New South Wales rates.
 ‡ 44 hours per week.
 § Rate per hour for casuals on other than special cargo work.
 ¶ Rates are weekly equivalents of hourly rates, and include allowances for excess fares and travelling time, sick leave, statutory holidays, following the job, etc.
 ** Not covered by an award.
 †† Piece-work rates payable.
 ††† An additional attendance allowance is payable at the rate of one shift's pay for each full fortnightly pay-period worked.
 ¶¶ Rate (new award) for vehicles under 6,500 lb. gross weight.

Similar information relating to a large number of occupations is published annually in the *Social Condition* Part of the *Statistical Register of New South Wales* and in the *Commonwealth Labour Report*. Particulars of award rates of wages for selected occupations in the rural industries are given in the chapter "Rural Industries" of this Year Book.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WAGE RATES

Weighted averages of the minimum wage rates payable to adult employees in Australia are computed for each of a number of industrial groups (15 groups for males and 8 for females) and for all groups combined. The weighted averages embrace a representative range of occupations, and are based on the occupation and industry structures existing in 1954. Because of coverage difficulties, the rural industries are excluded.

The wage rates used in the computation are the rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in representative awards, determinations, and agreements. The weighted averages for males cover wage rates for 3,424 award designations, but as some of these designations are operative within more than one industry, or more than one State, the total number of individual award occupations is 2,322; for females, the corresponding numbers are 1,103 and 518.

Weights for each occupation and industry were derived from two sample surveys conducted in 1954. The first survey showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations, and agreements, and provided employee weights for each industry. The second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc., and thus provided occupation weights.

The money amounts in which the weighted averages are expressed should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index of changes expressed in money terms. Because the averages are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of "wages" as distinct from "salaries", awards, etc. relating solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded.

The following table shows, for New South Wales, the weighted average minimum wage rates payable to adult employees for a full week's work in 1939 and later years:—

Table 153. Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates, N.S.W.

At 31st Dec.	Weekly Wage Rates		Index Numbers*		At 31st Dec.	Weekly Wage Rates		Index Numbers*	
	Adult Males	Adult Females	Adult Males	Adult Females		Adult Males	Adult Females	Adult Males	Adult Females
	s. d.	s. d.				s. d.	s. d.		
1939	100 1	†	35.4	†	1957	324 6	223 8	114.9	112.4
1945	122 6	†	43.4	†	1958	329 3	229 0	116.6	115.0
1952	280 2	195 2	99.2	98.0	1959	350 3	249 3	124.0	125.2
1953	287 4	200 6	101.7	100.7	1960	362 10	261 3	128.5	131.2
1954	293 3	201 3	103.8	101.1	1961	373 5	269 2	132.2	135.2
1955	305 3	209 8	108.1	105.3	1962	373 7	269 1	132.3	135.2
1956	322 9	221 5	114.3	111.2	1963	382 2	274 6	135.3	137.9

* Base: Weighted average minimum weekly wage rate for Australia in 1954 = 100.

† Not available.

The weighted average minimum wage rates for each industrial group in 1939 and later years are shown in Table 154.

Table 154. Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates: Industrial Groups, N.S.W.

Industrial Group	At 31st December									
	1939	1945	1953	1960	1961	1962	1963			
ADULT MALES										
Mining* and Quarrying	s. d. 112 5	s. d. 146 11	s. d. 367 1	s. d. 437 6	s. d. 445 4	s. d. 438 9	s. d. 464 8			
Manufacturing: Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	362 0	352 2	363 8	363 3	370 10			
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	292 3	324 9	353 10	356 2	363 0			
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	287 7	335 5	367 11	365 8	370 7			
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc.	289 3	377 5	364 10	367 6	375 6			
Printing, etc.	285 0	355 11	387 5	388 2	394 3			
Paper, Printing, etc.	282 0	355 11	366 9	368 2	373 10			
Other Manufacturing	285 5	368 3	378 7	365 8	372 6			
All Manufacturing Groups	285 5	368 3	378 6	365 8	372 6			
Building and Construction	285 5	368 3	378 6	365 8	372 6			
Railway Services	280 6	366 8	377 8	376 7	382 10			
Road and Air Transport	285 5	347 3	359 9	358 10	385 9			
Shipping and Stevedoring	274 11	347 3	359 9	358 10	371 1			
Communications and Retail Trade	295 5	388 6	400 7	400 7	413 10			
Wholesale and Retail Trade	284 11	363 3	372 1	373 7	379 9			
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services	282 9	359 9	368 11	368 3	378 9			
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	277 4	347 2	357 8	358 1	363 10			
All Industrial Groups	287 4	362 10	373 5	373 7	382 2			
ADULT FEMALES										
Manufacturing: Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	s. d. †	s. d. †	s. d. 203 4	s. d. 257 0	s. d. 264 7	s. d. 264 1	s. d. 266 8			
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	199 6	242 8	251 4	251 4	254 7			
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	196 3	260 4	268 1	267 3	270 7			
Other Manufacturing	198 7	254 9	262 5	262 4	265 9			
All Manufacturing Groups	199 8	250 7	258 9	258 6	265 9			
Transport and Communication	209 4	267 5	276 2	276 1	281 8			
Wholesale and Retail Trade	201 8	281 4	288 11	288 11	296 9			
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services	200 7	269 5	275 11	276 9	288 11			
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	197 6	252 5	260 7	260 1	263 9			
All Industrial Groups	200 6	261 3	269 2	269 1	274 6			

* Wage rates include lead bonus, etc.
 † Not available.

A dissection of the weighted average minimum weekly wage rates for adult males into the three components of the total minimum wage (i.e. basic wage, margin, and loading) is given for 1939 and later years in the following table. The money amounts in which these components are expressed should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index of changes expressed in money terms.

The basic wage rates shown in the table are weighted averages of the rates prescribed in Commonwealth and State awards, determinations, and agreements for the occupations included in the index. For industries other than mining, basic wage rates for Sydney have generally been used; however, basic wage rates other than the Sydney rate are prescribed for a number of occupations. At various times, State Government employees under Commonwealth awards have been paid State basic wage rates, and the basic wage rates of some employees have been subject to automatic quarterly adjustments while those of other employees within the same jurisdiction have remained unchanged. For these and other reasons, the weighted average basic wage rates shown in the table differ from the Sydney basic wage rates given elsewhere in this chapter.

“Margins” are the minimum amounts, additional to the basic wage, awarded to particular classifications of employees for features attaching to their work (skill, experience, arduousness, and other like factors). “Loadings” include industry loadings and other general loadings prescribed in awards, etc. for the occupations included in the index.

Table 155. Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates: Components of Total Wage Rates, Adult Males, N.S.W.*

Jurisdiction and Components †		At 31st December						
		1939	1945	1953	1960	1961	1962	1963
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Commonwealth etc.—	Awards,							
	Basic Wage	80 7	98 4	241 7	283 8	294 10	294 7	295 3
	Margin	18 6	20 8	40 3	71 9	72 4	72 6	80 3
	Loading	3	3 10	3 10	3 7	5 0	5 3	5 7
	Total Wage	99 4	122 10	285 8	359 0	372 2	372 4	381 1
State Awards, etc.—								
	Basic Wage	81 9	98 9	243 0	293 9	300 10	299 11	302 10
	Margin	18 6	21 0	40 8	67 2	67 11	68 5	72 10
	Loading	7	2 5	5 6	5 10	6 1	6 8	7 10
	Total Wage	100 10	122 2	289 2	366 9	374 10	375 0	383 6
All Awards, etc.—								
	Basic Wage	81 2	98 6	242 3	288 6	297 8	297 2	298 10
	Margin	18 6	20 10	40 6	69 8	70 3	70 6	76 8
	Loading	5	3 2	4 7	4 8	5 6	5 11	6 8
	Total Wage	100 1	122 6	287 4	362 10	373 5	373 7	382 2

* Excludes rural industries. See text preceding table.

† Components of the weighted average minimum wage rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime).

EARNINGS

Particulars of the average weekly earnings per employed male unit in New South Wales are given for the last ten years in the following table. These averages represent the total actual earnings of all civilian wage and

salary earners (whether adult or junior, full-time or part-time, casual, etc.) divided by total civilian employment expressed in male units. "Earnings" includes salaries, wages at award rates, overtime payments, over-award and bonus payments, and commissions, etc., but excludes payments to members of the Defence Forces. "Male units" represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings. All figures in the table have been revised since last issue in the light of the new series of employment statistics given in Table 159.

Comparisons as to trend should be made for complete years or corresponding quarters. The quarterly figures are affected by seasonal influences.

Table 156. Average Weekly Earnings per Employed Male Unit, N.S.W.*

Year	Sept. Qr.	Dec. Qr.	Mar. Qr.	June Qr.	Year	Year	Sept. Qr.	Dec. Qr.	Mar. Qr.	June Qr.	Year
	£	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£
1954-55	17.26	18.32	16.74	18.42	17.69	1959-60	22.04	23.53	21.83	23.90	22.83
1955-56	18.62	19.68	18.21	19.38	18.97	1960-61	23.68	25.18	22.88	24.50	24.06
1956-57	19.49	20.83	19.14	20.34	19.95	1961-62	23.98	25.64	23.35	25.22	24.55
1957-58	20.22	21.49	19.47	20.75	20.48	1962-63	24.47	26.23	23.86	25.74	25.08
1958-59	20.94	22.22	19.97	21.41	21.14	1963-64	25.33				

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

HOURS OF WORK

In the fixation of weekly wage rates, Commonwealth and New South Wales industrial arbitration authorities prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. Special legislation has been enacted in New South Wales from time to time for the direction of industrial tribunals in prescribing hours of work.

The (State) Eight Hours Act, 1916, prescribed a standard working week of 48 hours. In 1920, the Act was amended to grant a 44-hour week to most industries, but in 1922 the amendment was repealed and the Court of Industrial Arbitration restored the 48-hour week in most of the cases in which the working time had been reduced. Further State legislative action led to the re-introduction of the 44-hour week for employees under State awards, etc. from January, 1926.

In 1927, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44-hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. With the onset of the economic depression, however, the general extension of the standard 44-hour week to employees under Commonwealth awards was delayed until economic conditions improved.

The N.S.W. Industrial Commission announced, after a public inquiry in 1933, that it had decided to declare a 44-hour week as the standard applicable to industry generally and to apply the standard with a degree of elasticity (as under previous statutes) to meet the varying needs of different industries.

In 1945, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration began hearing applications for the introduction of a 40-hour week in Commonwealth awards. Before the Court announced its decision, the New South

Wales Parliament passed legislation prescribing a 40-hour week as the standard, for industries within the State jurisdiction, from 1st July, 1947. In its judgment, announced in September, 1947, the Commonwealth Court granted the reduction to the 40-hour week, for employees under Commonwealth awards, etc. from the first pay-period commencing in January, 1948.

During the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the Commonwealth Court considered a claim by employers' organisations that the standard weekly hours of work be increased, but refused the claim. A further claim by employers' organisations that standard weekly hours be increased temporarily from 40 to 42 (with a concomitant increase in wages) was considered by the Court during the 1961 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, and also rejected.

The 40-hour week is now the standard working week for employees under Commonwealth and State awards. However, some awards (e.g. for dairying, general farming, and fruit growing) prescribe hours in excess of 40, and some (e.g. for clerical workers, Crown employees, bank officials, teachers) prescribe less than 40 hours per week. Normally the working day is restricted to 8 hours, but some variation is permitted in special circumstances. Overtime is permitted under prescribed conditions, and awards impose limitations on the spread of hours where time is broken.

Overtime worked by employees, and time worked outside the spread of hours prescribed in an award, must usually be paid for at penalty rates of pay. Overtime rates are generally on the basis of time-and-a-half pay for the first four hours and double-time thereafter, with double-time being paid for Sunday work. Where overtime is worked, an employer is frequently required to pay meal money. Many awards provide that employees may be required to work only "reasonable" overtime.

In awards covering industries where work outside the usual day-time hours is essential, provision is made for shift work at rates lower than those applying to overtime. Where three shifts are prescribed, employers are usually required to arrange for them to rotate or alternate regularly. Limitations are imposed on the times and methods of working shifts.

Almost all awards provide for a meal-break without payment during each day or shift. Penalty rates are payable to employees required to work during their meal-break.

The weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) prescribed in awards, determinations, and agreements for a full working week, for adult male workers in all industrial groups in New South Wales except the rural, shipping, and stevedoring industries, were 43.78 at 31st December, 1939, 43.73 at 30th June, 1947, 40.00 at 30th June, 1948, and 39.95 from 30th June, 1953. For adult female workers, the weighted average standard hours of work were 39.54 at 31st March, 1951 and 39.53 from 30th June, 1953.

HOLIDAYS AND LEAVE

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Certain days are observed as statutory public holidays, on which work is suspended as far as practicable. In continuous processes and in transport and other service industries where work must continue on public holidays, employees are given alternative paid holidays and, in most cases, extra wages for the holiday worked.

The days which are observed generally throughout New South Wales as public holidays are—New Year's Day (1st January), Australia Day (the anniversary of the first settlement in Australia; usually observed on the last Monday in January), Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day (25th April), Queen's Birthday (usually observed on a Monday early in June), Labour Day (first Monday in October), Christmas Day, and Boxing Day (26th December). If the date of a public holiday falls on a Sunday, or if Boxing Day falls on a Monday, the following day is usually observed as the holiday.

In addition to these days, the day after Good Friday and the first Monday in August are bank holidays, observed by banks and other financial institutions and by State Government authorities.

The Governor may proclaim special days to be observed as public holidays throughout the State or in any part of the State.

ANNUAL LEAVE

The ability of Commonwealth and State industrial arbitration authorities to award paid annual leave was not recognised for some years after the introduction of compulsory industrial arbitration. In 1912, however, the High Court of Australia decided that the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration had jurisdiction to award annual leave with pay, and in 1915 the N.S.W. Court of Industrial Arbitration decided, upon appeal, that an industrial board could in a proper case grant a claim for paid annual leave.

Until 1936, the Commonwealth Court did not grant paid annual leave except in special cases or in cases where it had become the custom generally by the practice of most of the parties concerned. However, one week's annual leave on full ordinary pay was awarded in 1936 to employees in the commercial printing industry, and in 1940 to all employees in the metal trades industry except those engaged in the servicing of motor vehicles. Annual leave in the Commonwealth jurisdiction was introduced over a period of time, industry by industry, when the judge responsible for the industry considered it proper and feasible.

It was not a general practice of the State industrial authorities to prescribe paid annual leave, each individual case being considered as it arose. However, by 1944, many State awards provided for paid annual leave of one or two weeks.

In terms of the (State) Annual Holidays Act, 1944, all employees under State awards, determinations, and agreements, employees under Commonwealth awards, etc. which contained no provision for annual leave, and all employees not covered by an award, etc. became entitled to two weeks' leave on full ordinary pay after twelve months' continuous service. The Act provided that the leave must generally be taken within six months of becoming due, that it must be taken in two consecutive weeks or (by arrangement between employer and employee) in two separate weeks, that employers must not make payments in lieu of annual leave, and that the employee must be given a week's notice of the leave period and be paid in advance for it. The Act also provided that if the period of employment with a particular employer was less than twelve months, the employee

must be paid holiday pay (when his employment was terminated) at the rate of $\frac{1}{25}$ th of his ordinary pay for the period of employment.

In 1945, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration considered applications for a number of awards to be varied so as to increase the period of paid annual leave from one to two weeks. In its judgment, the Court set out what it considered should be the principles to be applied in dealing with applications for the period of annual leave to be increased to two weeks, and left the question of varying any particular award to the discretion of the single judge who heard the application. Most Commonwealth awards were subsequently varied to provide for two weeks' annual leave on full ordinary pay.

In 1958, the (State) Annual Holidays Act was amended to increase the leave entitlement of employees covered by the Act to three weeks' annual leave on full ordinary pay.

During the 1960 Three Weeks' Annual Leave Inquiry, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission considered an application by employees' organisations for the Metal Trades Award to be varied to provide for three weeks' paid annual leave instead of two weeks. In its judgment, issued in December, 1960, the Commission refused the application.

At the 1962 Three Weeks' Annual Leave Inquiry, employees' organisations again applied for the Metal Trades Award to be varied to provide for three weeks' paid annual leave. In its judgment, given in May, 1962, the Commission stated that an increase to three weeks' annual leave generally in secondary industry, subject to special cases, should be granted as soon as it was satisfied that the economy was in a position to cope with the effects of such an increase. However, the Commission first wished to be able better to assess the effects of the 1961 recession and the effect on Australia of the United Kingdom's possible entry into the European Common Market. The proceedings were therefore adjourned to 1963.

The adjourned hearing was resumed in February, 1963. In its judgment, issued in April, 1963, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission expressed the view that the Australian economy had recovered sufficiently from the 1961 recession and that its likely rate of recovery in the future was such as to enable the three weeks' annual leave to be granted. The Commission accordingly granted three weeks' paid annual leave to employees under the Metal Trades Award who completed twelve months' continuous service by or after 30th November, 1963, and provided for employees who completed one month's service but less than twelve months' service with a particular employer and whose employment was terminated after 1st June, 1963 to receive holiday pay on a pro rata basis. Similar provisions were subsequently inserted in most Commonwealth awards. In October, 1963, the Commission ruled that employers may not, at their own discretion, require employees to take annual leave in two separate periods.

Employees of Commonwealth, State, and local governmental authorities and of banks and other financial institutions, and salaried employees in many other industries, had been entitled to three weeks' paid annual leave for many years. From 1st January, 1964, the New South Wales Government granted four weeks' paid annual leave to employees of State governmental authorities.

SICK LEAVE

Employees under most Commonwealth and State awards are entitled to one week's sick leave on full ordinary pay in each year of service with an employer. In many of the awards, the sick leave entitlement is cumulative during an employee's service with the employer.

LONG SERVICE LEAVE

Long service leave on full ordinary pay was first introduced for all employees under State awards in New South Wales by the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, 1951. This Act was replaced by the Long Service Leave Act, 1955, which extended the benefits to employees in the State not covered by an award, etc. and to employees under Commonwealth awards which included no provision for long service leave. The amount of long service leave was three months after 20 years' continuous service with the one employer, with additional leave on a pro rata basis for each 10 years of service in excess of 20. When the period of service was less than 20 but more than 10 years, and an employee's services were terminated by an employer for any reason other than serious misconduct, or by the employee for any reason, the employee was entitled to long service leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for each full year of service. The transfer of ownership of a business would not constitute a break in continuity of service with the one employer.

The (State) Long Service Act was amended in April, 1963 to provide for (a) three months' long service leave after 15 years' continuous service with the one employer, with additional leave on a pro rata basis for each 10 years of service in excess of 15, (b) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee whose period of service is less than 15 but more than 10 years and whose services are terminated by an employer for any reason (including serious misconduct) or by the employee for any reason, and (c) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee who has completed at least 5 years' service as an adult and whose services are terminated by an employer for any reason or by the employee because of illness, incapacity, or pressing necessity.

The State legislative provisions apply, generally speaking, to employees who are not entitled to more favourable long service leave benefits under some other Act or under a scheme conducted by an employer. Long service leave provisions on a more generous scale than under the Act may be incorporated in awards made by State industrial authorities.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission may include provisions for long service leave in awards. However, few Commonwealth awards at present include such provisions.

For many years, State public servants have been entitled to three months' long service leave after 15 years' service, a further three months after 20 years' service, and three months for each additional 10 years' service. Commonwealth public servants are entitled to 4½ months' long service leave after 15 years' service and $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of a month for each subsequent full year of service. Long service leave benefits were granted to employees in the coal mining industry in 1949, and to waterside workers in 1961.

EMPLOYMENT

State legislation dealing with terms of employment and other working conditions of employees is administered by the New South Wales Department of Labour and Industry. The Department deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration and conciliation within the State jurisdiction, conducts the industrial registry, and polices the observance of State industrial awards and agreements. It is responsible for safety and health in industry and other matters of industrial welfare, including apprenticeship training, and deals with the registration of trade and industrial unions and of factories and shops. The Department conducts a vocational guidance service and a bureau for the provision of information on industrial matters.

The Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration and conciliation within the Commonwealth jurisdiction, conducts the industrial registries, and polices the observance of Commonwealth industrial awards and agreements. The Department conducts the Commonwealth Employment Service (see below), provides information on the labour market and on industrial matters, provides advice on physical working conditions and safety in industry and on personnel practice, industrial training, and industrial food services, and undertakes vocational training in certain cases. It is also responsible for international labour relations and for providing secretariats for the Australian Apprenticeship Advisory Committee and the Departments of Labour Advisory Committee.

Commonwealth Employment Service

Before the Commonwealth Employment Service was established in 1946, a system of labour exchanges was operated throughout New South Wales by the State Department of Labour and Industry.

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-1959, the provisions of which are summarised on page 682 of Year Book No. 51. The Service is a nation-wide organisation which provides facilities for persons seeking employment and for employers seeking to engage labour. It assists people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities, and qualifications, and assists employers to obtain employees best suited to the demands of the employer's particular class of work.

The Service provides specialised facilities for young people (including school-leavers), physically or mentally handicapped persons, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers, and persons with professional or technical qualifications. It acts as agent for the Department of Social Services for the receipt of claims for unemployment and sickness benefits.

In New South Wales, the Commonwealth Employment Service has a central office in Sydney, 56 district and branch offices in metropolitan suburbs and country towns, and 45 agents in other country centres. During 1963, 389,868 persons registered with the Service for employment in New South Wales, 230,120 vacancies were registered by employers, and 166,580 persons were placed in employment.

WORK FORCE

Complete statistics of the work force in New South Wales are available only on the occasion of periodic censuses of population. For census purposes, the work force is defined to include all persons (whether employers, self-employed persons, employees, or unpaid helpers) engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade, or service, together with those usually so engaged but out of a job at the time of the census.

The next table shows, for the two most recent censuses, the occupational status of the population of the State, separate particulars being given for those in the work force and those not in the work force:—

Table 157. Occupational Status of Population*, N.S.W.

Occupational Status	30th June, 1954			30th June, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
In Work Force—						
At Work—						
Employer	80,693	10,487	91,180	81,131	14,590	95,721
Self-employed	121,580	18,405	139,985	116,732	21,953	138,685
Employee	849,215	287,991	1,137,206	942,934	354,889	1,297,823
Unpaid Helper	5,114	3,168	8,282	3,707	2,787	6,494
Total	1,056,602	320,051	1,376,653	1,144,504	394,219	1,538,723
Not at Work†—						
Unable to Secure Employment	4,280	1,618	5,898	30,632	10,232	40,864
Temporarily Laid off	1,912	565	2,477	4,218	1,468	5,686
Sickness or Accident	6,141	2,063	8,204	7,497	2,687	10,184
Changing Jobs	4,128	1,658	5,786	2,984	1,610	4,594
Other	1,849	626	2,475	1,644	670	2,314
Total	18,310	6,530	24,840	46,975	16,667	63,642
Not Stated	3,670	1,413	5,083	‡	‡	‡
Total In Work Force	1,078,582	327,994	1,406,576	1,191,479	410,886	1,602,365
Not in Work Force—						
Children Not Attending School	185,839	177,916	363,755	208,638	199,360	407,998
Full-time Student or Children Attending School	324,228	308,311	632,539	418,347	392,656	811,003
Independent Means, Retired Home Duties	21,126	23,068	44,194	20,730	23,217	43,947
Pensioner or Annuitant	90,630	124,671	215,301	109,185	165,455	274,640
Inmate of Institution	11,897	9,555	21,452	14,949	11,271	26,220
Other	8,558	5,922	14,480	9,581	9,880	19,461
Total Not in Work Force	642,278	1,374,675	2,016,953	781,430	1,533,218	2,314,648
Total Population	1,720,860	1,702,669	3,423,529	1,972,909	1,944,104	3,917,013

* Excludes full-blood aboriginals.

† The category "Not at Work" includes those who stated that they were usually engaged in work, but were not in a job and were not seeking a job at the time of the census because of sickness, accident, etc. or because they were on strike, changing jobs, or temporarily laid off, etc. It also includes persons able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, as well as casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the census. The numbers shown as "Not at Work" do not, therefore, represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

‡ In 1961, an occupational status was allocated, before tabulation, in all cases where this information was not stated on the census schedule.

The work force at 30th June, 1961 absorbed 1,602,365 persons, or 40.9 per cent. of the total population of the State. Of the total number in the work force in 1961, 81.0 per cent. were engaged as employees, 8.7 per cent. were self-employed, 6.0 per cent. were engaged as employers, and 4.0 per cent. were not at work; the corresponding proportions in 1954 were 81.1, 10.0, 6.5, and 1.8 per cent., respectively.

During the seven years from 1954 to 1961, the total work force rose by 13.9 per cent., but the increase for females (25.3 per cent.) was proportionately much greater than that for males (10.5 per cent.). Females represented 25.6 per cent. of the total work force in 1961, compared with 23.3 per cent. in 1954 and 22.8 per cent. in 1947. This increasing participation of women in the work force is reflected in the statistics of the dependent population (i.e. those not in the work force), where the number of females classified to "Home Duties" rose by only 0.8 per cent. between 1954 and 1961.

The following table shows, for the 1954 and 1961 censuses, the distribution of the work force in New South Wales among the main groups of industries. For certain of the industry groups, the figures derived from the 1954 census have been adjusted to the classification used in the 1961 census.

Table 158. Work Force by Industry Group, N.S.W.

Industry Group	30th June, 1954			30th June, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Primary Production	148,580	9,612	158,192	130,362	11,591	141,953
Mining and Quarrying	30,445	459	30,904	22,692	536	23,228
Manufacturing	316,778	92,142	408,920	357,296	105,347	462,643
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply, and Maintenance)	25,930	1,511	27,441	32,445	2,219	34,664
Building and Construction	115,222	1,514	116,736	134,352	2,940	137,292
Transport and Storage and Communication	118,493	11,984	130,477	125,423	14,178	139,601
Finance and Property	24,076	13,885	37,961	33,430	23,255	56,685
Commerce	147,909	73,649	221,558	170,068	90,017	260,085
Public Authority, n.e.i., and Defence Services	46,140	10,410	56,550	47,692	12,012	59,704
Community and Business Services (including Professional)*	53,987	60,546	114,533	68,890	85,489	154,379
Amusement, Hotels and Other Accommodation, Cafes, Personal Services, etc.	39,235	47,710	86,945	45,433	51,695	97,128
Other Industries, and Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated	11,787	4,572	16,359	23,396	11,607	35,003
Total in Work Force	1,078,582	327,994	1,406,576	1,191,479	410,886	1,602,365

* Includes police, fire brigades, hospitals, medical and dental services, education, and business services such as consultant engineering and surveying, accountancy and auditing, industrial and trade associations, advertising, etc.

Except for the Primary Production and the Mining and Quarrying groups, each of the main industrial groups expanded during the seven years from 1954 to 1961, although the growth rates for the various groups differed

Table 159. Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment, N.S.W.

(Excludes employees in rural industry and private domestic service and Defence Forces)

Industrial Group	1954, June	1959, June	1960, June	1961, June	1962, June	1963, June
	Thousands					
MALES						
Mining and Quarrying	29.3	21.5	21.5	20.9	19.6	19.3
Manufacturing	293.6	327.1	342.5	331.5	343.0	349.1
Building and Construction	92.0	95.2	101.6	103.5	105.3	106.2
Transport, Storage, and Communication	98.4	98.8	100.1	102.2	100.2	101.2
Finance and Property	22.2	26.5	28.7	31.1	32.1	33.4
Wholesale Trade, etc.	49.4	55.1	57.7	59.0	58.9	59.5
Retail Trade	63.0	69.4	71.5	73.5	74.8	78.9
Community, Business, and Personal Services*	68.5	77.9	81.9	87.0	90.2	94.9
Other Industrial Groups	58.4	64.7	65.1	67.8	70.1	72.0
Total Males	774.8	836.2	870.6	876.5	894.2	914.5
Governmental Authorities†	216.8	231.2	232.0	239.2	246.6	249.2
Private Employment	558.0	605.0	638.6	637.3	647.6	665.3
Total Males	774.8	836.2	870.6	876.5	894.2	914.5
FEMALES						
Mining and Quarrying	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Manufacturing	86.7	98.3	108.6	97.7	105.6	106.2
Building and Construction	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4
Transport, Storage, and Communication	12.0	13.2	13.5	14.0	13.8	14.1
Finance and Property	13.7	19.4	21.1	22.9	23.1	23.8
Wholesale Trade, etc.	16.4	18.9	20.0	20.6	20.3	20.9
Retail Trade	48.7	52.9	55.7	57.2	60.8	64.5
Community, Business, and Personal Services*	85.3	103.1	108.0	114.2	118.2	122.4
Other Industrial Groups	11.5	13.2	13.4	14.4	14.5	14.9
Total Females	275.8	321.2	342.7	343.6	359.0	369.7
Governmental Authorities†	41.2	50.5	52.3	55.4	57.3	59.4
Private Employment	234.6	270.7	290.4	288.2	301.7	310.3
Total Females	275.8	321.2	342.7	343.6	359.0	369.7
PERSONS						
Mining and Quarrying	29.7	22.0	22.0	21.4	20.1	19.8
Manufacturing	380.3	425.4	451.1	429.2	448.6	455.3
Building and Construction	93.1	96.9	103.5	105.6	107.5	108.6
Transport, Storage, and Communication	110.4	112.1	113.6	116.2	114.0	115.3
Finance and Property	35.9	46.0	49.8	54.0	55.2	57.2
Wholesale Trade, etc.	65.8	74.0	77.7	79.6	79.2	80.4
Retail Trade	111.7	122.3	127.2	130.7	135.6	143.4
Community, Business, and Personal Services*	153.8	181.0	189.9	201.2	208.4	217.3
Other Industrial Groups	69.9	77.9	78.5	82.2	84.6	86.9
Total Persons	1,050.6	1,157.6	1,213.3	1,220.1	1,253.2	1,284.2
Governmental Authorities†	258.0	281.7	284.3	294.6	303.9	308.6
Private Employment	792.6	875.9	929.0	925.5	949.3	975.6
Total Persons	1,050.6	1,157.6	1,213.3	1,220.1	1,253.2	1,284.2

* Includes Education, Health, Law, Hotels and Restaurants, Amusements, etc. and other Community, Business, and Personal Services.

† Employees of Commonwealth, State, and local governmental and semi-governmental authorities.

markedly. The highest proportional increases were in the Finance and Property group (which rose by 49.3 per cent.), the Community and Business Services group (a rise of 34.8 per cent.), and the Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services group (a rise of 26.3 per cent.). In contrast with these rapid increases in tertiary or service industries, the Manufacturing group rose by only 13.1 per cent., the Primary Production group fell by 10.3 per cent., and the Mining and Quarrying group fell by 24.8 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT

The current series of employment statistics is based on benchmark data derived from the 1954 and 1961 censuses of population. For periods between and since the censuses, the estimates are derived from—(a) monthly returns supplied by employers for purposes of Commonwealth pay-roll taxation; (b) monthly returns from governmental authorities; (c) some other direct records of monthly employment; and (d) estimates of changes in the number of employees outside the scope of the previous sources. The figures for current months are subject to revision in the light of annual factory censuses, periodical surveys of retail establishments, and other collections. Employees in rural industry and in private domestic service, and members of the full-time defence forces at home or abroad, are excluded from the scope of the series.

The series is designed to measure *current monthly trends* in employment in the defined field. The estimates are combined on an establishment or enterprise basis, and the benchmark data (which have been derived from industry tabulations compiled on the occasion of population censuses from schedules provided by individuals) have been adjusted as nearly as possible to this basis.

Estimates of the number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment in New South Wales in 1954 and later years are shown in the table on the opposite page. The table shows separate estimates for the principal industrial groups, and illustrates the extent of employment provided by governmental authorities and private employers. Additional particulars of persons engaged in the secondary, mining, and rural industries are given in the chapters "Factories", "Mining", and "Rural Industries".

UNEMPLOYMENT

The total number of persons "unemployed" in New South Wales has been recorded only on the occasion of periodic censuses of population. The next table shows, for each census since 1933 and for the quasi-censuses held in 1939, 1943, and 1945, the numbers in the work force not at work at the time of the census and the proportions of the total work force represented by those not at work. Because of changes in definition, the figures for earlier censuses and quasi-censuses are not strictly comparable with those for the 1947 and later censuses. The figures for 1933 are the census figures adjusted to make allowance for a number of youths and girls who would normally have been wage and salary earners, but who, on account of the economic depression, had never sought employment and were not shown on census schedules as (unemployed) wage and salary earners.

Table 160. Members of Work Force Not at Work*, N.S.W.

Date	Not at Work			Proportion of Work Force Not at Work		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1933: June	216.2	48.5	264.7	25.4	20.3	24.2
1939: July	112.4	11.6	124.0	12.1	4.4	10.4
1943: June	7.7	2.4	10.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
1945: June	18.4	7.5	25.9	1.9	2.3	2.0
1947: June	25.8	6.8	32.6	2.7	2.3	2.6
1954: June	18.3	6.5	24.8	1.7	2.0	1.8
1961: June	47.0	16.6	63.6	3.9	4.1	4.0

* Includes those who stated that they were usually engaged in work, but were not in a job and were not seeking a job at the time of the census, because of sickness, accident, etc. or because they were on strike, changing jobs, or temporarily laid off, etc. It also includes persons able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, as well as casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the census. The numbers shown as "Not at Work" do not, therefore, represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it. A dissection of the "Not at Work" group in 1954 and 1961 is given in Table 157.

Details of the Commonwealth scheme of unemployment, sickness, and special benefits, which has operated since 1945, are given in the chapter "Social Condition".

The activities of the Commonwealth Employment Service are described earlier in this chapter.

Private employment agencies in New South Wales are subject to licensing and supervision in terms of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act. At the end of 1963, there were 47 licensed agencies in the State (23 in the City of Sydney, 18 in the suburbs, and 6 outside the metropolis).

APPRENTICESHIP AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeship in particular industries or callings within the State system of industrial arbitration are regulated, in terms of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, by Apprenticeship Councils constituted under the Act. The Councils comprise the Apprenticeship Commissioner and the members of the Conciliation Committee for the particular industry or calling (see the chapter "Industrial Arbitration"). Each council has exclusive power to make awards prescribing conditions of employment for apprentices in the same way as other industrial arbitration authorities do for other employees. The councils may also prescribe apprenticeship as a condition of employment of minors, may fix the proportion of apprentices to tradesmen, may determine the period of apprenticeship and the extent of compulsory technical education, and may require the attendance of apprentices at technical schools during ordinary working hours. Appeals from decisions of apprenticeship councils may be made to the Industrial Commission.

Two systems of apprenticeship are covered by awards of apprenticeship councils—the traditional indenture system, where the contract is intended to continue over a period of years, and the trainee system, which does not require a written contract and is usually on the basis of weekly hiring. An indentured apprenticeship cannot be terminated without the approval of the relevant apprenticeship council, but a trainee apprenticeship may be terminated by either party at any time by giving notice as prescribed in the relevant award. Because of the lack of security inherent in the

trainee system, trainee apprentices are paid higher wages (usually 15 per cent. more) than indentured apprentices. Many apprenticeship awards provide only for indentured apprenticeship.

Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, Commonwealth awards often make provision for apprentices in much the same way as State awards do, although no special Commonwealth authority has been established to deal with apprenticeship matters. Since the Act requires the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to take into consideration any relevant State apprenticeship scheme when determining conditions of employment for apprentices in a particular industry, the apprenticeship provisions in Commonwealth awards usually apply only where there is no relevant State award.

Particulars of the new apprenticeships approved by State apprenticeship councils in each of the last six years are shown in the next table:—

Table 161. New Apprenticeships Approved, by Trades, N.S.W.*

Trade	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963†
Building Trades—						
Bricklaying, Stone Masonry, Tile Setting	82	105	148	162	97	108
Carpentry and Joinery	739	706	939	737	703	634
Painting and Decorating	177	204	200	173	208	222
Plastering	72	83	73	89	55	59
Plumbing and Gasfitting	319	338	308	329	341	339
Other	1	4	7	2	4	7
Metal Trades—						
Blacksmithing	60	20	19	23	12	20
Boilermaking and Structural Steel Working	286	296	351	383	364	335
Electrical: Fitting and Mechanics	1,063	931	929	1,103	947	1,041
Radio and Automotive Mechanics						
Other	5	5	18	9	16	32
Fitting and Machining	1,218	1,152	1,345	1,362	1,188	1,521
Mechanics: Motor	773	668	746	842	736	838
Aircraft	70	45	50	120	69	91
Other	48	54	68	51	56	60
Moulding and Coremaking	53	47	34	65	67	45
Precision Instrument Making	36	46	43	71	65	66
Sheet Metal	142	113	122	140	157	194‡
Welding	33	41	51	44	40	48
Other	31	39	31	26	30	25
Vehicle Industry Trades:						
Painting	41	49	52	68	55	66
Panel Beating	185	207	231	255	219	242
Other	35	35	30	20	28	49
Ship and Boat Building	37	51	44	61	54	64
Furniture and Associated Trades—						
Cabinet and Chair Making	119	109	105	85	107	82
Upholstery, French Polishing	74	66	72	45	63	62
Other	58	120	109	107	103	100
Printing Trades:						
Letterpress	42	57	59	69	56	42
Other	28	31	21	34	20	12
Food Trades—						
Bread Baking	184	156	156	131	145	126
Butchering and Smallgoods Making	408	441	412	390	494	435
Other	129	82	106	125	125	118
Bootmaking	156	127	171	153	138	152
Draughtsmen	71	67	99	99	55	56
Hairdressing	624	659	913	935	936	962
Other Trades	330	369	36	52	38	44
All Trades—						
Indentured Apprenticeships	6,686	6,479	6,919	7,262	6,966	7,445
Trainee Apprenticeships	1,043	1,044	1,179	1,098	954	960
Total Apprenticeships	7,729	7,523	8,098	8,360	7,920	8,405

* Excludes apprenticeships with some governmental authorities and with employers who operate under Commonwealth awards and are not subject to awards made by the apprenticeship councils.

† Year ended 30th June.

‡ Includes metal polishing and spinning trades.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND SAFETY

Divisions of industrial hygiene in both the State and Commonwealth Departments of Health undertake the investigation of occupational diseases, the supervision of health conditions in industry, and the dissemination of advice about measures which safeguard the health of workers. The Joint Coal Board is responsible for health conditions in the coal mining industry.

State legislation imposes on employers in the manufacturing, building and construction, shipping, mining, and (since 1962) rural industries the obligation to safeguard their employees against industrial risks. New factories and structural alterations and additions to existing factories must conform to approved standards.

A Factory and Industrial Welfare Board has been established to advise the Minister for Labour and Industry in regard to the welfare of employees and the prevention of accidents. The Board comprises representatives of employers and employees, with the Chief Inspector of Factories as chairman. Welfare committees and safety committees function in individual factories.

Factories and shops in New South Wales must be registered annually with the Department of Labour and Industry, and limitations are imposed on the employment of women and juveniles in factories. The Department provides an advisory service on such matters as dangerous machinery, lighting, ventilation, fire-fighting equipment, first aid, etc., and deals with safety measures for cranes and hoists, lifts, building work, diving, and compressed air works. Inspectors of the Department police the observance of laws relating to these matters, and are responsible for examining and issuing certificates of competency to crane-drivers, dogmen, scaffolders, and lift attendants. Employers are required to notify the Department of certain types of accidents which cause injury to workers in factories.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Employers in New South Wales must compensate employees for injuries sustained and disease contracted or aggravated in the course of their employment, and must insure against their liability to pay compensation. This obligation is imposed by the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1962, and by other legislation, of which the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Act, the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts, and the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, 1948, are the most important. The Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act, as described in the chapters "Pensions" and "Police", provides for compensation to members of the police force killed or disabled by injury in the execution of their duty. Commonwealth legislation provides for compensation to employees of the Commonwealth Government and to men in particular classes of work (such as seamen) subject to special risks.

The Workers' Compensation Act is administered by the Workers' Compensation Commission, which is described in the chapter "Law and Crime". The administrative expenses of the Commission are met from annual levies on the workers' compensation insurance premiums paid to insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by authorised self-insurers. Separate committees (each comprising two representatives of employers, two representatives of the workers, and an independent chairman) administer the Acts relating to silicosis and to workers disabled by dust diseases contracted in the mines at Broken Hill. Appeal on questions of fact and of law from decisions of these committees may be made to the Workers' Compensation Commission.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT, 1926-1962

Under the Workers' Compensation Act, workers are entitled to compensation for injuries which arise out of or in course of their employment and for diseases which are contracted or aggravated in the course of employment where the employment was a contributing factor. Compensation is also payable to workers injured on daily or periodic journeys between their home and place of employment and, in some instances, during any ordinary recess if temporarily absent from their place of employment. Diseases caused or aggravated by silica dust are compensatable under the Act only in the case of persons employed in or about coal mines.

Compensation is payable irrespective of the period of a worker's incapacity and irrespective of the level of his remuneration. Before April, 1957, a worker was not entitled to compensation if his remuneration (excluding overtime, bonuses, etc.) exceeded a prescribed limit (£2,000 per annum immediately prior to this date). Compensation is payable in respect of workers engaged by employers in New South Wales but working in other parts of the Commonwealth, unless compensation had already been paid other than under the New South Wales Act.

Injured workers and their dependants (including wife and children under age 16 years) receive compensation in the form of weekly payments during the period of incapacity, as well as reimbursement of the cost of medical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. Where an injury involves the loss of limbs, digits, sight, or hearing, the injured worker is also entitled to a lump sum in addition to the weekly payments. The rates of benefit shown below were current in June, 1962.

The weekly amount of compensation payable under the Act is calculated at 75 per cent. of the worker's average weekly earnings, up to a maximum of £10 10s., plus £3 for a dependent wife or other female and £1 5s. for each dependent child. The total weekly payment to a worker and his dependants may not exceed the worker's average weekly earnings.

Lump sums payable in respect of loss of limbs, etc. include—arm, £2,300; leg, £2,100; hand, £1,950; foot, £1,750; loss of sight of one eye, with serious diminution of the sight of the other, £2,100; loss of hearing, £1,750; complete deafness of one ear, £800; joint of thumb, £500; toe or joint of finger, £250.

Where death results from an injury, the amount of compensation payable to the worker's dependants is £4,300, plus an additional £2 3s. per week for each dependent child payable until the child reaches 16 years of age.

Injured workers are entitled to be reimbursed for medical costs up to a maximum of £500 and for hospital costs to a maximum of £500, but the Commission may order these limits to be exceeded in certain cases. A further amount of up to £250 is payable for ambulance service.

Where a worker meets with an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment and aids such as teeth, spectacles, etc., artificial limbs, etc., or clothing are damaged, he may recover the cost of repairs or replacement to the extent of £25.

Workers' Compensation Insurance

Employers must insure with a licensed insurer against their liability to pay compensation, unless authorised by the Workers' Compensation Commission to undertake the liability on their own account. An employer

must also be insured for at least £20,000 against any common law liability arising, for example, from an injured worker's suit against his employer for damages on the grounds of negligence. The Commission may pay an amount not exceeding £10,000 in any year in respect of awards made against employers who had failed to insure; in such cases, the employer must reimburse the Commission.

Under the Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme, which was introduced in 1945, the rates of insurance premium payable and a fixed loss ratio are determined by the Insurance Premiums Committee. The maximum rates of premium are reviewed from time to time, the current rates being operative from 1st July, 1960. The fixed loss ratio is 70 per cent. If insurers expend less than this proportion of their premium income on compensation claims, they are required to distribute the difference, at the direction of the Committee, either in rebates of renewal premiums to employers or in payments to an Equalisation Reserve. The funds of the Reserve may be applied by the Committee towards meeting deficiencies when the cost of claims exceeds the fixed loss ratio.

The distribution of premium income under the Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme in each of the last ten years is shown in the next table:—

Table 162. Workers' Compensation: Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme

Year ended 30th June	Per cent. of Premium Income			Year ended 30th June	Per cent. of Premium Income		
	Claims	Rebates to Policy Holders	Transfers to Equ. Reserve*		Claims	Rebates to Policy Holders	Transfers to Equ. Reserve *
1954	49·79	20	0·21	1959	72·84	...	(—)2·84
1955	62·87	7	0·13	1960	68·83	...	1·17
1956	66·20	3	0·80	1961	67·15	...	2·85
1957	74·20	...	(—)4·20	1962	68·82	...	1·18
1958	64·44	5	0·56	1963	70·47	...	(—)0·47

* (—) denotes withdrawals.

The Insurance Premiums Committee comprises the Chairman of the Workers' Compensation Commission, a member nominated by insurers, and an officer of the public service. The Committee is responsible for the application of the fixed loss ratio scheme in respect of insurance under the Workers' Compensation Act, and is also required to levy contributions from employers to meet the cost of compensation under the Silicosis Act (see below). It has the powers of a Royal Commission to investigate matters connected with its general functions and to enquire into workers' compensation insurance matters referred to it by the Minister for Labour and Industry.

Under the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, 1948, issued by the Joint Coal Board, employers in the coal mining industry must effect with the Board all workers' compensation insurance in respect of their mine-working employees. Under this scheme, the cost of workers' compensation is spread evenly throughout the industry by the application of a uniform rate of premium. Coal Mines Insurance Pty. Ltd. acts as the Board's agent in the administration of the scheme.

Workers' Compensation Act—Statistics

The statistics given below have been derived from the returns which insurers and self-insurers are required to supply to the Workers' Compensation Commission in respect of cases admitted to compensation under the Act. These statistics do not provide a complete record of all industrial accidents to workers in New South Wales, because some injuries are not compensatable in terms of the Act, some employees receive full wages in cases of illness and accident and claim compensation only when death or serious disability results, and some groups of employees are outside the scope of the Act. Injuries which result in incapacity for less than three days have been compensatable since December, 1948, but only limited information about them is available.

The following table shows, for each of the last eleven years, (a) the number of new cases of compensatable injury reported during the year and (b) the amount of compensation paid in the year irrespective of when the injury was reported. Because of this difference in basis, the number of cases shown in the table cannot be related to the amount of compensation paid; particulars of the average amount of compensation paid per case terminated in 1962-63 are given on page 208.

Table 163. Workers' Compensation Act: Cases and Compensation Paid

Year ended 30th June	New Compensation Cases					Compensation Paid *		
	Death or Incapacity for 3 Days or More			Incapacity for less than 3 Days	Minor Injury (Medical Treatment only)	Death or Incapacity for 3 days or More	Other	Total
	Death	Incapacity	Total					
						£	£	£
1953	211	66,185	66,396	15,515	55,249	3,477,319	261,292	3,738,611
1954	208	79,576	79,784	20,148	58,235	4,408,227	317,996	4,726,223
1955	250	97,117	97,367	21,941	69,532	6,132,467	345,970	6,478,437
1956	230	102,350	102,580	26,791	85,009	6,816,963	449,943	7,266,906
1957	231	94,632	94,863	27,557	87,452	6,988,776	502,199	7,490,975
1958	182	90,319	90,501	28,080	95,368	7,711,242	543,967	8,255,209
1959	246	99,742	99,988	30,897	94,905	8,362,596	575,919	8,938,515
1960	239	95,549	95,788	32,133	109,784	8,425,070	606,526	9,031,596
1961	300	99,103	99,403	33,691	123,242	9,573,728	670,139	10,243,867
1962	245	92,163	92,408	33,047	126,366	10,519,523	700,321	11,219,844
1963	280	92,395	92,675	34,460	129,104	10,466,985	724,458	11,191,443

* Includes medical, hospital, and ambulance expenses, but excludes legal costs, etc.

The total amount of compensation paid in 1962-63 included £10,466,985 for cases resulting from death or incapacity for three days or more, £223,636 for cases involving less than three days' incapacity, and £500,822 for minor injuries for which medical treatment only was provided. Self-insurers paid £921,611, or 8 per cent. of the total compensation payments, the balance being paid by licensed insurers.

The compensation payments shown in the table exclude legal costs, alternative benefits under common law, ex gratia payments, and transport and investigation expenses. These items totalled £4,135,098 in 1962-63, including £3,400,696 for alternative benefits and £420,540 for legal costs.

The new compensation cases reported in each of the last six years are classified in the next table to distinguish those arising from industrial diseases and those resulting from accidents:—

Table 164. Workers' Compensation Act: New Cases Reported
(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Year ended 30th June	Injury by Industrial Disease		Injury by Accident						Total Cases Reported	
			On Journey to or from Employment		In course of Employment		All Cases			
	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*
MALE WORKERS										
1958	25	1,586	27	3,990	127	76,267	154	80,257	179	81,843
1959	27	1,772	46	4,498	165	84,117	211	88,615	238	90,387
1960	18	1,634	49	3,652	166	80,043	215	83,695	233	85,329
1961	18	1,745	62	3,740	204	82,280	266	86,020	284	87,765
1962	6	1,611	72	3,504	158	77,384	230	80,888	236	82,499
1963	38	1,778	61	3,454	179	77,043	240	80,497	278	82,275
FEMALE WORKERS										
1958	1	532	1	1,314	1	6,812	2	8,126	3	8,658
1959	...	704	7	1,583	1	7,314	8	8,897	8	9,601
1960	...	567	4	1,620	1	8,272	5	9,892	6	10,459
1961	1	801	11	1,884	4	8,953	15	10,837	16	11,638
1962	...	517	3	1,552	6	7,840	9	9,392	9	9,909
1963	...	581	...	1,604	2	8,215	2	9,819	2	10,400
MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS										
1958	26	2,118	28	5,304	128	83,079	156	88,383	182	90,501
1959	27	2,476	53	6,081	166	91,431	219	97,512	246	99,988
1960	19	2,201	53	5,272	167	88,315	220	93,587	239	95,788
1961	19	2,546	73	5,624	208	91,233	281	96,857	300	99,403
1962	6	2,128	75	5,056	164	85,224	239	90,280	245	92,408
1963	38	2,359	61	5,058	181	85,258	242	90,316	280	92,675

* Includes "fatal" injuries.

Of the total number of fatal cases in 1962-63, 65 per cent. resulted from accidents in the course of employment, 22 per cent. from accidents on journey to or from employment, and 13 per cent. from industrial disease. For all cases (including fatal) the proportions were—in the course of employment, 92 per cent.; on journey to or from employment, 5 per cent.; and industrial disease, 3 per cent.

Cases of compensation of male workers reported in 1962-63 were most numerous in metal and machinery works (15,180 or 18 per cent. of the total), followed by construction, maintenance, etc. (10,536 or 13 per cent.), food and drink manufacture (8,012 or 10 per cent.), transport (7,694 or 9 per cent.), building (7,433 or 9 per cent.), and rural employment (6,552 or 8 per cent.). Amongst female workers, 41 per cent. of the

injuries reported in 1962-63 occurred in manufacturing industries, 30 per cent. in domestic and personal employment, and 14 per cent. in wholesale and retail trade.

The following table contains, for each of the last four years, a classification of the new compensation cases reported according to the principal causes of the injuries sustained:—

Table 165. Workers' Compensation Act: Causes of Injuries
(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Cause of Injury	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63		
				Males	Females	Persons
Machinery	8,891	8,559	6,596	6,530	787	7,317
Motor Vehicles	3,141	3,405	3,428	3,519	687	4,206
Explosives, Electricity, Fires, etc.	3,788	3,657	3,511	2,906	389	3,295
Fall of Persons	19,515	20,888	19,713	16,317	3,307	19,624
Stepping on or Striking Object	9,689	10,846	10,803	9,162	1,296	10,458
Falling Objects	7,234	6,179	4,497	5,325	276	5,601
Objects being Handled	27,707	30,615	30,351	25,926	2,342	28,268
Hand Tools	9,131	9,052	8,895	8,138	528	8,666
Other Accident Cases	4,491	3,656	2,486	2,674	207	2,881
Industrial Diseases	2,201	2,546	2,128	1,778	581	2,359
Total New Cases	95,788	99,403	92,408	82,275	10,400	92,675

Particulars of the day of the accidents in which workers sustained compensatable injuries indicate that more accidents to male workers occur on Mondays than on any other day, in spite of the fact that several public holidays are observed on Mondays. Tuesday is next in order, followed by Friday. The proportions in 1962-63 were—Mondays, 21.1 per cent.; Tuesdays, 19.5 per cent.; Wednesdays, 17.5 per cent.; Thursdays, 16.9 per cent.; Fridays, 18.4 per cent.; Saturdays, 4.5 per cent.; and Sundays, 2.1 per cent. In the case of female workers, the accidents tend to be more evenly spread over the week-days.

Statistics of the time of day and the hour at which accidents to workers occur are affected by variations in rest periods, and by differences in the time and length of the working periods each day. If allowance is made for these factors, it is apparent that the risk of accident increases with the lapse of time from the commencement of the day's work or resumption after the mid-day rest period. In 1962-63, for instance, 12.4 per cent. of the injuries to male workers occurred in the fourth hour of work, compared with 6.0 per cent. in the first hour, and 17.6 per cent. in the eighth hour, compared with 9.6 per cent. in the fifth. A higher proportion of accidents to workers occurs between 10 a.m. and noon than at any other time of the day.

Particulars of the ages of male workers involved in new compensation cases reported in each of the last six years are given in the following table.

Table 166. Workers' Compensation Act: Ages of Male Workers in New Compensation Cases

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Age Group	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Years						
Under 15	862	1,093	995	1,032	942	861
15-19	9,281	10,957	9,800	10,178	10,070	10,278
20-24	11,182	12,731	11,578	12,419	11,233	10,856
25-29	10,948	11,853	10,806	10,454	9,947	9,728
30-34	10,712	11,654	10,899	11,154	10,374	10,104
35-39	9,635	10,514	10,468	10,771	10,200	10,218
40-44	8,500	9,074	8,456	8,547	8,221	8,438
45-49	7,226	7,749	7,866	8,099	7,583	7,709
50-54	4,937	5,386	5,543	5,730	5,588	5,764
55-59	3,906	4,206	4,035	4,291	3,849	4,064
60-64	1,991	2,138	2,004	2,187	2,087	1,884
65 or more	1,015	1,095	939	951	759	687
Not Stated	1,648	1,937	1,940	1,952	1,646	1,684
Total	81,843	90,387	85,329	87,765	82,499	82,275

The nature of the injuries sustained by male workers in new compensation cases reported in the last six years is shown in the next table:—

Table 167. Workers' Compensation Act: Nature of Injuries Sustained by Male Workers

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Nature of Injury	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Loss of—						
Sight of one eye	86	81	41	76	67	51
Hearing of one ear	17	7	15	12	...	18
Arm, hand, or five fingers ..	97	102	73	92	69	98
Leg or foot	75	59	77	75	63	64
Finger or toe or joint thereof	859	813	899	877	649	757
Total of foregoing	1,134	1,062	1,105	1,132	848	988
Injury to—						
Head, face, or neck	6,718	8,489	7,534	7,930	7,107	6,976
Trunk	17,960	20,228	19,324	20,812	19,921	20,691
Upper extremities	30,558	33,104	31,294	30,939	29,188	28,273
Lower extremities	23,860	25,675	24,047	25,195	23,818	23,541
Not stated	27	57	391	12	6	28
Industrial Diseases—						
Occupational	1,505	1,680	1,589	1,674	1,522	1,700
Other	81	92	45	71	89	78
Total New Cases	81,843	90,387	85,329	87,765	82,499	82,275

Particulars of the duration of compensation in cases compensated by weekly payments are given in the next table. These particulars relate to cases *terminated* during 1962-63, and not (as in preceding tables) to new cases reported in the year. Cases which commenced by way of weekly payments, but were terminated by lump sum payments, are not included. For cases terminated in 1962-63, the average duration was 3.0 weeks for male workers and 3.2 weeks for female workers.

Table 168. Workers' Compensation Act: Duration of Cases Terminated in 1962-63

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Duration of Compensation	Cases Terminated			Proportion of Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Weeks				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 1	18,941	2,171	21,112	24.2	22.4	24.0
1 and under 2	29,509	3,596	33,105	37.8	37.1	37.7
2 " " 3	11,595	1,521	13,116	14.8	15.7	14.9
3 " " 4	5,575	730	6,305	7.1	7.5	7.2
4 " " 8	8,307	1,074	9,381	10.6	11.1	10.7
8 " " 12	2,216	311	2,527	2.8	3.2	2.9
12 " " 24	1,395	217	1,612	1.8	2.2	1.8
24 or more	651	73	724	0.9	0.8	0.8
Total Cases	78,189	9,693	87,882	100.0	100.0	100.0

The total amount of compensation paid under the Workers' Compensation Act in each of the last six years is shown in the next table. These figures cannot be related to the number of new cases reported during the year, as compensation payments in many cases overlap from year to year, and in some instances continue for a number of years.

Table 169. Workers' Compensation Act: Compensation Paid

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Year ended 30th June	Fatal Cases	Disability Cases					Total, All Cases	
		Lump Sum	Weekly Payments for—			Total, Disability Cases		
			Worker	Dependants	Medical Treatment, etc.			Total Weekly Payments
£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
1958	431,958	1,415,133	3,814,459	809,419	1,240,273	5,864,151	7,279,284	7,711,242
1959	499,447	1,533,882	4,089,587	861,938	1,377,742	6,329,267	7,863,149	8,362,596
1960	464,105	1,585,815	4,075,459	856,506	1,443,185	6,375,150	7,960,965	8,425,070
1961	696,585	1,729,028	4,450,342	988,322	1,709,451	7,148,115	8,877,143	9,573,728
1962	862,693	2,156,693	4,517,931	1,138,011	1,844,195	7,500,137	9,656,830	10,519,523
1963—								
Persons	820,947	2,151,364	4,437,227	1,131,847	1,925,600	7,494,674	9,646,038	10,466,985
Males	813,105	1,956,883	3,977,403	1,129,012	1,708,944	6,815,359	8,772,242	9,585,347
Females	7,842	194,481	459,824	2,835	216,656	679,315	873,796	881,638

The average amount of compensation per case is computed in respect of the cases terminated during a year, and includes all payments (irrespective of the year of payment) in respect of the cases. On this basis, the average compensation payments in respect of cases (excluding those of less than three days' incapacity) terminated in 1962-63 were—fatal cases, £2,347 4s.; disability compensated by lump sum payment, £819 19s.; disability compensated by weekly payments, £49 13s. (including £36 9s. for workers and their dependants and £13 4s. for medical treatment, etc.).

The estimated cost of insuring workers under the Workers' Compensation Act—i.e. the sum of the premiums (less rebates) payable by employers to licensed insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by authorised self-insurers—was £20,674,000 in 1959-60, £26,033,000 in 1960-61, £26,445,000 in 1961-62, and £26,937,000 in 1962-63. The approximate average cost of insurance per £100 of wages paid to insured workers was £1.80, £2.02, £1.95, and £1.93 in these years.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (BROKEN HILL) ACTS

Compensation for Broken Hill miners disabled by certain industrial diseases which cause gradual disablement is provided in terms of the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Act and the Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Act. In cases of pneumoconiosis or tuberculosis contracted in the Broken Hill mines by workers who entered employment in the mines after 1920, compensation is paid by the mine owners. In other cases, compensation is paid from the Broken Hill Pneumoconiosis-Tuberculosis Fund, which is maintained by equal contributions from the mine owners and the State Government. Particulars of compensation under these Acts in the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 170. Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts: Beneficiaries and Compensation Payments

At 30th June	Compensation by Mine Owners				Compensation from Fund				Total Compensation Payments *
	Cases	Beneficiaries		Payments *	Cases	Beneficiaries		Payments *	
		Workers	Depen- dants			Workers	Depen- dants		
				£				£	£
1958	109	53	111	43,091	362	83	338	99,547	142,638
1959	114	55	116	43,156	347	72	329	92,891	136,047
1960	113	57	113	44,581	331	63	315	86,348	130,929
1961	116	58	114	47,549	312	59	295	82,202	129,751
1962	114	60	113	48,521	293	52	275	79,112	127,633
1963	111	57	109	47,990	273	47	256	82,623	130,613

* Year ended 30th June. Includes medical, hospital, and funeral expenses.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (SILICOSIS) ACT

A comprehensive scheme of compensation for death or disablement through exposure to silica dust is provided, in terms of the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Act, for workers other than Broken Hill miners and coal miners (who are covered in this respect by the Acts described above). The rates of compensation under the scheme, which is administered by the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Committee, are the same as those payable under the Workers' Compensation Act.

The cost of the scheme is spread over industry generally by means of an annual levy on the wages paid by employers covered by the Workers' Compensation Act. The rates of contribution are determined and the contributions are collected by the Insurance Premiums Committee. In 1962-63, the rates of contribution per £100 of wages paid by employers were £1.25 in the metal trades industry, £4.0 in other silica hazard industries, and 6d. in all other classes of employment covered by the Workers' Compensation Act (except those where the tariff rate of premium is per capita).

Particulars of the operations of the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Fund in each of the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 171. Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Fund

Year ended 30th June	Awards Made to Silicotic Workers*	Income		Compensation Payments		
		Employers' Contributions	To Disabled Workers and Dependants	To Dependants of Deceased Workers	Medical, Hospital, etc.	Total Payments
		£	£	£	£	£
1958	105	300,000	228,987	48,297	2,952	280,236
1959	121	350,000	253,338	82,182	1,656	337,176
1960	66	400,000	258,191	140,464	2,873	401,528
1961	64	470,000	263,102	170,821	3,799	437,722
1962	69	400,000	273,636	128,510	3,738	405,884
1963	90	470,000	273,741	196,746	5,357	475,844

* At 30th June, 1963, weekly payments were being made under silicosis awards to 757 workers and 251 dependants of deceased workers.

TRADE UNIONS

A trade union which has at least seven members and which complies with prescribed conditions as to rules, etc. may be registered as a union of employees or of employers (as the case may be) under the (State) Trade Union Act, 1881-1959. Registration of unions under the Act is the responsibility of the State Industrial Registrar. A registered trade union must admit as members all persons who are, by the nature of their occupation or employment, of the class for which the union was constituted and who are not persons of general bad character.

The (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1961, provides that the rules of a trade union must not conflict with an industrial award, and that a trade union's funds must not be applied to the furtherance of the political objects of any organisation unless the union is entitled to be affiliated with the organisation. Under the Act, the Industrial Commission is empowered to deal with matters concerning breaches of union rules and breaches of certain agreements between union members, between unions, and between a trade union and an employer. The Act also contains provisions which enable the correction of irregularities in the election of union officials.

Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, or an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees (or a single employer with at least 50 employees), may be registered as an industrial union. Prior registration

as a trade union is not a prerequisite for an association of employers seeking registration as an industrial union. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association.

Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1961, an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees (or a single employer with at least 100 employees), or an association of (in general) at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. Registered organisations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

Further particulars of industrial unions registered under the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act and of industrial organisations registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act are given in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".

Associations of trade unions of employees have been established in the main industrial centres of the State. These associations are usually known as Trades Hall or Labour Councils, and comprise representatives from affiliated unions. Their revenue is raised by affiliation fees, which are based on the membership of the affiliated unions.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions, formed in 1927, comprises officers elected by and from the annual Australian Congress of Trade Unions and a representative appointed by the central Labour Council of each State. The Council has authority to deal with interstate industrial matters between Congresses, on behalf of the unions which are members of the Congress.

Statistics of Employee Unions

Statistics of those trade unions of employees which are registered under the (State) Trade Union Act are compiled by the State Industrial Registrar. These statistics do not fully represent the position of trade unionism in New South Wales, partly because some employee unions in the State are registered only under Commonwealth legislation and partly because in each year some unions fail to supply returns. Of the 180 employee unions registered under the Trade Union Act at the end of 1962, 171 furnished returns for the year 1962. The reporting unions had a total membership of 653,662 (519,180 males and 134,482 females), their receipts in the year amounted to £2,661,649 (including £2,152,624 for members' contributions), and their expenditure amounted to £2,502,897 (including £159,813 for benefits to members and £2,343,084 for management, legal expenses in connection with industrial awards, etc.).

Many of these reporting unions have only a small membership. Of the unions which supplied returns for 1962, 87 had less than 1,000 members (including 26 unions with less than 100 members) and only 22 had more than 10,000 members (including 11 unions with over 20,000 members each). Average membership per union was 3,961.

Statistics of trade unions of employees in Australia, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from returns supplied direct by the unions, are shown in the next table. These statistics cover all employee unions, whether registered as industrial organisations under Commonwealth legislation or registered only under State legislation.

Table 172. Trade Unions: Number and Membership, Australia

At end of Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	North-eastern Territory	A.C.T.	Total, Australia
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS*									
1957	235	162	133	137	156	98	21	33	373
1958	231	161	131	136	156	98	20	30	370
1959	234	159	129	135	154	97	23	29	369
1960	231	157	133	136	155	101	25	31	363
1961	226	156	133	134	152	103	24	34	355
1962	222	155	135	133	152	103	24	38	347
NUMBER OF MEMBERS									
1957	737,358	443,040	310,821	144,914	114,095	51,951	2,408	5,567	1,810,154
1958	731,375	444,150	313,744	147,029	114,494	51,508	2,433	6,485	1,811,218
1959	741,610	461,314	322,150	147,093	114,497	54,136	2,552	7,375	1,850,727
1960	768,458	479,244	327,416	153,468	115,941	56,006	3,091	8,768	1,912,392
1961	743,581	486,760	329,746	151,488	115,000	56,873	2,904	8,251	1,894,603
1962	765,245	498,018	333,999	160,390	121,067	57,255	3,570	10,940	1,950,484

* A union reporting members in a State is counted as one union within that State. The figures by States do not add to the Australian total because a union represented in more than one State is included in the figure for each State in which it is represented, but is counted only once in the Australian total. See also text preceding table.

Many Australian trade unions have branches in two or more States. At the end of 1962, there were 12 unions (with 29,962 members) operating in two States, 8 (63,549 members) in three States, 21 (184,201 members) in four States, 32 (371,650 members) in five States, and 67 (1,092,541 members) in all six States.

At the end of 1962, approximately 57 per cent. of the wage and salary earners in New South Wales (65 per cent. for males and 39 per cent. for females) were members of trade unions.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Statistics of industrial disputes in all classes of industry in New South Wales are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. These statistics relate to industrial disputes which involve a stoppage of work for a minimum of ten man-working-days. They include the time lost by employees who worked in establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the disputes, but they exclude the time lost, as a result of the disputes, by employees in other establishments.

In the figures for a particular year, the *number of disputes* relates to all disputes in existence in the year, including those carried forward from the previous year. However, *mandays lost* represents the number of mandays lost in the year specified, irrespective of the year in which the disputes commenced or finished. The *workers involved* in more than one dispute during a year are counted once for each dispute.

For *mandays lost* as a result of industrial disputes, the time between the cessation and the resumption of work is calculated in working days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays except when the establishment carries on a continuous process (e.g. metal smelting).

In analysing these statistics, and particularly in comparing them with similar statistics for other countries, careful consideration should be given to the basis of the statistics and the definitions of the terms used. Practices vary greatly in different countries.

Trends during the last ten years in the incidence of industrial disputes in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 173. Industrial Disputes*: Principal Industrial Groups, N.S.W.

Year	Coal Mining	Manufacturing		Building and Construction	Transport		Other Industries	Total, All Industries
		Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	Other		Stevedoring	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
1954	834	70	42	17	62	33	5	1,063
1955	721	94	78	46	66	49	18	1,072
1956	593	51	53	55	62	41	23	878
1957	461	56	52	39	83	50	20	761
1958	347	50	44	37	96	34	16	624
1959	278	68	60	25	59	38	19	547
1960	282	128	74	71	138	27	16	736
1961	187	98	84	67	59	24	10	529
1962	267	166	95	84	96	31	13	752
1963	186	200	89	95	193	32	22	817
WORKERS INVOLVED								
1954	146,129	14,126	10,874	1,625	42,109	5,830	1,593	222,286
1955	131,377	27,001	28,399	19,386	48,777	13,558	5,533	274,031
1956	120,733	8,925	10,273	10,706	49,209	8,984	17,424	226,254
1957	106,734	10,448	18,593	30,556	58,541	29,132	4,987	258,991
1958	70,369	7,486	9,535	3,519	41,527	7,938	1,454	141,828
1959	39,462	26,089	13,350	3,194	21,363	7,520	15,073	126,051
1960	55,303	64,251	18,936	7,022	67,378	64,754	19,268	296,912
1961	29,583	35,563	29,340	8,791	23,475	7,088	3,116	136,956
1962	36,474	37,679	26,875	17,366	64,578	25,171	824	208,967
1963	27,272	56,025	34,567	10,411	57,401	23,756	9,544	218,976
MANDAYS LOST								
1954	237,828	78,563	56,421	14,017	105,562	3,774	5,408	501,573
1955	213,560	177,238	134,654	57,873	44,967	21,826	23,207	673,325
1956	178,100	157,511	53,617	44,504	140,361	8,528	28,658	611,279
1957	181,602	109,353	58,531	42,581	78,507	29,169	6,167	505,910
1958	126,136	32,559	17,729	11,218	28,658	10,844	4,393	231,537
1959	61,790	55,238	36,151	16,568	18,339	3,737	19,529	211,352
1960	88,142	86,006	47,835	24,539	48,664	49,118	72,458	416,762
1961	41,383	139,737	65,026	19,238	18,669	11,801	22,775	318,629
1962	41,218	83,247	75,782	30,554	46,692	24,434	1,473	303,400
1963	38,640	88,635	87,677	22,946	42,630	14,653	12,259	307,440

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

During the period covered in the table, the incidence of industrial disputes declined markedly. The total number of mandays lost in 1963 (307,000) was less than half the number in 1953 (759,000). This downward trend was attributable largely to a significant reduction in disputes in the coal mining industry, which, in the early post-war years, generally accounted for more stoppages and more time lost than all other industrial groups combined. Since about 1953, however, disputes in the coal industry

have steadily declined, and in 1963 the industry accounted for about one-quarter of all disputes and only one-eighth of total mandays lost in all industries in New South Wales.

A more detailed dissection by industrial groups is given for the last two years in the next table:—

Table 174. Industrial Disputes*: Industrial Groups, N.S.W.

Industrial Group	1962			1963		
	Disputes	Workers Involved	Mandays Lost	Disputes	Workers Involved	Mandays Lost
Coal Mining	267	36,474	41,218	186	27,272	38,640
Other Mining and Quarrying	2	115	532	4	1,291	1,299
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	166	37,679	83,247	200	56,025	88,635
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	..	..	..	1	123	1,516
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	27	10,856	18,452	27	18,773	34,424
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper, Printing, etc.	5	1,910	13,618	8	2,874	3,404
Other Manufacturing	63	14,109	43,712	53	12,797	48,333
Building and Construction	84	17,366	30,554	95	10,411	22,946
Railway Services	4	4,926	5,384	11	15,095	9,242
Road and Air Transport	25	20,072	18,370	20	8,641	5,401
Shipping	2	173	680	1	20	10
Stevedoring	96	64,578	46,692	193	57,401	42,630
Amusement, Personal Service, etc.	5	162	239	5	212	485
Other Groups †	6	547	702	13	8,041	10,475
Total, All Industries	752	208,967	303,400	817	218,976	307,440

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† Includes Communication, Finance and Property, Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services.

The industrial disputes recorded in the last six years are classified in the following table according to the duration of the disputes:—

Table 175. Duration of Industrial Disputes*, N.S.W.

Year	1 day or less	Over 1 day but not more than 2 days	Over 2 days but not more than 3 days	Over 3 days but less than 1 week	1 week but less than 2 weeks	2 weeks but less than 4 weeks	4 weeks or more	Total, All Disputes
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
1958	388	95	44	38	44	11	4	624
1959	311	97	41	34	46	11	7	547
1960	408	140	72	47	44	22	3	736
1961	310	79	70	26	26	11	7	529
1962	448	126	61	50	47	15	5	752
1963	442	186	70	45	51	19	4	817
MANDAYS LOST								
1958	74,692	37,086	15,269	35,214	39,565	22,362	7,349	231,537
1959	56,027	45,690	26,728	16,587	39,342	17,885	9,093	211,352
1960	145,339	62,551	52,076	27,455	56,167	69,574	3,600	416,762
1961	45,235	42,641	28,590	26,313	19,142	41,132	115,576	318,629
1962	101,225	40,717	32,065	27,762	61,677	35,989	3,965	303,400
1963	83,456	48,429	57,771	36,350	39,405	31,185	10,844	307,440

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays. "One week" equals five working days.

Most of the recorded industrial disputes are of short duration. In 1963, the disputes which lasted for two days or less represented 77 per cent. of the total number of disputes and accounted for 43 per cent. of the total mandays lost in disputes. On the other hand, stoppages lasting one week or more represented only 9 per cent. of the total disputes but, because of their longer duration, accounted for 26 per cent. of the total mandays lost.

Disputes in the coal mining and stevedoring industries, although relatively numerous, are generally of very short duration. Separate particulars for these industries are given in the next table for 1963. In that year, disputes lasting for two days or less represented 94 per cent. of the total disputes in the stevedoring industry and 83 per cent. of the disputes in the coal industry.

Table 176. Duration of Industrial Disputes*: Industrial Groups, N.S.W., 1963

Duration†	Coal Mining	Stevedoring	Other Industries	Total, All Industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES				
1 day or less	128	117	197	442
Over 1 day but not more than 2 days	27	65	94	186
Over 2 days but not more than 3 days	10	10	50	70
Over 3 days but less than 1 week	8	1	36	45
1 week but less than 2 weeks	9	...	42	51
2 weeks but less than 4 weeks	3	...	16	19
4 weeks but less than 8 weeks .. .. .	...	...	3	3
8 weeks or more	1	...	...	1
Total Disputes	186	193	438	817
WORKERS INVOLVED				
1 day or less	18,435	49,465	78,697	146,597
Over 1 day but not more than 2 days	2,799	7,274	21,331	31,404
Over 2 days but not more than 3 days	3,764	640	18,404	22,808
Over 3 days but less than 1 week	861	22	8,198	9,081
1 week but less than 2 weeks	1,024	...	5,045	6,069
2 weeks but less than 4 weeks	385	...	2,269	2,654
4 weeks but less than 8 weeks .. .. .	...	...	359	359
8 weeks or more	4	...	...	4
Total Workers Involved	27,272	57,401	134,303	218,976
MANDAYS LOST				
1 day or less	8,883	30,429	44,144	83,456
Over 1 day but not more than 2 days	4,752	10,563	33,114	48,429
Over 2 days but not more than 3 days	8,943	1,542	47,286	57,771
Over 3 days but less than 1 week	3,361	96	32,893	36,350
1 week but less than 2 weeks	7,590	...	31,815	39,405
2 weeks but less than 4 weeks	4,911	...	26,274	31,185
4 weeks but less than 8 weeks .. .. .	...	...	10,644	10,644
8 weeks or more	200	...	...	200
Total Mandays Lost	38,640	42,630	226,170	307,440

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† "One week" equals five working days.

Particulars of the causes of the industrial disputes during the last six years are given in the following table. The causes have been grouped under four main headings—(a) Wages, Hours, and Leave; (b) Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy; (c) Trade Unionism; and (d) Other Causes. The first group is restricted to disputes involving general principles relating to wages, hours, and leave; minor questions regarding claims to pay or leave by individual employees are included under "Managerial Policy". The second group comprises disputes regarding physical working conditions and general questions of managerial policy, which covers disciplinary action, the promotion of employees, the employment of particular individuals, personal disagreements between workers and supervisory staff, and disputes arising from the computation of wages, leave, etc. in individual cases. The third group covers stoppages over employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, disputes over recognition of union activities, and sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry. The last group comprises disputes in protest against situations not arising from the usual relationship of employer and employee (e.g. political matters), and disputes (mainly in the coal mining industry) where the cause of the stoppage is not officially made known to the management.

Table 177. Causes of Industrial Disputes*, N.S.W.

Cause of Dispute†	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
NUMBER OF DISPUTES						
Wages, Hours, and Leave ..	29	61	124	73	155	139
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	405	353	430	342	464	513
Trade Unionism	61	54	85	55	67	92
Other	129	79	97	59	66	73
Total Disputes	624	547	736	529	752	817
MANDAYS LOST						
Wages, Hours, and Leave ..	18,067	49,332	148,708	96,169	100,021	116,954
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	148,441	113,222	193,530	179,645	177,618	149,411
Trade Unionism	13,094	23,729	25,175	17,758	13,771	19,533
Other	51,935	25,069	49,349	25,057	11,990	21,542
Total Mandays Lost	231,537	211,352	416,762	318,629	303,400	307,440

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† See text above table.

The pattern of causes of industrial disputes, as shown in the above table, is fairly stable from year to year. The "Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy" group generally accounts for about two-thirds of the total number of disputes. However, the average number of mandays lost per dispute is usually greater in the "Wages, Hours, and Leave" group than in any other category, and in each of the last three years this group accounted for about one-third of the total mandays lost in all disputes.

As the pattern of disputes in the coal mining and stevedoring industries differs significantly from that in other industries, separate particulars of the causes of disputes in these industries are given for 1963 in the next table:—

Table 178. Causes of Industrial Disputes*: Industrial Groups, N.S.W., 1963

Cause of Dispute†	Coal Mining	Stevedoring	Other Industries	Total, All Industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES				
Wages, Hours, and Leave	6	19	114	139
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	101	159	253	513
Trade Unionism	29	8	55	92
Other	50	7	16	73
Total Disputes	186	193	438	817
WORKERS INVOLVED				
Wages, Hours, and Leave	635	22,557	59,743	82,935
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	14,491	17,394	55,805	87,690
Trade Unionism	4,863	3,926	9,222	18,011
Other	7,283	13,524	9,533	30,340
Total Workers Involved	27,272	57,401	134,303	218,976
MANDAYS LOST				
Wages, Hours, and Leave	507	20,284	96,163	116,954
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	29,004	11,648	108,759	149,411
Trade Unionism	4,920	2,186	12,427	19,533
Other	4,209	8,512	8,821	21,542
Total Mandays Lost	38,640	42,630	226,170	307,440

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† See text above Table 177.

SOCIAL CONDITION

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL AMELIORATION

The following table shows the expenditure (from revenue) by the Commonwealth and State Governments on social amelioration in New South Wales. Loan expenditure and the administrative costs associated with the Commonwealth benefits are excluded.

Table 179. Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Social Amelioration in New South Wales*

Item	1938-39	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Commonwealth—	£	£	£	£	£
Age and invalid pensions	6,414,899	60,639,302	64,352,498	72,356,434	74,905,776
Funeral benefits for pensioners ..		147,712	150,307	151,624	161,139
Maternity allowances	167,710	1,298,501	1,423,554	1,465,862	1,360,170
Child endowment		22,606,107	26,856,255	24,033,753	24,498,078
Widows' pensions		4,825,767	5,138,992	5,761,619	5,941,412
Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits		2,694,183	2,352,017	5,705,111	5,675,801
Community rehabilitation		187,955	189,964	189,662	195,429
Total, Commonwealth	6,582,609	92,399,527	100,463,587	109,664,065	112,737,805
State—					
Relief of destitute, blind, aged, etc. . .	430,369	2,670,253†	2,896,736†	3,276,983	3,518,692
Maintenance of deserted wives, widows, children	350,278	635,136	640,891	752,254	748,725
Widows' pensions	630,321	63,027	53,838	49,229	46,762
Legal aid	3,446	42,565	48,900	58,324	66,924
Care of aboriginals	76,454	239,541	250,658	280,838	344,545
Unemployment relief	608,579				
Food relief and cash assistance	1,419,836	183,875†	210,897†	316,847	362,446
Family allowances	1,363,833				
Administration	264,550	208,896	230,263	270,016	296,164
Housing	23,168	377,174†	318,019†	400,024	767,341
Contribution to miners' pensions		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Workers' Compensation (Broken Hill)	51,939	48,220	47,980	41,898	40,921
Total, State	5,222,773	4,548,687	4,778,182	5,526,413	6,272,520
Total in New South Wales*	11,805,382	96,948,214	105,241,769	115,190,478	119,010,325

* Including Australian Capital Territory in respect of expenditure by the Commonwealth.

† Revised.

The growing expenditure reflects the expansion in the scope of government social services, higher rates of benefit, and increased numbers of beneficiaries. Certain State benefits have been discontinued since 1938-39.

COMMONWEALTH SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The principal social service benefits provided by the Commonwealth Government are maternity allowances, child endowment, unemployment, sickness, and special benefits, and age, invalid, and widows' pensions. These services are administered by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services in terms of the Social Services Act, 1947-1964. Particulars of the pension benefits are given in the chapter "Pensions", and the other benefits are described below.

The Commonwealth Government has entered into agreements with New Zealand (in 1949) and the United Kingdom (in 1954) for reciprocity in relations to pensions, child endowment, and unemployment and sickness benefits.

Under the National Health Service, the Commonwealth also provides hospital and other benefits for the treatment and prevention of sickness. An outline of these health services is given in the chapter "Public Health".

National Welfare Fund

A National Welfare Fund has been established to finance the payment of Commonwealth social and health services benefits.

The Fund has operated since July, 1943. At first, it was used to finance funeral benefits for pensioners and maternity allowances, but from July, 1945, all except a few minor social and health benefits have been paid from the Fund. The Fund is used only to finance the benefits themselves; it is not used to meet the cost of administering the benefits or of capital works associated with the benefits.

In 1943-44 and 1944-45, the Fund received 25 per cent. of income tax collections from individuals (other than companies), up to a maximum of £30,000,000 per annum. In the next two years, receipts consisted of a fixed amount from Consolidated Revenue and a sum equivalent to pay-roll tax collections. In the years 1947-48 to 1950-51 inclusive, the amount of social services contribution payable was substituted for the fixed sum from Consolidated Revenue, but in 1951-52, as a result of the amalgamation of income tax and social services contribution, the principle of a special contribution from Revenue plus pay-roll tax collections was restored. Since 1952-53, the Fund has received from Consolidated Revenue an amount equal to the actual expenditure from the Fund each year, and the balance in the Fund has increased only by interest on its investments.

The income and expenditure of the Fund in Australia in each of the last six years are shown below:—

Table 180. National Welfare Fund: Income and Expenditure in Australia

Year	Income		Expenditure	Credit Balance at 30th June
	Transfers from Revenue	Interest on Investments		
	£	£	£	£
1957-58	247,485,256	1,957,466	247,485,256	197,019,776
1958-59	278,227,024	1,977,466	278,227,024	198,997,242
1959-60	299,363,249	2,001,942	299,363,249	200,999,184
1960-61	330,604,498	2,017,213	330,604,498	203,016,397
1961-62	365,191,256	2,037,466	365,191,256	205,053,863
1962-63	379,294,351	2,058,880	379,294,351	207,112,743

Particulars of disbursements from the Fund in each of the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

Table 181. National Welfare Fund: Benefits Paid in Australia

Type of Benefit	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£ thousand				
Aged and Invalid Pensions	129,571	147,005	157,926	180,245	187,754
Funeral Benefits to Pensioners ..	346	353	367	376	401
Widows' Pensions	10,777	12,137	13,468	15,094	15,677
Maternity Allowances	3,599	3,652	3,898	3,908	3,781
Child Endowment	67,540	62,532	74,303	66,378	67,710
Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits	8,652	7,253	7,140	15,905	14,657
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	670	681	693	723	698
Hospital Benefits	14,802	18,599	20,668	22,197	23,663
Medical Benefits	7,780	9,292	9,976	10,917	11,737
Pharmaceutical Benefits	18,455	20,761	20,543	20,092	28,522
Medical Benefits for Pensioners ..	3,807	4,113	4,200	4,398	4,573
Pharmaceutical Benefits for Pensioners	2,517	3,574	7,338	9,097	9,933
Nutrition of Children	3,069	3,359	3,560	3,742	3,727
Tuberculosis Campaign	5,849	5,363	5,126	5,206	5,677
Rental Rebates .. .. .	...	...	352	65	19
Other	793	689	1,046	848	765
Total Expenditure	278,227	299,363	330,604	365,191	379,294

Maternity Allowances

Maternity allowances in respect of the births of children have been paid by the Commonwealth Government since October, 1912. The allowances are not subject to a means test.

The maternity allowance is payable to a woman who, at the time of giving birth to a child, is resident in Australia, is temporarily abroad, or (unless entitled to a similar benefit from another country) is on board a ship which is proceeding to Australia or between ports in Australia or Commonwealth Territories. The allowance is also payable, under certain conditions, to aliens and aboriginals in Australia. An allowance is payable in respect of the birth of a still-born child, or a child which lives for less than twelve hours, only if the child has developed for at least 5½ months.

Since July, 1947, the maternity allowance has been £15 if there is no other child under age 16 years in the family, £16 if there is one or two other children, and £17 10s. if there are three or more other children. In the case of plural births, the allowance is increased by £5 for each additional child born.

Particulars of maternity allowances paid in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are given in the next table:—

Table 182. Maternity Allowances Paid in N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	Confinements (approximate number)	Claims Paid				Claims paid as proportion of Confinements	Amount Paid
		No Other Children	1 or 2 Other Children	3 or more Other Children	Total		
1953	76,200	25,864	35,664	12,483	74,011	Per cent. 97	£ 1,195,046
1954	75,300	24,699	35,286	12,395	72,380	96	1,173,058
1955	74,700	25,240	37,435	14,726	77,401	100	1,262,819
1956	76,400	24,890	37,355	14,307	76,552	100	1,222,596
1957	78,500	25,705	37,441	15,308	78,454	100	1,268,967
1958	81,400	26,295	38,393	15,669	80,357	99	1,299,412
1959	82,500	26,496	38,841	16,228	81,565	99	1,285,755
1960	83,000	26,200	39,155	17,197	82,552	100	1,298,501
1961	87,100	27,792	41,529	17,941	87,262	100	1,423,554
1962	88,500	28,802	42,023	18,496	89,321	100	1,465,862
1963	86,000	27,276	39,498	17,715	84,489	98	1,360,170

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

In 1962-63, there were 675 claims granted in respect of twins and 9 in respect of triplets.

Child Endowment

The Commonwealth system of child endowment was introduced in July, 1941.

Endowment is payable, free of a means test, for all children (including ex-nuptial children) in the family under 16 years of age, for children under 16 years who are inmates of approved charitable institutions, and for children aged 16 and under 21 years who are full-time students and are not in employment or engaged in work on their own account. The endowment for the first (or only) child in the family under age 16 years has been payable since June, 1950, and for "student children" since January, 1964.

To qualify for endowment, the claimant and the child must be resident in Australia at the date of claim. If not Australian-born, they must have resided in Australia for one year immediately preceding the claim, except in cases where the Department of Social Services is satisfied that the claimant and the child are likely to remain permanently in Australia. Where the child's father is not a British subject, endowment is payable if the baby was born in Australia, if the mother is a British subject, or if the child is likely to remain permanently in Australia. Endowment may be granted to aboriginals unless they are nomadic, or the children concerned are dependent on the State or Commonwealth for support.

The rates of endowment are 5s. per week (since June, 1950) for the first (or only) child under 16, 10s. per week (since November, 1948) for the second child, 15s. per week (since January, 1964—10s. from November, 1948 until then) for each other child in the family under 16 years of age and for each child under 16 in approved institutions, and 15s. per week for each "student child" aged 16 and under 21 years. As a general rule, endowment for children in family units is paid to the mother.

Particulars of Commonwealth child endowment in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are shown below:—

Table 183. Commonwealth Child Endowment in New South Wales*

At 30th June	Family Units receiving Endowment					Approved Institutions		Endowment Paid during year ended 30th June
	Family Units	Endowed Children		Annual Liability		Number	Endowed Children	
		Total	Per Family Unit	Total	Per Family Unit			
1953†	491,848	1,005,887	2-045	£ 19,759,038	£ 40-173	112	6,743	£ 20,012,263
1954†	501,272	1,031,898	2-059	20,312,812	40-523	115	8,425	19,137,687
1955	499,072	1,034,865	2-074	20,418,554	40-913	117	6,438	19,591,156
1956	511,359	1,060,544	2-074	20,926,477	40-923	117	5,650	22,209,602
1957	524,239	1,092,858	2-085	21,599,201	41-200	119	5,606	20,975,500
1958	537,374	1,124,122	2-092	22,241,310	41-388	123	5,973	21,466,863
1959	549,822	1,155,786	2-102	22,902,750	41-654	123	5,930	24,610,073
1960	557,882	1,179,713	2-115	23,420,072	41-979	126	6,337	22,606,106
1961	566,568	1,208,525	2-133	24,056,266	42-460	130	7,108	26,856,255
1962	575,705	1,240,476	2-155	24,768,211	43-022	130	6,665	24,033,753
1963	578,948	1,249,410	2-158	24,958,336	43-108	141	7,155	24,498,079

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Figures are slightly overstated.

The following table shows, for recent years, a classification of the endowed family units in New South Wales according to the number of children under 16 years of age in the family unit:—

Table 184. Commonwealth Child Endowment: Family Units in New South Wales*

Number of Children under age 16 Years in Family Unit	Family Units receiving Endowment at 30th June						
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
1	198,212	203,397	207,515	209,766	210,812	211,404	212,669
2	177,505	179,967	182,638	183,389	184,992	187,099	186,982
3	89,881	92,718	95,486	97,458	99,678	101,816	102,808
4	36,925	38,258	39,791	41,717	43,987	46,270	47,064
5	12,982	13,886	14,665	15,383	16,278	17,419	17,830
6	5,515	5,728	6,086	6,338	6,758	7,260	7,125
7	2,025	2,187	2,280	2,377	2,489	2,710	2,565
8	795	792	883	973	1,044	1,101	1,255
9	286	310	327	321	350	452	419
10 and over	113	131	151	160	180	174	231
Total Family Units	524,239	537,374	549,822	557,882	566,568	575,705	578,948
Endowed Children	1,092,858	1,124,122	1,155,786	1,179,713	1,208,525	1,240,476	1,249,410

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

Unemployment and Sickness Benefits

The scheme of unemployment and sickness benefits provided by the Commonwealth came into operation on 1st July, 1945. The benefits are payable to persons between the ages of 16 and 65 years (60 years in the case of women), who have resided in Australia for twelve months immediately prior to the date of claim or intend to remain permanently in Australia. Persons receiving an age, invalid, widow's, or service pension, or a tuberculosis allowance, are not eligible for the benefits.

To qualify for unemployment benefit, a claimant must establish that his unemployment is not due to direct participation in a strike, that he is able and willing to undertake suitable work and has endeavoured to obtain it, and that he has registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service. Requirements for sickness benefit are temporary incapacity for work by reason of sickness or accident and the loss thereby of wages or other income.

Unemployment benefit is payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes unemployed, or from the seventh day after the date of application, whichever is the later. Sickness benefit is payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes incapacitated, if the claim is made within 13 weeks, and from the date of application if the claim is made after 13 weeks.

A means test is imposed, and benefit is reduced by the amount of income in excess of the limit shown below. For unemployment (but not sickness) benefit purposes, a claimant's income is taken to include the income of his spouse unless they are permanently separated. "Income" does not include child endowment or other payments for children, maternity allowances, war pensions, Commonwealth hospital and other health benefits and amounts received from registered benefit organisations, or sickness pay from an approved friendly society. There is no means test on property.

The maximum rates of benefit and permissible income (current since March, 1962) are as follows:—

	Benefit per week	Permissible Income per week
	s. d.	s.
Married Person (Any Age)	82 6	40
Single Person: 21 years and over ..	82 6	40
18 to 20 years	47 6	20
16 to 17 years	35 0	20

Additional benefit of 60s. per week may be paid for a dependent spouse and 15s. for each dependent child under 16 years of age. If no allowance is paid for a dependent spouse, a similar benefit may be paid for a claimant's housekeeper, provided there are one or more children under age 16 and the woman is substantially dependent on the claimant but not employed by him. A married woman is usually not entitled to receive sickness benefit in her own right if her husband can maintain her.

Special benefits may be granted to persons not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefit who, by reason of age, disability, or domestic circumstances, are unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for themselves and their dependants.

Particulars of claims admitted, beneficiaries, and payments in New South Wales (and the Australian Capital Territory) in the last eleven years are shown below:—

Table 185. Commonwealth Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits in New South Wales*

Year ended 30th June	Claims Admitted			Receiving Benefit at 30th June			Amount of Benefits Paid £
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT							
1953	76,668	11,972	88,640	12,044	2,585	14,629	2,686,297
1954	18,854	4,599	23,453	1,876	934	2,810	1,247,215
1955	5,152	2,475	7,627	569	473	1,042	254,558
1956	8,126	2,591	10,717	1,592	733	2,325	216,400
1957	23,217	5,683	28,900	4,719	1,523	6,242	672,431
1958	41,010	9,491	50,501	8,706	2,997	11,703	1,732,137
1959	43,605	12,210	55,815	8,563	3,529	12,092	2,429,242
1960	24,431	9,539	33,970	3,498	2,127	5,625	1,606,916
1961	42,046	11,875	53,921	15,312	4,412	19,724	1,332,960
1962	74,915	20,970	95,885	11,541	5,494	17,035	4,423,959
1963	55,393	19,674	75,067	10,912	5,975	16,887	4,098,981
SICKNESS BENEFIT							
1953	15,435	4,692	20,127	2,500	913	3,413	546,432
1954	16,972	5,671	22,643	2,374	946	3,320	697,949
1955	17,512	5,804	23,316	2,412	954	3,366	676,148
1956	16,945	5,516	22,461	2,307	807	3,114	644,464
1957	15,720	5,189	20,909	2,144	764	2,908	643,269
1958	16,171	5,325	21,496	2,463	880	3,343	797,567
1959	17,226	6,132	23,358	2,585	996	3,581	927,534
1960	16,925	6,174	23,099	2,602	1,007	3,609	948,088
1961	16,552	5,944	22,496	2,524	878	3,402	886,945
1962	18,023	6,531	24,554	3,107	1,196	4,303	1,114,236
1963	18,843	6,525	25,368	3,260	1,292	4,552	1,401,886
SPECIAL BENEFIT†							
1953	640	247	887	652	422	1,074	72,932
1954	889	481	1,370	274	493	767	132,797
1955	783	481	1,264	182	565	747	126,650
1956	815	430	1,245	198	485	683	125,394
1957	930	456	1,386	221	451	672	116,925
1958	785	571	1,356	260	509	769	162,621
1959	757	623	1,380	218	517	735	142,597
1960	621	611	1,232	184	513	697	139,178
1961	592	547	1,139	190	501	691	132,112
1962	374	470	844	167	506	673	166,916
1963	398	469	867	127	523	650	174,934
TOTAL							
1953	92,743	16,911	109,654	15,196	3,920	19,116	3,305,661
1954	36,715	10,751	47,466	4,524	2,373	6,897	2,077,961
1955	23,447	8,760	32,207	3,163	1,992	5,155	1,057,356
1956	25,886	8,537	34,423	4,097	2,025	6,122	986,258
1957	39,867	11,328	51,195	7,084	2,738	9,822	1,432,625
1958	57,966	15,387	73,353	11,429	4,386	15,815	2,692,325
1959	61,588	18,965	80,553	11,366	5,042	16,408	3,499,373
1960	41,977	16,324	58,301	6,284	3,647	9,931	2,694,182
1961	59,190	18,366	77,556	18,026	5,791	23,817	2,352,017
1962	93,312	27,971	121,283	14,815	7,196	22,011	5,705,111
1963	74,634	26,668	101,302	14,299	7,790	22,089	5,675,801

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Particulars of claims admitted and persons receiving benefit exclude immigrants in training or employment, but the amount of benefits paid includes payments to these immigrants.

Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service assists disabled persons—those who are unable to work because of physical handicap or who have had to give up their employment because of sickness or injury—to reach their maximum physical fitness and to prepare for suitable employment. Rehabilitation is effected through medical and hospital treatment, physiotherapy, remedial physical training, occupational therapy, vocational training, and job placement.

Rehabilitation is provided free to persons receiving or eligible for an invalid or widow's pension or for unemployment, sickness, or special benefit, to those receiving a tuberculosis allowance, and to persons aged 14 or 15 who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension at age 16. Persons from these groups are selected for rehabilitation if their disability is a substantial handicap for employment but can be overcome by treatment or training, and if there is a reasonable prospect that they will be able to start work within three years. Disabled persons who do not qualify for the free service may participate upon reimbursement of the cost of their treatment and training, but do not receive the rehabilitation and other allowances described below.

During treatment, a person continues to receive his pension or benefit. When vocational training begins, the pension or benefit is suspended, and a rehabilitation allowance, together with a training allowance and appropriate wife's and child's allowances, is paid instead. Other allowances and expenses are payable, and artificial aids and appliances are supplied free.

In 1961-62, 224 disabled persons were accepted for rehabilitation in New South Wales and 151 were placed in employment.

STATE SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The State social welfare services are limited, for the most part, to the assistance of persons not eligible for Commonwealth benefit and the provision of certain forms of assistance not available from the Commonwealth. The services are intended to provide some form of help in any case of genuine hardship, particularly where families with children are concerned. There is no specific statutory limitation to the relief that can be provided, and all cases are dealt with individually.

The services are administered by the State Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare, through its Social Welfare Division. They are classified as primary and secondary social aids, emergency aids, children's allowances, and miscellaneous services.

Primary Social Aids

Primary social aids, which are generally subject to a means test, consist of food relief, cash sustenance, and ancillary services. Assistance of this type is provided for persons in need who have applied for, but have not yet received, Commonwealth benefits, persons not eligible or excluded from Commonwealth assistance for various reasons, persons temporarily or suddenly deprived of a means of existence, and many other classes of people.

The maximum rates of assistance per fortnight are:—

	<i>Food Relief</i>	<i>Cash Sustenance</i>
Man or woman, 21 years or more—		
With no dependent children under 16 years . . .	75s.	100s.
With one or more dependent children under 16 years	90s.	145s.
Husband and wife—		
With no dependent children under 16 years . . .	135s.	170s.
With one or more dependent children under 16 years	150s.	200s.

A woman with one or more dependent children may receive a mother's allowance (120s. per fortnight) in addition to the cash sustenance payment. In each of the above cases, a permissible income of 40s. per fortnight from other sources is allowed, the maximum rates being reduced by the amount by which the assessed income exceeds the permissible income.

Unmarried persons 16 and under 21 years of age receive lower payments and are allowed a smaller permissible income.

The ancillary services that may be provided for recipients of food relief and cash sustenance include clothing and footwear, additional milk and special foods for infants and nursing mothers, special foods for persons suffering from malnutrition and ill-health, and medical treatment and medicines.

The expenditure on primary social aids amounted to £342,796 in 1961-62.

Secondary Social Aids

Secondary social aids, for which there is no exact means test, are designed to meet the special need of food relief and cash sustenance recipients and pensioners and other groups of persons. They include the provision of surgical aids, artificial limbs, spectacles, and hearing aids, the transport of necessitous persons for medical treatment at hospitals and for other special purposes, the issue of blankets and baby outfits, and financial assistance to meet funeral charges and other special needs. Expenditure on secondary social aids amounted to £30,212 in 1961-62.

Emergency Aids

Emergency aids are provided, to meet distress caused by fire, flood, or other catastrophe, in the form of cash grants, clothing, bedding, food orders, household effects, and alternative accommodation.

There is also a Housekeepers' Emergency Service, which operates in the Sydney metropolitan area and a number of country centres, and which provides help where the householder is unable to carry out normal household duties because of sickness or other emergency. The service is provided for a limited period, except in special circumstances such as where a mother has had tuberculosis or poliomyelitis. The amount charged for the service depends upon individual family circumstances.

Home aids, as distinct from housekeepers, are available for aged persons and for certain cases of particular need to perform heavy work, such as washing and ironing, for one or two days per week.

Expenditure on the emergency housekeeping and home aid services amounted to £75,000 in 1961-62.

Children's Allowances

Allowances for children may be paid to a mother who is widowed, deserted, or divorced, or whose husband is incapacitated or in gaol or is an age or invalid pensioner, and to a father who is an age or invalid pensioner, and is widowed or deserted, or whose wife is incapacitated or in gaol or is an age pensioner. Assistance in this form is also granted for the children or adopted children of single women. The allowances are paid for children up to school-leaving age of 15 years; but if a child is an invalid or is otherwise incapacitated, or if the case has unusual features which call for special consideration, the allowance may be continued for a period beyond school-leaving age.

The rate of allowance varies in accordance with the claimant's means, and ranges from 2s. to 20s. per week for each eligible child.

The number of parents in receipt of allowances for children during 1961-62, according to grounds of eligibility, were as follows:—

Widows	1,318
Deserted Wives, Divorcees ..	1,203
Unmarried Mothers ..	282
Husbands Incapacitated ..	122
Husbands in Gaol	157
Other	677
	<hr/>
Total Parents	3,759

The number of children for whom allowances were paid during 1961-62 was 9,483, and expenditure amounted to £238,331.

Miscellaneous Social Aids

Miscellaneous social aids include grants to church and philanthropic organisations, special Christmas grants, and the provision of temporary accommodation for homeless women and children. Expenditure on these aids amounted to £95,364 in 1961-62.

CHILD WELFARE

The care of children under the supervision of the State is a function of the Department of Child Welfare in terms of the Child Welfare Act, 1939. There is an Advisory Council to advise the Minister upon matters relevant to the welfare of children. Social workers for the Department are trained in child welfare work at the University of Sydney and by means of courses of study specially arranged for them.

The Child Welfare Act provides for the care and maintenance of State wards, the assistance of children of necessitous parents, the supervision of children in foster homes and in institutions, and the protection of children from ill-treatment and neglect. It prevents their employment in dangerous occupations and regulates their employment in public performances and in street trading, and governs the adoption of children. Special courts, called Children's Courts, are maintained to deal with offences committed by or against children and to adjudicate in regard to affiliation proceedings.

Other Acts having special reference to the welfare of children are the Deserted Wives and Children Act, 1910-1939, described below, and the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1934, by which, in legal disputes as to guardianship, the mother is accorded equal rights with the father.

The use of tobacco by juveniles and the supply of intoxicating liquor to them are prohibited by the Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act and the Liquor Act, respectively. A period of compulsory school attendance, viz., from 6 to 15 years of age, is prescribed by the Public Instruction Act. Exemptions from school attendance may be granted in certain cases by the Child Welfare Department.

The Department also supervises immigrant children in New South Wales not under the care of parents or relatives.

CHILDREN UNDER STATE SUPERVISION

The number of children under the supervision of the Child Welfare Department in 1939 and later years is shown in the following table. The figures do not include children licensed for street-trading or for employment in public entertainment.

Table 186. Children under State Supervision at 30th June

Classification	1939	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
State Wards—						
Boarded out, adopted, apprenticed, or with own parents	3,643	2,779	2,924	2,946	3,122	3,383
In depots, homes or hostels	333	774	773	851	914	1,678
Ex-wards (18-21 years) of whom guardianship has been retained	*	*	*	190	197	246
Juvenile offenders in State institutions or shelters	679	1,018	1,068	1,097	1,201	1,253
Children living in own homes	9,787	6,726	7,204	7,187	7,454	7,213
Children in licensed foster homes and institutions	1,207	1,280	1,221	1,123	1,054	1,355
Children on probation from courts or institutions	1,728	3,862	4,246	4,939	4,802	3,903
After-care—Ex-institution inmates		697	776	850	798	797
Total	17,377	17,136	18,212	19,183	19,542	19,828

* Included with "State Wards—Boarded out."

The number of State wards at 30th June, 1962 was 5,061, viz., 2,662 boys and 2,399 girls. Of these, 1,678 were in depots, homes or hostels, 2,796 were boarded out and supported by the Government, 364 were adopted or boarded out without subsidy, 53 were apprenticed, and 170 were restored to their parents.

STATE WARDS

Under the Child Welfare Act, children may be admitted to control as State wards upon application by parents or other guardians where the conditions of home life are unsatisfactory or the children are orphaned or deserted. Children placed in the care of charitable homes may, if parents or guardians fail to pay maintenance, be admitted upon application by the home. Neglected or uncontrollable or delinquent children may be admitted by order of the Children's Courts.

The Minister is the guardian of State wards. His guardianship usually terminates at 18 years, but in certain cases supervision may continue until the age of 21 years.

Where practicable, State wards are placed with approved foster parents to be maintained under normal conditions of home life. Allowances are paid to the foster parents, and medical, dental, and other special expenses, such as equipment for school or employment, are met by the Department. The allowances may be continued beyond normal school-leaving age to enable backward children to remain at school, and those with special scholastic ability to complete courses at secondary school or technical college or university; they may also be continued in cases of ill-health or physical disability. Departmental field officers exercise supervision over wards placed with foster parents. Allowances paid for children boarded out amounted to £273,120 in 1961-62.

Earnings of wards placed in employment after they leave school may be supplemented by the Department.

The Department of Child Welfare maintains depots for State wards pending placement with foster parents or transfer, homes where boys are trained in farm work and girls in domestic science, and homes for sub-normal children, for sick in invalid wards, for babies, and for pre-natal and post-natal care of mothers. The establishments for State wards in 1961-62 comprised 18 hostels and homes and 2 special training homes.

For mentally deficient children who are educable, the Department of Education also provides special classes at some State schools and conducts a residential school at Glenfield.

CHILDREN IN LICENSED FOSTER HOMES AND INSTITUTIONS

Children may be placed by their guardians in foster homes or institutions conducted by religious bodies and other organisations in preference to being boarded out as State wards. Under certain conditions, the Minister is authorised to pay to charitable institutions, in respect of the children, allowances similar to those paid to foster parents of State wards.

Any place used for the reception of one or more children under 7 years of age apart from their parents, or other blood relatives, must be licensed, and the children must be registered with the Child Welfare Department.

The reception of children in foster homes, other than the foster homes of State wards and institutions controlled or open to inspection by the State, is subject to general regulation in terms of the Child Welfare Act.

Without an order of a Children's Court, no person may receive a child under 7 years of age to be maintained apart from its mother or other parent in consideration of the payment of money otherwise than by way of periodical instalments. Moreover, no such instalment may be paid for more than four weeks in advance, nor exceed the sum of 50s. per week.

In 1961-62, the number of institutions licensed under this section of the Child Welfare Act was 89, and at the end of the year the number of inmates under 7 years of age was 1,222. In the same year, the number of private foster homes licensed was 228 and the number of inmates at the end of the year was 233.

RELIEF OF CHILDREN OF NECESSITOUS PARENTS

An important activity of the Child Welfare Department relates to the maintenance of the children of necessitous parents in their own homes. Allowances for this purpose are paid under the system of allowances for children outlined on page 226.

CHILDREN LICENSED FOR EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, ETC.

The following table shows the number of children licensed during recent years to be employed in public entertainment or to engage in street-trading:—

Table 187. Children Licensed for Employment in Public Entertainment, etc.

Year ended 30th June	Employment in Public Entertainment						Street-trading		
	Boys	Girls	Children				Boys		
			Under age 12	Aged 12 to 14	Aged 15	Total	Aged 14	Aged 15	Total
1957	63	220	132	133	18	283	410	89	499
1958	56	248	129	151	24	304	277	75	352
1959	207	320	301	211	15	527	337	115	452
1960	211	341	413	139	...	552	441	127	568
1961	251	326	401	162	14	577	407	136	543
1962	353	390	446	271	26	743	343	133	476

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

Legal provision is contained in the Child Welfare Act for the permanent adoption of children upon order of the Supreme Court in its equity jurisdiction. Application to the Court may be made by adopting parents or by the Minister on their behalf. If over 12 years of age, the child's consent to adoption is necessary, unless the Court dispenses with it owing to special circumstances.

An order of adoption terminates all rights and liabilities between the child and his natural parents, except the right to inherit property by reason of kinship. An adopted child takes the surname of his adopting parent in substitution for his own surname; orders of adoption are registered by the Registrar-General.

The following table shows particulars of children adopted in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

Table 188. Child Welfare Department: Children Adopted

Year ended 30th June	Sex		Age		Relationship of Adopting Parents			Total Children Adopted
	Boys	Girls	Under 1 year	1 year and over	Natural Parent	Other Relative	Not Related	
1939	547	565	287	825	504	137	471	1,112
1957	507	465	548	424	280	41	651	972
1958	725	681	525	881	636	87	683	1,406
1959	825	734	648	911	677	72	810	1,559
1960	580	553	597	536	405	47	681	1,133
1961	576	498	696	378	188	25	861	1,074
1962	626	636	874	388	192	21	1,049	1,262

In some cases, more than one child is adopted into the family. The number of adopting families in 1961-62 was 1,199; of these, 639 were families with children, and 560 were childless. The adopting parents in 1961-62 included 4 with an income of less than £500 per annum, 155 with an income from £500 to £999, 432 with from £1,000 to £1,249, and 608 with an income of £1,250 or more.

DELINQUENT CHILDREN

Cases of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years are dealt with in the Children's Courts by magistrates with special qualifications for the treatment of delinquent children. No child under the age of 8 years is held responsible for an offence, and the sentence of death may not be pronounced or recorded against a person under the age of 18 years.

Children committed to institutions may be detained in custody until the expiration of the period specified by the Court, or until reaching the age of 18 years. Committal to an institution is a final resort, and many of the children brought before the courts are released after admonition, or on probation. The Child Welfare Department exercises control of delinquent children committed to State institutions and supervises those released on probation.

There are four shelters and hostels for the reception and temporary detention of delinquent children, as well as training schools for delinquent boys at Windsor, Mittagong, Muswellbrook, and Gosford and training schools for girls at Parramatta and Thornleigh. There is a special school for truant boys at Burradoo, and special institutions at Tamworth (for boys) and Hay (for girls) for those who have failed to respond to the rehabilitation training at other training schools.

Statistics of the Children's Courts are shown on page 376 of this volume. Particulars of truancy are given in the chapter "Education".

DESERTED CHILDREN

In cases of desertion of wife or of legitimate children, the husband or father may be ordered, in terms of the Deserted Wives and Children Act, to pay periodical contributions for their support. In cases relating to ex-nuptial children, the father may be ordered, under the Child Welfare Act, to pay the expenses incidental to birth and periodical contributions for maintenance. Mothers may be required to contribute towards the support of their children in certain cases.

A wife who has been deserted by her husband, without just cause, for a period of six months, is eligible to apply for widow's pension in terms of the (Commonwealth) Social Services Act, 1947-1964.

Legislation provides for reciprocity in respect of orders for maintenance between New South Wales and other parts of the British Commonwealth.

For disobedience to or non-compliance with the orders, offenders may be fined, or they may be committed to prison, and from the value of their work while in prison the cost of their upkeep may be deducted and the balance applied to the satisfaction of the orders.

In 1962, the Courts of Petty Sessions made 1,546 orders for maintenance of wife, 1,373 for maintenance of child, and 53 for expenses incidental to the birth of an ex-nuptial child. Further statistics are given in the chapter "Law and Crime".

IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

By delegation of ministerial powers under the Commonwealth Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act, 1946-1952, the Director of the Child Welfare Department supervises immigrant children in New South Wales under 21 years of age and not under the care of a parent or relative.

The number of immigrant children under supervision at 30th June, 1962 was 505. During the year, there were 206 arrivals and 335 were discharged from supervision.

CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT—EXPENDITURE

The expenditure and receipts of the Child Welfare Department in 1938-39 and the last six years are shown below:—

Table 189. Child Welfare Department: Expenditure and Receipts

Year ended 30th June	Expenditure*						Receipts †	
	Allowances to Invalid Husbands, Deserted Wives, etc.	Allowances for Children Boarded Out	Head Office—Administration		State Institutions			Total
			Salaries and Wages	Other	Salaries and Wages	Other		
1939	244,915	87,143	39,466	15,504	51,152	40,322	478,502	20,990
1957	165,272	115,463	263,591	74,640	374,874	235,848	1,229,688	77,179
1958	161,654	155,949	309,952	90,712	403,470	246,512	1,368,249	99,773
1959	170,234	175,287	333,989	98,967	447,426	236,294	1,462,197	105,050
1960	175,971	201,411	362,035	109,506	491,022	258,892	1,598,837	115,638
1961	174,436	200,459	421,631	130,396	593,337	282,737	1,802,996	116,821
1962	189,102	273,120	459,122	147,113	625,988	316,370	2,010,815	136,801

* Excluding items (e.g., rates) charged to the votes of other Departments.

† Maintenance of State wards, sales of farm produce, etc.

Table 189 does not include loan expenditure on child welfare institutions, which totalled £316,641 in 1960-61 and £454,446 in 1961-62.

CARE OF THE AGED AND CHRONICALLY ILL

The State maintains four institutions for the care and treatment of the aged, infirm, and chronically ill. Special wards are provided for persons suffering from cancer, tuberculosis, and venereal diseases, and there is a special alcoholics rehabilitation ward at the institution at Lidcombe.

The average number resident in these institutions during 1961 was 2,064. In the hospital sections of the institutions, 3,144 patients (2,734 males and 410 females) were treated during 1961.

The Housing Commission of New South Wales provides housing at low rentals for aged persons. The scheme has been financed since 1959-60 mainly from a share of the proceeds of taxes on poker machines. In 1962-63, 306 dwellings units, with accommodation for 361 aged persons, were completed.

The Commonwealth Government makes grants, in terms of the Aged Persons Homes Act, 1954-1957, to assist private organisations (usually religious, charitable, or benevolent organisations) to meet the cost of providing homes for the accommodation of aged persons. The grants have been made since 1957 on the basis of £2 for each £1 (excluding government assistance and borrowed money) raised by the organisation. From

the inception of the scheme in 1954 to 30th June, 1963, grants amounting to £4,100,000 had been approved in New South Wales for 121 homes accommodating 3,954 aged persons.

Several societies are engaged in charitable relief. Some conduct institutions such as homes for children and the aged; others supply casual aid for indigent persons, help for discharged prisoners, shipwreck relief, etc. In many suburbs and country towns, benevolent societies are active in the relief of local distress.

Charitable societies, as a general rule, must be registered under the Charitable Collections Act, 1934-1941. It is not lawful for any person to make an appeal for support for any charity unless the charity is registered, or is exempted from registration, under the Act. Registered charities must be administered by a responsible committee or other body consisting of not less than three persons; proper books of account must be kept, and the accounts are subject to audit and inspection.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

Friendly societies may be divided into two classes—those which provide some or all of the orthodox benefits (e.g., sick pay, funeral donations, and medical, pharmaceutical, and hospital benefits), and those miscellaneous societies which are within the scope of friendly societies legislation but are concerned only with the dispensing of medicine for members of other friendly societies.

At 30th June, 1961, there were 14 affiliated societies (i.e., societies with branches), 32 single societies with no branches, and 21 miscellaneous societies. The members of sickness and funeral funds numbered 144,472 (112,979 men, 12,002 women, and 19,491 juveniles). Members of medical funds and of hospital funds (many of whom were also members of sickness and funeral funds) numbered 247,930 and 223,769, respectively.

The sickness benefit in the largest societies is 21s. per week during the first six months of illness, 15s. for the second six months, 5s. or 10s. for the third, and 5s. for the fourth period of six months; a rate of 2s. 6d. per week is paid during the remainder of illness, that is after the first two years.

The funeral benefits usually range from £10 to £40 at death of the member, according to the period of membership, and a contingent benefit of £10 or £15 is payable on death of his wife. In several societies, members may assure for additional amounts, and in some of them it is possible to assure for £3,000, the maximum allowed by law. A separate benefit for widows of members—usually £15—may be assured in most of the societies for a stated contribution.

The rates of contribution for sick pay and funeral donations vary according to the rates of benefit, the average contribution being about 5d. per week for sick pay and 2½d. per week for funeral benefits.

In most cases, the form of the medical and pharmaceutical benefits available to members is the reimbursement of a portion (varying according to rate of contributions) of the costs of medical attention or medicines.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure and the accumulated funds of friendly societies are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

STATE SUBVENTION TO FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

Since 1908, the State has paid an annual subvention to the friendly societies to relieve aged members of the necessity of paying contributions.

The amount of subvention which may be claimed in each year is a sum equal to the amount of contributions for sickness, funeral, and medical benefits in respect of the following men over 65 years of age and women over 60 years—(a) those who were members at 30th June, 1932, and at the date of application for subvention had been members for a continuous period of 15 years; (b) widows or widowed mothers of deceased members who were members at 30th June, 1932, and had been members for 15 years continuously; (c) widows and widowed mothers in respect of whom subvention was being paid at 30th June, 1932. A proportion of each year's subvention in respect of medical benefits is advanced to the societies at quarterly intervals pending determination of the annual claims.

Particulars of the amounts paid to the societies in various years since 1938-39 are as follows:—

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
	£		£		£
1938-39	76,117	1955-56	126,269	1958-59	133,462
1953-54	132,468	1956-57	126,881	1959-60	140,807
1954-55	148,840	1957-58	132,248	1960-61	148,092

COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT AND SETTLEMENT SOCIETIES

The Co-operation Act, 1923-1963, provides, *inter alia*, for the formation of community advancement societies and community settlement societies. Community advancement societies may be formed to provide any community service or benefit—e.g., to supply water, gas, and electricity, to establish factories, to purchase machinery for members, to buy land, purchase or erect dwellings for sale or rental to members, to maintain buildings for education, recreation, etc.

Community settlement societies may be formed for the purpose of acquiring land in order to settle or retain people thereon, and providing any community service.

Up to 30th June, 1962, 268 community advancement societies had been registered under the Act, and there were 148 societies on the register at that date. Most of these societies were formed with the object of erecting and maintaining public halls, or for establishing recreation or social clubs. Eight community settlement societies have been registered, but only one was on the register at 30th June, 1962.

PARKS, RECREATION RESERVES, AND COMMONS

Under the Public Parks Act, the Governor may appoint trustees of any lands dedicated, purchased, or used with the acquiescence of the Crown for the purposes of public recreation, convenience, health, or enjoyment. The trustees are empowered to frame by-laws regarding the use of the land by the public and for the protection of shrubs, trees, etc. The largest such area is Kosciusko State Park, which embraces Crown lands in the Kosciusko highlands, and comprises nearly 1,500,000 acres, extending about

100 miles northward from the Victorian border to the Australian Capital Territory. The National Park (36,800 acres) and Ku-ring-gai Chase (38,263 acres) are situated on the southern and northern borders of Sydney respectively, and the Blue Mountains National Park (155,000 acres) and Brisbane Water National Park (15,000 acres) are within 100 miles of Sydney. Nineteen other national parks of smaller area have been established throughout the State, including four in the vicinity of the dams at Wyangala (near Cowra), Burrinjuck (near Yass), Keepit (near Gunnedah), and Glenbawn (near Scone).

The public parks and recreation reserves which are not committed to special trustees are controlled by municipal and shire councils. All the towns of importance possess extensive parks and recreation reserves. In 1960 local government expenditure on parks and reserves was £5,013,000.

Surrounding many country towns, there exist areas of land reserved as commons, on which stock owned by the townfolk may be depastured. The use of these lands is regulated by local authorities. Nominal fees are usually charged to defray the cost of supervision and maintenance. Many of these commons are reserved permanently, but a number are only temporary. Local Land Boards investigate the requirements for commons in country centres. In this way, the size of many commons has been reduced, and areas have been made available from them for rural pursuits.

The Zoological Gardens at Taronga Park, on the northern side of Sydney Harbour, were opened in 1916. The area is about 70 acres. The natural formation has been retained as far as practicable, with the object of displaying the animals in natural surroundings, and an aquarium has been built within the Gardens. In 1961-62 admissions to the grounds numbered 818,149, and to the aquarium 284,229. The receipts of the zoological department of the Taronga Park Trust amounted to £189,860 in 1961-62, excluding an annual State grant of £3,250, and expenditure amounted to £177,980. Exhibits at 30th June, 1962 comprised 931 mammals, 2,491 birds, 103 reptiles, and 1,382 fish.

WELFARE OF ABORIGINALS

The protection of the aboriginal natives of New South Wales is the function of the Aborigines Welfare Board, of which the Under Secretary of the Chief Secretary's Department is chairman. Provision is made for ten other members, comprising the Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare, officers of the Departments of Education and Public Health, a police officer, experts in agriculture, sociology or anthropology, two members appointed by the Minister, and two members (one a full-blood and the other a full-blood or having an admixture of aboriginal blood) representing the aboriginal race.

The Board exercises general supervision over matters affecting the welfare of the aborigines, manages the reserves set apart for them, and provides for the custody and maintenance of aboriginal children whose parents are unable to care for them.

It is the policy of the Board to encourage the assimilation of the better-class aborigines, particularly those of lighter caste, into the general community. Under the Aborigines Protection Act, the Board may issue to any

person of aboriginal blood a certificate exempting him from the provisions of the Act and conferring full rights of citizenship. In 1961-62, 44 exemption certificates were issued.

The Board maintains a number of Aboriginal Stations and Reserves in various parts of the State. Each station is administered by a resident manager, and is an aboriginal community settlement with a home for each family, a school, a ration store where required, and a recreation hall. Every family on the station is expected to provide for its own needs, and able-bodied men are required to seek employment; the sick, aged and indigent may receive free food, clothing, and medical attention. Aboriginal reserves do not have the same facilities as stations, and are usually supervised by non-resident officers on a part-time basis.

Children committed to the Board's control may be boarded out with foster parents or in approved charitable institutions, or may be placed in suitable employment. There is a training home for girls at Cootamundra, and a home for boys at Kinchela on the Macleay River; at 30th June, 1962, the enrolment at these homes was 33 and 55 respectively.

The following table shows particulars of the aboriginal stations and reserves and of the Board's expenditure in 1946-47 and the last six years. Expenditure by the Department of Education on the education of aboriginal children in special schools is not included.

Table 190. Aborigines Welfare Board: Stations and Reserves, Exemption Certificates, and Expenditure

At 30th June	Aboriginal Stations			Aboriginal Reserves			Exemption Certificates Granted †	Expenditure during Year ended 30th June	
	Number	Resident Aborig- inals	Aborig- inals Receiving Rations *	Number	Resident Aborig- inals	Aborig- inals Receiving Rations *		From Revenue	From Loans (New Bldgs., etc.)
1947	18	2,530	373	32	2,048	159	43	57,588	5,270
1957	16	2,878	379	29	1,880	64	137	181,585	4,772
1958	16	2,980	388	29	2,066	181	117	194,072	18,484
1959	16	2,889	344	29	2,549	132	128	200,724	2,677
1960	16	2,821	290	31	2,621	115	125	225,613	40,000
1961	16	2,885	265	33	2,964	189	57	239,995	46,070
1962	16	2,981	193	38	3,101	188	44	263,885	125,684

* Included in "resident aboriginals".

† Year ended 30th June.

Aboriginals are eligible for Commonwealth age, invalid, and widows' pensions, maternity allowances, child endowment, and unemployment and sickness benefits, but the child endowment payments may be administered by the Aborigines Welfare Board if this is considered to be in the best interests of the mother and children.

Particulars of the aboriginal population of New South Wales are given on page 74 of this volume.

RELIGION

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

When the census is taken in Australia, there is no legal obligation to answer the question as to religion. A classification of the population according to religion, as recorded at the census of 1947, 1954, and 1961, is shown below. Those not stating religion represented 11.1, 8.9, and 9.9 per cent. of the total population at the respective censuses.

Table 191. Religions of the Population, N.S.W.

Religion	Number of Persons			Proportion per cent. of Total stating Religion		
	1947	1954	1961	1947	1954	1961
Christian—						
Church of England ..	1,293,964	1,446,571	1,556,965	48.78	46.97	44.12
Catholic, Roman* ..	268,496	289,637	476,127	} 25.52	} 27.05	} 29.24
Catholic*	408,497	554,816	555,655			
Presbyterian	262,166	302,984	333,635	9.88	9.70	9.45
Methodist	246,876	275,188	294,280	9.31	8.81	8.34
Baptist	34,935	40,283	50,805	1.32	1.29	1.44
Greek Orthodox .. .	7,226	29,133	57,852	.28	.93	1.64
Congregational .. .	19,331	21,280	21,743	.73	.68	.62
Lutheran	5,915	17,033	27,533	.22	.55	.78
Salvation Army .. .	10,871	12,825	15,642	.41	.41	.44
Church of Christ .. .	10,269	10,567	12,889	.39	.34	.37
Seventh Day Adventist ..	7,157	10,476	12,431	.27	.34	.35
Other Christian	46,465	75,015	63,814	1.75	1.76	1.81
Total Christian	2,622,168	3,085,808	3,479,371	98.86	98.83	98.60
Non-Christian—						
Hebrew	13,194	19,583	24,026	.50	.63	.68
Other	1,409	1,704	2,888	.05	.05	.08
Total Non-Christian ..	14,603	21,287	26,914	.55	.68	.76
Indefinite, No Religion ..	15,537	15,231	22,704	.59	.49	.64
Total Stating Religion ..	2,652,308	3,122,326	3,528,989	100.00	100.00	100.00
No Reply	332,530	301,203	388,024	...	...	...
Total Population	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013	...	...	...

* So described on individual census schedules.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRES AND PUBLIC HALLS, ETC.

Buildings in which public meetings (other than meetings for religious worship) or public entertainments are held, and, since December, 1954, drive-in and open-air theatres, must be licensed under the Theatres and Public Halls Act. A licence may be refused if proper provision is not made for public safety, health, and convenience, or if the site or building is unsuitable for the purpose of public meeting or entertainment. Plans of buildings intended to be used as theatres and public halls must be approved by the Chief Secretary before erection is begun.

Cinematograph films are subject to censorship before exhibition in New South Wales. The Commonwealth Customs authorities review the films imported from overseas countries, State officials review the films made in Australia, and may take action in terms of the Theatres and Public Halls

Act in respect of imported films. This Act also provides for limitation of the number of licences granted for the exhibition of cinematograph films, and applications in regard thereto are dealt with by the Theatres and Films Commission, subject to appeal to the District Court.

In 1962, the number of picture theatres showing 35 millimetre films in New South Wales was 438 and their aggregate seating capacity was 314,604, representing an average of 718 per theatre; 110 of the theatres (with an average seating capacity of 1,134) were located in Sydney and suburbs, and 390 (with an average capacity of 579) in other districts. In addition, there were 14 drive-in and 34 open-air theatres in the State showing 35 mm. films. There were also 6 touring theatres showing 35 mm. films and 23 theatres (including a touring theatre) for 16 mm. films.

HORSE RACING, TROTTING, AND GREYHOUND RACING

Horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing are popular in New South Wales. Trotting, in particular, has become popular since an amendment of the law in 1948, which authorised the conduct of night trotting races and betting at them.

Racecourses are licensed by the Chief Secretary under the Gaming and Betting Act, which prescribes that licences may be issued only to non-proprietary associations. So far as the actual conduct of races is concerned, horse racing is controlled by the Australian Jockey Club, trotting by the New South Wales Trotting Club Ltd., and greyhound racing by the Greyhound Racing Control Board (which is appointed by the Governor).

There are certain limits on the number of race meetings which may be held and the racecourses which may be licensed within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, and within 40 miles of the principal post office in Newcastle. In other parts of the State, the following rules apply:—

- (i) There is no limit as to the number of racecourses which may be licensed for horse racing or the number of meetings which may be held for this class of racing, except that 12 meetings per annum is the limit for licensed racecourses beyond 40 miles but within 65 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney;
- (ii) There is no limit as to the number of racecourses which may be licensed for trotting, but meetings are restricted to 12 per annum at each course;
- (iii) Only one course may be licensed for greyhound racing in any one country town, and meetings at each of these courses are limited to 40 per annum.

Betting or wagering is prohibited in connection with any sports except horse, pony, trotting, and greyhound races on licensed racecourses. Under the Totalisator Act, in force since 1916, racing clubs may be required to install totalisators on their racecourses and to use them at every race meeting.

The following statement shows for recent years the amount of totalisator investments and of bookmakers' turnover (estimated on the basis of tax collected on the total amount of bets made).

Table 192. Totalisator Investments and Bookmakers' Turnover

Year ended June	Totalisator Investments	Licensed Bookmakers' Turnover (approximate)	Year ended June	Totalisator Investments	Licensed Bookmakers' Turnover (approximate)
	£	£		£	£
1951	11,550,451	82,073,200	1957	13,213,104	113,169,600
1952	16,343,841	115,484,600	1958	13,830,598	113,147,200
1953	14,189,928	110,080,000	1959	14,340,214	100,201,200
1954	14,201,809	114,401,900	1960	14,690,918	110,792,300
1955	13,100,536	112,875,700	1961	13,677,112	111,911,000
1956	13,644,841	113,224,800	1962	13,879,693	113,543,400

Particulars of taxes in connection with racing are shown in the chapter "Public Finance".

POKER MACHINES

The operation of poker machines in non-proprietary clubs was sanctioned by the Gaming and Betting (Poker Machines) Act, 1956. The clubs must have a licence for the machines and must pay annual licence taxes on them. The basic licence tax is £50 for each 6d. machine, £100 for each 1s. machine, and £500 (£250 before January, 1960) for each of the first five 2s. machines and £700 (£350 before January, 1960) for each in excess of five. A supplementary tax, which was introduced in December, 1962, is payable at the general rate of 12½ per cent. of a club's net revenue from poker machines; the supplementary tax is at a lower rate when the net revenue from poker machines is more than £5,000 but less than £10,000 per annum, and no supplementary tax is payable when the net revenue is £5,000 or less per annum. Until 1958-59, all proceeds of the tax were paid to the Hospital Fund; since 1959-60, part of the proceeds (£125,000 in 1959-60, £250,000 in 1960-61 and 1961-62 and £375,000 in 1962-63) have been paid to the Housing Account to provide homes for the aged.

At 30th June, 1963, 1,274 clubs were licensed to operate poker machines, and the machines licensed included 2,370 2s. machines, 5,910 1s. machines, and 3,665 6d. machines. The proceeds of the licence taxes during 1962-63 amounted to £3,279,000.

STATE LOTTERIES

State lotteries, with cash prizes, have been conducted in New South Wales since August, 1931, in terms of the State Lotteries Act. In addition to the ordinary lotteries, "special" and "mammoth" or "jackpot" lotteries have been conducted regularly since July, 1947 and November, 1954, respectively. "Opera House" lotteries were introduced in November, 1957, to help in providing funds for building the Sydney Opera House.

Each lottery comprises 100,000 tickets. The price of a ticket is 5s. 6d. in the ordinary lotteries, 10s. in the special lotteries, £1 in the jackpot lotteries, and £3 in Opera House lotteries (£5 in the first six Opera House lotteries). The first prize is £6,000 for ordinary lotteries, £12,000 for the special lotteries, £30,000 for jackpot lotteries, and £100,000 for Opera House lotteries.

From the proceeds of the sale of tickets in each lottery, a sum is apportioned for prizes and the balance is paid to Consolidated Revenue or, in the case of Opera House Lotteries, to the Sydney Opera House Appeal Fund.

Table 193. State Lotteries

Year ended 30th June	Lotteries Filled				Subscriptions	Cash Prizes Allotted *	Excess of Subscriptions over Cash Prizes	Administrative Expenses
	Ordinary	Special	Mammoth or Jackpot	Opera House				
					£	£	£	£
1953	272	57	...	...	10,330,000	6,580,500	3,749,500	317,128
1954	265	66	...	...	10,587,500	6,742,990	3,844,510	373,958
1955	256	66	9	...	11,240,000	7,162,810	4,077,190	398,596
1956	261	74	9	...	11,777,500	7,504,180	4,273,320	413,161
1957	251	79	19	...	12,752,500	8,161,590	4,590,910	435,997
1958	242	83	19	3	14,205,000	9,122,210	5,082,790	469,525
1959	229	86	20	2	13,597,500	8,725,150	4,872,350	546,865
1960	221	91	19	6	14,527,500	9,232,250	5,295,250	552,272
1961	209	97	20	14	16,797,500	10,540,850	6,256,650	631,428
1962	209	109	24	20	19,597,500	12,247,250	7,350,250	641,397

* Excludes the value of tickets given as consolation prizes.

ART UNIONS

The Lotteries and Art Unions Act makes provision for the legal promotion of art unions. During the year ended 30th June, 1961, 128 art unions were conducted, at prices ranging from 1s. to £10 per ticket. Of the 3,517,703 tickets sold, 3,398,454, or 97 per cent., were at prices of 10s. or less. Total income amounted to £744,747 and expenditure was £422,890, leaving net proceeds of £321,857. The main items of expenditure were prizes £204,344, advertising, postage, etc. £107,351, and salaries, commissions, etc. £95,134.

REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE

The sale of intoxicating liquor is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act, 1912, as subsequently amended. Important amendments in respect of trading hours, registrations of clubs, the supply of liquor to restaurants and canteens, and the standard of accommodation in hotels were enacted in 1946, 1954, and 1963. The 1954 amendment incorporated the findings of a Royal Commission on the Liquor Trade (which are summarised on page 608 of Year Book No. 55) and the result of a referendum on trading hours (see page 244 of this issue).

For purposes of administration, the State is divided into 104 licensing districts. Under the amending Act of 1954, not less than three nor more than five stipendiary magistrates, appointed as licensing magistrates, constitute the Licensing Court for each district of the State. Among the Court's functions are the control of licensed premises and the determination of applications for new licences. The same bench of magistrates also constitutes the Licences Reduction Board, first appointed in 1920 to reduce the number of publicans' (and, later, wine) licences.

LIQUOR LICENCES

The sale of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales, except by persons holding a licence, is prohibited. The kinds of liquor licences and permits issued, the authorities they confer, and the fees for new licences and permits and for annual renewal thereof (current in June, 1963) are summarised in Table 194.

Conditions under which the Licensing Court may approve applications for removal of publicans', Australian wine, or spirit merchants' licences from one place to another in New South Wales were amended in 1946

Table 194. Liquor

Kind of Licence or Permit	Authority conferred by Licence or Permit	Fee for Licence or Permit	
		New	Annual Renewal
Publican's Licence ..	Sale of liquor on premises (hotel) specified in licence.	As assessed by Court.	6 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year**†.
Club Certificate of Registration.	Sale of liquor on club premises under prescribed conditions.	Not exceeding £1 per member at date of application.	6 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Hotels and Clubs—Permit to supply liquor with meals.	Supply of liquor with meals between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and midnight (9 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	Assessed on sliding scale relative to fee for licence or certificate.	As for new permit.
Australian Wine Licence‡	Sale of wine, cider or perry made from Australian fruit, not containing more than 35 per cent. proof spirit, in quantities up to 2 gallons.	As assessed by Court; maximum, £50.	4 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Packet Licence¶	Sale of liquor on ships and aircraft to passengers during voyages or flights.	As assessed by Court; maximum, £20.	4 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Booth or Stand Licence ..	To holder of publican's licence or to non-proprietary association for sale of liquor on a particular day or days at sports, agricultural shows, etc.	£2 per day.	.....

* Owner of hotel liable for two-fifths of licence fee, but if his share exceeds one-third of the rent, the Board may

‡ Licences may permit or not permit of consumption on the premises.

and 1954, with a view to their more equitable distribution throughout the State. The Court may not make an order of removal unless satisfied that it is in the interests of the public in the neighbourhood of the proposed new site, and not detrimental to public interests in the area from which the licence is to be removed.

By action of the Licences Reduction Board, publicans' licences were reduced from 2,539 in 1920 to 2,028 in 1943. There was no change between 1943 and June, 1955, but the number has since fallen to 2,001. Australian wine licences were reduced from 441 in 1922 to 347 in 1943 and 344 in 1962.

Licences and Permits

Kind of Licence or Permit	Authority conferred by Licence or Permit	Fee for Licence or Permit	
		New	Annual Renewal
Spirit Merchant's Licence	Sale on specified premises of either (a) malted liquor or (b) liquor other than malted, in quantities of not less than 2 gallons.	Metropolitan district, £30; other districts, £20.	4 per cent. of cost price of liquor sold to unlicensed persons in preceding calendar year—minimum as for new licence.
Brewer's Licence	To trade as brewer and sell liquor made in quantities of not less than 2 gallons of the same kind.	Metropolitan district, £50; other districts, £25.	As for new licence.
Restaurant Permit .. .	Supply of spirituous liquor or fortified wine in bottles not exceeding 6½ oz., and any other liquor in sealed bottles or containers, between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and midnight (9 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	£30.	6 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Railway Refreshment Rooms—			
Licence	Issued by Governor for sale of liquor at refreshment rooms at railway stations.	As for publican's licence.	As for publican's licence.
Permit	Issued by Railway Commissioner for sale of Australian Wines at refreshment rooms at railway stations.	Exempt.	Exempted, but in practice fee assessed as for Australian Wine Licence.
Liquor on trains .. .	Liquor (Amendment) Act, 1963, authorised Commissioner for Railways to supply liquor to passengers on trains at his discretion.		
Canteens at Construction Camps, etc.	Issued by Minister on recommendation of Licensing Court for sale of liquor in canteens at construction camps of works of a public nature, subject to conditions determined by the Court.		
Accommodation Hotel or Accommodation House Licence.	Issued by Governor, subject to conditions, for sale of liquor at accommodation hotels or accommodation houses within public reserves. Subject to the conditions, provisions relating to publicans' licences apply.		

approve refund of the whole or part of the excess. † Exclusive of liquor sold to persons licensed to sell liquor.

¶ Not available for ships plying only within Sydney Harbour.

Compensation has been paid from the Compensation Fund (into which were paid annual levies collected from licensees and owners between 1920 and 1926) in respect of licences terminated by order of or surrender to the Board, as indicated on page 890 of Year Book No. 50. The Fund was exhausted in 1958-59, and any compensation payments since then have been met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Registered clubs in New South Wales were limited in number to 85 (the number existing in March, 1906) until 1st April, 1947, when provisions for additional registrations increased the maximum permissible number to 414. The apportionment of this number between different areas of the State was described on page 316 of Year Book No. 53. The limit on the number of club licences issuable by the Licensing Court was removed by the Act of 1954, relevant provisions of which came into operation from 1st February, 1955. Under this Act, a non-proprietary club is eligible for registration if it possesses amenities other than facilities for the serving of liquor and, where it is situated within 15 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, has a minimum membership of 200 persons. Outside that radius, a minimum of 100 members is necessary. In certain circumstances, a lower membership may be accepted at the discretion of the Court. The Act provides that persons objecting to the granting of an application for a club licence, on the grounds of financial detriment, etc., may give evidence at the hearing by the Licensing Court.

The number of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor current in 1929 and later years is shown below:—

Table 195. Liquor Licences at 31st December

Kind of Licence	1929	1939	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Publicans'	2,142	2,038	2,022	2,021	2,018	2,018	2,008	2,001
Club	80	84	1,051	1,125	1,174	1,229	1,254	1,284
Australian Wine	363	348	347	347	347	346	346	344
Spirit Merchants'	255	237	582	580	582	581	578	566
Packet	8	4	7	10	15	15	14	13
Booth or Stand*	3,057	2,255	6,132	6,433	7,001	7,090	6,707	6,950
Brewers'	9	6	8	7	6	6	7	7
Railway Refreshment—								
General Liquor	35	43	} 56	46	46	44	44	39
Australian Wine	19	11						
Permits to supply liquor with meals in—								
Hotels and Clubs*	164	249	383	426	423	438	427	415
Restaurants .. .. .	...	...	171	180	212	215	258	272

* Number issued during the year.

The increase since 1939 in club licences and permits to supply liquor with meals reflects the legislation of 1946 and 1954 (see above). The number of spirit merchants' licences in 1962 was almost double the number in 1939.

The following statement shows the amount expended by licensees in the purchase of liquor in 1939 and later years:—

Table 196. Purchases of Liquor by Licensees

Year	Wholesale Value of Liquor Purchased—Type of Licence							Total
	Publicans'	Club	Australian Wine	Spirit Merchants'	Packet	Railway Refreshment	Restaurant Permits	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	8,812,282	215,887	244,959	479,927	726	40,184	...	9,793,965
1946	18,317,477	512,920	659,134	1,481,885	111	88,779	...	21,060,306
1955	51,217,790	4,523,880	657,349	4,198,740	...	117,584	213,970	60,929,313
1956	58,369,446	6,808,741	712,133	4,130,446	...	100,301	248,258	70,369,325
1957	61,987,131	8,450,431	703,515	4,189,906	3,726	89,918	273,149	75,697,776
1958	61,016,796	9,388,768	720,037	4,369,632	2,643	100,098	301,955	75,899,929
1959	60,402,952	10,454,340	730,809	4,502,458	3,472	110,899	332,468	76,537,398
1960	63,511,344	12,080,092	767,129	4,811,315	3,184	125,509	387,011	81,685,584
1961	63,999,834	13,347,591	774,922	4,988,403	4,899	116,039	432,848	83,664,536
1962	64,946,364	14,906,534	798,890	5,321,318	5,904	110,850	516,616	86,606,476

The amount expended in each calendar year, as shown above, is the basis of the fees for the renewal of various classes of licences as from 1st July of the following year. The amount of fees assessed in 1939 and later years is shown below:—

Table 197. Liquor Licences: Fees Assessed

Licence	1939	1946	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fees assessed on purchases—								
Publicans'	421,647	673,635	2,918,472	3,099,357	3,050,839	3,020,148	3,175,567	3,199,992
Club	4,000	6,955	340,438	422,522	469,935	522,717	604,005	667,380
Australian Wine	4,868	9,678	14,243	14,070	14,394	14,616	15,343	15,498
Spirit Merchants'	10,473	22,322	84,114	85,561	89,053	91,771	98,049	101,528
Packet	17	5	54	75	53	69	64	98
Railway Refreshment	1,674	4,013	4,439	3,945	4,419	4,928	5,613	5,081
Restaurant Permit .. .. .	...	...	12,413	13,657	15,158	16,623	19,351	21,642
Other Fees—								
Booth or Stand	5,326	5,395	12,243	13,106	14,003	14,180	13,414	14,087
Brewers'	250	250	350	300	275	275	325	325
Permits to supply liquor with meals	1,288	1,120	7,807	8,889	8,599	8,872	9,722	22,158

Trading Hours for Licensed Premises

Licensed premises may not be opened for the sale of liquor on any Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or other day proclaimed by the Governor, or upon the morning of the day on which Anzac Day is observed. Until 1962, licensed premises had to be closed during the hours of polling at general elections for the State and Commonwealth Parliaments.

The hours of liquor trading in hotels were prescribed by the Liquor Act (or the Licensing Act) as follows:— 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. from 1881 to 1916, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. from 1916 to 1946, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from 1946 to 1955, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (with a compulsory closure between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m.) from 1955 to 1963, and 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (with no compulsory closure between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m.) since 8th April, 1963. Premises licensed to sell Australian wine observe the same trading hours as for hotels, but the trading time of spirit merchants is fixed at 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. The Licensing

Court has authority to vary the trading hours of licensed premises where local circumstances warrant it, but this discretionary power is limited to the extent that no hotel may trade beyond 10 p.m. or for a period longer than twelve hours. Liquor may be supplied with meals in hotels, clubs, and licensed restaurants between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and midnight (9 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).

Restrictions on hours, in terms of the Liquor Act, do not apply to the sale of liquor to *bona fide* travellers or inmates of hotels and registered clubs, but liquor may not be sold at the bar of licensed premises except during prescribed hours.

Referenda on the question of closing hours for licensed premises and registered clubs were taken in New South Wales on 10th June, 1916, 15th February, 1947, and 13th November, 1954. Electors were given the choice of six closing times in 1916, three in 1947, and only two in 1954. In 1916, voting was optional and only 54 per cent. of the electors voted, but voting was compulsory at the last two referenda.

Table 198. Voting at Referenda on Closing Hours for Licensed Premises

Choice of Closing Hours	Number of Formal Votes Recorded			Proportion of Total Formal Votes		
	1916	1947	1954	1916	1947	1954
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
6 p.m.	347,494	1,051,620	892,740	62.4	62.5	49.7
7 p.m.	4,830	...	...	0.9	...	...
8 p.m.	21,134	...	...	3.8	...	...
9 p.m.	178,842	26,954	...	32.1	1.6	...
10 p.m.	1,405	604,833	902,532	0.3	35.9	50.3
11 p.m.	3,193	...	...	0.5	...	...
Total	556,898	1,683,407	1,795,272	100.0	100.0	100.0

CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICANTS

The particulars of quantity in the next table were recorded by the Licences Reduction Board, and comprise the quantity of spirits, wine, and beer purchased by holders of liquor licences for retailing to the public and the quantity sold direct to the public by wholesale wine and spirit merchants.

Table 199. Intoxicants: Consumption and Expenditure in N.S.W.

Year	Quantity Purchased			Estimated Expenditure by the Public on Intoxicants	Year	Quantity Purchased			Estimated Expenditure by the Public on Intoxicants
	Beer	Wine	Spirits*			Beer	Wine	Spirits*	
	Thousand gallons			£ thous.		Thousand gallons			£ thous.
1929†	28,137	1,534	1,325	17,440	1957	94,972	3,964	1,715	115,900
1939	35,379	1,640	884	16,620	1958	94,323	4,108	1,758	115,200
1953	75,731	4,518	1,239	77,300	1959	92,817	4,178	1,972	116,200
1954	84,215	4,194	1,517	84,600	1960	97,528	4,299	2,163	126,700
1955	93,727	3,757	1,844	95,100	1961	98,253	4,543	2,447	130,600
1956	92,501	4,152	1,811	106,900	1962	100,229	4,740	2,244	135,100

* Liquid, not proof, gallons.

† Average of three years, 1927 to 1929.

The figures in the table represent approximately the consumption of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales exclusive of military canteens, etc. not supplied by licensees under the Licences Reduction Board. It is difficult to estimate the retail expenditure on intoxicating liquor, because it is sold at varying prices, not only in different localities, but in hotels in the same district and in the different bars of the same hotel.

Much of the increase in the estimated expenditure by the public on intoxicants since 1939 has been due to increased taxation. Excise duty on beer was raised from 1s. 9d. per gallon to 2s. in September, 1939, to 2s. 9d. in November, 1940, to 3s. in October, 1941, to 4s. 7d. in September, 1942, to 7s. 2d. in September, 1951, and to 9s. 10d. in March, 1956. Customs and excise duties on spirits were also increased substantially in 1940, 1942, 1951, and 1956. Details of excise duties are shown in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

Practically the whole of the beer and the wine and a large proportion of the spirits consumed in the State are of Australian origin. Information as to the operations of breweries in New South Wales is shown in the chapter "Factories".

Sales of Wine and Brandy

The next table gives details of the wine and brandy sold in recent years by wholesalers operating in New South Wales. The statistics cover both local and interstate sales from stocks held in wineries, depots, bulk stores, etc. operated in this State, but exclude sales to agents or wholesalers in other States, oversea exports, and ships' stores. The figures should not be taken as an indication of actual consumption in New South Wales, as they include sales to retailers or consumers in other States and, conversely, exclude purchases by New South Wales retailers or consumers direct from wholesalers in other States.

Table 200. Wholesale Sales of Wine and Brandy*, N.S.W.

Type	Year ended 30th June				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.
Wine—					
Sherry: Flor	70	67	79	71	39
Other Dry	370	352	351	338	395
Sweet	1,404	1,383	1,412	1,231	1,376
Dessert Wines: Sweet White	346	313	284	308	260
Sweet Red	448	413	444	517	473
Table Wines: Dry White ..	272	241	275	312	369
Dry Red	401	463	437	475	545
Sweet†	156	236	327	316	318
Sparkling‡: White	54	58	68	72	82
Red‡¶	86	90	74	73	66
Vermouth	49	51	58	58	55
Total Wine	3,656	3,667	3,809	3,771	3,978
	Thous. pf. gal.	Thous. pf. gal.	Thous. pf. gal.	Thous. pf. gal.	Thous. pf. gal.
Brandy	324	330	362	366	355

* Includes wine and brandy imported from oversea. In 1961-62, 19,000 gallons of wine and 18,000 proof gallons of brandy were imported from oversea.

† Includes Pearl types and Sauternes.

‡ Includes natural fermentation and carbonated.

¶ Includes wine cocktails.

DRUNKENNESS

Persons apprehended by the police for drunkenness in public places may be charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions. It is the practice to release such persons before trial if they deposit as bail an amount equal to the usual penalty imposed. If they do not appear for trial, the deposits are forfeited, and further action is not taken.

The following statement shows particulars of the cases of drunkenness and convictions in various years since 1939:—

Table 201. Drunkenness: Cases and Convictions

Year	Persons Charged*	Persons Dis-charged, etc.	Persons Convicted†						Per 10,000 of Population
			Fined	Imprisoned	Other‡	Total			
						Males	Females	Persons	
1939	32,472	67	17,182	111	15,112	30,066	2,339	32,405	118
1946	62,211	91	11,594	72	50,454	57,854	4,266	62,120	210
1955	81,199	742	13,239	54	67,164	76,277	4,180	80,457	230
1956	77,867	672	13,288	375	63,532	72,461	4,734	77,195	217
1957	76,700	747	13,731	99	62,123	70,965	4,988	75,953	210
1958	69,085	731	16,259	104	51,991	64,022	4,332	68,354	185
1959	69,516	315	13,560	345	55,296	64,824	4,377	69,201	184
1960	69,259	668	12,806	401	55,384	65,159	3,432	68,591	179
1961	68,527	718	12,989	353	54,467	64,266	3,543	67,809	173
1962	69,171	625	11,827	30	56,689	64,525	4,021	68,546	172

* Counted each time charged.

† Counted each time convicted.

‡ Mainly bail forfeited.

In addition to cases of drunkenness to which the foregoing table relates, convictions on the charge of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug numbered 4,862 in 1961 and 4,829 in 1962.

TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES

An inebriate convicted of an offence of which drunkenness is a factor, or, in certain cases, a contributing cause, may be required to enter into recognizances and to report periodically to the police for a period of not less than twelve months, or he may be placed in a State penal institution.

For the care and treatment of inebriates other than those convicted of an offence, State institutions may be established under the control of the Director-General of Psychiatric Services. Judges, magistrates, and the Master in Protective Jurisdiction may order that an inebriate be bound over to abstain, or that he be placed in a State or licensed institution or under the care of an attendant controlled by the Master in Protective Jurisdiction, or of a guardian, for a period not exceeding twelve months. An inebriate may enter voluntarily into recognizance to abstain.

Inebriates are detained in some of the State Mental Hospitals. At 30th June, 1962, the number under the supervision of the Director-General of Psychiatric Services was 409 (326 men and 83 women). The number admitted for the first time in the year 1961-62 was 531 (432 males and 99 females).

LICENCES FOR CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS, ETC.

Partly as a means of raising revenue, and partly to ensure a certain amount of supervision over persons who follow callings which bring them into contact with the general public or are carried on under special conditions, licences must be obtained by auctioneers, stock and station agents, real estate agents, business agents, pawnbrokers, hawkers, pedlars, collectors, second-hand dealers, fishermen, and persons who sell tobacco, conduct billiard and bagatelle tables, or engage in Sunday trading.

The following table shows particulars of licences issued in connection with certain occupations in the last four years:—

Table 202. Licences for Certain Occupations

Class of Licence	Number of Licences				Fees Collected			
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962
Pawnbrokers'	53	49	52	49	£ 530	£ 490	£ 520	£ 490
Moneylenders'	785	899	1,021	1,184	*	*	*	*
Hawkers' and Pedlars'	1,574	1,445	1,490	1,428	2,167	2,054	2,115	2,011
Secondhand Dealers' and Collec- tors'	2,714	2,658	2,866	2,899	1,645	1,662	1,858	1,881
Tobacco	28,145	29,927	30,153	32,284	7,036	7,482	7,538	8,071
Sunday Trading	10,701	10,326	10,229	9,944	10,937	10,512	10,466	10,104
Billiards	25	23	23	19	250	230	230	190

* Not available.

For pawnbrokers' licences, the annual fee is £10. The hours for receiving pledges are limited, with certain exceptions, to those between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., but no restriction is placed on the rate of interest charged.

No person may purchase, carry or have in his possession a pistol unless he holds a licence under the Pistol Act, 1927-1946. A separate licence is required for each pistol. Licences may not be issued to persons under 18 years of age. In 1962, the number of licensed pistol dealers was 146 and the number of licences to purchase, etc. issued during the year was 11,666.

Dogs are required to be licensed in proclaimed areas, the fee being 2s. 6d. per annum for each dog. In 1962, dog licences issued numbered 104,882 and the fees totalled £13,048.

LICENSING OF AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS

Auctioneers, stock and station agents, real estate agents, and business agents must be licensed under the Auctioneers, Stock and Station, Real Estate, and Business Agents Act, 1941-1957. Registration is also required in the case of real estate salesmen employed by real estate agents or by real estate dealers (persons not licensed as real estate agents whose sole or principal business is the selling, as owner, of land in allotments). Business sub-agents employed by or acting for a business agent must also be licensed. Since September, 1960, applicants for licences (other than real estate salesman's certificates) have been required to be qualified by examination, or to be able to prove competence in the particular agency field.

Auctioneers' licences are classified as (1) general licences available for all parts of New South Wales (annual fee £16), (2) country licences for all districts outside the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland (annual

fee £6), (3) district licences in respect of a particular police district outside the metropolitan area (annual fee £3), and (4) primary products licences for the market in the metropolitan police district which is specified in the licence. In the metropolitan districts, an auctioneer must take out a general licence unless he has a primary products licence and acts as auctioneer only for selling firewood, coal, coke, fish, or a product within the meaning of the Primary Products Act. An auctioneer's licence may not be granted to a licensed pawnbroker.

Provision has been made for reciprocity in granting licences to auctioneers and business agents resident in reciprocating States of Australia or in the Australian Capital Territory.

The fee for a stock and station or real estate agent's licence is £2, and for a business agent's licence £3. A corporation carrying on business as auctioneer, stock and station agent, real estate agent, or business agent must take out a licence on its own behalf (fee £6), as well as a licence for each employee in charge of an office or branch.

The licences must be renewed annually. Upon the grant of each application for a licence or renewal, the licensee pays, in addition to the licence fee, a fee of £2, which is placed in a special account for expenses of administration.

Licensees are also required to contribute to a fidelity guarantee fund established under the Act to reimburse persons who suffer loss by reason of theft or fraudulent misapplication of their property by a licensee. The maximum reimbursement payable from the fund in respect of any one licensee is £10,000. Contributions to the fund during 1961-62 amounted to £29,020 (including £17,173 from a special levy), and the balance of the fund at the end of the year was £78,795.

Particulars of applications for licences in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 203. Auctioneers and Agents: Applications for Licences

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Auctioneers—						
General	610	569	560	591	630	657
Country	684	684	606	607	623	718
District	1,337	1,284	1,314	1,296	1,208	1,162
Primary Products	8	15	20	26	18	24
Total, Auctioneers' Licences	2,639	2,552	2,500	2,520	2,479	2,561
Stock and Station Agents	2,662	2,717	2,542	2,629	2,602	2,566
Real Estate Agents	4,797	5,102	5,251	5,946	6,017	5,784
Business Agents .. .. .	...	1,103	1,516	1,797	1,946	1,866
Business Sub-agents .. .. .	...	411	590	717	737	810
Corporations	348	401	456	532	609	628
Individual Licensees (including employees of corporation)	6,165	6,677	8,407	8,276	8,909	8,109
Real Estate Salesmen—Certificate of registration issued	498	939	1,694	2,805	3,576	4,370

FIRE BRIGADES

A Board of Fire Commissioners, constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, controls the public services for the prevention and extinguishing of fires. Its jurisdiction extends over the City of Sydney and suburban municipalities, City of Newcastle, Broken Hill, and other municipalities, and shires in respect of towns contained in them. The Board consists of a president, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, and four members who are elected for a term of five years, one by the municipal and shire councils, one by the fire insurance companies, one by the members of volunteer fire brigades, and one by the permanent firemen.

The cost of the Board's services in each district is borne in the proportions of three-quarters by the insurance companies and one-eighth each by the State Government and the municipalities and shires concerned. The contributions by insurance companies represent a percentage of the premiums received in respect of fire and certain other policies.

The Board establishes and maintains permanent fire brigades and authorises the constitution of volunteer brigades which are subsidised out of the funds. In the Sydney Fire District in 1962, the fire brigades comprised 1,454 officers and permanent firemen whose services are wholly at the Board's disposal, and 285 volunteers. The country brigades consisted of 190 officers and permanent firemen and 2,372 volunteers.

The following table shows particulars of the revenue and expenditure of the Board in each of the last six years:—

Table 204. Fire Brigades: Revenue and Expenditure

Year	Fire Stations at end of Year			Revenue					Expenditure
	Sydney Fire District	Other Districts	Total, N.S.W.	Contributions by—				Total	
				State Government	Local Government	Insurance Companies	Other		
				£	£	£	£	£	£
1957	54	199	253	301,130	301,130	1,806,780	16,755	2,425,795	2,608,250
1958	54	200	254	344,745	344,745	2,068,470	15,162	2,773,122	2,762,222
1959	60	201	261	355,381	355,381	2,132,289	20,323	2,863,374	2,810,786
1960	63	201	264	362,323	362,323	2,173,938	28,323	2,926,907	3,114,685
1961	63	201	264	434,398	434,398	2,576,805	29,777	3,475,378	3,230,744
1962	65	206	271	453,036	453,036	2,717,820	31,417	3,655,309	3,401,200

Of the Board's expenditure in 1962, the salaries of firemen (including volunteers) represented £2,433,054 or 72 per cent. Of the balance, administration comprised £71,427, superannuation £236,458, and maintenance and miscellaneous expenditure £660,261. The assets of the Board at 31st December, 1962 included land and buildings valued at £1,319,521 and fire appliances valued at £786,097.

PENSIONS

In New South Wales, statutory pensions are provided for aged persons, permanent invalids, widows, members of the Forces suffering disability due to war service, the dependants of war pensioners and of members of the Forces who died on war service, and coal and oil-shale miners. Provision is also made for superannuation in the government services and for certain employees of local governing bodies. Numerous private companies and firms have made arrangements for the superannuation of employees.

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

An age pension scheme was initiated by the State Government in 1901, and an invalid pension scheme in 1908. These schemes were discontinued when age and invalid pensions were introduced by the Commonwealth Government.

The Commonwealth commenced to pay age pensions for men and women at age 65 years (or 60 years if permanently incapacitated) in July, 1909, and age pensions for women at age 60 years and invalid pensions in December, 1910. The payment of the pensions, and of associated allowances and benefits, is regulated under the Social Services Act, 1947-1964.

Payment of the age and invalid pensions is subject to age and residence qualifications and a means test. The pensions are restricted, in general, to natural-born or naturalised British subjects. No person may receive at the same time both an age and an invalid pension or both an age or invalid pension and a widow's pension, tuberculosis allowance, or service pension (other than for pulmonary tuberculosis).

Age pensions are payable to men of 65 years of age or more, and to women of 60 years or more, who have resided in Australia continuously (apart from absences in certain circumstances) for at least 10 years. Invalid pensions are payable to persons of 16 years of age or more who became permanently incapacitated or blind in (or during temporary absence from) Australia and who have resided in Australia continuously (apart from absences in certain circumstances) for at least 5 years; but if the incapacity or blindness occurred outside Australia, 10 years' continuous residence is necessary. If a person has completed 5 years but not the 10 years' continuous residence required to qualify for an age pension or an invalid pension (where the incapacity occurred outside Australia), but has lived in Australia for periods which in total exceed 10 years, the period of continuous residence needed to qualify is reduced by the total of the periods of residence in Australia in excess of 10 years. Residence in the United Kingdom or New Zealand is counted as residence in Australia.

Under the means test, which was introduced in its present form in March, 1961, the amount of pension payable is dependent on a person's *means as assessed*, which comprise his annual rate of income plus a property component equal to £1 for each complete £10 of his property in excess of £200. The pension payable is calculated by deducting from

the maximum annual basic rate of pension the amount by which the *means as assessed* exceed £182. Under the means test applied before March, 1961, pension at the maximum annual rate was reduced firstly by the annual income in excess of a prescribed amount (£182 from October, 1954), and then, as a separate deduction, by £1 for each complete £10 of property in excess of £200, and no pension was payable if the value of property exceeded £2,250.

In assessing a person's income for purposes of the means test, the main types of income excluded are—income derived from property, benefits from friendly societies, sick pay from trade unions, food relief from the State, maternity allowances, child endowment, hospital, medical, and pharmaceutical benefits, payments under the Tuberculosis Act, and gifts and allowances from parents, children, brothers, or sisters. The income is also reduced by up to £26 per annum for each dependent child (*see below*). Free board and lodging received is assessed as income at not more than £32 10s. per annum.

In assessing the value of a person's property for purposes of the means test, certain classes of property are disregarded. These include his permanent home, his furniture and personal effects, the surrender value (up to £750) of life assurance policies, the capital value of annuities, the present value of reversionary interests, and war gratuities.

For purposes of the means test in the case of a married couple (except where they are legally separated or in other special circumstances), the income of each is taken to be half the income of both and each is regarded as owning half the property of both, even if only one is a pensioner or claimant.

"Dependent children" are those who are under the custody, care, and control of a pensioner and who are either under the age of 16 years or, if receiving full-time education at a school, college, or university, have not reached the end of the calendar year in which they attain age 18 years.

Permanently blind persons are eligible (since 1954) for the maximum basic rate of pension, free of the means test, but there are special limits to the combined amount a blind person may receive from age or invalid pension and war pension.

Since November, 1963, the maximum basic rate of age or invalid pension has been £5 15s. per week (£299 per annum) for a "single" pensioner, and £5 5s. per week (£273 per annum) for other pensioners. A "single" pensioner is an unmarried pensioner or a pensioner married to a person who is not receiving an age or invalid pension or wife's allowance (*see below*), service pension, tuberculosis allowance, or unemployment, sickness, or special benefit.

Supplementary assistance of 10s. per week (£26 per annum) has been available since October, 1958 to single pensioners and to married couples where only one is a pensioner and the other is not receiving a wife's allowance (*see below*), service pension, or tuberculosis allowance. Only those who pay rent and are considered to be entirely dependent on their pension are eligible for this assistance.

Allowances are payable to the wives of invalid pensioners and of permanently incapacitated and blind age pensioners; the maximum rate of allowance, which is subject to the same means test that applies to age or invalid pensions, is £3 per week, or £156 per annum. Where a pensioner is an invalid and has one or more dependent children, an allowance of 15s. per week (£39 per annum) is payable, free of the means test, for the first child, and additional pension of up to 15s. per week (£39 per annum) is payable, subject to the means test, for each other child.

A pensioner who is an inmate of an approved benevolent home is paid so much of his pension as does not exceed £2 per week in the case of "single" pensioners, and £1 17s. per week in the case of other pensioners. Except where he is a patient in an infirmary ward, the balance of the inmate's pension is paid to the institution for his maintenance.

Funeral benefit has been payable since July, 1943 in respect of deceased age or invalid pensioners. The benefit payable is the cost of the funeral (excluding payment from a contributory funeral benefit fund other than a friendly society or trade union fund) or £10, whichever is the less.

Changes since 1953 in the maximum rates of pension and allowances and in limits of income and property are shown in the following table:---

Table 205. Age and Invalid Pension Rates

Month of Change	Maximum Basic Rate of Pension per week		Maximum Additional Amounts Payable Weekly to Pensioners who are Invalids			Limit of Annual Income for Maximum Pension †	Absolute Limit of Property ‡
	"Single" Pensioners *	Other Pensioners	Wife	First Child	Each Other Child		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.		
1953: October	70 0		35 0	11 6	...	104	1,250
1954: October	70 0		35 0	11 6	...	182	1,750
1955: October	80 0		35 0	11 6	...	182	1,750
1956: October	80 0		35 0	11 6	10	182	1,750
1957: October	87 6		35 0	11 6	10	182	1,750
1958: October	87 6		35 0	11 6	10	182	2,250
1959: October	95 0		35 0	11 6	10	182	2,250
1960: October	100 0		35 0	11 6	10	182	2,250
1961: October	105 0		47 6	15 0	10	182	4,750
1963: November	115 0	105 0	60 0	15 0	15	182	5,010‡

* For definition of "single" pensioners, see previous page.

† Limit which, assuming the value of property is nil, permits payment of maximum pension.

‡ Limit which, assuming income is nil, precludes payment of any pension. From November, 1963, the limit relates to a "single" pensioner; the limit for other pensioners remained at £4,750.

The next table shows the number of age and invalid pensioners and the total amount of pensions and allowances paid in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in each of the last eleven years. The number of pensioners has increased steadily during the post-war years, mainly as a result of the changing age composition of the population and the modification of the means test. The rise in total payments reflects the increase in the number of pensioners and higher rates of pension.

Table 206. Age and Invalid Pensioners and Payments, N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	Pensioners at 30th June				Payments		
	Age	Invalid	Inmates of Benevolent Homes	Total	To Pensioners †	To Institutions for Maintenance of Pensioners	Total
1953	154,936	33,546	1,618	190,100	£ thous. 30,475	£ thous. 58	£ thous. 30,533
1954	164,706	35,611	1,498	201,815	33,953	89	34,042
1955	174,308	38,226	876	213,410	36,874	80	36,954
1956	181,120	40,588	892	222,600	42,465	50	42,515
1957	186,233	42,649	†††	228,882	45,318	101	45,419
1958	206,511	28,885	†††	235,396	50,402	98	50,500
1959	212,315	32,435	†††	244,750	53,725	91	53,816
1960	217,478	35,769	†††	253,247	60,536	103	60,639
1961	223,045	38,648	†††	261,693	64,236	116	64,352
1962	235,114	41,913	†††	277,027	72,262	94	72,356
1963	238,758	45,343	††	284,101	74,787	119	74,906

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Including payments for wives and children of pensioners who were invalids.

‡ Included in "Age" or "Invalid".

The following table shows the number of new claims for age or invalid pensions and the sex of pensioners in each of the last six years:—

Table 207. Age and Invalid Pensions, N.S.W.*

At 30th June	Age Pensions				Invalid Pensions			
	New Claims †	Pensioners			New Claims †	Pensioners		
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
1958	22,053	65,384	141,127	206,511	6,756	15,157	13,728	28,885
1959	23,034	67,212	145,103	212,315	7,477	17,087	15,348	32,435
1960	21,716	67,671	149,807	217,478	7,941	18,390	17,379	35,769
1961	29,412	70,068	152,977	223,045	8,685	19,924	18,724	38,648
1962	27,067	73,596	161,518	235,114	9,613	21,710	20,203	41,913
1963	22,813	74,218	164,540	238,758	10,228	23,557	21,786	45,343

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† During year ended 30th June.

At 30th June, 1963, allowances were being paid for 6,524 wives and 4,649 first children of pensioners who were invalids.

The claims for funeral benefit admitted in recent years were as follows:—

Year	Claims Granted	Amount Paid	Year	Claims Granted	Amount Paid
1957-58	12,928	£ 129,129	1960-61	15,073	£ 150,307
1958-59	14,150	140,988	1961-62	15,294	151,624
1959-60	14,813	147,712	1962-63	16,439	161,139

WIDOWS' PENSIONS

A pension scheme for widows and their dependent children was initiated by the Commonwealth Government in June, 1942. Since that date, payments under the State scheme of widows' pensions, which had operated since March, 1926, have been limited to supplementary allowances for children of widows (*see page 226*).

Under the Commonwealth scheme, widows' pensions are payable, subject to a means test, to widows resident in Australia during the five years (in certain circumstances one year) immediately prior to the date of claiming pension. Aliens, except those who were British subjects prior to marriage, are not eligible.

The term "widow" is defined as including a woman who, though not legally married to him, was maintained by a man as his wife for at least three years immediately prior to his death; a wife deserted by her husband for not less than six months; a divorced woman who has not remarried; a woman whose husband is in a hospital for the insane; and a woman whose husband is in prison and has been so for at least six months.

The types of income and property disregarded for purposes of the means test, and the definition of "dependent children" (*see page 251*), are virtually the same for widows' pensions as for age and invalid pensions. In assessing income, a deduction of up to £26 per annum is allowed for each dependent child. In the case of a deserted wife or divorced woman, any amount in excess of £39 per annum received from the husband for maintenance of a child is included as income.

Widows eligible for pension are classified into three groups. Class A widows are those with one or more dependent children. Class B widows are those who have no dependent children and are at least 50 years of age, or who are 45 or more years of age and have ceased to receive a Class A pension because they no longer have a dependent child. Class C widows are those who are less than 50 years of age, have no dependent children, and are in necessitous circumstances following their husband's death.

The means test for Class A and Class B widows' pensions was introduced in its present form in March, 1961. Under the means test, pension at the maximum annual basic rate is reduced by the excess over £182 of a widow's *means as assessed*, which comprise her annual rate of income plus a property component. Under the means test applied before March, 1961, pension at the maximum annual rate was reduced by the annual income in excess of £182 and, as a separate deduction in the case of a Class B widow only, by a proportion of her property in excess of £200; no pension was payable to either class of widow if the value of property exceeded £2,250. There is no specific means test for a Class C widow's pension, which is paid where it is evident that a widow has insufficient means of support.

For Class A widows, the maximum basic rate of pension has been £403 (pension, £299; mother's allowance, £104) per annum (£7 15s. per week) since October, 1963. If the value of property exceeds £2,250, the property component included in the *means as assessed* is equal to £1 for each

complete £10 of property in excess of £1,000; if the value of property is £2,250 or less, no property component is included. Since October, 1963, additional pension of £39 per annum is payable, free of the means test, in respect of the first (or only) child, and up to £39 per annum, subject to the means test, in respect of each dependent child after the first.

The maximum basic rate of pension for Class B widows has been £266 10s. per annum (£5 2s. 6d. per week) since October, 1963. The property component included in the *means as assessed* for a Class B pension is equal to £1 for each complete £10 of property in excess of £200. Class B pensioners who are inmates of an approved benevolent home are paid so much of their pension as does not exceed 36s. 6d. per week, and the balance is paid to the institution for their maintenance.

For Class C widows, the rate of pension has been £5 2s. 6d. per week since October, 1963. The pension is payable for not more than 26 weeks following the husband's death or, if the widow is expecting a child to the husband, until the birth of the child (when she may qualify for a Class A pension).

Widow pensioners who pay rent and are considered to be entirely dependent on their pension may receive supplementary assistance of 10s. per week.

Changes since 1953 in the maximum rates of widows' pensions and allowances are shown in the following table:—

Table 208. Widows' Pensions: Maximum Rates per Week

Month of Change	Class A			Class B	Class C	Class D†
	Maximum Basic Rate of Pension*	Maximum Additional Amount for—		Maximum Basic Rate of Pension	Maximum Basic Rate of Pension	Maximum Basic Rate of Pension
		First Child	Each Other Child			
	s. d.	s.	s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1953: November	75 0	...	...	57 6	57 6	57 6
1955: November	85 0	...	...	67 6	67 6	67 6
1956: October	85 0	...	10	67 6	67 6	67 6
1957: October	92 6	...	10	75 0	75 0	75 0
1959: October	100 0	...	10	82 6	82 6	82 6
1960: October	105 0	...	10	87 6	87 6	†
1961: September	110 0	...	15	92 6	92 6	†
1963: October	155 0	15	15	102 6	102 6	†

* Includes mother's allowance (payable since October, 1963).

† Class D, which related to wives whose husbands had been imprisoned for at least six months, was abolished in October, 1960. These women are now eligible for a Class A or Class B pension.

The next table gives particulars of the widows' pensions paid in New South Wales (and the Australian Capital Territory) during the last eleven years:—

Table 209. Commonwealth Widows' Pensions in New South Wales*

Year ended 30th June	Pensions Current at 30th June							Payments during the Year
	Class A		Class B		Classes C and D	Total Widows Receiving Pension		
	Number	Average Weekly Rate	Number	Average Weekly Rate	Number	Number	Average Weekly Rate	
1953	7,815	s. d.	8,863	s. d.	134	16,812	s. d.	£
1954	7,844	69 5	8,667	52 1	164	16,675	60 2	2,630,192
1955	8,109	74 4	8,761	55 7	196	17,066	64 0	2,766,555
1956	8,297	84 3	8,911	56 3	219	17,427	64 10	2,826,624
1957	8,660	92 7	9,534	66 0	273	18,467	74 8	3,171,885
1958	8,149	100 6	10,397	65 9	126	18,672	78 4	3,656,303
1959	8,670	101 0	10,817	73 4	131	19,618	85 2	3,920,282
1960	9,369	108 3	11,209	73 8	138	20,716	85 9	4,297,736
1961	9,957	112 11	11,937	81 0	39	21,933	93 4	4,825,767
1962	9,004	121 6	12,284	87 1	28	21,316	98 10	5,138,992
1963	9,197	122 10	13,084	91 6	40	22,321	104 2	5,761,619
				91 0			104 1	5,915,472

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS

War pensions are provided by the Commonwealth Government, in terms of the Repatriation Act, to ex-members of the Forces who are incapacitated, wholly or in part, as a result of war service, and to dependants of war pensioners and members who died as a result of war service. The pensions are payable in respect of service in the 1914-1918 war, the 1939-1945 war, the Korea and Malaya operations, the Far East Strategic Reserve, and Special Overseas Service.

The rate of pension payable to incapacitated ex-members of the Forces is determined according to the degree of incapacity. The full general rate of pension current since September, 1961 ranges from £5 15s. to £6 13s. per week according to the member's service rank, plus £1 15s. 6d. per week for the member's wife and 13s. 9d. for each child under 16 years of age. A special rate of pension (£13 15s. per week since October, 1964) is payable to ex-members who are totally and permanently incapacitated (i.e., who are unable, because of war disabilities, to earn more than a negligible proportion of a living wage), to those who have been totally blinded as a result of war service, and (under certain conditions) to those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Where an ex-member suffers certain disabilities (e.g., amputation of a limb or limbs, or total loss of vision in one eye), amounts ranging from 18s. to £8 per week are payable in addition to the pension assessed for the degree of incapacity.

The pension payable to the widow of a member whose death resulted from war service ranges from £5 15s. to £6 3s. per week according to the member's service rank. An allowance of £3 10s. per week is payable, in addition to the pension, to a widow who has a dependent child under 16 years of age (in certain cases over this age), or is 50 years of age or more, or is permanently unemployable.

The rates of pension for the children of a member whose death resulted from war service are £1 19s. per week for the first child under 16 years

of age and £1 7s. 6d. per week for each other child under 16. Where both parents are dead, the pension is £3 11s. 6d. per week for each child under 16 years of age.

Pension is also payable in certain circumstances to the widowed mother of an unmarried member and to the parents of a member whose death resulted from war service.

Particulars of war pensions in New South Wales are given in the following table:—

Table 210. War Pensions in New South Wales*

At 30th June	Number of Pensions				Average Pension per Week			Amount Paid during year ended 30th June
	Ex- members of Forces	Dependants of—		Total	Ex- members of Forces	Dependants of—		
		Incapacitated Ex- members	Deceased Ex- members			Incapacitated Ex- members	Deceased Ex- members	
No.	No.	No.	No.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£	
1953	66,787	105,848	16,806	189,441	39 7	9 1	56 8	11,510,681
1954	67,366	109,757	16,900	194,023	42 6	9 2	60 0	12,224,553
1955	67,975	113,282	16,902	198,159	45 4	9 2	66 11	14,100,305
1956	68,403	116,313	16,995	201,711	48 9	9 3	74 6	14,501,426
1957	69,080	119,287	16,957	205,324	49 6	9 4	75 9	15,297,734
1958	69,609	122,405	17,197	209,211	54 5	9 4	82 0	16,824,229
1959	70,314	125,366	17,429	213,109	56 0	9 4	83 4	16,813,419
1960	71,528	128,612	17,730	217,870	61 4	9 6	89 8	18,167,145
1961	72,592	130,012	18,169	220,773	65 6	9 8	93 10	18,951,456
1962	74,079	130,875	18,760	223,714	68 5	10 0	98 11	21,009,992
1963	75,526	130,538	19,436	225,500	69 6	10 2	99 6	24,052,863
1963— '39 W.† '14 War	60,587 14,939	116,159 14,379	11,364 8,072	188,110 37,390	56 10 120 4	8 11 20 6	89 2 114 1	15,541,000‡ 8,512,000‡

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Including service in Korea, Malaya, and the Far Eastern Strategic Reserve (pensions covering 3,381 members and their dependants).

‡ Estimated.

Service pensions (as distinct from war pensions) for certain classes of ex-members of the Forces were introduced in January, 1936. These pensions are subject to a means test, but are not conditional upon disabilities arising from war service. Those eligible are men who have served in a theatre of war, and women who have served abroad or embarked for service abroad, and who have reached age 60 years and 55 years, respectively, or are permanently unemployable, and men and women, irrespective of age or sphere of service, who are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Pension is also payable for the wife and up to four children of permanently unemployable and tubercular service pensioners. Unless suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, no person may receive a service pension and an invalid or age pension at the same time.

Since October, 1963, the maximum weekly rate of service pension has been £5 15s. for "single" pensioners (*see page 251*) and £5 5s. for other pensioners and, in the case of permanently unemployable and tubercular pensioners, £3 for the pensioner's wife, 15s. for the first dependent child, and 2s. 6d. for each of up to three other dependent children. A permanently unemployable pensioner with two or more dependent children is eligible for a further 15s. per week for each dependent child after the first. Service pensioners who pay rent and are entirely dependent on their pension may receive supplementary assistance of 10s. per week.

Particulars of service pensions in New South Wales are given in the next table:—

Table 211. Service Pensions in New South Wales*

At 30th June	Number of Pensions					Average Pension per Week		Amount Paid during year ended 30th June
	Ex-members who are—			Dependants of Ex- members	Total	Ex- members†	Dependants	
	Aged	Perma- nently Unemploy- able	Suffering from Pulmonary Tuber- culosis					
1958	5,827	3,624	548	4,511	14,510	s. d. 69 11	s. d. 24 10	£ 1,899,624
1959	6,363	3,716	479	4,434	14,992	68 10	23 5	2,233,721
1960	6,713	3,750	443	4,388	15,294	74 0	23 4	2,359,860
1961	7,669	3,890	374	4,360	16,293	79 4	24 0	2,734,907
1962	9,160	4,169	346	4,510	18,185	84 6	29 9	3,156,415
1963	10,147	4,326	310	4,602	19,385	84 10	29 9	3,547,448

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes additional pension payable for children after the first; see text above table.

PENSIONS FOR COAL AND OIL-SHALE MINE WORKERS

A pension scheme for coal and oil-shale mine workers in New South Wales is administered by the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers Super-annuation Tribunal, which consists of representatives of mine owners and mine workers with the Secretary for Mines as Chairman.

The scheme applies to various classes of persons (including engineers, clerks, etc.) employed in or about coal and shale mines in New South Wales, or so employed at any time since 1st January, 1928. Subject to certain qualifications as to residence in the State and period of employment, the workers are entitled to pension on compulsory retirement at the age of sixty-five years (and on optional retirement after sixty years) in the cases of managers, colliery engineers, and clerks, and at the age of sixty years in other cases. Others eligible include mine workers partially or wholly incapacitated in the course of their employment subsequent to 1st February, 1930, and those permanently incapacitated subsequent to 1st January, 1920. On the death of a pensioner or mine worker, pension is payable to his widow or, under certain circumstances, to one female dependant.

The maximum weekly rate of pension has been £6 17s. 6d. for a retired mine worker and £6 7s. 6d. for a widow since March, 1964. Supplementary allowances are payable for dependants—£6 2s. 6d. for a wife or one female dependant over 16 years of age, and 15s. for one child only (or in some cases a dependent brother or sister). The maximum amount of pension and allowances is subject to deduction of any invalid, age, or widow's pension received. In addition, if a pensioner, or any dependant for whom he may receive allowance, engages in employment, his pension, including allowances, is reduced by any excess of average earnings of the pensioner and dependants over £5 10s. a week, except that where the income of the wife exceeds £5 10s. per week, no wife's allowance is payable.

The weekly rate of contribution by employees, which is subject to concessions on account of sickness, holidays, etc., has been 11s. since March, 1964. Mine owners contribute at the rate of four and a half times the amount payable by each employee.

Contributions are paid into, and pensions paid from, the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Fund. In addition to the contributions of mine owners and mine workers, the Fund receives an annual contribution from the State Government of £80,000 or one-fourth of the total expenditure, whichever is the less.

Particulars of income and expenditure of the Fund in recent years are shown in the next table. The number of pensions in force in June, 1962 was 8,640.

Table 212. Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Pension Funds

Particulars	Year ended 30th June						
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
INCOME—							
Contributions—							
State Treasury	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Mine Owners..	1,215,836	1,210,310	1,366,056	1,336,702	1,351,802	1,402,933	1,240,363
Mine Workers	288,204	274,531	306,686	301,183	303,875	315,999	284,577
Interest	97,721	112,093	128,564	160,928	189,660	215,024	247,350
Other .. ..	...	...	...	105	125	3	...
Total	1,681,761	1,676,934	1,881,306	1,878,918	1,925,462	2,013,959	1,852,290
EXPENDITURE—							
Pensions	1,336,063	1,346,410	1,394,535	1,444,119	1,546,996	1,614,123	1,607,781
Administration, etc.	24,106	26,581	26,599	28,569	29,225	33,542	39,011
Provision for Reserve	200,000	200,000	300,054	158,000	158,000	168,000	172,500
Total	1,560,169	1,572,991	1,721,188	1,630,688	1,734,221	1,815,665	1,819,292
SURPLUS	121,592	103,943	160,118	248,230	191,241	198,294	32,998

Coal and oil-shale mine workers over 60 years of age and in receipt of weekly worker's compensation payments for dust inhalation, are also entitled to the equivalent of a mine worker's pension from the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Compensation Subsidy Fund. Incapacitated mine workers of any age who are suffering from dust inhalation and are not in receipt of compensation, are entitled to receive from the Subsidy Fund either the equivalent of maximum weekly compensation allowed for total incapacity, or the amount of a miner's pension, whichever is the greater. Mine workers under 60 years of age and receiving compensation are entitled to the same benefit, subject to deduction of compensation payments.

The Subsidy Fund is administered by the Superannuation Tribunal, and it is financed by an annual levy on mine owners fixed by the Tribunal. In 1961-62, contributions by mine owners totalled £283,623, and subsidy payments £340,976. The number of workers receiving subsidy was 728 in June, 1962.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE PENSIONS

The Commonwealth and State Governments have established pension or superannuation schemes for their employees. These schemes are operated through funds to which both the Government and the employees make contributions.

Commonwealth Superannuation Fund

The Superannuation Fund for employees of the Commonwealth was commenced in November, 1922. Contributions by employees are deducted from their salaries, during service, and contributions by the Commonwealth as employer are paid when the officers retire on pension. There is provision for payment of Commonwealth subsidy to the Fund if the average interest yield on its investments falls below 3½ per cent. in any year.

Each employee contributes for a number of pension units, according to his salary, at a rate appropriate to his age when commencing to contribute for the units. He may contribute for retirement at 60 or 65 years of age. Married women are not in general eligible to become contributors, and female contributors who marry are deemed to have resigned. New contributors are subjected to a medical examination.

The value of the pension unit is £45 10s. per annum. The maximum number of pension units was raised in 1963 from 54 (pension of £2,457 per annum) to 77 (pension of £3,503 10s. per annum).

Pension is payable when the contributor retires on or after attaining retiring age or, in cases of invalidity or incapacity, at an earlier age. Benefit for the widow of a contributor or pensioner is five-eighths of the pension to which her husband was entitled, unless the contributor elected in December, 1959 to contribute for his widow to receive only half the pension. Benefit in respect of children under 16 years of age on the death of the father is £52, or, where both parents are deceased, £156 per annum.

If retrenched after ten or more years as a contributor, a contributor is entitled to receive a lump sum or pension which is the actuarial equivalent of contributions paid by him and an appropriate amount to represent employer contributions. Where service is terminated by resignation or dismissal, the contributor receives a refund of his contributions.

In 1937, a Provident Account was created as part of the Superannuation Fund for the benefit of employees who fail to pass the medical examination and therefore cannot contribute to the Fund. Other new employees who are 45 or more years of age, and whose contributions for the first two pension units, based on a retiring age of 65 years, would exceed 5 per cent. of their salary, may elect to contribute to either the Superannuation Fund or the Provident Account.

Benefit from the Provident Account on retirement at 60 or more years of age, on retrenchment after ten or more years' service, or on retirement owing to invalidity, is in the form of a lump sum equal to three times the contributions paid plus compound interest thereon at the rate of 3½ per cent. (3 per cent. before July, 1960) per annum. Except in the case of contributors retiring at age 60 or later, the minimum benefit payable is equal to half the contributor's annual salary. On the death before retirement of a male contributor to the Account, benefit is paid to his widow, or, if he is not survived by a widow, to his children under 16 years of

age. On resignation or discharge, a contributor receives an amount equal to his contributions with compound interest at 3½ per cent. (3 per cent. before July, 1960) per annum. Similar benefit is payable to personal representatives on the death of a contributor without dependants.

The next table shows the number of contributors and the contributions received and payments made by the Superannuation Fund and Provident Account in recent years:—

Table 213. Commonwealth Superannuation Fund and Provident Account

Year ended 30th June	Superannuation Fund				Provident Account			
	Contributors *	Contributions		Pension Payments	Contributors *	Contributions		Benefits Paid
		Employees	Government			Employees	Government	
		£	£	£		£	£	£
1957	85,243	5,157,042	3,265,377	4,348,778	12,367	589,035	433,747	702,031
1958	91,914	5,492,231	3,797,134	4,990,585	12,817	623,340	476,747	773,312
1959	96,322	5,773,310	4,224,803	5,592,610	12,735	644,399	611,102	985,826
1960	100,913	7,750,305	4,813,873	6,326,258	12,845	735,168	634,022	1,012,300
1961	102,425	8,407,801	5,371,926	7,076,521	12,532	719,522	666,396	1,088,836
1962	105,577	8,813,609	6,239,923	8,153,611	12,443	758,565	708,254	1,126,078

* At 30th June.

Defence Forces Retirement Benefits

A scheme of retirement benefits for members of the permanent Navy, Army, and Air Force follows, as nearly as practicable, the provisions of the Superannuation Act applicable to the Commonwealth Public Service. However, the scheme makes provision for compensation for the earlier ages at which members of the armed services are retired, and bases pensions on a member's rate of pay and age on retirement. All contributors are covered for death or invalidity during their service, with pensions for widows and dependent children if the member dies during service or after retirement as a pensioner. Special provisions are made for payment of gratuities to personnel whose service falls short of the qualifying period for pension, and the amount of gratuity is greater if the ex-member agrees to serve on the reserve.

Contributions are paid into and benefits are met from the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund. The rates of contribution by members are related to the members' rate of pay, but because of the earlier ages of retirement from the forces, the Government contributes a greater proportion of the costs of benefits than under the Commonwealth Public Service superannuation scheme.

State Superannuation Fund

The State Superannuation Fund for employees of the Government of New South Wales and certain governmental bodies commenced on 1st July, 1919. Originally, the Fund was based on regular compulsory contri-

butions in equal proportions by the employing authorities and the employees. The scheme was amended, as from 1st July, 1929, to provide that contributions to the Superannuation Fund by the Government and two of the corporate bodies (*viz.*, the Sydney Harbour Trust and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission) would be made in the form of pension subsidy as pensions became due, and not as regular contributions during the service of the employee concerned. It was subsequently prescribed that the contributions already paid by the Crown in respect of unmatured pensions would be repaid to the Treasury by the Superannuation Fund; the amount of £3,832,000, with interest, was to be repaid in instalments over fifteen years from 1st July, 1933. By legislation in 1944, the period for repayment was extended to 1953, and the original principle of regular contributions by the Crown was restored in respect of pension units for which employees' contributions commenced on or after 1st July, 1944. The State Treasurer was also required by the legislation to pay £3,832,000 to the Superannuation Fund in instalments of at least £80,000 per annum, but the amounts paid (with interest thereon) might be used, under agreement with the Superannuation Board, to reduce the Government's liability for pension subsidy in respect of units for which employees' contributions commenced before 1st July, 1944; the final instalment (£332,000) under this provision was paid by the Treasurer in 1958-59, and in 1961-62, for the first time, part (£581,770) of the accumulated amounts paid (with interest thereon) was used to meet the Government's liability for pension subsidy in respect of these units.

Each employee contributes for a number of pension units, according to his salary, at a rate appropriate to his age when commencing to contribute for the units. Contribution by permanent employees is compulsory, but since 1944, a satisfactory medical report has been a condition of acceptance of new contributors. A limited benefits scheme was introduced in 1960 for employees who fail to pass the medical examination.

The value of a pension unit has been £52 per annum for each of the first twelve units since January, 1962, and for each unit in excess of twelve since January, 1963. The maximum number of pension units was increased in July, 1960 from 36 (pension of £1,638) to 48 (pension of £2,496 per annum at current rates).

Unless an employee's service is terminated sooner, pension is payable and contributions cease at age 60 years, or at age 55 years in the case of a woman who has contributed for retirement at this age. The widow of a deceased contributor or pensioner is paid a pension at five-eighths of the rate for which her husband contributed. Pension is payable in respect of the children of a deceased contributor or pensioner at the rate of £104 per annum up to 18 years of age.

On resignation, dismissal, or discharge, an employee receives a refund of his contributions to the Fund. On the death before retirement of an unmarried male, a widower, or a female contributor, the refund is payable to the personal representative of the deceased.

At 30th June, 1962, contributors to the State Superannuation Fund numbered 44,885 and comprised 32,295 men and 4,329 women contributing for retirement at age 60 years and 8,261 women contributing for retirement at age 55 years. There were also 1,474 contributors to the limited benefits scheme.

Table 214. State Superannuation Fund: Contributors and Pensions

At 30th June	Contributors*	Pensions Current					
		Officers		Widows	Children	Total	
		Men	Women			Number	Amount per annum
							£
1957	34,647	3,942	1,858	3,123	470	9,393	2,601,259
1958	36,139	4,088	1,933	3,217	449	9,687	2,950,003
1959	38,403	4,192	2,025	3,293	460	9,970	3,300,698
1960	39,712	4,268	2,080	3,381	456	10,185	3,968,151
1961	41,989	4,334	2,166	3,451	441	10,392	4,334,661
1962	44,885	4,421	2,275	3,536	455	10,687	5,235,001

* Excludes contributors to the limited benefits scheme.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the State Superannuation Fund in recent years are given in the next table. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1962 was £109,074,159.

Table 215. State Superannuation Fund: Receipts and Expenditure

Year ended June	Receipts					Expenditure			
	Contributions by Employees	Payments by Employers*	Investment Income	Other	Total Receipts	Pensions	Refunds	Administration, etc.	Total Expenditure
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1957	3,166,950	4,371,819	2,627,884	796	10,167,449	2,478,950	394,581	56,735	2,930,266
1958	3,319,516	4,899,089	3,115,042	1,042	11,334,689	2,776,620	414,730	65,465	3,256,815
1959	3,293,341	5,064,779	3,649,177	729	12,008,026	3,121,404	385,317	65,695	3,572,416
1960	3,540,295	5,226,085	4,197,687	848	12,964,915	3,501,313	476,001	79,426	4,056,740
1961	4,341,555	6,344,135	4,771,233	1,899	15,458,822	4,144,044	488,711	93,902	4,726,657
1962	4,674,731	6,271,852	5,420,747	1,952	16,369,282	4,755,619	460,356	90,634	5,306,609

* Includes annual contributions, pension subsidies, and repayments by the State Treasurer. Excludes Government's liability for pension subsidy met in current year from State Treasurer's repayments in previous years. See text, page 262.

Non-contributory pensions (not included in the previous tables) are payable in respect of officers who were over the age of 60 years when the Superannuation Act was brought into operation. The number current at 30th June, 1962 was 43; the beneficiaries were 2 retired officers and 41 widows. Of these pensions, 30 amounting to £5,161 per annum were payable from Consolidated Revenue Fund, and 13, aggregating £2,368 per annum, from funds of corporate bodies.

In addition to the pensions of which particulars are shown above, public service pensions were payable under the Civil Service Act, 1884, to 9 retired officers and to widows of 7 deceased officers at 30th June, 1962. The annual amount of these pensions was £4,582.

The pensions of New South Wales judges and certain other State officers are paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Police Superannuation and Reward Fund

Pensions for the police are paid from the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund, to which the police contribute at the rate of 4 per cent. of salary while in the service and 3 per cent. of pension when superannuated. The proceeds of the sale of unclaimed goods are paid to the Fund. The balance required to meet claims is appropriated annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Police pensions are graduated according to length of service and the rate of salary at date of retirement. The pension for men who have served for 20 years or longer is one-fortieth of salary at retirement for every year of service, up to a maximum of three-quarters of such salary. The pensions being paid to existing pensioners were increased in 1952, in 1955, and again in 1960, to take account of the difference between the existing pension and that which would be payable to a member of the Police Force of equivalent rank and service retiring in that year. Normal retiring age is 60 years, but members may be retained in the force until age 65 years. Gratuities may be paid to or on behalf of dependants of police who die while in the service.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund are given in the next table. Contributors numbered 5,416 in June, 1962.

Table 216. Police Superannuation and Reward Fund

Year ended 30th June	Receipts				Expenditure			Pensions Current
	Contribu- tions by Employees	Consoli- dated Revenue	Other	Total	Pensions and Gratuities	Other	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	No.
1957	217,659	753,000	3,122	973,781	972,170	937	973,107	1,448
1958	223,922	801,500	4,543	1,029,965	1,030,278	302	1,030,580	1,473
1959	242,492	922,000	2,633	1,167,125	1,167,342	213	1,167,555	1,474
1960	276,332	834,500	3,410	1,114,242	1,114,198	132	1,114,330	1,503
1961	294,650	947,000	4,450	1,246,100	1,241,312	4,495	1,245,807	1,523
1962	308,187	978,700	8,391	1,295,278	1,264,498	30,953	1,295,451	1,535

Government Railways Superannuation Board

The Government Railways Superannuation Account, which was established in 1910, embraces employees of the Railways Department and employees of the Department who have transferred, with a continuation of superannuation rights, to certain other governmental authorities (e.g. the Government Transport and Motor Transport Departments and the Electricity Commission). Employees contribute at the rate of 1.65 per cent. of wages or salary, and the employing authorities provide all that is necessary beyond such contributions. The amount of pension payable is one-fortieth of the average annual salary during term of service, multiplied by the number of years of service. Where an officer has 40 or more years of service, the average annual salary over the last 40 years before retirement constitutes the pension, subject to a maximum of £800 per annum. The scheme is administered by a Board representing employers and employees.

The following table shows the number of pensions current and particulars of receipts and expenditure from the Account in recent years. In June, 1962, the number of contributors was 46,393.

Table 217. Government Railways Superannuation Account

Year ended 30th June	Receipts					Expenditure			Pensions Current
	Contributions by Employees	Contributions by-		Other	Total	Pensions, Gratuities and Refunds	Other	Total	
		Railways Department	Other Employing Authorities						
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	No.	
1957	701,858	2,407,822	635,621	2,794	3,748,095	3,776,439	979	3,777,418	14,196
1958	664,662	2,743,056	662,703	1,591	4,072,012	4,077,923	448	4,078,371	14,524
1959	668,534	3,066,631	703,394	1,989	4,440,548	4,443,201	485	4,443,686	14,628
1960	628,885	3,208,587	755,453	3,987	4,596,912	4,547,722	507	4,548,229	14,760
1961	592,425	3,388,179	805,447	4,256	4,790,307	4,771,172	512	4,771,684	14,954
1962	616,457	3,281,973	872,505	5,560	4,776,495	4,830,106	568	4,830,674	14,894

Government and Motor Transport Departments—Gratuity Scheme

Under a gratuity scheme which commenced in 1948, employees of the Departments of Government Transport and Motor Transport who do not contribute to other government superannuation funds are entitled, after ten years' service, to the payment of a lump sum on retirement. If retirement is before the age of 60 and for reasons other than total incapacity, the gratuity is equal to a week's salary for each year of service, with a limit of 13 weeks; in other cases, it is equal to two weeks' salary for each year of service, without limit. The scheme is non-contributory.

Local Government Superannuation Board

A scheme of superannuation for the employees of local government authorities and certain other undertakings is administered by the Local Government Superannuation Board.

Under the scheme, employees are required to effect with approved life offices, through the Board, endowment assurance policies maturing at age 65 or previous death. A provident fund is available for those employees who are debarred from assurance on account of age or other circumstances. Liability for the assurance premiums and provident fund contributions is shared by employers and employees, for the most part in equal proportions.

The scale of compulsory assurance cover ranges from £200 to £1,000 according to age and salary, but since September, 1959, new employees with an annual salary exceeding £650 have been required to effect cover of at least £1,000. There is provision for optional cover up to a maximum (compulsory and optional cover combined) of £6,000 (£2,000 before September, 1959).

For employees contributing to the provident fund, the minimum contribution is 7 per cent. of their salary. Since September, 1959, there has been provision for optional contributions up to a maximum (compulsory and optional contributions combined) of 15 per cent. of salary.

The following statement shows the number of employees covered by the assurance and the provident fund provisions, with particulars of the assurance cover (including premiums) intact and the accumulated funds of the provident fund, in each of the last six years.

Table 218. Local Government Superannuation Scheme

At 31st March	Assurance Provisions			Provident Fund		
	Employees Covered	Assurances (including Premiums) Intact	Average Assurance Cover per Employee	Contributors	Accumulated Funds	Average Funds per Contributor
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£
1957	19,370	22,974,107	1,186	21,205	2,286,692	108
1958	21,429	26,229,412	1,224	21,510	3,101,773	144
1959	22,985	29,062,705	1,264	24,313	3,878,301	160
1960	23,851	37,351,196	1,566	24,794	4,774,235	193
1961	24,832	43,981,800	1,771	26,199	6,280,070	240
1962	27,606	49,730,315	1,801	28,602	7,848,220	274

Particulars of death and retirement benefit payments under the scheme are shown in the following table:—

Table 219. Local Government Superannuation Scheme: Death and Retirement Benefits

Year ended 31st March	Death Benefits		Retirement Benefits		Total Benefits	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		£		£		£
ASSURANCE PROVISIONS						
1957	57	46,857	919	94,652	976	141,509
1958	66	68,333	920	98,717	986	167,050
1959	83	77,691	959	100,492	1,042	178,183
1960	79	71,715	1,325	144,504	1,404	216,219
1961	74	85,683	1,698	189,161	1,772	274,844
1962	117	151,052	942	173,137	1,059	324,189
PROVIDENT FUND						
1957	71	12,461	4,064	311,002	4,135	323,463
1958	121	23,082	5,473	543,357	5,594	566,439
1959	119	26,628	5,435	566,652	5,554	593,280
1960	145	41,437	6,719	789,150	6,864	830,587
1961	122	34,211	6,862	1,016,798	6,984	1,051,009
1962	137	50,546	6,424	1,228,972	6,561	1,279,518

PUBLIC HEALTH

Health services in New South Wales are administered by Commonwealth, State, and local government authorities.

There are State Government institutions and public and private hospitals for the treatment of sickness, State and private institutions for the mentally afflicted, and repatriation hospitals for ex-service personnel suffering from war-caused injuries or illness. In recent years, the Commonwealth Government has provided general hospital and medical benefits, has given financial assistance to State Governments to improve the control and treatment of tuberculosis, and has instituted, in conjunction with the State Governments, an anti-poliomyelitis campaign. In local areas, municipal and shire councils administer ordinances under the Local Government Act as to hygiene and sanitation.

The notification of infectious diseases is compulsory, and the Commonwealth maintains a strict system of quarantine to prevent the introduction of diseases from abroad. The Pure Food Act prescribes standards of quality and purity for food products, and the manufacture and supply of poisons and drugs is regulated under a licensing system. Medical practitioners, pharmacists, etc. must be registered before engaging in their profession.

Medical research in Australia is conducted in association with international research organisations. The Medical Research Endowment Fund was established by the Commonwealth in 1937 to promote medical research. It is administered by the National Health and Medical Research Council, which also advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on health questions generally.

Commonwealth and State Health Authorities

The Commonwealth Department of Health administers the Commonwealth schemes relating to hospitals, medical, pharmaceutical, and tuberculosis benefits and the health benefits for age and other types of pensioners, and maintains the quarantine services, the National Biological Standards Laboratory, the Commonwealth X-ray and Radium Laboratory and Acoustic Laboratories, the Australian Institute of Anatomy, a Bureau of Dental Standards, and various health laboratories throughout Australia. The Department also conducts (in association with the University of Sydney) a School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine and an Institute of Child Health, administers the Medical Research Endowment Fund, supervises the activities of the National Fitness Council, and has promoted national campaigns against tuberculosis and poliomyelitis and for free milk for school children.

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission controls laboratories established to ensure the supply of essential biological products in accordance with national health needs. The laboratories, which are self-supporting, produce a wide range of vaccines, sera, and other products for use in the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of human and animal diseases.

The New South Wales Ministry of Health, which is under the control of the Minister for Health, embraces the Department of Public Health, the Hospitals Commission, and a variety of boards, committees, and other authorities concerned with health, hospitals, and associated services.

The State Department of Public Health includes divisions for maternal and baby welfare, tuberculosis, occupational health, epidemiology, dental services, and school medical services, and maintains laboratories which provide diagnostic and analytical services for governmental authorities and private bodies. The Department also controls the State hospitals and homes and the State mental hospitals, supervises the operations of private hospitals and rest homes, conducts the anti-poliomyelitis campaign in New South Wales, administers the Pure Food Act and laws relating to sanitation, and supervises the work of local government authorities relating to public health matters. The principal officers of the Department are the Under-Secretary (who is permanent head for administrative purposes), the Director-General of Public Health (who is ex-officio President of the Board of Health and chief medical adviser to the State Government), and the Director-General of Psychiatric Services (who is concerned with mental hospitals). Many of the Department's functions are administered by Medical Officers of Health in the eight health districts into which the State is divided.

The Hospitals Commission of New South Wales supervises the public hospital services and determines the amount of State Government subsidy to be paid to each public hospital.

Other authorities concerned with health, hospital, and associated services in New South Wales include the Master in the Protective Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (who controls and administers the estates of patients in mental hospitals), the Ambulance Transport Service Board (which supervises district ambulance services throughout the State), boards established for the registration of practitioners in certain professions (chiropody, dental, medical, nursing, optometry, pharmacy, and physiotherapy), the State Cancer Council (for cancer education and research), and various boards and committees (e.g. the Board of Health, the Poisons Advisory Committee, and the Air Pollution Advisory Committee).

Local Government Health Services

Certain public health services are administered by local government authorities. In the County of Cumberland, which includes the Sydney metropolitan area, sewerage and stormwater drainage services are provided by the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board; similar services are provided in the Newcastle district by the Hunter District Water Board, at Broken Hill by the Broken Hill Water Board, and in other districts by municipal, shire, or county councils.

Municipal and shire councils are responsible for the collection and disposal of garbage, and for the provision of sanitary services in unsewered built-up areas. Miscellaneous health services administered by local authorities include street cleaning and drainage, supervision of the sanitation and drainage of buildings, the prevention of nuisances, and the control of dairies and the sale of milk. The councils also assist the State Department of Public Health in such matters as the control of infectious diseases and the administration of the Pure Food Act.

Further particulars of the activities of local authorities are given in the chapter "Local Government".

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH

The expenditure (from revenue) by Commonwealth and State Governments on health and related services in New South Wales is shown in Table 220. The table does not include expenditure by the Commonwealth in the administration of its health services and upon medical treatment of ex-service personnel in repatriation hospitals, etc. It also excludes expenditure from loans (e.g., on works such as hospital buildings) and capital charges on loans.

Table 220. Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Public Health in New South Wales*

Item	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth—					
Hospital Benefits	6,377,643	8,177,465	8,756,732	9,070,197	9,617,644
Medical Benefits	3,383,799	3,949,884	4,228,059	4,534,370	4,864,475
Tuberculosis Campaign	2,149,666	1,771,440	1,628,426	1,826,746	2,016,968
Pharmaceutical Benefits	7,537,874	8,341,133	7,868,703	10,223,275	11,632,937
Nutrition of Children	1,209,152	1,306,206	1,300,814	1,354,597	1,341,998
Benefits to Pensioners: Medical	1,717,793	1,875,917	1,890,326	1,923,898	1,934,752
Pharmaceutical	1,137,894	1,576,522	3,250,424	3,999,900	4,275,841
Poliomyelitis Vaccine†	403,911	241,364	475,000	255,990	599,988
Other	166,987	225,552	336,209	350,832	530,554
Total, Commonwealth	24,084,719	27,465,483	29,734,693	33,539,805	36,815,157
State—					
Subsidies to Hospitals, etc. ‡	14,209,560	17,438,716	17,730,488	18,294,370	18,972,447
Mental Hospitals and Institutions	5,161,787	5,798,877	6,409,529	7,205,099	7,808,071
Institutions for Backward and Mentally Deficient Children	55,221	98,113	91,410	132,663	133,856
Baby Health Centres and Maternity Homes	233,294	318,647	350,544	370,875	397,287
Inspection of Food, Dairies, etc.	262,197	304,933	336,577	384,893	412,683
Medical Examination and Health of School Children ‡	280,992	271,349	370,595	470,457	541,224
Administration, Medical Services, etc. of Health and Child Welfare Departments	1,228,159	1,360,788	1,618,825	1,843,560	1,996,613
Encouragement of National Fitness	109,696	148,046	139,421	177,286	179,437
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	330,000	..
Total, State	21,540,906	25,739,469	27,047,389	29,209,203	30,441,618
Total in New South Wales*	45,625,625	53,204,952	56,782,082	62,749,008	67,256,775

* Including Australian Capital Territory in respect of expenditure by the Commonwealth.

† Represents the total expenditure by the Commonwealth on the production of vaccine. This expenditure cannot be allocated between the various States.

‡ Excludes Commonwealth health benefits disbursed by the State. In 1962-63, these benefits comprised hospital benefits £1,486,753, pharmaceutical benefits £1,425,000, Tuberculosis Campaign £1,771,098, and distribution of milk to school children £1,317,903.

HEALTH BENEFITS

MEDICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Under the medical benefits scheme, which was introduced in 1953, the Commonwealth Government subsidises the medical expenses of persons (and their eligible dependants) who have insured with a registered medical benefits organisation. The amount of Commonwealth benefit varies according to the nature of the medical service rendered, and ranges from 6s. for a consultation with a general practitioner to £22 10s. for a major operation. Commonwealth benefits are paid through the registered organisations.

The benefits provided by registered benefits organisations themselves are generally in the form of cash payments, and vary according to the contribution paid by the member and the nature of the service rendered.

Weekly contributions to the organisations range from 1s. 3d. to 2s. for a single person, and from 2s. 6d. to 4s. for a person with dependants, according to the amount of benefit for which insurance is required. In respect of certain basic medical services, the benefit provided by a registered benefits organisation must at least equal the amount of Commonwealth benefit.

Under a "Special Account" system introduced in 1959, registered organisations are authorised to provide benefit to contributors whose claim for organisation benefit would otherwise be disallowed under an organisation's rules relating to pre-existing ailments or maximum benefits. Deficits incurred in the Special Accounts from which organisations pay these benefits are met by the Commonwealth.

The development of the medical benefits scheme in New South Wales is illustrated in Table 222.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Under the Commonwealth pharmaceutical benefits scheme, which was introduced in 1950, a comprehensive range of life-saving and disease-preventing drugs is made available to all persons receiving treatment from a medical practitioner. The drugs are supplied by an approved chemist, upon presentation of a prescription from the patient's medical practitioner, or by an approved hospital to patients receiving treatment at the hospital. The drugs were originally supplied free of charge, but since March, 1960, the patient has been required to pay the first 5s. of the cost of a prescription. The cost of the scheme is borne by the Commonwealth Government.

In 1962-63, expenditure by the Commonwealth on pharmaceutical benefits in New South Wales amounted to £11,632,937 (including £1,444,777 in respect of drugs issued to patients in approved hospitals). The number of benefit prescriptions (excluding drugs in approved hospitals) exceeded 12,000,000.

MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS FOR PENSIONERS

A Pensioner Medical Service for pensioners and their dependants was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1951. Persons eligible to enrol in the Service are those who receive an age, invalid, widow's, or service pension and (since November, 1955) satisfying a means test on income, those who receive a tuberculosis allowance, and their dependent wives and children (under 16 years of age).

The Service provides for free medical attention by a general practitioner either in his surgery or at the patient's home, but excludes specialist services. Practitioners participating in the scheme are paid by the Commonwealth on a fee-for-service basis. Pensioners and their dependants enrolled in the Service are entitled to the free supply of medicines prescribed by a medical practitioner.

At 30th June, 1963, the number of pensioners and dependants enrolled in the Service in New South Wales was 326,114. In 1962-63, expenditure by the Commonwealth on the free medical services in New South Wales amounted to £1,934,752, and on the free pharmaceutical benefits to £4,275,841.

HOSPITAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Under the hospital benefits scheme, which was inaugurated in 1946, the Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance towards the cost of in-patient treatment in public and private hospitals. The Commonwealth benefits are available to persons ordinarily resident in Australia at the time of admission to hospital and to Australian residents who receive hospital treatment while temporarily living overseas.

Before 1st January, 1963, Commonwealth hospital benefits were of two types—"ordinary" benefit and "additional" benefit.

The ordinary hospital benefit in respect of patients in public hospitals was provided in terms of agreements between the Commonwealth and the States. Under these agreements, the Commonwealth paid benefit to the States for each day a patient was in a public hospital, at the rate of 12s. per day in respect of pensioners (and their dependants) who were enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service and who were not insured with a registered hospital benefits organisation and were not patients in a State benevolent home, and 8s. per day in respect of other patients. Ordinary hospital benefit provided in respect of patients in approved private hospitals was payable, to the proprietor of the hospital, at the rate of 8s. for each day a patient was in the hospital. The hospital accounts of all patients in respect of whom benefit was paid at the rate of 8s. per day were reduced by the amount of the Commonwealth ordinary benefit.

The additional hospital benefit was payable only to persons (and their eligible dependants) who were insured with a registered hospital benefits organisation. In general, the benefit was payable for each day a contributor or an eligible dependant of the contributor was a patient in a public or an approved private hospital. The rates of additional benefit were 4s. per day to contributors who were insured for an organisation benefit of at least 6s. but less than 16s. per day, and (from February, 1958) 12s. per day to contributors who were insured for organisation benefit of 16s. or more per day. Commonwealth additional benefit was paid to the contributor through his benefit organisation.

Since 1st January, 1963, a single Commonwealth hospital benefit has been paid. The benefit is paid for each day a patient is in an approved public or private hospital, at the rate of—

20s. per day for persons (and their eligible dependants) who are insured with a registered hospital benefits organisation for an organisation benefit of at least 16s. per day (or who were contributing at 31st December, 1962 for a benefit of at least 6s. but less than 16s. per day, and have continued to contribute for that benefit);

36s. per day in respect of pensioners (and their eligible dependants) who are enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service, are not insured with a registered hospital benefits organisation, and are public ward patients in public hospitals (provided that no charge is made for the hospital or medical treatment); and

8s. per day in respect of other patients.

Commonwealth benefit at the rate of 20s. per day is payable in respect of insured and uninsured patients in approved nursing homes.

In the case of insured patients in public or private hospitals, the Commonwealth benefit is paid to the contributor through his benefit organisation. In other cases, the benefit is paid direct to the hospital or home, and the patient's account (if any) is reduced by the amount of the benefit.

The benefits provided by registered benefits organisations themselves vary according to the contribution paid by the member. Weekly contributions at present range from 9d. for a single person and 1s. 6d. for a person with dependants (for an organisation benefit of 16s. per day) to 4s. for a single person and 8s. for a person with dependants (for an organisation benefit of 96s. per day).

Under a "Special Account" system introduced in 1959, registered benefit organisations are authorised to provide benefit to contributors who are 65 or more years of age or whose claim for organisation benefit would otherwise be disallowed under an organisation's rules relating to the maximum period of benefit or chronic or pre-existing ailments. This benefit is payable, generally at a standard rate of 16s. per day, for an unlimited period of hospitalisation. Originally, the benefit was payable only in respect of patients treated in a hospital "recognised" for Special Account purposes, but since 1960, it may also be paid in certain circumstances in respect of particular patients in hospitals which are not recognised. Deficits incurred in the Special Accounts from which registered organisations pay these benefits are met by the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth hospital benefits paid in New South Wales during the last ten years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 221. Commonwealth Hospital Benefits Paid in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	To Approved Public and Private Hospitals*	Through Benefit Organisations†	Total‡	Year ended 30th June	To Approved Public and Private Hospitals*	Through Benefit Organisations†	Total‡
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1954	2,768,940	674,833	3,443,773	1959	3,285,869	3,091,444	6,377,313
1955	3,169,279	839,107	4,008,386	1960	3,814,630	3,584,404	7,399,034
1956	3,129,715	849,614	3,979,329	1961	3,788,181	3,789,195	7,577,376
1957	3,065,935	980,613	4,046,548	1962	3,692,820	3,982,458	7,675,278
1958	2,857,408	1,480,299	4,337,707	1963‡	4,496,214	4,074,848	8,571,062

* Including approved nursing homes.

Excludes payments to benefit organisations towards Special Account deficits.

From 1st January, 1963, a single Commonwealth benefit replaced the system of dual payment Commonwealth ordinary and additional benefit (see text above table).

The development of the Commonwealth hospital and medical benefits schemes in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 222. Commonwealth Hospital and Medical Benefits Schemes in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Benefit Organisations Registered at 30th June		Contributors at 30th June*		Benefit Organisation Benefits Paid		Commonwealth Benefit Paid† through—	
	Medical Funds	Hospital Funds	Medical Funds	Hospital Funds	Medical Funds	Hospital Funds	Medical Funds	Hospital Funds
					£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1954	24	28	561,964	848,000	683	1,707	644	3,112
1955	24	28	733,934	942,800	2,199	2,404	1,844	3,438
1956	25	28	855,772	985,666	3,009	2,744	2,449	3,484
1957	25	28	1,004,510	1,026,103	3,580	4,258	2,716	3,619
1958	25	28	1,087,939	1,064,925	4,225	4,509	3,117	4,338
1959	26	29	1,230,496	1,152,832	4,647	5,354	3,384	6,377
1960	26	30	1,341,861	1,161,017	5,352	6,195	3,874	7,399
1961	26	30	1,210,614	1,189,756	6,240	6,635	4,113	7,577
1962	26	30	1,157,535	1,225,338	6,929	7,408	4,360	7,675
1963	25	30	1,184,282	1,232,467	7,620	7,980	4,703	8,571

* Many persons contribute on behalf of both themselves and their dependants, and the total number of persons covered by the medical and hospital benefits schemes is considerably higher than the number of contributors.

† Excludes payments to benefit organisations towards Special Accounts deficits (in 1962-63, £180,683 to medical funds and £1,100,816 to hospital funds).

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease comprise private hospitals, which are owned by private persons and conducted as business enterprises; public hospitals, which are maintained by the State, or by the people resident in the districts in which the hospitals are located (with the assistance of subsidy from the public funds), or by charitable organisations; repatriation hospitals, maintained by the Commonwealth for the treatment of ex-service personnel in certain circumstances; special hospitals, State and private, for the treatment of mental ailments and for the care of the aged; and a State lazaret.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS

In New South Wales, a private hospital or rest home may be conducted only under licence issued annually in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act, which prescribes that every private hospital and rest home must be under the direct control of a person approved by the Board of Health. Licensees are required to comply with regulations as to structure, management, and inspection of premises.

The number of private hospitals in New South Wales and their accommodation in recent years are shown in the following table.

Table 223. Private Hospitals: Number and Accommodation

At 31st December	Hospitals			Beds*		
	Metropolis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	Metropolis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
1957	111	69	180	2,598	579	3,177
1958	120	64	184	2,871	594	3,465
1959	136	62	198	3,192	557	3,749
1960	139	62	201	3,270	578	3,848
1961	147	61	208	3,511	620	4,131
1962	149	61	210	3,617	678	4,295

* Excludes cots (231 in 1962).

Most private hospitals are small. At 31st December, 1962, there were 75 private hospitals with more than 20 beds each, 77 with 11 to 20 beds, and 58 with 10 or fewer beds. Of those in the metropolis, the numbers were 68, 58, and 23, respectively.

The next table gives a classification of private hospitals in New South Wales at 31st December, 1962, according to the nature of the cases admitted:—

Table 224. Types of Private Hospitals, 1962

Nature of Cases Admitted	Number of Hospitals			Number of Beds*		
	Metropolis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	Metropolis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
Medical and Post-operative ..	84	14	98	1,745	165	1,910
Medical and Surgical ..	35	9	44	1,028	171	1,199
Medical, Surgical, and Lying-in..	19	17	36	674	139	813
Medical ..	4	3	7	78	62	140
Lying-in ..	2	7	9	16	53	69
Other ..	5	11	16	76	88	164
Total ..	149	61	210	3,617	678	4,295

* Excludes 231 cots.

At 31st December, 1962, there were 278 licensed rest homes (including 247 in the metropolis), with 6,399 beds and 58 cots (5,723 beds and 58 cots in the metropolis). The rest homes provide nursing care for convalescents, the aged, and those chronically ill but needing little medical care.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS

Institutions for the care of the sick are classed as public hospitals, unless they are owned and maintained entirely by private persons or are hospitals conducted by the Commonwealth Repatriation Department.

The Public Hospitals Act, 1929-1959, provides for the systematic organisation of the public hospital services. The Act is administered by the Hospitals Commission, which consists of three salaried full-time members, including the chairman, appointed by the Governor for a term of seven years.

The public hospitals and organisations which provide district and bush nursing services and aerial medical services are classified by the Public Hospitals Act into two main groups. One group, termed the "incorporated hospitals", consists entirely of hospitals incorporated under the Act. The second group, known as "separate institutions", includes hospitals incorporated under special Acts of Parliament, hospitals conducted under the aegis of religious organisations, and hospitals registered under the Companies Act as non-profit organisations.

Each incorporated hospital is managed by a board of between nine and twelve directors appointed by the Government. At a few of these hospitals, which conduct contribution schemes for out-patients, between five and seven of the directors are elected triennially.

The Hospitals Commission determines which hospitals are to be subsidised, and the amount of subsidy to be paid to each institution. It also has power to establish new hospitals and to close down or amalgamate existing hospitals. If authorised by the Commission, portion of a public hospital may be set aside for patients who desire private or intermediate accommodation.

Outpatient treatment is provided at most public hospitals to persons who satisfy a means test and to all persons in areas where a particular medical service is available only at the hospital. Outpatients are required to pay a basic consultation fee of 10s. per visit, plus other fees on a pre-determined scale for such special services as X-ray, physiotherapy, pharmaceuticals, etc.; these fees may, however, be reduced according to the patient's ability to pay.

Special facilities for dental treatment are provided at the Dental Hospital, Sydney, at other public hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle, and by dental clinics which are transported by train through country districts.

Particulars of the accommodation provided in public hospitals under the supervision of the Hospital Commission are shown in the next table:—

Table 225. Public Hospitals: Number and Accommodation

At 30th June	Hospitals			Beds					
	Metro- polis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total	Private	Inter- mediate	Public	Private, Intermediate, and Public		
							Metro- polis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total
1952	55	202	257	1,008	2,802	14,952	7,905	10,857	18,762
1953	58	203	261	1,152	2,965	14,988	8,201	10,904	19,105
1954	56	203	259	1,062	3,084	15,089	8,253	10,982	19,235
1955	59	203	262	1,104	3,224	15,436	8,574	11,190	19,764
1956	59	205	264	1,112	3,585	15,503	8,753	11,447	20,200
1957	62	206	268	1,161	3,816	16,016	9,333	11,660	20,993
1958	63	207	270	1,183	4,083	16,359	9,763	11,862	21,625
1959	62	207	269	1,206	4,466	16,948	10,397	12,223	22,620
1960	61	206	267	1,250	4,639	16,994	10,527	12,356	22,883
1961	62	206	268	1,212	4,811	17,112	10,663	12,472	23,135
1962	62	207	269	1,262	5,020	16,911	10,520	12,673	23,193

The number of beds available in public hospitals increased by 24 per cent. between 1952 and 1962, with metropolitan hospitals (33 per cent. more beds) expanding more rapidly than those in other districts (17 per cent. more beds). Accommodation in intermediate wards rose during this period by 79 per cent., in private wards by 25 per cent., and in public wards by 13 per cent. In 1962, the average accommodation in public hospitals was 86 beds (170 in metropolitan hospitals and 61 in hospitals in other districts).

The following table shows particulars of patients and bed-days in public hospitals in New South Wales:—

Table 226. Public Hospitals: Patients and Bed-days

Year ended 30th June	In-patients*			Out-patients		Average Total Cost per Occupied Bed per Day†	Babies born in Hospital	
	Treated	No. of Bed-days	Average Daily No. of Occupied Beds	Treated	Attendances		No.	Bed-days
						s. d.		
1952	376,343	4,978,953	13,604	1,046,507	2,835,714	58 6	56,617	519,500
1953	394,509	5,092,645	13,952	1,084,875	2,930,649	64 2	60,989	544,690
1954	398,863	5,092,318	13,952	1,083,857	2,919,637	67 6	61,516	576,372
1955	406,901	5,196,388	14,237	1,090,879	2,929,266	70 6	62,288	579,329
1956	414,132	5,210,229	14,236	1,077,618	2,822,631	78 4	63,873	581,098
1957	424,618	5,320,062	14,576	1,073,044	2,762,791	84 0	66,411	590,862
1958	450,030	5,472,519	14,993	1,107,073	2,806,753	86 11	69,343	600,316
1959	468,836	5,768,765	15,806	1,132,024	2,909,829	90 4	71,728	614,149
1960	480,482	5,850,748	15,992	1,155,822	3,017,883	100 3	73,164	621,761
1961	494,09	5,919,520	16,218	1,168,067	3,052,393	109 6	76,358	641,853
1962	511,784	6,090,590	16,695	1,233,225	3,182,899	113 8	77,694	650,394

* Excluding newly-born babies.

† See text following table.

In calculating the average cost per occupied bed per day, each 700 out-patients treated during the year is taken as equivalent to 365 bed-days; the "total cost" is the total expenditure on maintenance as shown in Table 228. The average cost per occupied bed per day in 1961-62 was nearly twice the average cost in 1951-52.

Further particulars of in-patients in public hospitals are shown below:—

Table 227. Public Hospitals: In-patients

Year ended 30th June	Patients treated during Year	Discharges and Deaths during Year			In Hospital at 30th June		
		Deaths	Discharges	Total	Males	Females	Persons
1957	424,618	12,869	396,862	409,731	6,190	8,697	14,887
1958	450,030	13,211	421,276	434,487	6,540	9,003	15,543
1959	468,836	14,057	437,617	451,674	7,330	9,832	17,162
1960	480,482	13,972	449,637	463,609	7,114	9,759	16,873
1961	494,109	14,435	462,645	477,080	7,289	9,740	17,029
1962	511,784	14,706	480,059	494,765	7,281	9,738	17,019

The next table shows the income and expenditure for maintenance of the public hospitals in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years. Income and expenditure of State institutions are not included in the table.

Table 228. Public Hospitals: Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Income for Maintenance					Expenditure for Maintenance
	Government Aid*	Subscriptions and Donations	Patients' Fees	Other	Total Income for Maintenance*	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1952	13,139,649	128,788	1,856,780	249,853	15,375,070	16,174,354
1953	14,878,567	132,770	3,876,972	279,578	19,167,887	18,158,905
1954	14,054,376	114,390	4,784,788	293,154	19,246,708	19,083,885
1955	14,523,544	127,591	5,142,451	285,629	20,079,215	20,316,032
1956	14,580,317	133,521	6,792,368	299,273	21,805,479	22,607,817
1957	16,298,129	143,196	7,765,598	343,873	24,550,796	24,685,869
1958	18,159,568	145,728	8,233,850	378,098	26,917,244	26,293,579
1959	19,104,241	146,393	9,079,673	466,103	28,796,410	28,718,425
1960	22,093,400	148,682	9,854,954	488,419	32,585,455	32,367,816
1961	23,359,831	154,895	11,814,180	524,217	35,853,123	35,740,397
1962	24,158,130	155,381	12,983,525	593,401	37,890,437	38,264,729

* Includes Commonwealth hospital benefits disbursed by the State.

The principal source of the income of public hospitals is government aid, which accounted for 64 per cent. of total income for maintenance in 1961-62. Patients' fees accounted for 34 per cent. of the total.

Of the total expenditure for maintenance in 1961-62, salaries and wages accounted for £25,391,064 (or 66 per cent.) and drugs, surgical appliances, provisions, and fuel, light, and power for £7,415,406 (or 19 per cent.).

The amounts shown in Table 228 are exclusive of loan receipts and loan expenditure. State loan expenditure on public hospitals amounted to £3,850,000 in 1960-61 and £5,450,000 in 1961-62.

The paid staff of the public hospitals at 30th June, 1962 totalled 31,486, and included 921 medical officers and 14,543 nurses. In addition, honorary appointments numbered 5,106, including 4,656 appointments as medical officers. Of the salaries and wages staff, 18,119 were attached to metropolitan hospitals and 13,367 to hospitals in other districts.

The public hospitals maintained wholly by the State (Strickland House at Vaucluse, Randwick Chest Hospital, Garrawarra Hospital at Waterfall, David Berry Hospital at Berry, and the hospitals attached to homes for the infirm) are controlled by the Department of Public Health, and are not covered by the foregoing statistics relating to public hospitals under the supervision of the Hospitals Commission. At 30th June, 1962, the number of beds in the State institutions was 1,647.

REPATRIATION HOSPITALS

In accordance with provisions of the Repatriation Act, the Commonwealth Repatriation Department provides free medical treatment to ex-service personnel for disabilities accepted as attributable to or aggravated by war service and, in certain circumstances, for disabilities not due to war service. Any ex-serviceman suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, irrespective of whether or not he served in a theatre of war and irrespective of the origin of the disease, is entitled to free medical treatment. Free treatment is also provided for certain dependants of deceased ex-service personnel whose death was caused by war service.

The hospitals conducted in New South Wales by the Repatriation Department are the Repatriation General Hospital at Concord and the Lady Davidson Hospital at Turramurra. At the Repatriation General Hospital, the number of beds available in June, 1962 was 1,254 and the average daily number of beds occupied in 1961-62 was 1,153; the number of beds at the Lady Davidson Hospital in June, 1962 was 249. There is also a Repatriation Block at the Callan Park Mental Hospital, as well as an Out-patients Clinic in the Grace Building in Sydney. Out-patient treatment is provided in some circumstances at repatriation hospitals.

The Department's Local Medical Officer Scheme, operated with the co-operation of the Australian Medical Association, enables eligible patients to be treated by the doctor chosen by them from an area panel.

MENTAL HOSPITALS

In New South Wales, the care, treatment, and control of persons suffering from mental disorders are undertaken in terms of the Mental Health Act, 1958, which came into operation in March, 1959 and replaced the Lunacy Act, 1898-1955.

A person appearing to suffer from a mental disorder is admitted to an admission centre for examination by two medical practitioners. If the practitioners recommend that the person be detained for further observation and treatment, a magistrate may, after hearing evidence, direct his admission to a mental institution, as a "temporary" patient, for a period not exceeding six months. At the end of the six months, a "temporary" patient who has not already been discharged is examined by a Mental Health Tribunal, which comprises a psychiatrist, a medical practitioner, and a barrister or solicitor. The Tribunal determines whether the patient should be discharged, detained for a further three months as a "temporary" patient, or reclassified as a "continued treatment" patient. "Continued treatment" patients are examined periodically to determine whether continued detention is necessary.

Voluntary patients may be admitted to a mental institution on their own application or, if under 21 years of age, on the application of a parent or guardian. A voluntary patient may not be detained for more than seven days after application for his discharge has been made.

The estates of persons admitted to a mental institution or proved to be incapable, through mental illness, of managing their affairs are controlled and administered by the Master in the Protective Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Estates of voluntary patients are controlled by the Master only on the written request of the patient.

The State Government maintains thirteen mental hospitals (including a psychiatric clinic, a psychiatric centre, and a convalescent hostel) for the reception and treatment of mental patients. Admission centres have been established at seven of the State mental hospitals. There are also two private hospitals (Mt. St. Margaret's Hospital, Ryde, for female patients, and St. John of God Hospital, Richmond, for males) authorised under the Mental Health Act for the reception and treatment of mental patients.

Most of the State mental hospitals have been proclaimed as inebriate institutions, but in practice, inebriates are treated in the hospitals at Kenmore, Morisset, and Orange.

By arrangement with the Government of South Australia, patients from Broken Hill are accommodated in hospitals in that State, the cost of their maintenance being paid by the New South Wales Government.

Under the State Grants (Mental Institutions) Act, 1955, the Commonwealth undertakes to make to each State a grant (subject to a prescribed maximum) equal to one-third of the expenditure by the State on buildings and equipment of mental institutions at any time after 1st July, 1955. The maximum sum payable to New South Wales under this Act is £3,830,000, and the total expenditure by the State necessary to qualify for the maximum grant is £11,490,000. The actual payments to New South Wales in the years 1955-56 to 1961-62 amounted to £2,553,879, in respect of State expenditure amounting to £7,661,638.

The statistics in the next three tables relate to persons classified as "temporary" or "continued treatment" patients (and comparable groups of patients before March, 1959) at State mental hospitals (excluding admission centres) and authorised private mental hospitals in New South Wales. They include both resident patients and patients on leave from the hospitals, but exclude voluntary patients and the few patients from this State in South Australian hospitals. At 30th June, 1962, there were 1,205 "temporary" patients (584 males and 621 females) and 10,711 "continued treatment" patients (5,422 males and 5,289 females) at the hospitals; in addition, there were 2,317 voluntary patients and 148 patients in admission centres.

The following table shows the number of mental patients in New South Wales in 1939 and recent years:—

Table 229. Mental Hospitals: Number of Patients*

Year ended 30th June	Admissions (for first time)	Re-admissions	Discharges, etc.† and Deaths	On Register at 30th June					
				Number			Proportion per 1,000 of Population		
				Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1939	1,401	276	1,472	6,078	5,600	11,678	4.39	4.11	4.25
1952	2,013	295	1,940	6,300	6,573	12,873	3.74	3.97	3.85
1953	2,006	245	2,145	6,334	6,645	12,979	3.72	3.95	3.84
1954	1,889	289	1,988	6,402	6,767	13,169	3.72	3.97	3.85
1955	1,978	314	2,039	6,533	6,889	13,422	3.72	3.97	3.85
1956	2,105	353	2,113	6,712	7,055	13,767	3.75	3.99	3.87
1957	1,930	300	2,256	6,694	7,047	13,741	3.67	3.92	3.79
1958	1,884	366	2,230	6,722	7,039	13,761	3.62	3.84	3.73
1959	1,984	444	2,398	6,798	6,993	13,791	3.59	3.74	3.67
1960	1,981	514	3,621	6,318	6,347	12,665	3.28	3.33	3.30
1961	2,155	519	3,126	6,133	6,080	12,213	3.11	3.13	3.12
1962	2,280	521	3,098	6,006	5,910	11,916	3.01	2.98	3.00

* See text above table.

† Includes patients reclassified as voluntary patients.

The fall since 1959 in the number of mental hospital patients reflects the increased number of patients discharged as recovered or relieved and the reclassification of a number of patients as voluntary patients.

Particulars of mental patients recovered or relieved are as follows:—

Table 230. Mental Hospitals: Recoveries, Deaths, etc. of Patients*

Year ended 30th June	Patients Recovered			Patients Relieved			Deaths		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER									
1939	231	240	471	142	102	244	363	337	700
1957	312	505	817	189	200	389	481	497	978
1958	300	434	734	192	261	453	430	516	946
1959	306	432	738	235	326	561	436	561	997
1960	456	631	1,087	562	658	1,220	474	532	1,006
1961	301	362	663	620	700	1,320	409	455	864
1962	238	327	565	673	720	1,393	384	458	842
PROPORTION PER CENT. OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF RESIDENT PATIENTS									
1939	4.14	4.73	4.42	2.54	2.01	2.29	6.49	6.65	6.57
1957	5.31	8.56	6.94	3.22	3.39	3.31	8.19	8.43	8.31
1958	5.12	7.44	6.28	3.28	4.48	3.87	7.36	8.85	8.09
1959	5.10	7.35	6.22	3.92	5.55	4.73	7.27	9.55	8.40
1960	7.74	10.72	9.23	9.54	11.18	10.36	8.05	9.04	8.55
1961	5.41	6.83	6.10	11.10	13.17	12.12	7.35	8.56	7.94
1962	4.47	6.42	5.42	12.64	14.13	13.37	7.21	8.99	8.08

* See text above Table 229.

There has been a marked increase in the proportion of mental patients discharged as recovered or relieved, the proportion rising from 6.71 per cent. in 1938-39 to 18.81 per cent. in 1961-62. The proportion of females who recover is markedly greater than that of males.

A comparative statement of the ages of mental patients under care during 1938-39 and later years is shown in the following table:—

Table 231. Mental Hospitals: Ages of Patients*

Year ended 30th June	Age (in years) of Patients under Care during Year†									Total Patients
	Under 15	15-19	20-29	30-39	50-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over	Not stated	
1939	534	549	1,592	2,221	2,752	2,606	2,013	1,310	...	13,577
1957	552	442	1,703	2,573	2,954	2,913	2,785	2,331	3	16,256
1958	533	509	1,693	2,581	3,006	2,929	2,802	2,341	1	16,395
1959	475	559	1,796	2,685	3,094	2,955	2,687	2,316	...	16,567
1960	439	544	1,795	2,757	3,153	3,015	2,678	2,285	...	16,666
1961	354	486	1,558	2,769	2,895	2,918	2,534	2,230	13	15,757
1962	274	521	1,516	2,611	2,906	2,855	2,446	2,191	155	15,475

* See text above Table 229.

† Transfers from one hospital to another have been counted at both hospitals.

At 30th June, 1962, there were 13,260 beds in the State mental hospitals and 234 beds in the authorised private hospitals in New South Wales. The resident medical staff in the State mental hospitals totalled 107, and the nursing staff 2,665 (1,291 males and 1,374 females).

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the State mental hospitals and institutions are shown below:—

Table 232. State Mental Hospitals and Institutions: Receipts and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Receipts					Expenditure (from Revenue)		
	Maintenance Collections from Estates and Relatives of Patients	Sales of Farm Produce, Old Stores, etc.	Commonwealth Government		Total†	Salaries and Wages	Other	Total
			Hospital Benefits	Mental Institution Benefits *				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1952	125,329	56,533	31,318	203,505	416,685	1,657,148	1,383,781	3,040,929
1953	209,007	58,245	33,078	208,888	509,218	1,830,099	1,602,472	3,432,571
1954	210,702	55,617	33,181	209,772	509,272	1,936,789	1,675,202	3,611,991
1955	220,388	46,751	30,171	106,524	403,834	2,056,966	1,705,251	3,762,217
1956	231,940	56,877	28,716	...	317,533	2,320,442	1,878,958	4,199,400
1957	323,452	62,177	26,908	...	412,577	2,568,382	1,998,844	4,567,226
1958	391,872	52,767	25,885	...	470,524	2,670,620	2,080,317	4,750,937
1959	426,001	55,287	24,949	...	506,237	2,873,749	2,288,038	5,161,787
1960	449,811	69,584	24,679	...	544,074	3,296,512	2,502,365	5,798,877
1961	523,979	60,249	27,607	...	611,835	3,708,865	2,700,664	6,409,529
1962	569,171	58,466	32,578	...	660,215	4,142,048	3,063,051	7,205,099

* Benefits paid under (Commonwealth) Mental Institutions Benefits Act, 1948, at the rate of 1s. per bed-day, in respect of patients in mental hospitals.

† Excludes grants by Commonwealth under States Grants (Mental Institutions) Act, 1955 (see page 279). The grant in 1961-62 was £648,637.

State loan expenditure on mental hospitals was £1,419,879 in 1960-61 and £2,080,352 in 1961-62.

TREATMENT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Within the State, the Board of Health is vested with authority to make provision for the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the administration of the quarantine laws in respect of vessels, aircraft, persons, and goods arriving from overseas ports.

The following diseases are notifiable under the Public Health Act—leprosy, plague, smallpox, scarlet fever, rheumatic fever, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, diphtheria, infantile diarrhoea, acute anterior poliomyelitis, ankylostomiasis, ascariasis, brucellosis, chorea (rheumatic), infectious hepatitis, meningococcal infection, puerperal fever, typhus fever, yellow fever, dengue fever, cholera, pulmonary tuberculosis, virus encephalitis, ornithosis, leptospirosis, staphylococcal mastitis, staphylococcal pneumonia, and all staphylococcal diseases of infants under four weeks of age.

Particulars of notifications, deaths, and death rates for certain of these diseases are given in the chapter "Vital Statistics".

Tuberculosis

There is a special Division of Tuberculosis in the State Department of Health to co-ordinate measures for the cure and prevention of the disease, to regulate the admission of patients to institutions, to investigate conditions of homes and places of employment of tuberculous persons, to arrange for the treatment of patients not in institutions and for the examination of contacts, and to undertake publicity in regard to tuberculosis. In certain cases, tuberculous sufferers may be compelled to enter hospital.

Under the Tuberculosis Act, 1948, the Commonwealth pays a single comprehensive allowance to tuberculous persons, who are required to refrain from working and to undergo treatment. Since October, 1961, the maximum weekly rates of allowance have been £12 2s. 6d. for a man with a dependent wife, £7 7s. 6d. for a person whose only dependants are children, 15s. (in addition to child endowment) for the first and 10s. for each other dependent child under 16 years of age, and £7 7s. 6d. for a person without dependants if living at home and £5 5s. if maintained in an institution. The allowance is subject to a means test on income, but not on property; it is reduced by the amount of income in excess of £7 in the case of a married couple and £3 10s. in the case of a person without dependants. The number of persons receiving the allowance in New South Wales was 581 in June, 1962, and the amount of allowances paid in 1961-62 was £312,882.

The general administration of the tuberculosis allowance scheme is the responsibility of the Commonwealth Department of Health. The medical eligibility of applicants is assessed by the Tuberculosis Division of the State Department of Public Health, and benefit is assessed and paid by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services.

Institutions for the care of patients suffering from tuberculosis have been established by the Commonwealth and State Governments, and other institutions are assisted by State subsidy to provide treatment for such patients.

Members of the defence forces are treated at Commonwealth institutions (the Repatriation Hospital, Concord, and the Lady Davidson Hospital, Turramurra). Treatment for civilians is provided at a number of State and private institutions. The State institutions include Randwick Chest Hospital, an annexe to Lidcombe State Hospital and Home, and a block at the North Ryde Psychiatric Centre.

Chest clinics are attached to ten public hospitals in the metropolitan area and there are 19 clinics and 27 sub-clinics in other districts. Mass X-ray surveys are conducted by the Tuberculosis Division and by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of New South Wales. An amendment of the Public Health Act in 1952 made it compulsory for all persons over the age of 14 years in proclaimed districts to submit themselves for X-ray examination.

Anti-Poliomyelitis Campaign

An anti-poliomyelitis campaign has been conducted in Australia by the Commonwealth and State Governments. Anti-polio vaccine for use in the campaign is supplied free by the Commonwealth, the States accepting responsibility for the other costs of the campaign.

The Department of Public Health, which has directed the campaign in New South Wales, arranged for local government authorities to set up vaccination centres in their areas and to provide medical and other staff for the centres. The authorities were permitted to make a small charge for the vaccination (except where hardship would be caused), and the State undertook to meet the net costs incurred in vaccinating children under 15 years of age. Until the end of 1960, the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service undertook the preparation and sterilization of equipment for the local authorities (and was reimbursed for the expenditure incurred), but since then, local authorities have provided their own facilities. Since 1960, the vaccine has also been made available to medical practitioners for use in private practice.

Salk vaccine has been used throughout the campaign. A Quadruple Antigen (for the immunisation of children under two years of age against poliomyelitis, whooping cough, diphtheria, and tetanus) was introduced in 1961, but subsequently its production by the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories was discontinued. The prescribed course of vaccination against poliomyelitis is four injections; the second injection is given about four weeks after the first, the third not less than 32 weeks after the first, and the fourth at least one year after the third injection.

From July, 1956 to 1958, the campaign in New South Wales was confined to children under 15 years of age and persons subject to special risk. Vaccination was extended in July, 1958 to persons aged 15 to 40 years, and subsequently to all persons aged six months or more. By March, 1961 (the last date for which figures are available), about 74 per cent. of the population of New South Wales under 15 years of age, and about 43 per cent of the population aged 15 to 40, had been vaccinated.

Venereal Diseases

The Venereal Diseases Act, 1918, prescribes that all persons suffering from such diseases must place themselves under treatment by a qualified medical practitioner and must remain under treatment until cured. Treatment by unqualified persons is prohibited, and certain drugs used in connection with these diseases may not be sold unless prescribed by a qualified medical practitioner. The Department of Public Health conducts a clinic for men in Sydney, and all public hospitals provide examination and treatment free of charge. Medical practitioners are required to notify all cases to the Commissioner appointed under the Act.

Leprosy

Persons suffering from leprosy are segregated in the Leper Lazaret at Little Bay, Sydney. The number of patients at the end of 1962 was 8 (4 males and 4 females); the cost of the lazaret during the year 1961-62 was £11,292.

HEALTH OF CHILDREN AND MOTHERS**MATERNAL AND BABY WELFARE**

In recent years, the care of mothers and babies has become an important part of the activities of public hospitals. In 1961-62 for instance, 77,694 or 90 per cent. of all live births in New South Wales occurred in public hospitals. In the same year, baby bed-days in public hospitals numbered 650,394, as compared with 6,090,590 bed-days for all other in-patients. Particulars of babies born in private hospitals are not available.

The Division of Maternal and Baby Welfare of the State Health Department conducts fifteen pre-natal clinics (twelve in the outer areas of the metropolis and three in the outer areas of Newcastle) to enable expectant mothers living long distances from obstetric hospitals to obtain regular pre-natal care. In 1962, 1,717 expectant mothers attended these clinics.

Assistance with the control of staphylococcal infection is given to obstetric hospitals, and a Department of Health booklet dealing with control of the infection and the care of premature babies has been distributed to all hospitals which admit obstetric cases and to all medical practitioners in New South Wales. Notification of cases of staphylococcal infections of infants under four weeks of age and of staphylococcal mastitis is compulsory.

Mobile transfusion units, organised by the Health Department with the co-operation of the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service and the major obstetric hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle, are available when required for maternity cases. A free consultant service is available to medical practitioners who want specialist advice in difficult obstetric cases.

A special medical committee investigates every maternal death occurring in the State.

Two voluntary organisations (the Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Babies and the Australian Mothercraft Society) conduct homes in Sydney where nurses may obtain training in mothercraft, where mothers and babies are admitted for investigation of feeding problems, and where premature babies, who have been born at home or at a hospital without the necessary facilities, may receive proper care.

Baby Health Centres, etc.

The baby health centres established by the State Government are specially concerned with the health of children below school age. The nurses instruct the mothers in the care and management of their babies.

Service and sustenance expenses of the nursing staff are provided by the State, and the costs of maintaining premises and equipment are in most cases borne by local bodies. A subsidy of 75 per cent. of the cost of building and equipping new centres is available when a new centre is considered to be warranted.

Statistics of baby health centres and their activities are given in the following table:—

Table 233. Baby Health Centres: Staff, Expenditure, etc.

Year	Centres			Nursing Staff*	Attendances at Centres	Expenditure (Year ended 30th June following)
	Metropolis	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.			
1957	104	239	343	183	1,041,273	£ 207,063
1958	108	242	350	186	1,049,039	221,453
1959	111	247	358	202	1,015,018	302,197
1960	114	251	365	224	1,032,056	332,574
1961	123	255	378	255	1,110,641	354,809
1962	139	254	393	251	1,151,766	380,317

* Includes part-time staff converted to a full-time equivalent.

Paediatric clinics have been established at a number of baby health centres in the metropolis, where children are examined by departmental medical officers. In cases where an abnormality is found, the child is referred to a private medical practitioner or a child guidance clinic, etc. for treatment. A free consultant service is available to medical practitioners who want specialist advice in difficult paediatric cases.

There is a close liaison between the Health Department and the voluntary organisations which make provision for the day care of young children, i.e., the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association, and the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales (see page 318). Mothers who work outside their homes may leave their children at the nurseries or nursery schools during the daytime. Food, clothing, and medical and dental care are provided. A small daily fee is charged.

In the outlying country districts, nurses engaged by the Bush Nursing Association at various centres give assistance to mothers and advise them as to the feeding and treatment of children, and the Far West Children's Health Scheme conducts travelling health clinics. The Bush Nursing Association and the Far West Children's Health Scheme receive annual grants of £9,000 and £1,000, respectively, from the State Government.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

The school medical and dental services in New South Wales are under the control of the State Department of Public Health. The staff of the medical service in December, 1962 included 48 medical officers, 8 psychiatrists, 8 part-time ear, nose, and throat surgeons, an ophthalmologist, 17 clinical psychologists, 61 nurses, 16 social workers, and 17 special therapists.

The aim of the school medical service is to examine all school children in the State, in order to discover any departure from normal health, physical or mental, and to notify the parent or guardian of any need for further investigation or treatment. Annual visits are made to schools in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong areas and in some of the larger

country towns. Full examinations are conducted on a child's entry into school and during the second year of secondary education. Review examinations, with particular emphasis on vision and hearing, are conducted on fourth class and fourth year pupils and on others who appear to need additional examinations. In 1962, a full medical examination was given to 162,898 children and 113,487 were reviewed.

The school medical service conducts nine child guidance clinics (eight in the metropolis and one at Newcastle), four child health centres (three in the metropolis and one at Newcastle), ten speech therapy clinics (nine in the metropolis and one at Newcastle), six hearing clinics (four in the metropolis, one at Newcastle, and one at Wollongong), and an asthma clinic in Sydney.

The school dental service had a staff of 32 dental officers and 28 dental assistants at the end of 1962. The service is provided by dental clinics established in the grounds of three metropolitan and two country public schools, twelve mobile clinics in country areas, and two dental teams with the Royal Flying Doctor Service (located at Broken Hill). In 1962, 113,124 children were examined and 16,601 of these were treated.

Free milk is distributed daily to all children under 13 years of age attending public and private schools, kindergarten and day nurseries, etc. Under an arrangement introduced in April, 1951, the Commonwealth pays the State the whole cost of the milk supplied and half the capital and incidental expenses. The amount paid by the Commonwealth to the State in 1961-62 was £1,329,363.

SOCIETIES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

The New South Wales Society for Crippled Children cares for physically-handicapped children and young people up to the age of 30 years. The Society maintains three hospitals for crippled children, and four special schools for physically handicapped children in the metropolitan area, and holds clinics at regular intervals in country centres. It is supported principally by public donations, by payments under the Commonwealth hospital benefits scheme, and by assistance from the Hospitals Commission towards the cost of maintaining its hospitals.

The care of crippled children in the Newcastle and north coast districts is undertaken by the Newcastle Association for Crippled Children, and there are similar societies in Lithgow and Wollongong. In the western districts of the State, crippled children are cared for under the Far West Children's Health Scheme.

The Spastic Centre at Mosman (Sydney) and the Spastic Centre's Hostel for Country Children (French's Forest) undertake the care and training of children suffering from infantile cerebral palsy.

NATIONAL FITNESS

A movement for the advancement of national fitness, particularly the fitness of young persons, is fostered in New South Wales by the activities of a State Council for Physical Fitness under the presidency of the Minister for Education. Similar bodies have been formed in the other Australian States, and there is a Commonwealth body which allocates Commonwealth grants for the encouragement of the movement.

Expenditure by the State on national fitness in 1961-62 was £177,286. In addition, the State received an amount of £10,077 from the Commonwealth for national fitness purposes.

The activities of the State Council include the maintenance of a number of camps and hostels.

MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH SERVICES

Medical practitioners practising in outlying bush settlements are subsidised by the State Government. Subsidies in 1961-62 amounted to £36,119.

Aerial medical services, subsidised by the Commonwealth and State, are provided at a number of inland centres in Australia including Broken Hill (see chapter "Civil Aviation"); and two organisations, the Bush Nursing Association and the Country Women's Association, make provision for nurses in country districts and maintain cottage homes in a number of remote localities. The District Nursing Association engages nurses to visit the sick, gratuitously if necessary, in the metropolitan district.

The Australian Red Cross Society conducts a blood transfusion service to hospitals and medical practitioners; blood is obtained from voluntary donors, and no charge is made for blood supplied by the service. The Society also conducts a number of convalescent homes, sanatoria, etc. in New South Wales.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade (New South Wales District) was established in 1903. It is a voluntary and unpaid organisation which provides first aid services on sports grounds, at pleasure resorts, places of entertainment, public gatherings, and in emergencies generally. The Brigade treated about 100,000 persons for accidents, etc., in 1962 and had 2,850 members at the end of the year.

The State Government assists a number of these organisations financially; grants provided in 1961-62 included £9,000 to the Bush Nursing Association.

Ambulance transport services for sick and injured persons are controlled by a Board incorporated in 1919. The Board delimits certain districts for administrative purposes, and in each district a committee is elected triennially by the contributors to its funds. The Board receives an annual grant from the State for the services; in 1961-62 the amount was £230,000. The number of cases transported and treated at casualty rooms in 1961-62 was 369,063, and the mileage travelled was 5,256,982.

REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, NURSES, ETC.

The State exercises a measure of supervision over the practice of professional persons engaged in the treatment of sickness and disease. Medical practitioners, dentists, optometrists, physiotherapists, chiropodists, and pharmacists are required to register with a board established for each profession under statutory authority.

The number of medical practitioners, dentists, optometrists, pharmacists, etc. on the register in recent years is shown below:—

Table 234. Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, etc. on Register

Particulars	At 31st December					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Medical Practitioners	5,423	5,631	5,834	6,046	6,291	6,523
Dentists	1,929	1,912	1,877	1,865	1,877	1,887
Optometrists	518	517	508	504	497	484
Physiotherapists	853	894	932	976	1,039	1,080
Chiropodists						378
Pharmacists	3,464	3,684	3,898	4,087	4,302	4,431
Dealers in Poison (not Pharmacists)	245	238	228	228	224	221
Drug Dealers—						
Manufacturers	36	38	39	36	43	41
Distributors	124	119	125	136	156	152

In localities in which there is no pharmacist, persons may be licensed by the Pharmacy Board to sell poisons. Persons engaged in the manufacture or wholesale distribution of dangerous drugs (such as opium) are licensed by the Chief Secretary's Department.

Nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act, 1953. Four classes of nurses are registered (general, mental, midwifery, and infants'), but nurses may register under more than one classification. All nurses are required to renew their registration annually.

The number of new registrations of the various classes of nurses in recent years is shown in the next table. New registrations in any year include some nurses who were already registered under another classification.

Table 235. Nurses: New Registrations during Year

Year	General	Mid-wifery	Mental	Infants'	Year	General	Mid-wifery	Mental	Infants'
1953	1,349	833	58	3	1958	1,849	820	70	10
1954	1,404	773	63	11	1959	1,890	866	107	9
1955	1,520	677	62	3	1960	1,945	854	134	21
1956	1,744	627	62	1	1961	1,982	811	133	24
1957	1,736	696	55	6	1962	2,125	784	154	20

DEAF-MUTISM AND BLINDNESS

The care and education of the deaf and dumb and the blind are undertaken at the Royal New South Wales Institution for Deaf and Blind Children (maintained partly by a State Government subsidy and partly by public subscriptions) and the Royal Blind Society of New South Wales (which provides training to enable blind persons to earn a livelihood, and conducts homes for them). Institutions for deaf mutes are conducted by Roman Catholic religious societies, at Waratah for girls and at Castle Hill for boys; there are also Roman Catholic schools for blind boys and girls at Wahroonga.

Under the Commonwealth invalid pension system, provision is made for the payment of pensions to permanently blind persons above the age of 16 years, as described on page 250. Provision for the education of deaf, dumb and blind children in public and private schools are outlined in the chapter "Education".

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD BY CREMATION

The provisions of the law dealing with cremation are contained in the Public Health Act. There are seven crematoria in New South Wales—four in the metropolitan area, one at Newcastle, one at Orange, and one at Wollongong. The proportion of cremations to deaths has increased steadily since the first crematorium (at Rookwood, in Sydney) was opened in 1925.

Table 236. Cremations and Deaths

Year ended 31st December	Deaths			Cremations			Proportion of Cremations to Deaths		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1939	15,116	11,699	26,815	2,304	1,825	4,129	15.2	15.6	15.4
1957	18,734	14,583	33,317	6,864	5,325	12,189	36.6	36.5	36.6
1958	18,279	14,071	32,350	6,810	5,380	12,190	37.3	38.2	37.7
1959	19,857	15,392	35,249	7,490	5,862	13,352	37.7	38.1	37.9
1960	19,557	15,473	35,030	7,760	6,049	13,809	39.6	39.1	39.4
1961	19,652	15,396	35,048	7,916	6,075	13,991	40.3	39.5	39.9
1962	20,633	16,228	36,861	8,473	6,725	15,198	41.1	41.4	41.2

EDUCATION

In New South Wales, primary and secondary education are provided in public schools conducted by the State Department of Education and in private institutions conducted in most cases under the auspices of religious denominations. Post-school technical education is under the control of the State Department of Technical Education. The University of Sydney, the University of New South Wales, and the University of New England are maintained partly by government endowment and grants and partly by students' fees and income derived from private sources.

Attendance at school is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 15 years. Children may, however, be exempted from the requirement of compulsory attendance under the conditions explained on page 298.

The basis of the State system of education is the Public Instruction Act, 1880 (as amended). This system aims at making education secular, free, and compulsory, these principles being enjoined by statute. Religious instruction is given for limited periods, and with the consent of parents, by visiting religious teachers. Education in public primary and secondary schools is free.

Private schools must be certified as efficient for the education of children of statutory school age and, with few exceptions, are subject to inspection by the Department of Education.

The course of education in primary schools is designed to provide instruction of a general character in English, mathematics, natural science, social studies, music, art and handicrafts, health, and physical education.

A new system of secondary education was introduced in 1962 in terms of the Education Act, 1961 (which amended the Public Instruction Act). For pupils who commenced their secondary education before 1962 (i.e. before the introduction of the new system), the full secondary course extends over five years, with an Intermediate Certificate examination at the end of the third year and a Leaving Certificate examination at the end of the fifth year. For pupils commencing their secondary education under the new system, the full secondary course comprises a four-year course leading to a School Certificate examination and a further two-year course leading to a Higher School Certificate examination. The Intermediate Certificate examination has been retained for those wishing to leave school at the end of the third year. In the new secondary course, a core of basic subjects (English, mathematics, science, social studies, art and craft, music, health, and physical education) is taken by all pupils; pupils of high ability or marked talent may elect, as they progress through their course, to take "core" subjects or other subjects (foreign languages, etc.) at an advanced level.

On leaving school, pupils may continue their training at the technical colleges conducted by the Department of Technical Education, or at private institutions such as business colleges. Those who have completed the full secondary course may matriculate at the universities mentioned above.

Courses in agricultural science and practice and allied subjects are given at district rural schools, agricultural high schools, and certain other schools. Advanced training in agriculture, dairying, etc. is provided for farmers and students at the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges and the Yanco Agricultural Research Station, which are administered by the Department of Agriculture. Advanced courses are available at the University of Sydney (where there are degree courses in agriculture and veterinary science) and at the University of New England (where there are degree courses in rural science and agricultural economics).

Educational and vocational guidance services are provided in public schools. In this work, school counsellors in various districts and careers advisers in secondary schools co-operate with the Commonwealth employment offices and the youth welfare section of the State Department of Labour and Industry.

A school medical service (described in the chapter "Public Health") is maintained by the State for the benefit of children attending public and private schools.

AUSTRALIAN EDUCATION COUNCIL

The Australian Education Council is composed of the Ministers of Education of the various Australian States and has power to co-opt the services of other Ministers if necessary. The Council is concerned with such matters as the development of education in Australia in co-ordination with employment and social welfare, and the organisation of technical education with due regard to the requirements of industry.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICE OF EDUCATION

The Commonwealth Office of Education, established under the Commonwealth Education Act in 1945, provides advice on educational matters to Commonwealth authorities, and serves as a channel for liaison between Commonwealth and State educational authorities. Its responsibilities also include international relations in education (including the association of Australia with the aims and activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation), the education of migrants, and training arrangements for certain government-sponsored overseas students. The Office acts as the national co-ordinating body for the British Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan.

The number of sponsored overseas students in New South Wales at 30th June, 1962 was 430, comprising 156 at the University of Sydney, 88 at the University of New South Wales, 30 at the University of New England, and 156 at other institutions.

The Office also provides the secretariat for the Commonwealth Scholarships Board, which administers the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme and university-type training under the Commonwealth re-establishment training and similar schemes.

COMMONWEALTH RE-ESTABLISHMENT TRAINING

Re-establishment training of ex-service personnel is provided by the Commonwealth Government under the Korea and Malaya Training Scheme (which caters for ex-servicemen who served in the Korean or Malayan

operations) and the Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Scheme (which caters for ex-servicemen whose disabilities prevented them from returning to their former occupation and for widows whose husband died as a result of war service and for whom training is necessary to be able to follow a suitable occupation). The Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme, which catered for those who served in the 1939-1945 War, was terminated in 1960.

The schemes are administered by the Repatriation Department with the co-operation of the Office of Education, the Department of Labour and National Service, and the Department of the Interior. State educational institutions are used for training purposes.

Training is provided in professional, technical, and rural courses. Trainees have their fees paid, and receive a living allowance and allowances for books, equipment, and fares. For full-time trainees, the living allowance ranges from £6 19s. 6d. for a single trainee to £9 3s. 6d. for a trainee with dependants.

In April, 1964, 90 persons were receiving training under the schemes in New South Wales. Further details are given on pages 328 and 344.

EXPENDITURE BY THE STATE ON EDUCATION, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, ETC.

The following table summarises the total expenditure by the State on education and encouragement of science, art, and research in 1938-39 and recent years. The figures exclude the interest on loan moneys expended on buildings, equipment, sites, etc.

Table 237. Expenditure by the State on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research

Year ended 30th June	Education		Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research		Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head of Population
	Expenditure from Revenue	Loan Expenditure (gross)	Expenditure from Revenue	Loan Expenditure (gross)		
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1939	5,364,801	433,099	73,624	5,982	5,877,506	2 3 0
1954	27,270,125	5,280,514	537,320	310	33,088,269	9 14 4
1955	31,581,350	6,401,177	602,478	...	38,585,005	11 3 1
1956	34,557,384	6,706,769	623,156	...	41,887,309	11 17 8
1957	37,188,807	7,453,493	646,013	...	45,288,313	12 12 5
1958	40,381,735	9,227,158	814,096	6,402	50,429,391	13 15 6
1959	45,054,662	11,547,997	977,715	33,753	57,609,127	15 9 0
1960	50,360,272	14,952,982	1,071,413	191,110	66,575,777	17 10 9
1961	57,538,443	15,468,066	1,151,325	222,683	74,380,517	19 3 11
1962	62,284,765	15,873,799	1,218,130	257,701	79,773,315	20 3 11
1963	66,626,357	15,771,529	1,369,132	183,538	83,950,556	20 14 9

Further details of State expenditure on education, etc. in the last five years are given in the next table. Of the expenditure from revenue on education in 1962-63, 82 per cent. represented the cost of primary and secondary education, 8 per cent. the cost of technical education, and 8 per cent. the cost of State aid to the universities. Expenditure of the Public Library and Library Board comprised 71 per cent. of the total revenue expenditure on the encouragement of science and art. Expenditure from loan funds is mainly on buildings and sites for schools, technical and agricultural colleges, and universities.

Table 238. Classification of Expenditure by the State on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure from Revenue—					
Education—					
Primary and Secondary Education—					
Schools and Administrative Expenses ..	34,836,944	38,481,126	44,325,265†	48,077,669	50,801,801
Training of Teachers, including Allowances to Students ..	2,229,100	2,518,282	2,767,438	3,001,547	3,692,060
Bursaries and Scholarships	97,385	97,464	99,076	145,184	129,642
Total, Primary and Secondary Education ..	37,163,429	41,096,872	47,191,779†	51,224,400	54,623,503
Technical Education	3,710,609	4,352,224	4,761,036†	5,364,942	5,630,256
Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges	318,306	330,306	370,677	391,154	417,474
Conservatorium of Music	52,904	60,164	64,888	64,866	68,124
Aid to Universities—					
University of Sydney	1,436,700	1,480,700	1,799,700	2,024,090	2,034,425
University of New England	748,100	830,850	953,291	794,230	893,435
University of New South Wales	1,345,578	1,868,500	2,017,500	2,129,137	2,568,000
Aid to Other Educational Institutions, etc. ..	279,036	340,656	379,572	391,946	406,118
Total, Education	45,054,662	50,360,272	57,538,443	62,384,765	66,641,335
Encouragement of Science, Art and Research—					
Public Library and Library Board	718,904	753,004	821,539	871,776	966,067
Australian Museum	89,732	108,373	102,394	100,616	120,628
Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences	58,771	70,931	72,462	77,953	81,472
National Art Gallery	41,140	48,355	59,462	58,102	64,744
Observatory	15,868	15,350	15,718	17,033	22,171
Subsidies to Associations, etc.	53,300	75,400	79,750	92,650	114,050
Total, Encouragement of Science, Art and Research	977,715	1,071,413	1,151,325	1,218,130	1,369,132
Total Expenditure from Revenue	46,032,377	51,431,685	58,689,768	63,602,895	68,010,467
Loan Expenditure (Gross)—					
Education—					
School Buildings, etc.	9,034,544	11,988,053	12,147,835	11,161,925	11,565,810
Teachers' Colleges	166,034	190,471	320,251	373,844	258,903
Technical Colleges	1,049,800	1,100,940	1,300,347	1,754,030	1,924,083
University of Sydney	300,000	300,000	550,000	825,000	400,000
University of New England	200,000	200,000	200,000	250,000	155,000
University of New South Wales	760,000	1,110,000	880,000	1,345,000	1,275,000
Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges	16,259	42,059	44,010†	106,811	85,049
Other	16,360	21,459	25,723	56,109	107,684
Total, Education	11,542,997	14,952,982	15,468,166†	15,872,719	15,771,529
Encouragement of Science, Art, etc.	33,753	191,110	222,683	257,701	183,538
Total Loan Expenditure	11,576,750	15,144,092	15,690,849†	16,130,420	15,955,067
TOTAL EXPENDITURE*	57,609,127	66,575,777	74,380,617†	79,733,315	83,965,534

* Excludes Commonwealth assistance for universities, etc.
 † Revised.

In addition to the amounts expended by the State, considerable sums have been spent by the Commonwealth on education in New South Wales in recent years. In 1961, Commonwealth assistance to universities in New South Wales amounted to £5,756,000. In 1963, fees and allowances to university students under the Commonwealth scholarship scheme were £1,460,125, and fees and allowances to university-type reconstruction trainees were £4,793. Recoupments to the State for expenditure on migrant education and the administration of the Commonwealth scholarship scheme totalled £175,580 in 1962-63. The Commonwealth also provides funds for educational purposes under the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, and makes grants to such bodies as the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION**ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM**

The State system of education is administered by a Minister of the Crown, through a permanent Director-General of Education.

The public school teachers are for the most part full-time employees, and are classified in the Educational Division of the New South Wales Public Service.

The State is divided into inspectorial districts, and an inspector supervises the schools and teachers in each district; in 1963, there were 36 districts in the Sydney region and 45 elsewhere. Most parts of the State are covered by a system of area administration, the functions of the Department being administered within each area by an Area Director of Education who is subject to the oversight of the Director-General; the areas functioning in 1963 covered 56 inspectorial districts.

Secondary Schools Board and Board of Senior School Studies

The Secondary Schools Board and the Board of Senior School Studies were established in terms of the Education Act, 1961, which introduced the new system of secondary education. The Secondary Schools Board advises the Minister for Education on courses of study leading to the School Certificate and regulates the conduct of examinations for the Certificate. The Board of Senior School Studies is to determine the courses of study and regulate the conduct of examinations for the Higher School Certificate. Special committees are appointed by the Boards to recommend the content of the courses of study in individual subjects.

The Secondary Schools Board comprises 20 members—three representatives of the universities, six officers of the Department of Education (including the Director-General, as chairman, and the Director of Secondary Education), the Director of Technical Education, a person with special knowledge and experience in examination procedures, one principal of boys' and one of girls' secondary schools (other than Roman Catholic schools) registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, one representative of boys' and one of girls' Roman Catholic schools similarly registered, four representatives of the Secondary Teachers' Association of the N.S.W. Teachers' Federation, and a representative of parents and citizens' associations.

The Board of Senior School Studies comprises 19 members—seven representatives of the universities, four officers of the Department of Education (including the Director-General, as chairman), the Director of Technical Education, a person associated with the training of teachers, one principal of secondary schools (other than Roman Catholic schools) registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, a representative of Roman Catholic schools similarly registered, three representatives of the Secondary Teachers' Association of the N.S.W. Teachers' Federation, and one further member selected by the above members.

The Board of Secondary School Studies, which determined courses of study before the introduction of the new system of secondary education, will continue to determine the courses of study leading to the Intermediate and Leaving Certificate Examinations.

Parents and Citizens' Associations

Parents and citizens' associations and kindred bodies have been organised in connection with public schools, with the object of promoting the interest of local schools and the welfare of the pupils and providing school equipment. The associations do not exercise authority over the staff for the management of the school.

District councils, composed of two representatives of each association and kindred body within the district, may be formed in proclaimed areas. They advise the Minister on certain school matters, and assist in the arrangement of bus transport and the founding of central libraries, etc.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The next table summarises the expenditure by the State on public primary and secondary education in each of the last eleven years. Expenditure on technical education is not included. The basis used for calculating costs per pupil is the average weekly enrolment.

Table 239. Expenditure by the State on Public Primary and Secondary Education

Year ended 30th June	Expenditure from Revenue		Loan Expenditure (gross)		Total Expenditure		
	Total	Per Pupil	Total	Per Pupil	Total	Per Pupil	Per Head of Population
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1953	21,203,824	48 19 9	2,990,205	6 18 2	24,194,029	55 17 11	7 3 9
1954	22,509 125	49 10 8	3,525,497	7 15 2	26,034,622	57 5 10	7 12 11
1955	26,260,210	55 6 9	4,336,716	9 2 9	30,596,926	64 9 6	8 16 10
1956	29,154,717	58 15 3	4,747,193	9 11 4	33,901,910	68 6 7	9 12 5
1957	31,094,864	60 4 1	5,492,359	10 12 8	36,587,223	70 16 9	10 3 11
1958	33,475,716	62 5 9	7,358,172	13 13 10	40,833,888	75 19 7	11 3 3
1959	37,163,429	66 16 6	9,200,578	16 10 11	46,364,007	83 7 5	12 8 10
1960	41,096,872	71 18 2	12,178,524	21 6 2	53,275,396	93 4 4	14 0 11
1961	47,191,779	80 10 0	12,468,086	21 5 5	59,659,865	101 15 5	15 7 10
1962	51,224,400	86 0 0	11,535,769	19 7 4	62,760,169	105 7 4	15 17 11
1963	54,647,771	87 5 3	11,824,713	18 17 7	66,472,484	106 2 10	16 8 4

SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

By arrangement with the Commonwealth Government, the New South Wales Department of Education conducts the public schools in the Capital Territory. Expenditure on the schools is recouped by the Commonwealth.

In 1963, there were 23 public schools (including the Canberra High School, but excluding the Canberra Technical College and Canberra Evening College) with 445 teachers and an effective enrolment of 12,329 pupils. Expenditure by the Department on the public schools in the Territory amounted to £640,878 during 1961-62.

There were also 14 private schools, with 177 regular teachers and an effective enrolment of 5,368 pupils.

Except in regard to expenditure, the statistics relating to public and private schools, as given in this chapter, include the schools in the Australian Capital Territory.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, PUPILS, AND TEACHERS

The following table shows the total number of public and private schools in operation in New South Wales at the end of 1962 and earlier years, the average weekly enrolment, and the number of teachers in each group of schools:—

Table 240. Public and Private Schools*: Pupils and Teachers

Year	Schools			Pupils—Average Weekly Enrolment			Teaching Staffs		
	Public	Private	Total	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total
1921	3,170	694	3,864	292,264	74,336	366,600	8,672	2,983	11,655
1929	3,104	745	3,849	346,644	86,404	433,048	10,992	3,501	14,493
1939	3,270	754	4,024	341,613	96,595	438,208	11,660	4,011	15,671
1949	2,603	716	3,319	362,258	118,560	480,818	12,563	4,343	16,906
1956	2,614	789	3,403	510,848	167,035	677,883	16,724	5,054	21,778
1957†	2,639	794	3,433	532,813	172,720	705,533	17,486	5,235	22,721
1958†	2,660	795	3,455	554,223	181,007	735,230	18,302	5,320	23,622
1959	2,706	810	3,516	571,875	186,682	758,557	19,155	5,606	24,761
1960†	2,717	813	3,530	587,040	192,983	780,023	19,917	5,747	25,664
1961	2,742	814	3,556	603,841	200,337	804,178	21,010	5,908	26,928
1962	2,747	839	3,586	608,222	203,765	811,987	22,043	6,179	28,222

* Includes subsidised (public) schools, but excludes evening colleges, technical colleges, private kindergarten and nursery schools, business colleges, etc.

† Revised.

The "average weekly enrolment" includes children temporarily absent through illness or other causes, but excludes those known to have left the school.

The number of teachers in public schools, as shown above, excludes students in training, who numbered 6,390 (including 2,326 men) in 1962. In the case of private schools, visiting or part-time teachers are excluded because some of them attended more than one school.

The next table shows the average weekly enrolment at public and private schools in New South Wales in 1962 and earlier years:—

Table 241. Public and Private Schools*: Average Weekly Enrolment

Year	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
1921	152,242	140,022	292,264	34,141	40,195	74,336	186,383	180,217	366,600
1929	181,270	165,374	346,644	39,822	46,582	86,404	221,092	211,956	433,048
1939	178,884	162,729	341,613	46,598	49,997	96,595	225,482	212,726	438,208
1952	219,547	204,605	424,152	67,896	70,410	138,306	287,443	275,015	562,458
1953	232,953	215,961	448,914	71,189	74,191	145,380	304,142	290,152	594,294
1954	242,703	224,738	467,441	74,318	77,564	151,882	317,021	302,302	619,323
1955	254,885	235,710	490,595	78,350	81,679	160,029	333,235	317,389	650,624
1956	265,128	245,720	510,848	82,023	85,012	167,035	347,151	330,732	677,883
1957	277,147	255,666	532,813	84,249	88,471	172,720	361,396	344,137	705,533
1958	288,435	265,788	554,223	89,120	91,887	181,007	377,555	357,675	735,230
1959	298,276	273,599	571,875	91,888	94,794	186,682	390,164	368,393	758,557
1960†	306,434	280,606	587,040	94,452	98,531	192,983	400,886	379,137	780,023
1961	315,391	288,450	603,841	98,638	101,699	200,337	414,029	390,149	804,178
1962	318,767	289,455	608,222	100,170	103,595	203,765	418,937	393,050	811,987

* See note *, Table 240.

† Revised.

Enrolments at schools are affected by fluctuations in the number of children born and, at certain periods, by migration. The increase in total enrolments during the post-war years reflects the steady growth in the number of births since the mid-thirties and the influence of oversea immigration since 1948. Births increased steadily from an annual average of 44,967 during the period 1931 to 1935 to 68,857 in the period 1946

to 1950, 73,737 in the period 1951 to 1955, and 81,414 in the period 1956 to 1962. The excess of oversea arrivals over departures in New South Wales aggregated 456,516 over the fifteen years 1948 to 1962. Even if immigration is curtailed and births decline, school enrolments will continue to increase for some years.

The total enrolment of pupils in public and private schools in 1962 was 85 per cent. greater than in 1939. Enrolments at public schools increased by 78 per cent., and at private schools by 111 per cent., during the period. The proportion of children enrolled in public schools has remained at 75 per cent. since 1945.

In the public schools, there are more boys than girls, the proportions in 1962 being 52 per cent. for boys, and 48 per cent. for girls. In the private schools, girls are in a slight majority, the proportion in 1962 being 51 per cent.

CHILDREN RECEIVING EDUCATION

There are few children of statutory school age in New South Wales who are not reached in some way by the education system. For children handicapped by physical or mental deficiency or by remoteness from centres of population, special schools have been established by the Department of Education and private organisations; these include a correspondence school, schools at hospitals and child welfare homes, subsidised schools in isolated rural areas, and schools for blind and deaf mutes. The Department subsidises the transport of children to school (*see page 298*).

Children of statutory school age who are not enrolled consist mainly of those receiving private tuition at home and those exempted from attendance at school for special reasons.

Attendance of Pupils at School

The following comparison indicates the degree of regularity of attendance among children enrolled at public and private schools:—

Table 242. Public and Private Schools: Attendance of Pupils

Year	Public School Pupils			Private School Pupils		
	Average Weekly Enrolment	Average Daily Attendance *	Ratio of Attendance to Enrolment	Average Weekly Enrolment	Average Daily Attendance *	Ratio of Attendance to Enrolment
1921	292,264	248,605	Per cent. 85.1	74,336	65,222	87.7
1929	346,644	298,743	86.1	86,404	77,797	90.0
1936	353,870	310,450	87.7	94,609	84,674	89.5
1946	336,615	291,358	86.8	109,726	97,428	88.8
1957	532,813	478,717	89.8	172,720	162,996	95.1
1958	554,223	502,643	90.7	181,007	171,725	94.9
1959	571,875	512,375	89.9	186,682	176,774	94.7
1960†	587,040	536,552	91.4	192,983	180,849	93.7
1961	603,841	553,068	91.5	200,337	186,842	93.3
1962	608,222	565,067	92.9	203,765	189,773	93.1

* Based on the actual attendance on each school-day in the year.

† Revised.

The proportion of attendance to enrolment indicates that, on the average, children attend on four and a half days in a school week of five days.

Cases of unsatisfactory attendance at public and private schools are required to be reported to the Child Welfare Department. Particulars of such cases in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table.

Table 243. Public and Private Schools: Cases of Unsatisfactory Attendance Reported

Year ended 30th June	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
1939	5,694	4,472	10,166	523	516	1,039	6,217	4,988	11,205
1957	6,204	4,790	10,994	825	750	1,575	7,029	5,540	12,569
1958	6,416	4,598	11,014	788	725	1,513	7,204	5,323	12,527
1959	5,413	4,181	9,594	710	666	1,376	6,123	4,847	10,970
1960	5,714	4,500	10,214	607	674	1,281	6,321	5,174	11,495
1961	6,329	4,628	10,957	727	644	1,371	7,056	5,272	12,328
1962	5,000	4,056	9,056	453	456	909	5,453	4,512	9,965

The Child Welfare Department conducts a special school for truant boys at Burradoo, but there is no similar institution for girls. The curriculum at this school is designed to meet the individual needs of the boys and to induce in them a satisfactory attitude towards school. During 1961-62, 88 boys (17 under 12 years of age, 15 aged 12, 20 aged 13, and 36 aged 14) were admitted to the school, and in June, 1962, the number of inmates was 71.

In certain circumstances, children of statutory school age may be exempted by the Child Welfare Department from attendance at school. There has been a considerable increase in the post-war years in the number of applications for exemption, mainly because of the exceptional opportunities of employment open for juveniles. The next table gives particulars for recent years:—

Table 244. Public and Private Schools: Children Exempted from Attendance

Year ended 30th June	Domestic Necessity	Health	Necessitous Circumstances	Other Reasons*	Total Exemptions Granted		
					Boys	Girls	Total
1957	637	79	1,043	2,337	1,899	2,197	4,096
1958	533	84	812	2,881	1,928	2,382	4,310
1959	407	52	245	3,358	1,760	2,302	4,062
1960	452	182	897	3,100	2,149	2,482	4,631
1961	718	379	1,297	2,581	2,257	2,718	4,975
1962	568	77	806	3,166	2,075	2,542	4,617

* Includes exemptions of pupils who had passed the Intermediate Certificate or were attending business college. In 1961-62, these numbered 1,006 and 700, respectively.

Subsidised Transport to School

Pupils who travel to school (whether public or private) by government transport services are granted concession rates for bus travel and, if attending the nearest appropriate school, free rail passes. Where country children travel more than two miles to the nearest appropriate school (whether public or private), the Department of Education subsidises the cost of their transport; the subsidy rates depend on the mode of transport, but in general the Department meets the cost in excess of £2 5s. per child per school term. Since January, 1962, the Department has granted free travel to and from school for the third and subsequent children under 18 years of age in a family.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS

The ages between which school attendance was compulsory were 7 and 14 years from 1917 to 1939, 6 and 14 years in 1940, 6 and 14 years 4 months in 1941, 6 and 14 years 8 months in 1942, and 6 and 15 years from the beginning of 1943.

The following table shows the age distribution of the pupils enrolled at public and private schools in the last eleven years. Figures for years before 1945, which are given in earlier editions of the Year Book, are not comparable with those in the table because of changes in the period of compulsory attendance and in the basis of recording enrolments.

Table 245. Public and Private Schools*: Age Distribution of Pupils
Effective Enrolment†

Year	Public School Pupils				Private School Pupils			
	Under 6 years	6 and under 15 years	15 years or more	Total	Under 6 years	6 and under 15 years	15 years or more	Total
1952	46,942	366,441	17,130	430,513	16,629	112,462	11,877	140,968
1953	45,119	390,980	19,222	455,321	16,107	118,631	12,460	147,198
1954	45,499	409,579	19,522	474,600	15,595	124,469	12,782	152,846
1955	48,695	427,460	20,395	496,550	17,190	130,858	13,214	161,262
1956	49,971	445,985	22,418	518,374	16,675	138,146	13,983	168,804
1957	51,216	463,007	25,758	539,981	16,688	143,061	15,272	175,021
1958	52,905	479,998	28,533	561,436	17,873	148,734	15,676	182,283
1959	52,241	494,447	33,340	580,028	17,250 ‡	153,507 ‡	17,636 ‡	188,393 ‡
1960	53,319	505,092	37,244	595,655	18,052 ‡	158,175 ‡	19,247 ‡	195,474 ‡
1961	54,964	514,694	41,225	610,883	18,479	162,052	20,616	201,147
1962	57,184	514,240	51,934	623,358	18,716	164,659	23,609	206,984
1962—								
Boys	29,452	266,545	30,693	326,690	9,342	80,391	12,507	102,240
Girls	27,732	247,695	21,241	296,668	9,374	84,268	11,102	104,744

* Excludes subsidised (public) schools, evening colleges, technical colleges, private kindergarten and nursery schools, business colleges, etc.

† Actual enrolment on a date in August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

‡ Revised.

Further details of the age and sex distribution of school pupils in 1962 are given below:—

Table 246. Public and Private Schools: Age and Sex Distribution of Pupils
August, 1962
Effective Enrolment

Age in Years	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
	Under 6	29,452	27,732	57,184	9,342	9,374	18,716	38,794	37,106	75,900
6 and under 7	30,571	28,372	58,943	9,300	9,359	18,659	39,871	37,731	77,602
7 " 8	29,847	28,550	58,397	9,328	9,513	18,841	39,175	38,063	77,238
8 " 9	29,851	28,198	58,049	8,930	9,205	18,135	38,781	37,403	76,184
9 " 10	30,222	28,365	58,587	9,052	9,373	18,425	39,274	37,738	77,012
10 " 11	29,694	28,045	57,739	9,031	9,188	18,219	38,725	37,233	75,958
11 " 12	29,832	27,699	57,531	9,090	9,321	18,411	38,922	37,020	75,942
12 " 13	29,799	27,295	57,094	8,973	9,450	18,423	38,772	36,745	75,517
13 " 14	28,158	25,613	53,771	8,589	9,578	18,167	36,747	35,191	71,938
14 " 15	28,571	25,558	54,129	8,098	9,281	17,379	36,669	34,839	71,508
15 or more	30,693	21,241	51,934	12,507	11,102	23,609	43,200	32,343	75,543
Total	326,690	296,668	623,358	102,240	104,744	206,984	428,930	401,412	830,342

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS: RELIGIONS OF PUPILS

Particulars of the religion of each child attending a public school are obtained on enrolment, but such information is not available regarding pupils of private schools. Any analysis of the religions of school pupils is restricted, therefore, to a comparison of the number of children of each denomination enrolled at public schools, and the number of children (irrespective of religion) attending schools conducted under the auspices of the various religious denominations. The following table contains a classification, according to the principal religious denominations, of the enrolment in public and private schools in 1939 and recent years:—

Table 247. Public and Private Schools: Religions of Pupils

Year	Public Schools— Denomination of Children Enrolled *					Children in Private Schools— Denomination of Schools †			
	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian	Methodist	Other Denominations	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Other Denominations	Undenominational
1939 ‡	205,633	40,288	44,872	46,895	25,446	5,430	85,792	4,042	6,124
1957	311,745	55,677	66,838	63,987	41,734	11,157	147,702	8,272	5,589
1958	324,132	57,889	69,493	66,529	43,393	11,870	154,932	8,795	5,410
1959	331,077	63,028	71,527	67,195	47,201	12,103	160,292	8,946	5,341
1960	336,365	66,588	73,992	68,954	49,756	12,844	165,453†	9,258	5,428†
1961	341,860	70,706	75,641	69,961	51,715	13,147	171,928	9,552	5,710
1962	346,036	74,522	77,967	70,599	54,234	12,745	175,549	9,729	5,742

* Effective enrolment (see note *, Table 245).

† Average weekly enrolment.

‡ "Gross enrolment" in December term, which includes all pupils on the roll during the term, including those who left school or were transferred to another school.

† Revised.

Of the total enrolment in public schools, children of the Church of England represented 56.6 per cent. in 1939 and 55.5 per cent. in 1962, while children of the Roman Catholic faith represented 11.1 per cent. in 1939 and 12.0 per cent. in 1962. Children attending Roman Catholic schools account for approximately 86 per cent. of the total enrolment at private schools.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS: SAVINGS BANKS

A system of school savings banks in connection with public schools was commenced in 1887, and was later extended to private schools. Deposits are received by the teachers, and an account for each depositor is opened at the local branch or agency of the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

At 30th June, 1962, there were 3,176 school savings bank agencies. The number of accounts was 265,327 and the balance to credit of accounts was £2,249,286, compared with 266,989 accounts and a balance of £1,500,541 at 30th June, 1958.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The number of the various types of public schools open in New South Wales in recent years is shown in the following table. Some secondary schools are conducted in conjunction with primary schools, and these schools are included in both groups in the table. The number of individual public schools at the end of 1962 was 2,747, excluding 43 evening colleges.

Table 248. Classification of Public Schools

PRIMARY SCHOOLS				SECONDARY SCHOOLS *			
Type of School	Number at end of Year			Type of School	Number at end of Year		
	1960	1961	1962		1960	1961	1962
Public	2,434	2,445	2,433	High	114	130	157
Correspondence	1	1	1	“Secondary”—			
Nursery†	7	7	7	Junior High	2	3	12
Separate Nursery	3	3	3	Other	70	70	56
				<i>Total</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>68</i>
Special—				Central‡—			
Hospital	24	24	23	Intermediate High	31	22	17
Child Welfare	18	18	19	Other	130	126	118
Other	20	23	27	<i>Total</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>135</i>
Subsidised	34	25	23	Correspondence	1	1	1
Total, Primary	2,541	2,546	2,536	Total, Secondary	348	352	361

* See text following table.

† Nursery departments attached to primary schools.

‡ Central schools have a primary and secondary department, and are therefore also counted as primary schools.

High schools are separate units providing a full secondary course of five years. “Secondary” schools are separate units providing secondary instruction for three or more years, or units being developed into “secondary” schools. Central schools and the correspondence school include both a secondary and a primary department. Composite courses in secondary education are provided at primary schools in country districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible; in 1962, this type of instruction was provided for 1,308 pupils.

Ages of Pupils

The following table shows the age distribution of the pupils enrolled in public schools in 1962 and earlier years:—

Table 249. Public Schools*: Age Distribution of Pupils

Age in Years	Effective Enrolment†									
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	
Under 6	45,499	48,695	49,971	51,216	52,905	52,241	53,319	54,964	57,184	
6 and under	53,896	53,718	55,377	55,599	56,659	58,176	57,641	58,020	58,943	
7	59,165	54,563	54,127	56,430	56,315	57,164	58,698	58,051	58,397	
8	48,643	58,702	54,461	54,270	55,997	56,903	57,047	58,305	58,049	
9	48,173	49,102	59,276	54,724	54,606	56,485	56,774	57,409	58,587	
10	46,374	48,498	49,270	59,303	54,958	54,831	56,968	57,258	57,739	
11	41,085	46,702	48,720	49,683	60,034	55,372	55,461	57,234	57,531	
12	40,505	40,768	40,109	48,109	49,285	59,456	55,757	55,069	57,094	
13	36,997	39,810	40,109	45,407	47,706	49,217	59,130	55,124	53,771	
14	34,741	35,597	39,084	39,282	44,438	46,841	47,616	58,224	54,129	
15	13,066	13,978	15,090	17,361	18,752	22,117	23,947	26,159	33,971	
16	4,669	4,787	5,524	6,220	7,269	8,104	9,807	10,977	12,935	
17 or more	1,787	1,630	1,804	2,177	2,512	3,119	3,490	4,089	5,028	
Total	474,600	496,550	518,374	539,981	561,436	580,028	595,655	610,883	623,358	

* Excludes subsidised schools, evening colleges, and technical colleges.

† Actual enrolment on 1st Friday of August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

Further particulars of public school pupils in age groups are given on pages 304 and 307.

Types of Public Primary Schools

The public schools in which primary work in its various stages is undertaken may be classified broadly into three groups:—

- (a) primary schools in more or less populous centres ;
- (b) schools in isolated and sparsely-settled districts (one-teacher small schools) ;
- (c) a correspondence school instructing children so isolated as to be unable to attend a school.

A public school may be established in any locality where the attendance of at least nine children is assured. Where the enrolment is large, a separate department is established for infants (children in kindergarten and first and second grades). There are four classes of primary schools— (1) schools where the average daily attendance in primary and secondary classes is more than 320 pupils and a separate infants' department has been established ; (2) schools where the average daily attendance is more than 180 pupils but no infants' department has been established ; (3) schools with an average daily attendance of more than 35 but not more than 180 pupils ; and (4) schools with an average daily attendance of 35 or fewer pupils.

In sparsely populated districts where attendance at a public school is impracticable, a single family with at least three children of school age may establish a subsidised school by engaging a teacher with the approval of the Department of Education, or two or more families may combine to do so. In addition to the remuneration paid by the parents, the teacher receives a subsidy from the Department of Education, based on the average attendance of children. Since January, 1961, the subsidy in the eastern portion of the State has been at a minimum rate of 10s. per day, increasing according to the average monthly attendance to a maximum of £1 9s. per day ; elsewhere the minimum is 12s. 6d. and the maximum £1 13s. per day.

The course in subsidised schools is, as far as practicable, the same as in primary schools. The schools are subject to inspection by the public school inspectors. The number of subsidised schools has declined from 771 (with 6,413 pupils) in 1935 to 21 (with an average weekly enrolment of 188 pupils) in 1962.

Primary Education: Courses and Pupils

Where facilities are available, primary education in public schools may include nursery training for children aged two to five years and kindergarten training for 5-year-old children. Formal education begins at the age of six years, when school attendance becomes compulsory. It is given in six grades and is normally completed when the pupil is about 12½ years of age ; the first two grades (together with kindergarten classes where established) comprise the infants' course.

At the public nursery schools, children attend from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. with an interval of two hours for rest. Milk and hot midday meals are provided. Activities include drawing, painting, handiwork, and dramatization. In 1962 there were three separate public nursery schools in New South Wales with a total enrolment of 97. In addition, nursery classes were attached to seven infants' departments of primary schools.

Kindergarten classes, providing substantially the same training as nursery schools, are incorporated in schools having sufficient five-year-old pupils to form a class. Infants receive two or more years' instruction in reading, writing, composition, and arithmetic, but a part of each day is reserved for activities such as occupy children in the nursery schools and kindergartens. Primary classes—third to sixth grade inclusive—provide instruction in English (with emphasis on speaking, reading, composition, and spelling), social studies (history, civics, and geography), mathematics, natural science, music, art, crafts (including woodwork and needlework, etc.), and physical education.

The following table shows the primary school pupils enrolled in classes in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 250. Public Schools: Primary Pupils* according to Sex and Class
Effective Enrolment †

Year	Kindergarten ‡	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Special Schools and Classes ¶	Total Primary Pupils
Boys									
1952	25,048	33,153	26,456	24,344	22,578	21,202	19,311	1,653	173,745
1953	25,635	36,817	27,711	25,857	24,081	22,244	20,457	1,515	184,317
1954	25,769	36,045	31,007	27,092	25,518	23,745	21,725	1,502	192,403
1955	27,641	35,478	31,241	30,005	26,896	25,123	23,218	1,521	201,125
1956	28,706	35,920	30,565	30,418	29,667	26,506	24,783	1,731	208,296
1957	29,705	36,271	30,737	29,564	30,518	29,288	26,770	2,547	215,400
1958	31,221	36,114	31,710	30,127	29,689	30,236	29,442	2,590	221,129
1959	31,362	37,394	31,896	30,898	29,944	29,570	30,473	2,606	224,143
1960	31,747	37,116	32,250	31,091	31,036	29,824	29,890	2,815	225,769
1961	32,899	37,351	32,497	31,390	30,958	30,672	30,109	3,042	228,918
1962	31,920	38,936	32,979	31,767	31,413	30,732	30,290	2,947	230,984
GIRLS									
1952	23,354	29,685	24,774	23,151	20,963	20,128	18,906	1,196	162,157
1953	23,548	33,489	25,204	24,374	22,893	20,742	19,506	1,147	170,903
1954	23,855	32,386	29,063	24,897	24,141	22,490	20,375	1,117	178,324
1955	25,691	32,034	28,388	28,359	24,666	23,955	22,170	1,130	186,393
1956	26,529	32,825	28,173	28,081	27,978	24,426	23,700	1,155	192,867
1957	28,014	32,881	28,817	27,588	28,139	27,668	24,612	1,573	199,292
1958	28,950	33,173	29,138	28,554	27,606	28,184	27,645	1,553	204,803
1959	29,193	33,925	29,648	28,695	28,427	27,795	28,297	1,653	207,633
1960	30,054	33,636	30,085	29,382	28,705	28,468	27,833	1,754	209,917
1961	30,015	34,504	30,157	29,443	29,169	28,707	28,556	1,897	212,448
1962	29,503	35,293	31,100	29,703	29,288	28,994	28,305	1,984	214,170
ALL PUPILS									
1952	48,402	62,838	51,230	47,495	43,541	41,330	38,217	2,849	335,902
1953	49,183	70,306	52,915	50,231	46,974	42,986	39,963	2,662	355,220
1954	49,624	68,431	60,070	51,989	49,659	46,235	42,100	2,619	370,727
1955	53,332	67,512	59,629	58,364	51,562	49,078	45,388	2,651	387,516
1956	55,235	68,745	58,738	58,499	57,645	50,932	48,483	2,886	401,163
1957	57,719	69,152	59,554	57,152	58,657	56,956	51,382	4,120	414,692
1958	60,171	69,287	60,848	58,681	57,295	58,420	57,087	4,143	425,932
1959	60,555	71,319	61,544	59,593	58,371	57,365	58,770	4,259	431,776
1960	61,801	70,752	62,335	60,473	59,741	58,292	57,723	4,569	435,686
1961	62,914	71,855	62,654	60,833	60,127	59,379	58,665	4,939	441,366
1962	61,423	74,229	64,079	61,470	60,701	59,726	58,595	4,931	445,154

* Excludes pupils in subsidised schools.

† Actual enrolment on 1st Friday of August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

‡ Includes pupils in nursery schools.

¶ Opportunity classes, hospital schools, classes for physically handicapped, etc. children.

The relatively high enrolment in first class is due to the fact that children under six years of age are enrolled in first class for two years in succession at schools where there is no provision for kindergarten classes.

The following table shows the primary pupils in public schools in 1962 according to their age and class:—

Table 251. Public Schools: Primary Pupils* according to Age and Class, 1962

Effective Enrolment †									
Age in Years	Kindergarten	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Other‡	Total Primary
Under 5	2,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	2,663
5 and under	50,974	3,459	...	...	...	...	...	88	54,521
6 " " 7	7,674	50,517	647	...	...	...	...	105	58,943
7 " " 8	169	19,118	38,442	511	2	...	...	155	58,397
8 " " 9	29	966	23,095	33,222	535	2	...	200	58,049
9 " " 10	6	122	1,658	24,651	31,338	476	...	336	58,587
10 " " 11	2	27	186	2,629	24,837	28,726	417	915	57,739
11 " " 12	1	6	40	326	3,357	25,494	26,864	1,097	57,185
12 or more	3	14	11	131	632	5,028	31,314	1,937	39,070
Total	61,423	74,229	64,079	61,470	63,701	59,726	58,595	4,931	445,154

* Excludes pupils in subsidised schools.

† See note †, Table 250.

‡ Opportunity Classes, hospital schools, classes for physically handicapped, etc. children.

Secondary Education in Public Schools

The principal public schools providing secondary education are classified as high, "secondary", and central schools. High schools are separate units providing a full secondary course of five years. "Secondary" schools are separate units providing secondary instruction for three or more years, or units being developed into "secondary" schools. Central schools provide both secondary and primary instruction; they have a secondary department (in which there is an average daily attendance of at least 20 pupils, including at least 8 in classes above first year), a separate primary department, and (if the enrolment of infants is large) a separate infants' department, and are classified in the same way as primary schools (see page 302). Composite courses in secondary education are provided at primary schools in country districts where a secondary school is not readily accessible.

A new system of secondary education was introduced in 1962 in terms of the Education Act, 1961. Pupils who commenced their secondary education before 1962 will complete their course under the former system; those who commenced in 1962 or a later year come under the new system of secondary education.

Under the former system, pupils who had completed their primary school course were allocated to secondary schools on the basis of the results of scholastic tests in English and mathematics, the results of intelligence tests conducted two years apart, the pupil's cumulative record of personal and non-scholastic factors, the wishes of the parents, and the judgment of teachers. The courses of study provided by secondary schools were of three broad categories—language, non-language, and general activities courses. During the first three years of secondary education, pupils prepared for the Intermediate Certificate examination, and were required to study from six to eight subjects; English and either history, social studies, or science were compulsory, the other subjects being selected from six

groups which included foreign languages, science, mathematics, business principles, and practical and technical subjects (e.g. music, needlework, home economics, woodwork, metalwork, and farm mechanics). In the fourth and fifth years of the course, pupils prepared for the Leaving Certificate examination, and were required to study English and either four or five other subjects from specified groups of subjects. Pupils who did not intend to extend their secondary education beyond three years could follow a course which included craftwork or home science, or technical, or agricultural subjects. A general activities course was provided for pupils who had difficulty in completing their primary school course, and was not designed to prepare them for public examinations.

Under the new system of secondary education, all pupils who complete their primary school course proceed, as a general rule, to the secondary school in their town or neighbourhood, and their abilities and talents are assessed within the secondary school in the light of their progress and achievement during the first secondary school year. A core of basic subjects (English, mathematics, science, social studies, arts and crafts, music, health, and physical education) is taken by all pupils; pupils of high ability or marked talent may elect, as they progress through their course, to take "core" subjects or other subjects (foreign languages, etc.) at an advanced level. During the first four years of secondary education, pupils prepare for the School Certificate examination, at which they must present themselves in English, mathematics, science, social studies, and at least one other subject. During the fifth and sixth years of secondary education, pupils will study English and an appropriate combination of other subjects, for the most part at an advanced level, and will prepare for the Higher School Certificate examination. The Intermediate Certificate examination has been retained for those wishing to leave school at the end of the third year.

The next table shows the number of secondary pupils enrolled in each of the last six years in the different types of public schools which provide secondary education:—

Table 252. Public Schools: Secondary Pupils* by Type of School
Average Weekly Enrolment †

Type of School	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
High Schools	62,998	67,492	78,582	82,660	93,562	116,965
“Secondary” Schools—						
Junior High	937	969	932	882	1,494	4,268
Other	28,756	35,130	38,319	49,308	50,813	39,421
Total	29,693	36,099	39,251	50,190	52,307	43,689
Central Schools—						
Intermediate High	7,489	7,484	6,770	6,750	4,438	3,001
Other	21,187	20,220	19,456	16,290	14,636	11,226
Total	28,676	27,704	26,226	23,040	19,074	14,227
Correspondence School ..	1,870	1,974	2,109	2,353	2,486	2,596
Total Secondary Pupils..	123,237	133,269	146,168	158,243	167,429	177,477

* Excludes pupils in composite classes, evening colleges, and technical colleges.

† Includes pupils temporarily absent through illness or other causes, but excludes those known to have left the school.

Hostels for high school students required to live away from home are conducted by the Department of Education at East and West Maitland and at Albury. Hostels at other places are conducted by local committees and are subsidised by the Department. Students living at the hostels are required to pay board.

The following table shows the secondary pupils enrolled in classes in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 253. Public Schools: Secondary Pupils* according to Sex and Class

Effective Enrolment †							
Year	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Special Schools and Classes ‡	Total
Boys							
1952	17,059	13,730	8,758	2,659	1,706	5,231	49,143
1953	18,121	14,344	9,467	3,094	1,884	5,132	52,042
1954	18,608	15,219	9,799	3,082	2,156	5,231	54,095
1955	19,178	16,111	10,425	3,439	2,131	5,848	57,132
1956	20,113	17,019	11,670	3,794	2,517	6,358	61,471
1957	20,624	17,803	12,911	4,373	2,910	7,001	65,622
1958	22,128	18,995	14,409	4,854	3,316	7,646	71,348
1959	25,014	20,274	15,644	5,772	3,805	8,127	78,636
1960	25,769	23,137	16,911	6,380	4,553	8,349	85,099
1961	25,613	24,515	19,729	7,277	5,199	8,332	90,665
1962	28,451	24,915	21,482	9,350	5,983	5,515	95,706
GIRLS							
1952	16,459	13,373	8,604	1,842	1,285	3,905	45,468
1953	17,435	14,111	9,124	2,126	1,429	3,834	48,059
1954	17,647	14,813	9,469	2,120	1,639	4,090	49,778
1955	18,044	15,379	10,162	2,277	1,629	4,411	51,902
1956	19,513	16,048	11,229	2,579	1,827	4,544	55,740
1957	20,079	17,575	12,141	2,970	2,068	4,834	59,667
1958	21,161	18,429	13,886	3,286	2,341	5,063	64,166
1959	23,787	19,344	14,719	3,840	2,640	5,286	69,616
1960	24,229	22,030	15,545	4,257	3,128	5,681	74,870
1961	23,975	22,918	18,334	4,491	3,424	5,710	78,852
1962	26,762	22,813	19,179	6,178	3,815	3,751	82,498
ALL PUPILS							
1952	33,518	27,103	17,362	4,501	2,991	9,136	94,611
1953	35,556	28,455	18,591	5,220	3,313	8,966	100,101
1954	36,255	30,032	19,268	5,202	3,795	9,321	103,873
1955	37,222	31,490	20,587	5,716	3,760	10,259	109,034
1956	39,626	33,067	22,899	6,373	4,344	10,902	117,211
1957	40,703	35,378	25,052	7,343	4,978	11,835	125,289
1958	43,289	37,424	28,295	8,140	5,657	12,709	135,514
1959	48,801	39,618	30,363	9,612	6,445	13,413	148,252
1960	49,998	45,167	32,456	10,637	7,681	14,030	159,969
1961	49,588	47,433	38,063	11,768	8,623	14,042	169,517
1962	55,213	47,728	40,661	15,538	9,798	9,266	178,204

* Excludes pupils in evening colleges and technical colleges.

† Actual enrolment on 1st Friday of August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

‡ Opportunity Classes, hospital schools, classes for physically handicapped, etc. children.

In 1960 there were 49,998 first-year pupils, but in 1962 only 40,661 third-year pupils, indicating that 19 per cent. of the pupils left between first and third year. There were 32,456 third-year pupils in 1960 but only 9,798

fifth year pupils in 1962, indicating that 70 per cent. left between third and fifth year. As the Intermediate Certificate is awarded on completion of three years of the secondary course, and as attendance ceases to be compulsory at the age of 15 years, only about one-fifth of the pupils completed the full five-years' course.

At public schools, slightly more than half the pupils in the first three years of secondary education are boys, and in the fourth and fifth years the proportion is usually about 60 per cent. of the total. In 1962, boys comprised 52 per cent. of the first-year, 53 per cent. of third-year, and 61 per cent. of fifth-year pupils.

The fluctuations in the number of secondary pupils are primarily the result of variations in the number of births. The decline in the number of secondary pupils in the early post-war years reflected the lower number of births in the depression years. The steady growth in the number of births since the mid-thirties and the influence of immigration since 1948 are reflected in the increase in secondary enrolments in recent years. In 1962, the pupils receiving secondary education represented 29 per cent. of all the pupils enrolled in public schools.

The next table shows the secondary pupils in public schools in 1962 according to their age and class:—

Table 254. Public Schools: Secondary Pupils* according to Age and Class, 1962

Effective Enrolment †							
Age in Years	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Other‡	Total
Under 12	341	...	...	...	...	5	346
12 and under	23,493	294	1	...	...	233	24,021
13	25,886	20,224	310	...	...	2,639	49,059
14	5,218	23,573	19,191	171	1	5,200	53,354
15	270	3,486	18,855	9,810	178	1,117	33,716
16	5	144	2,228	4,946	5,437	62	12,822
17	...	7	71	534	3,511	6	4,129
18 or more	...	...	5	77	671	4	757
Total	55,213	47,728	40,661	15,538	9,798	9,266	178,204

* Excludes pupils in evening colleges and technical colleges.

† See note †, Table 253.

‡ Opportunity Classes, hospital schools, classes for physically handicapped, etc. children.

Correspondence School

The Correspondence School, which is located in Sydney, teaches children who reside in various parts of the State and are unable to attend school. The School provides instruction in the full primary course and in a range of subjects for the full secondary course. Educational talks are broadcast by the School each week.

In addition to teaching these children, the Correspondence School issues leaflets for primary education in subsidised schools and provides assistance in a range of subjects for secondary pupils in small country schools. The assistance given to secondary pupils ranges from the provision of leaflets (without formal enrolment in the School) to full enrol-

ment with instruction and correction in all subjects. Full enrolment is compulsory for those secondary pupils who wish to sit for the Intermediate Certificate or other public examinations.

There is reciprocity between the Correspondence School and the Sydney Technical College in regard to teaching certain secondary and technical subjects by correspondence.

In 1962, there were 3,207 primary and 2,482 secondary pupils enrolled in the Correspondence School.

Evening Colleges

Evening colleges, maintained by the Department of Education, are designed to meet the needs of adults, as well as younger people who have left school, in respect of general education and cultural and leisure activities.

An evening college may be established where a regular attendance of thirty students per evening can be maintained for three evenings per week. In general, the courses of instruction provided at each college are those requested by the students enrolled. Apart from general subjects, such as English, mathematics, and science, instruction is given in commercial subjects, physical education, and a wide variety of arts, crafts, and hobbies (e.g., dramatic art, dressmaking, weaving, and woodwork). Courses of study may be provided for school and Public Service examinations. A joining fee of £1 per term, covering all subjects, is charged. School buildings and equipment are made available, but students provide their own materials.

In 1962, there were 43 evening colleges with an enrolment of over 40,000.

Agricultural Education

The Department of Education maintains four agricultural high schools—the Yanco Agricultural High School (in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area), the Hurlstone Agricultural High School (at Glenfield, 23 miles from Sydney), the Farrer Memorial High School (at Nemingha, 7 miles from Tamworth), and the James Ruse Agricultural High School (at Carlingford, 17 miles from Sydney). The schools at Yanco and Nemingha are mainly for resident pupils, the Glenfield school is for day and resident pupils, and the Carlingford school is for day pupils.

For pupils commencing secondary education before 1962, the course at these schools extends over five years, with an examination for the Intermediate Certificate at the end of three years, and for the Leaving Certificate at the conclusion of the course. Under the new system of secondary education, the schools will provide courses leading to the School Certificate and the Higher School Certificate examinations. Successful candidates at the Intermediate Certificate examination may gain entrance to the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges; those successful at the examinations for the Leaving Certificate may qualify for matriculation at the University of Sydney or for scholarships at the State teachers' colleges. The enrolment at the Agricultural High Schools in 1962 was 1,594 (539 at Hurlstone, 251 at Yanco, 314 at Farrer, and 490 at James Ruse).

Courses in agriculture are also given in other public secondary schools:

In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, a system of junior farmer clubs operates in country centres. The majority of members are school pupils and their activities are supervised by full-time district supervisors. Advisory committees and regional councils assist in organising competitions and demonstrations and in preparing exhibits for agricultural shows.

At the end of 1962, there were 306 clubs with 7,400 members. Girls, as well as boys, belong to the clubs, and the ages of members range from 10 to 25 years.

School Forestry

Portions of State forests or Crown lands may be set apart for the purpose of enabling pupils of public schools to acquire some knowledge of scientific forestry and silviculture. The control and management of each school forest area is vested in a trust consisting of the inspector of public schools for the district as chairman, the teacher of the school as deputy-chairman, and two members nominated by the Parents and Citizens' Association. The trust may sell the products of the area, and any surplus over expenses may be used for educational purposes as determined by the Minister for Education.

Provision for Atypical Children

The Department of Education provides special facilities for children who, because of ability below or above average or because of some physical disability or other special circumstances, would be handicapped in a normal class.

Opportunity "C" classes are for primary school children of superior ability. The pupils are selected by means of scholastic and intelligence tests from the pupils between $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{3}{4}$ years of age in 4th and 5th classes. They are enrolled for two years and grouped in classes limited to 35 pupils under special teachers. The subjects of study are those of the normal 5th or 6th class, but treatment is more advanced and there is opportunity for a variety of related activities.

Mildly mentally handicapped children who are educable are placed in Opportunity "A" classes or in special schools of the same type. Over forty classes have been established in normal schools, and there are three special schools in the metropolitan area.

Opportunity "F" classes and schools are designed for children who are rather more severely handicapped mentally. Specially trained departmental teachers take these classes, most of which are in private institutions controlled by organisations such as the Sub-normal Children's Welfare Association. Three special schools are maintained by the Department.

Primary school children who are educationally retarded (not necessarily because of lack of general ability) may be given remedial instruction in arithmetic and reading by one of a number of itinerant teachers or by a teacher attached to the school.

Children who are partially blind, or partially deaf, are enrolled in special classes in normal primary and secondary schools. Blind children are educated at the School for the Blind, established at North Rocks in 1962, and education for deaf children is provided at two schools, one of which was established in 1962 in conjunction with the new School for the Blind.

Opportunity 7th, 8th, and 9th classes are for children of secondary school age who are following a general activities course, which is intended for those considered unlikely to benefit from the usual secondary course or from repetition of the primary sixth class.

The Department of Education maintains schools in hospitals, convalescent homes, the Spastic Centre, and similar institutions, conducts schools for emotionally disturbed children, and provides teachers for schools at child welfare homes. The Correspondence School enrolls sick or physically handicapped children receiving medical treatment and unable to attend a normal or special school.

The following table shows particulars of the effective enrolment in special schools and classes in the last two years:—

Table 255. Public Schools: Pupils Enrolled in Special Schools and Classes

Type	1961			1962		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
Opportunity Classes—						
Primary—						
Opportunity A	768	501	1,269	500	388	888
Opportunity C5	274	266	540	241	242	483
Opportunity C6	290	256	546	230	229	459
Opportunity D	153	118	271	...	...	...
Opportunity F	224	174	398	578	398	976
Total, Primary	1,709	1,315	3,024	1,549	1,257	2,806
Secondary—						
Opportunity 7th	4,816	3,241	8,057	2,285	1,507	3,792
Opportunity 8th	3,360	2,377	5,737	2,936	2,171	5,107
Opportunity 9th	156	92	248	116	59	175
Total, Secondary	8,332	5,710	14,042	5,337	3,737	9,074
Total, Opportunity Classes ..	10,041	7,025	17,066	6,886	4,994	11,880
Child Welfare						
Physically Handicapped and Debilitated	} 602	417	1,019	702	169	871
Emotionally Disturbed				487	407	894
Hospital Schools				38	7	45
Other Special Classes				178	14	192
Total, Special School and Classes ..	11,374	7,607	18,981	8,462	5,735	14,197

Particulars of private schools for blind and deaf mutes are given on page 318.

Pre-apprenticeship Classes

Pre-apprenticeship courses are provided at certain secondary schools in association with neighbouring technical colleges. These courses are of one year's duration and are designed for fourth-year secondary school pupils who intend to enter a trade. Half of each school week is devoted to trade subjects, and the other half to English, history or social studies, and mathematics, with optional additional studies in physics and mathematics in certain cases. In the final term of 1962, 263 boys were enrolled.

Physical Education

Physical education is compulsory for all pupils in public schools. There is a Director of Physical Education under the Director-General of Education, and a course of training for teachers is provided at the Sydney Teachers' College.

Time is allocated each week for physical education and sport, in both primary and secondary schools. School camps for pupils over 11 years of age are held throughout the year at National Fitness centres at Broken Bay, Lake Macquarie, and elsewhere. Each summer, many schools conduct weekly swimming classes and vacation swimming schools are held; in 1962, over 100,000 children were taught to swim. The Public Schools' Amateur Athletic Association, which has more than 130 affiliated associations throughout the State, organises inter-school sport and athletic competitions.

Educational and Vocational Guidance

In the public school system, there is a staff of School Counsellors, consisting of teachers trained in psychology, to assist teachers and parents in the selection of suitable school courses for the children and to help those with special difficulties. A counsellor visits the primary schools in each district. Systematic psychological tests are applied to the fourth and higher grades, and a record is kept in respect of each child for guidance purposes.

Attached to each public secondary school is a Careers Adviser to assist parents and pupils in the selection of the pupil's future vocation. Vocational guidance is given to pupils of both public and private schools by the Director of Vocational Guidance in the Department of Labour and Industry.

In 1962, there were 88 school counsellors (50 in the metropolitan area and 38 in the country) and 9 district guidance officers.

Educational Aids

Educational aids employed in schools include school broadcasts, still and motion films, film strips, and school libraries. In the case of public schools, equipment is provided mainly by the Parents and Citizens' Associations, with the assistance of a 20 per cent. subsidy from the Department of Education in respect of the purchase price of film projectors. The Department also provides a subsidy of 4s. for every £1 spent on library books.

The State Advisory Committee on School Broadcasts, which arranges school broadcasts, consists of representatives of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Department of Education, and the teachers of public and private schools. In 1962, more than 2,700 public schools were using broadcasts.

The Department of Education assumes responsibility for the maintenance of film projectors in public schools, the purchase and loan of films, and the production of 35 mm. film strips. In 1962, there were approximately 1,277 motion picture projectors and 2,900 film strip projectors in public schools. The film library at the Burwood Visual Education Centre contains 21,700 motion films. The amount spent on visual education in 1961-62 was £53,255.

There is a library at most public schools in the metropolitan area and larger towns, and for the smaller schools there is a central library from which boxes of books may be lent to the schools in the district. Expenditure by the Department on school libraries during the year ended 30th June, 1962 was £67,115.

Religious Instruction in Public Schools

The Public Instruction Act, 1880, provides that the teaching in public schools must be strictly non-sectarian. Religious instruction is given for a period of up to an hour each school-week, with the consent of parents, by authorised religious teachers who visit the schools to instruct children of their particular religious denomination. The following table indicates the number of lessons in special religious instruction given in public schools during the past six years:—

Table 256. Public Schools: Lessons in Special Religious Instruction

Year	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian	Methodist	Other Denominations	Total
1957	129,224	51,224	46,991	55,606	49,141	332,186
1958	137,889	55,231	48,950	55,613	51,128	348,811
1959	150,951	61,468	52,916	57,746	54,790	377,871
1960	152,638	74,409	53,072	61,189	55,212	396,520
1961	171,539	88,200	57,222	66,306	59,144	442,411
1962	178,038	95,271	57,407	65,039	59,680	455,435

Education of Migrants

Evening classes, with a minimum enrolment of nine students, have been established for adult migrants by the Department of Education. Where practicable, they are held in schools. Instruction is given in Elementary English and Civics, and usually continues for each migrant for approximately one year or until the migrant has acquired sufficient knowledge of English for general purposes. In 1962, there was an average monthly enrolment of 5,479 migrants in 354 classes.

For those migrants who find it impossible to attend evening classes, a correspondence course of thirty leaflets has been arranged. This material covers essentially the same course as the evening classes. In 1962, there was an average of 3,942 migrants enrolled as correspondence students.

Migrant children residing in school districts are normally enrolled in public schools. In the reception centres, hostels, etc. established for migrants by the Commonwealth, special schools are provided for migrant children of primary school age as part of the State educational system. Migrant camp children of secondary school age attend accessible secondary schools.

Expenditure by the State on migrant education is reimbursed by the Commonwealth.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

The position of private schools in the education system of the State is indicated at the beginning of this chapter.

Children of statutory school age must be provided with efficient education, and a school is not recognised as efficient unless it is certified by the Minister for Education, who takes into account the standard of instruction, the qualifications of the teachers, the suitability of the school premises, and the general conduct of the school. This provision applies to both primary and secondary schools where children of statutory ages are educated. The conditions upon which benefits under the Bursary Endowment Act are extended to private secondary schools involve similar inspection and certification, and nearly all of them have been registered by the Department of Education. The standards of instruction required of private schools are the same as those of public schools of similar grade.

Fees are usually charged at private schools, but they vary considerably in amount. In some denominational schools, the payment of fees is to some extent voluntary, and a number of scholarships and bursaries have been provided by private subscription for the assistance of deserving students. Some of the private schools are residential.

The total number of private schools certified by the Minister for Education in 1962 was 839. Of these, 144 were registered under the Bursary Endowment Act as qualified to provide the full secondary course, and 106 as qualified for the education of secondary pupils to the Intermediate Certificate stage.

Roman Catholic School System

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of private schools in New South Wales. They are organised to provide a complete school system of religious and secular education, comprising kindergarten, primary, and secondary schools; and there are two Roman Catholic colleges within the University of Sydney. Special schools are maintained for the training of deaf mutes and the blind (see page 318) and the mentally retarded, as well as orphanages and refuge schools. There are also the training centres of the religious communities and seminaries for the education of the clergy, but particulars of these are not included in the statistics of schools.

The Roman Catholic school system is organised on a diocesan basis in nine dioceses in New South Wales. In each diocese, the system of education is controlled by the bishop, and a director of Catholic education (appointed by the bishop) is charged with general supervision.

The majority of the schools are parochial property, and the parochial authorities are responsible for the construction of the buildings, repairs and maintenance, and the provision of equipment; the cost of the parochial schools is met only to a small extent by school fees, which are supplemented by parochial collections and voluntary contributions. The other Roman Catholic schools are the property of the religious orders which conduct them, and are supported by the fees charged.

The curricula of the Department of Education are followed in secular subjects, and the schools are subject to inspection by departmental inspectors. In general, those schools which provide a full range of secondary courses are registered under the Bursary Endowment Act.

Commercial and technical training is provided at some of the secondary schools, and at four of them, the theoretical and practical study of agriculture is combined with the regular secondary course. Home science is a usual subject at girls' secondary schools, and tuition is also given in vocal and instrumental music. In all the orphanages, special attention is given to training for some trade or occupation as a means of future livelihood; at the Westmead Home for orphan boys, farm training is given and a fully equipped printing shop is used for training in printing trades. Special schools are maintained for training deaf mutes, the blind, and the mentally retarded.

The pupils of the Roman Catholic schools attend the public examinations described on page 319, as well as examinations conducted by the diocesan inspectors at the end of the primary course. On the results of these examinations, scholarships and bursaries are awarded.

Most of the teaching staff at the schools are members of religious communities, but an increasingly large number of lay teachers has been employed in recent years. Information relating to their training for teaching is shown on page 321.

Private Schools: Pupils and Teachers

The following table shows the religious denomination of the private schools in operation in recent years, and the number of full-time teachers in the schools:—

Table 257. Private Schools and Teachers

Classification	Number of Schools			Full-time Teachers*					
	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962		
							Males	Females	Persons
Undenominational	53†	52	52	384	370†	361	86	276	362
Roman Catholic	680	678	702	4,112	4,229	4,343	996	3,527	4,523
Church of England	38	40	40	646	665	697	285	477	762
Presbyterian	13	13	13	254	269	287	123	160	283
Methodist	7	7	7	142	146	145	63	95	158
Lutheran	3	3	3	13	12	12	8	4	12
Seventh Day Adventist ..	17	19	20	46	46	61	35	26	61
Hebrew	2	2	2	9	10	12	8	10	18
Total	813†	814	839	5,606	5,747†	5,918	1,604	4,575	6,179

* Excludes visiting teachers.

† Revised.

The number of teachers shown in the table does not include visiting or part-time teachers (1,587 in 1962), who visit schools to give tuition in special subjects only and may attend more than one school.

Of the total number of full-time teachers at private schools in 1962, 26 per cent. were males and 74 per cent. were females. In public schools, male teachers slightly outnumber female teachers.

The next table shows the average weekly enrolment at private schools in 1962 and earlier years, according to the religious denomination of the schools:—

Table 258. Private Schools: Average Weekly Enrolment

Year	Un-denominational	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Seventh Day Adventist	Lutheran	Other Denominations *	Total Pupils in Private Schools
1938	6,114	80,553	5,252	1,945	980	626	80	115	95,665
1952	6,112	115,740	9,444	3,916	2,319	565	125	85	138,306
1953	6,016	122,301	9,726	4,064	2,330	715	125	103	145,380
1954	5,768	128,559	9,871	4,202	2,384	776	156	166	151,882
1955	5,872	135,021	11,264	4,243	2,452	811	170	196	160,029
1956	5,745	142,741	10,523	4,378	2,494	810	175	169	167,035
1957	5,589	147,702	11,157	4,557	2,593	825	168	129	172,720
1958	5,410	154,932	11,870	4,888	2,640	895	221	151	181,007
1959	5,341	160,292	12,103	5,012	2,648	915	209	162	186,682
1960	5,428†	165,453†	12,844	5,277	2,670	916	199	196	192,983†
1961	5,710	171,928	13,147	5,252	2,775	1,052	215	258	200,337
1962	5,742	175,549	12,745	5,274	2,837	1,105	214	299	203,765
1962—									
Boys	2,435	86,689	6,220	2,844	1,140	568	110	164	100,170
Girls	3,307	88,860	6,525	2,430	1,697	537	104	135	103,595

* Hebrew only, from 1950.

† Revised.

In 1962, Roman Catholic schools accounted for 86 per cent., Church of England schools for 6 per cent., and undenominational schools for 3 per cent. of the total enrolment at private schools.

The ages of pupils enrolled in private schools in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 259. Private Schools: Age Distribution of Pupils

Effective Enrolment *

Age in Years	1958	1959†	1960†	1961	1962		
					Boys	Girls	Pupils
Under 6	17,873	17,250	18,052	18,479	9,342	9,374	18,716
6 and under 7	16,673	16,822	17,232	17,682	9,300	9,359	18,659
7 " 8	16,925	17,381	18,435	18,060	9,328	9,513	18,841
8 " 9	17,083	17,414	17,822	18,367	8,930	9,205	18,135
9 " 10	16,278	17,229	17,447	17,718	9,052	9,373	18,425
10 " 11	16,947	16,904	17,617	18,007	9,031	9,188	18,219
11 " 12	17,951	17,233	17,116	18,108	9,090	9,321	18,411
12 " 13	16,464	18,706	17,852	17,671	8,973	9,450	18,423
13 " 14	15,984	16,604	18,817	18,217	8,589	9,578	18,167
14 " 15	14,429	15,214	15,837	18,222	8,098	9,281	17,379
15 or more	15,676	17,636	19,247	20,616	12,507	11,102	23,609
Total	182,283	188,393	195,474	201,147	102,240	104,744	206,984

* Actual enrolment on a date in August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

† Revised.

Secondary instruction is given in a high proportion of private schools. In June, 1963, 151 were registered under the Bursary Endowment Act (see page 329) and 99 were recognised as proficient in providing education up to Intermediate Certificate standard.

The following table shows the number of primary and secondary pupils and the number of boarding and day pupils enrolled in private schools in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 260. Private Schools: Primary and Secondary Pupils

Effective Enrolment *

Year	Primary Pupils			Secondary Pupils			All Pupils		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boarders	Day Pupils	Total
1952	49,926	52,350	102,276	18,994	19,698	38,692	16,441	124,527	140,968
1953	52,451	55,179	107,630	19,621	19,947	39,568	15,917	131,281	147,198
1954	54,732	57,291	112,023	20,000	20,823	40,823	15,909	136,937	152,846
1955	57,705	60,043	117,748	21,494	22,020	43,514	16,136	145,126	161,262
1956	58,724	61,611	120,335	24,353	24,116	48,469	16,257	152,547	168,804
1957	60,398	62,891	123,289	25,867	25,865	51,732	16,250	158,771	175,021
1958	63,949	65,843	129,792	26,034	26,457	52,491	15,554	166,729	182,283
1959†	64,850	66,951	131,801	27,899	28,693	56,592	16,020	172,373	188,393
1960†	66,363	68,964	135,327	29,768	30,379	60,147	16,115	179,359	195,474
1961	67,639	69,629	137,268	31,718	32,161	63,879	16,599	184,548	201,147
1962	69,161	70,746	139,907	33,079	33,998	67,077	15,818	191,166	206,984

* Actual enrolment on a date in August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

† Revised.

The number of primary pupils in private schools at each stage of the primary course is shown for the last five years in the next table:—

Table 261. Private Schools: Primary Pupils according to Class

Effective Enrolment *

Year	Kinder- garten	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	5th Class	6th Class	Other Pupils†	Total Primary
1958	19,820	18,453	18,336	18,370	18,050	18,061	18,620	132	129,842
1959	20,159	18,730	18,544	18,600	18,394	18,238	18,956	180	131,801
1960	20,496	19,135	19,416	18,845	18,601	18,684	19,194	956	135,327
1961	20,837	19,558	19,171	19,292	18,949	18,889	19,552	1,020	137,268
1962	21,790	19,919	19,674	19,345	19,433	19,225	19,603	918	139,907

* Actual enrolment on a date in August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

† Pupils who, because of physical disability or other special circumstances, would be handicapped in a normal class.

The next table shows, for the last five years, the number of secondary pupils in private schools at each stage of the secondary course:—

Table 262. Private Schools: Secondary Pupils according to Class

Effective Enrolment*

Year	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Secondary
1958	16,976	14,108	11,814	5,182	4,361	52,441
1959	18,393	15,143	12,497	6,053	4,506	56,592
1960	18,768	16,426	13,573	6,310	5,070	60,147
1961	18,871	17,183	15,176	7,045	5,604	63,879
1962	19,181	17,595	15,810	8,125	6,366	67,077

* See note *, Table 261.

There were 18,678 first-year pupils in 1960, but only 15,810 third-year pupils in 1962, indicating that approximately one-sixth of the pupils left between first and third year. In 1960 there were 13,573 third-year pupils, but in 1962 only 6,366 fifth-year pupils, indicating that approximately one-half of those remaining at the end of the third year left between third and fifth year. The corresponding proportions for public schools were rather higher (see page 306).

A classification of the primary pupils in private schools in 1962 according to their age and class is given in the following table:—

Table 263. Private Schools: Primary Pupils according to Age and Class, 1962

Age in Years	Effective Enrolment*								
	Kinder- garten	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	5th Class	6th Class	Other Pupils†	Total Primary
Under 5	1,426	5	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,444
5 and under 6	16,744	509	1	...	...	...	...	18	17,272
6 " " 7	3,440	14,786	378	10	5	...	...	40	18,659
7 " " 8	141	4,337	13,666	650	4	5	...	38	18,841
8 " " 9	37	235	5,090	12,084	641	6	...	42	18,135
9 " " 10	2	43	459	5,684	11,584	580	13	60	18,425
10 " " 11	...	2	54	786	6,004	10,717	612	37	18,212
11 " " 12	...	1	13	97	989	6,332	10,233	40	17,705
12 or more	...	1	13	34	206	1,585	8,745	630	11,214
Total	21,790	19,919	19,674	19,345	19,433	19,225	19,603	918	139,907

* See note *, Table 261.

† See note †, Table 261.

The next table contains a classification of the secondary pupils in 1962 according to their age and class:—

Table 264. Private Schools: Secondary Pupils according to Age and Class, 1962

Age in Years	Effective Enrolment*					
	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Secondary
Under 12	697	16	...	...	...	713
12 and under 13	9,599	525	5	...	...	10,129
13 " " 14	6,998	8,718	508	2	...	16,226
14 " " 15	1,734	6,973	7,884	358	2	16,951
15 " " 16	144	1,258	6,334	4,769	302	12,807
16 " " 17	7	87	994	2,576	3,166	6,830
17 " " 18	1	13	64	322	2,355	2,755
18 or more	1	5	21	98	541	666
Total	19,181	17,595	15,810	8,125	6,366	67,077

* See note *, Table 261.

Private Schools for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind

Deaf mutes are trained at two Roman Catholic institutions, one at Waratah for girls (with 75 inmates in August, 1962) and the other at Castle Hill (where 75 boys were enrolled). Two Roman Catholic schools for blind children are conducted at Wahroonga; in 1962, there were 34 boys and 31 girls enrolled at the school.

Private Schools: Kindergartens and Nurseries

The Kindergarten Union maintains free kindergartens, nursery schools, and playgrounds in Sydney and Newcastle for children under statutory school age. In August, 1962, there were 44 schools with 93 full-time teachers and an effective enrolment of 2,258 pupils. The organisation received a State subsidy of £50,000 in 1961-62.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association conducts 19 nursery schools for children between the ages of two and six years; in 1962 the effective enrolment was 1,327 and the number of full-time teachers was 85. Attached to these schools are six day nurseries for children between one month and two years of age. In 1961-62 the Association received as subsidy £40,000 from the State and £3,740 from municipal councils; donations amounted to £1,398.

Particulars of the enrolments at the kindergartens and nursery schools conducted by these organisations are given in the following table for the last six years. Children at these schools are not included in the statistics of private schools shown elsewhere in this chapter.

Table 265. Private Kindergartens and Nursery Schools: Ages of Children Enrolled

August	Under 3 years		3 to 4 years		4 to 5 years		5 years and over		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Children
KINDERGARTEN UNION OF NEW SOUTH WALES											
1957	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,010	952	1,962
1958	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,100	981	2,081
1959	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,073	1,122	2,195
1960	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,072	1,158	2,230
1961	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,098	967	2,065
1962	11	6	453	393	675	625	45	50	1,184	1,074	2,258
SYDNEY DAY NURSERY AND NURSERY SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION											
1957	125	115	217	176	259	216	9	12	610	519	1,129
1958	177	143	207	171	261	204	9	9	654	527	1,181
1959	165	166	216	160	281	233	19	15	681	574	1,255
1960	203	182	184	194	315	225	15	14	717	615	1,332
1961	137	126	204	192	249	248	20	16	610	582	1,192
1962	171	139	237	220	259	251	25	25	692	635	1,327

* Not available.

For children of pre-school age, there are also numerous small kindergartens and nursery schools not attached to public or private schools or to the associations described above. Statistics of these small kindergartens and nurseries are not collected.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

To test the proficiency of students in secondary schools, a system of public examinations has been organised by the Department of Education and the Board of Secondary School Studies in co-operation with private secondary schools and the universities, where appropriate certificates issued by the Department are accepted as evidence of educational qualification.

The Intermediate Certificate marks the satisfactory completion of the first three years of the secondary course in public and private schools. It is issued subject to satisfactory attendance, conduct, and application to studies, and a pass in at least four subjects at an internal examination at each school. There is a public (or external) examination for pupils not attending an "approved" school, for private study candidates, and for pupils of "approved" schools who are competing for the award of a bursary.

At the Leaving Certificate examination, which is held at the close of the five years of the secondary course, candidates may not take more than six subjects nor more than eight papers. A pass in four subjects is required for the issue of the Leaving Certificate. A pass in English and four other subjects from specified groups may qualify a student for matriculation at the University of Sydney, the University of New South Wales, or the University of New England.

Since 1958, candidates have been able to qualify for a Leaving Certificate by taking into account the results obtained in two consecutive examinations. The award of a Leaving Certificate on this basis does not, however, qualify a student for matriculation at the universities.

The Intermediate and Leaving Certificates are generally accepted as proof of sufficient educational qualification for admission to the State and Commonwealth Public Services (with a supplementary examination), the teaching profession, banks, and kindred bodies.

The following table shows the number of candidates for the Intermediate and Leaving Certificates and the proportion of passes in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 266. Intermediate and Leaving Certificate Examinations

Year	Intermediate Certificate			Leaving Certificate		
	Candidates	Passes		Candidates	Passes	
		No.	Proportion		No.	Proportion
			Per cent.			Per cent.
1952	24,067	20,906	86.9	6,471	4,761	73.5
1953	25,465	22,019	86.4	7,065	5,405	76.5
1954	26,810	23,170	83.0	7,564	6,002	79.4
1955	28,294	24,603	86.9	7,895	6,244	79.1
1956	31,054	27,054	87.1	9,044	6,875	76.0
1957	34,453	29,973	87.0	10,073	7,657	76.0
1958	38,734	33,786	87.2	11,354	8,640	76.1
1959	41,919	35,820	85.4	12,501	9,632	77.0
1960	44,792	38,544	85.7	14,199	10,828	76.2
1961	52,364	45,252	86.4	16,172	12,474	77.1
1962	55,706	48,120	86.4	17,915	14,138	78.9

Under the new system of secondary education introduced in 1962, the system of public examinations will embrace a School Certificate examination (at the end of the fourth year of the secondary course), a Higher School Certificate examination (at the end of the sixth year), and the Intermediate Certificate examination (for those wishing to leave school at the end of the third year). The first School Certificate examination under the new system will be held in 1965.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

State Teachers' Colleges

Eight colleges (at Sydney, Balmain, Paddington, Armidale, Wagga, Newcastle, Bathurst, and Wollongong) are maintained by the State for the training of teachers for public schools.

Scholarships are awarded by the Department of Education, on the results of the Leaving Certificate examination, for a period of training which is usually two years for primary school teachers and from three to five years for secondary school teachers. University graduates may be awarded a scholarship for a year's course of professional training. Each scholarship-holder must guarantee to serve the Department for three years where the period of training is two years, or for five years in the case of longer periods of training.

The scholarship allowance for unmarried students under 21 years of age ranges from £260 per annum in the first and second years of training to £400 in the fourth and fifth years if the student lives at home, and from £450 to £600, respectively, if the student lives away from home; for unmarried adult students, the rate is £400 if living at home and £550 to £600 if living away from home. Students who live in College Halls of Residence receive the same allowance as a student living at home, less £80 per annum deducted for board and lodging. Married male students receive £630 per annum during their course, plus £50 a year for a dependent wife and £35 a year for each dependent child.

Private students may be admitted to the colleges and are required to pay fees.

Two-year courses are provided at all the colleges for nursery, infants', and primary school teachers. Special courses (of two to four years) are given, primarily at the Sydney Teachers' College, to specialist teachers of physical education, music, art, manual arts, agricultural science, etc. Teaching methods are demonstrated at special schools associated with the colleges, and practical training is given at other selected schools.

Courses for secondary teachers (four or five years in duration) enable the students to study for a degree in certain faculties at the University of Sydney, the University of New England, or the University of New South Wales. The final year is devoted to professional training at one of the teachers' colleges, and successful students may qualify for the post-graduate Diploma in Education. There is a similar system for training specialist teachers of music at the Conservatorium, and teachers of art at the East Sydney Technical College with the final year at the Sydney Teachers' College.

Particulars of scholarship students enrolled at the teachers' colleges in 1939 and recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 267. State Teachers' Colleges: Scholarship Students Enrolled*

Year	Two-year Courses			University and Special Courses			Total Scholarship Students		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1939	529	677	1,206	68	101	169	597	778	1,375
1957	815	1,683	2,498	795	653	1,448	1,610	2,336	3,946
1958	872	1,635	2,507	825	738	1,563	1,697	2,373	4,070
1959	895	1,903	2,798	868	891	1,759	1,763	2,794	4,557
1960	1,088	1,983	3,071	832	1,016	1,848	1,920	2,999	4,919
1961	1,169	2,151	3,320	824	1,135	1,959	1,993	3,286	5,279
1962	1,287	2,605	3,892	1,039	1,459	2,498	2,326	4,064	6,390

* Excludes private students.

Students enrolled at the teachers' colleges during 1962 are classified in the next table according to college and course:—

Table 268. State Teachers' Colleges: Students Enrolled, 1962

College	Two-year Courses			Special Courses	University Courses*	Total Scholarship Students*	Private Students
	1st Year	2nd Year	Total				
Sydney	501	550	1,051	391	1,421	2,863	58
Balmain	206	143	349	...	...	349	3
Paddington	248	240	488	...	...	488	1
Armidale	236	220	456	...	348	804	3
Bathurst	186	171	357	...	...	357	...
Newcastle	320	285	605	26	230	861	5
Wagga	230	197	427	...	...	427	1
Wollongong	159	...	159	...	...	159	...
Males	704	583	1,287	119	890	2,296	34
Females	1,382	1,223	2,605	298	1,109	4,012	37
Total Students	2,086	1,806	3,892	417	1,999	6,308	71

* Excludes 82 students at the Australian National University not attached to a particular teachers' college.

The libraries at the teachers' colleges contained 219,679 volumes in December, 1962.

Training of Teachers for Private Schools

Teachers who are members of religious communities are trained for Roman Catholic schools at twenty-three centres, located in different parts of the State. These centres are registered after inspection by a Board of Registration—a central body appointed by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of New South Wales. The course of training lasts for at least three years.

The first two years are novitiate years devoted largely to the testing and formation of character. The third, and sometimes a fourth, year are devoted to professional training, which consists of a course of study in pedagogy, combined with practical exercises and opportunities for observing experienced teachers, and is terminated by an examination in theory and practical work. The entrance qualification is the Leaving Certificate or its equivalent. Certificates of competence are issued to those who are successful in the examinations at the end of the course. Those who show special aptitude are enrolled for a degree course in Arts or Science and the Diploma of Education at one of the universities in the State. Lay teachers for the schools are trained at the Catholic Training College at North Sydney.

The Kindergarten Union of New South Wales conducts the Sydney Kindergarten Teachers' College at Waverley. In 1962, there were 138 girls in training at the College, and 35 students graduated.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association provides a three-year course of training for nursery school teachers at Newtown. In 1962 there were 101 students.

CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS

Particulars of teachers in public and subsidised schools in 1939 and each of the last eleven years are shown in the following table:—

Table 269. Teachers in Public and Subsidised Schools

Year	Public Schools*					Subsidised Schools		
	Males	Females	All Teachers			Males	Females	Total Teachers
			Graduates	Others	Total			
1939	5,832	5,254	1,967	9,119	11,086	90	484	574
1952	7,224	6,884	2,772	11,336	14,108	5	56	61
1953	7,555	7,390	2,989	11,956	14,945	5	39	44
1954	7,930	7,548	3,102	12,376	15,478	5	38	43
1955	8,321	7,859	3,119	13,061	16,180	4	30	34
1956	8,602	8,088	3,190	13,500	16,690	4	30	34
1957	8,791	8,658	3,246	14,203	17,449	4	33	37
1958	9,294	8,972	3,343	14,923	18,266	4	32	36
1959	9,611	9,510	3,528	15,593	19,121	3	31	34
1960	10,014	9,870	3,717	16,167	19,884	4	29	33
1961	10,464	10,522	4,031	16,955	20,986	2	22	24
1962	10,910	11,110	4,114	17,906	22,020	2	21	23

* Excludes teachers in subsidised schools and technical colleges and casual teachers. In 1962, there were 1,410 casual teachers.

In 1962, 13,525 of the teachers in public schools were primary teachers and 8,495 were secondary teachers. Of the primary teachers, 7,668 or 57 per cent. were women. Most of the secondary teachers were university graduates, and 3,442 or 41 per cent. of them were women. Graduates comprised 19 per cent. of the teachers in public schools in 1962.

The salaries of public school teachers reflect the length of their period of training, the length of their service after training, and their promotion to such positions as subject master, vice-principal, or principal. Since 1st January, 1963, the salary rates for female teachers have been equal to the salary rates for males.

Under a salary determination by the Public Service Board in May, 1963, the salary of teachers who have completed two years' study in a teachers' college rises from £1,128 in the first year of service to £1,873 in the twelfth,

and the salary of those with three years' training rises from £1,198 in the first year of service to £1,953 in the twelfth. The salary of teachers with four years' training (usually university graduates) rises from £1,503 in the first year of service to £2,223 in the tenth. The salary of teachers in promotion positions ranges from £1,873 for a senior assistant in his first year of service in that position, and £2,373 for a subject master in a secondary school, to £3,223 for the principal of a high school in his sixth year of service in that position.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Under the Technical Education and New South Wales University of Technology Act, 1949, a separate Department of Technical Education, administered by a Director, was established under the Minister for Education. Prior to this Act, post-school technical education in New South Wales was administered as a branch of the Department of Education.

The Act established a Technical Education Advisory Council to represent industry, commerce, the professions, the trade union movement, and educational authorities. The Director of Technical Education is chairman of the Council and the Director-General of Education is an *ex officio* member. The council meets at least four times a year, and makes recommendations to the Minister with respect to technical education in the State and the co-ordination of the functions of the Department of Technical Education with those of other educational bodies. The Newcastle, Wollongong, Broken Hill, Lithgow, and Granville areas have been proclaimed technical education districts under the Act, and Technical Education District Councils have been appointed for these districts. District committees have also been appointed for certain metropolitan and country technical colleges.

Technical Training Institutions and Courses

Technical training is provided by the Department of Technical Education at 52 technical colleges and 123 other training institutions throughout the State. The Sydney Technical College (at Ultimo), the East Sydney Technical College (at Darlinghurst), and nine other colleges are located in the metropolitan area; technical colleges have been established at Newcastle, Wollongong, Canberra (A.C.T.), Broken Hill, Wagga Wagga, Tamworth, Orange, Goulburn, Lithgow, and Lismore, and in 31 other towns outside the metropolis. Four mobile units (consisting of specially equipped railway carriages) are used for technical training in outlying areas of the State. Correspondence courses in technical subjects are provided for students unable to attend classes.

Apart from preparatory and special courses, the courses provided by the Technical Education Department may be classified broadly into three groups—diploma courses of professional standard in public administration, management, science, and the fine arts (technical college professional courses in building and quantity surveying are conducted by the University of New South Wales on behalf of the Department); trade courses for apprentices and others engaged in the skilled trades; and certificate courses, usually of a semi-professional nature.

A standard of education equivalent to that of university matriculation is required for admission to diploma courses, but there is a qualifying and matriculation course which caters for students who leave school before reaching this standard. The diploma courses in public administration, management, and science are organised on a part-time basis over a period of five years, while those in fine arts generally require full-time attendance for five years. On completing a diploma course, a student qualifies for the Associateship of the Sydney Technical College (A.S.T.C.).

The trade courses are designed to supplement work experience, and require attendance for an average of six hours per week over a period of three or four years. There are more than sixty different trade courses in the various branches of the engineering, building, printing, electrical, and other trades, and numerous post-trade courses are available for students who have completed a trade course and wish to specialise in a particular branch of the trade. The trade courses are designed primarily for apprentices engaged in the trades, but journeymen may also be admitted. In general, industrial awards provide for the release of apprentices by their employers, without loss of pay, for the time necessary to attend appropriate trade courses.

The certificate courses provide three or four years' training in a variety of technical, commercial, and rural subjects, including accountancy, management, applied science, engineering, agriculture, and sheep and wool. There are no occupational qualifications, and the usual standard required is the Intermediate Certificate or its equivalent. Certificate courses are mainly part-time, requiring attendance of six to nine hours per week. On satisfactory completion of the course, a certificate is issued.

Special courses of short duration are provided from time to time to meet particular needs. They include various engineering subjects, commercial and home science courses, women's handicrafts, fine and applied arts, etc. For some of these courses, there are no educational or occupational requirements.

For students who have not the educational qualifications required for most of the technical courses, the Department conducts a certificate entrance course (Intermediate Certificate standard) and a matriculation course (Leaving Certificate standard).

Full-time pre-vocational courses are provided for students who have completed the Intermediate Certificate examination. For boys, there is a choice of seven pre-apprenticeship courses in the metropolitan area; these are conducted in conjunction with the Department of Education, which provides instruction in the general subjects. For girls, there are courses in secretarial work and in accounting and calculating machine operation.

Advisory committees, consisting of departmental officers and representatives of employers and employees, have been established to advise the Director in regard to the revision or introduction of trade, diploma, and certificate courses. This facilitates the co-ordination of technical college courses with industrial developments.

Newly appointed technical teachers undergo in-service training throughout the first year of their service. The basic course of training includes lectures in teaching methods, educational psychology, principles of technical education, English expression, and practice teaching.

Technical Education: Teachers and Students

Particulars of teachers and students at technical training institutions in 1939 and later years are shown in the next table:—

Table 270. Technical Education: Teachers and Students

Year	Teaching Staff					Student Enrolments †		
	Full-time		Part-time*		Total	Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1939	203	98	832	62	1,195	27,403	9,861	37,264
1954	790	274	1,037	...	2,101	46,571	21,761	68,332
1955	855	307	1,102	...	2,264	49,489	22,916	72,405
1956	877	320	1,265	...	2,462	†	†	†
1957	879	361	1,163	128	2,531	58,024	28,612	85,636
1958	884	375	1,140	197	2,596	61,003	30,132	91,135
1959	920	379	1,691	...	2,990	†	†	†
1960	941	345	1,682	...	2,968	72,286	36,61	108,547
1961	978	324	2,051	...	3,353	76,82	37,161	113,443
1962	1,029	319	2,077	313	3,738	82,769	38,884	121,653

* Part-time teachers who teach more than one subject are counted once for each subject taught.

† Represents the number of students enrolled in each course during the whole or any part of the year, students enrolled in more than one course being counted once for each course.

‡ Not available.

The student enrolments in 1962 included 26,618 at Sydney Technical College, 7,714 at the East Sydney College, 32,591 at other institutions in the metropolis, 8,235 at Newcastle, 4,327 at Wollongong, and 28,528 at other institutions outside the metropolis. There were also 13,640 correspondence students.

A classification of the student enrolments in 1962 by the field of instruction and type of course being followed is given in the next table:—

Table 271. Technical Education: Student Enrolments*, by Type of Course and Field of Instruction, 1962

Field of Instruction	Oral Students					Correspondence Students	Total Students
	Diploma	Certificate and Post-certificate	Trade and Post-trade	Other	Total		
Applied Electricity	...	1,117	4,040	322	5,479	959	6,438
Electronics and Communication	...	566	906	215	1,687	...	1,687
Applied Science	...	1,787	...	309	2,096	528	2,624
Engineering—
Automotive	4,430	1,274	5,704	184	5,888
Marine	244	244	138	382
Mechanical and Civil	...	3,731	7,442	3,663	14,836	1,148	15,984
Mining	...	107	...	72	179	...	179
Building	...	262	6,563	4,140	10,965	411	11,376
Plumbing and Sheet Metal	2,541	520	3,061	181	3,242
Agriculture	...	269	6	1,296	1,571	1,327	2,898
Sheep and Wool	...	233	...	2,942	3,175	...	3,175
Management	...	161	3,560	642	4,363	...	4,363
Commerce	7,752	13,712	21,464	4,228	25,692
General Studies	...	144	...	6,600	6,744	3,520	10,264
Art	...	98	...	4,378	4,476	497	4,973
Graphic Arts	1,785	528	2,313	216	2,529
Hairdressing	1,519	...	1,519	99	1,618
Home Science	3,080	3,080	...	3,080
Women's Handicrafts	...	240	...	12,102	12,342	166	12,508
Other	...	21	988	1,706	2,715	38	2,753
Total	259	19,789	30,220	57,745	108,013	13,640	121,653

* See note †, Table 270.

In 1962, 3,374 of the correspondence students were enrolled in certificate and post-certificate courses, 1,132 were in trade courses, 3,047 were in preparatory and qualifying courses, and 6,087 were enrolled in special courses.

Particulars of the age and sex of all students enrolled in each type of course in 1962 are given in the next table:—

Table 272. Technical Education: Student Enrolments*, by Type of Course and Age of Student, 1962

Type of Course	Age (in years)						Total Students †
	16 or less	17	18	19 or 20	21 to 25	26 or more	
MALES							
Oral Students—							
Diploma .. .. .	...	1	2	4	34	137	183
Certificate and Post-certificate ..	405	995	1,644	3,241	4,974	6,791	18,577
Trade and Post-trade	3,868	5,607	5,912	8,267	2,695	1,444	28,948
Preparatory and Qualifying	507	577	576	857	1,001	702	4,414
Special	2,464	1,198	1,329	2,523	3,482	5,996	19,480
Total	7,244	8,378	9,463	14,892	12,186	15,070	71,602
Correspondence Students	378	477	540	1,060	1,969	3,709	11,167
Total Students	7,622	8,855	10,003	15,952	14,155	18,779	82,769
FEMALES							
Oral Students—							
Diploma .. .. .	...	2	13	32	18	8	76
Certificate and Post-certificate ..	84	146	190	334	178	211	1,212
Trade and Post-trade	248	390	343	158	16	63	1,272
Preparatory and Qualifying	108	133	153	181	157	104	900
Special	6,935	3,660	3,018	3,185	2,860	5,271	32,951
Total	7,375	4,331	3,717	3,890	3,229	5,657	36,411
Correspondence Students	190	167	164	192	308	689	2,473
Total Students	7,565	4,498	3,881	4,082	3,537	6,346	38,884
PERSONS							
Oral Students—							
Diploma .. .. .	...	3	15	36	52	145	259
Certificate and Post-certificate ..	489	1,141	1,834	3,575	5,152	7,002	19,789
Trade and Post-trade	4,116	5,997	6,255	8,425	2,711	1,507	30,220
Preparatory and Qualifying	615	710	729	1,038	1,158	806	5,314
Special	9,399	4,858	4,347	5,708	6,342	11,267	52,431
Total	14,619	12,709	13,180	18,782	15,415	20,727	108,013
Correspondence Students	568	644	704	1,252	2,277	4,398	13,640
Total Students	15,187	13,353	13,884	20,034	17,692	25,125	121,653

* See note †, Table 270.

† Includes students for whom ages were not stated.

The oral student enrolments in certificate and post-certificate courses in 1962 included 7,227 following the course in accountancy, 2,818 in supervision, 1,342 in management, 2,141 in mechanical engineering, and 1,091 in electrical engineering.

Almost one-third of the students are enrolled in trade and post-trade courses. Details of the enrolments in the principal trade and post-trade courses in recent years are given in the next table:—

Table 273. Technical Education: Oral Students Enrolled* in Trade and Post-trade Courses

Trade or Post-trade Courses	1957	1958	1960	1961	1962
Trade Courses—					
Building, Furniture and Allied Trades—					
Bricklaying	251	221	263	322	315
Carpentry and Joinery	3,195	3,089	3,295	3,197	3,135
Painting and Decorating	324	346	402	399	436
Signwriting	145	176	224	269	201
Woodworking Machinery	174	213	268	304	315
Cabinetmaking	335	347	387	370	378
Other	760	757	897	934	959
Total, Building, etc.	5,184	5,149	5,736	5,795	5,739
Mechanical Trades—					
Aircraft Mechanics	365	400	322	321	262
Automotive Engineering	3,040	3,050	2,944	2,894	2,902
Boilermaking	1,042	1,132	1,309	1,275	1,299
Fitting and Machining	4,198	4,313	4,652	4,716	4,825
Panelbeating	538	589	685	717	835
Other	801	829	978	977	1,010
Total, Mechanical	9,984	10,313	10,890	10,900	11,133
Electrical Trades—					
Fitters and Mechanics	3,380	3,521	3,641	3,687	3,980
Radio Mechanics	145	161	416	672	404
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	12	22
Total, Electrical	3,525	3,682	4,057	4,371	4,406
Plumbing and Allied Trades	2,310	2,352	2,426	2,449	2,478
Printing Trades	1,068	1,106	1,519	1,585	1,638
Hairdressing	551	576	970	1,325	1,418
Food Trades	143	186	223	307	507
Footwear Trades	409	439	396	388	323
Other	202	177	150	164	149
Total, Trade Courses	23,376	23,980	26,367	27,284	27,791
Post-trade Courses—					
Building	500	482	776	739	824
Mechanical	423	372	523	531	739
Electrical	334	332	355	438	540
Other	211	232	428	267	326
Total, Post-trade Courses	1,468	1,418	2,082	1,975	2,429

* See note †, Table 270.

Technical Education: Expenditure

The following table shows the expenditure on technical education and the receipts from fees during the last eleven years:—

Table 274. Technical Education: Expenditure and Receipts from Fees

Year ended 30th June	Expenditure					Receipts from Students' Fees
	Expenditure from Revenue			Loan Expenditure	Total Expenditure	
	Salaries	Other	Total			
	£	£	£	£	£	
1952	1,431,356	522,769	1,954,125	695,373	2,649,498	274,787
1953	1,717,055	537,044	2,254,099	534,761	2,788,860	300,384
1954	1,797,599	539,165	2,336,764	775,787	3,112,551	314,080
1955	2,122,137	627,940	2,750,077	810,163	3,560,240	335,507
1956	2,461,488	628,955	3,090,443	714,124	3,804,567	361,673
1957	2,576,295	673,756	3,250,051	749,247	3,999,298	391,714
1958	2,719,477	737,501	3,456,978	765,513	4,222,491	430,888
1959	2,913,448	797,161	3,710,609	1,040,287	4,750,896	467,355
1960	3,392,704	959,520	4,352,224	1,100,940	5,453,164	511,974
1961	3,665,872	1,095,164	4,761,036	1,300,347	6,061,383	549,745
1962	4,163,355	1,201,587	5,364,942	1,754,030	7,118,972	671,640

The receipts from students' fees include fees paid by the Commonwealth on behalf of part-time reconstruction trainees, but exclude additional contributions by the Commonwealth towards the cost of such training. In 1961-62, these contributions amounted to £4,984.

Technical Training under Commonwealth Training Schemes

Under an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, the Department of Technical Education is responsible for the technical training of students entitled to free tuition under the various Commonwealth training schemes.

The Commonwealth re-establishment training schemes for ex-service personnel and war widows (the Korea-Malaya and the Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Schemes) are described on page 291.

Under the Social Services Training Scheme, physically handicapped civilians in receipt of a pension or allowance from the Department of Social Services are eligible for part-time or correspondence instruction of a vocational nature.

The number of students enrolled in New South Wales in 1963 under the various Commonwealth technical training schemes is shown below:—

Type of Training	Korea-Malaya	Disabled Members and Widows	Social Services	Total
Full-time	1	6	..	7
Part-time	47	10	13	70
Correspondence	8	5	6	19
Total Students	56	21	19	96

SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES

Bursary Endowment Act

By the Bursary Endowment Act, provision is made for State bursaries tenable at approved public or private secondary schools, at technical colleges, and at the universities in New South Wales. The Act is administered by a Board of eight members, of whom three represent the universities of Sydney, New England, and New South Wales, three represent the Department of Education, and two represent private secondary schools registered under the Act. The award of bursaries is subject to a condition that the applicant's gross family income does not exceed a prescribed amount; this amount (in 1962), for a family of three or fewer dependants, ranged from £1,040 per annum in the case of bursaries awarded on results of the bursary examination (at the end of the primary course) to £1,400 per annum in the case of bursaries awarded on the results of the Leaving Certificate examination.

In 1963, 300 bursaries (171 at public high schools and 129 at private schools) were awarded and accepted on the results of primary school examinations at the end of 1962. In addition, 507 bursaries, tenable for two years, were awarded on the results of the Intermediate Certificate examination, and 50 bursaries, tenable at the University of Sydney, the University of New England, or Newcastle University College, were awarded on the results of the Leaving Certificate examination.

The bursaries tenable at a university are awarded to candidates under 19 years of age, subject to the means test described above.

The number of pupils holding bursaries at 30th June, 1962 was 2,257 (2,087 attending courses of secondary education, 14 enrolled at technical colleges, and 156 at universities).

The annual monetary allowances payable to bursars at 30th June, 1962, in terms of the Bursary Endowment Act, were as follows:—

Table 275. Bursary Endowment Act: Rates of Annual Allowances, 30th June, 1962

For Bursaries tenable in—	Living at Home Rate	Boarding Rate	Text-book Allowance (Maximum)	For Bursaries tenable in—	Living at Home Rate	Boarding Rate	Text-book Allowance (Maximum)
First Year	£ 18	£ 78	£ s. 1 10	Fourth Year	£ 75	£ 150	£ s. 2 10
Second Year	18	78	1 10	Fifth Year	75	150	2 10
Third Year	33	84	1 10	University	104	130	10 0

The number of bursars in receipt of the various rates of allowance at 30th June, 1962 was as follows:—

£18	£33	£75	£78	£84	£104	£130	£150	Total
525	247	1,115	60	40	108	51	111	2,257

In 1961-62, an amount of £140,800 was paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Bursary Endowment Fund for allowances to bursars.

Soldiers' Children Education Scheme

The Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, administered by the Repatriation Commission, applies to children of deceased and incapacitated ex-servicemen. The scheme takes two forms: (a) assistance to children under the age of 12 years by way of a refund of school requisites and fares; and (b) assistance to children aged 12 years or over in the form of a regular allowance for secondary education, technical training, and in some cases, for university education. In New South Wales, the number of applications received during 1961-62 was 813, and the expenditure incurred on the scheme was £299,931.

Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges: Bursaries, etc.

The Department of Agriculture awards scholarships and bursaries (tenable at the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges) on the results of the external Intermediate or Leaving Certificate examinations. Each bursary entitles the holder to exemption from education and maintenance fees up to £208 per annum. Scholarships and bursaries are also awarded by the Department of Education, the Royal Agricultural Society, the N.S.W. Milk Board, and other organisations.

From time to time, the Department of Agriculture awards traineeships tenable at the Colleges, with a view to selecting and training departmental field officers. Fees are paid by the Department and allowances ranging from £114 to £169 per annum are paid to the trainees.

There is an Apprenticeship Scholarship Scheme for a number of students in the Dairy Technology Diploma course at the Hawkesbury College.

Commonwealth scholarships may be awarded to students of the various diploma courses.

Technical College Scholarships, etc.

Bursaries for technical college courses are awarded each year by the Bursary Endowment Board (see page 329).

Scholarships entitling the holder to further technical training free of charge are awarded annually on the basis of performance in technical college courses.

University Scholarships, etc.

The system of State exhibitions to the University of Sydney, described on page 1073 of Official Year Book No. 52, was discontinued from 1953.

Matriculation scholarships are awarded by the University of Sydney and by the University colleges from private foundations.

Bursaries, tenable at the University of Sydney, the University of New England, or Newcastle University College, are awarded each year by the Bursary Endowment Board (see page 329) on the results of the Leaving Certificate examination.

The Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme, described on page 344, provides free tuition, and in some cases living allowances, for selected students of the University of Sydney, the University of New England, and the University of New South Wales.

The Public Service Board of New South Wales annually selects a number of trainees for free university training. Full-time trainees receive an allowance of £260 per annum for the first two years, £360 per annum in the third year, and £400 per annum in the fourth and subsequent years, if living at home, or £450, £550 and £600 per annum, respectively, if living away from home. On reaching the age of 21 years, trainees are paid £400 per annum if living at home, or a minimum of £550 per annum if living away from home. During periods of practical training in vacations, they are paid allowances based on the appropriate industrial agreements. The university fees are paid by the State, and a trainee is required to enter into a bond in the sum of £1,000 to continue in the Public Service for a period of five years after obtaining his degree.

Other governmental authorities and various industrial and commercial organisations select junior officers for free training at universities. The students selected receive a living allowance as well as their university fees.

UNIVERSITIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

There are three universities in New South Wales: the University of Sydney, established in 1850—the oldest and largest university in Australia; the University of New South Wales, established in 1948 as the University of Technology and renamed in 1958; and the University of New England, which was established as a separate institution in 1954.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

The University of Sydney was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 1st October, 1850, and was granted a Royal Charter on 27th February, 1858. In terms of the Charter, graduates of the University have the same status in the British Commonwealth as graduates of the universities of the United Kingdom. Since 1884 women have been eligible for all University privileges.

Within the University, there are ten faculties—Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Economics, and Architecture. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of these faculties, and degrees of Master or Doctor, on completion of post-graduate studies, in most faculties. Post-graduate degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity may also be awarded. Diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

Particulars of the colleges of the University are given in the 54th and earlier editions of the Year Book.

University of Sydney: Courses

Before admission to courses of study leading to degrees, students must pass in prescribed subjects at the Leaving Certificate or matriculation examination. Non-matriculated students are admitted to lectures and to laboratory practice in certain faculties, but are not eligible for degrees; on the satisfactory completion of any course, however, they may be awarded a certificate. Lectures are delivered during the day-time in all subjects

necessary for degrees and diplomas, and evening lectures are provided in the faculties of Arts and Economics. Students are required to attend at least 90 per cent. of the lectures in each course of study leading to a degree.

Lectures are delivered during three terms in each year. The period of study and total cost of graduation vary according to the faculty and, in 1963, ranged from three years and £442 (£443 for women) in Arts, to six years and £927 (£932 for women) in Medicine.

The principal diploma courses and the term of study in each case are as follows: Education, one year; Social Work, three years; Anthropology, two or three years; Town and Country Planning, two years part-time. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in a number of special branches of medicine.

University of Sydney: Clinics

Six metropolitan hospitals (Royal Prince Alfred, Sydney, St. Vincent's, Royal North Shore, St. George, and the Repatriation General Hospital) provide clinical schools for students in medicine, who are required to attend at these institutions for clinical lectures, training, and practice during the fourth, fifth, and sixth years of the medical course.

At the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, provision is made for systematic instruction of medical students in diseases of children.

Clinical training and practice in obstetrics is provided at the Royal Hospital for Women (Paddington), the Women's Hospital (Crown Street), King George V Memorial Hospital for Mothers and Babies, and Royal North Shore Hospital.

In connection with the Faculty of Dentistry, the Dental Hospital of Sydney provides facilities for the instruction of students. The University lecturers in surgical and mechanical dentistry are, *ex officio*, honorary dental surgeons of the hospital.

University of Sydney: Extension Lectures

University extension lectures are conducted under the direction of a University Extension Board of 20 members appointed annually by the Senate of the University. Single lectures or courses of lectures by members of the University staff and others specially appointed to the panel may be arranged in city and country centres at a small charge. Post-graduate and other refresher courses, and classes in German for science students, are also held at the University, and professional courses are given in conjunction with the Real Estate Institute of New South Wales and the University Appointments Board.

University of Sydney: Tutorial Classes

A wide range of adult education courses is provided by the University's Department of Tutorial Classes in conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association (see page 347). Tutorial classes of study, discussion groups, groups at which kits are used for practical demonstration and "day release" and executive courses for industry are conducted at the University and in city, suburban, and country centres. In 1962, tutorial classes numbered 149, with an enrolment of 4,274; there were 161 discussion groups (with an enrolment of 2,406), 112 kit groups (with an enrolment of 1,500), 14 "day release" and executive courses for industry (with an enrolment of 279), and 20 week-end and summer schools (with an enrolment of 833);

of the 436 classes and groups, 209 (with an enrolment of 3,704) were outside the metropolitan area. In 1962, the Department also provided, in conjunction with the Association, 176 hours of adult educational TV programmes.

The Department of Tutorial Classes also publishes fortnightly the *Current Affairs Bulletin*, which in 1962 had an average circulation throughout Australia and oversea of 54,400 per issue.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The University of New South Wales was established by the State Government in 1948, as the University of Technology, and was renamed in 1958. There are now seven faculties within the University—Applied Science, Engineering, Architecture, Commerce, Arts, Medicine, and Science.

The Council of the University established the Newcastle University College in 1951 and the Wollongong University College in 1961, and conducts a division of the University at Broken Hill.

Before admission to a degree course in faculties other than Arts, students must obtain a pass in the Leaving Certificate or equivalent examination in at least five approved matriculation subjects, including a pass in English and a pass in Mathematics I, II, or III. A pass in English and in at least four other subjects from specified groups must be obtained before admission to the Faculty of Arts.

In all undergraduate courses, subjects of a general educational character, outside the student's particular field, must be studied. Students in faculties other than Arts study courses in the humanities and social sciences, while Arts students take two courses in science subjects.

The undergraduate courses in science and technology are designed so that students maintain a close link with industry in the practical aspects of the profession for which a particular course is intended. An approved period of suitable industrial experience is required as a supplement to the academic training.

Undergraduate courses of study in Arts and Medicine are organised only in a full-time basis but most other undergraduate courses are organised on both a full-time and a part-time basis. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of the faculties, and degrees of Master or Doctor, on completion of post-graduate studies, in most faculties. The University also offers a number of courses leading to post-graduate diplomas.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND

The University of New England, situated at Armidale, in the Northern Tablelands, grew out of a college of the University of Sydney established in 1938, and became a separate institution in 1954. The ordinary matriculation requirements of the University are substantially the same as those of the University of Sydney, but where a student passes four of the five approved subjects at the Leaving Certificate examination, he may pass the fifth subject at the following matriculation examination.

The University has four faculties—Arts, Science, Rural Science, and Agricultural Economics. The degrees granted in each faculty range from Bachelor to Doctor. The Faculty of Rural Science provides a four-year course in the fundamental and applied scientific bases of agriculture, with particular reference to livestock production and soil-pasture-crop-livestock relations. The Faculty of Agricultural Economics provides introductory and post-graduate training facilities in the economics of agriculture, farm management, and related fields of study.

The Act which established the University of New England includes a provision authorising co-operation with the University of New South Wales in the provision of degree courses at the Newcastle University College. It also empowers the University to establish a Department of External Studies to provide degree courses for students unable to attend lectures. Students in the Faculty of Arts were enrolled at the Newcastle University College for the first time in 1954, and external courses for the Bachelor of Arts degree and the Diploma in Education commenced in 1955.

Tuition fees in 1963 ranged from £327 for the pass degree in Arts (three years) to £478 for the pass degree in Rural Science (four years). These do not include the residence fee of £140 per annum.

FINANCES OF UNIVERSITIES

The University of Sydney is supported chiefly by State and Commonwealth Government aid, the fees paid by students, and income derived from the private foundations. Grants from the State and Commonwealth are the principal source of income of the University of New South Wales and the University of New England.

The State provides the University of Sydney with a permanent statutory endowment of £125,000 per annum, which is supplemented by an additional grant each year. The University of New South Wales is entitled to receive from the State the amount by which expenditure, as approved by the Governor, exceeds income, which, for this purpose, includes Commonwealth grants.

The Commonwealth Government has made grants for the universities in each Australian State, in terms of the States Grants (Universities) Acts, in each year since 1951. The grants towards the recurrent expenditure by each university have been conditional upon the fees and State grants (other than for capital expenditure) received by the university being in excess of a prescribed amount. Grants towards capital expenditure by universities on building projects, etc., which have been made since 1958, have been conditional upon their being matched by State grants.

The Commonwealth grants for the years 1951 to 1957 were for recurrent expenditure only. For each university, the grants comprised:—

- (a) a lump sum, determined from year to year, and conditional upon the fees and State grants received being in excess of a prescribed amount; and
- (b) an amount equal to one-third of the excess of fees and State grants received during a year over the prescribed amount, up to a maximum specified for the year.

A specified proportion of the lump sum grant was to be applied towards the teaching and administrative costs of the university's affiliated residential colleges. The maximum grants payable for the universities in New South Wales for these years are shown in previous editions of the Year Book.

In 1957, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Keith Murray, Chairman of the University Grants Committee in Great Britain, to investigate the problems of Australian universities. The Committee was asked to consider the role of the university in the Australian community, the extension and co-ordination of university facilities, technological education at university level, the financial needs of universities, and appropriate means of providing for those needs. The Committee's principal recommendations were that a permanent Australian Universities Committee should be established, and that an interim financial programme should meanwhile be adopted for the years 1958 to 1960 to meet the immediate financial needs of the universities.

An Australian Universities Commission was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1959. The Commission comprises a full-time chairman and from two to four part-time members appointed by the Governor-General. Its principal functions are to advise the Prime Minister on financial assistance to Commonwealth universities and to the States for universities and on the balanced development of universities in Australia.

The Commonwealth passed the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1958, to give effect to the Murray Committee's proposed financial programme. This Act provided for—

- (a) general grants for recurrent expenditure to be made in each year from 1958 to 1960, on the same basis as in the years 1951 to 1957, but at higher levels and with provision for additional amounts towards increased salaries for academic staffs ;
- (b) emergency grants for recurrent expenditure to be made in each year from 1958 to 1960, on an unmatched basis but conditional upon receipts from fees and State grants being in excess of a prescribed amount ;
- (c) a specified portion of the general and emergency grants to be applied towards the teaching and administrative costs of affiliated residential colleges ;
- (d) grants to be made during the years 1958 to 1960 (in proportion to the amounts of State grants, and up to a specified maximum for each project) towards the cost of selected building projects and major equipment, together with further grants (amounting to 16 per cent. of the Commonwealth's share of the cost of new buildings) towards the cost of equipping the buildings ; and
- (e) grants to be offered during 1958 to 1960, on the basis of £1 for each £1 provided from State grants or other sources (up to a maximum for each State), for the building, extending, or equipping of affiliated residential colleges.

The maximum Commonwealth grants payable for the years 1958 to 1960 for the universities in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 276. Commonwealth Grants for Universities in N.S.W., 1958 to 1960

University and Year	Grants for Recurrent Expenditure			Portion of Recurrent Grants to be Spent on Colleges		Maximum Grant for Building Projects, etc. *
	Maximum General Grant	Emergency Grant	Maximum Total Grant	General Grant	Emergency Grant	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
University of Sydney—						} 1,300,000
1958	685,000	240,000	925,000	13,400	6,100	
1959	749,350	360,000	1,109,350	14,800	9,150	
1960†	845,725	480,000	1,325,725	16,300	12,200	
University of N.S.W.—						} 950,000
1958	338,300	115,000	453,300	4,400	2,000	
1959	368,900	172,500	541,400	4,800	3,000	
1960†	428,775	230,000	658,775	5,300	4,000	
University of New England—						} 450,000
1958	75,750	33,000	108,750	3,800	1,750	
1959	82,650	49,500	132,150	4,200	2,625	
1960†	97,075	66,000	163,075	4,600	3,500	
Total, All Universities—						} 2,700,000
1958	1,099,050	388,000	1,487,050	21,600	9,850	
1959	1,200,900	582,000	1,782,900	23,800	14,775	
1960†	1,371,575	776,000	2,147,575	26,200	19,700	

* Excludes (a) grants (amounting to 16 per cent. of Commonwealth's share of the cost of new buildings) for equipment, and (b) grants up to a maximum of £180,000 for residential college buildings in the State.

† As revised by the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1960.

Recommendations by the Universities Commission for financial assistance for universities during the years 1961 to 1963 were incorporated in the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1960, as amended in 1962 and 1963. The amended Act provided for:—

- (a) a basic grant for recurrent expenditure to be made in each of the years, conditional upon the fees and State grants received by a university being in excess of a prescribed amount;
- (b) an additional grant for recurrent expenditure, equal to approximately £1 for each £1.85 of fees and State grants received in excess of the prescribed amount, up to a maximum specified for each year;
- (c) capital expenditure grants to be made during the three years, on the basis of £1 for each £1 provided from State grants, towards the cost of selected university and teaching-hospital building projects (up to a maximum specified for each project), of furnishings and equipment for these projects (up to 5 per cent. of the Commonwealth's share of the cost of the project), and of special equipment (up to a maximum specified for each university);
- (d) grants for recurrent expenditure, comprising a basic amount and an amount related to the number of students, to be made in each of the years for residential colleges and halls of residence; and
- (e) grants to be offered during the three years, on the basis of £1 for each £1 provided from State grants or other sources (up to a maximum for each university), for the building or extending of residential colleges affiliated with universities.

The Commonwealth grants for recurrent expenditure payable for the years 1961 to 1963 for universities in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 277A. Commonwealth Grants for Universities in N.S.W.: Grants for Recurrent Expenditure, 1961 to 1963

University and Year	Fees and State Grants		Grants for Recurrent Expenditure		
	Minimum Amount to Qualify for Basic Grant	Amount to Qualify for Maximum Additional Grant*	Basic Grant	Maximum Additional Grant*	Maximum Total Grant*
	£	£	£	£	£
University of Sydney—					
1961	2,411,000	492,000	1,300,000	269,000	1,569,000
1962	2,411,000	782,000	1,300,000	426,000	1,726,000
1963	2,411,000	943,000	1,300,000	513,000	1,813,000
University of N.S.W.—					
1961	2,050,000	455,000	1,108,000	246,000	1,354,000
1962	2,050,000	770,000	1,108,000	416,000	1,524,000
1963	2,050,000	1,124,000	1,108,000	607,000	1,715,000
University of New England—					
1961	714,000	137,000	386,000	74,000	460,000
1962	714,000	223,000	386,000	120,000	506,000
1963	714,000	316,000	386,000	171,000	557,000
Total, All Universities—					
1961	5,175,000	1,084,000	2,794,000	589,000	3,383,000
1962	5,175,000	1,775,000	2,794,000	962,000	3,756,000
1963	5,175,000	2,383,000	2,794,000	1,291,000	4,085,000

* Revised by the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1962, to reflect the higher level of university salaries.

The next table shows the maximum Commonwealth grants payable for capital expenditure on university and teaching-hospital building projects, etc. during the period 1961 to 1963:—

Table 277B. Commonwealth Grants for Universities in N.S.W.: Maximum Grants for Building Projects, etc., 1961 to 1963

University	University Building Projects		University Teaching-Hospital Building Projects*		Special Equipment for Universities	Affiliated Residential College Buildings
	Building Projects	Furnishings and Equipment for Projects	Building Projects	Furnishings and Equipment for Projects		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney	1,450,000	72,500	356,000	17,800	45,000	142,000
New South Wales	3,122,500†	156,125†	281,750	14,100	40,000	150,000
New England	670,000	33,500	...	...	15,000	...
Total, All Universities	5,242,500†	262,125†	637,750	31,900	100,000	292,000

* Grants for teaching-hospitals associated with universities were first made in 1962 in terms of the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1962.

† As revised by the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1963.

A classification of the income of the universities in New South Wales in 1961 is given in the following table. The figures in the table are not strictly comparable with those published for earlier years.

Table 278. Universities in N.S.W.: Income, 1961

Source of Income	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	Total, All Universities
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Income for Specific Capital Purposes*—				
Government Grants—				
Commonwealth—				
Under States Grants (Universities) Act ..	465	1,405	158	2,028
State—				
Under States Grants (Universities) Act ..	535	1,045	225	1,805
Other Grants for Specific Purposes	10	...	18	28
Total Government Grants	1,010	2,450	401	3,861
Other Sources—				
Donations and Special Grants	30	...	8	30
Other Income .. .. .	...	...	...	8
Total, Other Sources	30	...	8	38
Total Income for Specific Capital Purposes ..	1,040	2,450	409	3,899
Other Income—				
Government Grants—				
Commonwealth—				
Under States Grants (Universities) Act† ..	1,569	1,372	458	3,399
For Specific Purposes—				
Research	146	91	38	275
Other	32	5	17	54
State—				
Under States Grants (Universities) Act† ..	2,070	2,019	741	4,830
For Specific Purposes—				
Research	50	71	1	122
Other	62	38	5	105
Total Government Grants	3,929	3,596	1,260	8,785
Other Sources—				
Donations and Special Grants for—				
Research Purposes	496	88	9	593
Other Specific Purposes	272	122	12	406
General Purposes	11	...	...	11
Student Fees‡	978	562	92	1,632
Adult Education	17	...	10	27
Special Non-credit Course Fees	16	8	...	24
Endowment Income	151	...	1	152
Charges for Services	25	43	...	68
Halls of Residence .. .. .	...	65	113	178
Other Income	81	136	17	234
Total, Other Sources	2,047	1,024	254	3,325
Total Income for Other Purposes	5,976	4,620	1,514	12,110
Total Income	7,016	7,070	1,923	16,009

* Receipts specifically for new buildings, major additions and alterations to buildings, installation of services, purchase of land and buildings, and major equipment. Includes receipts for capital purposes of halls of residence.

† Grants for recurrent expenditure, and funds received for equipment, furniture, or building alterations costing less than £5,000.

‡ Excludes fees collected on behalf of Student Unions.

In 1961, Commonwealth and State Government grants in terms of the States Grants (Universities) Act accounted for 75 per cent. (24 per cent. for specific capital purposes and 51 per cent. for recurrent expenditure) of

the universities' total income from all sources. Other government grants accounted for a further 4 per cent., and student fees for 10 per cent. of the total income.

Particulars of the principal items of expenditure of the universities in 1961 are given in the next table. The figures in the table are not strictly comparable with those published for earlier years.

Table 279. Universities in N.S.W.: Expenditure, 1961

Item of Expenditure	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	Total, All Universities
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Teaching and Research—				
Salaries—				
Academic Staff	2,058	1,564	473	4,095
Laboratory and Technical Staff	687	561	58	1,306
Clerical, etc. Staff	109	122	22	253
Major Equipment	77	14		91
Maintenance, Minor Equipment	1,126	548	143	1,817
Research Scholarships and Fellowships	106	54	3	163
Other	239	260	137	636
Total, Teaching and Research	4,402	3,123	836	8,361
General Administration—				
Salaries	310	244	122	676
Other	213	150	77	440
Total, General Administration	523	394	199	1,116
Libraries—				
Salaries	87	73	30	190
Books, Periodicals, etc.	98	111	31	240
Other	7	9	2	18
Total, Libraries	192	193	63	448
Buildings, Premises, Grounds—				
New Buildings	1,044	3,068	462	4,574
Major Alterations and Additions	101	53	64	218
Purchase of Land and Buildings	488		1	489
Other	416	437	142	995
Total, Buildings, Premises, Grounds	2,049	3,558	669	6,276
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure—				
Adult Education	69	7	52	128
Halls of Residence*		72	204	276
Other	68	106	20	194
Total, Auxiliary Expenditure	137	185	276	598
Total Expenditure	7,303	7,453	2,043	16,799

* Operating expenses only.

Teaching and research accounted for 50 per cent., and buildings, premises, and grounds for 37 per cent., of the universities' total expenditure in 1961. The proportions were 60 and 28 per cent., respectively, for the University of Sydney, 42 and 48 per cent. for the University of New South Wales, and 41 and 33 per cent., respectively, for the University of New England.

STAFFS AND STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITIES

Particulars of the teaching and other staff of the universities in New South Wales in the last two years are given in the following table. Because of the introduction of new methods of compiling university staff statistics, the figures in the table are not comparable with those published for previous years.

Table 280. Universities in N.S.W.: Staff Employed

Particulars	1961	1962			
		University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	Total, All Universities
Teaching Staff*—					
Full-time—					
Number of Persons					
Professors	127	72	47	19	138
Associate Professors and Readers	90	47	56	15	118
Senior Lecturers and Lecturers	954	416	491	132	1,039
Others	241	163	78	61	302
Total, Full-time	1,412	698	672	227	1,597
Part-time—					
Hundreds of Hours per Annum					
Lecturing	374	125	270	4	399
Tutoring and Demonstrating	1,049	797	305	15	1,117
Total, Part-time	1,423	922	575	19	1,516
Other Staff—					
Number†					
Research	135	117	21	39	177
Technical	868	419	453	72	944
Library	154	76	79	44	199
Administration	804	358	290	283	931
Maintenance and Other Services	693	377	286	91	754
Other‡	208	57	45	164	266
Total, Other Staff	2,862	1,404	1,174	693	3,271

* Full-time teaching staff also normally undertake research.

† Includes persons engaged in Adult Education and Student Advisory Services work, etc.

‡ Represents the number of persons occupied full-time plus the full-time equivalent of those occupied part-time; the full-time equivalents used are 30 hours per week for maintenance, etc. staff and 35 hours for other staff.

The next table shows the number of individual students enrolled in each university in the last ten years:—

Table 281. Universities in New South Wales: Students Enrolled

Year	University of Sydney*		University of New South Wales†		University of New England‡		Total, All Universities		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Students
1953	5,252	1,666	3,976	68	142	100	9,370	1,834	11,204
1954	5,194	1,789	4,069	90	136	103	9,399	1,982	11,381
1955	5,428	1,900	3,966	126	432	143	9,826	2,169	11,995
1956	5,811	2,074	4,752	154	690	262	11,253	2,490	13,743
1957	6,087	2,216	5,066	180	846	325	11,999	2,721	14,720
1958	6,598	2,398	5,757	257	1,126	441	13,481	3,096	16,577
1959	7,482	2,736	6,543	334	1,358	516	15,383	3,586	18,969
1960	8,563	3,306	7,389	492	1,643	591	17,595	4,389	21,984
1961	8,947	3,587	8,159	679	1,861	675	18,967	4,941	23,908
1962	9,901	4,129	8,324	840	2,168	783	20,393	5,752	26,145

* In 1958 and earlier years, excludes those candidates for higher degrees not required to enrol under University by-laws; these numbered 742 (646 males and 96 females) in 1958. From 1959, all candidates for higher degrees were required to enrol.

† University of Technology until 1958.

‡ New England University College until 1954.

The number of students enrolled in the various courses in each of the last three years is shown in the following table:—

Table 282. Universities in N.S.W.: Student Enrolments* by Course of Study

Course of Study	1960	1961	1962					
			University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	Total, All Universities		
						Males	Females	Students
Higher Degrees—								
Doctor	†	355	255	131	58	398	46	444
Master	†	1,078	778	428	68	1,060	214	1,274
<i>Total, Higher Degrees..</i>	<i>1,331</i>	<i>1,433</i>	<i>1,033</i>	<i>559</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>1,458</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>1,718</i>
Bachelor Degrees—								
Agricultural Economics	26	46	...	...	70	65	5	70
Agriculture	307	227	253	...	...	211	42	253
Architecture	440	563	280	391	...	615	56	671
Arts	4,884	5,556	3,860	673	2,079	3,666	2,946	6,612
Building	16	27	...	39	...	39	...	39
Commerce or Economics	1,855	2,191	933	1,339	...	2,171	101	2,272
Dental Surgery	291	261	269	...	...	249	20	269
Divinity	2	4	11	...	...	11	...	11
Education	3	6	9	...	...	4	5	9
Engineering	1,631	2,563	1,001	1,347	...	2,343	5	2,348
Laws	769	777	805	...	...	743	62	805
Letters .. .. .	...	32	...	...	55	48	7	55
Medicine-Surgery	2,187	2,241	2,040	149	...	1,827	362	2,189
Music	3	2	4	...	...	2	2	4
Optometry .. .. .	...	15	...	19	...	18	1	19
Pharmacy	209	449	656	...	...	405	251	656
Rural Science .. .. .	...	119	...	...	117	107	10	117
Science	1,804	3,184	1,161	2,007	216	2,717	667	3,384
Science in Forestry	13	6	23	...	10	32	1	33
Science in General	183	225	277	...	...	180	97	277
Science (Medical)	19	13	12	...	...	10	2	12
Science (Tech.) in .. .. .	...	889	...	1 012	...	1,011	1	1,012
Science (Tech.) in .. .. .	...	312	...	413	...	410	3	413
Surveying .. .. .	...	100	...	123	...	123	...	123
Veterinary Science	266	285	343	...	...	309	34	343
<i>Total, Bachelor Degrees</i>	<i>14,908</i>	<i>20,093</i>	<i>11,937</i>	<i>7,512</i>	<i>2,547</i>	<i>17,316</i>	<i>4,680</i>	<i>21,996</i>
Diploma (Post-graduate)—								
Education	380	370	286	33	198	207	310	517
Industrial Engineering .. .. .	...	34	...	58	...	58	...	58
Librarianship	29	53	...	72	...	16	56	72
Town and Regional .. .. .	...	59	58	...	...	53	5	58
Other	139	92	162	24	33	193	26	219
<i>Total, Post-graduate Diplomas</i>	<i>548</i>	<i>608</i>	<i>506</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>527</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>924</i>
Diploma (Sub-graduate)—								
Architecture	296	207	...	142	...	140	2	142
Engineering	1,744	63	...	42	...	42	...	42
Manual Arts .. .. .	...	208	...	174	...	174	...	174
Pharmacy	824	392	140	...	...	90	50	140
Physiotherapy	80	82	80	...	...	...	80	80
Science	1,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Social Studies/Work	17	64	70	...	...	7	63	70
Other	86	131	17	108	...	96	29	125
<i>Total, Sub-graduate Diplomas</i>	<i>4,679</i>	<i>1,147</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>466</i>	...	<i>549</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>773</i>
Other Courses—								
Certificate	9	...	...	11	1	11	1	12
Miscellaneous (Odd	599	708	326	442	59	593	234	827
Subjects), etc.	608	708	326	453	60	604	235	839
<i>Total, Other Courses</i>	<i>608</i>	<i>708</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>453</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>604</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>839</i>
Total Student Enrolments	22,074	23,989	14,109	9,177	2,964	20,454	5,796	26,250
Individual Students	21,984	23,908	14,030	9,164	2,951	20,393	5,752	26,145

* Represents the number of students enrolled in each course, students enrolled in more than one course being counted once for each course.
 † Not available.

The university students in the last two years are classified in the next table according to whether they were studying as full-time or part-time internal students or as external students:—

Table 283. Universities in N.S.W.: Full-time, Part-time, and External Students Enrolled

Particulars	1961	1962					
		University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	Total, All Universities		
					Males	Females	Students
Internal Students—							
Full-time—							
Higher Degree	486	408	224	69	613	88	701
Other	12,107	10,225	2,811	754	10,061	3,729	13,790
Total	12,593	10,633	3,035	823	10,674	3,817	14,491
Part-time—							
Higher Degree	900	625	300	57	811	171	982
Other	8,677	2,772	5,794	110	7,368	1,308	8,676
Total	9,577	3,397	6,094	167	8,179	1,479	9,658
External Students—							
Higher Degree	38	...	35	...	34	1	35
Other	1,700	...	...	1,961	1,506	455	1,961
Total	1,738	...	35	1,961	1,540	456	1,996
Total Students Enrolled ..	23,908	14,030	9,164	2,951	20,393	5,752	26,145

An age distribution of the students enrolled at the universities in 1962 is given in the following table. In this year, 61 per cent. of the new students (75 per cent. at the University of Sydney and 57 per cent. at the University of New South Wales) were less than 19 years of age.

Table 284. Universities in N.S.W.: Ages of Students Enrolled, 1962

Age	New Students						All Students		
	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	Total, All Universities			Total, All Universities		
				Males	Females	Students	Males	Females	Students
16 or less	775	353	62	754	436	1,190	761	437	1,198
17	1,547	836	130	1,747	766	2,513	2,412	1,117	3,529
18	520	279	43	644	198	842	2,596	955	3,551
19	196	137	19	276	76	352	2,208	726	2,934
20	166	135	89	274	116	390	2,008	636	2,644
21	89	135	87	249	62	311	1,795	372	2,167
22	72	78	58	168	40	208	1,397	233	1,630
23	39	66	51	123	33	156	1,106	169	1,275
24	51	70	46	147	20	167	849	103	952
25	43	59	48	121	29	150	704	104	808
26	25	40	23	66	22	88	552	77	629
27	24	23	33	64	16	80	459	59	518
28	24	31	25	55	25	80	356	68	424
29	22	23	30	63	12	75	325	53	378
30-34	102	129	129	282	78	360	1,367	252	1,619
35-39	47	78	74	153	46	199	740	154	894
40 or more	59	71	74	134	70	204	599	211	810
Not Stated	2	45	...	41	6	47	159	26	185
Total	3,803	2,588	1,021	5,361	2,051	7,412	20,393	5,752	26,145

The total number of new students enrolled in each university in each of the last six years is shown in the next table:—

Table 285. Universities in N.S.W.: New Students Enrolled

Year	University of Sydney		University of New South Wales*		University of New England		Total, All Universities		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Students
1957	1,625	796	1,406	90	418	151	3,449	1,037	4,486
1958	1,796	830	1,632	140	565	211	3,993	1,181	5,174
1959	2,035	1,047	1,791	151	634	240	4,460	1,438	5,898
1960	2,318	1,218	2,050	235	743	257	5,111	1,710	6,821
1961	2,163	1,208	2,353	339	679	281	5,195	1,828	7,023
1962	2,428	1,375	2,210	378	723	298	5,361	2,051	7,412

* University of Technology until 1958.

University Degrees Conferred

The following table shows particulars of the degrees conferred by the three universities in New South Wales in each of the last two years:—

Table 286. Universities in N.S.W.: Degrees Conferred

Degree	1961	1962			Degree	1961	1962		
		Males	Females	Persons			Males	Females	Persons
Agricultural Economics—					Engineering and Technology—				
M.Ag.Ec. ..	1	...	...	...	D.Sc.Eng. ..	...	1	...	1
B.Ag.Ec. ..	...	4	...	1	Ph.D. ..	5	5	...	5
					M.E. ..	14	13	...	13
Agriculture and Rural Science—					M.Eng.Sc. ..	6	4	...	4
Ph.D. ..	2	3	...	3	M.Sc. ..	...	1	...	1
M.Sc.Agr. or M.Rur.Sc. ..	7	8	...	8	M.Tech. ..	28	32	...	32
B.Sc.Agr. ..	59	40	4	44	B.E. ..	257	294	...	294
B.Agr. ..	3	2	1	3	B.Tech. ..	...	2	...	2
Architecture and Town Planning—					Forestry—				
M.Arch. ..	2	1	...	1	B.Sc.For. ..	9	11	...	11
M.T.C.P. ..	1	1	...	1					
B.Arch. ..	27	31	3	34	Law—				
Arts—					LL.B. ..	98	87	6	93
Ph.D. ..	1	4	...	4	Medicine and Surgery—				
M.A. ..	22	12	2	14	M.D. ..	20	9	...	9
B.A. ..	550	339	328	667	B.Sc.(Med.) ..	198	13	...	13
Litt.B. ..	...	3	...	3	M.B. ..	198	167	32	199
					B.S. ..	201	168	32	200
Commerce and Economics—					Music—				
M.Ec. ..	5	1	...	1	Mus.Bach. ..	1	...	...	...
B.Ec. or B.Com. ..	106	183	10	193	Psychology—				
					B.Sc.(Applied Psych.) ..	...	8	1	9
Dentistry—					Science—				
D.D.Sc. ..	1	2	...	2	D.Sc. ..	3	3	...	3
Ph.D. ..	...	1	...	1	Ph.D. ..	34	27	2	29
M.D.S. ..	10	5	1	6	M.Sc. ..	59	46	10	56
B.D.S. ..	41	45	8	53	B.Sc. ..	407	344	105	449
					B.Sc.(Gen.Sc.) ..	33	13	15	28
Divinity and Theology—					Surveying—				
B.D. ..	...	1	...	1	B.Surv. ..	...	5	...	5
Education—					Veterinary Science—				
M.Ed. ..	13	22	2	24	D.V.Sc. ..	1	1	...	1
					Ph.D. ..	3	2	...	2
					M.V.Sc. ..	3	1	...	1
					B.V.Sc. ..	31	35	4	39

In order to qualify for registration as medical practitioners, students must complete a course of six years, which leads to two degrees, viz., M.B. (Bachelor of Medicine) and B.S. (Bachelor of Surgery).

COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS BOARD

The Commonwealth Scholarships Board administers the Commonwealth Scholarships Scheme described below. Under the (Commonwealth) Education Act, the Board also arranges university-type training under the re-establishment training schemes for ex-service personnel and war widows, and advises the Prime Minister in regard to university training and associated matters. The Board comprises the Director of the Commonwealth Office of Education (as chairman) and three other members.

The re-establishment training schemes for ex-service personnel and war widows are described on page 291. The Board controls their training in university-type courses (both full-time and part-time) at universities and other institutions. At 31st December, 1962, there were 21 trainees (including 9 at the University of Sydney) following university-type courses in New South Wales. Expenditure on university-type training in the State amounted to £5,935 in 1962.

Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme

The Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme provides for the award of scholarships tenable at universities and other approved institutions. Under the Scheme, a maximum of 3,900 "open entrance" scholarships (2,900 before 1961) and 100 "mature age" scholarships are awarded each year. "Open entrance" scholarships are awarded to students under 25 years of age on the results of examinations qualifying for university matriculation. "Mature age" scholarships are awarded, on the basis of their whole educational record, to persons between 25 and 30 years of age. Additional scholarships, called "later years" scholarships, are offered to students under 25 years of age who have completed one or more years of an approved course. The different types of scholarships are awarded for approved full-time or part-time courses.

The 4,000 "open entrance" and "mature age" scholarships are allocated among the States on a population basis. "Later year" scholarships are allocated among States on the basis of the number of eligible applicants in the previous year.

An applicant for an "open entrance" or "later year" scholarship, and his parents, must have permanent residence in Australia. Applicants for "mature age" scholarships must have been resident for at least two years.

Commonwealth scholarships are awarded entirely on merit, without regard for the means of an applicant or his parents. All scholarship holders have the fees for their course paid on their behalf.

Scholarship holders taking full-time courses are eligible for a living allowance which is subject to a means test. The maximum annual allowance is £247 for a scholar living with his parents, and £384 for a scholar living away from his parents. The maximum allowance is reduced by £2 for each £10 by which the adjusted family income exceeds £850 per annum, and by a further £1 for each £10 in excess of £1,700. The adjusted family income comprises the combined income of a scholar's parents for the preceding financial year, less £150 for each dependent child under 16 years (other than the applicant). The allowance is further reduced by a proportion of the scholar's income.

For a scholar who is regarded as independent of his parents (e.g., over 25 years of age) and is unmarried, the maximum living allowance (£384 per annum) is reduced by two-thirds of his income in excess of £156 per annum. If he is married, the maximum annual allowance is £384, plus £88 8s. for his wife and £26 for the first dependent child under 16 years, and the allowance is not reduced unless the couple's combined income exceeds £300 per annum.

Awards for post-graduate study and research at Australian universities have been offered since 1959. The number of post-graduate awards offered was 100 in each year from 1959 to 1961 and 125 in 1962. The benefits comprise a living allowance (not subject to a means test) and payment to universities for tuition and facilities.

The general administration of the Scholarship Scheme is the responsibility of the Commonwealth Scholarships Board. Its application in detail is carried out by the respective State Departments of Education.

The following table shows particulars of students assisted in New South Wales under the Scholarship Scheme:—

Table 287. Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme in New South Wales: Students and Courses at 30th September

Institution and Course	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962*	1963*
University of Sydney—						
Arts	599	642	618	731	829	905
Law	309	303	292	291	295	342
Economics	169	161	166	172	180	192
Science	354	435	529	531	566	598
Medicine and Medical Science	959	1,037	1,028	1,080	1,160	1,173
Engineering	292	287	301	312	384	443
Agriculture	79	76	68	62	67	71
Veterinary Science	42	45	59	61	75	96
Dentistry	117	112	112	95	71	66
Architecture	58	68	68	84	85	85
Education	27	18	9	16	11	36
Pharmacy†	258	213	189	205	218	245
Other Courses	10	15	10	9	20	10
Total	3,273	3,412	3,449	3,649	3,961	4,262
University of N.S.W.—						
Arts	20	13	20	29	45	63
Architecture	109	107	108	109	124	125
Engineering	195	338	330	253	266	278
Commerce	87	128	137	145	128	134
Science	312	233	260	465	462	479
Medicine				34	58	91
Other Courses	39	21	24	14	20	17
Total	762	840	879	1,049	1,103	1,187
University of New England—						
Agriculture	23	34	49	52	34	40
Arts	34	36	45	53	58	68
Economics					16	28
Science	26	35	42	53	71	94
Education	11	12	9	6	15	18
Total	94	117	145	164	194	248
Other Institutions	213	220	175	141	146	135
Total Scholarship Students	4,342	4,589	4,648	5,003	5,404	5,832

* At 30th June.

† Prior to 1963, includes students following Pharmacy Board courses (i.e. all students in 1958 and 1959, 127 students in 1960, 73 in 1961, and 6 in 1962).

The 135 students at non-university institutions in 1963 included 12 at technical colleges, 5 at the Occupational Therapy Training Centre, 78 at the Australian Physiotherapy Association, 3 at the Conservatorium, and 6 at agricultural colleges.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth on the fees and allowances of scholarship students and post-graduate students in New South Wales was £1,305,000 and £155,125, respectively, in 1963.

MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

The Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges, administered by the Department of Agriculture, provide training in agriculture, animal husbandry, and allied sciences, mainly for students intending to enter farming and grazing occupations. The Hawkesbury College is situated at Richmond near the Hawkesbury River, accommodates 246 resident students, and includes a farm of 3,493 acres. The Wagga College has accommodation for 110 students and includes a farm of 3,217 acres.

There are diploma courses in Agriculture (3 years) at both Colleges, and in Dairy Technology (2 years) and Food Technology (2 years) at the Hawkesbury College. Applicants for enrolment must have the Intermediate Certificate, produce a testimonial as to character and fitness for agricultural education, and must be at least 16 years of age for the agriculture course and at least 17 years for the dairy and food technology courses. The basic fees amount to £198 per annum.

The number of students at the Hawkesbury College in 1963 was 244, of whom 186 were studying Agriculture, 30 Dairy Technology, and 28 Food Technology; there were 109 students of Agriculture at the Wagga College. In 1963 there were 81 diplomas awarded in Agriculture, 16 in Dairy Technology, and 9 in Food Technology. Expenditure on maintenance of the colleges in 1961-62 was £388,050, and loan expenditure on buildings, etc. was £106,810.

A certificate course in agriculture was established in 1963 at the Yanco Agricultural Research Station, which is situated in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and comprises 2,045 acres. The course (1 year) is intended to provide intensive and practical training in agronomy, animal husbandry, engineering, economics, and farm management, mainly for sons of farmers. Applicants must be at least 16 years of age, and preference is given to holders of the Intermediate Certificate. The number of students in the courses during 1963 was 38. The fees are £210 per annum.

INSTITUTES FOR TRANSPORT EMPLOYEES

Classes for the technical, commercial, and general education of railway employees are conducted by the Railways Institute.

The headquarters of the institute are in Sydney, and there are branches in various parts of the State. The total membership, 34,778 at 30th June, 1962, embraces almost 70 per cent. of the railway employees. Instruction is given in elementary railway principles and various subjects to the university matriculation standard. Correspondence courses are provided. The number of students was 9,287 at 30th June, 1962. The Institute possesses a library of 165,141 volumes.

Educational and recreational facilities are provided by the Government Transport Institute. The membership at 30th June, 1962 was 7,557, and 15 students were enrolled. There were 36,770 books in the Institute's library.

EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

There are many organisations in New South Wales which have as their objective the encouragement of professional interests and the advancement of science, art, and literature.

The learned professions such as solicitors and barristers, engineers, surveyors, architects, chemists, physicists, statisticians, biometricians, physicians and surgeons, dentists, and optometrists are represented by institutes, associations, or societies.

Workers' Educational Association

The Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales was founded at a conference called by the Labour Council of New South Wales in 1913. It is associated with the Department of Tutorial Classes of the University of Sydney in organising lecture courses, tutorial classes, discussion groups, residential and non-residential schools, and public lectures. It also acts as adviser and organiser for adult educational TV programmes. In 1961, the membership of the Association consisted of 2,912 individual members and 85 affiliated organisations.

In 1961, 233 tutorial classes were held, including 152 in Sydney and suburbs, 41 in the Newcastle district, and 40 in country towns; the number of students enrolled for the classes was 7,457. Thirteen week-end schools and seven schools of longer duration were conducted during the year. The number of discussion groups in 1961 was 145, with a total enrolment of 1,638.

The income of the Association in 1961 was £57,100, including grants from the State, £22,350, and subscriptions, fees, etc., £13,845.

CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC

The Conservatorium of Music, which was established by the State in 1915, provides tuition in music, from elementary to advanced stages. The studies are divided into two sections—the music school and the diploma course. The music school provides tuition in theory and practice leading to examinations conducted by the Australian Music Examinations Board, these examinations may be taken in a number of grades and at associate or licentiate standard. The diploma course is (except for transitional cases under the old syllabus) of three years duration, and leads to the award of a professional diploma; this course is given under the personal direction of the Director of the Conservatorium. Training is also provided in chamber and orchestral music and in opera, and there is a full secondary school course of five years, which includes instruction in music. A branch of the Conservatorium was opened at Newcastle in 1952.

In 1962, there were 2,200 students enrolled in the various courses of study at the Conservatorium in Sydney and 580 students at the Newcastle branch of the Conservatorium. Conservatorium diplomas were awarded to 10 students, and there were 4,711 candidates for examinations under the Australian Music Examinations Board system. Teachers engaged at the Conservatorium are paid from students' tuition fees, less a commission for

administrative costs and rental of studios. Tuition and examination fees and proceeds from concerts, etc. amounted to £118,528 during the year, and the gross expenditure was £178,726. Expenditure by the State on the Conservatorium amounted to £60,163 in 1961-62.

SYDNEY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Sydney Symphony Orchestra receives annual subsidies of £25,000 from the State Government and £10,000 from the Municipality of the City of Sydney, and the balance of its expenditure is provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Expenditure in 1962 was £292,851; receipts comprised £83,841 from concerts, etc., £35,000 from the State and municipal grants, and £174,010 from the Broadcasting Commission. The number of concerts given by the orchestra in 1962 was 163, including 111 in Sydney; 60 of the concerts were free.

MUSEUMS

The Australian Museum in Sydney is the oldest institution of its kind in Australia. It is incorporated under the control of trustees, with a statutory endowment of £1,000 per year, which is supplemented by annual parliamentary appropriations. It contains fine specimens of the principal objects of natural history and a valuable collection of zoological, mineral and ethnological specimens. A library, containing 34,099 bound volumes at 31st December, 1962, is attached to the institution. Lectures and gallery demonstrations are given in the Museum and are open to the public. During the year ended 30th June, 1962, visitors to the Museum numbered 307,177 and expenditure amounted to £100,616.

The Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, which is in Sydney and is administered by a Board of Trustees under the Minister for Education, contains a valuable series of specimens illustrative of various stages of manufacturing, and a collection of natural products. The scientific staff conducts research work in connection with the development of the natural resources of Australia. During 1962, the number of visitors to the Sydney Museum was 184,960, and the number of volumes in the museum's library at the end of the year was 9,028. Expenditure in 1961-62 was £77,953. There are also technological museums at Goulburn, Bathurst, and Broken Hill.

There is a Mining and Geological Museum attached to the Department of Mines. Its functions include the preparation and collection of minerals to be used as teaching aids in schools and in other institutions.

The public have access to the Nicholson Museum of Antiquities, the Macleay Museum of Natural History, the War Memorial of Fine Arts, and the Museum of Normal and Morbid Anatomy, which are attached to the University of Sydney and to the National Herbarium and Botanical Museum at the Botanic Gardens.

LIBRARIES

Public Library of New South Wales

The Australian Subscription Library, established in 1826, became a State institution in 1869. It was incorporated in 1899, as the Public Library of New South Wales, with a body of trustees and an annual statutory endowment of £2,000, which is supplemented by parliamentary appropriations.

The Library embraces a General Reference Department, a Circulation Department, the Mitchell Library and Galleries, the Dixon Library and Galleries, the Shakespeare Tercentenary Memorial Library, and other collections.

The Mitchell Library and Galleries consist of a collection of books, manuscripts, and pictures dealing mainly with Australia and the South Pacific, the nucleus of which was bequeathed to the Public Library in 1907. The Dixon Library and Galleries is a similar but smaller collection donated from 1929 onwards. The Circulation Department has a reference and lending service for municipal and shire public libraries and for country residents not served by public libraries, lends books to some country schools, and maintains a library service for external students of the University of New England. The General Reference Department has a research service which collects bibliographical references, mainly of a scientific and technological nature, and its reading room accommodates nearly 400 seated readers. There is a photographic copying service which supplies copies of material in various collections of the Library; in 1961-62, 102,873 copies were made.

Expenditure on the Library during 1961-62 amounted to £368,362, including £40,000 for books and periodicals. At 30th June, 1962, the Library staff numbered 170. The average number of seated readers during 1961-62 was estimated at 165 on week-days, 254 on Sundays, and 193 on holidays. The number of volumes in the Library at 30th June, 1962, exclusive of pamphlets, was 737,257 (General Reference Department 426,080, Mitchell Library 179,776, Model School Library, 1,941, Dixon Library 19,928, and Circulation Department 109,532).

Public Library Services under Library Act, 1939-1959

The Library Act, 1939-1959, provides for the payment of State subsidies in respect of libraries maintained by municipal and shire councils, and for the appointment of a Library Board to administer the Act and to assist in the organisation of local library services. The Principal Librarian of the Public Library is executive member of the Board.

Local authorities which adopt the Act are entitled to State subsidy, provided that they administer a library service which is free to all residents (except that a charge may be made for works of fiction) and that they expend on the service, from rates, at least 1s. 6d. per head of population per annum. The State subsidy is on a £ for £ basis, up to a maximum of 3s. per head of population.

The Library Board gives advisory services to local councils conducting public libraries or planning to establish them. It also operates a book purchasing service for councils wishing to use it.

At 30th June, 1962, 169 councils had adopted the Act, and, of these, 152 had established libraries. There were 203 libraries in operation, including 58 in Sydney and suburbs, 6 in Newcastle, and 139 in other localities. The staff numbered 706. In 1962, the Board paid £407,339 as subsidies to councils, and the aggregate amount contributed by the councils towards the upkeep of the libraries was £1,415,917. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries at 31st December, 1961 was 2,402,940.

The largest public library service subsidised under the Library Act is that of the City of Sydney. In 1961, the City's main library and branches together contained 226,357 books and periodicals, and made 928,428 volume issues. Maintenance costs amounted to £126,508 (including £16,539 for new books).

University Libraries

The Library of the University of Sydney comprises the central collection, which is known as the Fisher Library, and 56 branch libraries. At the end of 1962, the University Library contained 776,548 volumes.

The Fisher Library was named after its principal benefactor, Thomas Fisher, from whom a bequest of £30,000 was received in 1885. The largest of the branch libraries, and the number of volumes they contain, are Law (41,119), Medicine (31,540), Engineering (27,993), Geology and Geophysics (12,032), and Architecture (13,780). The Chinese and Japanese collection in the Fisher Library numbers 32,943.

The University of New South Wales maintains a central library and a medical library at Kensington, and branch libraries at Newcastle and Wollongong University Colleges. Students at the University's Broadway site are serviced by the Sydney Technical College Library, where 37,802 of the University's books have been placed. In December, 1962, the University's collections contained 232,577 volumes.

The University of New England library contained 120,000 volumes at the end of 1962. In addition, 30,000 volumes were held in the Public Library of New South Wales for the use of External students.

Other Libraries

Local libraries, established in a large number of centres throughout the State, may be classed broadly under two heads: schools of arts, which are organised and controlled by committees of private citizens and are dependent upon the monetary support accorded by the public; and free libraries established by municipalities or shires. Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, any shire or municipality may establish a public library, art gallery, or museum. Subject to certain conditions, libraries operated by municipalities and shires are entitled to State subsidy under the Library Act, 1939-1959 (see above).

The library of the Australian Museum, though intended primarily as a scientific library for staff use, is accessible to students; it contains 34,099 volumes. There are 9,028 volumes in the library of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, and approximately 10,120 in that attached to the National Herbarium.

At the end of 1962, the libraries of the teachers' colleges contained 219,679 volumes, and those at technical colleges throughout the State contained 101,058 volumes.

The Parliamentary Library contains 142,187 books, and large numbers of volumes are in the libraries of the law courts and Government offices.

The Royal Blind Society of N.S.W. conducts a free Braille Library at East Sydney, containing 30,000 volumes.

Archives Office

The Archives Office of New South Wales was established in 1961 to control the storage and cataloguing of State archives and semi-current public records.

NATIONAL ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The National Art Gallery contains a number of works of art, including some works of prominent modern artists, and some valuable gifts from private persons.

Apart from 1,903 reproductions, there were 7,345 works of arts (1,562 oil paintings, 1,033 water-colours, 2,750 prints and drawings, 147 sculpture and casts, and 1,853 other works) in the Gallery at the end of 1962. The total amount expended during 1962 in purchasing works of art was £11,360. During the year, 290 works of art were acquired by gift and 256 by purchase.

Art students, under certain regulations, may copy works and enjoy the benefit of a collection of books of reference on art subjects. Works of art are lent to Government departments and other institutions.

Maintenance expenditure on the Gallery was £58,102 in 1961-62.

LAW AND CRIME

A cardinal principle of the legal system of New South Wales, like that of England on which it is based, is the supremacy of the law, to which all persons are bound to conform. No person may be punished except for a breach of law which has been proved in due course of law in a court before which all persons have equal rights. It excludes the existence of arbitrariness or prerogative on the part of the government or of any exemption of officials or others from obedience to the ordinary law or from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

SOURCES OF LAW

The law in force in New South Wales consists of—

- (i) So much of the common law of England and such English statute laws as came into force on the original settlement of the colony in 1788, or was made applicable by the New South Wales Constitution Act passed in 1828.
- (ii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of New South Wales, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder.
- (iii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia within the scope of its allotted powers, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder.
- (iv) Imperial law binding New South Wales as part of the British Commonwealth, as part of the Commonwealth of Australia or as a State—subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westminster. (These relate mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern.)
- (v) Case law. (This consists of judicial decisions of the English, Commonwealth, or State Courts, respectively, and represents an important part of the law in force in New South Wales.)

The scope of Commonwealth legislation is limited to the subjects specified in the Commonwealth Constitution. In some cases Commonwealth powers of legislation are exclusive of, in others concurrent with, those of the State. In all cases of conflict, valid Commonwealth laws override State laws.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The characteristic features of the judicial system are:—

- (a) the law is enforceable in public courts ;
- (b) the judiciary is independent of control by the executive ;
- (c) officials concerned with the administration of justice do not enjoy any exemption from law ;
- (d) advocates are admitted to practice by the Supreme Court and are subject to control through the Court.

Administration

In New South Wales the duty of administering laws is allotted to Ministers of the Crown in their respective spheres. As a general rule, an Attorney-General and a Minister of Justice are included amongst the Ministers, but sometimes these offices are combined. There is also a Crown Solicitor—a salaried public servant. A common practice is to have an officer known as Assistant Law Officer as a further legal adviser to the Government.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the Government. He is charged with the conduct of business relating to the higher courts (such as Supreme and District Courts), the offices of the Crown Solicitor, Crown Prosecutors, Clerk of the Peace, Public Solicitor, Public Defender, parliamentary draftsmen, court reporters, and the Adult Probation Service, as well as statute law consolidation and certain Acts, including the Crimes Act, Companies Act, and Real Property Act. He also advises Ministers on questions on which his legal opinion is required, initiates and defends proceedings by and against the State, and determines whether a bill should be found in cases of indictable offences. The grand jury system has not been adopted. The Attorney-General is in the position of a grand jury to find a bill. No person can be put upon his trial for an indictable offence unless a bill has been found, except where an *ex officio* indictment has been filed by the Attorney-General or the Supreme Court has directed an information to be filed.

The Minister of Justice supervises the working of the magistrates' courts and the conduct of gaols and penal establishments. He administers Acts of Parliament relating to justices, juries, coroners, prisons and prisoners, landlords and tenants, liquor, inebriates, births, deaths, and marriages, and licensed trades and callings.

The Courts

The work of the courts is distributed amongst various jurisdictions with a view to simplifying procedure and avoiding unnecessary delay.

Minor civil matters are heard in Courts of Petty Sessions (Small Debts Courts), which have a jurisdiction limited in point of locality and amount. The civil jurisdiction of District Courts is also limited in respect of locality and amount (although from July, 1955 to July, 1961, they had unlimited jurisdiction in respect of amount, subject to the proviso that, in regard to claims exceeding £1,000, the case had to be remitted to the Supreme Court if the defendant objected to it being heard by a District Court). The Supreme Court's jurisdiction is limited only in respect of matters which are reserved for the original jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Courts.

In criminal matters, less serious offences are heard in Courts of Petty Sessions, and other offences which are not of a capital nature, and which were not of a capital nature immediately before the Crimes (Amendment) Act, 1955, are dealt with by Courts of Quarter Sessions. Capital offences, and offences which were of a capital nature immediately before the Crimes (Amendment) Act, 1955, are tried at sittings of the Supreme Court; in practice, offences of an important public nature are often dealt with by the Supreme Court.

Various legal tribunals have been established to deal with special matters—Licensing Courts, Wardens' Courts (Mining), Courts of Marine Inquiry, Land and Valuation Court, Crown Employees' Appeal Board, and, among courts of magisterial rank, Coroners' Courts and Children's Courts. Special jurisdictions are exercised by the Industrial Commission and by the Workers' Compensation Commission. Particular matters arising under the various land laws of the State are dealt with by Local Land Boards. A Transport Appeal Court, consisting of a District Court Judge, hears appeals from certain decisions of the transport authorities. Jurisdiction to hear disputes arising under the Friendly Societies Act and the Co-operation Act is given to the Registrar under those Acts.

New South Wales, as a State of the Commonwealth, forms part of the Commonwealth judicial system. By the Commonwealth Judiciary Act, 1903-1955, the jurisdiction of the High Court is exclusive in regard to certain matters. In regard to other matters, the courts of the State are invested with Commonwealth jurisdiction, subject to conditions stated in that Act.

Appeal lies to the Privy Council from the Supreme Court of New South Wales and the High Court of Australia, respectively, in proper cases. The Privy Council is the final Court of Appeal.

JUDGES, MAGISTRATES, AND COURT OFFICERS

Judges of the Supreme Court

Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales are styled "Justices" and are appointed by Commission of the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. No person may be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a barrister of five years' standing. The judges have power to make rules governing court procedure and to control the admission to practice of barristers and solicitors and to supervise their conduct.

A judge cannot be sued for any act done in the performance of his judicial duties within the scope of his jurisdiction. He holds office "during good behaviour" until the age of seventy years, at a salary fixed by statute; since January, 1962, the salary has been £6,750 plus an allowance of £250 per annum. By these provisions, the judiciary is rendered independent of the executive, but a judge may be removed from office by the Crown on the address of both Houses of Parliament. A judge, including the Chief Justice, is granted a pension on retirement, the amount of which is dependent on his length of service and salary at retirement. The judge of the Land and Valuation Court is a puisne judge of the Supreme Court, and each member of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales and the Chairman of the Crown Employees' Appeal Board have the same status and rights as such a judge.

Judges of the District Court

A barrister of five years' standing or attorney of seven years' standing may be appointed by the Governor as judge of the District Court to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court in districts allotted by the Governor. District Court judges hold office during ability and good behaviour up to the age of 70 years. They may be removed from office by the Governor for inability or misbehaviour, subject first to appeal to the Governor-in-Council. A judge of any District Court is also chairman of every Court of Quarter

Sessions in the State. A judge is granted a pension on retirement, the amount of which is dependent on his length of service and salary at retirement. A judge may not engage in the practice of the legal profession. Members of the Workers' Compensation Commission have the status and rights of a District Court Judge.

Officers of the Courts

Certain ministerial functions are performed by magistrates and justices in addition to their judicial duties, but special officers are appointed for certain purposes in the administration of justice, viz., Crown Prosecutors to act in Criminal Courts in prosecuting persons accused of indictable offences, Clerks of Petty Sessions, the Clerk of the Peace and his deputies to act as Clerks for the Courts of Quarter Sessions, Registrars of the Small Debts and District Courts, and bailiffs.

In connection with the Supreme Court, there are two important officers in addition to those connected with special jurisdiction. These are the Prothonotary and the Sheriff.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court is its principal officer in common law and criminal jurisdiction. He acts as registrar of the Courts of Admiralty and Criminal Appeal. The Prothonotary or his deputy is empowered under the rules of the court to transact business usually transacted by a judge sitting in chambers, except in respect of matters relating to the liberty of the subject. The Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction has its own Registrar who, with the Deputy Registrars, is empowered by the rules of the Court to exercise certain delegated powers formerly performed by the judge of the jurisdiction sitting in chambers.

The office of Sheriff is regulated by the Sheriff Act, 1900. There is a Sheriff and an Under Sheriff. Sheriff's officers are stationed at convenient country centres, where there is a Deputy Sheriff—usually a leading member of the particular centre. The functions of the Sheriff include the enforcement of judgments and execution of writs of the Supreme Court, the summoning and supervision of juries, and administrative arrangements relating to the holding of courts.

Stipendiary Magistrates

Stipendiary magistrates are appointed from among members of the State Public Service, unless the Public Service Board certifies that no member of the service is suitable and available for such office. Persons so appointed must have reached 35 years of age and must be qualified for admission as a barrister or solicitor.

Within the districts of the Metropolis, Parramatta, Newcastle, Broken Hill, Bathurst, Windsor, Richmond, Ryde, and Wollongong, the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions is exercised exclusively by stipendiary magistrates. In other districts of the State, jurisdiction in Petty Sessions is exercised by magistrates wherever convenient, and otherwise by honorary justices in minor cases.

The jurisdiction of magistrates is explained later in connection with Courts of Petty Sessions, and their functions comprise those of Justices of the Peace. In addition, they usually act in country centres as Fair Rents Boards, Special Magistrates in Children's Courts, Visiting Justices to gaols, Mining Wardens, Coroners, and Industrial Magistrates, and exercise delegated jurisdiction under the Liquor Act.

Justices of the Peace

Persons of mature age and good character may be appointed as Justices of the Peace by Commission, under the Grand Seal. The office is honorary, and is held during the pleasure of the Crown. No special qualifications in law are required, but appointees must be persons of standing in the community and must take prescribed oaths. Women became eligible for the office under the Women's Legal Status Act, 1918.

The judicial duties of justices are explained on page 372. Their other duties include the issue of warrants for arrests, issue of summonses, administration of oaths, and certification of documents.

At 31st December, 1963, there were 99,500 Justices of the Peace in New South Wales, of whom 7,300 were women.

JURY SYSTEM

Crimes prosecuted by indictment in the Supreme Court or Courts of Quarter Sessions must be tried before a jury of twelve persons, who find as to the facts of the case, the punishment being determined by the judge. Most civil cases may be tried before a jury of four persons or a jury of twelve persons, upon application and with the consent of the court. The jury in such cases determines questions of fact and assesses damages. The procedure in relation to juries is governed principally by the Jury Act, 1912-1947, and other Acts regulate special cases.

A jurors' list is compiled annually in October for each Jurors' District by the senior police officer. This list is made available for public inspection, and revised in December before a special petty sessions held before a stipendiary magistrate or by two or more justices.

With certain exceptions, all men entitled to be enrolled as electors for Parliamentary elections are eligible for jury service. Women who submit their names for inclusion in the jury list for certain areas have been eligible to act as jurors since 1952.

The principal exceptions from liability to serve as jurors are foreign subjects who have resided in New South Wales for less than seven years, and certain persons attainted of treason or felony. Persons specially exempted include judges, members of Parliament, certain public officers, officers of the public service of the Commonwealth, members of the defences forces, salaried officers of the State public service, clergymen, barristers, solicitors, magistrates, police officers, doctors, dentists, druggists, schoolmasters, certain employees of banks, incapacitated persons, and men above the age of 60 years who claim exemption. Special petty sessions, when summoned to revise jury lists, have authority to exempt any person from jury service on the ground of undue hardship or undue public inconvenience.

The jurors summoned to hear an issue are decided by lot. Accused persons and the Crown each have the right to challenge eight jurors in criminal cases, and twenty in capital or murder cases, without assigning reasons. In striking the jury in a civil case, sufficient names are drawn from the ballot box to leave the required number of jurors after each party to the case has struck off names equal to one half of the number to be empanelled.

In criminal cases, the verdict of the jury must be unanimous. Where agreement is not reached within six hours, the jury may be discharged

and the accused tried before another jury. In civil cases where a unanimous agreement has not been reached after four hours' deliberation, the decision of three-fourths of the jury shall be taken as the verdict of all; but if, after having remained six hours or upwards in deliberation, three-fourths of the jury do not concur, the jury shall be discharged and the case may be set down for a new trial.

POOR PERSON'S LEGAL EXPENSES

Under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1907, a person committed for trial for an indictable offence may apply for legal aid for his defence before the jury is sworn. If the judge or committing magistrate considers that the person is without adequate means and that such legal aid should be supplied, the Attorney-General may arrange for the defence of the accused either by the Public Defenders or by some other counsel or attorney, and for payment of expenses of all material witnesses.

The Legal Assistance Act, 1943-1947, provides for the appointment of a Public Solicitor and lays down the conditions on which legal assistance may be granted.

The Public Solicitor keeps lists of barristers and solicitors who are willing to investigate and report on applications for legal assistance, or to act for assisted persons in proceedings in the Supreme Court and the District Court and in certain proceedings in the Courts of Petty Sessions. He issues certificates of eligibility for assistance. He may act for an assisted person or may assign a solicitor, whose name is on the list, to act. In the case of hardship, he may advance out-of-pocket expenses incurred by assisted persons in connection with proceedings.

LEGAL PROFESSION

The legal profession in New South Wales is controlled by rules of the Supreme Court, which prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession, regulate studentships at law, and specify the legal examinations which must be passed prior to admission to practice. Separate boards have been established to govern the admission of barristers and of solicitors. Women are eligible for admission.

By the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1898-1960, provision has been made for the admission of conveyancers as solicitors and the discontinuance of the grant of conveyancers' certificates, for the examination of accounts of solicitors and conveyancers, and for the establishment and administration of a solicitors' fidelity guarantee fund. The fund is maintained from annual contributions from or levies imposed on solicitors. From it may be paid the amount of pecuniary loss suffered by persons as the result of theft or fraudulent misapplication by a solicitor of any moneys or other valuable property entrusted to him.

Any solicitor duly admitted to practice has the right of audience in all courts of New South Wales. The law provides for the hearing of charges of professional misconduct upon the part of solicitors by the Statutory Committee of the Law Society of New South Wales, which has the power to make an order striking off the roll, suspending from practice, or imposing a fine on any solicitor; appeal lies to the Court from an order of the Statutory Committee. Barristers are organised under the New South Wales Bar Association.

Barristers have, in general, no legal right to fees for their services in court, but scales of charges for certain services rendered by solicitors are prescribed by regulation, and in certain instances cost of suits are taxed by an officer of the Supreme Court.

The following table shows the number of members of the legal profession in practice in 1939 and recent years:—

Table 288. Barristers and Solicitors in Practice in N.S.W.

At end of Year	Barristers			Solicitors			Certificated Conveyancers
	Queen's Counsel	Other	Total	Sydney	Other Districts	Total	
1939	28	257	285	1,118	647	1,765	37
1957	50	346	396	1,448	978	2,426	14
1958	50	361	411	1,474	975	2,449	12
1959	52	363	415	1,501	1,025	2,526	9
1960	65	350	415	1,561	1,032	2,593	8
1961	65	357	422	1,559	1,030	2,589	8
1962	70	364	434	1,573	1,051	2,624	6

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of New South Wales was established in 1824 under the Charter of Justice. The various jurisdictions of the Court are Common Law (including Commercial Causes), Equity, Bankruptcy (a Commonwealth jurisdiction vested in the Court), Protective, Probate, Matrimonial Causes, Admiralty, Land and Valuation, and Criminal. Jurisdiction is exercised by a Chief Justice and (in May, 1964) 23 Puisne Judges.

The Court possesses original jurisdiction over all litigious matters arising in the State, except where its jurisdiction is excluded by statute, in certain cases where extra-territorial jurisdiction has been conferred, in Admiralty, and in appeal. Its original jurisdiction is exercised usually by one judge. The procedure and practice of the Court are defined by statute, or regulated by rules which may be made by any three or more judges. The Supreme Court has power at common law to restrain inferior courts which act in excess of their jurisdiction, and to grant mandamus to enforce a legal right. The right of appeal to the Supreme Court from inferior courts is purely the creation of statute law. In proper cases, appeals may be carried from findings of the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia or to the Privy Council.

Particulars are given below of each division of the civil jurisdiction of the Court. Information regarding the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is given in conjunction with that of other Higher Criminal Courts on page 366.

Common Law Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Common Law extends to cases not falling within any other jurisdiction. Actions are tried usually in the first instance in sittings at *nisi prius*, before one judge and a jury of four (or of twelve in special cases). A jury may be dispensed with by consent of both parties and under statutes governing certain cases. A judge may sit "in chambers" to deal with questions not requiring to be argued in court.

Particulars of the transactions in the Common Law Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in recent years are given in the next table. The difference between the number of cases originating and the number of judgments signed illustrates the extent to which cases are not proceeded with to a judgment, and the difference between the number of judgments signed and the number of cases tried illustrates the extent to which cases are determined without coming to a trial.

Table 289. Common Law Jurisdiction

Year	Cases Originating	Cases Set Down for Trial, but Settled or Not Proceeded with	Cases Tried				Judgments Signed
			Verdict for Plaintiff	Verdict for Defendant	Non-suits, etc.	Total	
1958	14,096	1,477	402	58	8	468	6,362
1959	15,830	1,374	320	60	8	388	5,800
1960	16,497	1,656	459	57	1	517	6,310
1961	20,530	2,096	471	58	2	531	7,604
1962	12,975	2,419	415	59	3	477	5,538
1963	11,725	2,847	381	69	3	453	4,466

Equity Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Equity (which includes infancy) is exercised by the Chief Judge in Equity, or by any other Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Equity. The procedure of the Court is governed by the Equity Act, 1901, and subsidiary rules. The jurisdiction extends to granting equitable relief by enforcing rights not recognised at Common Law and by special remedies such as the issue of injunctions, writs for specific performance, and a jurisdiction in infancy. In making binding declarations of right, the Court may obtain the assistance of specialists such as actuaries, engineers, or other persons. In deciding legal rights incidental to its cases, it exercises all the powers of the Common Law jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and may award damages in certain cases.

The office of the Court is under the control of the Master in Equity who performs many judicial functions, and, when directed by the Court, determines certain matters such as conducting inquiries, taking accounts, etc. He is also Registrar of the Court, and controls the records and funds within its charge.

The transactions in Equity during the year ended 30th June, 1963 included 68 decrees, 2,739 orders on motions and petitions, and 412 orders by Judge in Chambers.

Protective Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court in its Protective Jurisdiction is constituted, except on appeal, by the Chief Judge in Equity or by any other judge sitting for him during his absence or illness or at his request. In respect of the administration of estates, the jurisdiction may be exercised by the Master and the Deputy Master in the Protective Jurisdiction.

In terms of the Mental Health Act, the affairs of patients in mental hospitals are controlled and administered (in the case of a voluntary patient, only on the written request of the patient) by the Master in the Protective

Jurisdiction. The affairs of other persons who are mentally ill and incapable of managing their own affairs, or who are incapable of managing their affairs because of mental infirmity arising from disease or age, are administered by committees or managers subject to the order and direction of the Court constituted by the Master.

The trust funds under the control of the Master amounted to £3,496,000 at 30th June, 1962. In addition, there were assets of considerable value in the form of scrip, real estate, etc.

Probate Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court in its Probate Jurisdiction is the only authority competent to grant probate of the will, or administration of the estate, of any deceased person who leaves real or personal property in the State. Pending a grant of probate or administration, all property of the deceased person is vested in the Public Trustee and, with a few exceptions, the property cannot be dealt with in any way until a grant has been obtained. The court will not issue a grant until an inventory of the estate has been filed and death duty paid.

The powers of the Court are exercised by the Probate Judge and the Registrar. The latter deals with all applications for probate and administration where there is no contention, all matters regarding the filing of accounts by executors and administrators (including the allowance to them of commission for their trouble), and any other matters prescribed by the rules or directed by the Judge. At the request of any interested person, or in cases of doubt or difficulty, the Registrar is required to refer the matter to the Judge sitting in open court, usually without a jury. Where estates are less than £1,000 in value, probate or letters of administration may be granted on personal application to the Registrar, without the intervention of a solicitor.

The records of the Court are available for public inspection, and copies of wills and other documents may be obtained.

The number and value of estates dealt with in recent years are shown in the next table. The values represent the gross value of estates, including those not subject to duty and those dealt with by the Public Trustee. In some cases, probate or letters of administration are taken out a second time, and such estates are duplicated in the figures.

Table 290. Probate Jurisdiction

Year	Probates Granted		Letters of Administration Granted		Total Estates Dealt With	
	Number of Estates	Gross Value of Estates	Number of Estates	Gross Value of Estates	Number of Estates	Gross Value of Estates
		£		£		£
1957	11,559	96,356,953	3,683	9,609,986	15,242	105,966,939
1958	12,003	103,255,211	3,320	11,442,901	15,323	114,698,112
1959	12,613	115,991,953	3,515	13,101,661	16,128	129,093,614
1960	10,843	111,072,902	4,768	8,617,021	15,611	119,689,923
1961	13,907	122,821,521	3,004	8,816,716	16,911	131,638,237
1962	13,824	132,768,269	3,129	11,443,969	16,951	144,212,238
1963	13,764	121,488,996	3,043	17,623,732	16,807	139,112,728

Jurisdiction in Matrimonial Causes (Divorce)

Jurisdiction in matrimonial causes was first conferred on the Supreme Court by the Matrimonial Causes Act passed by the State Parliament in 1873. Previously, marriages could be dissolved in New South Wales only by special Act of Parliament.

The State legislation being administered by the Court was superseded by the Matrimonial Causes Act which was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1959 and which came into operation on 1st February, 1961. The forms and grounds of relief under the State legislation are summarised on page 628 of Year Book No. 56. Where a matrimonial cause had been instituted under State legislation but not completed before 1st February, 1961, the transitional provisions of the 1959 Act gave petitioners the advantages of the new Act without detracting from their position under the former legislation.

The (Commonwealth) Matrimonial Causes Act, 1959, provided a uniform law throughout Australia with respect to divorce and other matrimonial causes. The Supreme Courts of the Australian States and Territories were vested with jurisdiction to hear and determine causes under the Act.

The forms of relief granted under the 1959 Act are dissolution of marriage (commonly known as divorce), judicial separation, nullity of marriage, jactitation of marriage, and decrees for restitution of conjugal rights. Orders may be made for the custody of children, the provision of maintenance, damages, and the settlement of marriage property.

Under the 1959 Act, a decree for dissolution of marriage is in the first instance a decree nisi. In general, a decree nisi automatically becomes absolute at the expiration of three months, unless in the meantime it has been rescinded or appeal proceedings have been instituted, or unless there are children of the marriage under 16 years of age. Where there are children under 16 years of age (and, in special circumstances, above this age), a decree nisi cannot in general become absolute until the Court is satisfied that proper arrangements have been made for the children's welfare.

The Act provides that a court in which a matrimonial cause has been instituted must consider the possibility of reconciliation of the parties and may take action to endeavour to effect a reconciliation. Financial assistance may be granted in terms of the Act to approved marriage guidance organisations.

The grounds on which a dissolution of marriage may be granted under the 1959 Act are: adultery, desertion for two years or more; wilful refusal to consummate the marriage; habitual cruelty for one year or more; rape, sodomy, or bestiality; habitual drunkenness and/or intoxication by drugs for two years or more; frequent convictions for crime and failure to support (wife's petition only); imprisonment for at least three years and under sentence for at least five years; conviction for attempting to murder or inflict bodily harm on the petitioner; failure for at least two years to pay maintenance; failure for at least one year to comply with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights; insanity; separation for five years or more, with no reasonable likelihood of cohabitation being resumed; and presumption of death.

With two exceptions (separation and presumption of death), the grounds on which a decree of judicial separation may be granted are the same as for dissolution of marriage.

The principal grounds on which a marriage may be nullified are: bigamy ; marriage within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity ; want of consent through mental incapacity, mistake, fraud, or duress ; breach of an essential provision in the law under which the marriage took place ; the nonage of either of the parties ; incapacity to consummate the marriage ; and mental deficiency of either of the parties to the marriage.

Particulars of the petitions lodged and decrees granted in matrimonial causes in 1939 and recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 291. Matrimonial Causes: Petitions Lodged and Decrees Granted

Petition or Decree for—	1939	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
PETITIONS							
<i>Divorce—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	879	1,810	1,743	1,670	1,833	1,723	1,716
Wife as Petitioner	1,052	2,292	2,141	2,076	2,382	2,369	2,623
Total	1,931	4,102	3,884	3,746	4,215	4,092	4,339
<i>Nullity of Marriage—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	} 11 {	20	11	14	6	8	5
Wife as Petitioner		20	20	13	22	13	13
Total	11	40	31	27	28	21	18
<i>Divorce or Nullity—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wife as Petitioner .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
<i>Judicial Separation—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	} 31 {	1	1	1	...	1	...
Wife as Petitioner		21	14	22	4	9	8
Total	31	22	15	23	4	10	8
<i>Restitution of Conjugal Rights—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	256	436	382	245	47	29	30
Wife as Petitioner	141	160	185	115	16	8	11
Total	397	596	567	360	63	37	41
DECREES ABSOLUTE							
<i>Divorce—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	665	1,417	1,448	1,464	1,419	1,389	1,364
Wife as Petitioner	875	1,800	1,915	1,779	1,737	1,724	1,929
Total	1,540	3,217	3,363	3,243	3,156*	3,113*	3,293*
<i>Nullity of Marriage—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	1	8	9	12	6	8	3
Wife as Petitioner	4	10	14	15	12	18	10
Total	5	18	23	27	18	26	13
<i>Judicial Separation—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wife as Petitioner	7	5	...	5	1	...	...
Total	8	5	...	5	1	...	...
<i>Restitution of Conjugal Rights—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	} 301 {	403	408	273 {	26	11	2
Wife as Petitioner					19	2	2
Total	301	403	408	273	45	13	4

* Includes decrees absolute granted (2,762 in 1961, 822 in 1962, and 315 in 1963) in respect of petitions lodged under the superseded State legislation.

The grounds for divorce in cases where decrees were made absolute in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 292. Divorce Decrees Made Absolute: Grounds of Decree

Grounds* of Decree	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
HUSBAND AS PETITIONER						
Adultery	465	492	529	471	390	409
Cruelty (physical)	3	...	1	...	3	6
Desertion for—						
3 years or more†	698	673	667	571	171	...
2 years or more‡	...	...	...	81	509	642
Non-compliance with Restitution Decree—						
No minimum period†	237	274	260	197	18	...
At least 1 year‡	...	...	...	7	14	27
Separation (5 years or more)‡	...	...	...	64	202	233
Drunkness (3 years or more) and—						
Neglect†	13	8	6	7	...	...
Cruelty (physical)†	1	1	1	...	2	...
Drunkness (2 years or more)‡	...	...	...	1	7	5
Drunkness (2 years or more)‡ and Cruelty (physical) .. .. .	...	...	...	1	1	1
Insanity† .. .. .	...	...	...	2	22	7
Refusal to consummate‡	...	...	...	1	5	2
Other Grounds .. .. .	...	...	...	16	45	32
Total, All Grounds	1,417	1,448	1,464	1,419	1,389	1,364
WIFE AS PETITIONER						
Adultery	336	385	372	326	255	304
Cruelty (physical)	107	105	101	79	111	117
Desertion for—						
3 years or more†	1,052	1,119	1,011	903	263	...
2 years or more‡	...	...	...	114	650	1,016
Non-compliance with Restitution Decree—						
No minimum period†	138	140	142	91	19	...
At least 1 year‡	...	...	...	1	6	11
Separation (5 years or more)‡	...	...	...	57	212	308
Drunkness (3 years or more) and—						
Neglect†	42	55	35	29	5	...
Cruelty (physical)†	116	96	105	84	22	...
Drunkness (2 years or more)‡	...	...	...	4	34	43
Drunkness (2 years or more)‡ and Cruelty (physical) .. .. .	...	...	...	5	28	39
Insanity† .. .. .	...	...	...	...	8	6
Refusal to consummate‡	...	...	...	2	3	4
Other Grounds	9	15	13	42	108	81
Total, All Grounds	1,800	1,915	1,779	1,737	1,724	1,929
ALL PETITIONERS						
Adultery	801	877	901	797	645	713
Cruelty (physical)	110	105	102	79	114	123
Desertion for—						
3 years or more†	1,750	1,792	1,678	1,474	434	...
2 years or more‡	...	...	...	195	1,159	1,658
Non-compliance with Restitution Decree—						
No minimum period†	375	414	402	288	37	...
At least 1 year‡	...	...	...	8	20	38
Separation (5 years or more)‡	...	...	...	121	414	541
Drunkness (3 years or more) and—						
Neglect†	55	63	41	36	5	...
Cruelty (physical)†	117	97	106	84	24	...
Drunkness (2 years or more)‡	...	...	...	5	41	48
Drunkness (2 years or more)‡ and Cruelty (physical) .. .. .	...	...	...	6	29	40
Insanity† .. .. .	...	...	...	2	30	13
Refusal to consummate‡	...	...	...	3	8	6
Other Grounds	9	15	13	58	153	113
Total, All Grounds	3,217	3,363	3,243	3,156	3,113	3,293

* No distinction is made between grounds under the 1959 Commonwealth Act and those under the superseded State legislation where the grounds are substantially equivalent.

† Ground available under the superseded State legislation.

‡ Ground available under the 1959 Commonwealth Act.

Desertion has been the principal ground on which divorces are granted, and in 1963 was the ground for 50 per cent. of the total divorce decrees made absolute. Adultery usually ranks next in importance, and accounted for 22 per cent. of the divorces in 1963. Separation for five years or more, a new ground provided by the 1959 Commonwealth legislation, has risen in importance, and in 1963 accounted for 16 per cent. of the decrees made absolute; on the other hand, non-compliance with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights was the ground for 12 per cent. of the divorces in 1960, but only 1 per cent. in 1963.

The majority of decrees for divorce are granted on the petition of wives; in 1963, the proportion of husbands was 41 per cent. Wives are more numerous than husbands as petitioners in cases of desertion, separation, cruelty, and drunkenness, but more husbands obtain divorces for adultery, non-compliance with orders for restitution of conjugal rights, and insanity.

The ages at marriage of persons divorced in 1963 are shown below:—

Table 293. Divorce Decrees Made Absolute, 1963: Age of Husband and Wife at Marriage

Age of Husband at Marriage (Years)	Age of Wife at Marriage (Years)								Husbands	
	Under 18	18 to 20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 or more	Not Stated	Total	Per cent.
Under 18	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1
18 to 20	139	230	80	7	1	...	...	...	457	14
21 to 24	154	553	460	80	9	1	1	...	1,258	38
25 to 29	31	206	390	205	55	9	3	1	900	27
30 to 34	9	41	98	95	49	28	7	...	327	10
35 to 39	3	11	25	40	33	13	13	...	138	4
40 or more	...	5	14	22	31	34	69	...	175	5
Not stated	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	18	20	1
Wives—Total	349	1,051	1,067	450	178	85	94	19	3,293	...
Per cent.	10	32	32	14	5	3	3	1	...	100

Forty-two per cent. of the wives and 15 per cent. of the husbands divorced in 1963 were under 21 years of age at marriage, and 74 per cent. of the wives and 53 per cent. of the husbands were under 25 years of age. These proportions vary little from year to year.

The ages at the times of divorce of the same parties covered by Table 293 are shown in the next table:—

Table 294. Divorce Decrees Made Absolute, 1963: Age of Husband and Wife at Divorce

Age of Husband at Divorce (Years)	Age of Wife at Divorce (Years)									Husbands	
	Under 25	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 or more	Not Stated	Total	Per cent.
Under 25	77	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	3
25 to 29	147	211	20	3	2	...	...	...	...	383	12
30 to 34	36	274	270	41	9	...	...	...	...	630	19
35 to 39	6	66	253	228	47	6	3	...	1	610	18
40 to 44	1	10	80	201	201	31	5	3	...	532	16
45 to 49	...	3	21	47	158	134	31	9	...	403	12
50 to 54	...	3	4	19	54	100	85	19	...	284	9
55 or more	...	1	4	14	18	45	96	163	...	341	10
Not stated	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	18	20	1
Wives—Total	267	579	655	553	489	316	220	195	19	3,293	...
Per cent.	8	17	20	17	15	9	7	6	1	...	100

Twenty-five per cent. of the wives and 15 per cent. of the husbands divorced in 1963 were under 30 years of age, and 62 per cent. of the wives and 52 per cent. of the husbands were under 40 years of age.

Particulars of the duration and issue of marriage in cases in which decree *nisi* for divorce were made absolute in the last four years are shown below:—

Table 295. Divorce Decrees Made Absolute: Duration of Marriage and Issue

Duration of Marriage	Divorces				Children of Marriage*	Divorces			
	1960	1961	1962	1963		1960	1961	1962	1963
Years									
Under 5	284	257	238	251	0	1,064	1,122	1,272	1,325
5 to 9	989	885	819	909	1	878	839	818	844
10 to 14	870	833	775	735	2	708	694	606	689
15 to 19	492	497	497	561	3	340	327	270	285
20 to 29	474	519	578	624	4	151	101	99	101
30 or more	134	165	206	213	5 or more	102	73	48	49
Total	3,243	3,156	3,113	3,293	Total	3,243	3,156	3,113	3,293

* The number of children recorded on petitions lodged. Petitions lodged under the superseded State legislation showed all children born to the marriage, irrespective of their age and whether living or dead at the time of the petition; those lodged under the 1959 Commonwealth Act show the living children (including adopted children) of the marriage under 21 years of age.

The duration of marriage (i.e., the interval between marriage and the date the decree *nisi* for divorce was made absolute) was less than 5 years in 8 per cent., and less than 10 years in 34 per cent., of the cases in 1963.

Of the persons divorced in 1963, 21 per cent. were married by the Registrar and 79 per cent. (including Church of England 35 per cent. and Roman Catholic 17 per cent.) by ministers of religion.

Admiralty Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty was conferred on the Supreme Court of New South Wales in 1911. The (Imperial) Prize Act, 1939, extends to Australia, and prize rules were promulgated in 1939.

Land and Valuation Court

The Land Court of Appeal, established originally in 1889, was reconstituted at the close of 1921, as the Land and Valuation Court. This court is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court; he may sit as an open court at such places as he determines, and, in certain circumstances, with two assessors in an advisory capacity. The procedure of the court is governed by rules made by the Judge, who also exercises powers over witnesses and the production of evidence similar to those of a Judge in the Supreme Court. On questions of fact the decisions of the Judge are final, but appeal may be made to the Supreme Court against his decision on points of law.

The Court determines claims for compensation arising out of the resumption of land by public authorities, the execution of authorised works, or the operation of town and country planning schemes; it also hears appeals from the decisions of local government authorities under these planning schemes. The Court determines questions of law referred by way of stated case by the Board of Subdivision Appeals (applications for the opening of new public roads or the subdivision of land), or by the Cumberland, Newcastle, and Wollongong Board of Appeal or the Country Board of Appeal (applications for the erection of buildings). The Court hears appeals against the determinations of local land boards (under the Crown Lands Act, the Pastures Protection Act, the Closer Settlement Act, the Irrigation Act, and kindred Acts), and it also hears objections to the decisions of rating authorities (where a valuation exceeds £5,000), valuation boards of review (under the Valuation of Land Act), and certain other authorities set up under various Acts and empowered to decide questions of compensation or liability under these Acts.

HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS

The higher courts of criminal jurisdiction consist of the Central Criminal Court (which sits in Sydney and is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court), the Supreme Court on circuit, and Courts of Quarter Sessions (held at important centres throughout the State, each presided over by a Judge of the District Court as chairman of Quarter Sessions). These courts deal with indictable offences, which are the more serious criminal cases. Offences punishable by death and all offences which, immediately prior to the passing of the Crimes (Amendment) Act, 1955, were punishable by death, may be tried only before the Central Criminal Court, which exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, or before the Supreme Court on Circuit.

All persons charged with criminal offences must be charged before a judge with a jury of twelve chosen by lot from a panel provided by the sheriff. The question of the guilt or innocence of the accused is determined by the jury after the direction by the presiding judge as to the law and the facts proved by evidence, and the verdict must be unanimous. If unanimity is not reached within six hours, the jury may be discharged and the accused may be tried before another jury.

Indictable offences against Commonwealth law are tried before these courts.

Central Criminal Court and Supreme Court on Circuit

The Central Criminal Court exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Sydney, and a Judge of the Supreme Court presides at sittings of the Supreme Court in circuit towns. Capital offences, the more serious indictable offences committed in the metropolitan area, and offences which may not be tried conveniently at Quarter Sessions or at sittings of the Supreme Court in the country, are usually tried at the Central Criminal Court. Appeal from these courts lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of three or more Judges of the Supreme Court and, in proper cases, to the High Court of Australia or the Privy Council. A Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Sydney or at circuit towns may act as a Court of Gaol Delivery, to hear and determine the cases of untried prisoners upon returns of such prisoners supplied by the gaolers of the State under rules of the Court.

Courts of Quarter Sessions

These courts are held at times and places appointed by the Governor-in-Council, in districts which coincide with those of District Courts. In 1963, 52 places were appointed, courts being held usually prior to District Court sittings, from two to four times a year in country centres, but ten times in Sydney, eight times in Parramatta, and six times in both Newcastle and Wollongong.

In addition to exercising their original jurisdiction, the courts hear appeals from Courts of Petty Sessions and certain appeals from other courts (e.g., Licensing Courts). Appeals from Quarter Sessions or sittings of the Supreme Court by persons convicted on indictment are heard by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Cases before Higher Criminal Courts

The following table shows the number of distinct persons tried and the number convicted in 1939 and recent years before Courts of Quarter Sessions, sittings of the Supreme Court at circuit towns, and the Central Criminal Court. Where two or more charges were preferred against the same person in any one year, account has been taken only of the principal charge.

Table 296. Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Tried and Convicted

Year	Distinct Persons Tried	Not Guilty	Convicted				Total Persons Convicted	
			Offences Against the Person	Offences Against Property	Other Offences	Number	Per 10,000 of Population	
								1938-39*	1,173	369	225	576	3	804	2.94
1957	2,517	292	617	1,590	18	2,225	6.14	
1958	2,494	220	609	1,641	24	2,274	6.16	
1959	2,569	244	634	1,675	16	2,325	6.18	
1960	2,894	259	724	1,878	33	2,635	6.88	
1961	2,879	167	746	1,943	23	2,712	6.93	
1962	2,692	179	623	1,874	16	2,513	6.31	
1963	3,056	149	676	2,203	28	2,907	7.18	
1963—								
Males	2,971	148	661	2,135	27	2,823	13.87	
Females	85	1	15	68	1	84	0.42	

* Year ended 30th June.

Trials of accused persons in higher criminal courts take place on indictment by the Attorney-General, usually after magisterial inquiry into the sufficiency of evidence for such trials, and the question of guilt is decided by a jury of laymen. Nevertheless, only about 93 per cent. of the persons tried during the five years from 1959 to 1963 were convicted; in the case of offences against the person, the proportion was approximately 84 per cent.

The majority of convictions are for offences against property, which represented 76 per cent. of all convictions in 1963. Convictions for offences against the person represented 23 per cent. in that year. The following table shows the number of convictions for each of the principal offences in 1938-39 and recent years.

Table 297. Higher Criminal Courts: Convictions, by Principal Offence

Offence	1938-39*	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Against the Person—						
Murder	6	12	14	11	17	15
Attempted Murder	4	3	3	4	3	4
Manslaughter (excl. driving offences)	4	17	16	21	16	12
Malicious Wounding	†	28	29	47	44	36
Abortion	7	2	6	6	1	2
Robbery	37	69	76	108	72	47
Sexual and Unnatural Offences—						
Rape	2	5	8	21	10	23
Carnal Knowledge	48	118	146	159	137	162
Other Offences against Females		107	133	105	88	103
Indecent Assault on a Male		86	120	87	87	118
Other Unnatural Offences	26	22	23	22	22	26
Bigamy and Offences relating to Marriage						
Assault: Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	19	27	23	24	17	16
Other	†	46	51	53	56	56
Driving Offences	28	52	37	42	17	22
Other Offences	†	24	28	19	15	24
Other Offences	44	16	17	17	21	10
Total, Against the Person	225	634	724	746	623	676
Against Property—						
Break, Enter, and Steal	374	875	1,001	1,145	1,060	1,247
Larceny (incl. Embezzlement)	60	609	637	629	608	741
Receiving Stolen Goods	44	42	43	36	52	44
Fraud and False Pretences	46	106	140	99	99	101
Forgery and/or Uttering	19	20	23	24	22	35
Other Offences	33	23	34	10	33	35
Total, Against Property	576	1,675	1,878	1,943	1,874	2,203
Other Offences	3	16	33	23	16	28
Total Offences	804	2,325	2,635	2,712	2,513	2,907

* Year ended 30th June.

† Not available; included in "Other Offences".

The major offences against property are breaking and entering and various types of larceny; in 1963, convictions for these crimes accounted for 90 per cent. of all convictions in the higher courts for offences against property. In the case of offences against the person, offences against females and unnatural offences are the most numerous, representing 64 per cent. of the total in 1963.

The next table shows the ages of persons convicted in the higher criminal courts in the last six years:—

Table 298. Higher Criminal Courts: Ages of Distinct Persons Convicted

Year	Age Group (years)								Total
	Under 21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-50	51-60	61 or more	
1958	726	481	350	249	173	201	68	26	2,274
1959	727	502	343	295	188	176	62	32	2,325
1960	853	607	345	288	232	193	85	32	2,635
1961	916	620	369	318	209	202	52	26	2,712
1962	815	608	351	274	208	170	66	21	2,513
1963	948	667	394	303	228	263	74	30	2,907
1963—									
Males	931	651	378	288	222	252	71	30	2,823
Females	17	16	16	15	6	11	3	...	84

Of the total persons convicted in 1963, 33 per cent. were under 21 years of age, 23 per cent. between 21 and 25 years, 13 per cent. between 26 and 30 years, and 31 per cent. were over 30 years of age.

In 1963, 47 per cent. of the persons convicted of offences against females were under 21 years of age, but only 15 per cent. of those found guilty of unnatural offences (mainly indecent assault on a male person) belonged to this age group.

Particulars of the ages of persons convicted in 1963 for each of the principal offences are given in the following table:—

Table 299. Higher Criminal Courts: Ages and Offences of Distinct Persons Convicted, 1963

Offence	Age Group (years)						Total
	Under 21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41 or more	
Against the Person—							
Murder	5	2	...	3	...	5	15
Attempted Murder .. .. .	...	1	...	...	1	2	4
Manslaughter (excl. driving offences)	2	2	1	...	3	4	12
Malicious Wounding	4	7	6	3	7	9	36
Robbery	13	15	6	4	5	4	47
Sexual and Unnatural Offences—							
Rape	12	6	3	...	1	1	23
Other Offences against Females	122	59	12	8	19	45	265
Unnatural Offences	21	23	25	22	14	39	144
Bigamy and Offences relating to Marriage .. .. .	...	1	4	4	2	5	16
Assault—							
Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	16	13	10	5	4	8	56
Other	4	7	4	2	2	3	22
Driving Offences	3	7	4	2	1	7	24
Other Offences	1	2	1	1	...	7	12
Total, Against the Person	203	145	76	54	59	139	676
Against Property—							
Break, Enter and Steal	397	322	188	134	90	116	1,247
Larceny (incl. Embezzlement)	320	156	83	71	49	62	741
Receiving Stolen Goods	5	6	12	13	6	2	44
Fraud and False Pretences	2	20	17	19	16	27	101
Forgery and/or Uttering	2	7	3	5	5	13	35
Other Offences	10	4	10	5	1	5	35
Total, Against Property	736	515	313	247	167	225	2,203
Other Offences	9	7	5	2	2	3	28
Total, All Offences	948	667	394	303	228	367	2,907

DISTRICT COURTS

District Courts have been in existence in New South Wales since 1858 as intermediaries between the Small Debts Courts and the Supreme Court. They are presided over by judges with special legal training, whose jurisdiction is defined in the District Courts Act, 1912-1961. Sittings are held at places and times appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The courts sit at intervals during ten months of the year in Sydney, and two or more times per year in important country towns. A registrar and other officers are attached to each court. At the close of 1962, there were 71 district courts and 22 district court judges.

Ordinarily, cases are heard by a judge sitting alone, but a jury may be empanelled by direction of the judge, or upon demand by either plaintiff or defendant, in any case where the amount claimed exceeds £50. The jurisdiction of the Court extends over issues in equity, probate, and divorce

proceedings remitted by the Supreme Court, and over actions cognisable on the common law side of the Supreme Court in which the property sought to be recovered, or the amount claimed, does not exceed £3,000 (or £200 where a title to land is involved).

The findings of the District Court are intended to be final, but new trials may be granted and appeals may be made to the Supreme Court in certain cases.

Particulars of actions brought in District Courts in their original jurisdiction during the last six years are given in the following table. Of the cases tried during 1963, 358 were tried by jury and 6,686 without a jury.

Table 300. District Courts: Transactions

Year	Cases Originating	Cases Dis-continued or Settled without Hearing *	Judgment for Plaintiff by Default, Con- fession, or Agree- ment	Cases Tried			Total Cases Disposed of	Cases Pending and in Arrear at end of Year
				Verdict for Plaintiff	Verdict for Defendant †	Total		
1958	57,832	15,004	27,892	2,855	527	3,382	46,278	27,956
1959	50,193	17,845	29,170	3,621	720	4,341	51,356	26,793
1960	40,357	18,975	31,125	3,280	413	3,693	53,793	13,357
1961	65,024	22,517	32,299	4,295	466	4,761	59,577	18,804
1962	61,483	22,254	37,466	5,055	613	5,668	65,388	14,899
1963	63,485	21,866	36,691	6,327	717	7,044	65,601	12,783

* Includes cases settled by arbitration (21 in 1963).

† Includes non-suits, etc.

In addition to the cases covered by the foregoing table, District Courts undertake a considerable amount of work under various Acts.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

A special and exclusive jurisdiction has been conferred on the Workers' Compensation Commission of New South Wales to examine and determine questions arising under the Workers' Compensation Act, for which purpose it has certain of the powers of a Royal Commission. The Commission is a body corporate and consists of a chairman and three other members appointed from barristers of more than five years' standing. All have the same status, salary, pension rights, and tenure of office as District Court judges. Each judge sits alone and exercises the jurisdiction, powers and authorities of the Commission. The sittings are arranged by the chairman, who is also the permanent head of the staff of the Commission. Under certain conditions, an acting judge may be appointed.

The chairman of the Commission is also chairman of the Insurance Premiums Committee, which fixes workers' compensation insurance premium rates, administers the workers' compensation Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme, and levies and collects contributions from insurers and self-insurers for purposes of the Silicosis Compensation Fund.

The Commission may appoint qualified medical practitioners to be medical referees, and may obtain medical reports from a referee or a medical board consisting of two or more referees.

The determinations of the Commission on matters of fact are final and may not be challenged in any court. Appeal by way of a case stated on questions of law lies to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council. The Commission

is required to furnish workers and employers with information as to their rights and liabilities under the Workers' Compensation Act, and to endeavour to bring parties to agreement and to avoid litigation. This work is carried out by its Conciliation and Information Bureau under the supervision of the Commission's Registrar as Conciliator. No charge is made for these services. In practice, 98 per cent. of claims for compensation are settled by agreement, those contested before the Commission laying down the principles on which the majority of such settlements are based.

The cost of the Commission's administration is borne by a fund, for which contributions are levied by the Commission, under statutory authority, both on insurers who undertake the liability to pay compensation and on self-insurers.

Further particulars relating to compensation are given in the chapter "Employment".

COURTS OF MARINE INQUIRY

Cases of shipwreck or casualty to British vessels, or the detention of any ships alleged to be unseaworthy, and charges of misconduct against officers of British vessels arising on or near the coast of New South Wales, or on any ship registered at or proceeding to any port therein, are heard by one or more authorised Judges of the District Court or Stipendiary Magistrates sitting with two or more assessors as a Court of Marine Inquiry. The proceedings of the Court are governed by the Navigation Acts of the State and Commonwealth. Appeal lies from a Court of Marine Inquiry to the Supreme Court.

STATE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS

The State system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes since its inception in 1901. Its present basis is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1961.

The chief industrial tribunal is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. The Commission comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom has the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court and must have been, on appointment, a judge of the Supreme Court or the District Court, a barrister of at least five years' standing, or a solicitor of at least seven years' standing. A maximum of three other members may be appointed temporarily.

The Industrial Commission may exercise all the powers conferred on the subsidiary tribunals described below and certain other powers which belong to it alone. It may determine any widely defined "industrial matter", make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions, adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes or lockouts or unlawful dismissals, investigate union ballots when irregularities are alleged, and hear appeals from determinations of the subsidiary tribunals. The Commission is charged with endeavouring to settle industrial matters by means of conciliation, and may summon persons to a compulsory conference.

Certain specified matters—including questions of jurisdiction referred by a single member or a subsidiary tribunal, appeals regarding a single member's jurisdiction or against industrial magistrates' decisions, proceedings for penalties in respect of illegal strikes or lockouts, proceedings involving cancellation of union registration, and matters referred by the Minister for Labour and Industry—must be dealt with by the Commission in Court Sessions, which comprises at least three members chosen by the President.

The Commission in Court Session may, however, delegate its power in these matters to a single member of the Commission. In other matters, the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Commission are exercisable by a single member, and there is no appeal from his findings unless a question of jurisdiction is involved.

Conciliation Committees, comprising a Conciliation Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees, are established for particular industries or callings on the recommendation of the Industrial Commission. A Committee has power to enquire into industrial matters in its particular industries or callings and, on reference or application, to make orders or awards prescribing rates of wages and other conditions of employment for the industries or callings. Where an industrial dispute has occurred or is likely to occur, a Conciliation Commissioner may call a compulsory conference in order to effect an agreement; if no agreement is reached, he may make an order or award in settlement, may make an interim order or award binding for no longer than one month restoring or maintaining the pre-existing conditions, or may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. Conciliation Commissioners hold office until they attain the age of 65 years.

Special commissioners may be appointed to settle a dispute by conciliation. If a special commissioner is unable to induce the parties to reach agreement, he may decide the issue, and his decision is binding for one month subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

Apprenticeship Councils are constituted to regulate wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeship in particular industries. The Councils comprise the Apprenticeship Commissioner (who holds office until he reaches 65 years of age) and the members of the Conciliation Committee for the industry.

Industrial magistrates exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards and statutes governing working conditions of employees. Their powers are cognate with those of stipendiary magistrates.

Further information regarding industrial tribunals is published in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".

LOWER COURTS OF CIVIL JURISDICTION

Courts of Petty Sessions (Small Debts Courts)

A limited civil jurisdiction is conferred by the Small Debts Recovery Act on magistrates and justices sitting as Small Debts Courts to determine, in a summary way according to equity and good conscience, actions for the recovery of debt or damages. The jurisdiction of these courts is ordinarily limited to cases involving not more than £150, but where the amount involved exceeds £50 and the defendant objects to its being heard by a Court of Petty Sessions, the action must be transferred to the District Court. In respect of certain matters under the Moneylenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941-1961, jurisdiction extends to cases involving amounts up to £250. A stipendiary magistrate may exercise the full jurisdiction of the court, two justices of the peace may hear cases involving amounts up to £30, and one justice up to £5. In cases of unliquidated demands, the

jurisdiction of two justices extends only to cases involving £10 or, by consent of the parties, up to £30, but the courts may not deal with matters involving titles to freehold or future rights.

In general, a decision of the court is subject to review only when it exceeds its jurisdiction or violates natural justice.

The principal officers of the court are a registrar, who acts as clerk to the bench and may enter judgment in cases of default of defence or where claims are admitted and agreed upon, and such bailiffs as are appointed from time to time for the service and execution of process.

The transactions of Small Debts Courts during 1939 and recent years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 301. Small Debts Courts: Transactions

Year	Cases Originating	Judgments for Plaintiff		Executions Issued	Garnishee Orders Issued
		Number	Amount		
1939	78,970	45,300	£ thous. 426	10,664	13,544
1958	94,038	39,366	709	13,617	11,397
1959	101,169	44,193	835	15,092	14,350
1960	109,110	46,751	920	16,521	16,553
1961	140,417	59,007	1,426	18,780	17,162
1962	159,473	75,506	2,120	20,742	30,122
1963	184,938	91,347	2,920	22,809	40,743

In garnishee cases, the Court may order that all debts due by a garnishee to the defendant may be attached to meet a judgment debt, and by a subsequent order, may direct the garnishee to pay so much of the amount owing as will satisfy the judgment debt. Garnishee orders in respect of wages or salary may be made only for the excess over an amount, per week, equal to £4 less than the current Sydney basic wage for adult males.

Licensing Courts

Under the Liquor Act, between three and five persons, each of whom is a stipendiary magistrate, are appointed licensing magistrates. They constitute the Licensing Court for each district of the State, and also sit as stipendiary magistrates in the Metropolitan District to deal with offences arising under the Act.

The licensing magistrates are empowered, with the approval of the Minister, to delegate their jurisdiction either generally or in any special matter to stipendiary magistrates. Under a general delegation, applications for renewals, transfers, booth licences, and other minor matters outside the Metropolitan Licensing District are dealt with by stipendiary magistrates.

The Licensing Court sits as an open court. Appeals from its decisions lie to a Court of Quarter Sessions, except in certain matters such as applications for the grant or removal of licences, where appeal, other than by way of prohibition or special case, lies only to the Full Bench of licensing magistrates.

The licensing magistrates also constitute the Licences Reduction Board, which was established to reduce publicans' and Australian wine licences.

Particulars relating to the operations of the Licensing Courts and the Licences Reduction Board are shown on page 239.

Wardens' Courts (Mining)

Under the Mining Act, 1906-1952, the jurisdiction of Wardens' Courts embraces all matters of dispute between miners (including corporations), their employees, parties interested in mines or lands proposed to be mined, and owners or occupiers of lands affected by mining.

The decisions of the Wardens' Courts are final, where the right or property in dispute does not exceed £50 in value. In other cases, there is a right of appeal to the District Court sitting as a Mining Appeal Court, but any party so appealing loses his right of appeal to the Supreme Court on points of law. Similarly, any party appealing direct to the Supreme Court loses his right of appeal to the Mining Appeal Court.

Generally, a warden is appointed to a Warden's District, but each warden may preside over any Warden's Court in New South Wales. A warden also has certain administrative functions.

Land Boards

The Eastern and Central land divisions of the State are divided into 87 Land Districts, which in turn are grouped into 13 Land Board Districts. There are also special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas. In each Land Board District, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises an official chairman (usually an officer of the Lands Department who sits on a number of boards) possessing legal and administrative experience and two local members (paid by fees) possessing local knowledge. The Boards, which sit as open courts and follow procedure similar to that of Courts of Petty Sessions, deal with applications under the Crown Lands and other Acts and make reports and recommendations on matters referred to them by the Minister. There are also two special Land Boards, with the powers and duties of a Local Land Board, for war service land settlement matters.

The Western Division of the State is divided into 11 administrative districts. In each district, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises the Western Lands Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner, and a local member who is paid by fees.

Fair Rents Boards

Under the (State) Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948-1961, the rentals of premises subject to rent control are, in general, determined by Fair Rents Boards, each constituted by a stipendiary magistrate. Rentals of shared accommodation in the County of Cumberland are determined by the Rent Controller. For the recovery of possession of premises from a lessee, a Court of Petty Sessions, constituted by a stipendiary magistrate, is the only competent court.

Details regarding the control of rents in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Prices and Rents".

LOWER COURTS OF CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

Courts of Petty Sessions

These courts are held daily in large centres and periodically in small centres. Though known as courts of inferior jurisdiction, they are concerned with criminal, quasi-criminal, and civil issues arising from Commonwealth and State legislation.

The criminal jurisdiction arises mainly under the State Crimes Act, the Commonwealth Crimes Act, the Vagrancy Act, and the Police Offences Act, which describe the nature of the offences, penalties, and procedure and prescribe the number of justices or magistrates for the trial of various offences.

In the quasi-criminal and civil jurisdiction, issues arise in tort and contract under the Small Debts Recovery Act (see page 372), and under Commonwealth and State legislation with respect to hire-purchase agreements, money-lending transactions, detention of property, taxation laws, rights of landlords and tenants, inebriates, lunacy, marriage, husbands and wives, and masters and servants.

Procedure generally is governed by the Justices Act, 1902-1958. Stipendiary magistrates have exclusive jurisdiction in the metropolitan and suburban courts and in courts in the more populous country centres; in other districts, cases may be heard either by a magistrate or by justices of the peace.

The criminal jurisdiction is concerned with offences punishable summarily. These include most offences against good order and breaches of regulations, certain indictable offences which may be determined summarily with the consent of the defendant, and some other offences, originally indictable, which may be determined summarily without the consent of the defendant. The States Crimes Act provides that an offence relating to property with a value not exceeding £250 may be disposed of summarily with the consent of the accused; some offences are also disposed of summarily without such consent if the value of the property involved does not exceed £50. Under the Commonwealth Crimes Act, offences other than those declared to be indictable are punishable either on indictment or on summary conviction; offences declared to be indictable may be determined summarily with the consent of the accused, or, if they relate to property with a value not exceeding £50, upon the request of the prosecution. In indictable cases not dealt with summarily, a magisterial inquiry is held, and the accused is committed for trial to a higher court when a *prima facie* case is established.

Reference to the right of appeal to Quarter Sessions is made on page 366.

Children's Courts

Children's courts, first established in 1905, exercise jurisdiction under the Child Welfare Act, 1939-1961. Each court consists of a special magistrate with jurisdiction within a proclaimed area. Elsewhere the jurisdiction of a court may be exercised by a special magistrate or two justices of the peace. Where practicable, children's courts are not held in ordinary court rooms, and at any hearing or trial, persons not directly interested are excluded.

The magistrates exercise all the powers of a Court of Petty Sessions in respect of children under 16 years of age and young persons under 18 years of age, and in respect of offences committed by or against them, to the exclusion of the ordinary courts of law. Jurisdiction is also exercised in respect of neglected and uncontrollable children.

The functions of the Court are reformatory, not punitive. It is endowed with extensive powers, such as committal of children to institutions, to the care of persons other than the parents, or to the care of the Minister for Education to be dealt with as wards, etc.

Children's courts deal with proceedings for the maintenance of illegitimate children under the Child Welfare Act and complaints for maintenance of wife and children under the Deserted Wives and Children Act. They act reciprocally with other States of the Commonwealth under the Interstate Destitute Persons Relief Act, and with other British Dominions under the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act, in the making and enforcement of orders for maintenance when one of the parties is resident outside New South Wales. The Courts also deal with disputed questions of custody under the Infants' Custody and Settlements Act.

Appeal from their decisions lies in proper cases to the Supreme Court, Quarter Sessions, or, in certain circumstances, to a District Court.

The following table shows the number of children under 18 years of age dealt with in children's courts in recent years:—

Table 302. Children's Courts: Juveniles Dealt With

Sex	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Boys	6,878	7,055	7,069	7,028
Girls	1,637	1,760	1,939	1,941
Total	8,515	8,815	9,008	8,969

A dissection of the juvenile offences according to the nature of the offence and action taken is shown in the next table:—

Table 303. Children's Courts: Offences and Action Taken

Particulars	Number of Juveniles			
	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
OFFENCE				
Offences under—				
Crimes Act	4,089	4,684	4,462	4,074
Child Welfare Act	1,983	2,197	2,406	2,559
Public Instruction Act—Truancy	50	31	20	15
Minor Offences	2,393	1,903	2,120	2,321
Total Juveniles Dealt With	8,515	8,815	9,008	8,969
ACTION TAKEN				
Fined	2,011	1,748	1,937	2,165
Bound over	171	151	166	78
Committed for Trial	45	76	76	64
Committed to Institution of Child Welfare Department	1,234	1,345	1,549	1,622
Committed to Care of Minister	491	618	605	556
Released on Probation	3,193	3,755	3,503	3,329
Admonished, Discharged, etc.	541	273	243	254
Variation of Order	12	1	17	1
Other	28	57	99	123

Cases before Magistrates' Courts

The offences charged and convictions obtained in Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts in 1939 and recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 304. Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts: Charges and Convictions

Year	Cases Withdrawn or Discharged	Summary Convictions and Penalty					Cases Committed to Higher Courts	Total Offences Charged
		Fine	Fine Paid without Court Attendance *	Imprisonment	Other †	Total Convictions		
1939	16,207	97,739	...	4,623	23,991	126,353	2,288	144,848
1957	18,114	191,343	237,811	8,412	82,734	520,300	7,221	545,635
1958	21,230	206,411	315,058	10,220	77,909	609,598	7,327	638,155
1959	20,169	207,907	321,157	10,027	85,570	624,661	7,522	652,352
1960	18,080	204,805	351,685	10,273	91,358	658,121	8,212	684,413
1961	23,129	215,013	370,688	11,477	87,817	684,995	8,294	716,418
1962	22,950	190,185	443,689	11,707	90,592	736,173	7,414	766,537

* Minor offences against traffic laws, where fine was paid, at offenders' option, without prior court attendance.

† Mainly forfeiture of bail by persons charged with drunkenness.

Except where otherwise stated, the foregoing figures represent the total number of offences charged, and where multiple charges are preferred at the same time, separate account is taken of each. The figures should not be used for the purpose of comparison with other States or countries, unless the same rules are observed in tabulating the statistics of crime. It is not possible to determine the number of distinct persons charged in each year, as particulars obtained from persons accused of minor offences, particularly vagrants, do not form a reliable basis for identification.

Persons arrested for drunkenness are allowed to forfeit a deposit (nominally bail) in lieu of appearing in court. The majority of the cases of drunkenness are dealt with in this manner, and they are included in the statistics as convictions. Cases where the offender is admonished and set free without penalty are also included as convictions.

The following table shows a classification of the offences for which summary convictions were recorded in 1939 and recent years:—

Table 305. Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts: Convictions for Principal Offences

Year	Against the Person	Against Property	Against Good Order		Transport and Traffic *	Other Offences (mainly Administrative)	Total Summary Convictions *
			Drunkenness	Other			
1939	1,667	11,055	32,405	14,288	42,181	24,757	126,353
1957	3,587	19,923	75,953	30,168	360,107	30,562	520,300
1958	3,701	24,259	68,354	32,236	449,998	31,050	609,598
1959	3,485	27,284	69,201	31,455	462,610	30,626	624,661
1960	3,776	27,752	68,591	35,110	498,423	24,469	658,121
1961	3,405	28,291	67,809	36,549	517,264	31,677	684,995
1962	3,398	28,922	68,546	38,753	566,847	29,707	736,173

* Includes minor offences against traffic laws, where fine was paid without court attendance

Only a small proportion of the offences for which summary convictions are effected are offences against persons or property. In 1962, offences against good order (mainly drunkenness) accounted for 15 per cent. and transport and traffic offences for 77 per cent. of the total convictions. The penalty imposed by the Courts in most cases is a fine. Sentence of imprisonment was imposed in only 2 per cent. (13 per cent. for offences against persons and 28 per cent. for offences against property) of the total convictions in 1962.

Convictions classified under the heading "other offences" consist mainly of breaches of administrative law (e.g., local government and suppression of gambling). A large proportion are minor breaches or are committed through inadvertence or in ignorance of the law, and are met by a fine.

Magistrates' Courts: Applications for Orders

Particulars of the applications for orders made to Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts in the last four years are given in the next table:—

Table 306. Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts: Applications for Orders

Order	Number of Applications				Number of Orders Made			
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962
For Maintenance—								
Wife	3,113	2,942	2,803	3,133	1,487	1,443	1,518	1,551
Child	1,533	1,608	1,577	1,948	1,113	1,166	1,103	1,390
Under Mental Health Act ..	6	8	9	4	5	7	6	3
Varying Order for Maintenance ..	1,826	1,655	1,858	1,810	1,197	1,144	1,215	1,233
Preliminary Expenses*	65	149	63	83	42	94	39	53
Uncontrollable or Neglected Child	498	589	738	2,141	449	536	609	1,908
Detention of Property	11,868	15,107	10,527	8,998	6,897	9,202	5,162	4,771
Prohibition (Liquor Act)	361	316	278	258	247	207	181	175
Mental Health Act—Detention in Institution	823	407	409	412	452	381	406	410
Landlord and Tenant	6,074	6,150	6,265	6,871	2,979	3,074	3,035	3,494
Trade Union Levies (Industrial Arbitration Act)	886	3,262	1,261	1,689	529	2,577	780	1,161
Other	1,941	1,385	2,036	2,093	1,031	727	1,060	1,184
Total	28,994	33,578	27,824	29,440	16,428	20,558	15,114	17,333

* Expenses incidental to birth of ex-nuptial child.

In 1962, there were 6,529 cases of non-compliance with orders of Petty Sessions Courts, 6,136 of which were for maintenance. In 2,114 instances the case was withdrawn or discharged, and in 3,664 the order was subsequently obeyed. In addition, 751 men were imprisoned, almost all for failure to comply with orders for the maintenance of wife or child.

Coroners' Courts

The office of Coroner was established in New South Wales by letters patent dated 1787, and is regulated by the Coroners' Act, 1960-1963.

Every stipendiary magistrate has the powers and duties of a coroner in all parts of the State, the Metropolitan Police District being under the jurisdiction of the City Coroner. In districts not readily accessible to magistrates, a Clerk of Petty Sessions or a local resident, usually a justice of the peace, is appointed coroner.

At the Coroner's discretion, inquiries are held into the causes of violent or unnatural deaths, of deaths in gaols or in mines, and into the origin of fires causing damage or destruction to property. In certain cases (mainly deaths from mining accidents), the facts may be determined by a jury of six persons. The Coroner may order any medical practitioner to attend at an inquest and may direct him to hold a post-mortem examination.

Under the Coroners Act, 1912, in force until January, 1961, Coroners were empowered to commit for trial anyone adjudged criminally responsible for a death. Under the new Coroners Act, 1960-1963, a Coroner must, where a person has been charged with an indictable offence in connection with a death, adjourn the inquest after establishing the identity of the deceased and the place and date of death. An inquest must also be adjourned if during the course of evidence the Coroner decides that a *prima facie* case has been made out against a known person. Inquests adjourned for these reasons may be concluded after termination of criminal proceedings.

The coroners held inquiries into the origin of 48 fires in 1963, and found that 13 of the fires were accidental, that 4 were caused wilfully, and that the evidence in 18 cases was insufficient to indicate the origin; 13 cases were committed for trial from Courts of Petty Sessions.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION

Generally speaking, appellate jurisdiction is exercised, in cases where appeals are authorised by statute, by Courts of Quarter Sessions from Magistrates' Courts, by the Supreme Court from District Courts and Magistrates' Courts, by the High Court of Australia from the Supreme Court, and (in certain cases) by the Privy Council from either of the two last-named courts. Appeal on points of law (usually by stating a case) may be made to the Supreme Court from special courts (e.g., the Industrial Commission and Workers' Compensation Commission).

There is a Court of Criminal Appeal, presided over by Judges of the Supreme Court.

Appeals to Quarter Sessions

The right of appeal from Courts of Petty Sessions to Courts of Quarter Sessions lies against all convictions or orders by magistrates, excepting adjudication to imprisonment for failure to comply with an order for the payment of money, for the finding of sureties for entering into recognizance, or for giving security. The Appeal Court re-hears the cases, and decides questions of fact as well as of law.

Appeals to the Supreme Court

Three or more Judges of the Supreme Court may sit in its various civil jurisdictions to hear appeals from District Courts or from decisions of justices in chambers, and to consider motions for new trials and kindred matters, or to hear appeals from orders and decrees made by one justice in the various jurisdictions of the court. One judge may sit in chambers

to hear applications for writs of mandamus or prohibition, and to determine special cases stated by magistrates.

Court of Criminal Appeal

The Court of Criminal Appeal was established by the Criminal Appeal Act of 1912, which prescribes that the Supreme Court shall be the Court of Criminal Appeal, constituted by three or more Judges of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice may direct. Any person convicted on indictment may appeal to the Court against his conviction (1) on any ground which involves a question of law alone, or (2) with the leave of the Court, or upon the certificate of the judge of the court of trial, on any ground which involves a question of fact alone, or of mixed law and fact, or any other ground which appears to the Court to be sufficient. With the leave of the Court, a convicted person may also appeal against the sentence passed on conviction. In such appeal, the Court may quash the sentence and substitute another either more or less severe. The Attorney-General may appeal to the Court against a sentence pronounced by the Supreme Court or any Court of Quarter Sessions.

In addition to determining appeals in ordinary cases, the Court has power, in special cases, to record a verdict and pass a sentence in substitution for the verdict and sentence of the court of trial. It may grant a new trial, either on its own motion or on application of the appellant.

Appeals to the High Court of Australia

Appeals to the High Court of Australia from judgments of the Supreme Court of New South Wales may be made in respect of any case by permission of the High Court, and as of right in cases involving a matter valued at £1,500 or more, or involving the status of any person under laws relating to aliens, marriage, divorce, or bankruptcy, provided that appeal lay to the Privy Council in such case at the date of establishment of the Commonwealth. Such appeal may be made even if a State law provides that the decision of the Supreme Court is final.

An appeal to the High Court from the Court of Criminal Appeal may be made by special leave of the High Court.

Appeals to the Privy Council

Appeals from Australian Courts to the Crown-in-Council are heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by virtue of the royal prerogative to review decisions of all Courts of the Commonwealth, which can be limited only by Act of Parliament.

The cases which may be heard (on appeal) by the Judicial Committee were defined by Order-in-Council in 1909. Appeal may be made as of right from determinations of the Supreme Court involving any property or right to the value of £500 or more, and as of grace from the Supreme or High Court in any matter of substantial importance, including criminal cases in special circumstances. Except where the High Court consents, no appeal may be made to the Privy Council upon any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth or States.

COURTS OF COMMONWEALTH JURISDICTION

The Constitution of the Commonwealth vests the judicial power of the Commonwealth in the High Court of Australia, and in such other courts as the Commonwealth Parliament creates, or in such other courts as it invests

with Commonwealth jurisdiction. Courts which have been established under this power are the Commonwealth Industrial Court and the Bankruptcy Court. Commonwealth jurisdiction has from time to time been conferred on State Courts within the limits of their several jurisdictions by the Judiciary Act, 1903-1960, and other Acts (e.g., the Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1959, and the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1959).

The High Court, established in 1903, consists of a Chief Justice and six other justices. Its principal seat is at Melbourne, but sittings are held in the capital cities of the various States as occasion requires. District Registrars have been appointed for all capital cities.

The High Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. In some cases, this jurisdiction is concurrent with that of State courts; in other cases it is exclusive. In its original jurisdiction, which may be exercised in the first instance by one judge, the High Court has exclusive jurisdiction in all matters arising directly under treaty, in suits between States, between a State and a resident of another State, or between the Commonwealth and a State, or in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth or a federal court, or in matters involving any question as to the limits, *inter se*, of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and any State or States, or of any two or more States. The High Court has concurrent jurisdiction with State courts in matters in which the Commonwealth is a party (other than those mentioned above) or between residents of different States and in trials of indictable offences against the laws of the Commonwealth. In its appellate jurisdiction, the High Court hears appeals from judgments given in its original jurisdiction and appeals from the Supreme Courts of the States (or any other State court from which an appeal lies to the Queen-in-Council) in matters involving questions of status or of property worth £1,500 or more.

The Commonwealth Industrial Court, established in 1956, consists of a Chief Judge and two other Judges. The principal registry is at Melbourne, but the Court sits in the various State capitals, at which district registries have been established. The Court has an original jurisdiction in matters arising under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act (e.g., offences against the Act, the interpretation or enforcement of industrial awards, the enforcement of rules of industrial organisations, inquiries into disputed elections in industrial organisations). It also has jurisdiction to hear appeals from State Courts (not being Supreme Courts) and Territory Courts in matters arising under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act or under the Public Service Arbitration Act. Further information about the Court (and its predecessor, the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration) is given in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".

The Federal Court of Bankruptcy, established in 1930, consists of one judge, who deals with bankruptcy work in New South Wales and Victoria, in each of which States he sits alternatively. The Principal Registry of the Court is in Melbourne, and there are registries in each State capital.

BANKRUPTCY

Under the (Commonwealth) Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1960, the Commonwealth has been divided into bankruptcy districts which conform generally with State boundaries. Certain State courts have been vested with Commonwealth jurisdiction for bankruptcy purposes, and all judicial power in relation to bankruptcy is exercised by judges of those courts in the respective

districts. In addition, a Commonwealth Court of Bankruptcy has been created, and this court exercises jurisdiction in the bankruptcy districts of New South Wales (which includes the Australian Capital Territory) and Victoria. A Registrar and an Official Receiver for each bankruptcy district and an Inspector-General for the Commonwealth have been appointed.

Any person unable to pay his debts may voluntarily file a petition for the sequestration of his estate, or his creditors may apply for a compulsory sequestration, provided the debts to the petitioning creditors or creditor amount in the aggregate or singly to £50, or the debtor may surrender his estate under Parts XI or XII of the Bankruptcy Act. Upon the issue of an order for sequestration, the property of the bankrupt vests in the official receiver named in the order, and no creditor to whom the bankrupt is indebted in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy has any remedy against the property or person of the bankrupt except by leave of the Court. After sequestration of his estate, a bankrupt may compound with his creditors or enter into a scheme of arrangement, subject to the approval of the Court.

The Court has power to decide questions of priorities and other questions of law affecting a bankrupt estate. Questions of fact may be tried before a jury.

The Registrar in Bankruptcy has such duties as the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth directs, or as are prescribed, and he exercises powers of an administrative nature delegated by the Court. He may make full examination of the bankrupts or of persons suspected to be indebted to a bankrupt. Stipendiary magistrates are appointed deputy-registrars in country districts.

All sequestered estates are vested in the Official Receiver, who is a permanent officer of the Commonwealth Public Service. His duties have relation to the conduct of a debtor and the realisation and administration of his estate. He acts under the general authority of the Attorney-General and is controlled by the Court.

Persons registered by the Court as qualified to act as trustees may be appointed by resolution of the creditors to be trustees of estates. In cases where a registered trustee under a deed of arrangement, composition, or assignment (Parts XI and XII of the Bankruptcy Act) is removed from or vacates his office, the Official Receiver may be appointed by the Court to complete the administration of the estate, or the Court may direct the Official Receiver to convene a meeting of the creditors of the estate to enable them to appoint a registered trustee to complete administration of the estate.

Particulars of the bankruptcies in New South Wales under the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

PUBLIC TRUSTEE

The Public Trustee exercises administrative functions in regard to estates in terms of the Public Trustee Act, 1913-1960. The Public Trustee may act as trustee under a will, or marriage, or other settlement; executor of a will; administrator under a will where the executor declines to act, dies or is absent from the State; administrator of intestate estates; and as agent or attorney for any person who authorises him so to act. In general, the Public Trustee takes out probate or letters of administration in the Probate Court in the ordinary way, but he may file an election to administer in that

court in certain cases in testacy or intestacy where the gross value of the estate does not exceed £2,000. He may act as manager, guardian, or receiver of the estate of an insane or incapable person, as guardian or receiver of the estate of an infant, or as receiver of any other property. He is a *corporation sole* with perpetual succession and a seal of office, and is subject to the control and orders of the Supreme Court.

Where the net value of an intestate estate does not exceed £500, the Public Trustee may pay the whole amount direct to the widow, and he may apply the share of an infant to the maintenance of the infant. As attorney or agent, he may collect rents or interest on investments, supervise repairs, prepare taxation returns, and pay taxes, etc. Agents of the Public Trustee are appointed in towns throughout the State and there are branch offices at Newcastle, Broken Hill, and Wollongong.

Operations are not conducted for profit. Fees and commission are chargeable to provide for working expenses and may be supplemented, if necessary, by transfer from interest earnings on current accounts of estates. The accounts of the Public Trust Office are audited by the Auditor-General.

In addition to functions under the Public Trustee Act, the Public Trustee administers the funds vested in him under the Destitute Children's Society (Vesting) Act and the Matraville Soldiers' Settlement. The Public Trustee has also the responsibility of administering the National Relief Fund of New South Wales and the Dormant Funds Act.

The following table summarises the transactions of the Public Trust Office in recent years. Operations in respect of the National Relief Fund and the Dormant Funds Act are not included.

Table 307. Public Trust Office: Transactions

Year ended 30th June	Estates received for Administration	Trust Moneys		Commission and Fees	Office Administration	Unclaimed Money Paid into Treasury	Value of Estates in Active Administration
		Received	Paid				
	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1957	2,784	3,837,693	3,814,359	278,834	278,834	28,569	11,012,333
1958	2,742	4,387,374	4,440,104	297,291	297,291	8,961	10,968,697
1959	2,950	5,775,577	5,833,305	329,225	329,225	10,734	11,481,174
1960	3,066	5,583,666	5,415,549	343,782	343,782	11,622	12,995,825
1961	3,175	5,983,115	6,065,154	372,492	372,492	18,932	13,500,423
1962	3,303	6,311,708	6,317,689	414,836	414,836	24,571	14,728,971

REGISTRATION OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS, ETC.

The Registrar-General in New South Wales administers the Real Property Act, 1900, and registers certain occurrences and transactions for special legal significance, as prescribed by Acts of Parliament. Registrations are made of births, deaths, and marriages; conveyances, transfers, leases, mortgages, and other deeds or instruments evidencing title to land; liens on crops and wool, and stock mortgages; bills of sale; and instruments under the Newspapers and Printing and certain other Acts.

Registration of documents under the Companies Act and the Business Names Act (administered by the Registrar-General before December, 1962) is the responsibility of the Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice.

The registers and certain of the documents relating to registration in the Deeds and Land Titles Branches of the Registrar-General's Office are usually available for inspection by the public. Fees are charged for registration. No fees are charged for registration of births, deaths and marriages, but fees are payable for certified copies of entries in and extracts from the registers, which are not available for inspection by the public.

The fees collected by the Registrar-General during 1962 amounted to £1,476,847, of which £688,803 was collected by the Land Titles Branch, £122,228 by the Deeds Branch, £65,883 by the Births, Deaths and Marriages Branch, and £573,978 by the Companies Branch. A further £25,975 in registration, etc. fees was collected in 1962 by the Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice.

REGISTRATION OF PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, AND COPYRIGHTS

The registration of patents, trade marks, designs, and copyrights devolves upon the Commonwealth authorities. Patents are granted under the Patents Act, 1952-1955, in respect of the Commonwealth of Australia, including Norfolk Island and the Territories of Papua and New Guinea. The term of a Patent is sixteen years, subject to the payment of renewal fees, the first being due before the expiration of the fourth year of the patent and the remainder annually thereafter.

Under the Trade Marks Act, 1955-1958, a trade mark is registered for a period of seven years, but may be renewed for successive periods of fourteen years on payment of the prescribed fee. Provision is made for the licensing of the use of trade marks by persons other than the registered proprietors.

Registration of a design under the Designs Act, 1906-1950, subsists for a period of five years, and may be extended for two further terms of five years each.

Copyright in a literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic work or the performing right in a musical or dramatic work extends for the life of the author and fifty years after his death. The British Copyright Act, subject to certain modifications, is in force under the Copyright Act, 1912-1950.

It is provided in the respective Acts that application may be made to the High Court or the Supreme Court for the revocation of a patent, and rectification of the registers of trade marks, designs, and copyright.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL SERVICE AND EXECUTION—FUGITIVE OFFENDERS

By the Service and Execution of Process Act of the Commonwealth, civil process instituted in a court of any State or Territory of the Commonwealth may be served in any other State or Territory, and a final judgment obtained in any State may be enforced in any other State. In criminal proceedings, a warrant issued in one State for the apprehension or commitment of a person, and endorsed by a magistrate, a Justice of the Peace, or a court officer who has power to issue such warrants in another State, may be duly executed in the latter State, and is sufficient authority for the apprehension of the person named in the warrant.

Special arrangements concerning fugitive offenders as between different parts of the British Commonwealth are made in terms of the (Imperial) Fugitive Offenders Act.

Extradition to foreign countries is governed by the (Imperial) Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1935, and the (Commonwealth) Extradition Act, 1903-1950, in pursuance of treaties concluded with the countries concerned by the Government of the United Kingdom, though, since 1930, the right of the Australian Government to enter into such treaties on its own account, subject to certain conditions, has been conceded.

COST OF MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

The following table shows the expenditure by the State on the maintenance of law and order in New South Wales in recent years, and the amount of fines, fees, and returns from prisoners' labour paid into Consolidated Revenue:—

Table 308. Cost of Maintenance of Law and Order

Particulars	Year ended 30th June					
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	£	£	£	£	£	£
EXPENDITURE						
Salaries, etc., of Judiciary ..	282,143	307,054	341,383	391,672	454,901	448,552
Administration—Department of Attorney-General and Justice.	2,594,508	2,799,096	3,085,095	3,411,883	3,781,628	4,098,293
Police (including Traffic Services)	8,256,569	8,879,810	9,634,056	10,278,981	11,141,248	11,883,484
Prisons	1,411,349	1,489,172	1,571,643	1,622,186	1,757,787	1,907,517
Custody and Care of Delinquent Children	474,749	490,491	508,300	551,040	665,681	735,067
Total Expenditure	13,019,318	13,965,623	15,140,477	16,255,762	17,801,245	19,072,913
RECEIPTS						
Fines and Forfeitures	951,203	1,110,693	1,264,085	1,439,689	1,762,368	2,245,704
Fees	1,552,731	1,720,737	1,848,662	2,101,833	2,504,336	2,457,421
Proceeds of Prison Industries ..	373,082	381,373	384,826	390,919	387,617	376,116
Commonwealth Payments for Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaol	332	1,007	456	758	806	297
Other	28,971	26,175	30,670	28,969	35,028	29,451
Total Receipts	2,906,319	3,239,985	3,528,699	3,962,168	4,690,155	5,108,989
NET EXPENDITURE ..	10,112,999	10,725,638	11,611,778	12,293,594	13,111,090	13,963,924

Police services accounted for 62 per cent. and the prisons for 10 per cent. of the gross expenditure on maintenance of law and order in 1961-62.

Motor registration and drivers' licence fees are not included as receipts in the foregoing table, though the cost of police supervision and traffic control is paid from the Road Transport funds out of the proceeds of such fees (see chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic").

POLICE

The New South Wales police force, which covers the whole State, is organised under the Police Regulation Act. A Commissioner of Police, who is subject to the direction of the Premier, is responsible for the organisation, discipline, and efficiency of the force. The Commissioner may be removed from office for incompetence or misbehaviour by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, superintendents, and inspectors of police are appointed by the Governor as subordinates of the Commissioner. Sergeants and constables are appointed by the Commissioner, but such appointments may be disallowed by the Governor.

No person may be appointed a constable unless he is at least 19 and under 30 years of age, and is of good character and reasonably educated. A person who has been convicted of a felony or is in other employment may not be appointed. A high physical standard is required of recruits.

Youths between 15 and 18 years of age may be appointed as police cadets, and a comprehensive course of training is provided for them. If satisfactory, they may be appointed as probationary constables on attaining the age of 19 years. At 30th June, 1963, there were 181 cadets in training.

Women police are recruited generally between the ages of 21 and 30 years, and are required to be of satisfactory physique and reasonable education. They perform special duties in plain clothes at places where young women and girls are subject to moral danger, and assist male police as required in criminal investigation and other duties. Women police also control traffic at school crossings and lecture school children on road safety. At 30th June, 1963, there were 57 women police.

All police must retire at the age of 60 years, except the Commissioner, for whom the age of retirement is 65 years. Pension and gratuity rights accrue to officers who retire by reason of medical unfitness for duty or on attaining the retiring age. Where an officer is disabled or killed in the execution of his duty, an allowance may be paid to him or his dependants. Particulars of the pension are shown on page 264.

The primary duties of the police are to prevent crime, to detect offenders and to bring them to justice, to protect life and property, to enforce the law, and to maintain peace and good order throughout the State. In addition, they perform many duties in the service of the State; e.g., they act as clerks of petty sessions in small centres, as Crown land bailiffs, foresters, mining wardens, and inspectors under the Fisheries and other Acts. In the metropolitan and Newcastle areas, the police regulate the street traffic. Their work in connection with motor transport is described in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

An auxiliary section of special constables termed "parking police", consisting of partially disabled ex-servicemen, was established in 1946 for the enforcement of traffic parking regulations. Parking police wear distinctive uniforms. They numbered 126 at 30th June, 1963.

The police radio network permits wireless broadcasts to the police stations in Sydney and Newcastle, as well as two-way communication with the patrol cars operating in these cities and the police launches on both harbours. Direct wireless communication is maintained with the other

capital cities of Australia, and base radio stations established at various country centres enable direct communication with other stations and cars operating in the district.

The strength of the police force in New South Wales in 1939 and recent years is shown in the next table:—

Table 309. Police Force at 30th June

Classification	1939*	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
General	3,036	3,380	3,502	3,573	3,650	3,736	3,793
Criminal Investigation Branch	121	268	270	283	281	286	298
Others on Detective Work	224	614	627	643	660	664	676
Traffic	361	593	582	600	687	696	757
Water	23	31	31	31	31	34	36
Total of Foregoing ..	3,765	4,886	5,012	5,130	5,309	5,416	5,560
Cadets	128	171	158	166	178	184	181
Women Police	8	46	48	54	58	57	57
Matrons	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Trackers and Cadet Trackers	12	7	5	5	5	5	5
Special Constables	6	27	27	28	30	30	28
Parking Police .. .. .	...	98	98	101	102	109	126
Total	3,923	5,239	5,352	5,488	5,686	5,805	5,961

* At 31st December.

The following table shows the number of police stations and the strength of the police establishment (exclusive of cadets, special constables, women police, matrons, trackers, and parking police) in relation to the population. There has been a considerable growth in the volume of administrative work done by the police, apart from the extension of duties arising from the increase in population.

Table 310. Police Stations and Police Force in relation to Population

At 30th June	Police Stations	Number of Police			Population to each Policeman
		Metropolitan	Country	Total	
1939*	516	2,585	1,180	3,765	735
1958	485	3,249	1,637	4,886	756
1959	489	3,325	1,687	5,012	750
1960	504	3,505	1,625	5,130	747
1961	506	3,627	1,682	5,309	738
1962	507	3,692	1,724	5,416	734
1963	506	3,784	1,776	5,560	728

* At 31st December.

The cost of police services in recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 311. Cost of Police Services

Year ended 30th June	Salaries	Contribution to Superannuation Fund	Other Expenditure	Total Expenditure*		
				From Consolidated Revenue	From Road Transport Funds†	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1958	6,234,329	801,500	1,843,981	7,321,048	1,558,762	8,879,810
1959	6,772,567	922,000	1,939,489	8,023,287	1,610,769	9,634,056
1960	7,437,512	834,500	2,006,969	8,615,279	1,663,702	10,278,981
1961	8,210,024	947,000	1,984,224	9,258,200	1,883,048	11,141,248
1962	8,682,098	978,700	2,222,686	9,854,759	2,028,725	11,883,484
1963	9,229,059	1,031,000	2,416,419	10,354,341	2,322,137	12,676,478

* Excludes payments of pay-roll tax.

† Excludes amounts (£45,215 in 1962-63) contributed towards payment of pay-roll tax.

The expenditure from funds administered by the Department of Motor Transport, as shown above, relates to police services in the supervision and control of road traffic. Expenses under this head include salaries, cost of uniforms, and contributions to the Police Superannuation Fund in respect of traffic police.

PRISONS

The establishment, regulation, and control of prisons and the custody of prisoners in New South Wales are provided for by the Prisons Act, 1952. Under the Act, a Comptroller-General is appointed by the Governor for the direction of prisons and custody of convicted prisoners. Persons who are not prisoners under sentence for an indictable offence or adjudication of imprisonment for some offence punishable on summary conviction are held in custody by the Comptroller-General, but the Sheriff's common law powers are still retained.

A stipendiary magistrate appointed as Visiting Justice to each prison under the Act may visit and examine the prison in respect of which he is Visiting Justice at any time he may think fit and at such intervals as are prescribed. He may inquire into and report to the Minister or the Comptroller-General on any matter connected with the prison. He may also hear and determine complaints against prisoners and award a term of confinement to cell as punishment. In any case he sees fit, an offence against prison discipline, which constitutes an offence punishable by imprisonment, may be dealt with summarily or on indictment. Any Judge of the Supreme Court may visit and examine any prison at any time.

At 30th June, 1962, there were 18 gaols in New South Wales. Six were classed as principal prisons, one as minor, nine as special establishments, and two as police gaols. The principal gaols were the State Penitentiary for men and the State Reformatory for women (both at Long Bay, Sydney), the Goulburn Training Centre, and the gaols at Parramatta, Bathurst, and Maitland. Each of these gaols is used for a particular class of prisoners.

The State Penitentiary, Long Bay, is used for the detention of persons awaiting trial at metropolitan courts. The majority of prisoners convicted in the metropolitan area are lodged in the State Penitentiary in the first instance, the short-sentence men being retained and those serving longer periods of imprisonment being drafted to country establishments. Facilities are provided at Long Bay for the observation and treatment of prisoners suffering from mental or physical defects. The State Reformatory is used for female prisoners of all classes. Special treatment is provided for first offenders at the Goulburn Training Centre, and prisoners with longer criminal records are imprisoned at Bathurst and Parramatta.

The minor and police gaols are used for prisoners undergoing short sentences and for the detention of those who require special treatment apart from other long-sentence prisoners. The special establishments are the Afforestation Camps at Glen Innes, Oberon, Mannus, Laurel Hill, and Kirkconnell, the Training Centres at Emu Plains and Berrima, Grafton Gaol, and the Cooma Prison. At Emu Plains, prisoners—usually first offenders under 25 years of age—are trained in farm work; at Glen Innes older men are employed on a pine plantation, and similar work is provided at the other afforestation camps for prisoners of the several classes; at Berrima, prisoners are trained in cabinet-making, signwriting, and farm work. At these establishments the conditions of prison life are modified to conform with ordinary rural life, and for this reason the prisoners sent to the camps are selected with discrimination. Prisoners of intractable disposition and violent nature are sent to Grafton Gaol.

Police lock-ups are used for the detention of persons sentenced in the various districts for periods not exceeding one month, whose removal to the established gaols would involve undue expense in consequence of the shortness of the term of imprisonment. The police lock-ups are controlled by the Commissioner of Police.

The prisoners are classified according to character and previous record, and the principle of restricted association is in operation.

Education classes for prisoners were held in seven establishments at June, 1962. Libraries in prisons contained 43,035 volumes at 30th June, 1962.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS

The system of indeterminate sentences was introduced in terms of the Habitual Criminals Act, 1905, which empowered a judge to declare as an habitual criminal any person convicted of specified criminal offences for the third or, in some cases, the fourth time. Since June, 1957, habitual criminals have been dealt with in accordance with the Habitual Criminals Act, 1957. This Act empowers a judge to pronounce as an habitual criminal any person aged 25 years or more who has, on at least two occasions previously, served separate terms of imprisonment for specified criminal offences. The Act also provides for offenders convicted summarily to be pronounced habitual criminals, after application has been made to a judge on the direction of a stipendiary magistrate.

After an offender has been pronounced an habitual criminal, the judge passes a further sentence on him, of from 5 to 14 years. Any sentence being served at the time of the pronouncement is served concurrently with the sentence passed following the pronouncement. When an habitual criminal has served two-thirds of the term of imprisonment, he may be granted a written licence by the Governor to be at large, if the Governor is satisfied that the prisoner's conduct and attitude warrant his release.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES

Special provision is made by the Crimes Act, 1900, and its amendments, for lenience towards any person convicted of a minor offence and sentenced to imprisonment, provided such person has not previously been convicted of an indictable offence. The term "minor offence" includes offences punishable summarily and any other offence to which the court applies these provisions of the Act. In such cases, the execution of the sentences is suspended upon the defendant entering into recognizance to be of good behaviour for a fixed period, which may not be less than twelve months.

By good conduct and industry, prisoners may gain the remission of part of their sentences. The regular rate of remission for good conduct varies from one-third of the sentence for first offenders to one-sixth for habitual criminals; prisoners sentenced to three months or less are detained for the full period. Some prisoners are released on licence; the licences operate for the unexpired portion of the sentence, and a breach of the conditions of release may be punished by the cancellation of the licence and recommitment to gaol for the balance of the sentence.

PRISONERS

The following table shows the number of prisoners received into gaol and the number in gaol under sentence in 1938-39 and recent years. Many prisoners are received under sentence more than once during a year, and the number received is therefore shown in the table on two bases; in one case, a prisoner is counted once each time received, while in the other, each distinct prisoner is counted only once.

Table 312. Prisons: Number of Prisoners under Sentence

Year ended 30th June	Received during Year (counted each time received)			Distinct Persons Received during Year			In Prison at end of Year		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1939	7,642	753	8,395	6,508	638	7,146	1,314	50	1,364
1957	11,024	1,326	12,350	7,028	502	7,530	2,956	94	3,050
1958	11,910	1,487	13,397	7,540	566	8,106	3,041	85	3,126
1959	10,563	1,329	11,892	6,484	456	6,940	2,818	77	2,895
1960	10,780	1,353	12,133	6,177	549	6,726	2,733	70	2,803
1961	11,750	1,386	13,136	7,375	676	8,051	3,007	83	3,090
1962	11,840	1,076	12,916	7,546	432	7,978	2,994	58	3,052

Most of the prisoners received into gaol under sentence are committed from lower courts. Of the total number received in 1961-62, 85 per cent. were committed from lower courts and 15 per cent. from higher courts. Very few prisoners (57 in 1961-62) are committed from Commonwealth courts.

Ages of Prisoners

The age distribution of persons received into prison under sentence in 1938-39 and recent years is shown in the next table:—

Table 313. Ages of Prisoners* Received into Gaol under Sentence

Year ended 30th June	Under 21 years	21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	50 years or more	Age Not Stated	Total
1939	785	882	1,059	904	1,015	2,074	1,664	12	8,395
1957	888	798	1,135	1,436	1,290	2,821	3,900	82	12,350
1958	888	847	1,148	1,394	1,572	3,377	4,069	102	13,397
1959	652	826	942	1,259	1,457	2,871	3,776	109	11,892
1960	804	905	883	1,107	1,490	2,815	4,044	85	12,133
1961	1,139	1,054	987	1,249	1,703	3,014	3,902	88	13,136
1962	915	1,187	1,132	1,260	1,489	3,237	3,630	66	12,916

* Counted each time received.

More than half of the prisoners received under sentence (counted each time received) are between 25 and 50 years of age; in 1961-62, the proportion was 55 per cent. Prisoners under the age of 25 years represented 20 per cent. of the total in 1938-39 and 17 per cent. in 1961-62.

The following table shows the age and sex of prisoners received into gaol under sentence during 1961-62, and those in gaol at the end of the year:—

Table 314. Age and Sex of Prisoners under Sentence, 1961-62

Age in Years	Received during Year*			At end of Year		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 21	827	88	915	374	10	384
21 to 24	1,116	71	1,187	534	12	546
25 " 29	1,068	64	1,132	485	4	489
30 " 34	1,205	55	1,260	445	4	449
35 " 39	1,374	115	1,489	369	7	376
40 " 44	1,591	133	1,724	286	6	292
45 " 49	1,299	214	1,513	197	4	201
50 " 59	2,075	219	2,294	214	8	222
60 " 69	958	87	1,045	74	2	76
70 or more	261	30	291	8	1	9
Not stated	66	...	66	8	...	8
Total	11,840	1,076	12,916	2,994	58	3,052

* Counted each time received.

Sentences of Prisoners

The next table shows the sentences imposed on prisoners received into gaol in recent years, and the sentences being served by those in gaol:—

Table 315. Sentences of Prisoners under Sentence

Period of Sentence*	Prisoners Received † into Gaol During Year			Prisoners in Gaol at 30th June		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1960	1961	1962
One week and under	5,727	5,570	5,080	34	31	49
Over one week to one month	1,460	1,916	2,161	49	59	55
Over one month to three months	1,148	1,442	1,257	106	146	121
Over three months to six months	972	967	1,013	231	271	281
Over six months to one year ..	944	967	1,023	354	435	406
Over one year to two years ..	704	837	809	538	646	611
Over two years to five years ..	487	520	606	840	877	938
Over five years to ten years ..	67	72	95	310	297	260
Over 10 years	12	9	14	74	69	74
Governor's Pleasure	4	8	1	13	18	12
Life (including Death Sentences)	10	3	8	105	96	98
Term not specified ‡	4	272	229	2	3	1
Debtors	54	42	48	...	1	...
Maintenance Confinees	540	511	572	147	141	146
Total	12,133	13,136	12,916	2,803	3,090	3,052

* Cumulative sentences are taken as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are taken as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.

† Counted each time received.

‡ Includes prohibited migrants.

The period of sentence was less than a week for 38 per cent. of the male prisoners and 58 per cent. of the female prisoners received into gaol during 1961-62. Of the persons in gaol under sentence at 30th June, 1962, 33 per cent. were serving sentences of twelve months or less, 53 per cent. were serving sentences of one to five years, and 14 per cent. sentences of more than five years.

Under an amendment of the Crimes Act in 1954, capital punishment was virtually abolished. Before this, the death penalty might be inflicted in New South Wales, but executions were unusual. From 1918 to 1954, there were only seven executions—two in 1924, one in 1932-33, two in 1935-36, one in 1937-38, and one in 1939-40.

Among the special classes of prisoners are those known as "maintenance confinees", who have been imprisoned for disobeying orders of the courts for the maintenance of their wives and children. Such prisoners are required to work, and the value of the work, after deductions towards the cost of the prisoner's keep, is applied towards the satisfaction of the orders for maintenance, etc. Maintenance confinees received into gaol numbered 572 in 1961-62; the number in gaol on 30th June, 1962 was 146. Almost two-thirds of those received into gaol in 1961-62 were sentenced to imprisonment for six months or less.

Offences Committed by Prisoners

An analysis of the prisoners received under sentence in 1961-62, according to their age and the type of offence committed, is given in the following table:—

Table 316. Ages and Offences of Prisoners Received* into Gaol under Sentence, 1961-62

Type of Offence	Age in Years								Total Prisoners
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 or more	Not Stated	
Against the Person	132	149	114	83	82	122	62	2	746
Against Property— With Violence	187	234	174	142	99	115	35	1	987
Without Violence	354	411	359	301	238	392	279	2	2,336
Against Good Order	175	223	274	487	837	2,318	3,088	7	7,409
Against Traffic Laws	35	98	92	76	50	80	27	...	458
Other Offences	32	72	119	171	183	210	139	54	980
Total	915	1,187	1,132	1,260	1,489	3,237	3,630	66	12,916

* Counted each time received.

The next table shows particulars of prisoners received into gaol under sentence during 1961-62, classified according to the type of offence and number of previous convictions. For a number of reasons, the figures in this table are not strictly comparable with the statistics of convictions recorded in the lower and higher courts, as given in the chapter "Law and Crime". For instance, the figures in the table below include persons imprisoned in default of payment of fines, and they naturally exclude cases where a sentence of imprisonment is suspended. Furthermore, the lower court statistics are on a calendar year basis, and the higher courts record convictions only, and not sentences.

Table 317. Offences and Previous Convictions* of Prisoners Received† into Gaol under Sentence, 1961-62

Offence	Not Previously Convicted	Previously Convicted, Not Imprisoned	Previously Imprisoned			Total		
			Once	Twice	More than Twice	Males	Females	Persons
Against the Person—								
Murder and Attempt..	1	1	...	2	4	8	...	8
Manslaughter ..	6	4	4	3	3	20	...	20
Malicious Wounding ..	6	1	4	...	10	21	...	21
Robbery ..	28	12	7	3	20	67	3	70
Assault ..	87	49	50	33	110	324	5	329
Sexual Offences ..	34	50	26	9	22	140	1	141
Unnatural Offences ..	20	25	12	9	17	83	...	83
Other ..	20	15	15	4	20	72	2	74
Total, Against the Person ..	202	157	118	63	206	735	11	746
Against Property—								
Break, Enter, Steal ..	117	177	167	86	336	876	7	883
Larceny ..	330	274	295	137	683	1,648	71	1,719
Embezzlement ..	23	5	5	2	3	36	2	38
False Pretences ..	60	38	65	14	90	257	10	267
Receiving ..	29	13	26	3	44	114	1	115
Forgery and Currency Offences ..	15	5	9	...	8	35	2	37
Illegally using Vehicle or Boat ..	24	21	8	6	18	77	...	77
Other ..	44	17	27	19	80	171	16	187
Total, Against Property	642	550	602	267	1,262	3,214	109	3,323
Against Good Order—								
Drunkenness ..	313	55	272	204	3,889	4,151	582	4,733
Vagrancy ..	91	88	124	88	537	807	121	928
Indecent Language ..	122	25	62	32	534	648	127	775
Indecent, Riotous, or Offensive Conduct ..	150	35	62	39	258	463	81	544
Other ..	67	11	39	21	291	400	29	429
Total, Against Good Order ..	743	214	559	384	5,509	6,469	940	7,409
Traffic Offences ..	168	100	81	35	74	455	3	458
Maintenance Confinees ..	201	72	138	57	104	572	...	572
Other Offences ..	226	46	46	16	74	395	13	408
Total, All Offences ..	2,182	1,139	1,544	822	7,229	11,840	1,076	12,916

* Convictions for offences of any type.

† Counted each time received.

Of the total prisoners received into gaol under sentence in 1961-62, 57 per cent. were sentenced for offences against good order (mainly drunkenness), 26 per cent. for offences against property, and 6 per cent. for offences against the person.

Only a small proportion of prisoners received into gaol under sentence have not previously been convicted. Of the prisoners received into gaol under sentence in 1961-62, 17 per cent. had no previous convictions, and 56 per cent. had been previously imprisoned more than twice. Those convicted of offences against the person included 28 per cent. who had been previously imprisoned more than twice; the corresponding proportions in the case of offences against property and those against good order were 38 per cent. and 74 per cent., respectively.

Birthplaces of Prisoners

Particulars of the birthplace of prisoners received under sentence in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 318. Birthplace of Prisoners Received* into Gaol under Sentence

Birthplace	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62		
					Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales	8,639	7,987	7,927	8,590	7,562	766	8,328
Other Australian States ..	1,900	1,675	1,725	1,959	1,700	207	1,907
New Zealand	203	138	166	113	125	25	150
United Kingdom	1,285	1,058	1,284	1,183	1,123	49	1,172
Europe, Other	1,134	807	810	1,085	1,149	23	1,172
Africa	34	24	23	39	29	1	30
Asia	26	51	39	33	36	4	40
Canada	48	35	21	28	20	...	20
Other American	16	16	19	26	27	...	27
Unspecified	112	101	119	80	69	1	70
Total	13,397	11,892	12,133	13,136	11,840	1,076	12,916

* Counted each time received.

In general, the proportions of prisoners in each birthplace group show little variation from year to year. The prisoners of European origin (other than Australia, New Zealand, and United Kingdom) represented 9 per cent. of the total in 1961-62, compared with 2 per cent. in 1948-49.

Prisoners Released from Prison

The following table shows the number of prisoners released from prison in recent years, and the manner of release:—

Table 319. Prisoners* Released from Prison

Manner of Release	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Sentence Expiry	9,206	7,995	8,162	8,359	7,950
Remission of Sentence ..	2,067	2,433	2,530	2,288	2,572
On Licence	209	248	209	290	312
Special Authority	141	94	103	82	91
Payment of Fines and Order Satisfied	1,257	1,009	1,090	1,418	1,531
Transferred to Other Institutions	54	23	44	51	71
Died	16	13	11	14	9
Escaped	14	12	10	5	9
Habitual Criminals on Licence	65	42	29	7	5
Unconvicted, etc.	4,922	4,728	4,453	4,681	4,857
Total Released	17,951	16,597	16,641	17,195	17,407

* Counted each time released.

Many persons are committed to prison each year in default of payment of fines; in 1961-62, the number was 7,632 (6,762 males and 870 females). Most of these prisoners completed their sentences, usually of short duration, but some (numbering 1,531 in 1961-62) are released from custody on payment of the fine.

HOUSING AND BUILDING

HOUSING OF THE POPULATION

Information concerning the housing of the population of New South Wales is obtained from householders' schedules collected on the occasion of the periodic censuses of population.

For purposes of the census, an occupied "dwelling" is defined as "any habitation occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or only part of a building". Occupied dwellings are classified into "private" and "non-private" dwellings. "Private" dwellings are further classified into the following four categories:—

House—includes houses, sheds, huts, garages, etc. used for dwelling purposes, and shared houses for which only one householder's census schedule was received;

Share of House—portion of a shared house which is occupied separately and for which a separate householder's schedule was received;

Flat—part of a house or other building which can be closed off completely and which has its own cooking and bathing facilities; and

Other Private Dwelling—includes private dwellings such as rooms, apartments, etc. which are not self-contained units.

"Non-private" dwellings include hotels, motels, boarding houses, lodging houses, hostels, clubs, educational, religious and charitable institutions, hospitals, defence and penal establishments, etc.

Dwellings unoccupied at the time of the census include "week-enders", holiday homes, seasonal workers' quarters, dwellings normally occupied but from which the usual occupants were temporarily absent, newly-completed dwellings not yet occupied, and dwellings to be demolished, etc., as well as vacant dwellings available for sale or rental.

Separate particulars are given in the tables in this section for occupied dwellings in "urban" and "rural" areas of New South Wales. For purposes of the 1961 census, "urban" areas were defined to include the Metropolis of Sydney, Newcastle Urban Area, the City of Greater Wollongong, all other municipalities (except for the rural parts within certain large municipalities), and all towns with a population of 1,000 or more persons situated within shires outside the metropolis and the Newcastle Urban Area: "rural" areas comprised the rest of the State. Because of changes since the 1954 census in the composition of the extra-metropolitan "urban" areas and "rural" areas, the figures for these areas for the two censuses, as shown in the tables, are not strictly comparable.

Particulars of the various classes of dwellings in areas of New South Wales, as recorded at the 1954 and 1961 censuses, are shown in the next table. Differences in definition at the two censuses affect comparisons, but in detail rather than in respect of the broad classes of dwellings shown.

Table 320. Classes of Dwellings in N.S.W.*

Class of Dwelling	30th June, 1954				30th June, 1961			
	Urban Areas		Rural Areas	Total, N.S.W.	Urban Areas		Rural Areas	Total, N.S.W.
	Metropolis	Other			Metropolis	Other		
<i>Occupied Dwellings—</i>								
<i>Private Dwellings—</i>								
House—								
House	391,920	215,107	133,919	740,946	471,267	264,781	134,580	870,628
Shed, Hut, etc. ..	9,275	6,782	8,742	24,799	6,511	6,240	6,499	19,250
Total Houses ..	401,195	221,889	142,661	765,745	477,778	271,021	141,079	889,878
Share of House ..	27,699	11,501	2,271	41,471	20,798	8,485	1,536	30,819
Flat	59,725	8,071	824	68,620	83,529	18,853	1,710	104,092
Other	21,133	2,845	345	24,323	19,844	3,380	209	23,433
Total Private Dwellings ..	509,752	244,306	146,101	900,159	601,949	301,739	144,534	1,048,222
<i>Non-private Dwellings—</i>								
Hotel (licensed) ..	605	935	460	2,000	621	951	443	2,015
Motel					23	157	69	249
Boarding House, Private Hotel, etc. ..	5,260	1,717	250	7,227	6,030	1,742	183	7,955
Educational, Religious or Charitable Institution ..	377	286	139	802	443	351	148	942
Hospital	190	201	82	473	255	185	67	507
Other	824	420	972	2,216	428	320	971	1,719
Total, Non-private Dwellings ..	7,256	3,559	1,903	12,718	7,800	3,706	1,881	13,387
Total Occupied Dwellings ..	517,008	247,865	148,004	912,877	609,749	305,445	146,415	1,061,609
<i>Unoccupied Dwellings</i> ..	14,222	13,417	15,192	42,831	24,437	22,592	25,403	72,432
Total Dwellings	531,230	261,282	163,196	955,708	634,186	328,037	171,818	1,134,041

* For definitions, etc., see text on page 396.

Between 1954 and 1961, the number of occupied private houses in New South Wales increased by 124,133 (or 16 per cent.) and the number of flats by 35,472 (or 52 per cent.), and the reported number of shares of houses fell by 10,652 (or 26 per cent.). Houses comprised 84.9 per cent. and flats 9.9 per cent. of the total occupied private dwellings in the State in 1961, compared with 85.1 and 7.6 per cent., respectively, in 1954.

In 1961, 54 per cent. of the occupied private houses in the State were situated in the metropolis, 30 per cent. were in other urban areas, and 16 per cent. were in rural areas. The corresponding proportions for flats were 80.18, and 2 per cent., and for share of houses, 67, 28, and 5 per cent.

The average number of inmates per occupied private dwelling in New South Wales was 3.54 in 1954 and 3.51 in 1961, corresponding averages for different classes of private dwelling being 3.71 and 3.68 for houses, 2.79 and 2.85 for share of house, 2.60 and 2.63 for flats, and 2.05 and

1.98 for other private dwellings. The number of private dwellings occupied by only one inmate rose by 32 per cent. between 1954 and 1961, reflecting an increase of 33 per cent. in the number of houses with one inmate and of 84 per cent. in the number of flats with one inmate. Houses with one inmate accounted for 8 per cent. of the total occupied private houses in 1961 (compared with 7 per cent. in 1954), those with two inmates for 22 per cent. (21 per cent. in 1954), those with three inmates for 20 per cent. (21 per cent. in 1954), and those with four inmates for 21 per cent. (22 per cent. in 1954). Flats with one inmate accounted for 21 per cent. of the total flats in 1961 (compared with 17 per cent. in 1954), and those with two inmates for 38 per cent. in each year.

A classification according to the material of the external walls of the occupied private dwellings in New South Wales in 1954 and 1961 is taken in the next table:—

Table 321. Occupied Private Dwellings, N.S.W.*: Material of External Walls

Material of External Walls	Class of Dwelling				Areas of State			Total Private Dwellings, N.S.W.
	House	Share of House	Flat	Other	Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
					Metropolis	Other		
30th June, 1954								
Brick, etc.† ..	310,510	22,534	62,089	20,880	344,249	57,390	14,374	416,013
Wood ..	270,204	12,883	4,189	2,040	70,961	131,312	87,043	289,316
Fibro ..	159,339	5,527	2,050	1,091	91,194	46,559	30,254	168,007
Other ..	25,692	527	292	312	3,348	9,045	14,430	26,823
Total ..	765,745	41,471	68,620	24,323	509,752	244,306	146,101	900,159
30th June, 1961								
Brick, etc.† ..	330,860	15,558	86,578	19,764	374,027	63,622	15,111	452,760
Wood ..	294,841	8,859	9,372	2,396	87,120	150,131	78,217	315,468
Fibro ..	244,820	6,072	7,709	1,070	138,418	80,486	40,767	259,671
Other ..	19,357	330	433	203	2,384	7,500	10,439	20,323
Total ..	889,878	30,819	104,092	23,433	601,949	301,739	144,534	1,048,222

* For definitions, etc., see text on page 396.

† Brick, brick-veneer, stone, concrete, etc.

Brick has been the most frequently used material for external walls, particularly in the metropolis, but fibro-cement dwellings have gained in popularity during the post-war years. Between 1954 and 1961, the number of private dwelling in the State with walls of brick, etc. increased by 36,747 (or 9 per cent.) and those with walls of wood by 26,152 (or 9 per cent.), while the dwellings with walls of fibro-cement increased by 91,664 (or 54 per cent.). Brick dwellings fell from 46 per cent. of the total occupied private dwellings in the State in 1954 to 43 per cent. in 1961 and wood dwellings fell from 32 per cent. to 30 per cent., while fibro-cement dwellings rose from 19 per cent. in 1954 to 25 per cent. of the total dwellings in 1961.

The occupied private dwellings in the State in 1961 are classified in the next table according to the date of building (as stated on census schedules). About one-fifth of the dwellings were built after 30th June, 1954.

**Table 322. Occupied Private Dwellings, N.S.W., at 30th June, 1961*:
Date of Building**

Date of Building	Class of Dwelling				Areas of State			Total Private Dwellings, N.S.W.
	House	Share of House	Flat	Other	Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
					Metropolis	Other		
Before 1st July, 1954†	692,533	27,080	85,130	21,510	476,816	232,459	116,978	826,253
After 30th June, 1954—								
1954 (July-Dec.) ..	10,808	148	400	34	6,462	3,526	1,402	11,390
1955	26,281	350	1,084	64	15,054	8,971	3,754	27,779
1956	23,448	332	1,252	50	13,891	7,933	3,258	25,082
1957	23,273	331	1,190	76	14,450	7,347	3,073	24,870
1958	27,037	381	1,984	60	17,521	8,670	3,271	29,462
1959	28,761	430	2,970	115	19,179	10,014	3,083	32,276
1960	28,929	456	4,924	88	19,731	11,066	3,600	34,397
1961 (Jan.-June) ..	11,237	163	1,706	19	7,020	4,315	1,790	13,125
Not Stated‡ ..	6,636	276	1,215	222	4,419	2,735	1,195	8,349
Total, After 30th June, 1954 ..	186,410	2,867	16,725	728	117,727	64,577	24,426	206,730
Other Not Stated ..	10,935	872	2,237	1,195	7,406	4,703	3,130	15,239
Total	889,878	30,819	104,092	23,433	601,949	301,739	144,534	1,048,222

* For definitions, etc., see text on page 396.

† As stated by occupants of dwellings at 30th June, 1961. For various reasons (demolitions, conversion from one class of dwelling to another, errors of memory regarding date of building, etc.), the figures shown on this line do not agree with the figures recorded at the 1954 census.

‡ After 30th June, 1954, but year not stated.

The extent to which private dwellings in the State had certain facilities (gas, electricity, and television) in 1961 is indicated in the next table:—

**Table 323. Occupied Private Dwellings, N.S.W., at 30th June, 1961*:
Facilities**

Facility	Class of Dwelling				Areas of State			Total Private Dwellings, N.S.W.
	House	Share of House	Flat	Other	Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
					Metropolis	Other		
Gas or Electricity—								
With Gas only ..	1,371	32	76	44	641	222	660	1,523
With Electricity only ..	477,495	12,398	27,998	4,762	193,047	213,850	115,756	522,653
With Gas and Electricity ..	379,822	17,947	75,641	18,326	405,819	82,411	3,506	491,736
Without Gas or Electricity ..	27,232	321	109	95	1,095	4,186	22,476	27,757
Not Stated ..	3,958	121	268	206	1,347	1,070	2,136	4,553
Total Dwellings ..	889,878	30,819	104,092	23,433	601,949	301,739	144,534	1,048,222
With Television Set ..	437,262	12,015	51,585	5,806	411,358	78,887	16,423	506,668

* For definitions, etc., see text on page 396.

The nature of occupancy of the private dwellings in New South Wales in 1954 and 1961 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 324. Occupied Private Dwellings, N.S.W.*: Nature of Occupancy

Nature of Occupancy	Class of Dwelling				Areas of State			Total Private Dwellings, N.S.W.
	House	Share of House	Flat	Other	Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
					Metropolis	Other		
30th June, 1954								
Owner	386,550	10,452	6,631	869	196,252	120,621	87,629	404,502
Purchaser by Instalments	125,195	2,579	809	181	87,663	36,033	5,068	128,764
Tenant (Governmental Housing)†	26,685	148	3,077	629	16,846	10,264	3,429	30,539
Tenant	203,463	27,155	57,432	22,284	203,231	71,508	35,595	310,334
Caretaker	9,542	298	392	184	3,010	2,578	4,828	10,416
Other Methods of Occupancy	9,751	340	171	77	1,634	1,904	6,801	10,339
Not Stated	4,559	499	108	99	1,116	1,398	2,751	5,265
Total	765,745	41,471	68,620	24,323	509,752	244,306	146,101	900,159
30th June, 1961								
Owner	463,372	8,675	17,282	1,240	252,049	148,317	90,203	490,569
Purchaser by Instalments	219,685	2,877	3,740	337	154,693	64,864	7,082	226,639
Tenant (Governmental Housing)†	28,455	151	5,575	36	21,748	11,981	488	34,217
Tenant	155,274	18,171	75,383	21,260	166,161	70,467	33,460	270,088
Caretaker	9,487	261	1,183	217	3,693	2,885	4,570	11,148
Other Methods of Occupancy	9,397	288	652	116	1,840	1,924	6,689	10,453
Not Stated	4,208	396	277	227	1,765	1,301	2,042	5,108
Total	889,878	30,819	104,092	23,433	601,949	301,739	144,534	1,048,222

* For definitions, etc., see text on page 396.

† Compiled from answers to the following question on census schedules:—

1954: "Tenant paying rent to a Government Authority to write 'Tenant (G)'" ;

1961: "Tenant paying rent to N.S.W. Housing Commission to write 'Tenant (G)'" .

During the post-war years, there has been a marked trend from home-renting to home-ownership, despite the increase in the number of government-owned rented dwellings. Between 1954 and 1961, the number of dwellings occupied by tenants fell by 36,568 (or 11 per cent.), while the number occupied by owners rose by 86,067 (or 21 per cent.) and the number being purchased by instalments rose by 97,875 (or 76 per cent.). As a result, the proportion of total occupied private dwellings in the State accounted for by tenanted dwellings fell sharply from 39 per cent. in 1954 to 29 per cent. in 1961, the proportion accounted for by owner-occupied dwellings rose from 45 to 47 per cent., and the proportion being purchased by instalments rose from 14 per cent. in 1954 to 22 per cent. in 1961.

Particulars of the rents being paid for tenanted private dwellings are given in the chapter "Prices and Rents".

SUPERVISION OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Municipal and shire councils in New South Wales are empowered, in terms of the Local Government Act, to supervise and regulate building construction within their area. The relevant provisions of the Act apply in all municipalities and to the larger residential areas within shires, but have not been proclaimed in some of the sparsely populated shires and portions of shires.

The principal powers and functions of the councils are defined in broad terms in the Act itself, while ordinances under the Act prescribe in detail the minimum building standards to be observed. Councils are empowered to insist on standards above those prescribed in the ordinances, provided that their requirements are not unreasonable and do not cause undue hardship. Appeal against the decision of a council may be made to the Cumberland, Newcastle, and Wollongong Board of Appeal or (if the land is outside these areas) to the Country Board of Appeal.

Within the areas subject to building control by local authorities, detailed plans and specifications for a proposed building, or for alterations or additions to an existing building, must be submitted for the council's approval before building operations are commenced. The council carries out inspections at various stages of the constructions.

Under the Height of Buildings Act, a building may not be erected to a height greater than 80 feet unless the plans of the building have been approved by the Chief Secretary, nor to a height greater than 150 feet unless approved by the Chief Secretary on the recommendation of the Height of Buildings Advisory Committee. This Act now applies to buildings throughout the State.

Regional and town planning throughout the State are promoted and co-ordinated by the State Planning Authority, which was established in 1963 and is described in the chapter "Local Government".

ARCHITECTS

The practice of architecture in New South Wales is regulated by a Board of Architects. Persons using the name "architect" (other than naval architects) are required to be registered. Registration is granted to persons over 21 years of age who possess the requisite qualifications. There were 1,567 architects on the register at 31st December, 1962.

BUILDING STATISTICS

The statistics of building activity given in succeeding pages are based on:—

- (a) local government authorities' returns of building permits issued ;
- (b) returns collected from contract (including speculative) builders who regularly engage in the erection of buildings ;
- (c) progress reports on construction from owner-builders, i.e., persons other than recognised builders who are erecting buildings owned by themselves (principally their own homes) without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job ;
- (d) returns of building by or for governmental authorities.

The statistics relate to building structures, and exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage, and other types of construction.

Repairs and renovations are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory records. The statistics of building jobs approved include alterations and additions for which a building permit was issued or which were to be undertaken by or for a governmental authority; but the values of building jobs commenced, completed, or under construction include only those alterations and additions with an estimated value (when completed) of £5,000 or more.

The statistics of government building cover the whole of New South Wales. The statistics of private building approved cover that part of the State (all municipalities and the larger residential areas within shires) subject to building control by local government authorities. For private building commenced, completed, or under construction by owner-builders, the statistics are also confined to this part of the State; but for private building undertaken by other builders, the statistics cover the whole State. Some building in rural areas is therefore excluded.

In these statistics of building activity, building is classified as *private* or *government* according to ownership. *Government* building includes all building for Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities, whether carried out by private contractors or by day labour, and whether intended for use by these authorities, for rental, or for sale after completion. Building for private ownership for which finance is provided by governmental authorities is classed as *Private*.

The *value of building jobs* represents the estimated value of the whole job when completed, excluding the value of the land on which the job is carried out.

Value of building jobs approved is—for private building, the value of building permits issued by local government authorities; and for government building, the value of contracts let or work commenced and day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities.

The *number of houses and flats approved* is—for private building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by building permits issued by local authorities; and for government building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by contracts let or day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities.

A building is regarded as having been *commenced* when work on foundations has begun. A building is regarded as being *under construction* at the end of a period if it has not been completed and work on it has not been abandoned.

The numbers of houses and flats are recorded in terms of separate *dwelling units*. Each flat in a group of flats (and each "home unit" in a group of "home units") is counted as a separate flat dwelling unit. *Temporary dwellings* (such as garages, sheds, etc.) are not included in the number of houses and flats.

The flat dwelling units that result from *conversions* of existing buildings into flats are not included in the numbers of *new* flats. However, the value of flat conversions is included in the value of flat building jobs approved in all years, and in the value of flat building jobs, commenced, completed, or under construction from December Quarter, 1955.

VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS

Trends in the building industry are illustrated in the following table, which shows, by class of building, the value of building jobs approved, commenced, completed, and under construction in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 325. Value of Building Jobs Approved, Commenced, Completed, and Under Construction in N.S.W.: Class of Building

Year ended 30th June	Houses	Flats	Shops	Offices and Banks	Factories	Educational	Other Classes	Total, All Classes
	£ thousand							
APPROVED*								
1953	61,300	953	2,586	†	5,254	†	17,522	87,615
1954	81,386	1,745	6,876	†	7,423	†	24,238	121,668
1955	85,794	1,858	6,753	†	17,628	5,559	27,526	145,118
1956	77,488	2,535	6,451	12,456	27,702	7,990	27,727	162,349
1957	82,633	3,839	5,274	9,043	17,022	4,160	21,706	143,677
1958	90,145	6,115	7,006	8,219	13,020	10,142	25,340	159,987
1959	99,438	10,886	7,290	8,288	21,308	12,495	25,411	185,116
1960	107,181	25,679	11,340	20,485	20,718	15,510	32,940	233,853
1961	104,697	24,379	15,224	11,656	23,202	13,904	35,216	225,278
1962	101,760	16,097	13,737	30,561	18,469	12,841	31,948	225,413
1963	108,238	19,115	13,838	29,815	22,219	13,045	39,175	245,445
COMMENCED †								
1953	49,308	673	1,613	†	3,956	†	13,445	68,995
1954	71,384	1,692	4,569	†	6,974	†	24,484	109,103
1955	67,840	1,679	4,784	†	11,168	†	35,880	121,351
1956	68,574	2,139	4,666	9,757	21,515	6,372	20,352	133,375
1957	70,134	2,351	4,571	7,225	26,054	4,545	21,194	136,074
1958	74,472	5,171	5,102	5,880	15,536	8,700	22,675	137,536
1959	82,087	8,448	6,109	8,666	16,706	13,593	26,414	162,023
1960	89,126	16,183	11,533	18,884	20,866	15,499	30,590	202,681
1961	91,004	24,238	12,462	10,778	25,644	12,705	37,471	214,302
1962	86,294	14,807	9,558	30,460	19,381	15,164	34,456	210,120
1963	89,384	18,609	12,567	28,488	22,806	12,473	34,676	219,003
COMPLETED †								
1953	62,580	4,000	1,837	†	9,682	†	19,951	98,050
1954	68,958	2,088	2,750	†	7,085	†	20,664	101,545
1955	78,087	1,552	3,556	†	7,718	†	19,781	110,694
1956	76,585	1,781	4,567	4,206	9,448	6,297	21,370	124,254
1957	68,494	2,298	5,477	8,149	20,461	5,555	22,888	133,322
1958	77,558	3,372	5,744	17,765	33,252	6,828	25,005	169,524
1959	87,178	5,462	6,688	9,402	16,750	10,823	23,896	160,199
1960	92,263	11,236	6,894	5,943	20,461	13,833	27,543	178,173
1961	97,846	19,612	10,777	12,241	26,939	10,694	31,624	209,733
1962	89,568	19,586	13,973	12,825	23,651	13,731	35,291	208,625
1963	89,050	17,655	8,688	18,949	19,828	15,684	36,500	206,354
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT 30TH JUNE †								
1953	52,542	1,899	1,239	†	7,817	†	29,522	93,019
1954	57,940	1,455	3,133	†	8,717	†	33,650	104,895
1955	51,077	1,554	4,393	12,242	13,170	7,265	27,797	117,498
1956	46,494	1,957	4,452	17,529	26,903	7,607	27,780	132,722
1957	50,396	1,885	3,975	17,440	34,825	6,743	23,634	138,898
1958	49,074	3,768	3,268	7,468	18,287	8,570	23,302	113,737
1959	45,633	6,792	3,015	8,248	18,805	11,694	25,381	119,568
1960	44,236	11,852	7,975	21,361	20,241	12,840	28,420	146,925
1961	38,502	17,110	10,645	19,858	20,480	15,735	35,735	158,065
1962	36,262	13,139	6,510	39,643	16,820	17,186	37,952	167,512
1963	37,520	14,428	10,133	49,065	20,206	14,101	37,364	182,817

* Includes alterations and additions to existing buildings.

† Includes alterations and additions with a value of £5,000 or more.

‡ Not available separately; included in "Other Classes".

The generally rising trend in building activity during these years was marked by sharp increases in 1953-54, 1958-59, and 1959-60 in the value of building jobs commenced. Although the rate of increase was retarded after 1959-60, the value of jobs commenced in 1962-63 was the highest ever recorded. All classes of building shared in the rising trend in building activity, but the rate of increase in the value of houses commenced was less than that for other classes of building.

A feature of building activity in recent years has been the sharp rise in the rate of flat building, which accounted for 21 per cent. of the total value of houses and flats commenced in 1960-61 and 18 per cent. in 1962-63, compared with only 3 per cent. in 1956-57. Since 1955-56, houses and flats represented approximately 53 per cent. of the total value of building jobs commenced.

In most years, the value of building jobs approved is significantly higher than the value of building jobs commenced in the year. This relationship may be attributed partly to normal delays in the commencement of building operations, and partly to the fact that some intending builders find it impracticable to proceed with their plans, or are obliged to submit new plans for approval, for financial and other reasons.

The next table shows, by class of building, the value of private and government building jobs completed in New South Wales in the last six years:—

Table 326. Value of Building Jobs* Completed in N.S.W.: Class of Building

Year ended 30th June	Houses	Flats	Shops	Offices and Banks	Factories	Educational	Other Classes	Total, All Classes
£ thousand								
PRIVATE								
1958	68,315	2,879	5,637	15,186	16,263	1,152	15,362	124,794
1959	78,157	4,719	6,586	7,124	14,907	1,140	16,097	128,730
1960	83,813	10,126	6,626	3,756	17,542	1,454	21,005	144,322
1961	90,184	18,667	10,672	10,071	23,636	2,108	22,283	177,621
1962	79,455	16,257	13,291	9,398	18,988	2,687	24,855	164,931
1963	80,215	15,902	8,551	14,841	19,100	3,153	23,695	165,457
GOVERNMENT								
1958	9,243	493	107	2,579	16,989	5,676	9,643	44,730
1959	9,021	743	102	2,278	1,843	9,683	7,799	31,469
1960	8,450	1,110	268	2,187	2,919	12,379	6,538	33,851
1961	7,662	945	105	2,170	3,303	8,586	9,341	32,112
1962	10,113	3,329	682	3,427	4,663	11,044	10,436	43,694
1963	8,835	1,753	137	4,108	728	12,531	12,805	40,897

* Includes alterations and additions with a value of £5,000 or more.

Building for government ownership has accounted for approximately one-fifth of the total building jobs completed in recent years. Schools and hospitals (which together accounted for 43 per cent. of the total value of government building jobs completed in 1962-63) and houses and flats (25 per cent.) are the major elements in government building.

A geographical distribution of the value of building jobs completed in New South Wales during the last six years is given in the next table:—

Table 327. Value of Building Jobs* Completed in Areas of N.S.W.: Class of Building

Year ended 30th June	Houses	Flats	Shops	Offices and Banks	Factories	Educational	Other Classes	Total, All Classes
	£ thousand							
METROPOLIS								
1958	50,143	2,641	4,034	14,895	18,355	4,400	15,068	109,536
1959	55,170	4,629	4,326	6,949	14,485	6,856	12,633	105,048
1960	56,733	9,900	4,269	3,634	13,725	9,877	15,297	113,435
1961	56,852	17,545	7,186	9,731	21,180	5,739	16,185	134,418
1962	50,961	17,587	10,719	10,490	16,407	7,641	21,589	135,394
1963	48,648	15,217	5,234	16,545	15,786	9,549	21,171	132,150
BALANCE OF CUMBERLAND DIVISION								
1958	2,981	...	130	106	9,083	317	680	13,297
1959	4,461	...	198	14	226	199	839	5,937
1960	5,738	26	181	117	281	263	1,177	7,783
1961	6,917	80	193	45	221	829	931	9,216
1962	6,725	10	329	3	274	624	1,176	9,141
1963	4,768	38	341	44	379	801	1,161	7,532
NEWCASTLE URBAN AREA								
1958	3,902	25	177	941	1,469	414	1,617	8,545
1959	4,860	67	507	649	509	346	1,273	8,211
1960	5,484	87	323	576	700	685	1,603	9,458
1961	5,508	200	719	475	807	564	2,249	10,522
1962	4,518	186	452	717	1,804	220	1,790	9,687
1963	5,787	386	424	310	858	1,030	1,336	10,131
GREATER WOLLONGONG								
1958	2,697	58	153	370	1,163	459	813	5,713
1959	3,499	90	318	330	449	581	721	5,988
1960	4,321	388	704	301	2,973	238	859	9,784
1961	5,011	750	1,008	598	1,578	306	752	10,003
1962	4,844	651	706	253	2,874	1,474	1,556	12,358
1963	4,274	660	626	271	1,397	828	883	8,939
REST OF NEW SOUTH WALES								
1958	17,835	648	1,250	1,453	3,182	1,238	6,827	32,433
1959	19,188	676	1,339	1,460	1,081	2,841	8,430	35,015
1960	19,987	835	1,417	1,315	2,782	2,770	8,607	37,713
1961	23,558	1,037	1,671	1,392	3,153	3,256	11,507	45,574
1962	22,520	1,152	1,767	1,362	2,292	3,772	9,180	42,045
1963	25,573	1,354	2,063	1,779	1,408	3,476	11,949	47,602

* Includes alterations and additions with a value of £5,000 or more.

Building projects in the metropolis represented 55 per cent. of the total value of houses, 86 per cent. of the total value of flats, 68 per cent. of the total value of other building jobs, and 63 per cent. of the total value of all building jobs completed in New South Wales in 1962-63.

The value of the building jobs completed in each of the statistical divisions of the State during the last two years is shown in the next table:—

Table 328. Value of Building Jobs* Completed in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	1961-62			1962-63		
	Houses and Flats	Other Classes of Building	Total, All Classes	Houses and Flats	Other Classes of Building	Total, All Classes
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Metropolis	68,548	66,846	135,394	63,865	68,285	132,150
Balance of Cumberland	6,735	2,406	9,141	4,806	2,726	7,532
Total, Cumberland	75,283	69,252	144,535	68,671	71,011	139,682
North Coast	2,019	1,890	3,909	2,442	1,760	4,202
Hunter and Manning	11,734	7,968	19,702	13,755	8,048	21,803
South Coast	9,427	8,425	17,852	9,239	6,158	15,397
Northern Tableland	570	1,194	1,764	795	1,162	1,957
Central Tableland	2,895	3,079	5,974	2,984	2,651	5,635
Southern Tableland	1,149	1,408	2,557	1,372	1,930	3,302
North Western Slope	1,031	668	1,699	1,220	1,081	2,301
Central Western Slope	852	953	1,805	1,032	547	1,579
South Western Slope	1,969	2,671	4,640	2,647	2,849	5,496
North Central Plain	429	231	660	480	385	865
Central Plain	327	413	740	433	323	756
Riverina	962	653	1,615	1,167	1,159	2,326
Western Division	507	666	1,173	468	585	1,053
Total, New South Wales	109,154	99,471	208,625	106,705	99,649	206,354

* Includes alterations and additions with a value of £5,000 or more.

The value of the building work done in New South Wales during the last six years—i.e., the estimated value of the building work actually carried out (other than on owner-builders' houses) during the period—is shown in the next table. Houses and flats accounted for 46 per cent. of the value of building work done in 1962-63.

Table 329. Value of Building Work* Done in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Houses and Flats†	Other Classes of Building	Total, All Classes†	Quarter	Houses and Flats†	Other Classes of Building	Total, All Classes†
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.		£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1958	54,831	72,602	127,433	1961: Sept. Qr.	20,246	26,160	46,406
1959	64,542	63,591	128,133	Dec. Qr.	19,377	24,570	43,947
1960	77,179	81,817	158,996	1962: Mar. Qr.	20,067	24,874	44,941
1961	91,319	102,818	194,137	June Qr.	20,585	27,538	48,123
1962	80,275	103,142	183,417	Sept. Qr.	22,221	27,057	49,278
1963	90,207	106,742	196,949	Dec. Qr.	23,338	27,205	50,543
				1963: Mar. Qr.	22,385	25,748	48,133
				June Qr.	22,263	26,732	48,995

* Includes alterations and additions with a value (when completed) of £5,000 or more.

† Excludes owner-builders' houses.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS

The number of new houses and flats approved, commenced, and completed in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

Table 330. New House and Flat Building in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Approved			Commenced			Completed		
	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats
Number of Dwelling Units									
PRIVATE									
1953	20,236	277	20,513	17,150	223	17,373	19,990	726	20,716
1954	23,438	465	23,903	21,353	443	21,796	21,293	378	21,671
1955	24,695	529	25,224	20,467	451	20,918	23,231	434	23,665
1956	21,923	742	22,665	20,131	682	20,813	22,607	437	23,044
1957	21,999	1,258	23,257	19,445	642	20,087	19,189	618	19,807
1958	24,499	1,942	26,441	20,894	1,395	22,289	21,188	1,116	22,304
1959	27,026	3,274	30,300	22,601	2,344	24,945	24,407	1,622	26,029
1960	29,365	8,973	38,338	25,273	4,786	30,059	25,994	3,425	29,419
1961	24,410	7,773	32,183	23,899	7,093	30,992	26,540	6,244	32,784
1962	22,558	4,418	26,976	21,241	4,277	25,518	22,241	4,750	26,991
1963	23,412	6,511	29,923	21,331	5,419	26,750	21,727	5,037	26,764
GOVERNMENT									
1953	2,538	105	2,643	2,977	68	3,045	4,900	938	5,838
1954	6,400	352	6,752	6,237	358	6,595	5,220	633	5,853
1955	4,353	306	4,659	3,881	331	4,212	5,651	267	5,918
1956	2,687	175	2,862	3,375	197	3,572	3,762	339	4,101
1957	4,172	281	4,453	4,032	202	4,234	3,078	243	3,321
1958	3,438	182	3,620	3,283	273	3,556	3,926	215	4,141
1959	3,890	953	4,843	4,030	511	4,541	3,688	313	4,001
1960	2,873	600	3,473	2,794	958	3,752	3,544	445	3,989
1961	3,844	674	4,518	3,755	485	4,240	3,238	375	3,613
1962	4,335	1,329	5,664	4,117	650	4,767	4,170	1,188	5,358
1963	3,980	797	4,777	3,814	1,311	5,125	3,864	716	4,580
PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT									
1953	22,774	382	23,156	20,127	291	20,418	24,890	1,664	26,554
1954	29,838	817	30,655	27,590	801	28,391	26,513	1,011	27,524
1955	29,048	835	29,883	24,348	782	25,130	28,882	701	29,583
1956	24,610	917	25,527	23,506	879	24,385	26,369	776	27,145
1957	26,171	1,539	27,710	23,477	844	24,321	22,267	861	23,128
1958	27,937	2,124	30,061	24,177	1,668	25,845	25,114	1,331	26,445
1959	30,916	4,227	35,143	26,631	2,855	29,486	28,095	1,935	30,030
1960	32,238	9,573	41,811	28,067	5,744	33,811	29,538	3,870	33,408
1961	28,254	8,447	36,701	27,654	7,578	35,232	29,778	6,619	36,397
1962	26,893	5,747	32,640	25,358	4,927	30,285	26,411	5,938	32,349
1963*	27,392	7,308	34,700	25,145	6,730	31,875	25,591	5,753	31,344

* The number under construction at 30th June, 1963 was—houses 10,988 (9,180 private, 1,808 government); flats 4,815 (3,674 private, 1,141 government); houses and flats 15,803 (12,854 private, 2,949 government).

The number of new houses and flats completed in the State rose from 26,554 in 1952-53 to a peak of 36,397 in 1960-61, and declined to 31,344 in 1962-63. Flats represented 18 per cent. of the total houses and flats completed in 1962-63, compared with only 6 per cent. of the total in 1952-53.

House and flat building for governmental authorities (mainly the New South Wales Housing Commission) accounted for 22 per cent. of the total houses and flats completed in 1952-53, 10 per cent. of those completed in 1960-61, and 15 per cent. of those completed in 1962-63.

A geographical distribution of the houses and flats completed in the last six years is given in the next table:—

Table 331. New Houses and Flats Completed: Geographical Distribution

Year ended 30th June	Cumberland Division			North Coast Division	Hunter and Manning Division	South Coast Division	Tablelands Divisions	Slopes Divisions	Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.
	Metro-polis	Balance of Cumberland	Total								
HOUSES											
1958	15,297	1,095	16,392	690	3,237	1,708	1,117	1,196	535	239	25,114
1959	16,563	1,561	18,124	763	3,925	2,166	1,224	1,202	491	200	28,095
1960	16,783	2,117	18,900	675	4,325	2,645	1,159	1,143	545	146	29,538
1961	15,621	2,511	18,132	721	4,638	3,164	1,251	1,167	557	148	29,778
1962	13,576	2,407	15,983	650	3,943	2,831	1,330	1,047	485	142	26,411
1963	12,658	1,605	14,263	772	4,357	2,744	1,451	1,300	566	138	25,591
FLATS											
1958	942	...	942	51	193	60	35	44	6	...	1,331
1959	1,536	...	1,536	62	191	62	38	30	16	...	1,935
1960	3,253	12	3,265	75	239	200	46	30	15	...	3,870
1961	5,710	29	5,739	61	344	371	29	50	25	...	6,619
1962	5,063	4	5,067	62	273	395	52	67	22	...	5,938
1963	4,669	14	4,683	65	432	371	78	95	29	...	5,753
HOUSES AND FLATS: PRIVATE											
1958	12,178	1,002	13,180	669	3,015	1,537	1,019	1,047	489	232	21,188
1959	13,846	1,443	15,289	744	3,666	1,972	1,078	1,071	425	162	24,407
1960	14,309	1,829	16,138	654	4,192	2,417	999	1,002	458	134	25,994
1961	13,629	2,161	15,790	699	4,422	2,910	1,109	997	483	130	26,540
1962	11,410	1,628	13,038	597	3,701	2,435	1,107	840	400	123	22,241
1963	10,520	1,315	11,835	687	4,051	2,338	1,220	1,032	456	108	21,727
HOUSES AND FLATS: GOVERNMENT											
1958	3,119	93	3,212	21	222	171	98	149	46	7	3,926
1959	2,717	118	2,835	19	259	194	146	131	66	38	3,688
1960	2,474	288	2,762	21	133	228	160	141	87	12	3,544
1961	1,992	350	2,342	22	216	254	142	170	74	18	3,238
1962	2,166	779	2,945	53	242	396	223	207	85	19	4,170
1963	2,138	290	2,428	85	306	406	231	268	110	30	3,864
TOTAL HOUSES AND FLATS											
1958	16,239	1,095	17,334	741	3,430	1,768	1,152	1,240	541	239	26,445
1959	18,099	1,561	19,660	825	4,116	2,228	1,262	1,232	507	200	30,030
1960	20,036	2,129	22,165	750	4,564	2,845	1,205	1,173	560	146	33,408
1961	21,331	2,540	23,871	782	4,982	3,535	1,280	1,217	582	148	36,397
1962	18,639	2,411	21,050	712	4,216	3,226	1,382	1,114	507	142	32,349
1963	17,327	1,619	18,946	837	4,789	3,115	1,529	1,395	595	138	31,344

Since 1957-58, almost two-thirds of the houses and flats completed in New South Wales have been located in the Division of Cumberland. The areas next in importance are the Hunter and Manning Division (which contains the Newcastle Urban Area and the Gosford-Wyong holiday area) and the South Coast Division (in which the City of Greater Wollongong is included); these divisions accounted for 15 per cent. and 10 per cent., respectively, of the State total in 1962-63.

The houses completed in the State in the last six years are classified in the next table according to the type of builder and the material used for their external walls:—

Table 332. Houses Completed in N.S.W.: Type of Builder and Material of External Walls

Type of Builder	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
BRICK, BRICK-VENEER, STONE OR CONCRETE						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	2,453	3,129	3,797	4,520	4,615	5,881
Owner-builders	1,605	1,870	1,861	1,995	1,917	1,440
Government Houses	1,513	741	682	528	436	719
Total Houses	5,571	5,740	6,340	7,043	6,968	8,040
WOOD						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	4,302	5,038	5,478	5,406	4,436	4,717
Owner-builders	3,052	3,270	3,175	3,109	2,211	1,464
Government Houses	622	758	391	469	846	607
Total Houses	7,976	9,066	9,044	8,984	7,493	6,788
FIBRO						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	5,484	6,252	7,273	6,920	5,345	5,440
Owner-builders	4,254	4,828	4,381	4,551	3,668	2,722
Government Houses	1,791	2,189	2,471	2,241	2,888	2,538
Total Houses	11,529	13,269	14,125	13,712	11,901	10,700
TOTAL, ALL MATERIALS*						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	12,260	14,423	16,560	16,861	14,423	16,075
Owner-builders	8,928	9,984	9,434	9,679	7,818	5,652
Government Houses	3,926	3,688	3,544	3,238	4,170	3,864
Total Houses	25,114	28,095	29,538	29,778	26,411	25,591

* Includes a small number of houses not classified to any of the materials shown.

“Owner-building” has taken a variety of forms, ranging from the employment on wages of a supervisor (who performs the services usually undertaken by a contractor but takes no responsibility for financing the project), to the work of the owner himself who, alone or with the assistance of friends, undertakes the actual construction at week-ends, during annual holidays, or in other free time. Owner-builders accounted for 22 per cent. of the houses completed in the State in 1962-63, compared with 36 per cent. in 1957-58 and 47 per cent. in 1952-53

The houses completed in the last two years by contract builders for private ownership are classified in the next table according to the value of the house. In 1962-63, two-thirds of the houses completed had a value of less than £4,000.

Table 333. Houses Completed by Contract Builders for Private Ownership, N.S.W.. Classified by Value of House

Value of House*	1961-62				1962-63			
	Brick etc.†	Wood	Fibro	Total‡	Brick, etc.†	Wood	Fibro	Total‡
NUMBER OF HOUSES								
Under £2,000	13	71	342	427	16	115	541	672
£2,000 and under £3,000	122	1,228	3,101	4,457	171	1,050	2,588	3,817
£3,000 " " £4,000	1,475	2,248	1,708	5,441	1,670	2,481	2,019	6,183
£4,000 " " £5,000	1,160	616	149	1,932	1,745	765	228	2,747
£5,000 " " £6,000	677	153	30	862	907	186	43	1,142
£6,000 " " £7,000	406	59	10	476	537	67	13	617
£7,000 or more	762	61	5	828	835	53	8	897
Total, All Groups	4,615	4,436	5,345	14,423	5,881	4,717	5,440	16,075
TOTAL VALUE OF HOUSES								
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Under £2,000	20	110	521	652	25	170	807	1,002
£2,000 and under £3,000	330	3,275	7,839	11,460	447	2,824	6,610	9,901
£3,000 " " £4,000	5,197	7,585	5,592	18,408	5,900	8,395	6,656	20,992
£4,000 " " £5,000	5,091	2,659	636	8,416	7,677	3,312	982	12,010
£5,000 " " £6,000	3,628	808	156	4,603	4,841	973	225	6,070
£6,000 " " £7,000	2,554	372	61	2,993	3,364	420	83	3,867
£7,000 or more	7,491	544	66	8,101	8,186	440	60	8,693
Total, All Groups	24,311	15,353	14,871	54,633	30,440	16,534	15,423	62,535

* Excludes the value of the land on which the house is erected.

† Includes brick, brick-veneer, stone, and concrete.

‡ Includes a small number of houses not classifiable to any of the materials shown.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN BUILDING

It has not been practicable to compile quarterly statistics of the total number of persons engaged in building, because of the difficulty of obtaining information about those who are working on owner-builders' jobs and those who undertake only repairs and maintenance and minor alterations and additions to existing buildings.

A further difficulty arises because of the frequent movement of men between jobs and because some (e.g. electricians and plumbers) may work on several jobs which are under construction simultaneously. To avoid as far as possible the duplication that may result, builders are asked to record on their returns the number of persons actually working on their jobs on a specified day, including those temporarily laid off on account of weather.

The figures in the next table therefore relate to persons actually working on the jobs of contract (including speculative) builders and governmental authorities who regularly engage in the erection of buildings and (since June, 1962) of owner-builders engaged in the erection of buildings other

than houses. They cover the persons working on all the jobs of these builders and authorities, including repair and maintenance jobs and minor alterations and additions to existing buildings. Working principals (contractors and sub-contractors) are included as well as their employees. The figures exclude persons working on the construction of houses being built by owner-builders and those engaged on the jobs of contractors who undertake only repair and maintenance work and minor alterations and additions.

Table 334. Persons Engaged in Building, N.S.W.*

Particulars	At 30th June						
	1953	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Occupational Status—							
Contractors	3,072	3,188	3,070	2,978	2,712	2,988	3,524
Sub-contractors	3,480	4,762	5,789	6,963	6,167	6,836	7,936
Wage Earners	22,548	24,723	27,422	31,161	31,102	32,596	33,233
Type of Building Work on which Engaged—							
New Houses and Flats ..	†	†	16,143	18,007	15,495	16,606	18,438
Other Building	†	†	18,191	21,362	22,184	23,254	23,431
Repairs and Maintenance	†	†	1,947	1,733	2,302	2,560	2,824
Trade—							
Carpenters	11,875	12,952	13,978	15,065	14,351	15,531	16,373
Bricklayers	2,668	2,939	3,257	4,014	3,556	4,056	4,540
Painters	2,357	2,802	3,239	3,547	3,202	3,418	3,523
Electricians	1,505	1,875	1,935	2,255	2,178	2,271	2,391
Plumbers	2,485	3,013	3,351	3,574	3,350	3,716	4,263
Builders' Labourers ..	5,011	5,077	5,604	6,946	7,101	6,902	7,010
Others	3,199	4,015	4,917	5,701	6,243	6,526	6,593
Total Men Engaged ..	29,100	32,673	36,281	41,102	39,981	42,420	44,693

* See explanation preceding table.

† Not available.

FINANCE FOR HOME BUILDING

Finance for the building or purchase of homes in New South Wales is provided from a number of private sources and from agencies owned or guaranteed by the State or Commonwealth Government.

The private sources of housing funds include life assurance offices, private trading and savings banks, co-operative building societies, superannuation and other trust funds, private finance and investment companies, etc. Statistics of the extent of lending from all these sources are not available.

Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, the Commonwealth Government has made substantial loans to the State for the construction of homes and for other housing purposes. Other government sources of finance are the War Service Homes Division (which operates a special scheme for the housing of the ex-servicemen), the Commonwealth Savings Bank, the Rural Bank of N.S.W., and the State Government, which also guarantees the repayment of funds borrowed by most terminating co-operative building societies.

The sums advanced by selected government and private organisations for the building or purchase of homes during the last ten years are summarised in the following table. Details of the various schemes under which the advances were made are given in the following pages.

Table 335. Advances by Selected Government and Private Organisations for Home Building and Purchase, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Commonwealth Housing Agreement Advances			War Service Homes	State Govern- ment Sale of Homes Schemes	Rural Bank Advances for Homes	Building Societies		
	General Housing	Service Housing	Private Home Builders				Perman- ent	Starr- Bowkett	Termin- ating*
£ thousand									
1954	12,450	...	...	7,463	...	2,135	2,573	925	15,276
1955	10,800	...	...	10,136	289	3,488	2,827	911	13,470
1956	10,800	...	...	11,464	34	2,757	3,245	1,044	11,994
1957	8,208	864	2,160	11,169	5,079	2,851	3,241	1,233	12,194
1958	8,360	880	2,200	15,218	9,983	3,490	4,736	1,257	11,992
1959	7,980	840	3,600	14,684	6,326	2,722	6,895	1,480	12,663
1960	8,213	864	3,705	14,304	7,271	4,026	6,361	1,486	12,713
1961	8,645	910	3,900	15,822	5,218	5,400	6,994	1,604	15,104
1962	11,307	1,225	5,101	12,778	6,537	5,658	6,546	1,669	16,153
1963	10,840	1,171	4,890	12,206	6,752	6,542	10,187	1,640	14,896

* Actuarial-type terminating societies. Year ended March in 1955-56 and earlier years.

COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS

The 1945 Agreement

The 1945 Housing Agreement was approved by the Commonwealth and States in 1945, and ratified by the New South Wales Parliament in 1946. Under the Agreement, the Commonwealth was to make advances to the State to cover the State's expenditure on housing projects between 3rd December, 1943 and 19th November, 1945 (the date of the Agreement) and on its housing projects during the following ten years. The operation of the Agreement was later extended from November, 1955 to 30th June, 1956.

Advances made under the 1945 Agreement were repayable by the State in equal annual instalments of principal and interest (at a flat rate of 3 per cent.) over a maximum period of 53 years. Three-fifths of the losses incurred by the State in the sale of houses or in connection with the administration of housing projects under the Agreement were to be borne by the Commonwealth, and two-fifths by the State. The advances made under the Agreement are shown on page 415.

Dwellings erected under the Agreement were to be allocated amongst persons requiring housing in accordance with a scale of "needs", and at least 50 per cent. of those erected were to be allocated to members and ex-members of the defence forces, merchant marinemen, and their dependants. Approved applicants for homes in New South Wales were classified into groups according to the size of the family to be housed, and each applicant was admitted to ballot for the homes allocated to his group, the ballots being conducted by the Housing Commission as dwellings became available for allocation.

The nominal rent payable to the Housing Commission by a tenant of a 1945 Agreement dwelling was to be an "economic rent". This rent was to be calculated as prescribed in the Agreement, and was to be sufficient to meet repayments by the State of the capital cost of the dwelling (with interest) and the costs of maintenance, rates and taxes, insurance, and administration. The actual rent payable was to be determined in the light of the "family income", i.e. the income of the principal wage-earner in the dwelling plus part of the income of each other occupant. If the "family income" was equal to the basic wage, the actual rent was to be equal to one-fifth of that wage, and the difference between this amount and the "economic rent" was to be regarded as a rental rebate. The actual rent was to be increased by one-third of the difference where the family income exceeded the basic wage, and reduced by one-fourth of the difference where the income was less than the basic wage.

The Agreement related primarily to rental housing. Initially, the State was empowered to sell a house erected under the Agreement only if the tenant was able to pay the full purchase price of the house immediately on sale. In 1955, however, the Agreement was amended to permit the sale of houses to tenants on terms. These terms provided for a minimum deposit of 5 per cent. of the first £2,000 and 10 per cent. of the balance of the purchase price of the house, and for repayment of the balance of indebtedness (limited to a maximum of £2,750) by monthly instalments of principal and interest (at 4½ per cent. per annum) over a maximum period of 45 years. The purchase price was to be the estimated cost of construction or the Rural Bank's valuation, whichever was the higher. Tenants eligible under the War Service Homes Act were entitled to purchase houses built under the Agreement on the terms provided in that Act. A further amendment of the Agreement in 1961 empowered the State to set its own terms for the sale (other than to tenants eligible under the War Service Homes Act) of houses erected under the Agreement.

The total number of house and flat dwelling units completed in New South Wales under the 1945 Housing Agreement was 37,718. The number of houses sold under the Agreement by 30th June, 1963 was 7,285, comprising 1,433 sold to tenants who financed their purchase through the War Service Homes Division, 4,022 sold to other tenants on terms, and 1,830 sold (mostly before 1955-56) on a cash basis.

The 1956 Agreement

The 1956 Housing Agreement was operative for a period of five years from 1st July, 1956. Under the Agreement, the Commonwealth was to make advances to the States for the erection of dwellings and for the provision of finance to private home builders.

In the first two years of the Agreement, 20 per cent. of the funds allocated to each State were to be advanced to building societies and other approved institutions for lending to private home builders. During the remaining three years of the Agreement, this proportion was to be 30 per cent.

Each State was also required to set aside up to 5 per cent. of the remainder of its allocation, for the erection of dwellings for serving members of the defence forces. The Commonwealth provided supplementary advances to the States equal to the amounts set aside for this purpose.

Dwellings erected under the Agreement were to be of reasonable size and standard, "primarily for families of low or moderate means". Apart from this requirement, a State could determine its own housing policy and the type and location of the dwellings erected.

The New South Wales Government decided that 20 per cent. of the houses erected under this Agreement would be available for rental, and 80 per cent. would be available for sale on terms. The current terms of sale provide for a minimum deposit of £50 and repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 45 years, with interest at 4½ per cent. per annum for new dwellings and 4¼ per cent. for others.

The dwellings erected in New South Wales under the Agreement were allocated amongst persons requiring housing in accordance with a priority based on the date of application or the date of taking up tenancy in a Community Housing Centre. In terms of the Agreement, 50 per cent. of the dwellings erected were to be allocated to members or ex-members of the defence forces, merchant marinemen, and their dependants; this proportion was to take into account the dwellings erected using the funds specially set aside for service housing.

The 1956 Agreement made no provision for rental rebates to tenants on low incomes or for the sharing with the Commonwealth of losses incurred in the sale or letting of houses.

The State is responsible for the repayment of advances made by the Commonwealth under the Agreement. Repayments of principal and interest are to be made annually over 53 years. The interest payable on advances made during the first two years of the Agreement was to be fixed at the long-term bond rate less ¾ per cent. if the bond rate did not exceed 4½ per cent., and less 1 per cent. if it did exceed 4½ per cent. per annum. For later advances, the rate was to be a matter of negotiation, and was to be determined by the Commonwealth Treasurer if the Commonwealth and States could not agree, but in any event it was not to exceed the long-term bond rate less ¾ per cent. per annum. The effective rate of interest was 4 per cent. on advances made between 1st July, 1956 and 22nd February, 1961, and 4¾ per cent. on advances made during the remaining period of the Agreement.

The advances made to New South Wales by the Commonwealth under the 1956 Agreement, and particulars of the dwellings provided in the State under the Agreement, are shown on the next page.

The 1961 Agreement

The provisions of the 1961 Housing Agreement, which is to operate for a period of five years from 1st July, 1961, are substantially the same as those of the 1956 Agreement. The interest payable on advances made to the States by the Commonwealth is to be 1 per cent. below the long-term bond rate, which was 4½ per cent. in June, 1964. In each year of the Agreement, 30 per cent. of the funds allocated to a State are to be advanced to building societies and other approved institutions for lending to private home builders, and up to 5 per cent. of the remainder of a State's allocation is to be set aside (and to be matched equally by supplementary Commonwealth advances) for the erection of dwellings for serving members of the defence forces.

The current terms of sale of houses erected under the 1961 Agreement (other than to tenants eligible under the War Service Homes Act) provide for a minimum deposit of £50 and repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 45 years, with interest at 4½ per cent. per annum for new dwellings and 4¼ per cent. for others.

The advances made to New South Wales by the Commonwealth under the 1945, 1956, and 1961 Housing Agreements are summarised in the next table:—

Table 336. Housing Agreements: Commonwealth Advances to N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Advances for—			Total Advances*	Advances Outstanding to Commonwealth at end of year‡	Interest Paid by State
	General Housing	Service Housing*	Private Home Builders†			
£ thousand						
1946 to 1953	54,799	...	...	54,799	51,727	5,088
1954	12,450	...	...	12,450	62,999	1,660
1955	10,800	...	...	10,800	72,919	1,991
1956	10,800	...	...	10,800	82,455	2,224
1957	8,208	864	2,160	11,232	91,960	2,500
1958	8,360	880	2,200	11,440	101,773	2,969
1959	7,980	840	3,600	12,420	112,752	3,338
1960	8,213	864	3,705	12,782	124,101	3,805
1961	8,645	910	3,900	13,455	136,068	4,358
1962	11,307	1,225	5,101	17,633	152,294	4,879
1963	10,840	1,171	4,890	16,901	167,656	5,543

* Includes supplementary matching advances for service housing in 1956-57 and later years.

† To be distributed to building societies and other approved institutions for lending to private home builders.

‡ Outstanding indebtedness is reduced by principal repayments, repayment of proceeds of sales of properties, and transfers to the War Service Homes Division of liability for dwellings taken over by the Division.

Particulars of the dwellings provided in New South Wales under the 1956 and 1961 Agreements are given in the following table:—

Table 337. 1956 and 1961 Housing Agreements: Dwellings Provided in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Government Dwellings*			Private Houses Acquired†			
	Houses and Flats Completed			Houses Sold	By Erection	By Purchase	
	General Housing Programme	Service Housing Programme	Total			New	Other
1957	2,930	62	2,992	1,604	169	353	88
1958	3,272	367	3,639	3,012	636	138	51
1959	2,727	297	3,024	2,013	761	432	93
1960	3,187	209	3,396	2,227	937	414	34
1961	2,473	190	2,663	1,565	1,145	489	12
1962	3,905	381	4,286	1,826	1,288	551	38
1963	3,526	356	3,882	1,825	1,238	492	42
Total	22,020	1,862	23,882	14,072	6,174	2,869	358

* Dwellings erected by or for the Housing Commission of N.S.W.

† Private home builders' houses financed by building societies and other approved institutions.

HOUSING COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Housing Commission of New South Wales was constituted in 1942, with a full-time salaried chairman and four other members remunerated by fees. The principal function of the Commission is the provision of low-cost housing for rental or sale to persons in the lower or moderate income groups. The Commission is also empowered to make surveys of housing conditions, recommend local government building ordinances, provide assistance to private home builders, and undertake the manufacture, purchase, and supply of building materials.

Most of the permanent dwellings provided by the Commission have been erected under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. The Commission's projects have extended throughout the metropolis, Newcastle, Wollongong-Port Kembla, and more than 300 country centres, and have involved the construction of single dwelling units, duplex and triplex units, multi-unit blocks, and shopping centres.

The next table shows the number and value of house and flat dwellings completed by or for the Housing Commission in the last twelve years. Most of the dwellings were erected by private builders on contract to the Commission.

Table 338. Houses and Flats Completed by or for Housing Commission

Year	Number	Value	Year	Number	Value	Year	Number	Value
		£ thous.			£ thous.			£ thous.
1951	3,556	5,621	1955	3,587	7,310	1959	3,590	8,143
1952	4,223	7,412	1956	3,673	7,729	1960	3,166	7,209
1953	4,537	9,136	1957	3,974	9,084	1961	3,658	8,575
1954	5,690	12,057	1958	3,086	7,336	1962	4,893	11,769

Commonwealth advances made available to the Housing Commission under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements amounted to £159,155,955 by 30th June, 1963. At that date, the outstanding indebtedness to the Commonwealth had been reduced to £142,462,396 by principal repayments (£9,564,589), repayment of proceeds of sales of properties (£3,825,839), and transfer to the War Service Homes Division of liability (£3,303,131) for dwellings taken over by the Division. Advances from the Commonwealth have provided most of the Housing Commission's capital funds, as shown in the following table. In addition to these funds, the Commission has accumulated surpluses on its operations, amounting to £6,584,890 at 30th June, 1963.

Table 339. Housing Commission: Source of Capital Funds

At 30th June	Commonwealth Advances	Consolidated Revenue Fund	General Loan Account	Other State Funds	Total Capital Funds
	£	£	£	£	£
1958	97,425,317	2,070,343	5,634,376	35,947	105,165,983
1959	104,830,238	2,063,239	4,254,654	35,947	111,184,078
1960	112,520,743	2,099,706	4,114,846	160,947	118,896,242
1961	120,658,188	2,298,875	4,318,994	610,948	127,887,005
1962	131,877,177	2,464,271	4,651,654	985,355	139,978,457
1963	142,462,396	2,522,342	4,963,102	1,534,495	151,482,335

Particulars of the Housing Commission's income and expenditure in the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 340. Housing Commission: Income and Expenditure

Particulars	Year ended 30th June					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Income —						
Rents	5,726,853	5,855,935	6,094,111	6,272,176	6,574,521	7,116,169
Interest	661,607	1,050,264	1,394,658	1,699,518	1,996,880	2,387,991
Other	500,730	402,995	499,540	658,299	891,226	1,669,380
Total Income ..	6,889,190	7,309,194	7,988,309	8,629,993	9,462,627	11,173,540
Expenditure—						
Administration ..	613,185	637,671	706,626	764,954	829,417	946,578
Rates	991,828	1,012,201	1,044,546	1,156,684	1,323,731	1,453,997
Fuel, Cleaning, etc. . .	183,855	178,171	179,334	164,372	157,032	143,109
Provision for—						
Maintenance ..	974,112	882,187	750,205	867,500	931,302	1,093,589
Depreciation, etc. . .	845,210	856,283	867,987	884,848	929,662	996,742
Interest	2,857,348	3,205,245	3,489,748	3,857,997	4,211,682	4,726,138
Total Expenditure ..	6,465,538	6,771,758	7,038,446	7,696,355	8,382,826	9,359,253
Surplus	423,652	537,436	949,863	933,638	1,079,801	1,814,287

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Rural Bank of New South Wales provides assistance to individuals for the erection or purchase of homes and for other approved purposes associated with homes. Advances are based on the bank's official valuation of the dwelling, and are usually made on the long-term amortisation principle. The rate of interest on long-term loans for housing purposes was increased from 5 per cent. to 5½ per cent. from 1st October, 1956, and to 5¾ per cent. from 15th December, 1960, and was reduced to 5½ per cent. from 11th April, 1963.

The following table shows particulars of Rural Bank advances for homes during the last eleven years:—

Table 341. Rural Bank of N.S.W.: Advances for Homes

Year ended 30th June	Advances during year		Total Advances to end of year		Advances Repaid during year	Advances Outstanding at end of year†	
	Number*	Amount	Number	Amount	Amount	Number*	Amount
		£ thous.		£ thous.	£ thous.		£ thous.
1953	1,141	2,272	65,732	47,754	2,405	21,488	16,213
1954	1,375	2,135	67,107	49,889	2,573	20,045	15,749
1955	2,133	3,488	69,240	53,377	2,456	19,615	16,750
1956	1,399	2,757	70,639	56,134	2,186	18,778	17,419
1957	1,372	2,851	72,011	58,984	2,151	18,098	18,171
1958	1,576	3,490	73,587	62,474	2,213	17,644	19,595
1959	1,176	2,722	74,763	65,196	2,227	16,915	20,212
1960	1,610	4,026	76,373	69,222	2,247	16,611	21,967
1961	2,032	5,400	78,405	76,122‡	2,106	17,096	25,282
1962	1,668	5,658	80,073	81,780	2,153	17,357	28,211
1963	2,014	6,542	82,087	88,322	2,458	18,017	31,381

* See text following table.

† Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

‡ Includes £1,500,000 brought to account in 1960-61 in respect of earlier years.

The figures in the previous table represent the advances made in the form of long-term loans or by way of overdrafts for the building or purchase of homes and for alterations and additions and other purposes associated with homes. The number of advances during a year, as shown in the table, represents the number of dwellings in respect of which an advance was first made in the year, and should not be related to the amount of advances, which includes subsequent advances made in respect of the dwellings; the number of advances outstanding at the end of a year represents the number of dwellings financed on which debt was still outstanding.

A Sale of Homes Agency was established in 1954, within the Rural Bank's Government Agency Department, to arrange for the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission of New South Wales.

The Agency's operations began with the sale to selected purchasers of 100 houses made available by the Commission during 1954-55 and 1955-56. The sales were made on the basis of 10 per cent. deposit and repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 40 years, with interest at 4½ per cent. per annum. Total advances under the scheme amounted to £323,324; at 30th June, 1963, the advances outstanding amounted to £234,175 in respect of 89 houses.

Since 1956, the Sale of Homes Agency has acted as the agent of the Housing Commission in arranging the sale on terms of houses erected under the 1956 and 1961 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. These houses are sold, in general at the Bank's valuation, to persons who have satisfied the Commission as to their housing need and have registered as prospective purchasers. The current terms of sale provide for a minimum deposit of £50 and repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 45 years, with interest at 4½ per cent. per annum for new dwellings and 4¼ per cent. for others. The cash deposits and periodical instalments payable by purchasers are collected by the Agency as agent for the Commission. Particulars of the advances made by the Agency in connection with the sale of houses erected under the 1956 and 1961 Agreements are given in the next table:—

Table 342. Sale of Homes Agency: Sale of Homes under 1956 and 1961 Housing Agreements

Year ended 30th June	Advances during year		Total Advances to end of year		Advances Repaid during year	Advances Outstanding at end of year†	
	Number*	Amount	Number*	Amount	Amount	Number*	Amount
		£ thous.		£ thous.	£ thous.		£ thous.
1958	3,012	9,983	4,616	15,062	272	4,612	14,715
1959	2,013	6,326	6,629	21,388	266	6,623	20,808
1960	2,227	7,200	8,856	28,588	376	8,831	27,692
1961	1,565	5,218	10,421	33,806	457	10,364	32,487
1962	1,826	6,537	12,247	40,343	587	12,129	38,508
1963	1,825	6,752	14,072	47,095	700	13,830	44,487

* Number of houses.

† Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

The Sale of Homes Agency also acts as agent for the Housing Commission in arranging the sale of houses erected by the Commission on appli-

cants' land and in collecting the cash deposits and instalments payable. Under this scheme, persons who have established a housing need may apply to the Commission to have a standard-type dwelling erected on their own land. The houses are sold, at a price equivalent to their capital cost, on the same terms as for houses erected under the 1956 and 1961 Housing Agreements. Up to 30th June, 1963, 274 houses had been built under this scheme, at a cost of £883,538; the balance of indebtedness at that date was £847,165.

A Building Society Agency was established in 1956 to administer advances made to co-operative building societies from funds allocated to the State under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. The societies to which advances are made are selected by the Minister for Housing and Co-operative Societies, on the recommendation of a committee set up by the State Government to consider loan applications from societies. The advances to the societies are repayable over periods up to 31 years, while repayments to the Commonwealth extend over 53 years; the difference between repayments to the Commonwealth may be used for further advances to building societies. The societies pay interest on the advances at the rate of 4½ per cent. (5½ per cent. from May, 1961 to March, 1962) per annum. Particulars of advances by the Agency appear below:—

<i>Year ended 30th June</i>	<i>Advances during year</i>	<i>Total Advances to end of year</i>	<i>Advances Repaid during year</i>	<i>Advances Outstanding at end of year</i>
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1958	2,216	4,284	143	4,097
1959	3,761	8,045	270	7,588
1960	3,861	11,906	449	11,001
1961	4,743	16,649	656	15,088
1962	5,942	22,591	702	20,327
1963	5,717	28,308	1,153	24,891

Other activities of the Government Agency Department of the Rural Bank are described in the chapter "Private Finance".

WAR SERVICE HOMES

In terms of the War Service Homes Act, 1918-1954, the Commonwealth Government provides assistance in acquiring a home to persons who were enlisted or appointed for or employed on active service outside Australia during the first and second World Wars. The Act was amended in December, 1951 to extend eligibility to Australian servicemen allotted for duty in an operational area in Korea or Malaya after June, 1950. Persons eligible for assistance include members of the Australian and other British armed forces who had resided in Australia prior to enlistment and certain members of the Mercantile Marine Service. Assistance may be granted also to dependent widowed mothers of unmarried eligible persons and to the widows of eligible persons.

The scheme is administered by the War Service Homes Division of the Commonwealth Department of National Development. The Division may erect homes on land acquired for that purpose or owned by eligible persons, sell homes on a rent-purchase system, and make advances for the erection or purchase of homes and, subject to certain conditions, for the discharge of a mortgage on a home. The maximum loan which may be made

available is £2,750 and the maximum period of repayment is, in general, 45 years. The rate of interest is $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

The following table shows the number of homes provided in New South Wales under the War Service Homes Act, the advances made under the Act, and the instalments paid in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 343. War Service Homes in New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Homes Provided during Year				Total Homes Provided to end of year	Advances	Instal- ments Paid	Loans Repaid
	By Erection *	By Purchase	By Discharge of Mortgage	Total				
1953	1,213	1,325	138	2,676	23,348	£ thous. 6,106	£ thous. 1,371	651
1954	1,620	1,570	111	3,301	26,649	7,463	1,809	800
1955	2,050	1,884	322	4,256	30,905	10,136	2,263	800
1956	2,300	2,006	346	4,652	35,557	11,464	2,838	648
1957	1,836	2,100	378	4,314	39,871	11,169	3,318	679
1958	2,275	2,435	522	5,232	45,103	15,218	4,050	709
1959	2,527	2,842	797	6,166	51,269	14,684	5,129	851
1960	1,387	3,404	890	5,681	56,950	14,304	6,413	1,034
1961	1,242	3,583	1,268	6,093	63,043	15,822	7,316	1,207
1962	1,048	2,798	1,007	4,853	57,896	12,778	7,398	928
1963	807	2,546	663	4,016	71,912	12,206†	8,186	1,080

* Constructed or sponsored by War Service Homes Division.

† Comprises £2,548,000 for the construction of homes and £9,658,000 for the purchase of existing homes or the discharge of mortgages.

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES

There are four types of co-operative building societies operating in New South Wales—permanent building societies, Starr-Bowkett societies, actuarial-type terminating societies, and series-type societies. Although their structure and methods of operation differ, all the societies provide finance for the building or acquisition of homes.

The more important type of permanent building society has two classes of members—investing members and borrowing members. Investing members take up shares in the society as a form of investment, and receive dividend payments in respect of their shares. A borrowing member must take up shares of a face value equal to the amount of his loan. He makes regular payments of interest (which is calculated on the full amount of the loan) and subscriptions on shares. Dividends on his shares are held by the society, and when the sum of dividends and subscriptions is equal to the amount of his loan, the borrower's equity in the society is offset against his indebtedness. The funds employed by permanent building

societies are obtained in the form of paid-up capital and members' share subscriptions, deposits lodged with the societies, and borrowings from banks and other lending institutions.

In Starr-Bowkett building societies, members pay regular subscriptions on the number of shares corresponding to the advance they wish to obtain. The funds thus made available to a society are used to make advances to members by ballot (interest-free advances) or by auction (the prospective borrower bidding a rate of interest). After receiving an advance, a member makes regular repayments of principal and (where applicable) pays interest, and continues to pay his share subscriptions. When an advance has been made to all members in a society, the process of winding-up commences and share subscriptions are repaid to members as repayments in respect of advances accumulate.

The actuarial-type terminating societies have made remarkable progress since 1937, when the State Government began to facilitate their formation and to guarantee the repayment of funds they borrowed. These societies obtain their funds from trading and savings banks, life and fire insurance companies, and other financial institutions, and, since 1st July, 1956, from loan moneys made available under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. The repayment of the loans obtained from private sources by nearly all the societies is guaranteed by the State Government.

Actuarial-type terminating societies make advances as their members apply for them. A member is required to take up shares in the society of a face value equal to the amount he wishes to borrow. He pays equal monthly instalments of subscriptions on shares during the life of the society, is credited with interest on his subscriptions at the same rate as he is charged on his loan, and pays a small management fee. After taking up a loan, the member also makes equal monthly payments of interest, which is charged at a flat rate on the total amount borrowed. When all advances have been made and external obligations have been met, the society is wound up and a member's equity in the society (his subscriptions, the interest allowed thereon, and his share of any surplus of the society) is offset against his indebtedness.

The maximum amount that may be advanced to a member by an actuarial-type terminating society has been increased progressively since 1937. Since May, 1962, the maximum advance has been 95 per cent. of the value of the security offered, subject to a limit of £3,500 plus the value of the member's share subscriptions up to £180. The rate of interest on the advances varies according to the source of the society's funds; in January, 1964, the rate was generally about 5 per cent.

The structure of the series-type societies is similar to that of the actuarial type terminating societies, each of the self-contained series or cells operated by the parent society being designed to terminate after a notional period.

Particulars of the co-operative building societies for which annual returns were made in the last six years are summarised in the next table. The figures for a particular year relate to societies which were in active existence at the end of the year, and exclude those societies which were terminated during the year.

Table 344. Co-operative Building Societies, N.S.W.

Particulars	At 30th June					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES						
Societies	38	44	46	47	48	48
Investing Members	22,177	25,433	28,831	29,974	34,143	39,939
Assets—	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Advances on Mortgage*	15,744	19,552	21,501	24,715	27,225	33,022
Other Assets	1,435	1,554	1,963	1,934	3,644	4,768
Liabilities—						
Investing Members' Funds	10,756	12,957	14,783	16,804	20,511	26,672
Borrowing Members' Funds	*	*	*	*	*	*
Deposits	1,428	1,862	1,751	1,713	1,810	1,998
Loans Due to—						
Governments .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Lenders .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Liabilities	4,995	6,287	6,930	8,132	8,548	8,184 936
Total Assets and Liabilities	17,179	21,106	23,464	26,649	30,869	37,790
Loans Made During Year†—						
Under Housing Agreements .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	3,241	4,736	6,895	6,361	6,994	6,546
Reduction in Members' Indebtedness during year†—						
Under Housing Agreements .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	2,037	2,526	3,087	3,888	4,484	4,036
STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETIES						
Societies	87	90	94	92	96	98
Members	35,523	38,504	39,600	40,244	41,796	42,880
Assets—	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Advances on Mortgages	5,489	6,078	6,486	6,931	7,262	7,621
Other Assets	866	922	1,037	1,108	1,080	1,139
Liabilities—						
Members' Funds	6,150	6,771	7,249	7,647	7,894	8,255
Other	205	229	274	392	448	505
Total Assets and Liabilities	6,355	7,000	7,523	8,039	8,342	8,760
Loans Made during Year†—						
Under Housing Agreements .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	1,257	1,481	1,486	1,604	1,669	1,640
Reduction in Members' Indebtedness during year†—						
Under Housing Agreements .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	885	834	1,073	1,087	1,261	1,233

* Share subscriptions and dividends on borrowers' shares have been offset against "Advances on Mortgage".

† Year ended 30th June.

NOTE. Table 344 is continued on the next page.

Table 344. Co-operative Building Societies, N.S.W. (continued)

Particulars	At 30th June					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
ACTUARIAL-TYPE TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETIES†						
Societies	1,088	1,195	1,277	1,361	1,500	1,621
Members	68,782	69,154	70,798	72,909	75,419	77,085
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Assets—						
Advances on Mortgage¶	113,370	120,809	127,901	137,709	149,840	159,576
Other Assets	524	466	428	954	1,149	1,180
Liabilities—						
Members' Funds—						
Share Subscriptions	20,153	21,437	22,872	24,383	26,085	27,873
Provision for Interest	4,866	5,537	6,339	7,597	8,948	10,328
Other	1,930	2,104	2,281	2,486	2,845	3,407
Loans Due to—						
Governments	} 86,704	91,928	96,562	{ 16,539	22,326	26,912
Other Lenders						
Other Liabilities						
	241	249	275	296	270	280
Total Assets and Liabilities	113,894	121,275	128,329	138,663	150,989	160,756
Loans Made during Year†—						
Under Housing Agreements	} 11,992	12,662	12,713	{ 4,744	5,942	5,717
Other						
Reduction in Members' Indebtedness during year‡§—						
Under Housing Agreements	} 7,201	7,439	8,078	{ 656	702	1,154
Other						
	7,201	7,439	8,078	7,109	6,511	7,716

† Year ended 30th June.

‡ Includes series-type societies.

¶ Total advances less those fully discharged; repayments as made are credited to members' subscription accounts and not to advance accounts.

§ Estimated. Includes particulars for societies terminated during year.

OVERSEA TRADE

In terms of the Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States of Australia. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by the Commonwealth Departments of Trade and Industry, Customs and Excise, and Primary Industry.

The functions of the Department of Trade and Industry relate to the formulation of oversea trade policies, and include overall responsibility for the negotiation and administration of international trade and commodity agreements, export development, and the provision of advice to the Government on the more general aspects of tariff policy.

The Department of Customs and Excise is responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties and for the detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods.

The Department of Primary Industry administers government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for Australian primary products. It co-operates with the Department of Trade and Industry in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Commonwealth marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection, grading, and labelling of primary produce submitted for export. Further information about the activities of the Department is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

CONTROL OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Import Controls

Under an import licensing scheme introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1939, no goods could be imported into Australia unless a licence for their importation had been issued or they had been specifically exempted from control.

The import licensing controls were progressively relaxed during the early post-war years, and by the end of 1950, almost all imports from non-dollar areas (except Japan) had been exempted from control.

During 1951-52, the value of exports fell heavily (reflecting a fall in wool prices), the value of imports reached a record level, and Australia's international monetary reserves were seriously depleted. In March, 1952, the import licensing controls were again extended to cover (with minor exceptions) imports from all sources. In subsequent years, the restrictions were eased or intensified from time to time in accordance with changes in the level of Australia's international reserves.

The licensing controls were designed to restrict the rate of imports to a maximum level determined by the Government. For purposes of the controls, imports were classified into categories which were subject to different methods of licensing, particulars of which are given in earlier issues of the Year Book. The licensing rate for a particular category of goods was determined in the light of the nature of the goods and their relative essentiality.

Almost all remaining import restrictions were abolished in February, 1960, when approximately 90 per cent. of Australia's total imports were exempted from control. Licensing controls were retained in respect of some goods to provide information needed in administering the Japanese Trade Agreement, and in respect of a few other goods for which special problems existed; for most of these goods, the rate of licensing was increased.

The remaining import licensing controls were removed in October, 1962, with the exception of a few categories of goods retained temporarily under control for reasons associated with the protection of Australian industries.

In general, the import restrictions had been more severe on imports from Japan and the dollar area than on those from non-dollar areas. The special restrictions on imports from Japan were removed in July, 1957, and the discrimination against imports from the dollar area was progressively relaxed after October, 1955 and removed entirely in October, 1960.

In addition to these controls, which were imposed for the most part for balance of payments reasons, the Customs Act prohibits the import of specified types of commodities. The items are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations, and include dangerous drugs, firearms, undesirable publications, and articles dangerous to public health.

Export Controls

Under the Customs Act, the export of goods from Australia may be prohibited, or may be subject to prescribed conditions or restrictions. This commodity control is imposed to supervise exports of strategic importance, to conserve materials which may be in inadequate supply, to control the export of goods involved in marketing agreements, and to assist exchange control operations in preventing the export of capital in the form of goods. The goods subject to the control are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations.

In terms of the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations under the Banking Act, a licence must be obtained from the Department of Customs and Excise for the export from Australia of any goods not specifically exempted from exchange control. The licensing system ensures that the proceeds from the overseas sale of Australian goods are received into the Australian banking system in a currency and within a period approved by the Reserve Bank. An exporter is paid an amount in Australian currency equivalent to the proceeds received into the banking system.

EXPORT DEVELOPMENT

The export development activities of the Department of Trade and Industry include the conduct of a Trade Commissioner Service, the assessment of overseas market prospects, the dissemination of market and commodity information, the provision of advisory services for exporters, the

encouragement of direct investment in Australia, the sponsoring of reciprocal trade missions and delegations, participation in overseas trade fairs and exhibitions, and overseas publicity for Australian products.

Trade Commissioners are maintained in all major export markets to promote Australian export sales, to collect information about trade prospects and conditions, to give service and advice to exporters, and to attract investment in Australia. They also keep the Government informed of developments likely to affect trade and commerce with Australia and of other matters of economic interest to the home Government.

The New South Wales Government is represented by an Agent-General in London and a Commissioner in New York.

Export Incentives

The Commonwealth Government provides taxation concessions as financial incentives to export. A special income tax allowance for export market development expenditure is designed to encourage and assist exporters and potential exporters to enter new overseas markets. Rebates of pay-roll tax are granted to encourage taxpayers to expand their export business.

The export market development allowance is in the form of a special deduction allowable in determining taxable income. The special deduction is allowed in respect of specified expenses which would ordinarily qualify as a deduction and which are incurred in promoting the export of Australian goods and services and the assignment overseas of patent and other industrial property rights. The expenses specified include those incurred in collecting market information, in supplying free samples and technical information, in advertising, and in submitting tenders. The special deduction is equal and additional to the ordinary deduction allowable in respect of these expenses. Together, the deductions amount to £2 for each £1 of qualifying expenses, provided that the tax saving does not exceed 16s. for each £1 of the expenses. The concession will be available in respect of expenses during the years 1961-62 to 1967-68.

Rebates of pay-roll tax are granted to employers whose export sales have been increased above their average annual level in a base period, which is, in general, the two years 1958-59 and 1959-60. "Export sales" comprises the proceeds from the overseas sale of Australian goods and the fees and royalties arising from the assignment or exercise overseas of industrial property rights. The rebate is available in the first place to employers who qualify as producers for export. A producer for export may issue, to an employer who has supplied components incorporated in the final products exported, an export certificate which specifies the value of the components associated with the increase in export sales. The supplier of components is entitled to a rebate based on the amount specified in the certificate, and the producer for export must reduce his increase in export sales by that amount. The rebate of tax is based on the relationship between the increase in export sales and the employer's total receipts (excluding receipts from property) during the year; it amounts to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the tax for each increase in export sales equivalent to 1 per cent. of the total receipts. The rebate will be available in respect of the years 1960-61 to 1967-68.

EXPORT INSURANCE SCHEME

The Export Payments Insurance Corporation was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1956, to encourage trade with overseas countries by protecting exporters against the risks of loss arising out of non-payment of their overseas accounts and other risks not normally insurable with commercial insurers.

The Corporation, which is responsible to the Minister for Trade and Industry, is obliged to conduct its business on a commercial basis and in accordance with usual insurance principles. It has the advice of a consultative council of ten members, who are appointed by the Government and are experienced in insurance, public administration, commerce, and industry. Its liabilities are guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government, but may not exceed £50,000,000.

There are three main types of export insurance policy issued by the Corporation—comprehensive policies (where the cover relates to goods sold on up to six months' credit), capital goods policies (for capital equipment supplied on extended credit terms), and "services" policies (for payments for technical services, fees for the use of industrial property rights, etc.). The risks of loss covered include the "commercial" risks of insolvency or protracted default of the buyer and such "political" risks as exchange transfer difficulties, import restrictions in the buyer's country, and war or revolution. For "commercial" risks, the maximum cover provided by the Corporation is limited to 85 per cent. of the loss; for "political" risks, the maximum cover is 90 per cent. of the loss in the pre-shipment period and 95 per cent. in the post-shipment period.

During 1962-63, the Corporation issued policies to the value of £44,478,000. These covered shipments to 44 Commonwealth and 108 foreign countries.

CUSTOMS TARIFF

CUSTOMS DUTIES

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed on the policy of protection for economic and efficient Australian industries and preference to imports of British origin. Duties are also imposed on some goods (e.g., potable spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, and petrol) mainly for revenue purposes.

There are three major scales of customs duty—the British Preferential Tariff, the Intermediate (or "Most-favoured-nation") Tariff, and the General Tariff.

The British Preferential Tariff applies to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, provided that they have been shipped from the United Kingdom without transshipment (or if transhipped, if Australia was the intended destination of the goods when originally shipped). It applies also to most of the goods produced or manufactured in Canada, New Zealand, and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, and to specified goods imported from certain other British Commonwealth countries and most of the British non-self-governing colonies, protectorates, and trust territories.

The Intermediate Tariff applies to goods imported from British Commonwealth countries but not qualifying for the Preferential Tariff, and to goods imported from (a) countries with which Australia has negotiated trade agreements (including agreements negotiated under the General Agreement

on Tariffs and Trade) and (b) countries which accord Australia reciprocal most-favoured-nation tariff treatment by reason of agreements between those countries and the United Kingdom.

The General Tariff applies to the relatively small range of goods to which the British Preferential Tariff or the Intermediate Tariff has not been extended or to which special rates of duty apply.

The duties under the British Preferential Tariff are in general lower (and never higher) than those under the Intermediate Tariff, which are, in turn, often lower (and never higher) than those under the General Tariff. The margins of preference granted under the British Preferential Tariff to goods of United Kingdom origin are governed by the United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement, 1957, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

PRIMAGE DUTIES

In addition to the duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, *ad valorem* primage duties are levied on some imports at rates of 4, 5, or 10 per cent. according to the origin and type of the goods. Goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Fiji, and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, a number of specified goods for use by primary producers, many machines, tools of trade, and raw materials not manufactured or produced in Australia, and a wide range of other goods are exempt from primage duties.

ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES

Protection of Australian industries against various forms of unfair trading is provided by the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1961. Under this Act, dumping duty may be imposed on goods shipped to Australia at an export price which is less than the normal value of the goods (where this causes or threatens material injury to an Australian industry), and countervailing duty may be imposed to offset the effect of subsidies, bounties, and other forms of assistance paid to exporters of goods competitive with local production. These duties are additional to the normal duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, and may be imposed only after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board.

SALES TAX

Sales tax is payable on certain goods imported into Australia, as well as on certain locally-manufactured goods. Where the tax is payable on imports, it is collected by the customs authorities at ports of entry, unless the goods imported are for use as raw materials in the manufacture of other goods or are for sale by wholesale in Australia. The tax is payable on the sum of (a) the value of the goods for customs purposes, (b) the customs duty payable, and (c) 20 per cent. of the sum of (a) and (b). Particulars of the rates of sales tax, etc. are given in the chapter "Public Finance".

The total amount of sales tax paid in New South Wales in 1962-63 was £64,808,000, of which £2,032,000 (or 3 per cent.) was collected by the Department of Customs and Excise.

TARIFF BOARD

The Tariff Board, which was established in 1921, is an advisory body consisting of eight members appointed by the Commonwealth Government for terms of up to five years. Its function is to advise the Government on matters relating to the protection and encouragement of Australian industries.

In terms of the legislation constituting the Board, the Minister for Trade and Industry must refer to the Board, for inquiry and report, such matters as the necessity for new or revised duties, the necessity for granting bounties and the effect of existing bounties, and any complaint that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the tariff or the restriction of imports by charging unnecessarily high prices or by acting in restraint of trade. The Minister may request the Board's advice on the general effect of the customs and excise tariffs, on the fiscal and industrial effect of the customs laws, on the need for urgent action to protect an industry, and on other matters affecting the encouragement of primary and secondary industries in relation to the tariff.

Where the question of new or revised duties on any goods has been referred to the Board for inquiry and report, the Board may recommend the restriction of the importation of those goods for a definite period.

The Minister for Customs and Excise may refer to the Board, for inquiry and report, matters concerning interpretation of the customs or excise tariff, the classification of goods in the tariffs, the valuation of goods for duty purposes, and the waiving of duty in special cases, and those matters on which a Tariff Board inquiry must precede action under the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act.

Tariff Board inquiries relating to any revision of the tariff (other than the imposition of a temporary duty), to proposals for bounties, to a question under the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, or to complaints that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of protection must be held in public. Evidence of a confidential nature may be taken in private, but otherwise the evidence in these inquiries must be taken in public on oath.

The reports issued by the Board contain valuable information on local and oversea costs of production and on the circumstances of local manufacture.

Special Advisory Authorities

A Special Advisory Authority may be appointed, in terms of the Tariff Board Act, to inquire into cases where urgent action may be necessary to protect an Australian industry against import competition, pending receipt and consideration by the Minister for Trade and Industry of a full report by the Tariff Board. The Special Advisory Authority's report must be submitted to the Minister within thirty days. Temporary protection may be imposed at a level not exceeding the Authority's recommendation, and may operate only for a period of up to three months after the Minister's receipt of the Tariff Board's final report on the goods concerned. The temporary restriction may be by duties or, where protection cannot be appropriately provided by duties, by quantitative restriction of imports.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Brief particulars of the trade agreements in force between Australia and various other countries are given below.

United Kingdom. The current trade agreement between the United Kingdom and Australia, which came into force in November, 1956, replaced the 1932 Ottawa Agreement between the two countries. Under the 1932 Agreement, Australia secured preferences in the United Kingdom market for a wide range of Australia exports, in return for tariff concessions and preferences in respect of United Kingdom goods. The current agreement provides for (a) continued free entry into the United Kingdom for Australian goods which entered free under the previous agreement, (b) maintenance of the existing guaranteed minimum margins of preference on Australian goods and extension of the guarantee to additional goods, (c) maintenance of Australia's rights under the previous agreement in respect of meat, and (d) an assured United Kingdom market for at least 750,000 tons f.a.q. Australian wheat or flour equivalent annually. It also provides for the maintenance of tariff concessions and preferences in respect of United Kingdom goods entering Australia, subject to reductions in the guaranteed minimum margins of preference. The current agreement was to operate for five years initially, and thereafter subject to six months' notice of termination by either country.

Canada. The existing agreement between Canada and Australia, which replaced the 1931 agreement between the two countries, came into force in June, 1960. As with the 1931 agreement, the new agreement provides for all Australian goods to be admitted into Canada at British Preferential Tariff rates or better. The new agreement also provides for the maintenance of the existing tariff concessions and preferences (including the free entry of wool) in respect of Australian goods entering Canada. Under the agreement, most Canadian goods are still to be admitted into Australia at British Preferential Tariff rates and tariff concessions and margins of preference on certain Canadian goods are to be maintained.

New Zealand. The existing agreement with New Zealand came into force in December, 1933. With some exceptions, the basis of the agreement was the mutual accord of British Preferential Tariff treatment. Goods produced or manufactured in New Zealand are exempt from primage duty.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. A trade agreement was negotiated with the Federation in June, 1955. Australia's principal undertaking was to grant an exclusive tariff preference to the Federation on unmanufactured tobacco. The Federation accorded preferential tariff treatment on a wide range of Australian goods, including wheat and powdered and condensed milk.

Federation of Malaya. A trade agreement with the Federation became effective in August, 1958. Under the agreement, Malaya undertook that Australian wheat and flour would be protected from dumped or subsidised competition and that any tariff preferences it accords would be extended also to Australia. Australia guaranteed free entry for natural rubber so long as the Papua-New Guinea crop was absorbed, and assured the Federation that natural rubber would not be at a disadvantage compared with synthetic rubber in respect of tariff or import licensing treatment.

Japan. The current trade agreement with Japan, which came into effect in August, 1963 and replaced the agreement which had operated since 1957, provides for the mutual accord of the full rights and privileges provided by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In addition, Japan has undertaken not to accord less favourable import treatment (apart from tariff) for raw wool than for raw cotton, and has stated that it has no present intention of imposing a duty on wool. Japan has also undertaken to continue imports of Australian soft wheat at a stabilised level and has stated that it will endeavour to expand opportunities for the import of Australian sugar, canned meat, leather, motor vehicles, butter, and cheese. Australia has undertaken to consult Japan on temporary duty cases affecting Japanese products, and has stated that opportunity of fair and equal competition is accorded to Japanese products in regard to Commonwealth Government purchases oversea.

Federal Republic of Germany. A trade agreement with West Germany, which came into force in July, 1959, specified annual import quotas for Australian wheat, coarse grains, beef, mutton, lamb, canned meat, canned tropical fruit, and wine, and provided for Australia to be included in global tenders for whole and skim milk powder, casein, butter, cheese, apples, pears, canned fruits, and jam. West Germany also undertook to restrict the exportation of flour to certain traditional Australian flour markets.

Indonesia. A trade agreement between Australia and Indonesia came into force in July, 1959. The agreement recorded the desirability of expanding trade between the two countries and established a framework for trade development. Special recognition was given to the importance of the flour trade from Australia.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which came into provisional operation in January, 1948, is a multilateral agreement designed to facilitate trading relations between the participating countries by the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to the free interchange of goods.

The essential features of the Agreement are the schedules of tariff concessions which participating countries have negotiated with each other, the application of most-favoured-nation treatment among the participants, the avoidance of trade discrimination, and a code of agreed commercial policy rules for fair international trading. Each participating country retains the right (a) to impose new duties for protective purposes, except in respect of commodities where rates of duty have been fixed under the Agreement; (b) to impose import restrictions to protect the balance of payments; and (c) to take emergency action where any industry is endangered by any negotiated tariff or preference reduction or by reason of any other obligation incurred under the Agreement.

Five series of tariff negotiations have been conducted under the provisions of the Agreement. As a result of the negotiations, Australia has obtained tariff concessions on a number of the principal products of which she is an actual or potential exporter to the individual countries concerned. These concessions were the result both of direct negotiation by Australia and of negotiation by other countries; in the latter case, the benefits occurred through the operation under the Agreement of the most-favoured-nation principle. A sixth series of tariff negotiations, concerned with the introduction of linear tariff cuts, began in May, 1964.

Some of the provisions of the Agreement were revised in 1954 and 1955. The revised Agreement contains tighter provisions on non-tariff barriers to trade (e.g., import restrictions, subsidies, and governmental trading), and allows more freedom for countries to revise individual tariff items which had been bound against an increase in tariff negotiations under the Agreement.

The Agreement is at present being applied pursuant to a Protocol of Provisional Application. In September, 1963, there were 53 Contracting Parties to the Agreement, comprising most of the world's principal trading nations, and seven other countries had some provisional association with the Agreement. The Contracting Parties periodically hold plenary sessions to deal with matters arising from the administration of the Agreement.

STATISTICS OF OVERSEA TRADE

The statistics of oversea trade, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from copies of customs warrants (or entries) lodged by importers and exporters (or their agents) with the Department of Customs and Excise.

The oversea trade statistics for New South Wales relate to the imports into and exports from Australia passing through the customs at N.S.W. ports. The imports do not provide a record of the oversea goods used or consumed in New South Wales, as some of the goods pass subsequently to other Australian States and some goods imported through other States pass into New South Wales. The exports include products of other States shipped oversea from N.S.W. ports, but exclude products of New South Wales shipped oversea from ports in other States.

The values shown for goods *imported* from oversea are the values on which customs duty was payable, or would have been payable if the duty was charged *ad valorem*. In assessing goods for *ad valorem* duty, their value is taken to be the actual price paid by the Australian importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic value in the country of export, whichever is the higher, together with all charges for placing the goods free on board at the port of export. Import values are therefore shown on an f.o.b., port of shipment, basis and are expressed in Australian currency.

The values shown for goods *exported* are also on an f.o.b., port of shipment, basis, expressed in Australian currency. In general, they have been assessed as follows:—

- (a) Goods sold to oversea buyers before export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the goods were sold; for example, for wool, the actual price paid by the oversea buyer plus the cost of all services incurred by him in placing the wool on board ship.
- (b) Goods shipped on consignment—the Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods in the principal markets of the country to which the goods were despatched for sale; for wool, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia normally provides a sufficient approximation of the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received.

Outside packages (containers, crates, etc.) are treated as a separate item in the classification of imports; for exports, however, the value recorded for each item includes the value of outside packages. The value of *Parts* of articles is included with the value of the complete units unless otherwise stated.

Stores (including bunker coal and oil) taken on board ships and aircraft departing from New South Wales for oversea countries are excluded from the figures of oversea exports. Details of ships' and aircraft stores exported in recent years are given on page 447.

The statistics of oversea trade include imports and exports on government account (which are treated as normal transactions) and those "passengers' personal effects" for which customs entries are required.

OVERSEA TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The following table shows the value of the oversea imports and exports of New South Wales during each of the last eleven years:—

Table 345. Oversea Trade of N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Merchandise		Bullion and Specie		Total, Merchandise and Bullion and Specie	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£A thousand f.o.b.					
1953	206,955	249,518	3,193	20,564	210,148	270,082
1954	277,927	249,314	2,610	13,861	280,537	263,175
1955	343,472	206,868	2,624	13,789	346,096	220,657
1956	334,241	217,218	2,735	8,432	336,976	225,650
1957	312,136	278,064	2,247	14,368	314,383	292,432
1958	350,118	224,044	2,535	6,488	352,653	230,532
1959	350,598	217,954	2,114	3,418	352,712	221,372
1960	412,203	280,151	2,443	1,013	414,646	281,164
1961	477,383	273,575	2,101	8,845	479,484	282,420
1962	410,851	313,629	2,059	9,133	412,910	322,762
1963	474,559	304,011	2,383	6,816	476,942	310,827

The bulk of the oversea exports are products of the primary industries. The quantities of these products available for export vary greatly with seasonal conditions, and these variations, combined with wide fluctuations in the prices of the principal export commodities, render the total value of exports liable to sharp increase or decrease from year to year. Manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, such as prepared foods, iron and steel, and electrical goods and machinery, represent a small but growing proportion of the total exports.

The fluctuations in the value of oversea imports into New South Wales between 1952-53 and 1959-60 reflected the easing or intensification of import restrictions from time to time in accordance with movements in the

level of Australia's international monetary reserves. With the removal of almost all remaining import restrictions in February, 1960, the value of imports into New South Wales rose sharply in 1959-60 and 1960-61. Economic measures, introduced by the Commonwealth Government in November, 1960 to dampen the level of internal demand, arrested the flow of imports towards the end of 1960-61 and contributed to their lower level in 1961-62. With internal activity again rising by the beginning of 1962-63, the value of imports in 1962-63 rose sharply.

In 1962-63, the value of exports from New South Wales represented 29 per cent. of the total exports from Australia, and imports into New South Wales represented 44 per cent. of the total. However, the imports into New South Wales include goods intended for use in other States, while the exports exclude products of New South Wales despatched abroad from ports in other States.

Oversea Trade by Ports

The next table, which gives particulars of the trade passing through the ports of New South Wales, shows that the great bulk of the overseas trade is handled at Sydney. In 1962-63, ports other than Sydney handled only 11 per cent. of the imports and 21 per cent. of the exports.

Table 346. Oversea Trade of N.S.W., by Ports

Year ended 30th June	Sydney*	Botany Bay	Newcastle†	Port Kembla	Other Ports	Total, N.S.W.
£A thousand f.o.b.						
IMPORTS						
1958	340,245	+++	7,525	4,883	...	352,653
1959	339,616	++++	7,350	5,746	...	352,712
1960	400,681	++++	8,248	5,717	...	414,646
1961	454,204	++++	11,535	13,745	...	479,484
1962	391,667	++++	11,179	10,064	...	412,910
1963	429,294	29,314	9,939	8,395	...	476,942
EXPORTS						
1958	189,647	++	33,142	6,914	829	230,532
1959	181,729	+++	28,617	10,921	105	221,372
1960	227,019	++++	41,814	12,161	170	281,164
1961	227,486	++++	42,284	12,550	100	282,420
1962	245,748	++++	48,730	27,962	322	322,762
1963	246,073	1,476	45,862	17,201	215	310,827

* Includes Sydney airport and, before 1962-63, Botany Bay.

† Includes Port Stephens.

‡ Included with Sydney.

At Botany Bay, petroleum products are the only cargoes handled.

The main overseas exports from Newcastle are wool (£21,028,000 in 1962-63), iron and steel (£4,565,000), and coal (£2,107,000). The main imports are machines, machinery, and electrical appliances (£4,934,000) and iron and steel (£669,000).

At Port Kembla, the main exports are iron and steel (£12,030,000 in 1962-63), copper alloys and manufactures (£1,040,000), and coal (£3,456,000). The main imports are machines, machinery, and electrical appliances and equipment (£2,686,000), aluminium and alloys (£892,000), ferro alloys (£648,000), and phosphatic rock (£487,000).

Timber shipments from Coff's Harbour, Eden, and Clarence River account for almost all the overseas exports from ports other than Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla.

DIRECTION OF OVERSEA TRADE

The direction of the overseas trade of New South Wales during the last eleven years is indicated in the following table:—

Table 347. Direction of Oversea Trade* of N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Country of Origin or Destination								Total, All Countries
	Commonwealth Countries			European Countries	Asia and Middle East		U.S.A.	Other Countries †‡	
	United Kingdom	Other†	Total†		Japan	Other			
£A thousand f.o.b.									
IMPORTS									
1953	84,266	41,035	125,301	24,134	1,182	14,676	36,159	5,503	206,955
1954	131,085	46,651	177,736	42,674	2,771	17,903	30,888	5,955	277,927
1955	146,118	62,470	208,588	58,724	8,689	18,613	42,770	6,088	343,472
1956	139,637	51,718	191,355	59,200	9,789	21,027	45,599	7,271	334,241
1957	128,393	52,849	181,242	47,154	6,566	21,237	48,363	7,574	312,136
1958	143,324	52,203	195,527	53,255	11,905	26,894	54,742	7,794	350,117
1959	133,068	56,400	189,468	53,386	15,079	28,753	56,861	7,051	350,598
1960	140,725	67,180	207,905	65,364	20,948	26,377	82,711	8,898	412,203
1961	146,704	75,151	221,855	79,576	32,808	27,065	105,838	10,241	477,383
1962	121,574	62,873	184,447	71,795	24,545	28,858	92,224	8,982	410,851
1963	147,334	70,032	217,366	74,658	30,037	34,424	108,488	9,587	474,560
EXPORTS									
1953	80,362	42,161	122,523	70,110	34,389	3,949	13,363	5,184	249,518
1954	64,483	50,791	115,274	86,538	22,787	7,772	11,443	5,500	249,314
1955	51,054	46,529	97,583	65,609	22,188	4,704	11,102	5,682	206,868
1956	41,420	47,268	88,688	66,334	38,492	5,542	11,178	6,984	217,218
1957	48,150	58,837	106,987	89,596	52,112	7,588	12,582	9,199	278,064
1958	32,695	56,747	89,442	69,536	38,979	5,625	10,316	10,146	224,044
1959	41,572	55,899	97,471	50,075	35,506	11,297	15,072	8,533	217,954
1960	45,172	72,620	117,792	69,081	51,117	15,263	19,553	7,345	280,151
1961	34,215	73,617	107,832	65,264	53,951	22,326	15,393	8,809	273,575
1962	33,697	74,136	107,833	64,885	70,206	30,655	28,180	11,870	313,629
1963	33,719	80,305	114,024	60,417	54,591	36,028	28,599	10,352	304,011

* Excluding bullion and specie.

† From 1st June, 1961, the Union of South Africa became the Republic of South Africa and withdrew from the British Commonwealth. It is included, for all years shown, in "Other Countries".

‡ Includes "country not stated" and, for exports in 1956-57 and later years, goods exported "For Orders". (In 1955-56 and earlier years, goods exported "For Orders" were distributed arbitrarily to countries on route of shipment.)

The United Kingdom is the principal country trading with New South Wales, although its share of the total exports from the State is much less than before World War II. In 1962-63, the United Kingdom supplied 31 per cent. of the total value of imports into New South Wales, compared with about 40 per cent. in the nineteen-thirties, and took 11 per cent. of the total exports of merchandise, compared with 40 per cent. before the war.

The United States of America is the second major source of imports into New South Wales; in 1962-63, it supplied 23 per cent. of the total imports, and took 9 per cent. of the exports. Japan has become a major importer of exports from New South Wales, and in 1962-63 took 18 per cent. of the total exports.

The next table shows the value of imports in the last three years from the principal countries of origin and of exports to the principal countries of destination:—

Table 348. Direction of Oversea Trade* of N.S.W.: Principal Countries

Country of Origin or Destination	Imports			Exports		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
£A thousand f.o.b.						
Commonwealth Countries—						
United Kingdom	146,704	121,574	147,334	34,215	33,697	33,719
Canada	21,155	16,677	20,705	1,281	1,843	1,555
New Zealand	7,697	6,111	7,382	32,022	28,476	31,943
Papua and New Guinea	4,630	4,405	4,501	10,954	10,321	11,601
Africa—						
East Africa Territories	1,489	939	1,360	778	605	451
Ghana	1,043	749	573	110	176	327
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	2,477	1,082	697	823	1,014	1,641
Other	54	147	321	23	40	97
Asia and Middle East—						
Brunei, North Borneo, and Sarawak	9,322	8,813	6,526	471	465	535
Ceylon	3,684	3,424	3,035	2,944	3,543	2,564
Hong Kong	2,964	3,130	3,541	3,230	4,492	4,843
India	8,035	5,930	7,376	3,347	2,965	3,523
Malaya and Singapore	8,194	6,574	8,595	6,724	8,757	8,325
Pakistan	1,202	1,246	1,244	1,153	1,719	2,678
Other	140	143	305	201	292	351
Pacific Islands	1,433	1,377	1,378	7,679	7,754	7,491
Other Commonwealth Countries	1,632	2,126	2,493	1,877	1,674	2,380
Total, Commonwealth Countries	221,855	184,447	217,366	107,832	107,833	114,024
Foreign Countries—						
America—						
Mexico	605	584	1,191	1,085	1,292	1,086
U.S.A.	105,838	92,224	108,488	15,393	28,180	28,599
Other	2,266	2,545	2,475	407	843	1,198
Asia and Middle East—						
China, Republic of—Mainland	2,006	2,120	2,982	10,623	20,412	25,345
Indonesia	18,585	20,156	22,333	1,491	1,882	1,624
Iran	2,177	3,783	3,861	434	79	147
Japan	32,808	24,545	30,037	53,951	70,206	54,591
Philippines	205	301	358	1,115	1,823	1,803
Saudi Arabia	2,774	1,459	2,272	124	112	235
Other	1,318	1,039	2,617	8,539	6,347	6,874
Western Europe—						
Austria	2,273	2,568	1,856	905	832	771
Belgium-Luxembourg	4,320	2,765	3,168	9,561	9,259	8,986
France	6,030	5,201	6,452	17,011	14,328	15,016
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	25,790	23,639	22,703	6,328	8,139	8,916
Italy	7,198	6,582	8,508	20,869	18,047	15,581
Netherlands	7,252	5,752	6,064	838	1,976	851
Norway	1,755	1,253	1,356	746	727	33
Sweden	8,903	8,716	8,486	256	316	258
Switzerland	7,582	7,648	7,828	665	676	381
Other	5,211	4,819	5,423	1,918	3,837	3,249
Eastern Europe (incl. U.S.S.R.)—						
Czechoslovakia	1,753	1,364	1,432	1,123	1,280	820
Poland	179	224	295	2,382	3,039	1,527
U.S.S.R.	626	601	257	2,281	2,232	3,871
Other	704	663	831	381	197	158
New Caledonia	449	384	623	2,296	1,862	2,056
South Africa, Republic of	5,487	4,139	3,584	1,130	3,818	3,044
Other Foreign Countries	1,015	920	1,192	2,581	2,723	1,716
Total Foreign Countries	255,109	225,994	256,672	164,433	204,464	188,736
“For Orders”†, Not Stated	419	410	522	1,310	1,332	1,251
Total, All Countries	477,383	410,851	474,560	273,575	313,629	304,011

* Excluding bullion and specie.

† Exports are classified as “For Orders” when the country of destination was not determined at the time of export.

The next table contains a classification of the oversea imports into New South Wales in 1962-63 from each of the principal countries of origin:—

Table 349. Oversea Imports into N.S.W.: Class of Goods and Country of Origin, 1962-63

Class of Goods	United Kingdom	Canada	Germany, Federal Rep. of	Indonesia	Japan	U.S.A.	Total All Countries*
	£A thousand f.o.b.						
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	939	516	138	...	1,337	370	5,941
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	305	194	58	682	36	749	11,305
III. Alcoholic Liquors	2,492	13	14	...	7	12	2,813
IV. Tobacco, etc.	232	154	6	...	...	4,505	6,277
V. Live Animals	63	...	...	...	...	72	398
VI. Animal Substances not Foodstuffs	415	4	6	...	8	37	2,159
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres	829	119	85	81	228	2,514	10,341
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres	2,184	46	69	...	1,002	364	6,817
(b) Textiles	7,291	361	1,193	...	11,465	5,310	37,373
(c) Apparel	1,058	196	170	13	679	304	4,443
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes	967	39	155	21,276	253	3,214	44,545
X. Pigments, Paints, etc.	1,715	3	430	...	201	461	3,224
XI. Rocks and Minerals	387	639	47	...	34	1,025	3,729
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (except Electrical Appliances and Machinery)	42,339	7,098	2,594	48	3,244	17,185	80,181
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances	14,443	889	1,367	...	1,208	7,924	31,184
(c) Machines and Machinery (except Dynamo Electric)	31,614	1,290	5,951	172	1,295	24,226	72,005
XIII. (a) Rubber and Manufactures	1,718	392	109	...	278	2,177	8,625
(b) Leather and Manufactures	414	9	207	...	28	76	1,066
XIV. Wood and Wicker	203	2,369	76	6	237	2,527	9,465
XV. Earthenware, China, etc.	3,512	56	449	...	1,604	1,432	8,929
XVI. (a) Paper, Pulp, etc.	3,344	3,311	302	...	727	3,184	20,902
(b) Stationery, etc.	5,000	37	365	...	247	4,081	10,569
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, etc.	1,544	154	671	...	1,155	595	7,235
XVIII. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments	3,066	129	1,687	...	1,312	3,039	10,808
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers	10,088	1,235	4,133	3	738	12,492	36,705
XX. Miscellaneous	11,172	1,452	2,422	52	2,714	10,613	37,520
XXI. Bullion and Specie.	21	6	2	...	...	19	2,383
Total	147,355	20,711	22,706	22,333	30,037	108,507	476,942

* Includes all other countries in addition to those shown.

Further particulars about the principal items of import and their source are given on page 443.

The next table shows a classification of the oversea exports of Australian produce from New South Wales in 1962-63 to each of the principal countries of destination:—

Table 350. Oversea Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Class of Goods and Country of Destination, 1962-63

Class of Goods	United Kingdom	Italy	Japan	New Zealand	Papua and New Guinea	U.S.A.	Total, All Countries*
	£A thousand f.o.b.						
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	4,963	129	577	14	387	13,942	26,297
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	3,735	56	189	2,247	1,901	299	44,194
III. Alcoholic Liquors	2	1	4	27	127	1	298
IV. Tobacco, etc.	3	...	24	1	432	...	530
V. Live Animals .. .. .	...	...	...	5	...	35	243
VI. Animal Substances not Foodstuffs†	16,953	14,532	38,282	209	...	6,115	127,362
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres	44	24	8	96	4	98	590
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres	10	75	30	385	26	8	721
(b) Textiles	28	8	10	527	90	20	758
(c) Apparel	17	...	6	59	96	106	452
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes	202	2	28	771	259	16	4,018
X. Pigments, Paints, etc.	10	...	...	165	132	60	770
XI. Rocks and Minerals	317	108	9,716	99	18	784	12,665
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (except Electrical Appliances and Machinery)	2,028	482	2,714	14,868	1,207	1,765	32,308
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances	157	2	7	1,126	331	37	3,166
(c) Machines and Machinery (except Dynamo Electric)	407	63	288	2,093	608	281	7,087
XIII. (a) Rubber and Manufactures	3	...	3	167	95	1	444
(b) Leather and Manufactures	855	2	7	23	10	77	1,279
XIV. Wood and Wicker	35	1	1	410	18	13	627
XV. Earthenware, China, etc.	7	...	...	340	197	...	741
XVI. (a) Paper, Pulp, etc.	1	...	...	349	36	27	533
(b) Stationery, etc.	82	...	...	1,231	174	39	1,785
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, etc.	385	2	2,049	47	25	161	3,103
XVIII. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments	779	2	3	297	83	226	1,559
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers	288	9	76	2,108	475	358	4,991
XX. Miscellaneous	525	32	297	1,852	3,462	342	11,296
XXI. Bullion and Specie	128	...	...	145	216	8	6,796
Total	31,964	15,530	54,319	29,661	10,409	24,819	294,613

* Includes all other countries in addition to those shown. Total exports (of Australian Produce) to Belgium-Luxembourg amounted to £8,949,000 and included £8,375,000 for Class VI; corresponding figures for France were £14,869,000 and £14,642,000, and for the Federal Republic of Germany were £8,565,000 and £7,000,000. Total exports to Republic of China—Mainland were £25,342,000, and included £22,693,000 for Class II.

† The principal component of this Class is wool.

Further particulars about the principal items of export and their destination are given on page 446.

ITEMS OF IMPORT AND EXPORT

The leading groups of imports into New South Wales are electrical and other machinery and equipment, motor vehicle components, crude petroleum, chemicals, drugs and medicines, piece goods, and paper. Since 1953-54, imports of crude petroleum, for local refining, have increased substantially, and there has been a compensating fall in the imports of petroleum spirit.

The following table shows the quantity (where available) and the value of the more important items imported into New South Wales in each of the last three years:—

Table 351. Principal Items Imported into N.S.W.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		Thousand			£A thousand f.o.b.		
Fish: Tinned, etc.	lb.	13,112	9,502	10,107	2,752	1,864	2,028
Other (incl. Potted and Concentrated)	lb.	20,170	19,771	18,830	1,987	2,066	2,134
Coffee, Raw and Kiln-dried	lb.	10,374	8,962	11,394	1,567	1,419	1,633
Tea	lb.	22,238	23,428	23,983	4,700	4,844	4,762
Whisky	Pf. gal.	892	1,023	829	2,454	2,945	2,359
Tobacco and Cigarettes, etc.	lb.	21,573	12,090	14,921	7,648	4,645	6,277
Copra	cwt.	604	595	608	2,087	1,871	1,990
Cotton, Raw (excl. Linters)	lb.	20,450	19,645	22,105	2,620	2,710	3,001
Man-made Fibre Yarns	lb.	7,458	3,839	5,955	2,484	1,651	2,659
Piece Goods—							
Cotton and Linen*	sq. yd.	152,346	123,688	142,858	21,333	16,736	17,962
Man-made Fibres*	sq. yd.	12,378	9,675	12,950	3,432	2,752	3,473
Other					8,151	6,213	7,687
Carpets, Carpeting, etc.	sq. yd.	2,166	1,440	1,865	3,161	2,193	2,745
Apparel (incl. Headwear and Footwear)					4,730	4,257	4,443
Petroleum Oils—							
Crude Petroleum	gal.	1,074,267	1,202,123	1,292,729	28,370	31,127	32,836
Kerosene (Power and other)	gal.	37,438	23,842	29,799	1,924	1,227	1,652
Lubricating Oil	gal.	19,135	17,487	22,870	2,696	2,420	2,999
Other					1,643	1,424	2,204
Total, Petroleum Oils					34,633	36,198	39,691
Vegetable Oils					2,711	3,439	3,533
Colour Pigments, Dyes, etc.					2,924	2,282	2,860
Iron and Steel—							
Plate and Sheet	cwt.	3,611	313	359	11,538	2,166	2,156
Other (incl. Alloys)	cwt.	3,057	1,347	925	12,326	6,746	5,492
Aluminium and Alloys	cwt.	447	291	500	5,705	3,857	6,110
Tin and Alloys	cwt.	26	25	37	1,312	1,434	1,913
Wire and Manufactures (excl. Electrical)					1,818	810	1,040
Hand Tools, Non-powered					2,178	1,670	1,976
Hardware, Builders' and Engineering					2,435	2,259	2,486
Aircraft (incl. Parts)					10,768	12,714	9,890
Motor Cars, Trucks, and Buses—							
Assembled Vehicles (complete)	No.	2.9	2.3	6.2	2,756	2,576	5,100
Components (Original Equipment and Replacement)					24,392	15,920	33,867
Electrical Machinery and Equipment (incl. Parts)—							
Transformers and Rectifiers					1,433	1,781	2,960
Regulating and Starting, etc.					2,667	3,962	4,148
Telephone and Telegraph					2,035	3,514	2,604
Radio and Television					5,732	4,952	5,687
Electrical Motors					2,296	2,975	3,533
Other					11,205	10,258	12,252
Machinery, other than Electrical (incl. Parts)—							
Turbines					990	527	2,638
Internal Combustion Engines					8,775	10,168	9,123
Tractors					6,681	3,962	6,183
Other Machinery—							
Office, Accounting and Statistical					9,021	7,457	8,253
Printing					2,691	1,921	2,306
Earth-working, Road-making, etc.					3,709	2,182	2,586
Metal-working					8,386	4,872	6,123
Textile					4,765	4,272	4,210
Mining and Metallurgical					3,155	4,666	3,624
Other					26,747	25,627	26,959

* Excludes knitted and lockstitched.

Table 351. Principal Items Imported into N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		Thousand			£A thousand f.o.b.		
Rubber (excl. Manufactures)—							
Crude (incl. Crepe)	cwt.	231	190	268	3,408	2,396	3,164
Synthetic	cwt.	291	192	127	3,260	2,177	1,760
Other	cwt.	62	50	38	964	742	562
Rubber Tyres and Tubes					1,277	1,041	1,623
Timber, Undressed	sup. ft.	216,735	181,455	185,853	10,517	7,539	8,225
Glass and Glassware					3,820	3,449	3,779
Paper: Pulp	ton	53	38	55	2,933	2,108	2,843
Newsprint	ton	110	75	77	7,342	5,274	5,529
Printing (excl. Newsprint)	cwt.	775	591	738	3,504	2,543	3,255
Other					10,326	7,715	9,276
Books and Periodicals					5,493	7,173	7,733
Jewellery					1,470	1,409	1,769
Timepieces (incl. Parts)					1,924	1,685	1,941
Cinematograph Films	Lin. ft.	103,567	101,972	107,207	1,993	2,161	2,177
Cameras, etc.					2,090	1,630	1,911
Surgical and Dental Instruments, etc.					1,638	1,659	1,800
Scientific Instruments, etc.					2,311	2,207	2,414
Drugs and Medicines					10,598	11,626	10,831
Chemicals					17,046	16,565	21,955
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives					4,391	5,640	4,496
Plastics Materials					6,219	5,528	7,108
Outside Packages					7,705	5,704	7,681

For statistical purposes, exports are recorded in the month in which the entries are passed by the Department of Customs and Excise. Normally this is within a few days of shipment; but in the case of some major items, especially wool and wheat, export is sometimes considerably delayed. The exports as recorded for a particular year are therefore not necessarily related to production in that year.

Raw materials and foodstuffs form the great bulk of the overseas exports of Australian produce from New South Wales, wool being the dominant export commodity. The quantities of wool, wheat, etc. available for export depend mainly on local seasonal conditions, and the prices of the principal export commodities are subject to wide fluctuation.

Wool had been accounting for about 60 per cent. of the total value of exports of Australian merchandise from New South Wales, but the proportion has fallen in recent years, mainly because of lower wool prices, and in 1962-63 was 41 per cent. Wheat and wheaten flour accounted for 13 per cent. of the total exports. Meat exports were expanded greatly in recent years, and in 1962-63 represented 7 per cent. of the total exports. Manufactures comprise a relatively small, though growing, proportion of the overseas exports from New South Wales. Exports of iron and steel have risen markedly in recent years, and in 1962-63 accounted for 7 per cent. of total exports.

The next table shows the quantity and value of the more important items of Australian produce exported from New South Wales in each of the last three years.

Table 352. Principal Items of Australian Produce Exported from N.S.W.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		Thousand			£A thousand f.o.b.		
Meats—							
Preserved by Cold Process—							
Beef and Veal	lb.	49,243	86,296	105,092	6,989	11,606	14,809
Mutton and Lamb	lb.	16,028	13,657	23,012	1,678	1,265	2,282
Other					1,160	1,204	1,133
Tinned, etc.	lb.	8,734	11,449	6,324	1,332	1,855	990
Other					641	387	557
<i>Total, Meats</i>					11,800	16,317	19,771
Milk, Concentrated, etc.	lb.	19,390	20,680	24,683	2,458	2,316	2,259
Eggs and Egg Products					2,715	2,821	1,494
Infants' and Invalids' Foods	lb.	7,528	7,833	5,515	1,208	1,294	889
Grains, Prepared and Unprepared—							
Wheat	bush.	51,618	46,800	45,367	34,079	32,581	31,993
Flour, Wheaten	cental	4,300	3,701	2,960	6,208	5,595	4,620
<i>Total, Wheat and Flour (wheat equivalent)</i>	bush.	61,542	55,334	52,191	40,287	38,176	36,613
Rice	cwt.	987	803	811	2,600	2,270	2,518
Other					810	896	834
Fruit					1,304	1,570	1,580
Fodder, Animal and Bird					479	978	826
Tobacco and Cigarettes	lb.	451	682	644	309	469	530
Hides and Skins					7,637	9,057	9,049
Wool: Greasy	lb.	415,929	420,000	398,963	98,312	105,487	106,960
Scoured, Carbonized, Tops, etc.	lb.	36,452	34,237	34,878	10,894	10,852	10,847
<i>Total, Wool (as in grease)</i>	lb.	494,907	494,181	474,533	109,206	116,339	117,807
Petroleum Oils	gal.	28,520	60,654	50,429	1,994	3,590	2,840
Coal	ton	1,840	3,180	2,449	7,506	12,456	10,171
Titanium and Zirconium Concentrates	cwt.	942	1,070	1,447	1,070	1,072	1,606
Iron and Steel—							
Bar and Rod	cwt.	615	1,702	447	1,530	3,548	1,144
Plate and Sheet	cwt.	2,617	2,598	2,455	10,675	9,938	9,700
Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings	cwt.	812	958	634	3,036	3,460	2,272
Other	cwt.	2,727	9,194	4,691	3,821	16,247	6,473
<i>Total, Iron and Steel</i>	cwt.	6,771	14,452	8,227	19,062	33,193	19,589
Copper and Copper-base Alloys	cwt.	154	185	135	2,210	2,731	1,976
Wire and Manufactures (excl. Electrical)					2,306	2,884	2,745
Motor Cars, Trucks, and Buses (incl. Components)					1,774	1,518	1,958
Electrical Machinery and Equipment					2,462	2,670	3,166
Machinery, Other than Electrical (incl. Parts)—							
Motive Power					681	556	788
Mining and Road-working, etc.					1,376	1,084	1,461
Other					4,110	3,831	4,721
Leather and Manufactures					1,617	1,652	1,279
Timber, Undressed	sup. ft.	13,387	14,989	7,184	858	815	464
Books and Periodicals					1,528	1,438	1,356
Opals					963	1,537	2,172
Drugs and Medicines					1,442	1,420	1,570
Chemicals					2,343	2,025	2,266
Bullion and Specie					8,844	9,121	6,796

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES

The following table shows the principal countries of origin of the principal overseas imports into New South Wales in each of the last four years.

Table 353. Oversea Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
TEA								
	Thousand lb.				£A thousand f.o.b.			
Ceylon	15,892	14,249	14,235	12,707	3,535	3,198	3,072	2,698
India	2,174	1,530	3,083	5,182	472	337	635	1,037
China, Republic of—								
Mainland	534	535	606	502	80	84	103	75
Indonesia	3,440	5,831	4,913	4,155	606	1,058	918	676
Other	613	93	591	1,437	139	23	116	280
Total	22,653	22,238	23,428	23,983	4,832	4,700	4,844	4,762
COTTON AND LINEN PIECE GOODS*								
	Thousand sq. yards				£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ..	17,248	15,174	9,662	8,762	3,230	2,906	1,897	1,724
Hong Kong	7,440	7,293	8,355	9,765	686	723	820	906
India	24,987	18,310	11,588	15,912	1,841	1,490	895	1,214
Belgium-Luxembourg	8,243	7,579	4,723	4,323	1,019	1,024	659	620
China, Republic of—								
Mainland	4,961	4,186	3,397	8,482	362	333	252	622
Germany, Federal								
Republic of	4,626	4,780	2,419	2,174	1,120	1,198	584	574
Italy	1,741	3,013	1,835	1,204	444	633	372	283
Japan	61,695	60,568	55,538	65,045	8,123	8,166	7,401	8,060
Switzerland	1,986	1,557	1,215	1,175	647	539	420	402
U.S.A.	4,046	9,831	8,917	7,956	862	1,913	1,626	1,501
Other	15,519	20,055	16,039	18,060	2,064	2,408	1,810	2,056
Total	152,492	152,346	123,688	142,858	20,398	21,333	16,736	17,962
PETROLEUM, CRUDE								
	Thousand gallons				£A thousand f.o.b.			
Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak ..	250,690	243,706	254,276	173,983	8,379	7,907	8,109	5,615
Arabian States	77,266	121,308	68,234	171,938	1,754	2,711	1,319	3,705
Indonesia	567,071	615,843	725,889	819,732	14,971	15,672	18,204	20,443
Iran	114,189	69,982	138,262	126,196	2,733	1,595	3,166	2,897
Venezuela	15,221	23,428	15,462	...	331	485	329	...
Other .. ..	...	...	...	880	...	...	...	176
Total	1,024,437	1,074,267	1,202,123	1,292,729	28,168	28,370	31,127	32,836
IRON AND STEEL								
	Tons				£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ..	35,562	71,773	21,303	21,638	3,981	6,507	3,202	3,033
Canada	733	4,534	4,430	3,400	290	448	451	459
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,676	11,950	564	200	198	711	61	12
France	3,694	7,941	663	176	358	483	64	28
Germany, Federal								
Republic of	4,457	3,949	1,009	938	346	471	187	101
Japan	28,154	162,085	8,560	19,295	1,209	8,675	774	1,305
South Africa, Republic of	23,824	35,491	30,941	7,232	1,421	2,000	1,615	487
Sweden	1,056	2,938	1,637	1,769	244	696	333	388
U.S.A.	2,517	23,724	5,319	4,608	713	2,757	1,277	1,193
Other	13,011	9,014	8,590	4,918	840	1,116	948	642
Total	116,684	333,399	83,016	64,174	9,600	23,864	8,912	7,648

* Excludes knitted and lockstitched piece goods.

Table 353. Oversea Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin (continued)

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
AIRCRAFT (INCL. PARTS)								
United Kingdom	2,155	1,149	1,979	2,079
U.S.A.	10,932	9,300	10,235	7,435
Other	106	319	500	376
Total	13,193	10,768	12,714	9,890
MOTOR CARS, TRUCKS, AND BUSES (INCL. COMPONENTS)								
United Kingdom	20,317	20,524	13,055	28,783
Canada	646	826	1,159	2,240
Germany, Federal Republic of	790	676	486	1,089
Italy	835	637	501	1,218
U.S.A.	2,234	3,845	2,437	4,552
Other	375	640	858	1,085
Total	25,197	27,148	18,496	38,967
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT (INCL. PARTS)								
United Kingdom	12,457	12,468	13,121	14,442
Canada	104	374	413	889
France	171	635	383	1,108
Germany, Federal Republic of	1,253	1,795	1,314	1,367
Japan	493	625	1,706	1,208
Netherlands	1,453	1,728	1,078	1,251
Sweden	818	1,224	2,623	1,752
U.S.A.	5,838	5,776	5,667	7,924
Other	890	743	1,137	1,243
Total	23,477	25,368	27,442	31,184
MACHINERY (OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL) (INCL. PARTS)								
United Kingdom	28,988	29,880	23,782	31,614
Canada	528	1,711	1,581	1,290
France	618	658	858	786
Germany, Federal Republic of	6,149	6,392	8,837	5,951
Italy	1,080	1,799	1,198	1,941
Japan	471	786	1,033	1,295
Netherlands	490	699	818	552
Sweden	1,713	1,911	1,607	1,849
Switzerland	1,258	1,151	1,498	1,134
U.S.A.	22,320	28,532	22,968	24,226
Other	992	1,402	1,474	1,367
Total	64,607	74,921	65,654	72,005

Table 353. Oversea Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin (continued)

County of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
RUBBER (EXCL. MANUFACTURES)								
		Thousand lb.				£A thousand f.o.b.		
Canada	3,199	4,930	5,637	3,875	326	472	529	360
Malaya and Singapore	35,574	25,667	19,229	28,693	5,809	3,487	2,237	3,118
Papua and New Guinea	4,978	4,384	5,176	5,256	722	576	610	572
U.S.A.	22,220	27,150	16,420	9,257	2,225	2,688	1,701	1,256
Other	2,112	3,333	1,909	1,422	291	409	238	180
Total	68,083	65,464	48,371	48,503	9,373	7,632	5,315	5,486

TIMBER, UNDRESSED

	Thousand super ft.				£A thousand f.o.b.			
Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak	37,475	36,331	17,512	24,493	1,157	1,306	615	799
Canada	41,071	55,792	62,527	55,218	1,944	2,575	2,363	2,301
New Zealand	40,802	29,073	22,777	23,227	1,578	1,065	834	830
Malaya and Singapore	25,342	24,225	21,749	24,873	1,324	1,353	984	1,269
Brazil	3,997	4,817	2,236	535	528	592	124	29
U.S.A.	67,227	58,479	50,373	45,419	3,284	3,088	2,334	2,402
Other	8,025	8,018	4,282	12,089	531	538	285	595
Total	223,939	216,735	181,456	185,854	10,346	10,517	7,539	8,225

PAPER, PRINTING (INCL. NEWSPRINT)

	Tons				£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom	28,226	16,085	10,313	12,705	2,338	1,458	877	1,073
Canada	25,118	51,997	39,114	30,567	1,685	3,463	2,736	2,136
New Zealand	15,151	23,653	16,735	27,684	1,358	1,690	1,410	2,289
Finland	10,864	16,532	12,103	11,667	701	1,046	800	802
Sweden	26,337	27,139	21,581	25,861	1,684	1,770	1,422	1,671
Other	7,250	13,824	4,317	5,848	749	1,419	572	813
Total	112,946	149,230	104,163	114,332	8,515	10,846	7,817	8,784

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS

					£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom .. .. .	...	...	...	...	12,037	11,755	11,867	10,088
Canada .. .. .	...	...	...	...	563	847	429	1,235
Germany, Federal Republic of .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,906	4,060	3,458	4,133
Japan .. .. .	...	...	...	...	427	774	557	738
Switzerland .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,910	2,331	2,824	2,993
U.S.A. .. .. .	...	...	...	...	5,190	6,835	8,441	12,492
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,811	4,447	4,310	5,026
Total .. .. .	...	...	...	...	26,844	31,049	31,886	36,705

The next table shows the principal countries of destination for the principal overseas exports from New South Wales in each of the last four years:—

Table 354. Oversea Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Destination

Country of Destination	Quantity				Value			
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, AND LAMB: PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS								
	Thousand lb.				£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ..	32,644	14,675	16,977	12,414	3,902	1,656	1,724	1,398
Canada ..	2,831	3,478	3,015	6,422	292	406	315	640
Papua and New Guinea ..	779	754	856	1,185	119	125	127	169
West Indies ..	958	1,103	1,387	1,846	133	156	171	219
Arabian States ..	618	718	1,147	1,488	144	153	203	226
Japan ..	1,545	3,430	3,560	4,266	137	326	284	339
Philippines Republic ..	726	275	478	804	92	30	50	80
U.S.A. ..	38,432	38,030	69,535	96,630	6,096	5,528	9,675	13,636
Other ..	3,475	2,808	2,998	3,049	409	287	322	384
Total ..	82,008	65,271	99,953	128,104	11,324	8,667	12,871	17,091

FLOUR, WHEATEN

	Short tons (2,000 lb.)				£A thousand f.o.b.			
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
United Kingdom ..	10,539	11,610	15,910	11,468	256	227	457	331
Ceylon ..	79,278	49,690	62,683	38,169	2,154	1,365	1,763	1,118
Fiji ..	10,065	11,072	11,389	9,881	312	350	358	333
Malaya and Singapore ..	47,690	49,251	46,518	40,806	1,406	1,445	1,454	1,305
China, Rep. of—Mainland ..	90	26,421	20	9	2	757	1	...
Indonesia ..	11,820	28,153	9,725	585	370	875	314	20
Other ..	34,453	38,820	38,801	47,071	1,026	1,189	1,248	1,513
Total ..	193,935	215,017	185,046	147,989	5,526	6,208	5,595	4,620

WHEAT

	Thousand bushels				£A thousand f.o.b.			
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
United Kingdom ..	4,851	6,695	3,063	2,327	3,182	4,483	2,138	1,673
India ..	4,635	908	1,948	563	3,010	608	644	409
New Zealand ..	4,950	1,496	733	2,572	3,259	996	540	1,860
Pakistan ..	1,756	435	...	1,877	1,185	294	...	1,390
China, Rep. of—Mainland ..	1	14,035	25,820	33,088	1	8,273	17,645	22,691
Egypt ..	...	1,238	1,012	...	...	873	780	...
Iraq ..	1,057	5,872	415	...	729	4,279	286	...
Italy ..	...	13,931	1,663	...	...	9,391	1,180	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ..	1,954	561	2,305	...	1,268	378	1,616	...
Japan ..	4,177	2,689	2,549	157	2,631	1,759	1,743	80
Other ..	4,512	3,758	7,292	4,783	3,177	2,745	6,009	3,890
Total ..	27,893	51,618	46,800	45,367	18,442	34,079	32,581	31,993

HIDES AND SKINS

					£A thousand f.o.b.			
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
United Kingdom	596	674	577	476
France	4,228	3,720	3,606	3,327
Italy	821	538	633	518
U.S.A.	1,000	915	1,799	1,793
Other	2,113	1,790	2,442	2,935
Total	8,758	7,637	9,057	9,049

Table 354. Oversea Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Destination (continued)

Country of Destination	Quantity				Value			
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Wool*								
	Thousand lb.				£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom	98,723	70,735	65,063	68,584	22,825	14,781	14,451	16,321
Hong Kong	2,752	3,212	4,153	6,112	669	690	927	1,379
Austria	1,990	2,499	2,930	2,594	575	667	814	761
Belgium-Luxembourg .. .	57,299	53,159	49,250	45,917	10,023	8,708	8,544	8,244
China, Rep. of—Mainland ..	8,365	4,465	8,249	7,463	2,371	1,160	2,089	2,437
Czechoslovakia	5,854	4,335	4,400	2,913	1,776	1,118	1,267	812
France	59,193	60,071	47,821	47,374	13,871	13,008	10,425	11,300
Germany, Fed. Rep. of .. .	28,042	24,301	24,160	28,412	6,400	5,002	5,006	6,870
Italy	58,048	45,634	61,057	54,239	14,316	9,764	14,043	12,728
Japan	150,505	155,340	153,743	132,524	40,907	38,799	40,868	37,023
Mexico	2,622	3,987	4,384	3,285	806	1,079	1,286	1,072
Poland	11,391	9,037	11,271	5,264	3,318	2,351	2,999	1,496
Turkey	2,336	3,919	4,041	5,764	619	1,122	1,218	1,972
U.S.A.	16,016	16,156	19,571	24,201	3,032	2,457	4,076	5,399
U.S.S.R.	13,168	8,457	4,852	12,025	4,161	2,261	1,998	3,863
Yugoslavia	2,140	1,779	1,665	2,139	653	440	465	775
Other	23,410	23,841	23,656	23,949	5,855	5,799	5,863	8,102
Total	544,367	494,909	494,181	474,534	132,177	109,206	116,339	117,807
IRON AND STEEL								
	Tons				£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom	14,850	11,191	3,769	42,270	998	754	373	1,668
Hong Kong	6,243	8,101	13,452	18,384	326	448	566	681
India and Pakistan	21,173	3,551	26,204	17,799	1,215	275	1,206	630
New Zealand	140,955	140,488	131,285	121,787	9,061	10,446	9,274	9,280
Papua and New Guinea .. .	4,580	5,354	2,855	3,849	390	489	224	381
China, Rep. of—Mainland ..	28,093	2,558	5,228	979	1,632	196	351	31
Japan	47,023	94,116	301,886	102,949	970	1,957	9,959	1,892
Philippines	12,748	5,278	11,766	4,424	836	207	523	222
U.S.A.	61,631	28,196	107,469	26,806	4,148	1,951	5,254	1,536
Other	51,926	35,880	101,200	69,702	3,721	2,339	5,825	3,268
Total	398,235	338,564	722,601	411,360	23,297	19,062	33,193	19,589

* Includes greasy, scoured, and carbonised wool and wool tops, noils, and waste.

SHIPS' AND AIRCRAFT STORES

Particulars of the stores taken on board ships and aircraft departing from New South Wales for overseas countries, which are excluded from the previous statistics of overseas exports, are shown in the following table:—

Table 355. Ships' and Aircraft Stores Exported Oversea from N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Fuel Oil	Foodstuffs		Alcoholic Beverages	Other Stores	Total
		Meats	Other*			
£A f.o.b.						
1958	591,909†	438,412	349,559	79,317	678,765	2,137,962
1959	439,818	436,313	329,419	102,403	708,474	2,016,427
1960	2,034,893	383,081	313,148	111,908	805,171	3,648,201
1961	2,036,651	482,151	431,960	137,477	1,036,765	4,125,004
1962	1,630,293	452,737	335,808	147,856	1,399,184	3,965,878
1963	1,674,411	503,169	292,523	166,859	1,180,342	3,817,304

* Includes tea and coffee.

† Includes oils other than fuel oil.

EXPORT PRICES

Movements in the prices obtained for Australia's oversea exports are indicated by the export price index shown in the following table. This index, which replaces the index published in previous issues of the Year Book, is compiled as a weighted average of the relative price movements of 29 commodities, the weights being based on the exports (valued at 1959-60 prices) of the commodities in the five years 1956-57 to 1960-61; in these years, the selected commodities accounted for 83 per cent. of the total value of Australian exports.

Table 356. Export Price Index, Australia

Base of each Group Index: 1959-60 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Wool	Cereals	Meats†	Dairy Produce	Dried and Canned Fruits	Sugar	Hides and Tallow	Metals and Coal	All Groups‡
Percentage Weight*	50.73	12.54	9.92	6.49	2.54	3.99	1.26	10.54	100.00
1960	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1961	92	99	104	82	99	101	92	97	95
1962	97	106	100	81	95	91	84	91	96
1963	104	107	101	88	90	107	72	89	101
1964	120	107	105	93	98	175	73	101	114

* Percentage contribution of each group to "All Groups" Index.

† For sales to United Kingdom, guaranteed minimum prices are used when operative.

‡ Includes Gold (percentage weight 1.99) in addition to groups shown.

In order to show approximate movements in export prices over a longer period, a comparable series of index numbers has been compiled by linking, at the year 1959-60, the "All Groups" index in the current and previous export price indexes. The table below shows this linked series and a long-term price index for wool, which is the most important single component in the movement of the "All Groups" index.

Table 357. Linked Export Price Indexes, Australia

Base of each Group Index: 1959-60 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Wool	All Groups	Year ended 30th June	Wool	All Groups	Year ended 30th June	Wool	All Groups
1939	19	22	1953	145	128	1957	136	117
1950	111	101	1954	145	125	1958	111	102
1951	235	173	1955	127	114	1959	85	90
1952	133	125	1956	109	105	1960	100	100

IMPORT PRICES

An indication of the movement in Australian import prices is given by the import price index numbers compiled by the Reserve Bank and shown in the next table. These index numbers relate to the price of goods leaving the country of origin in the year shown. The basis of the weighting system is the value of Australian imports in 1952-53.

Table 358. Australian Import Price Index

Base: 1952-53 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Food, Drink, and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels and Lubricants	Textiles	Base Metals	Metal Manufactures	Electrical Machinery and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	All Groups*
1958	110	97	105	102	103	117	108	107	106
1959	115	99	102	99	100	121	111	108	106
1960	110	105	97	103	101	121	114	109	107
1961	116	99	94	113	102	123	114	112	109
1962	112	96	92	111	102	125	119	111	109
1963	111	97	92	111	101	126	121	111	110

* Includes "other machines and machinery" and "other manufactures" in addition to groups shown.

EXCISE TARIFF

Excise duties are levied by the Commonwealth Government on a number of commodities manufactured and consumed in Australia. The rates of duty on the principal commodities in 1963 and selected earlier years, and the gross amount of excise collected in New South Wales in respect of each commodity in 1962-63, are shown in the following table:—

Table 359. Excise Tariff: Rates of Duty and Duty Collected in N.S.W. on Principal Commodities

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Rate of Excise Duty at 30th June					Quantity on which Excise was paid in N.S.W. in 1962-63	Gross Excise Duty Collected in N.S.W. in 1962-63*
		1945	1960	1961	1962	1963		
Beer	Gallon	s. d. 4-7	s. d. 9-10	s. d. 9-10	s. d. 9-10	s. d. 9-10	Thous. 98,375	£ thous. 48,368
Spirits—								
Brandy	Proof gal.	53-6	49-0	49-0	49-0	49-0	352	862
Gin	"	56-6	82-0	82-0	82-0	82-0	139	570
Whisky	"	54-6	80-0	80-0	80-0	80-0	150	602
Rum	"	56-6	82-0	82-0	82-0	82-0	261	1,071
Tobacco†	lb.	10-11†	18-5	18-5	18-5	18-5	5,451	5,016
Cigarettes†	lb.	20-9†	31-10	31-10	31-10	31-10	16,821	26,773
Cigarette Papers and Tubes	60 papers	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	41,882	305
Playing Cards	Doz. packs	10-0	10-0	10-0	10-0	10-0	82	41
Coal	Ton	...	5	5	4	4	13,102	218
Petrol‡	Gallon	9½	11½	11½	11½	11½	464,645	22,736
Matches	Gross boxes	8-0	6-6	6-6	6-6	6-6		
Wireless Valves	Each	3-9	2-9	...	...	...	§	§
Cathode Ray Tubes	Each	...	120-0	120-0	120-0	120-0		

* See also Table 360.

† Rates on imported leaf.

‡ The duty on diesel oil has been 1s. per gallon since September, 1957.

§ Less 4½ per cent.

§ Separate details for these commodities are not available for publication.

Excise duties were first imposed on coal in 1949 (to provide funds to meet the cost of long service leave benefits in the coal industry; see chapter "Mining Industry"), on cathode ray (TV) tubes in 1956, and on diesel oil in 1957. The duty on wireless valves was removed in August, 1960.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE

Particulars of the customs and excise revenue collected in New South Wales in each of the last four years are given in the next table. The collections include receipts on account of goods which were transferred for consumption in other Australian States, and excludes payments in respect of goods from other States consumed in New South Wales.

Table 360. Customs and Excise Duties Collected in N.S.W.

Statistical Class	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£	£	£	£
CUSTOMS DUTIES				
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	206,981	329,950	232,482	283,894
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	679,149	832,909	843,134	962,630
III. Alcoholic Liquors	2,609,028	3,046,037	3,335,445	3,266,587
IV. Tobacco, etc.	7,905,158	7,549,389	6,144,123	6,053,155
V. Live Animals .. .. .	.. .. .	16	.. .. .	.. .. .
VI. Animal Substances not Foodstuffs	4,030	6,226	4,334	4,835
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres	174,498	132,825	165,125	176,470
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres	249,530	339,003	258,407	452,987
(b) Textiles	4,191,246	5,202,373	4,705,459	5,448,054
(c) Apparel	1,338,903	2,038,435	1,477,320	1,501,498
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes	1,301,411	1,496,850	901,242	1,621,580
X. Pigments, Paints, etc.	113,471	169,570	138,595	193,331
XI. Rocks and Minerals	25,485	28,976	21,882	38,650
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (except Electrical Appliances and machinery)	4,438,273	5,630,046	4,409,565	7,538,976
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and appliances	2,396,225	2,809,359	2,265,535	2,517,224
(c) Machines and Machinery (except Dynamo Electric)	4,264,993	5,825,308	4,617,590	4,989,106
XIII. (a) Rubber and Manufactures	221,393	364,060	309,155	451,115
(b) Leather and Manufactures	86,803	179,171	134,338	150,387
XIV. Wood and Wicker	891,741	1,158,559	890,376	847,566
XV. Earthenware, China, etc.	1,014,625	1,439,713	1,261,642	1,407,796
XVI. (a) Paper, Pulp, etc.	486,622	1,000,843	903,356	1,054,894
(b) Stationery, etc.	350,655	481,331	491,711	567,583
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, etc.	1,566,848	1,917,026	1,675,115	1,847,375
XVIII. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instru- ments	1,061,883	1,221,333	1,179,596	1,189,600
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers	1,253,777	1,322,555	1,295,496	1,491,571
XX. Miscellaneous Goods	1,689,512	2,761,159	2,460,644	3,227,079
Primage Duty	1,051,064	1,297,964	1,039,466	1,106,572
Other Receipts	425,751	124,053	218,103	82,173
Total Gross Collections	39,999,055	48,705,039	41,379,236	48,472,688
Refunds and Drawback Paid	2,536,970	3,933,468	2,935,674	3,257,130
Total Net Collections	37,462,085	44,771,571	38,443,562	45,215,558
EXCISE DUTIES				
Beer	44,734,878	45,463,225	46,111,950	48,253,422
Spirits	3,774,402	3,715,050	3,680,072	3,767,779
Tobacco	5,968,833	5,571,288	5,503,887	5,007,415
Cigars and Cigarettes	22,911,831	23,937,315	25,865,735	26,753,957
Cigarette Papers	288,466	284,323	314,334	305,392
Coal	328,861	317,218	228,892	218,364
Petrol and Other Fuels	19,457,490	20,840,637	22,914,446	23,999,300
Other Duties*	3,043,046	1,829,467	1,604,811	1,610,877
Total Net Collections	100,507,807	101,958,523	106,224,127	109,916,506

* Principally cathode ray tubes and matches. Particulars for these commodities are not available for publication separately.

INTERSTATE AND COASTAL TRADE

INTERSTATE TRADE

The available statistics of trade between New South Wales and other Australian States are incomplete, and relate mainly to the seaborne trade and railway traffic. A substantial amount of freight is carried by road between New South Wales and the bordering States, and a small amount of interstate freight is carried by air, but no statistics of the traffic are available.

INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA

Staple imports from other States include sugar and molasses from Queensland, gypsum, ironstone, pig iron, lead, salt, and soda ash from South Australia, copper, zinc, aluminium, paper pulp and newsprint, and potatoes and fruit from Tasmania, and gold bar, petroleum oils and spirits, and iron ore from Western Australia. Exports from New South Wales to Tasmania and Western Australia include important quantities of foodstuffs, iron and steel, machinery and other metal manufactures, textiles and apparel, and chemicals. Most of the interstate coal exports from New South Wales go to Victoria and South Australia.

The interstate shipping trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to the ports of Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The interstate cargoes discharged and shipped at these ports in 1938-39 and in recent years are summarised in the next table, the total interstate and overseas cargoes handled at the ports being given on page 466.

Table 361. Interstate Cargoes Discharged and Shipped at Principal Ports, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Sydney		Botany Bay	Newcastle	Port Kembla
	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Weight†	Tons Weight
CARGOES DISCHARGED					
1939	514,815	654,585	...	1,744,625	928,397
1958	1,014,615‡	267,515	¶	2,081,993	2,386,126
1959	656,647‡	236,092	¶	2,132,254	2,453,635
1960	603,523	188,098	40,201	1,729,942	3,035,260
1961	700,758	197,851	22,369	1,833,636	3,620,207
1962	544,365	174,684	38,821	2,069,748	3,794,429
1963	641,165	181,596	4,376	1,958,550	4,032,602
CARGOES SHIPPED					
1939	212,389	658,008	...	2,255,620	269,258
1958	639,207‡	252,897	¶	2,634,027	613,781
1959	833,037‡	216,657	¶	2,481,809	687,067
1960	546,107	188,284	603,124	2,411,158	597,372
1961	528,784	136,483	695,853	2,320,218	673,839
1962	343,566	111,063	853,963	1,844,189	666,555
1963	238,396	108,685	907,112	1,767,512	737,576

* One ton measurement = 40 cubic feet.

† Includes a small number of tons measurement.

‡ Includes Botany Bay.

¶ Included with Sydney.

In recording cargoes, some commodities (e.g., coal, ores, wool, wheat, sugar, newsprint, and iron and steel) are assessed at their dead weight in tons, while others (e.g., butter, textiles and apparel, and many manufactured goods) are recorded in tons measurement, 40 cubic feet being taken as the equivalent of one ton.

The principal features of the interstate trade through the ports of New South Wales are illustrated in Tables 362 to 365. The figures given in these tables have been compiled by the N.S.W. Maritime Services Board on a basis which differs slightly from that of Table 361.

Particulars of the principal interstate imports handled at the port of Sydney in recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 362. Principal Interstate Imports by Sea, Port of Sydney
Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	Unit of quantity	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		Potatoes	Ton	58,703	48,024	35,784	33,682	23,669
Fruit	40 cub. ft.	21,053	11,752	13,121	9,324	7,948
Molasses	Ton	48,088	26,896	54,549	41,684	56,805
Sugar	Ton	187,391	131,033	152,691	186,543	153,859
Iron (mainly Pig)	Ton	33,101	37,197	38,327	28,680	28,632
Lead	Ton	21,931	21,218	17,451	14,427	19,869
Timber and Composition Boards	40 cub. ft.	20,695	25,004	18,400	17,346	17,419
Paper: Newsprint	Ton	53,449	50,680	52,319	50,148	43,509
Other	Ton	36,603	35,151	39,038	27,844	36,136
Wood Pulp	Ton	5,847	5,524	...	...	17,786
Soda Ash	40 cub. ft.	50,346	50,073	52,481	58,150	48,778
Salt	Ton	32,180	38,352	46,665	18,907	29,200
Motor Spirit, Kerosene	40 cub. ft.	125,255	194,442	274,174	234,473	345,606
Liquid Fuel, Crude Petroleum	40 cub. ft.	35,840	17,080	51,029	67,901	88,920
Gypsum	Ton	48,173	55,319	71,294	87,818	100,004

Interstate exports from the port of Sydney consist mainly of manufactured goods (dissected details of which are not available) and crude and refined petroleum oils. The exports in 1962-63 included 209,749 measurement tons of petroleum oils.

The next table shows the direction of the interstate trade handled at Sydney in the last two years:—

Table 363. Port of Sydney: Direction of Interstate Trade
Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

State or Territory of Origin or Destination	1961-62				1962-63			
	Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports	
	Tons*	Proportion per cent.	Tons*	Proportion per cent.	Tons*	Proportion per cent.	Tons*	Proportion per cent.
Victoria	173,395	17.2	291,365	51.2	283,135	24.3	193,095	44.0
Queensland	261,200	25.8	58,947	10.4	246,384	21.1	32,240	7.3
South Australia	214,206	21.3	7,915	1.4	231,978	19.9	8,533	1.9
Western Australia	160,322	15.9	85,075	15.0	196,299	16.8	85,843	19.6
Tasmania	200,487	19.8	105,851	18.6	208,881	17.9	95,030	21.6
Northern Territory	441	...	19,570	3.4	423	...	24,610	5.6
Total	1,010,051	100.0	568,723	100.0	1,167,100	100.0	439,351	100.0

* Tons weight and tons measurement combined—see text at head of page.

Interstate trade at Botany Bay is confined to crude and refined petroleum oils. In 1962-63, the exports of petroleum oils amounted to 907,112 tons.

The interstate shipping at Newcastle is concerned mainly with the coal and iron and steel industries located in the area. The major item of interstate imports handled is ironstone from South Australia, and the principal items of export are coal and iron and steel products.

Table 364. Principal Interstate Imports and Exports by Sea, Newcastle

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	Tons Weight				
Imports—					
Ironstone and Limestone	1,675,410	1,493,872	1,518,038	1,886,449	1,680,016
Iron and Steel (scrap)	131,768	109,031	86,152	43,035	385
Ore Products, Crude Manufactures ..	84,625	46,607	19,137	29,544	74,296
Zinc Slabs	22,309	23,270	24,006	5,808	1,186
Motor Spirit*	81,895	62,866	73,279	79,463	65,774
Liquid Fuel, Diesel Fuel*	102,513	77,040	110,274	97,223	83,633
Exports—					
Coal (Bunker and Cargo)	1,909,828	1,831,011	1,626,389	1,336,378	1,177,707
Coke	227,983	208,795	262,517	238,055	192,916
Corrugated and Sheet Iron	27,361	21,925	22,094	11,591	25,334
Pipes and Tubes	100,538	127,608	127,856	114,237	122,703
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope	85,128	67,177	74,076	63,769	47,627
Wheels and Axles	13,968	18,362	17,999	7,791	1,212
Other Iron and Steel Products	187,114	191,023	195,949	241,774	236,625

* Recorded in tons measurement.

At Port Kembla, the interstate shipping is concerned mainly with the iron and steel industry located in the area. The principal interstate import is ironstone, and the principal exports are iron and steel products.

Table 365. Principal Interstate Imports and Exports by Sea, Port Kembla

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	Tons Weight				
Imports—					
Copper	41,745	57,508	43,924	28,693	34,701
Dolomite	87,329	132,361	125,103	107,598	169,110
Ironstone	2,208,491	2,649,986	2,831,785	3,281,089	3,260,361
Fuel Oil*	13,198	52,187	70,328	93,788	112,411
Motor Spirit, Kerosene	2,228	28,788	33,620	39,809	51,529
Limestone	22,145	45,361	121,986	128,737	347,669
Zinc	14,643	23,378	25,552	19,679	13,303
Exports—					
Coal (Bunker and Cargo)	20,669	26,045	32,916	7,760	3,996
Coke	62,194	55,584	53,652	64,931	96,776
Iron and Steel Products	581,045	558,800	573,819	632,317	742,850

* Recorded in tons measurement.

Trade of N.S.W. with Western Australia and Tasmania

Detailed statistics of the interstate trade between New South Wales and other States are available only in respect of the trade with Western Australia and Tasmania.

The principal items of the trade between New South Wales and Western Australia in the last three years are given in the next table. Imports from Western Australia are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent (f.o.r., in the case of the small proportion of goods received by rail), at the port of shipment, of the price at which the goods were sold. The exports are valued at "landed cost" (i.e. on a c.i.f. basis) at the port of entry.

Table 366. Interstate Trade between N.S.W. and Western Australia

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value (£ thousand)		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
IMPORTS FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA							
Meat, Poultry, and Game	431	484	447
Petroleum Oils	Thous. gal.	54,355	68,167	72,264	2,983	3,423	3,704
Asbestos, Crude and Fibre	Ton	2,210	1,509	2,937	220	165	326
Iron Ore	Ton	1,019	1,052	1,471	1,050	1,104	1,449
Metals and Manufactures	915	686	1,295
Machinery (excl. Electrical)—
Tractors (incl. Parts)	547	570	861
Agricultural	114	161	271
Other	632	707	470
Bullion and Specie	8,326	7,116	6,524
Other Items	2,355	1,869	2,082
Total Imports	17,573	16,285	17,429
EXPORTS TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA							
Foodstuffs	2,934	2,944	3,272
Tobacco and Cigarettes, etc.	1,856	1,159	1,011
Piece Goods (other than Felts)	667	588	612
Apparel—
Shirts, Underwear, Night Attire	830	805	790
Footwear	767	820	901
Other	2,441	2,549	2,785
Oils, Fats, and Waxes	763	985	1,517
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	602	496	616
Iron and Steel—
Ingots, Blooms, Slabs	Ton	156,711	165,697	193,061	5,625	5,100	5,848
Bar, Rod, Angles, Tees, etc.	Ton	17,893	26,221	29,985	1,052	1,348	1,418
Plate and Sheet	Ton	39,854	52,028	60,300	3,141	3,264	4,178
Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings	1,641	1,011	1,953
Other	465	893	1,777
Total, Iron and Steel	11,924	11,616	15,174
Motor Cars, Trucks and Buses—
Assembled (Complete)	No.	2,421	2,335	7,247	2,093	1,680	5,336
Components and Parts	713	558	621
Non-ferrous Metals and Alloys	Ton	*	1,860	3,443	746	868	1,615
Wire and Manufactures	640	648	1,029
Other Metal Manufactures	2,061	2,159	2,335
Electrical Machinery and Equipment (incl. Parts)—
Batteries, Accumulators	570	520	413
Wireless and Television	3,265	1,622	1,979
Telephone and Telegraph	318	342	599
Other	1,724	1,499	1,682
Machinery, Other than Electrical (incl. Parts)—
Earth-working and Road-making	685	617	451
Refrigerating Appliances	474	551	753
Other	3,182	3,445	3,867
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	1,298	1,239	1,669
Pulp, Paper and Manufactures, Stationery	1,488	1,455	1,983
Drugs and Medicines	1,422	1,969	1,844
Perfumery and Toilet Preparations	937	934	1,378
Other Items	8,926	10,844	14,176
Total Exports	52,316	51,126	64,854

* Not available.

The next table shows the principal items of the trade by sea between New South Wales and Tasmania. Imports and exports are both valued on an f.o.b. basis.

Table 367. Interstate Trade between N.S.W. and Tasmania

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value (£ thousand)		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
IMPORTS FROM TASMANIA							
Foodstuffs and Beverages—							
Fish .. .. .	.. .. .				211	222	244
Potatoes	Ton	27,841	27,774	22,936	922	844	473
Fruit: Fresh	Thous. bush.	204	113	150	221	116	214
Preserved, etc.	Thous. lb.	10,623	12,222	11,165	589	769	683
Hops	Thous. lb.	1,264	781	1,138	403	266	388
Other .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3,598	3,914	4,647
<i>Total, Foodstuffs and Beverages</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	5,944	6,131	6,649
Metals and Ores—							
Cadmium	Ton	214	122	100	339	175	163
Copper, Matte	Ton	7,141	7,520	9,967	2,471	2,382	3,089
Tin Ore	Ton	683	1,196	515	428	836	344
Zinc Ingots	Ton	57,249	41,869	27,247	5,195	3,819	2,742
Other* .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,098	1,345	746
<i>Total, Metal and Ores*</i>	9,531	8,557	7,084
Metal Manufactures .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	662	593	666
Timber, Undressed	Thous. sup. ft.	3,225	3,821	3,472	224	302	290
Other Items .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	10,744	12,324	13,732
Total Imports .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	27,105	27,907	28,421
EXPORTS TO TASMANIA							
Foodstuffs and Beverages—							
Wheat	Ton	19,357	10,515	24,344	541	303	721
Sugar	Ton	15,361	14,892	13,378	1,334	1,304	1,192
Confectionery	Thous. lb.	1,055	1,394	864	356	379	287
Wines and Spirits	Gal.	66,040	61,899	60,445	271	246	234
Other .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,215	1,168	1,094
<i>Total, Foodstuffs and Beverages</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3,717	3,400	3,528
Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc.	Thous. lb.	682	182	183	1,758	429	488
Wool	Thous. lb.	837	1,775	1,768	263	604	621
Textiles and Apparel .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	636	495	496
Petroleum Oils .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	115	753	992
Coal and Coke	Ton	31,152	42,771	49,689	189	276	318
Metals and Machinery, etc.—							
Gal. Corrugated Iron	Ton	3,816	2,616	13,235	337	226	891
Pipes	Ton	3,050	2,433	2,114	508	450	402
Wire	Ton	3,496	2,916	2,961	540	467	443
Motor Cars (Complete)	No.	689	663	978	634	645	725
Machinery .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	755	573	658
Other (incl. Elect. Machinery) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	5,170	4,412	3,726
<i>Total, Metals and Machinery, etc.</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	7,944	6,773	6,845
Rubber Goods .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	664	431	423
Paper and Stationery .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	902	537	479
Drugs and Medicines .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	175	165	210
Chemicals .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	585	715	843
Other Items .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,610	1,836	1,345
Total Exports .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	18,558	16,414	16,588

* Excludes Aluminium, which is included in "Other Items".

The exports shown above do not include large quantities of zinc concentrates mined at Broken Hill and shipped from South Australia to Risdon, Tasmania, for refining.

INTERSTATE TRADE BY RAIL

A summary of the interstate rail freight carried to and from New South Wales during the last eleven years is given in the following table. The figures in the table, which have been extracted from the annual reports of the Victorian, South Australian, and Queensland railway authorities, exclude livestock carried, goods conveyed through New South Wales by rail between other States, and goods carried on the Victorian Border Railways in New South Wales.

Table 368. Interstate Rail Freight, New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Inwards (to N.S.W.)				Outwards (from N.S.W.)			
	From Victoria *	From South Australia †	From Queensland	Total	To Victoria *	To South Australia †	To Queensland	Total
Tons								
1952	342,098	129,853	167,119	639,070	511,034	558,663	249,815	1,319,512
1953	268,411	101,173	185,434	555,018	438,461	657,189	216,935	1,312,585
1954	337,140	114,173	198,063	649,376	399,785	757,729	199,161	1,356,675
1955	364,862	126,307	221,110	712,279	455,795	811,673	225,608	1,493,076
1956	275,961	124,423	162,940	563,324	477,164	815,673	230,778	1,523,615
1957	269,147	146,369	161,850	577,366	464,826	850,059	251,149	1,566,034
1958	357,063	161,945	129,657	648,665	380,107	795,886	212,587	1,388,580
1959	320,172	126,357	168,869	615,398	502,105	796,682	201,399	1,500,186
1960	340,248	132,828	211,185	684,261	730,318	748,784	249,065	1,728,167
1961	379,837	116,096	186,086	682,019	699,120	779,086	286,498	1,764,704
1962	459,017	114,435	231,544	804,996	686,181	717,006	267,583	1,670,770

* Includes transshipments through Victoria.

† Direct traffic (through Cockburn Border) only.

The bulk of the rail traffic between New South Wales and South Australia consists of ores and concentrates mined at Broken Hill and railed to Port Pirie and other places in South Australia (see chapter "Mining"). In 1961-62, outward freight included 694,956 tons of ores and concentrates, and inward freight included 45,476 tons of motor spirit and other oils and 6,328 tons of grain (mostly barley). In addition to the freight carried in 1961-62, 129,793 head of livestock (including 122,895 sheep) were railed to South Australia and 54,345 head (including 51,460 sheep) were railed from South Australia to New South Wales.

In 1961-62, 148,633 tons of goods were carried into or from New South Wales by the Victorian Border Railways.

COASTAL TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The principal commodities shipped intrastate in New South Wales are coal, petroleum oils, and sugar. The following table gives a summary of the intrastate trade through the principal ports of New South Wales during the last six years.

Table 369. Intrastate Trade of Principal Ports, New South Wales

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Sydney		Botany Bay		Newcastle		Port Kembla	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Tons*	Tons*	Tons*	Tons*	Tons*	Tons*	Tons*	Tons*
1958	2,390,401	55,562	...	†	406,444	1,798,006	168,380	30,114
1959	2,495,825	58,336	...	†	426,380	1,774,030	237,081	5,406
1960	2,305,585	55,685	...	†	519,238	1,677,482	340,891	16,876
1961	2,387,043	71,944	...	741,923	568,170	1,748,518	307,721	5,922
1962	2,193,024	43,789	...	797,389	552,028	1,495,592	298,276	3,911
1963	2,062,290	14,518	...	1,135,745	468,639	1,469,295	347,939	3,239

* Tons weight and tons measurement combined.

† Not available.

Coal, imported from Newcastle and Catherine Hill Bay, is the principal intrastate commodity handled at the port of Sydney. In 1962-63, the imports into Sydney included 1,531,000 tons of cargo coal, 271,800 measurement tons of refined petroleum oils, 43,500 measurement tons of residual oils, etc., 55,000 tons of sugar, and 13,300 tons of molasses.

The principal intrastate export from Newcastle is coal (1,465,000 tons in 1962-63), and the principal imports are motor spirit (272,000 measurement tons) and bulk oils (245,000 measurement tons).

Intrastate trade at Botany Bay is confined to the export of petroleum oils produced from a refinery at Kurnell.

The trade of the port of Sydney with New South Wales outports in recent years is summarised in the next table:—

Table 370. Trade of New South Wales Outports* with Sydney

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Outports	Imports from Sydney				Exports to Sydney			
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	Tons†							
Catherine Hill Bay	...	...	...	...	231,490	307,739	354,195	333,863
Clarence River .. ..	...	599	314	400	29,967	33,765	27,835	37,054
Kiama .. ..	...	...	...	...	100,246	100,041	40,764	...
Richmond River .. ..	...	...	...	...	25,487	14,596	22,359	31,147
Other Outports	2,299	108	446	...	9,468	...	...	...
Total, All Outports ..	2,299	707	760	400	396,658	456,141	445,153	402,064

* Excludes Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla.

† Tons weight and tons measurement combined.

SHIPPING

CONTROL OF SHIPPING

The Commonwealth Parliament is responsible, in terms of the Constitution Act, for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, navigation and shipping, and such matters as lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys, and quarantine.

Navigation and shipping are regulated under the Commonwealth Navigation Act, 1912-1961, which is drafted on the lines of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act and of the Navigation Act of New South Wales which preceded it, and embodies the rules of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea and the International Load Line Convention.

The pilotage service in New South Wales is administered under the State Navigation Act, the only relevant provision in the Commonwealth Act being a section which affirms the liability of the owner and master of a ship under pilotage.

The provisions of the Commonwealth Navigation Act apply to ships in Australian waters engaged in interstate or oversea trade. The High Court has decided that clauses relating to manning, accommodation, and licensing do not apply to vessels engaged in purely intrastate trade.

A ship other than an intrastate vessel may not engage in the coastal trade of Australia unless licensed to do so; and a ship in receipt of a foreign subsidy may not be licensed. During the time their ships are so engaged, licensees are obliged to pay to the seamen wages at the current rates ruling in Australia, and, in the case of foreign vessels, to comply with the same conditions as to manning and accommodation of the crew as are imposed on Australian-registered vessels. The Commonwealth Department of Shipping and Transport is empowered to grant permits, under certain conditions, to unlicensed ships to engage in the coastal trade, and to authorise unlicensed ships to carry out specified services without being deemed to engage in the coastal trade.

Matters relating to seaboard quarantine are administered by the Commonwealth, and the State Government aids in carrying out the law relating to animal and plant quarantine. Imported animals or plants may not be landed without a permit granted by a quarantine officer. The master, owner, and agent of a vessel ordered into quarantine are severally responsible for the expenses, but the Commonwealth Government may undertake to bear the cost in respect of vessels trading exclusively between Australasian ports. Quarantine expenses in the case of animals, plants, and goods are defrayed by the importer or owner.

Vessels arriving from oversea ports are examined by a quarantine officer at the first port of call in Australia. If the vessel is less than fourteen days from the last oversea port of call (certain South Pacific Island ports excepted), it is inspected again at the next Australian port of call. First ports of entry for quarantine purposes in New South Wales are Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Botany Bay, and Coff's Harbour.

The liability of shipowners, charterers, etc. in regard to the transportation of goods in intrastate and other seaborne trade is defined by State and Commonwealth Sea-Carriage Acts passed in 1921 and 1924 respectively.

Administrative control over the ports of New South Wales is vested in the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, which is described on page 467. There are also Advisory Committees to advise the Board in respect of Newcastle and Port Kembla.

Australian Coastal Shipping Commission

The Australian Coastal Shipping Commission (which replaced the Australian Shipping Board) was established in 1956 to operate the merchant shipping service owned by the Commonwealth Government and trading under the name "The Australian National Line". The Commission is responsible to the Minister for Shipping and Transport, and is empowered to establish and operate both interstate and oversea shipping services for the carriage of passengers, freight, and mails.

At 30th June, 1963, the Commission owned 40 ships, which totalled 232,751 tons deadweight, and had three vessels under construction.

An agreement in regard to Australian coastal shipping services was effected between the Commonwealth Government and the shipping and stevedoring companies in June, 1956. Under the agreement, the shipowners undertake to provide enough suitable ships, together with those of other companies and the Commission, to ensure efficient and economical coastal shipping services; the stevedoring companies undertake to carry out operations efficiently and economically, and to give equitable treatment to the Commission's vessels; and the Commonwealth undertakes that it will not operate merchant vessels in the coastal trade except through the agency of the Commission. The Commonwealth also undertakes not to engage in stevedoring or the booking or handling of cargo carried on its vessels, and guarantees that the tonnage of vessels operated by the Commission will not exceed a total of 325,000 tons gross.

Australian Shipbuilding Board

The Australian Shipbuilding Board was constituted on a permanent basis in 1948 under the Supply and Development Act. The Board, which is responsible to the Minister for Shipping and Transport, undertakes the design of merchant vessels, the calling of tenders and placement of orders, supervision of construction, and acceptance of vessels after sea trials. It enters into contracts with Australian shipbuilding yards for the construction of merchant vessels, and with shipowners for their purchase at a price which provides for Commonwealth subsidy up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. of the cost of construction.

Control of the Stevedoring Industry

The Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority, which replaced the Stevedoring Industry Board, was established in 1956, in terms of the Stevedoring Industry Act, to regulate the performance of stevedoring operations in Australia. In the exercise of its powers, the Authority is required by the Act to minimise the extent to which it imposes limitations on employers' control of their labour and methods of working.

The Authority comprises a chairman, a member who has been associated with management in any industry, and a member who has been associated with trade union affairs. All three members are appointed by the Governor-General, and the Authority is responsible to the Minister for Labour and National Service.

In terms of the Act, the Authority determines a quota (i.e., the number of workers needed) for each port, conducts employment bureaux, maintains registers of employers and waterside workers, allocates work, pays attendance money to registered workers offering for work but not engaged, pays amounts due in respect of annual leave, sick leave, public holidays, and long service leave, and regulates the conduct of waterside workers in employment bureaux and on wharves and ships. The Authority is also empowered to investigate means of increasing general efficiency in the industry, to investigate the cause of delays on the waterfront, to encourage safe working, to provide amenities for the workers, and to provide training in stevedoring operations.

At 30th June, 1963, the quota of waterside workers was 5,300 for the port of Sydney, 800 for Newcastle, and 650 for Port Kembla. The number of registered workers was 4,654 at Sydney, 810 at Newcastle, and 594 at Port Kembla. Total expenditure by the Authority during 1962-63 was £3,929,019, including £895,133 for attendance money, £1,048,598 for annual leave, £315,417 for sick pay, £617,805 for public holiday pay, and £127,385 for long service leave.

The settlement of industrial disputes and the determination of wages, hours, and other industrial matters in the stevedoring industry are the responsibility of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

STATISTICS OF SHIPPING

The shipping statistics in Tables 371 to 377 relate generally to vessels engaged in the carriage of part or full cargoes for civil purposes. They exclude vessels trading solely between ports of New South Wales, war vessels, cable-laying vessels, and yachts. A vessel is counted as an entry once, and as a clearance once, for each voyage to and from New South Wales, being entered at the first port of call and cleared at the port from which it finally departs; any *intrastate* movements of the vessel are excluded.

The gross tonnage of a vessel is the internal cubic capacity expressed as tons, with 100 cubic ft. equalling one ton. The net tonnage is the gross tonnage less spaces (e.g. engines and crews' quarters) which cannot be used for the carriage of cargo or passengers.

DIRECTION AND NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING

The following table shows the number and net tonnage of the oversea and interstate vessels which arrived in and departed from ports of New South Wales during the last eleven years.

Table 371. Shipping Entered and Cleared, New South Wales
(Excludes intrastate shipping)

Year ended 30th June	Oversea (Direct and via States)		Interstate		Total	
	Vessels	Net Tons	Vessels	Net Tons	Vessels	Net Tons
ENTERED						
1953	1,094	5,215,828	1,469	4,141,442	2,563	9,357,270
1954	1,201	5,610,377	1,595	4,469,793	2,796	10,080,170
1955	1,263	5,925,040	1,584	4,552,564	2,847	10,477,604
1956	1,298	6,120,480	1,634	4,605,836	2,932	10,726,316
1957	1,331	6,170,240	1,711	4,852,897	3,042	11,023,137
1958	1,452	6,911,676	1,861	5,119,065	3,313	12,030,741
1959	1,547	7,362,152	1,865	5,172,385	3,412	12,534,537
1960	1,776	8,332,398	1,903	5,492,585	3,679	13,824,983
1961	1,939	9,653,842	1,883	5,780,106	3,822	15,433,948
1962	2,036	10,481,706	1,933	6,148,943	3,969	16,630,649
1963	1,925	10,455,911	1,844	5,945,904	3,769	16,401,815
CLEARED						
1953	974	4,444,819	1,588	4,832,945	2,562	9,277,764
1954	1,056	4,783,669	1,760	5,306,140	2,816	10,089,809
1955	1,024	4,719,358	1,811	5,697,155	2,835	10,416,513
1956	1,102	4,994,326	1,866	5,742,697	2,968	10,737,023
1957	1,228	5,541,228	1,820	5,427,649	3,048	10,968,877
1958	1,342	6,279,571	1,941	5,627,989	3,283	11,907,560
1959	1,442	6,767,393	1,962	5,732,622	3,404	12,500,015
1960	1,665	7,648,452	1,961	5,952,453	3,626	13,600,905
1961	1,796	8,794,807	2,036	6,609,845	3,832	15,404,652
1962	1,936	9,934,073	1,969	6,414,251	3,905	16,348,324
1963	1,782	9,557,048	1,974	6,636,138	3,756	16,193,186

The shipping records do not disclose the full extent of communication between New South Wales and other countries, as they relate only to terminal ports. They exclude the trade with intermediate ports, some of which are visited regularly by many vessels on both inward and outward journeys. The following statement of the tonnage entered from and cleared for interstate ports and the principal overseas countries indicates, as far as practicable, the growth or decline of shipping along the main trade routes in recent years.

Table 372. Shipping Entered from and Cleared for Principal Countries, N.S.W.

(Excludes intrastate shipping)

Country from which Entered or for which Cleared	Entered				Cleared			
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Thousand net tons								
Australian States ..	5,493	5,780	6,149	5,946	5,952	6,610	6,414	6,636
United Kingdom ..	1,481	1,509	1,494	1,491	1,317	1,373	1,409	1,266
Canada ..	224	383	460	438	129	157	203	253
India and Pakistan*	116	205	185	170	362	205	258	239
Malaya and Singapore ..	225	263	303	251	412	467	578	645
Nauru ..	121	99	107	106	66	47	91	53
New Zealand ..	688	722	791	584	673	680	575	495
Papua and New Guinea ..	121	106	115	111	168	111	138	143
Other Commonwealth Countries† ..	655	839	787	800	379	503	526	564
Total, Commonwealth Countries† ..	9,124	9,906	10,391	9,897	9,458	10,153	10,192	10,294
European Countries ..	1,148	1,152	1,249	1,138	1,084	1,445	1,358	1,220
Arabian States and Iran ..	504	438	434	519	368	441	633	813
Indonesia ..	1,045	1,102	1,214	1,374	697	782	829	784
Japan ..	940	1,532	1,966	1,909	936	1,390	1,963	1,647
New Caledonia ..	167	200	218	200	198	173	79	205
United States of America ..	700	867	676	796	610	607	637	586
Other Foreign Countries†	197	237	483	569	250	414	657	644
Total, Foreign Countries† ..	4,701	5,528	6,240	6,505	4,143	5,252	6,156	5,899
Total, All Countries ..	13,825	15,434	16,631	16,402	13,601	15,405	16,348	16,193

* Includes Ceylon and Burma.

† From 1st June, 1961, the Union of South Africa became the Republic of South Africa and withdrew from the British Commonwealth. It is included, in 1961-62 and later years, in "Foreign Countries".

Of the total shipping entered from Commonwealth countries in 1962-63, 59 per cent. was from the Australian States, 15 per cent. from the United Kingdom, 6 per cent. from New Zealand, and 20 per cent. from other Commonwealth countries. Shipping from foreign countries in 1962-63 accounted for 39 per cent. of the total shipping entered. The principal foreign countries were European countries (Italy, 249,000 tons; Germany, 358,000 tons; the Netherlands, 143,000 tons), United States, Indonesia, Japan, and the Arabian States and Iran. Shipping cleared for Commonwealth countries in 1962-63 comprised 64 per cent. for other Australian States, 12 per cent. for the United Kingdom, 5 per cent. for New Zealand, and 19 per cent. for other Commonwealth countries.

Of the shipping entered from other Australian States in 1962-63, 21 per cent. was from Victoria, 18 per cent. from Queensland, 41 per cent. from South Australia, 14 per cent. from Western Australia, and 6 per cent. from Tasmania. Of the total tonnage entered from overseas countries (10,456,000 tons), 59 per cent. entered direct and 41 per cent. via other Australian States.

The following table shows the country of registration and countries of origin and destination for shipping entered and cleared in 1962-63:—

Table 373. Shipping Entered and Cleared, N.S.W.: Country of Registration and Countries of Origin and Destination, 1962-63
(Excludes intrastate shipping)

Country from which Entered or for which Cleared	Country of Registration of Shipping							
	Entered				Cleared			
	Australian	Other Commonwealth	Foreign	Total	Australian	Other Commonwealth	Foreign	Total
	Thousand net tons							
Australian States ..	2,930	1,594	1,422	5,946	2,952	2,030	1,654	6,636
United Kingdom ..	4	1,363	124	1,491	...	1,105	161	1,266
Canada .. .. .	...	302	136	438	...	143	110	253
New Zealand	28	362	194	584	26	335	134	495
Other Commonwealth Countries	75	850	513	1,438	81	945	618	1,644
Total, Commonwealth Countries	3,037	4,471	2,389	9,897	3,059	4,558	2,677	10,294
European Countries ..	...	68	1,070	1,138	...	124	1,096	1,220
Indonesia .. .. .	...	674	700	1,374	...	385	399	784
Japan .. .. .	...	368	1,540	1,908	...	391	1,256	1,647
United States of America ..	...	309	487	796	...	194	392	586
Other Foreign Countries	6	379	904	1,289	...	509	1,153	1,662
Total, Foreign Countries	6	1,798	4,701	6,505	...	1,603	4,296	5,899
Total, All Countries ..	3,043	6,269	7,090	16,402	3,059	6,161	6,973	16,193

In respect of direction and country of registration of shipping, there is usually little difference between entries and clearances. Of the shipping entered from Commonwealth countries in 1962-63, 76 per cent. was Commonwealth-registered, and 73 per cent. of that entered from foreign countries was foreign-registered. Of the interstate shipping entered, 49 per cent. was registered in Australia and 27 per cent. in other Commonwealth countries. Most of the vessels entered from the United Kingdom were registered in that country. Commonwealth-registered vessels comprised 49 per cent. of the shipping entered from Indonesian, 12 per cent. of that entered from Japan, and 39 per cent. of that entered from the United States. Only a very small proportion of Australian-registered shipping is engaged in the overseas trade.

The majority of the vessels engaged in the trade of New South Wales are on the shipping registers of countries of the British Commonwealth, the overseas trade with the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries being controlled chiefly by shipowners of the United Kingdom. Of the vessels engaged in the interstate trade, almost half are Australian-registered, and about 27 per cent. are registered in other Commonwealth countries (mainly the United Kingdom).

Particulars relating to the country of registration of shipping which entered New South Wales in the last four years are shown in the following table:—

Table 374. Country of Registration of Shipping Entered, N.S.W.
(Excludes intrastate shipping)

Country of Registration of Vessel	1959-60		1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
	Vessels	Net Tonnage	Vessels	Net Tonnage	Vessels	Net Tonnage	Vessels	Net Tonnage
Commonwealth—								
Australia	1,450	3,474,607	1,328	3,303,172	1,343	3,383,360	1,233	3,043,039
United Kingdom . .	934	5,015,884	904	5,183,529	953	5,533,142	911	5,456,857
New Zealand	126	301,278	100	178,269	96	166,764	103	186,593
Other Commonwealth*	183	531,430	224	682,165	207	818,770	151	624,990
Total, Commonwealth*	2,693	9,323,199	2,556	9,347,135	2,599	9,902,036	2,398	9,311,479
Foreign—								
Denmark	35	176,570	51	283,168	68	338,838	71	342,051
France	53	192,993	50	176,486	56	205,194	53	190,316
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	42	176,305	61	281,502	77	310,507	77	277,617
Greece	13	89,621	53	345,953	77	509,290	55	412,433
Italy	46	329,047	56	402,848	75	414,303	54	412,164
Japan	169	626,725	206	895,862	204	904,228	237	1,168,341
Liberia	13	81,350	36	228,083	45	399,092	58	537,651
Netherlands	163	678,298	223	994,271	199	846,437	194	811,829
Norway	181	902,724	210	1,153,318	210	1,207,957	235	1,455,424
Panama	44	265,078	49	256,029	49	253,687	34	179,281
Sweden	109	426,746	138	505,924	185	797,202	183	762,542
United States of America	78	475,877	74	445,386	60	375,230	72	425,739
Other Foreign*	40	80,450	59	117,983	65	166,648	48	114,948
Total, Foreign*	986	4,501,784	1,266	6,086,813	1,370	6,728,613	1,371	7,090,336
Total, All Countries	3,679	13,824,983	3,822	15,433,948	3,969	16,630,649	3,769	16,401,815

* From 1st June, 1961, the Union of South Africa became the Republic of South Africa and withdrew from the British Commonwealth. It is included, in 1961-62 and later years, in "Foreign Countries".

The tonnage registered in the United Kingdom represented 30.1 per cent. of the total entered in 1962-63, and Australian-registered tonnage represented 18.6 per cent. Foreign tonnage was registered chiefly in Norway (8.9 per cent.), Japan (7.1 per cent.), Netherlands (5.0 per cent.), Sweden (4.7 per cent.), Liberia (3.3 per cent.), United States of America (2.6 per cent.), Greece (2.5 per cent.), and Italy (2.5 per cent.).

During 1962-63, entries of Australian tonnage amounted to 2,930,000 tons in the interstate trade and 107,000 tons in the overseas trade. The Commonwealth-registered vessels (other than Australian) entered in 1962-63 included 1,594,000 tons engaged solely in interstate trade and 1,363,000 tons in trade between the United Kingdom and Australia. The tonnage registered in foreign countries was employed chiefly in the foreign trade.

OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE CARGOES

The following table shows the overseas and interstate cargoes discharged and shipped at New South Wales ports during the last ten years. In recording cargoes, some commodities (e.g., coal, ores, wool, wheat, sugar, newsprint, and iron and steel) are assessed at their dead weight in tons,

while others (e.g., butter, textiles and apparel, and many manufactured goods) are recorded in tons measurement, 40 cubic feet of space occupied being taken as the equivalent of one ton.

Table 375. Cargoes Discharged and Shipped, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Cargoes Discharged					Cargoes Shipped				
	Oversea		Interstate		Total of Fore-going	Oversea		Interstate		Total of Fore-going
	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*		Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	
	Thousand tons									
1954	2,603	1,148	3,991	414	8,156	1,631	375	3,685	433	6,124
1955	3,126	1,329	4,511	350	9,316	1,178	452	3,629	399	5,658
1956	3,322	1,360	5,021	326	10,029	1,340	451	3,520	287	5,598
1957	3,777	1,209	5,228	196	10,410	1,880	391	3,707	239	6,217
1958	4,564	1,251	5,483	268	11,566	1,806	380	3,887	255	6,328
1959	5,054	1,069	5,242	236	11,601	1,939	354	4,003	217	6,513
1960	5,624	1,315	5,409	188	12,536	3,198	405	4,162	191	7,956
1961	6,259	1,334	6,180	198	13,971	4,473	386	4,219	137	9,215
1962	6,315	1,164	6,448	177	14,104	6,025	407	3,708	112	10,252
1963	6,539	1,358	6,660	182	14,739	4,981	423	3,652	109	9,165

* One ton measurement = 40 cubic feet.

A classification of oversea cargoes according to the country of registration of the vessels which carried them is given in the next table for the last three years: —

Table 376. Oversea Cargoes, N.S.W.: Country of Registration of Vessel

Country of Registration of Vessel	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped
	Tons					
Australia	111,158	153,872	116,791	164,161	99,650	115,603
Hong Kong	76,352	274,415	519,659	324,694	392,727	134,799
New Zealand	101,096	326,840	84,201	268,350	96,577	331,126
United Kingdom ..	3,106,570	1,087,524	2,390,455	1,881,375	3,048,509	1,137,600
Other Commonwealth ..	370,484	117,526	180,035	75,667	50,718	47,203
Total, Commonwealth ..	3,765,660	1,960,177	3,291,141	2,714,247	3,688,181	1,766,331
Denmark	465,230	42,565	470,659	34,450	402,436	49,715
France	24,446	54,218	16,516	103,566	32,084	60,007
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ..	136,178	105,683	141,899	133,020	107,848	110,180
Greece	209,994	374,306	263,936	594,749	146,885	451,043
Italy	97,151	21,472	130,872	104,206	90,034	38,598
Japan	346,923	793,304	303,026	771,741	450,231	122,509
Liberia	208,205	290,695	603,715	272,722	664,136	417,533
Netherlands	296,993	213,862	197,585	197,649	190,706	177,216
New Caledonia	87,852	67,786	86,526	60,716	49,677	37,708
Norway	1,321,694	429,835	1,132,786	619,437	1,287,050	750,968
Panama	73,255	203,738	6,008	215,572	66,469	98,126
Sweden	367,215	119,423	628,598	375,605	575,470	192,185
United States of America	151,354	54,275	125,454	65,627	78,422	52,205
Other Foreign	40,217	127,998	80,097	169,168	67,689	79,983
Total, Foreign	3,826,707	2,899,160	4,187,677	3,718,228	4,209,137	3,637,976
Total Oversea Cargoes ..	7,592,367	4,859,337	7,478,818	6,432,475	7,897,318	5,404,307

NOTE. Cargo recorded by measurement is converted to tons weight on the basis of 40 cubic feet = 1 ton.

Cargoes at Principal Ports

The overseas and interstate trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to four ports—Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The following table shows the cargoes discharged and shipped at each of these ports in the last six years.

The greater part of the overseas trade is handled in the port of Sydney. Petroleum products are the only cargoes handled at the port of Botany Bay (which accounts for most of the overseas and interstate trade in these products), and the shipping concerned with coal and iron and steel industries is conducted for the most part at Newcastle and Port Kembla. The cargoes handled at the latter ports are mainly dead weight cargoes, but a large proportion of the cargoes shipped and discharged at Sydney is recorded in tons measurement. Because of this difference in the nature of the products handled, the data in the following table show fluctuations in the annual trade of the individual ports rather than a comparison of the trade of one port with that of another.

Table 377. Cargoes Shipped and Discharged at Principal N.S.W. Ports

Year ended 30th June	Cargoes Discharged				Cargoes Shipped			
	Overseas		Interstate		Overseas		Interstate	
	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*
SYDNEY								
1958	3,915,893†	1,250,985	1,014,615†	267,515	591,464†	361,585	639,207†	252,897
1959	4,491,581†	1,069,038	656,647†	236,092	867,144†	345,471	833,037†	216,657
1960	2,011,293	1,293,977	603,523	188,098	1,407,808	389,793	546,107	188,284
1961	2,209,476	1,333,641	700,758	197,851	1,864,725	374,914	528,784	136,483
1962	1,932,575	1,163,305	544,365	174,684	2,443,191	403,144	343,566	111,063
1963	1,872,648	1,357,941	641,165	181,596	2,523,414	418,053	238,396	108,685
BOTANY BAY								
1958	†	...	†	...	†	...	†	...
1959	†	...	†	...	...	...	...	...
1960	2,979,467	...	40,201	...	57,882	...	603,124	...
1961	3,116,489	...	22,369	...	86,546	...	695,853	...
1962	3,560,403	...	38,821	...	62,277	...	853,963	...
1963	3,940,631	...	4,376	...	93,125	...	907,112	...
NEWCASTLE								
1958	328,703	4	2,081,973	20	916,648	286	2,633,822	205
1959	258,159	...	2,132,254	...	642,079	...	2,481,809	...
1960	276,893	...	1,729,942	...	1,021,065	...	2,410,814	344
1961	409,665	50	1,832,950	686	1,570,200	330	2,320,217	1
1962	372,044	523	2,067,882	1,866	2,258,720	...	1,843,313	876
1963	311,517	43	1,958,314	236	1,318,085	...	1,767,512	...
PORT KEMBLA								
1958	319,919	...	2,386,126	...	283,624	...	613,781	...
1959	303,902	...	2,453,635	...	399,014	...	687,067	...
1960	356,525	20,591	3,035,260	...	690,967	...	597,372	...
1961	515,576	...	3,620,207	...	924,033	...	673,839	...
1962	439,991	...	3,794,429	...	1,232,659	...	666,555	...
1963	410,309	...	4,032,602	...	1,038,108	...	737,576	...

* One ton measurement = 40 cubic feet; see text above Table 375.

† Includes Botany Bay.

‡ Included with Sydney.

HARBOURS AND ANCHORAGES

The principal ports of New South Wales are Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The shipping trade of other ports is relatively small.

Maritime Services Board

The Maritime Services Board is responsible for the general management and control of all navigable waters and harbours within New South Wales, for the pilotage service and other matters of a navigational character within the State, for the control and administration of wharves and other port facilities in all ports, and for the provision and maintenance of wharfage, channels, and other port facilities at the ports of Sydney and (since May, 1961) Newcastle and Botany Bay. The provision and maintenance of wharves and other port facilities in other ports of the State are the responsibility of the Department of Public Works. The Board is a corporate body of seven commissioners, all of whom are appointed by the Governor and four of whom are part-time members representing shipping and other maritime interests. Advisory committees assist the Board in respect of Newcastle and Port Kembla.

Details of the revenue collections by the Maritime Services Board in each of the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 378. Maritime Services Board: Revenue Collections

Particulars	Year ended 30th June,					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Harbour Services*—						
Tonnage Rates and Berthing Charges	378,284	403,342	414,071	631,432	699,557	790,676
Wharfage Rates	1,822,587	1,871,384	2,138,724	3,130,442	4,654,234	4,846,617
Rents (Wharves, etc.)	299,665	342,043	342,666	364,808	437,320	477,149
Other Services, Fees, etc.	399,258	378,391	431,483	562,920	855,312	741,736
Total	2,899,794	2,995,160	3,326,944	4,689,602	6,646,423	6,856,178
Harbour and Tonnage Rates (other ports†)	1,870,636	1,922,497	2,156,907	2,441,563	895,175	917,611
Navigation Services—						
Pilotage	309,377	313,681	377,508	425,026	455,253	498,661
Harbour and Light Rates	157,077	159,506	182,780	209,709	227,968	254,497
Other Services, Fees, etc.	192,528	194,759	237,810	291,354	402,121	402,216
Total Revenue Collections	5,429,412	5,585,603	6,281,949	8,057,254	8,626,940	8,929,163

* Refers to business undertaking activities of the Board at the ports of Sydney and (from May, 1961) Newcastle and Botany Bay.

† Ports other than Sydney and (from May, 1961) Newcastle and Botany Bay.

The "Harbour Services" shown in the above table refer to the business undertaking activities of the Maritime Services Board at the ports of Sydney and (from May, 1961) Newcastle and Botany Bay. The tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, and other fees, etc. collected by the Board at these ports are paid into a special fund, from which the Board meets the cost of operating and maintaining port facilities, provides for the renewal and replacement of wharves and other port facilities, and meets charges on the capital debt of the ports. All other revenue collections by the Board are

paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which are met the cost of pilotage and other navigation services at all ports and the cost of providing and maintaining port facilities at ports other than Sydney and (from May, 1961) Newcastle and Botany Bay. The revenue and expenditure of the Board's Harbour Services are summarised for the last six years in the next table:—

Table 379. Harbour Services*: Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Revenue	Expenditure				Surplus or Deficit
		Administrative and Maintenance Expenses	Debt Charges	Provision for Renewals	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1958	2,899,795	1,964,830	789,230	245,000	2,999,060	(—) 99,265
1959	2,995,160	1,830,589	843,580	250,000	2,924,169	70,991
1960	3,326,944	1,870,595	903,590	500,000	3,274,185	52,759
1961	4,689,601	2,565,141	1,056,110	1,025,000	4,646,251	43,350
1962	6,646,423	3,756,694	1,482,210	1,375,000	6,613,904	32,519
1963	6,856,178	3,771,424	1,482,683	1,545,500	6,799,607	56,571

* Refers to business undertaking activities of the Maritime Services Board at the ports of Sydney and (from May, 1961) Newcastle and Botany Bay.

Sydney Harbour

Sydney Harbour (Port Jackson) has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 13,600 acres or about 21 square miles, of which approximately half has a depth of 30 feet or more at low water. The maximum depth in any part is 155 feet at low water, and the mean range of tides is about 3 feet 6 inches. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced in length by reclamations, are irregular, extend over 152 miles, and afford facilities for extensive wharfage.

The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about 4 or 5 miles from the Heads. Details of the number and length of the berths are shown in the next table:—

Table 380. Port of Sydney: Berths at 30th June, 1963

Class of Berth	Number	Length
Effective Commercial Cargo Berths	96	46,007
Cross Berths and Connecting Lengths .. ..	...	3,320
Harbourcraft	14	2,820
Dolphin Berths (each 550 ft.)	2	1,100
Other Berths—Oil, Private, etc.	50	12,223
Tie-up Berths and Berths out of Commission	11	3,433
Naval Berths	21	9,875
Total	194	78,778

Special facilities for the storage and handling of staple products such as wool, etc. are provided on the waterside, and bunkering facilities for coal and oil are available at foreshore installations. Bunkering is also effected by oil lighters. The bulk wheat terminal at Glebe Island has a storage capacity of 7,500,000 bushels (about 200,000 tons), and there is extensive shed accommodation and conveyor equipment for handling bagged wheat. At Balmain, a coal loader with a capacity of 1,000 tons per hour has been installed, and three 20-ton cranes are used for handling steel and bulk cargoes such as gypsum, salt, and sulphur. Nos. 2 and 3 Berths at Woolloomooloo are equipped with one 2-ton crane; No. 1 Berth, Walsh Bay, has two 3-ton transporter cranes; Nos. 12/14 Berths, Pyrmont, have two 3-ton cranes; and many of the wharf sheds are fitted with travelling bridge cranes. Heavy lifts can be handled by the floating crane "Titan", which has a capacity of 150 tons, or by the 250-ton crane at the fitting-out wharf adjoining the Captain Cook Graving Dock.

The next table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered the port of Sydney during the last eight years, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board:—

Table 381. Port of Sydney: Shipping Entered

Year ended 30th June	Vessels				Net Tonnage			
	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total
	Number				Thousand tons			
1956	1,509	736	2,116	4,361	6,897	1,442	1,180	9,519
1957	1,593	715	1,859	4,167	6,857	1,441	1,170	9,468
1958	1,612	791	1,789	4,192	7,223	1,438	1,127	9,788
1959	1,774	838	1,735	4,347	8,012	1,385	1,134	10,531
1960	2,013	871	1,652	4,536	8,924	1,619	1,049	11,592
1961	2,220	728	1,504	4,452	10,188	1,301	1,159	12,648
1962	2,267	676	1,185	4,128	10,450	863	1,010	12,323
1963	2,205	617	1,047	3,869	10,470	776	902	12,148

Botany Bay

Botany Bay, a large inlet almost entirely enclosed by land, is situated about 10 miles to the south of Sydney Harbour. The entrance to the Bay carries a depth of 50 feet at mean low water, and the channel has a depth of 38 feet.

Petroleum products are the only cargoes at present handled at the port. A jetty with accommodation for two tankers has been built on the southern side of the Bay to serve the large refinery at Kurnell, and three sets of moorings (two on the northern side) have been laid with submarine pipelines for the discharge of oil to refinery and storage terminals. Most of the bulk oil trade of the metropolis of Sydney is now handled at Botany Bay.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered Botany Bay during the last eight years, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board:—

Table 382. Port of Botany Bay: Shipping Entered

Year ended 30th June	Vessels	Net Tonnage	Year ended 30th June	Vessels	Net Tonnage
	No.	Thous. tons		No.	Thous. tons
1956	101	616,448	1960	249	1,708,535
1957	190	1,160,539	1961	237	1,979,261
1958	241	1,529,989	1962	267	2,391,700
1959	246	1,597,786	1963	273	2,535,125

Newcastle Harbour

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) lies in the course of the Hunter River about 100 miles north of Sydney. The area used by shipping is about 570 acres, excluding the entrance to the harbour and the inner basin, which together cover an area of 162 acres. The harbour is sufficiently landlocked to render it safe for vessels in all kinds of weather, and breakwaters have been erected to improve the entrance and to prevent the ingress of sand from the ocean beaches. The width at the entrance is 1,200 feet; the entrance channel, with a depth of 25 feet 6 inches at low water, is 350 feet wide.

The shipping at Newcastle is concerned primarily with the coal, iron and steel, and other heavy industries located in the district. Facilities are available for the shipment of wool, wheat, and frozen meat, and there is a special wharf for timber. A terminal elevator for the export of bulk wheat has been erected, and 535 feet of wharfage has been provided for wheat-loading purposes.

At 30th June, 1963, commercial wharfage accommodation was approximately 15,000 feet, including about 6,000 feet of general cargo berths, 4,700 feet for coal-loading operations and 2,600 feet of privately-owned wharfage. Several dolphin berths are available for tie-up purposes.

The Maritime Services Board is assisted in the administration of Newcastle Harbour by an advisory committee consisting of eight members appointed by the Governor. The chairman of the committee is nominated by the Board and the other members are representative of interests concerned with activities in the port.

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered the port of Newcastle during the last eight years, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board, are shown in the next table:—

Table 383. Port of Newcastle: Shipping Entered

Year ended 30th June	Vessels				Net Tonnage			
	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total
	Number				Thousand tons			
1956	286	694	1,477	2,457	1,199	1,695	880	3,774
1957	331	718	1,299	2,348	1,316	1,827	898	4,041
1958	384	785	1,272	2,441	1,527	1,885	924	4,336
1959	382	767	1,276	2,425	1,604	2,008	918	4,530
1960	506	690	1,246	2,442	2,035	1,682	903	4,620
1961	613	586	1,033	2,232	2,549	1,506	925	4,980
1962	719	573	827	2,119	3,119	1,536	762	5,417
1963	609	537	756	1,902	2,609	1,476	726	4,811

Port Kembla

Port Kembla, which is situated about fifty miles south of Sydney, is an artificial harbour protected by breakwaters. The outer harbour has an entrance width of 1,200 feet and covers an area of 340 acres; an inner basin, which was opened in 1960 and is being extended, is entered through a channel with a width of 400 feet leading from the outer harbour. Depths range from 50 feet at mean low water at the main entrance, and from 17 to 40 feet at the berths. The length of commercial wharfage is approximately 8,000 feet, of which 1,200 feet are privately-owned. Large ocean-going vessels can be accommodated, but there are no transit sheds on the wharves.

Port Kembla is the port of the southern coalfields and for the industrial area in and about Wollongong. From the port, large quantities of coal, coke, iron and steel, and lead and zinc concentrates are shipped, and iron ore, pig iron, etc., and phosphatic rock usually predominate in the tonnages discharged.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered Port Kembla during the last eight years, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board:—

Table 384. Port Kembla: Shipping Entered

Year ended 30th June	Vessels				Net Tonnage			
	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total
	Number				Thousand tons			
1956	125	450	3	578	438	1,339	1	1,778
1957	111	525	...	636	380	1,603	...	1,983
1958	196	490	...	686	764	1,284	...	2,048
1959	207	528	1	736	813	1,446	1	2,260
1960	295	577	49	921	1,239	1,630	50	2,919
1961	391	610	24	1,025	1,605	1,703	21	3,329
1962	424	694	...	1,118	1,816	1,933	...	3,749
1963	432	699	...	1,131	1,841	2,031	...	3,872

RATES OF FREIGHT

Freight charges represent an important factor in the cost of marketing New South Wales products in oversea countries. Generally the rates charged by British lines of steamships are determined by organisations of shipowners.

The following table, supplied by the Oversea Shipping Representatives' Association, shows the rates for the carriage of various commodities by sea from New South Wales to the United Kingdom and Europe in 1939 and later years:—

Table 385. Rates of Freight, N.S.W. to United Kingdom and Europe

At 30th June	Wool, Greasy	Calf Hides	Mutton, Frozen	Butter	Wheat,	Flour, Wheaten	Lead
	d. per lb.			s. d. per 56 lb.	s. d. per ton weight		
	1939	1-18	0-63	1.10	4 4-4	39 3	42 5	34 6
1949	2-36	1-26	2.03	7 8	109 10	125 6	81 7
1954	3-23	1-57	3.14	10 5-5*	131 9	150 7	111 1
1955	3-23	1-57	3.14	10 5-5*	156 11	175 8	111 1
1956	3-73	1-80	3.37	11 3*	197 8	216 6	119 3
1957	4-25	1-92	3.84	12 9-7*	156 10	175 8	192 0
1958	4-25	1-92	3.84	12 9-7*	91 0	109 10	141 2
1959	4-25	1-92	3.92	12 9-7*	112 11½	131 9	145 7
1960	4-25	1-92	3.92	12 9-7*	106 8	125 6	139 11
1961	4-47	2-16	4.20	13 9-0*	103 6	122 4	143 1
1962	4-47	2-16	4.20	13 9-0*	103 6	122 4	139 11
1963	4-69	2-27	4.41	14 5-2	109 10	134 11	139 11

* United Kingdom only.

Particulars of interstate and Pacific Islands shipping freight rates per ton of general cargo are given in the next table:—

Table 386. Interstate and Islands Shipping Freight Rates for General Cargo Rates per ton, Australian Currency

From Sydney to—	At 30th June							
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Brisbane	135 6	148 0	148 0	148 0	161	161	161	161
Melbourne	134 0	146 0	146 0	146 0	155	155	157	157
Adelaide	150 0	162 6	162 6	162 6	180	180	182	182
Fremantle	174 0	189 0	189 0	194 6	235	243	243	243
Hobart	132 6	144 6	144 6	144 6	147	147	147	147
Launceston	132 6	144 6	144 6	144 6	147	147	147	147
Auckland, N.Z. .. .	180 0	186 5	186 5	186 5	205	205	205	211
Norfolk Island .. .	240 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	240	240	240	240
Port Moresby, Papua	210 0	220 0	230 0	230 0	230	245	250	250
Rabaul, New Guinea	220 0	230 0	240 0	240 0	240	255	260	260

PORT CHARGES

The port charges payable in respect of shipping and ships' cargoes in New South Wales are imposed by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Lighthouses Act and the Commonwealth Navigation Act, and by the State Government under the Navigation Act of New South Wales, the

Harbour and Tonnage Rates Act, and the Sydney Harbour Trust Act. In the following brief description, the charges shown were current in June, 1963.

Particulars of the port charges collected in recent years by the Maritime Services Board, which administers the State enactments, are given in Table 378.

Charges levied on Ships

The principal charges imposed under Commonwealth legislation are light dues and fees for the survey and inspection of ships and their equipment.

The Commonwealth light dues must be paid in respect of every ship entering a port in Australia. The rate is 1s. 3d. per ton (net) for a period of three months.

Under the Commonwealth Navigation Act, sea-going vessels trading with oversea countries or between Australian States must be surveyed as to seaworthiness, etc., at least once in every twelve months. The fees for a twelve-months' certificate in respect of steamers, motor ships, and sailing ships with auxiliary engines, range from £10 where the gross registered tonnage does not exceed 100 tons to £32 if the gross tonnage is between 2,100 and 2,400 tons, and increase, for each additional 300 tons, by £3 for passenger ships and by £2 for cargo ships. The survey fees for dry docking certificates range from £8 to £20, these fees being halved if the ship holds a valid certificate of survey. The fee for survey of a radio installation is £8, and fees for the adjustment of a ship's compass range from £5 5s. to £12 12s. Additional charges are made for the inspection of ships for the carriage of certain cargoes (e.g., grain and coal).

During 1962-63, light dues collected in Australia by the Commonwealth Government amounted to £828,996, and receipts under Navigation Act to £33,124.

Certificates of survey in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of the State of New South Wales are issued by the Maritime Services Board. These certify as to the vessel's seaworthiness and suitability for the particular service for which it is designed. The fees payable for surveys in respect of a twelve months' certificate range from £2 to £8 where the tonnage does not exceed 600 tons, with £2 for each additional 300 tons up to a maximum of £20. Motor boats of under 15 tons (gross) and used for business purposes are also subject to survey, the fees ranging from 10s. to £2, according to the length of the vessel.

Pilotage rates are charged by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships entering or clearing a port in the State where there is a pilotage establishment. Vessels engaged in the whaling trade and vessels in the charge of a master possessing a pilotage certificate (see page 479) are exempt unless a pilot is actually employed. The rate is 2½d. per ton (gross) on arrival and on departure; the maximum charge is £100, and the minimum is £5 at Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla and £2 10s. at other ports. The rate of 1½d. per ton is charged on ships in ballast or resorting to port for docking, repairs, stress of weather, etc., or for pleasure.

The harbour and light rate imposed by the State Government is payable half-yearly at the rate of 6d. per ton (gross).

The rate for harbour removal varies from £7 to £27 according to the size of the vessel.

Tonnage rates are payable in respect of vessels of 240 tons and over while berthed at most wharves, the charge being 7/16d. per ton (gross) for each period of six hours. Vessels under 240 tons are liable for berthing

charges ; in Sydney Harbour, the rate ranges from 1s. to 10s. per day, plus 25 per cent., plus 50 per cent., and in other ports it is 10s. per day, or 2s. 6d. per period of six hours, plus 25 per cent., plus 50 per cent. Where wharves are leased to shipping companies in the port of Sydney, charges comprise a rental for the premises and tonnage rates on all vessels berthed.

An annual licence fee of £10 is charged for moorings owned and used by shipping companies in Sydney Harbour ; and from 10s. to £5 for those used in connection with docking premises or for small vessels. Mooring buoys owned by the Maritime Services Board are available at a charge of £5 for the first twenty-four hours and £1 5s. for each subsequent period of six hours.

Tugs, ferry boats, hulks, and launches plying for hire in Sydney Harbour must obtain a licence, for which the charge is £1 per annum. For water boats supplying water to shipping in Sydney Harbour, the annual licence fee is £5 ; for lighters, 1s. per ton ; and for watermen, 5s. In other ports, the annual licence fees for ballast lighters is £1 and for watermen 10s. The charge for water supplied to a vessel by the Maritime Services Board at unleased wharves in Sydney Harbour is 3s. 10d. per 1,000 gallons if the water is taken through hoses supplied by the Board, and 3s. 4d. in other cases.

Harbour and Wharfage Rates

In addition to the foregoing charges levied on vessels and payable by their owners, harbour or wharfage rates payable by the owners of the goods are imposed on the cargoes landed or shipped in the ports. Goods transhipped are subject to transshipment rates, and not to inward or outward wharfage or harbour rates. Passengers' luggage is exempt.

The inward rate per ton, assessed by weight or by measurement (40 cubic feet) at the option of the Board, is 10s. for oversea goods and 8s. for interstate and intrastate goods, and the general outward rate is 4s. for oversea goods and 3s. 4d. for other goods. Special outward rates are imposed on certain commodities (e.g., 2s. 9d. per ton for wheat and flour exported oversea, and 2s. per bale for wool). Transshipment rates are generally 1s. 2d. per ton.

Storage Charges

In order to avoid congestion on the wharves, storage and shed charges, payable by the owner of the goods, are imposed on goods placed on a wharf and not removed within a specified period.

Goods arriving at Sydney or Newcastle and left on a wharf for longer than three working days after final discharge of the vessel are charged at the general rate of 3s. per ton per working day. Goods left on an unleased wharf for more than two days after having been received for shipment are charged at the general rate of 2d. per ton per working day.

At New South Wales ports other than Sydney or Newcastle, storage charges also accrue on goods left for longer than three working days after the completion of the vessel's discharge. The general charge per ton per working day is 2d. for the first week, 3d. for the second week, 4d. for the third week, and 6d. for the fourth and subsequent weeks.

Other rates are charged for the use of areas specially provided for storage purposes.

RIVER TRAFFIC

New South Wales has few inland waterways, and although there is some river traffic, its extent is only partly recorded. The coastal rivers, especially in the northern districts, are navigable for some distance by sea-going vessels, and trade is carried further inland by means of small steamers and launches.

The use of the inland rivers for navigation depends mainly on seasonal conditions. Traffic on the Darling is intermittent. At certain times, in seasons when the rainfall is sufficient to maintain a fair volume of water, barges carry wool and other products considerable distances.

Under an agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, a comprehensive scheme of control works in the Murray River system was designed to provide for navigation by vessels drawing 5 feet of water, except in unusual drought. The scheme is administered by the River Murray Commission, which represents the various governments concerned.

During the year ended 30th June, 1962, 31 vessels passed through Lock No. 10 at Wentworth and 284 vessels (carrying 7,895 passengers) passed through Lock No. 11 at Mildura.

HARBOUR AND RIVER FERRY SERVICES

Ferry services are operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River, and on various other waterways of New South Wales. These ferries are certified as to seaworthiness and licensed by the Maritime Services Board. They are distinct from those which are maintained by the central Government or by municipalities or shires for the transport of traffic across rivers where bridges have not been erected.

Particulars of the passenger ferry services operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle during the last eleven years are given in the following table:—

Table 387. Passenger Ferry Services, Sydney and Newcastle

Year ended 30th June	Vessels in Use	Passenger Accommo- dation	Passenger Journeys*	Gross Revenue from Passenger Traffic†	Persons Injured in Accidents	
					Passengers	Other Persons
		Persons	Thousand	£ thous.		
1953	38	22,244	20,184	740	19	42
1954	38	21,388	19,294	772	16	40
1955	38	22,055	18,936	786	14	40
1956	39	22,696	18,056	742	17	45
1957	40	22,950	16,812	875	8	40
1958	39	22,179	16,372	846	5	34
1959	37	19,300	15,906	800	17	6
1960	37	19,191	15,365	836	10	10
1961	40	19,211	15,093	872	13	18
1962	39	17,641	14,452	830	14	8
1963	38	17,653	14,456	836	10	14

* Includes only passengers on regular services and regular cruises.

† Includes revenue from regular services, cruises, charters, picnics, etc.

Sydney Harbour Transport Board

The Sydney Harbour Transport Board was established in 1951 to operate certain Sydney Harbour ferry services. The Board comprises the Commissioner for Government Transport (chairman), the President of the Maritime Services Board, and the Under Secretary of the Treasury. It has arranged for the ferry services to be managed on its behalf by Sydney Harbour Ferries Pty. Ltd.

SHIPPING REGISTERS

Shipping in New South Wales is registered in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, of the Imperial Parliament, under sections which apply to the United Kingdom and to all British dominions. The Act prescribes that all British vessels must be registered, except those under 15 tons burden employed in navigation on the coast or rivers of the port of the British possession in which the owners reside. Ships which are subject to registration but have not been registered are not entitled to recognition as British ships and are not normally granted a customs clearance. Although the registration of vessels under 15 tons is not compulsory, many small vessels are registered at the request of the owners, as registration facilitates the transaction of business for the purpose of sale or mortgage. The flag for merchant ships registered in Australia is the Red Ensign usually flown by British merchant vessels, defaced with a white seven-pointed star (indicating the six federated States of Australia and the territories of the Commonwealth) and the five smaller white stars representing the Southern Cross.

In New South Wales, shipping registers are kept at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. Particulars of the shipping on these registers in the last four years are given in the following table:—

Table 388. Shipping on Register, Sydney and Newcastle*

Tonnage Class (Net Tons)	Number of Vessels				Net Tonnage			
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
Under 50	342	354	375	406	5,225	5,328	5,744	6,067
50 and under 500	60	56	56	54	9,946	9,050	9,175	8,858
500 and under 1,000	13	13	11	11	9,197	9,197	7,873	7,873
1,000 and under 2,000	13	13	12	11	18,263	18,254	16,396	15,307
2,000 and over	6	6	4	4	16,363	16,363	10,996	10,888
Total, All Vessels	434	442	458	486	58,994	58,192	50,184	48,993

* In these years, no vessels were on the register of shipping at Port Kembla.

Vessels on the registers at 30th June, 1963 included 54 steam ships (aggregating 16,543 net tons), 392 motor ships (aggregating 28,960 net tons), and 40 sailing ships (aggregating 3,490 net tons). The aggregate crew for all vessels on the registers was 2,381.

During 1962-63, 41 vessels with an aggregate 3,615 net tons were sold.

CERTIFICATES OF SEAWORTHINESS

Certificates of survey, certifying as to seaworthiness, etc., are issued by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of New South Wales, and by the Commonwealth Marine Branch in respect of other vessels. The following table shows particulars of the certificates issued by both authorities in the last three years:—

Table 389. Vessels for which Certificates of Seaworthiness were issued in N.S.W.

Type of Vessel	1960-61			1961-62			1962-63		
	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity
Sea-Going Vessels,									
Sydney—									
Cargo*	478	391,125	12	556	405,701	49	550	334,580	68
Passenger† ..	10	49,578	1,972	6	33,223	820	4	22,612	695
Total	488	440,703	1,984	562	438,924	869	554	357,192	763
Harbour and River Vessels—									
Sydney	44	6,154	17,521	52	6,087	15,068	62	6,883	19,510
Other Ports ..	26	2,139	2,608	36	2,828	2,629	28	2,268	2,440
Total‡	70	8,293	20,129	88	8,915	17,697	90	9,151	21,950
Motor Boats‡ ..	2,230	...	12,802	2,271	...	12,248	2,290	...	12,276

* Includes trawlers.

† Some harbour vessels are also licensed to undertake cruises outside harbours. At 30th June, 1963, there were 25 of these vessels, with a gross tonnage of 1,964 tons and a passenger capacity of 1,360.

‡ Excludes boats used for private purposes only.

Certificates issued by the Commonwealth Marine Branch in 1962-63 included 104 for cargo vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 327,536, and 4 for passenger vessels with an aggregate gross tonnage of 22,612 and a passenger capacity of 695.

SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING

Facilities for building, fitting, and repairing ships have been provided by governmental and private enterprise at Sydney and Newcastle and at certain other ports in New South Wales.

In Sydney Harbour, there are three large graving docks, the largest of which, the Captain Cook Graving Dock, is capable of accommodating the largest vessel afloat. There are also two floating docks and a number of patent slips. Two graving docks, the Fitzroy and the Sutherland, situated on Cockatoo Island, are leased by the Commonwealth Government to a private company for a term of 21 years.

At Newcastle, a floating dock is attached to the State Government Dockyard at Walsh Island. There are two slips for government-owned vessels and two slips are privately-owned.

Privately-owned patent slips are available at some minor ports to meet the needs of vessels engaged in the coastal trade.

N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking was established in 1942 to carry out marine and general engineering, including the building and repair of ships, on behalf of the State and Commonwealth Governments and private shipowners. The State Government Dockyard at Newcastle, which is managed by the Undertaking, was established in 1913. The revenue and expenditure of the Undertaking in the last six years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 390. N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking: Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 31st March	Revenue	Expenditure				Surplus
		Works	Administration	Capital Charges	Total	
1958	£ 3,200,036	£ 2,700,703	£ 186,152	£ 78,374	£ 2,965,229	£ 234,807
1959	3,111,486	2,597,560	189,002	79,312	2,865,874	245,612
1960	3,178,632	2,642,095	200,410	80,777	2,923,282	235,350
1961	3,327,220	2,726,490	236,965	82,597	3,046,252	280,968
1962	3,907,249	3,232,334	270,928	86,938	3,590,200	317,049
1963	4,234,029	3,563,900	261,151	92,405	3,917,456	316,573

EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN

Matters relating to the employment of seamen in ships trading with oversea countries or between Australian States are subject to control by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Commonwealth Navigation Act. Provision is made for the regulation of the methods of engagement and discharge, the form of agreement, rating, the ship's complement, discipline, hygiene, and accommodation.

The chief mercantile marine offices where such matters are administered are situated in Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The next table shows the number of transactions at the offices in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

Table 391. Transactions at Mercantile Marine Offices, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Engagements Registered			Discharges Registered			Licences to Ship	
	Sydney	Newcastle	Port Kembla	Sydney	Newcastle	Port Kembla	Sydney	Newcastle
1939	20,856	3,723	285	21,231	3,699	280	450	66
1958	11,862	4,985	2,020	12,132	4,899	2,072	238	82
1959	11,250	4,309	2,115	12,159	4,373	2,101	286	76
1960	12,172	4,764	3,364	11,810	4,434	3,404	291	115
1961	10,783	5,022	3,598	11,440	4,925	3,659	377	100
1962	7,964	4,872	3,244	8,383	4,943	3,282	268	106
1963	7,314	3,895	3,457	7,498	3,849	3,442	256	107

The rates of wages for crews which work on vessels engaged in the interstate and coastal trade of Australia have been fixed by awards and agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Compensation to Seamen

Under the Commonwealth Seamen's Compensation Act, compensation to seamen is provided for injuries sustained and disease contracted in the course of their employment. The Act applies to seamen employed on ships registered in Australia, to those on ships not registered in Australia but employed under articles of agreement entered into in Australia, and to seamen employed on ships on a delivery voyage to Australia.

Seamen employed on New South Wales ships (i.e. ships registered in New South Wales, or owned or chartered by the Government or by a person or body corporate whose place of business is in the State) may claim compensation under the Workers' Compensation Act of New South Wales, if they agree not to proceed under the Commonwealth law, provided such ships are engaged solely in the intrastate trade of New South Wales.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA

The navigation laws contain stringent provisions designed to prevent unseaworthy ships from proceeding to sea, and to ensure that all vessels are manned by competent crews, that life-saving appliances are carried, and that special arrangements are made to safeguard dangerous cargoes. Regulations have been framed for the prevention of collisions, and there are rules regarding the lights and signals to be used.

There are 20 lighthouses (controlled by the Commonwealth) along the 600 miles of coastline. In addition, the Maritime Services Board provides lighted beacons, leading lights, and other guides in the principal ports.

Pilotage is a State service under the provisions of the Navigation Act of New South Wales. A pilot must be engaged for every vessel entering or leaving a port of New South Wales at which there is a pilotage establishment, unless the master holds a certificate of exemption. Such certificates may be granted to British subjects only, for use in respect of British ships registered in Australia or New Zealand and employed in trade between ports in Australasia and the South Sea Islands or engaged in whaling.

Wrecks and shipping casualties which occur to British merchant shipping on or near the coast of New South Wales are investigated by Courts of Marine Inquiry.

RAILWAYS

The total length of railways open for traffic in New South Wales at 30th June, 1963 was 6,354 miles, and included 6,055 miles owned by the New South Wales Government, a line 2 miles from Liverpool to Holdsworth and one of 4 miles from St. Mary's to Ropes Creek, both owned by the Commonwealth Government, 203 miles of border railways in the Riverina district, connecting with Victorian railways and owned by the Victorian Government, and 85 miles of private railways available for general traffic.

STATE RAILWAYS

Administrative authority for the control of the New South Wales Government railways system is vested in a Commissioner for Railways, who is appointed for seven years and is subject to the direction of the Minister for Transport.

The receipts from the railway services are paid into the Government Railways Fund, and expenditure from the Fund for operation of the services is subject to Parliamentary appropriation. Loan funds for construction, improvements, etc. are provided by Parliament from the General Loan Account of the State.

The statistics of State railways shown in this chapter refer to the lines vested in the N.S.W. Commissioner for Railways.

Particulars regarding the finances of the railways in relation to the finances of the State are published in the chapter "Public Finance".

LENGTH AND CAPITAL COST OF STATE RAILWAYS

The first railway line, 14 miles in length, was opened for traffic between Sydney and Parramatta on 26th September, 1855. The subsequent growth of the State railway system is illustrated by the following table:—

Table 392. State Railways: Lines Open and Capital Cost

Period*	Lines Opened for Traffic during Period	Lines Open for Traffic at end of Period	Net Capital Expenditure at end of Period†	Period*	Lines Opened for Traffic during Period	Lines Open for Traffic at end of Period	Net Capital Expenditure at end of Period†
	Miles	Miles	£ thous.		Miles	Miles	£ thous.
1855-1864	143	143	2,632	1955-1959	2	6,103	280,930
1865-1874	260	403	6,845				
1875-1884	1,215	1,618	20,080	1956	1	6,103	250,144
1885-1894	883	2,501	35,855	1957	...	6,103	260,278
1895-1904	780	3,281	42,289	1958	...	6,103	270,912
1905-1914	686	3,967	61,265	1959	...	6,103	280,930
1915-1924	1,556	5,523	93,355	1960	5	6,108	290,628
1925-1934	641	6,164	140,933	1961	(-)	46	6,062
1935-1944	(-)	6,128	152,145	1962	1	6,063	307,343
1945-1954	(-)	6,101	223,802	1963	(-)	8	6,055

* Calendar years to end of 1887, later years ended 30th June. (-) Lines dismantled.

† Comprises expenditure on construction, rolling stock, and other equipment.

The route mileage declined slightly after 1935. Since then, rail transport facilities have been extended by the laying of additional tracks on existing routes and by electrification and other improvements to provide speedier transport.

The next table shows the electrified route mileage and particulars of single and multiple track mileage in 1939 and later years:—

Table 393. State Railways: Route and Track Mileage

At 30th June	Route Mileage			Track Mileage				
	Electri- fied	Other	Total	Single Track	2-line Track	3 or more line Track	Sidings, Cross- overs	Total
	Miles							
1939	97	6,017	6,114	5,445	617	52	1,264	8,167
1945	111	6,017	6,128	5,426	650	52	1,420	8,363
1950	111	6,002	6,113	5,400	656	57	1,442	8,390
1955	117	5,985	6,102	5,355	689	58	1,479	8,460
1960	233	5,875	6,108	5,360	688	60	1,512	8,505
1961	233	5,829	6,062	5,314	688	60	1,516	8,464
1962	233	5,830	6,063	5,315	688	60	1,521	8,469
1963	234	5,821	6,055	5,307	688	60	1,530	8,470*

* Includes 707 miles of electrified track.

Electric Railways

The city electric railway forms a two-track loop railway around the city, running for the most part underground, along the eastern side of the city to Circular Quay and returning along the western side to the Central Station. The eastern section of the city railway was completed as far as St. James Station, about a mile from Central Station, in 1926, and the western section was opened for traffic between Central and Wynyard Stations—approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—in 1932. Suburban services along the main western, southern and northern lines were connected with the North Sydney line by the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1932. The connecting link between St. James and Wynyard, including a new station at Circular Quay, was completed and opened for traffic in 1956.

The suburban railways are for the most part operated by electricity. Lines are electrified as far as Cowan on the northern line, Penrith on the western line, Liverpool on the southern line, and Cronulla and the Royal National Park on the Illawarra line. An Act authorising the construction of branches from the city railway to the eastern, south-eastern, and southern suburbs of Sydney was assented to in 1947, but little work has been done on this project.

In 1949, the Government approved of a plan for the electrification of country lines between Sydney and Lithgow, Newcastle, Port Kembla, and Goulburn. Work on the western line (to Lithgow) was completed in 1957, and to Gosford on the northern line in 1960.

Capital Cost of State Railways

The net capital expenditure on lines open for traffic at 30th June, 1963 amounted to £314,551,000, excluding the cost of the line ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length) from Wynyard across the Sydney Harbour Bridge to Waverton. The net expenditure comprised £162,038,000 on construction, £115,790,000 on rolling stock, and £36,723,000 on other equipment (electric trans-

mission lines, substations, and plant, £8,322,000; machinery, £13,586,000; workshops, £6,166,000; other items, £8,649,000).

The average net capital expenditure per mile open for traffic at 30th June, 1963 was £51,949, including £26,761 for construction. The cost of construction varies greatly according to the class of traffic for which the lines are constructed, the number of tracks laid, and the physical characteristics of the territory through which they run.

OPERATIONS OF STATE RAILWAYS

Railway finances bear part of the cost of concessions made for the direct benefit of primary and secondary industries. These include rebates from ordinary charges for the transport of livestock and fodder, and concessions in respect of the carriage of raw materials and the products of certain manufacturing industries which are assisted for national reasons. In 1962-63, the value of concessions borne by the railways in the carriage of livestock and goods amounted to £896,071, while further concessions amounting to £2,474,201 (including £2,060,250 for the carriage of wheat) were borne by State revenues.

Particulars of the traffic carried and of the railway finances in 1938-39 and the last eleven years are summarised in the following table. The total revenues shown include contributions by the State Government towards (a) losses on developmental country lines (£800,000 in each year from 1928-29 to 1952-53, £1,000,000 yearly from 1953-54 to 1961-62, and £800,000 in 1962-63) and (b) railways superannuation costs (£800,000 annually from 1953-54). The expenditures shown in the table include charges in respect of interest, sinking fund, etc. on the loan indebtedness of the railways.

Table 394. State Railways: Summary of Traffic and Finances

Year ended 30th June	Traffic		Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
	Passenger Journeys	Goods Carried (excluding Livestock)			
	Thousands	Thousand tons			
1939	186,720	14,679	19,946,441	21,117,963	(-) 1,171,522
1953	271,698	17,877	73,475,775	74,925,614	(-) 1,449,839
1954	278,904	19,351	76,369,111	76,214,877	(+) 154,234
1955	281,417	18,667	75,160,744	77,512,362	(-) 2,351,618
1956	280,470	18,056	77,186,106	84,812,104	(-) 7,625,998
1957	263,136	18,142	80,488,602	86,282,890	(-) 5,794,288
1958	258,651	17,802	76,232,599	84,417,782	(-) 8,185,183
1959	254,055	18,973	77,730,792	84,180,155	(-) 6,449,363
1960	254,590	21,496	85,362,706	89,470,927	(-) 4,108,221
1961	253,533	23,570	91,551,112	91,735,867	(-) 184,755
1962	252,719*	23,604	90,151,021	92,533,358	(-) 2,382,337
1963	257,756	23,174	92,841,337	92,813,019	(+) 28,318

* Figures for 1961-62 and earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for 1962-63. If assessed on the new basis, the number of passenger journeys in 1961-62 would have been 257,176,000.

Since the war, the railway services have been affected seriously by the growth of motor vehicle ownership and competition from road and air transport services. Passenger journeys rose gradually to a new peak of 281 million in 1954-55, but then declined to 258 million in 1962-63. Goods traffic, which fluctuates with seasonal conditions, has been favourably affected in the last three years by the abundant wheat harvests; in 1962-63,

a record 91,817,000 bushels of wheat were transported by rail. Although fares and freight rates have been raised on several occasions, the revenue gains have been insufficient to meet increasing wage and other costs, and substantial deficiencies have been incurred in most years since 1946-47.

The following comparison for the last five years shows that the carriage of goods and livestock is the major source of railway earnings. It contributed 69 per cent. of the total earnings in 1962-63, compared with 26 per cent. from coaching, which largely comprises passenger traffic.

Table 395. State Railways: Revenue

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£	£	£	£	£
Earnings—					
Coaching	21,730,343	22,130,670	22,920,221	22,981,743	23,816,432
Goods	46,714,472	53,922,201	59,317,435	58,224,142	60,278,076
Livestock	3,810,083	3,675,710	3,740,195	3,200,232	3,045,124
Refreshment Rooms	2,258,097	2,403,397	2,524,353	2,559,299	2,549,507
Rents	583,546	654,239	713,241	789,900	851,993
Other	834,251	776,489	535,667	595,705	700,205
Total Earnings.. .. .	75,930,792	83,562,706	89,751,112	88,351,021	91,241,337
Government Contributions—					
Towards Losses on Developmental Lines	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	800,000
Towards Superannuation	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Total Revenue	77,730,792	85,362,706	91,551,112	90,151,021	92,841,337

Although total railway revenue (including Government contributions) exceeds working expenses, the excess has been sufficient to meet capital charges in only one (in 1962-63) of the last nine years. With the remission, from 1st January, 1960, of capital debt amounting to £73,245,092, the commitment for capital charges was reduced by about £3,400,000 per annum, but with the subsequent growth of railway loan indebtedness, capital charges again increased steadily after 1960-61.

Table 396. State Railways: Expenditure

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£	£	£	£	£
Working Expenses and Special Charges—					
Working Expenses	70,222,615	73,668,486	77,475,367	77,629,858	77,089,449
Fire and Accident Insurance Provision	110,500	120,500	120,500	120,500	180,500
Provision for Renewals .. .. .	...	2,702,441	1,960,000	1,845,000	2,056,000
Total Working Expenses, etc.	70,333,115	76,491,427	79,555,867	79,595,358	79,325,949
Capital Charges—					
Interest and Exchange	11,343,310	10,627,970	9,943,260	10,603,160	11,003,720
Loan Management Charges	199,410	175,230	191,430	179,630	197,350
Sinking Fund Contribution	2,304,320	2,176,300	2,045,310	2,155,210	2,286,000
Total Capital Charges	13,847,040	12,979,500	12,180,000	12,938,000	13,487,070
Total Expenditure	84,180,155	89,470,927	91,735,867	92,533,358	92,813,019

Particulars of the gross ton-mileage performed by the State railways are given in the next table. With the progressive replacement of steam locomotives in recent years, the ton-mileage performed by steam locomotives has declined steadily and the mileage by diesel-electric and electric locomotives has increased rapidly. In 1962-63, diesel-electric and electric locomotives accounted for 43 per cent. of the gross ton-mileage, steam locomotives for 26 per cent., and electric trains for 20 per cent.

Table 397. State Railways: Gross Ton-mileage*

Year ended 30th June	Passenger Traffic			Goods Traffic			Departmental Running	Total
	Steam Locomotive	Electric Train	Other	Steam Locomotive	Diesel-electric Locomotive	Electric Locomotive		
Million gross ton-miles* Run								
1953	2,880	2,765	90	6,601	930	1	58	13,325
1954	2,956	2,793	104	7,116	981	1	48	13,999
1955	2,902	2,868	117	6,906	1,037	1	57	13,888
1956	2,742	3,096	269	7,015	992	1	53	14,168
1957	2,258	3,082	625	6,616	1,132	60	51	13,824
1958	1,809	2,648	932	5,467	1,547	455	54	12,912
1959	1,419	2,581	1,269	4,800	2,478	535	58	13,140
1960	1,244	2,757	1,339	4,888	3,277	681	60	14,246
1961	1,100	2,864	1,508	4,663	4,129	851	50	15,165
1962	920	3,118	1,528	3,576	5,039	901	70	15,152
1963	794	3,080	1,722	3,151	5,703	881	63	15,394

* Trailing gross ton-miles (i.e., excluding weight of engine and tender).

The next table shows the number of truckloads of the main types of goods carried in each of the last six years:—

Table 398. State Railways: Truckloads Classified by Goods Carried

Particulars	Number of Truckloads					
	1957-58 *	1958-59 *	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Goods—						
Intrastate—						
Coal	229,947	217,768	297,872	327,602	366,457	311,597
Coke	3,267	3,536	14,871	7,088	6,753	4,802
Ores and Concentrates	53,081	60,344	80,236	108,345	94,164	83,097
Wheat	35,144	61,526	80,869	110,269	113,361	120,030
Flour	13,925	15,681	20,608	18,818	17,466	15,976
Wool	36,222	41,239	43,077	37,421	37,772	37,920
Timber	34,975	34,961	35,343	32,627	28,938	31,177
Steel	55,786	58,039	91,136	98,358	102,669	124,938
Perishables	48,038	49,651	94,521	96,513	105,132	103,997
Fodder	17,228	13,092	14,558	16,998	15,854	13,975
Metal, Sand, Gravel	9,375	11,460	18,599	28,387	25,503	19,325
Cement	27,753	27,080	32,031	54,203	48,990	51,141
Other Goods	319,943	324,550	402,947	396,274	385,246	386,275
Interstate	53,007	44,851	57,139	56,658	67,912	92,320
Total, Goods	937,691	963,778	1,283,807	1,389,561	1,416,217	1,396,570
Livestock	132,831	135,936	126,302	123,027	108,098	97,709

* Particulars of goods carried are not comparable with those for 1959-60 and later years. Since 1959-60, the number of truckloads has been assessed on the basis that one bogie wagon was equivalent to two four-wheeled wagons, and not, as formerly, to only one. If assessed on the former basis, the number of truckloads of goods carried in 1959-60 would have been 1,050,085.

In order to meet competition from road hauliers, the railways have introduced new "bulk loading" arrangements and are using faster electric and diesel-electric locomotives on freight services.

Particulars of the coal, oil, petrol, and electricity used by the State railways during the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 399. State Railways: Coal, Oil, Petrol, and Electricity Used

Year ended 30th June	Coal			Oil and Petrol				Electricity †
	Locomotive Fuel	Other Purposes	Total Used	Diesel Oil for Locomotives and Rail Cars	Fuel Oil for Locomotives with Oil Furnaces	Lubrication	Other Purposes *	
	Thousand tons			£ thousand				Million kWh.
1958	1,125	15	1,140	598	458	187	84	373
1959	1,009	15	1,024	870	352	173	74	352
1960	1,021	13	1,034	1,156	306	192	75	375
1961	980	11	991	1,553	212	212	147	394
1962	798	16	814	1,387	238	246	132	398
1963	705	15	720	1,360	146	221	154	391

* Includes oil for furnaces in workshops and petrol for rail motors and other purposes.

† Electricity purchased from the Electricity Commission of N.S.W.

The next table shows the number employed in the State railways, and the salaries and wages paid to them. The figures exclude the persons employed on the construction of new lines.

Table 400. State Railways: Employees and Salaries and Wages

Year ended 30th June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries and Wages Paid	Year ended 30th June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries and Wages Paid	Year ended 30th June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries and Wages Paid
		£ thous.			£ thous.			£ thous.
1939	41,474	11,100	1956	55,091	54,447	1960	50,336	54,666
1953	57,198	46,693	1957	54,808	54,422	1961	49,252	57,415
1954	55,010	46,590	1958	52,870	52,171	1962	50,074	58,729
1955	55,334	49,485	1959	51,892	52,096	1963	48,654	56,833

Accidents which occur in the working of the State railways, or on railway premises, to persons other than railway employees are all recorded for statistical purposes, however slight the injuries may be. The accidents which occur to railway employees are recorded only if they cause the employee to be absent from his ordinary work for any period following the day on which the accident occurred.

Particulars of accidents and compensation paid in recent years are shown in the following table. The compensation paid, which excludes payments to employees, is mainly in respect of goods and luggage stolen in transit.

Table 401. State Railways: Accident Casualties and Compensation Paid

Year ended 30th June	Persons Killed			Persons Injured			Compensation Paid*		
	Em- ployees	Others	Total	Em- ployees	Others	Total	Persons	Goods	Total
							£	£	£
1958	20	50	70	9,928	756	10,684	40,779	142,679	183,458
1959	31	47	78	9,797	641	10,438	59,379	127,198	186,577
1960	11	45	56	8,175	852	9,027	69,696	105,932	175,628
1961	21	50	71	7,943	699	8,642	80,600	132,677	213,277
1962	15	44	59	7,378	737	8,115	57,037	107,579	164,616
1963	27	49	76	6,671	1,087	7,758	50,051	110,596	160,647

* Excludes compensation paid to employees.

STATE RAILWAYS: ROLLING STOCK

Particulars of the rolling stock of the State railways in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 402. State Railways: Rolling Stock

Classification	At 30th June					
	1961		1962		1963	
	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity
Locomotives—		Tractive Power thous. lb.		Tractive Power thous. lb.		Tractive Power thous. lb.
Steam	976	29,406	906	27,917	763	24,129
Diesel Electric—						
Mainliners	138	5,700	157	6,390	185	7,668
Shunters	11	229	12	250	12	250
Diesel Power Vans	4	40	4	40	4	40
Electric	41	1,989	41	1,989	41	1,989
Coaching Stock—		Pass- engers		Pass- engers		Pass- engers
Hauled by Loco*—						
Passenger Cars	1,191	59,949	1,144	57,241	1,064	52,933
Sleeping Cars	110	2,447	125	2,667	126	2,689
Special Cars	38	104	43	104	44	104
Brake Vans	171	30	182	30	178	30
Other	54	...	52	...	47	...
Multiple Units—						
Power Cars—						
Rail Motor	45	2,069	49	2,293	52	2,461
Diesel	22	846	22	846	22	846
Suburban Electric	561	38,902	561	38,888	561	38,882
Inter-urban Electric	40	2,080	40	2,080	40	2,080
Trailer Cars—						
Rail Motor	23	1,145	27	1,369	30	1,521
Diesel	16	713	16	713	16	713
Suburban Electric	552	38,908	552	38,866	539	37,978
Inter-urban Electric	40	2,560	40	2,560	40	2,560
Parcel Vans	25	...	25	...	25	...
Goods Stock—		Tons		Tons		Tons
Open Waggon	13,107	240,073	12,650	233,119	12,197	226,975
Flat Waggon	543	18,452	552	19,779	485	17,881
Bolster Waggon	258	10,425	274	11,132	251	10,291
Livestock Waggon	2,292	15,764	2,108	15,112	1,891	14,498
Coal Waggon	2,818	70,397	2,834	73,595	2,786	72,856
Louved Vans	1,380	38,422	1,369	38,149	1,472	42,561
Refrigerator Vans	335	9,538	338	9,628	336	9,608
Brake Vans	750	748	748	748	748	748
Other	1,909	52,889	1,873	52,649	1,875	52,962
Service Stock	795†	...	1,927	...	2,059	...

* Includes interstate coaching stock (41 in 1963) owned jointly by New South Wales and Victoria.

† Excludes service vehicles in use with no capital value.

STATE RAILWAYS: FARES AND FREIGHT RATES

The density of passenger traffic is greatest in the suburban areas, which, for railway purposes, comprise the areas within 34 miles of Sydney (Central Station) or Newcastle. The distinction between first and second class was abolished in the Newcastle area in 1939, and in the metropolitan area in 1940.

Because of the continuous tendency for expenses to exceed earnings, railway fares have been increased on several occasions since 1939, as illustrated by the following table:—

Table 403. State Railways: Passenger Fares for Single Tickets

Class of Ticket and Distance	Month of Change							
	1939, March	1947, August	1950, November	1951, November	1955, September	1956, July	1960, March	1962, November
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
DISTANCE WHOLLY WITHIN SUBURBAN AREAS								
Second Class— 5 miles	6	7	8	9	10	1 1	1 3	1 4
10 miles	10	1 0	1 2	1 3	1 5	1 11	2 1	2 2
20 miles	1 7	1 11	2 2	2 5	2 9	3 8	3 10	4 0
34 miles	2 6	3 0	3 6	3 9	4 3	5 9	5 11	6 2
DISTANCE NOT WHOLLY WITHIN SUBURBAN AREAS								
Second Class— 50 miles	4 10	5 10	6 3	6 10	7 9	10 3	11 3	11 7
100 miles	12 2	13 2	14 4	15 9	17 9	22 0	23 0	23 7
200 miles	25 4	26 4	29 6	32 6	36 9	44 2	46 2	47 1
300 miles	37 10	38 10	43 9	48 0	54 0	64 2	66 2	67 2
First Class— 50 miles	6 9	8 1	8 9	9 6	10 9	14 10	15 10	16 4
100 miles	17 4	18 10	20 7	22 6	25 5	31 11	32 11	33 9
200 miles	36 5	37 11	43 0	47 0	52 11	64 8	66 8	68 1
300 miles	54 7	56 1	63 6	69 9	78 8	94 0	96 0	97 6

* Current in June, 1964.

A return ticket for travel wholly within the suburban areas is double the cost of a single ticket. For journeys beyond the suburban areas, tickets are based on the single fare plus one-half (one-third before July, 1956).

Periodical tickets, permitting unlimited travel between the stations shown on the tickets, are available for periods of a week, a month, a quarter, a half-year, and a year. Weekly periodical tickets are available only for travel within the suburban areas and in parts of the Wollongong and Blue Mountains districts, but the other periodical tickets are available for travel in all areas of the State. Since 1st November, 1962, the cost of weekly periodical tickets has ranged from 12s. for 5 miles and 15s. 6d. for 10 miles to 22s. 6d. for 35 to 40 miles; the cost of monthly periodical tickets has ranged from £3 17s. 3d. first class and £2 13s. 3d. second class

for 5 miles, to £18 10s. 6d. first class and £12 15s. 6d. second class for 300 miles. Concessions are made to students and children under 15 years of age.

Special excursion, "shoppers", and "family" tickets are issued at reduced prices for travel in the suburban areas.

Freight rates for merchandise and livestock are fixed so that, in general, the lowest scale of freight is charged on commodities which have a low value or which are used to assist production. The charge per ton mile decreases as the distance hauled increases. The highest class freight includes expensive, bulky, or fragile articles (such as boots, drapery, drugs, groceries, furniture, liquors, glassware, cutlery, ironmongery, confectionery, and carpets); the lowest class applies to manures. In recent years, special bulk-loading rates have been introduced for many places in the State.

The trend in the rates for various classes of freight carried for 100 miles and 500 miles is shown below:—

Table 404. State Railways: Freight Charges

Month of Change	Ordinary Goods		Agricultural Produce (per ton)	Butter (per ton)	Frozen Beef and Mutton (per ton)	Wool (per ton)	Livestock (per four-wheeled truck)
	Highest Class Freight (per ton)	Lowest Class Freight (per ton)					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
100 MILES							
1939: March	84 4	7 5	12 0	30 1	20 10	37 6	120 9
1944: January	84 4	5 11	12 0	27 1	20 10	37 6	120 9
1947: August	97 0	8 3	16 10	31 2	29 2	52 6	169 1
1950: October	121 3	11 2	23 7	38 11	37 2	73 6	237 0
1951: October	152 0	22 0	63 0	48 7	50 0	126 0	316 0
1952: November	152 0	22 0	46 0	48 7	56 0	126 0	316 0
1955: August	152 0	28 0	46 0	49 0	56 0	126 0	316 0
1956: July	152 0	31 0	46 0	54 3	62 0	126 0	348 0
1960: March	152 0	33 0	49 0	57 9	66 0	126 0	348 0
1962: November*	157 0	38 0	54 0	62 9	71 0	126 0	368 0
500 MILES							
1939: March	217 3	13 7	19 11	69 8	48 4	98 6	329 8
1944: January	217 3	10 10	19 11	62 8	48 4	98 6	329 8
1947: August	249 10	15 2	27 11	72 1	67 8	137 11	461 6
1950: October	312 4	20 6	39 1	90 1	86 3	192 6	647 0
1951: October	390 0	41 0	104 0	112 6	129 0	336 0	863 0
1952: November	390 0	41 0	104 0	112 6	129 0	329 0	863 0
1955: August	390 0	51 0	104 0	112 10	129 0	329 0	863 0
1956: July	390 0	56 0	104 0	124 3	142 0	329 0	949 0
1960: March	390 0	59 6	110 6	131 8	150 6	329 0	949 0
1962: November*	395 0	64 6	115 6	136 8	155 6	280 0	969 0

* Current in June, 1964.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The Victorian Government has acquired railway interests in the Riverina district of New South Wales, by the purchase from a private company of a line between Deniliquin and Moama, and through an agreement with the New South Wales Government for the construction and maintenance of five border railways. The agreement provides for railways of 5 ft. 3 in. gauge, but the works within New South Wales are constructed suitably for conversion to the standard gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in.

Two of the lines authorised under the agreement are open for traffic and the length of these, together with the Deniliquin-Moama line, is 203 miles. The lines connect with the Victorian railways, and are operated by the Victorian Railway Commissioners.

Particulars of the capital cost and the operations of these lines are given in the following table. The number of train miles run in 1962-63 was 101,860, and there were 80 employees in February, 1963.

Table 405. Victorian Government Railways in New South Wales: Capital Cost and Operations

Year ended 28th February	Capital Cost at end of Year	Revenue	Expenditure			Passengers Carried	Goods Carried
			Working Expenses*	Interest	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£		Tons
1958	1,714,133	124,304	257,889	55,582	313,471	9,520	83,372
1959	1,716,978	128,328	246,224	58,416	304,640	8,236	116,447
1960	1,719,996	152,944	252,766	60,535	313,301	6,989	140,047
1961	1,710,691	149,649	248,160	60,770	308,930	7,315	127,319
1962	1,729,486	162,755	250,846	62,358	313,204	7,441	148,633
1963	1,719,006	163,006	270,733	64,140	334,873	7,480	160,092

* Includes current depreciation.

PRIVATE RAILWAY LINES

The established policy in New South Wales has been to keep the railways under State control, and with the exception of short lines connecting coal and other mines with the main railways, there are only 85 miles of private lines open for general traffic.

The Silverton Tramway operates a line, which was opened in 1888, between Broken Hill and Cockburn on the South Australian border, a distance of 37 miles; it mainly carries lead and zinc ores from Broken Hill on their way to Port Pirie in South Australia, and mining equipment and supplies to Broken Hill.

A short line, privately-owned but operated by the Department of Railways, connects the Warwick Farm Racecourse with the Government railway at Liverpool. The Seaham Coal Company's line connects the West Wallsend and Seaham Collieries with Cockle Creek. The South Maitland system serves the mining districts of East Greta and Cessnock, and another line runs between the collieries in Hexham and Minmi. The New Redhead line connects Belmont and Adamstown. Particulars of these railways were published in the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book.

RAILWAY GAUGES OF AUSTRALIA

Particulars of the gauges of the Government-owned railways in each State as at 30th June, 1963 are shown below. The figures relate to lines open for traffic, classified according to the States in which they are located. Particulars of private lines are not available.

Table 406. Government Railway Lines and Gauges in Australia, 30th June, 1963

State	Route Miles of each Gauge Open for Traffic					Total Route Miles Open
	2 ft.	2 ft. 6 in.	3 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 8½ in.	5 ft. 3 in.	
New South Wales .. .. .	...	...	...	6,061	203*	6,264
Victoria .. .. .	...	8	...	202†	3,814	4,024
Queensland	30	...	5,978	69‡	...	6,077
South Australia .. .. .	...	...	1,291	871	1,676	3,838
Western Australia .. .. .	...	...	3,797	454	...	4,251
Tasmania .. .. .	...	...	516	...	...	516
Northern Territory .. .. .	...	...	490	...	...	490
Australian Capital Territory .. .. .	...	...	...	5	...	5
Total, Australia	30	8	12,072	7,662	5,693	25,465

* Victorian Border Railways.

† Victorian section of Sydney-Melbourne standard gauge line.

‡ Queensland section of Sydney-Brisbane standard gauge line.

Lines owned by the Commonwealth Government in 1963 totalled 2,258 miles, and included 922 miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge (432 miles in South Australia and 490 miles in the Northern Territory) and 1,336 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge (871 miles in South Australia, 454 in Western Australia, 5 miles in the Australian Capital Territory, and 6 miles in New South Wales). The 5 miles in the Australian Capital Territory (linking Canberra and Queanbeyan) and the 6 miles in New South Wales are operated by the New South Wales State railways.

The distances by rail between Sydney and the other capital cities are as follows—Canberra, 203 miles; Brisbane *via* North Coast line, 613 miles; Brisbane *via* Wallangarra, 715 miles; Melbourne, 596 miles; Adelaide *via* Melbourne, 1,079 miles; and Perth *via* Melbourne, 2,701 miles.

STANDARDISATION OF AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY GAUGES

A brief account of proposals for the conversion of Australian railways to a standard gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, and of a proposed agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, is given on page 619 of the 51st edition of the Year Book. The agreement was ratified by the Commonwealth, Victorian, and South Australian Governments, but the failure of New South Wales to ratify rendered the original agreement ineffective.

In 1956, a Commonwealth parliamentary committee, formed to investigate whether a scheme confined to the main trunk routes would be desirable, recommended that standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) lines be constructed from Albury to Melbourne, from Broken Hill to Adelaide *via* Port Pirie, and from Kalgoorlie to Fremantle *via* Perth.

Agreement was reached between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments in 1957 on the construction of a standard gauge line (parallel to the existing 5 ft. 3 in. line) between Albury and Melbourne. Under the agreement, the Commonwealth was to meet 70 per cent. and each State 15 per cent. of the cost of the project, with the States' portion being advanced initially by the Commonwealth and being repaid (with interest) over 50 years. The new line, completed at a cost of £15,973,000, was opened for freight traffic in January, 1962 and for passenger traffic in April, 1962.

Standard gauge lines from Broken Hill to Port Pirie and from Kalgoorlie to Fremantle, constructed under agreements between the Commonwealth and the South Australian and Western Australian Governments, are expected to be completed by the end of 1968.

OMNIBUSES AND TRAMWAYS

In New South Wales, the State Government operates omnibus services in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts. Private omnibus services are operated in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and other districts, subject to regulation (see page 507) by the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

STATE OMNIBUSES AND TRAMWAYS

The State omnibus services are administered by the Department of Government Transport. At 30th June, 1963, the route length of the services (excluding duplications) was 441 miles in the metropolitan district and 115 miles in Newcastle.

Tramway services which had been operated by the State Government in the metropolitan district have been converted progressively to omnibus operation. The route length of the metropolitan tramways was reduced from 134 miles in 1949 to 64 miles in June, 1960, and in February, 1961, all trams were withdrawn from service. A metropolitan trolleybus service, which was operated over 6 route miles, was converted to omnibus operation in August, 1959. State tramway services which in earlier years operated outside the metropolitan district were terminated at Maitland and Broken Hill in 1927 and at Newcastle in 1950.

FINANCES

With the progressive conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation completed in February, 1961, the indebtedness of the State omnibuses and tramways was reduced in 1960-61 by the remission of the capital indebtedness (£1,277,151) of the tramway services and the waiving of outstanding capital charges (£2,227,253) in respect of these services. At 30th June, 1963, the capital indebtedness of the State omnibus services amounted to £15,960,369 (£14,557,406 for metropolitan and £1,402,963 for the Newcastle services). Debt charges owing to the State Treasury in respect of the omnibus services rose from £3,809,271 at 30th June, 1961 to £5,155,571 at 30th June, 1963.

The capital cost of fixed assets of the omnibus services amounted to £16,180,226 at 30th June, 1963. After deducting provision for depreciation, the fixed assets appeared in the balance sheet at £8,726,088.

Revenues of the State tramways and omnibuses, as shown in the following table, include amounts received from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In respect of the combined operations of the omnibuses and tramways, these comprised (a) an annual subsidy paid since 1948-49 (£1,192,000 in 1961-62 and £1,277,000 in 1962-63) for travel concessions to children, students, and pensioners; and (b) £175,000 paid yearly since 1953-54 towards the cost of employees' superannuation.

Table 407. State Omnibuses and Tramways: Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Expenditure						Deficit
	Revenue	Working Expenses		Capital Charges		Total Expenditure	
		Administration and Operation	Current Depreciation	Interest and Exchange*	Sinking Fund		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
OMNIBUSES							
1954	6,124,078	6,926,530	380,723	278,426	28,807	7,614,486	1,490,408
1955	6,342,497	7,420,050	443,187	308,195	32,416	8,203,848	1,861,351
1956	6,462,746	8,051,781	504,670	338,739	36,436	8,931,626	2,468,880
1957	8,475,276	8,338,410	454,627	393,456	41,850	9,228,343	753,067
1958	9,222,243	9,060,843	554,780	454,381	46,655	10,116,659	894,416
1959	10,435,792	10,501,430	630,092	529,115	52,650	11,713,287	1,277,495
1960	11,040,707	11,535,814	679,714	593,470	60,040	12,869,038	1,828,331
1961	12,300,616	13,110,591	775,703	682,130	68,290	14,636,714	2,336,098
1962	12,717,559	13,926,669	782,450	736,740	75,880	15,521,739	2,804,180
1963	12,559,805	13,412,613	713,288	749,960	80,430	14,956,291	2,396,486
TRAMWAYS†							
1954	5,625,957	6,879,979	87,267	199,696	45,587	7,212,529	1,586,572
1955	5,307,135	6,411,303	84,415	194,568	43,225	6,733,511	1,426,376
1956	4,779,219	6,140,590	70,741	192,456	44,654	6,448,441	1,669,222
1957	5,959,517	6,051,704	70,197	207,124	46,000	6,375,025	415,508
1958	4,773,497	4,985,667	87,869	207,088	45,535	5,326,159	552,662
1959	2,999,647	3,277,079	61,680	206,469	47,956	3,593,184	593,537
1960	2,094,607	2,353,541	61,455	93,710	44,600	2,553,306	458,699
1961	559,761	991,563	13,000	108,540	47,000	1,160,103	600,342
TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES†							
1953	11,526,419	14,240,188	385,670	425,209	72,428	15,123,495	3,597,076
1954	11,750,035	13,806,509	467,990	478,122	74,394	14,827,015	3,076,980
1955	11,649,632	13,831,353	527,602	502,763	75,641	14,937,359	3,287,727
1956	11,241,965	14,192,371	575,411	531,195	81,090	15,380,067	4,138,102
1957	14,434,793	14,390,114	524,824	600,580	87,850	15,603,368	1,168,575
1958	13,995,740	14,046,510	642,649	661,469	92,190	15,442,818	1,447,078
1959	13,435,439	13,778,509	691,772	735,584	100,606	15,306,471	1,871,032
1960	13,135,314	13,889,355	741,169	687,180	104,640	15,422,344	2,287,030
1961	12,860,377	14,102,154	788,703	790,670	115,290	15,796,817	2,936,440
1962	12,717,559	13,926,669	782,450	736,740	75,880	15,521,739	2,804,180
1963	12,559,805	13,412,613	713,288	749,960	80,430	14,956,291	2,396,486

* Includes loan management and flotation expenses.

† The progressive conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation was completed in February, 1961.

The State omnibus and tramway services have operated at a loss since 1944-45, although during the war period and for some years previously, they returned surpluses after paying operating expenses and providing for depreciation and capital charges. Fares were increased on several occasions between 1947 and 1951, as shown on page 495, but the gains to revenue, partly offset by diminishing passenger traffic, failed to keep pace with rapidly increasing wage and other costs. A marked improvement in 1956-57 resulted from substantial fare increases in July, 1956; revenue rose by 28 per cent. and was sufficient to pay operating expenses for the first time since 1948-49. Since 1956-57, revenue has declined steadily, with diminishing passenger traffic, and has been insufficient to cover operating expenses.

Details of the financial results of the metropolitan and Newcastle services are shown separately in the following table:—

Table 408. State Omnibuses and Tramways*: Metropolitan and Newcastle Services

Year ended 30th June	Revenue		Expenditure				Deficit
	Omnibuses	Tramways	Administration, Operating Expenses	Current Depreciation	Capital Debt Charges	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
METROPOLITAN SERVICES							
1958	7,716,920	4,773,497	12,682,876	543,891	692,094	13,918,861	1,428,444
1959	8,989,477	2,999,647	12,415,644	597,231	775,635	13,788,510	1,799,386
1960	9,620,440	2,094,607	12,473,583	643,334	726,500	13,843,417	2,128,370
1961	10,962,554	559,761	12,698,026	689,545	834,190	14,221,761	2,699,446
1962	11,394,214	...	12,514,883	686,661	732,860	13,934,404	2,540,190
1963	11,294,107	...	12,054,016	625,473	751,820	13,431,309	2,137,202
NEWCASTLE SERVICES							
1958	1,505,323	...	1,363,634	98,758	61,565	1,523,957	18,634
1959	1,446,315	...	1,362,865	94,541	60,555	1,517,961	71,646
1960	1,420,267	...	1,415,772	97,835	65,320	1,578,927	158,660
1961	1,338,062	...	1,404,128	99,158	71,770	1,575,056	236,994
1962	1,323,345	...	1,411,786	95,789	79,760	1,587,335	263,990
1963	1,265,698	...	1,358,597	87,815	78,570	1,524,982	259,284

* The progressive conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation was completed in February, 1961.

TRAFFIC

Particulars of the passenger traffic and the omnibus mileage performed in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts in the last eleven years are given in the next table:—

Table 409. State Omnibuses and Tramways*: Traffic

Year ended 30th June	Passengers					Omnibus Mileage		
	Metropolitan			Newcastle	Total, Omnibuses and Tramways	Metro-politan	Newcastle	Total
	Omnibuses	Tramways	Total	Omnibuses				
	Thousands					Thousand miles		
1953	167,855	210,173	378,028	39,756	417,784	24,427	6,501	30,928
1954	171,607	203,508	375,115	40,593	415,708	25,363	6,466	31,829
1955	177,206	191,958	369,164	40,676	409,840	26,801	6,305	33,106
1956	180,796	174,954	355,750	39,747	395,497	27,655	6,332	33,987
1957	148,364	144,718	293,082	31,211	324,293	26,873	5,995	32,868
1958	164,355	116,016	280,371	29,716	310,087	29,398	5,736	35,134
1959	194,888	69,320	264,208	28,649	292,857	34,051	5,738	39,789
1960	210,091	45,173	255,264	27,845	283,109	35,342†	5,663	41,005
1961	237,965	11,051	249,016	26,222	275,238	38,313†	5,427	43,740
1962	244,281	...	244,281	25,920	270,201	39,567	5,426	44,993
1963	240,971	...	240,971	24,598	265,569	38,680	5,354	44,034

* The progressive conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation was completed in February, 1961.

† Tramway mileage was 4,500,000 in 1959-60 and 1,300,000 in 1960-61.

A major factor in the persistent and heavy decline in passenger traffic in the post-war period has been the rapid growth of private motor vehicle ownership. Although there has been substantial growth of population,

industry, and commerce, this has been relatively greater in the outer suburban areas, which are mainly served by the railways, than in the city and inner suburbs served mainly by buses and trams. In the metropolitan services, passenger journeys declined by an annual average of 4.8 per cent. in the five years ended 1951-52, 2.2 per cent. in the four years ended 1955-56, 17.6 per cent. in 1956-57 (following a substantial increase in fares at the beginning of the year), and 3.3 per cent. in the six years ended 1962-63. In the Newcastle services, the average annual decline in passenger journeys was 1.1 per cent. in the nine years ended 1955-56, 21.5 per cent. in 1956-57, and 3.9 per cent. in the last six years.

FARES

Omnibus routes have been divided into sections of an average length of one mile (1½ miles before November, 1951). The average length of a tramway section was approximately 2 miles in the metropolitan district and 1½ miles in Newcastle before November, 1951, and one mile from then until tramway services ceased.

Omnibus and tramway fares remained unchanged between 1932 and 1947, but were subsequently increased on several occasions, as shown in the next table:—

Table 410. State Omnibuses and Tramways: Scale of Fares

Number of Sections	Month of Change							
	Oct., 1932	July, 1947	November, 1948*		October, 1950*		Nov., 1951†	July, 1956‡
			4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m., Mon. to Fri.	All Other Times	4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m., Mon. to Fri.	All Other Times		
One	d. 2	s. d. 3	s. d. 3	s. d. 4	s. d. 4	s. d. 5	s. d. 4	s. d. 6
Two	3	4	5	6	6	7	6	9
Three	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	1 0
Four	5	6	7	8	9	10	9	1 3
Five	6	7	8	9	10	11	10	1 3
Six	7	8	10	11	1 0	1 1	11	1 6
Seven	8	9	11	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 0	1 6
Eight	9	10	1 0	1 1	1 3	1 4	1 1	1 9
Nine	10	11	1 1	1 2	1 4	1 5	1 2	1 9
Ten	11	1 0	1 3	1 4	1 6	1 7	1 3	2 0

* Maximum fare of 1s. for trams.

† Sections reduced to uniform lengths of 1 mile.

‡ Maximum fare of 1s. 9d. for trams.

Passengers across the Sydney Harbour Bridge section only (from Wynyard to North Sydney Station) paid 3d. from October, 1932, 2d. from January, 1939, and ordinary one-section fares from November, 1948. From November, 1951, the fare across the Bridge only became equivalent to the ordinary two-section fare, and the fare for a journey extending beyond the Bridge was 1d. higher than for an equal number of sections on other routes.

For pensioners, children under 15 years of age, and children under 18 years still attending school, the ordinary fares are (since July, 1956) 3d. for one or two sections, 6d. for three to five sections, 9d. for six to nine sections, and 1s. for ten sections. For children under 18 years of age, the fares for travel between home and school are 3d. for one or two sections, 6d. for three or more sections, and 6d. for journeys involving two separate buses. Other concessions are available to students.

ROLLING STOCK, EMPLOYMENT, AND ACCIDENTS

Particulars of the rolling stock of the State omnibus and tramway undertaking are given below:—

Table 411. State Omnibuses and Tramways: Rolling Stock

At 30th June	Omnibuses				Tramcars*	Trolley- buses
	Single-deck		Double- deck (Forward- engined)	Total		
	Forward- engined	Underfloor- engined				
1958	172	267	995	1,434	703	21
1959	172	373	969	1,514	409	21
1960	172	540	926	1,638	258	...
1961	172	738	883	1,793	...	...
1962	172	738	845	1,755	...	...
1963	162	738	845	1,745	...	...

* The progressive conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation was completed in February, 1961.

The number of persons employed by the Department of Government Transport was 7,862 at 30th June, 1963, the salaries and wages paid during 1962-63 amounting to £9,860,297. The number employed has declined continuously from 14,031 at the end of 1951-52, when salaries and wages amounted to £9,849,635.

Accidents which occur in the working of the omnibuses and tramways to persons other than employees are all recorded for statistical purposes, however slight the injuries may be. Particulars of these accidents in recent years are given in the next table. Compensations paid in respect of the casualties amounted to £83,546 in 1962-63.

Table 412. State Omnibuses and Tramways: Accident Casualties*

Year ended 30th June	Omnibuses				Tramways†				Total	
	Passengers		Other Persons		Passengers		Other Persons		Killed	Injured
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured		
1958	4	1,069	4	77	1	491	5	104	14	1,741
1959	4	1,148	4	155	...	186	3	40	11	1,529
1960	2	1,355	6	114	...	198	3	36	12	1,703
1961	2	1,500	3	56	1	36	...	5	6	1,597
1962	3	1,594	2	89	...	...	...	...	5	1,683
1963	2	1,435	9	89	...	...	...	...	11	1,524

* Excludes employees.

† The progressive conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation was completed in February, 1961.

PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES

Statistics of privately-owned omnibus services outside the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts are not collected. Particulars of the private services within these districts are shown in the following table:—

Table 413. Private Motor Omnibus Services in Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts

Year ended 31st March	Services*	Omnibuses in Service*	Bus Miles Run	Passengers Carried	Book Value of Plant*	Revenue	Expenditure
	No.	No.	Thous.	Thous.	£	£	£
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT							
1958†	198	708	19,454	78,181	1,216,053	2,869,970	2,567,555
1959†	198	688	19,940	77,008	1,201,192	2,841,270	2,670,257
1960†	199	693	20,540	77,700	1,336,192	3,092,613	2,811,371
1961‡	204	751	16,067	59,953	1,440,882	2,533,209	2,159,621
1962	205	896	20,352	63,390	1,553,286	3,165,473	2,939,038
1963	206	809	19,129	53,211	1,516,568	2,913,452	2,513,231
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT							
1958†	26	70	1,871	4,513	98,704	264,903	258,810
1959†	26	94	1,918	4,612	96,588	282,626	265,242
1960†	25	102	2,175	4,870	114,912	288,150	272,553
1961‡	24	111	1,740	4,518	110,700	224,968	213,632
1962	24	118	1,912	4,836	100,399	294,800	286,031
1963	23	121	1,912	4,830	116,422	276,293	273,302
WOLLONGONG DISTRICT							
1958†	18	123	4,059	14,109	268,922	586,655	549,079
1959†	18	134	3,637	13,836	287,977	597,341	560,331
1960†	18	141	3,961	15,733	210,110	644,329	596,350
1961‡	19	149	2,804	11,687	295,021	530,108	496,142
1962	20	157	4,072	15,297	309,458	733,409	698,465
1963	20	153	4,100	14,041	360,717	698,530	701,966

* At end of period.

† Year ended 30th June.

‡ Nine months ended 31st March, 1961.

Employees in private omnibus services at 31st March, 1963 numbered 1,067, 123, and 262 in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts, respectively.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

LENGTH OF ROADS

The total length of the roads in the State was estimated at 131,140 miles in 1963. The nature of the roads and their distribution in areas of the State are shown in the following table:—

Table 414. Length of Roads in New South Wales, 30th June, 1963

Nature of Road, Street, or Lane	Metropolis*		Rest of N.S.W.			Total, N.S.W.
	Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities	Shires	Unincorporated	
	Miles					
Cement Concrete	259	34	49	65	...	407
Bituminous Concrete ..	363	155	272	122	...	912
Bitumen	3,352	733	3,410	14,463	192	22,150
Gravel or Stone	458	310	1,818	42,910	17	45,513
Formed Only	159	376	647	26,291	1,187	28,660
Cleared Only	26	154	741	7,492	155	8,568
Natural Surface	164	168	956	23,260	382	24,930
Total	4,781	1,930	7,893	114,603	1,933	131,140

* This area differs from the Metropolis as defined for general statistical purposes in that it includes the whole of Blacktown and Liverpool Municipalities and Baulkham Hills and Hornsby Shires, only portions of which are included in the statistical Metropolis.

The density of roads and streets varies considerably in different parts of the State, being much greater in the metropolis and larger towns than in the shires, which consist mostly of agricultural and pastoral lands. There has been little road development in the Western Division of the State, as this vast area of about 125,560 square miles is devoted almost exclusively to sheep-raising on large holdings. In recent years a large part of the Western Division has been incorporated into shires, and in the unincorporated portion of 36,962 square miles in June, 1963, there were only 1,933 miles of roads.

MAIN ROADS ADMINISTRATION

The present system of main roads administration was inaugurated in 1925, and is regulated by the Main Roads Act, 1924, as amended. It is conducted through the Department of Main Roads, which is under the control of a Commissioner who is responsible to the Minister for Highways.

The activities of the Main Roads Department embrace works on main, developmental, and tourist roads throughout the State, all roads in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, and other works which are national in character (principally bridges and vehicular ferries) and are constructed from government funds.

Public roads, except those in the inner part of the City of Sydney, in Commonwealth territory, and in the unincorporated area of the Western Division, may be proclaimed as main roads on the recommendation of the Commissioner. Main roads are classified as—State Highways, which form the principal avenues of road communication between the coast and the interior or throughout the State and connect with similar avenues in other States; Trunk Roads, which, with the State highways, form the framework of a general system of inter-communication throughout the State; Ordinary Main Roads, which connect towns and important centres of population with the State highways or trunk roads and with each other. The Main Roads Department provides financial assistance to municipal and shire councils for the construction and maintenance of proclaimed main roads, and itself undertakes such work where considered necessary.

Roads within the County of Cumberland which carry a substantial amount of through traffic, and thereby relieve neighbouring main roads, may be declared by the Commissioner to be Secondary Roads.

Any road or work may be proclaimed as a Developmental Road or a Developmental Work if it serves to develop a district, and the whole or part of the cost of its construction is met from the Developmental Roads Fund. The maintenance of these roads and works, after construction, is the responsibility of the local council.

Since December, 1960, a road which assists to make an area accessible to tourists may be proclaimed, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, as a Tourist Road. The Main Roads Department provides financial assistance to local councils (in general, up to half the cost) for the construction and maintenance of proclaimed tourist roads, and itself undertakes such work in special cases.

The following table shows the mileages of classified roads in New South Wales in 1963. Parts of the mileages in the Western Division are not proclaimed main roads under the Main Roads Act, as they are within the unincorporated area, but they are classified as main roads for administrative purposes.

Table 415. Length of Classified Roads in N.S.W., 30th June, 1963

Class of Road	County of Cumberland	Balance of Eastern and Central Divisions	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.
				Miles
Main Roads—				
State Highways	194	5,026	1,313	6,533
Trunk Roads .. .. .	...	2,811	1,305	4,116
Ordinary Main Roads	653	8,916	2,064	11,633
Total, Main Roads	847	16,753	4,682	22,282
Secondary Roads	115	...	...	115
Tourist Roads	36	34	...	70
Developmental Roads	14	2,732	310	3,056
Total, Classified Roads	1,012	19,519	4,992	25,523

Main Roads Finances

The income of the Main Roads Department is derived chiefly from the proceeds of taxes on motor vehicles, charges on heavy commercial goods vehicles under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958, Commonwealth Aid Roads grants, contributions by local authorities, contributions by governmental authorities for specific works, and grants and repayable advances by the State Government.

In terms of the Main Roads Act, the transactions of the Department are conducted through three separate funds—the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund, for main, secondary, and tourist roads in the County of Cumberland (which is deemed, for purposes of the Act, to include the City of Blue Mountains and small sections of other councils' areas on the boundary of the County); the County Main Roads Fund, for main and tourist roads outside the County of Cumberland; and the Developmental Roads Fund.

The proceeds of the motor vehicle tax, with the exception of a small proportion paid into the Public Vehicles Fund (see page 518), are distributed between the Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds. Since February, 1952, the distribution has been on the basis of 20 per cent. to the County of Cumberland Fund and 80 per cent. to the Country Fund. Commonwealth Aid Roads grants (which are described on page 503), and the charges under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, are also distributed to the two Main Roads Funds in the same proportion.

The councils in the County of Cumberland (except the area which comprised the City of Sydney before the amalgamation effected in January, 1949—see chapter "Local Government") may be required to contribute to the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund at a rate not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of rateable property. From 1932 to 1954, the rate was fixed at $\frac{7}{16}$ d. in the £; it was increased to the maximum of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ in January, 1955, and has been unchanged since then. The rate payable in respect of land used principally for primary production is one-half the rate levied on other lands in the district. Outside the County of Cumberland, a council's share of the cost of work on main roads is usually in the form of a proportionate addition to grants from the Country Main Roads Fund for individual works.

The full cost of approved works on main roads, half the cost on secondary roads, and a proportion (in general, up to half) of the cost on tourist roads in the County of Cumberland are met from the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund.

The proportion of the cost of works on country main roads borne by the Department of Main Roads varies with the class of roads. Since January, 1936, the Department has paid the whole cost of works on State highways,

three-quarters of the cost on trunk roads, and two-thirds the cost of ordinary main roads. Since November, 1932, the Department has paid the whole cost of bridges over 20 feet span on trunk roads and three-fourths of the cost of bridges on ordinary main roads. In a few special cases, the Department has borne the full cost of works on trunk and ordinary main roads. The Department bears, in general, up to half the cost of works on country tourist roads.

The income of the Developmental Roads Fund is derived from the Commonwealth Aid Roads grants for roads (other than main roads) in rural areas.

The accounts of the Main Roads Department, on a "revenue and expenditure" basis, are summarised for the last six years in the following table:—

Table 416. Main Roads Funds*: Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£	£	£	£	£	£
REVENUE†						
Vehicle Taxes and Registration and Licence Fees	8,444,589	10,727,126	11,850,477	12,432,316	12,683,234	15,163,302
Commonwealth Aid Road Grants	6,468,726	6,926,549	7,719,608	8,239,061	8,936,462	9,539,785
State Government Grants	400,000	150,000	450,000	275,000	673,000	151,000
Government Contributions for Specific Works	358,903	447,912	549,728	482,689	268,572	257,410
Local Authorities' Contributions	1,119,731	1,384,927	1,649,122	1,858,878	2,269,554	2,367,351
Other	45,296	46,204	83,179	154,816	160,759	138,361
Total Revenue*	16,837,245	19,682,718	22,302,114	23,442,760	24,991,581	27,617,209
EXPENDITURE‡						
Roads and Bridges—						
Construction	9,464,733	10,508,109	13,883,723	17,731,562	18,936,979	18,999,757
Maintenance	6,096,227	5,908,649	6,352,014	6,137,466	6,343,148	6,330,559
Administration	614,098	705,745	824,203	912,675	1,128,740	1,315,814
Interest, Exchange, and Flotation Expenses	184,067	190,789	202,439	227,238	252,649	282,872
Other	202,179	212,895	351,394	542,127	531,783	620,891
Total Expenditure †	16,561,304	17,526,187	21,613,773	25,551,068	27,193,299	27,549,893

* All funds combined.

† Excludes repayable advances by the State Government (£150,000 in 1957-58, £800,000 in 1959-60, £575,000 in 1960-61, £635,000 in 1961-62, and £890,000 in 1962-63) and transfers from Sydney Harbour Bridge Reserve Account (£100,000 in 1958-59, £362,000 in 1959-60, £768,000 in 1960-61, £1,822,000 in 1961-62, and £2,081,000 in 1962-63).

‡ Excludes—

(a) debt redemption (£39,966, £340,790, £45,990, £448,816, £53,075, and £117,088, respectively, in the years covered by the table);

(b) the purchase of assets which are subject to depreciation charges (the charges being included in expenditure on "roads and bridges" or "administration"). (The purchase of assets which are not subject to depreciation charges is included in "other" expenditure.)

The next table shows the main items of revenue and expenditure for each of the Roads Funds during the last six years:—

Table 417. Main Roads Funds: Principal Items of Revenue and Expenditure for each Roads Fund

Year ended 30th June	Revenue					Expenditure*		
	Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.	Commonwealth Aid Roads Grants	State Government Grants	Government Contributions for Specific Works	Local Authorities' Contributions	Roads and Bridges		Administration
						Construction	Maintenance	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND MAIN ROADS FUND								
1958	1,684,949	1,179,785	...	25,533	1,104,212	2,686,234	1,058,446	139,339
1959	2,107,259	1,300,983	50,000	45,416	1,366,062	2,587,697	937,358	174,503
1960	2,334,486	1,462,388	250,000	109,263	1,547,046	4,845,554	1,010,768	209,782
1961	2,486,463	1,523,911	275,000	52,969	1,824,190	6,376,875	1,054,493	215,150
1962	2,536,647	1,698,217	523,000	130,766	2,211,924	7,858,666	1,174,505	327,138
1963	2,940,417	1,788,961	126,000	13,214	2,347,527	7,870,578	1,040,139	439,121
COUNTRY MAIN ROADS FUND								
1958	6,759,640	5,005,641	400,000	333,370	15,519	6,340,169	5,037,781	474,759
1959	10,619,867	5,342,266	100,000	402,496	18,865	7,442,381	4,971,291	531,242
1960	9,515,991	6,141,221	200,000	440,465	102,076	8,507,537	5,341,246	614,421
1961	9,945,853	6,129,150	...	429,722	34,688	10,829,758	5,082,973	697,525
1962	10,146,587	6,780,324	150,000	136,306	57,630	10,496,762	5,168,643	801,602
1963	12,242,885	7,049,211	25,000	241,401	19,824	10,398,405	5,290,420	876,693
DEVELOPMENTAL ROADS FUND								
1958	...	383,300	...	...	...	344,614	...	...
1959	...	383,300	...	...	...	414,656	...	...
1960	...	425,000	...	...	...	455,605	...	...
1961	...	586,000	...	...	...	524,929	...	...
1962	...	457,924	...	1,500	...	581,551	...	...
1963	...	701,613	...	2,795	...	730,774	...	...

* Interest, exchange, and flotation expenses are met almost entirely from the Country Main Roads Fund.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Since 1923-24, the Commonwealth Government has made annual grants to assist the States in the construction and maintenance of roads. At first, the grants were limited to fixed annual amounts and were subject to matching contributions by the States. From 1931-32 to 1958-59, the amount of the annual grants was explicitly related to the proceeds of customs and

excise duties on petrol (excluding aviation fuel), without matching State contributions. From 1926-27 to 1958-59, the total annual grant was distributed among the States broadly on the basis of population and area. Details of the grants made before 1959-60 are given in earlier editions of the Year Book.

A new scheme of Commonwealth assistance for roads was established by the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1959, and operated in respect of the five years 1959-60 to 1963-64. Under this Act, basic grants amounting to £220,000,000 (£40,000,000 in 1959-60, rising by £2,000,000 annually to £48,000,000 in 1963-64) were made to the States, and conditional grants up to a limit of £30,000,000 (£2,000,000 in 1959-60, rising by £2,000,000 annually to £10,000,000 in 1963-64) were payable on the basis of £1 for each £1 by which expenditure on roads from the States' own resources exceeded similar expenditure in 1958-59. Five per cent. of the aggregate basic and conditional grants for each year was payable to Tasmania, and the balance of the grants was allocated among the other States on the basis of one-third in proportion to area, one-third in proportion to population, and one-third in proportion to the number of motor vehicles on the register. The amounts distributed to the States were to be spent on the construction and maintenance of roads and the purchase of road-making plant, on grants to local councils for such purposes, or on road research, but a proportion (not exceeding the amount ascertained by dividing £1,000,000 among the States in the same proportions as the aggregate) could be spent on other works connected with transport by road or water; at least 40 per cent. of each State's allocation was to be spent, either directly or by way of assistance to local councils, on roads (other than highways, main roads, and trunk roads) in rural areas.

The Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1964, provided for a similar scheme of Commonwealth assistance for roads to operate in respect of the five years 1964-65 to 1968-69. Under this Act, basic grants amounting to £330,000,000 (£62,000,000 in 1964-65, rising by £2,000,000 annually to £70,000,000 in 1968-69) are to be made to the States, and conditional grants up to a limit of £45,000,000 (£3,000,000 in 1964-65, rising by £3,000,000 annually to £15,000,000 in 1968-69) are payable on the basis of £1 for each £1 by which expenditure on roads from the State's own resources exceeds certain base amounts. The base amounts of expenditure are the amounts it was necessary for the States to allocate to roads in 1963-64 in order to qualify under the 1959 Act for the maximum conditional grants payable in 1963-64. Five per cent. of the aggregate basic and conditional grants in each of the five years is payable to Tasmania, and the balance of the grants is to be allocated among the other States on the basis of one-third in proportion to area, one-third in proportion to population, and one-third in proportion to the number of motor vehicles on the register. The amounts distributed to the States are to be spent on the construction and maintenance of roads and the purchase of road-making plant, on grants to local councils for such purposes, or on road research, but a proportion (not exceeding the amount ascertained by dividing £1,000,000 among the States in the same proportions as the aggregate) may be spent on other works connected with transport by road or water; at least 40 per cent. of each State's allocation is to be spent, either directly or by way of assistance to local councils, on roads (other than highways, main roads, and trunk roads) in rural areas.

Particulars of the grants made by the Commonwealth during the last six years to assist the States in the construction and maintenance of roads are given in the following table:—

Table 418. Commonwealth Grants* to States for Roads

Year ended 30th June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total Grants
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1958	9,564,934	6,308,906	6,633,954	3,907,129	6,706,941	1,745,888	34,867,752
1959	10,677,669	7,020,975	7,412,678	4,361,892	7,498,105	1,948,490	38,919,809
1960	12,172,682	8,659,774	8,020,846	4,923,123	7,963,040	2,183,461	43,922,926
1961	12,870,312	9,183,415	8,427,577	5,128,065	8,090,631	2,299,992	45,999,992
1962	13,811,111	10,079,282	9,093,602	5,752,282	8,763,723	2,500,008	50,000,008
1963	14,939,972	10,876,992	9,795,703	6,200,067	9,487,266	2,700,000	54,000,000

* Actual payments during year.

The next table shows the manner in which the grants to New South Wales during the last six years were distributed:—

Table 419. Distribution of Commonwealth Grants to N.S.W. for Roads

Year ended 30th June	Main Roads Department	Public Works Department	Motor Transport Department	Chief Secretary's Department	Forestry Commission	Total Grant
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1958	6,462,727	3,032,624	63,583	6,000	...	9,564,934
1959	6,926,549	3,642,120	109,000	...	...	10,677,669
1960	7,719,609	4,341,073	109,000	3,000	...	12,172,682
1961	8,239,062	4,520,750	109,000	1,500	...	12,870,312
1962	8,936,467	4,764,145	109,000	1,500	...	13,811,112
1963	9,539,783	5,189,689	109,000	1,500	100,000	14,939,972

Since June, 1931, the Commonwealth grants received by the Department of Main Roads for the construction and maintenance of roads (other than developmental) have been apportioned between the County of Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds in the same ratio as the receipts from State motor taxation.

BRIDGES AND FERRIES

Municipal and shire councils are empowered to control road bridges which are not under the control of the Main Roads Department.

Where local conditions and limited traffic have not favoured the erection of a bridge, a punt or ferry has been installed. The principal ferries are operated free of charge to the public, but the State Government makes a small annual grant to compensate local councils for revenue lost by the abolition of tolls in 1908.

Sydney Harbour Bridge

The Sydney Harbour Bridge, which spans the harbour between Dawes Point on the southern and Milson's Point on the northern side, is one of the largest arch bridges in the world. Its total length, with railway and roadway approaches, is 2½ miles; further details of the Bridge dimensions are given in earlier issues of the Year Book. The railway across the Bridge connects the City Railway at Wynyard Station and the northern suburban line at Waverton Station. The Bridge, which was opened for traffic on 19th March, 1932, is administered by the Department of Main Roads.

Tolls are charged for vehicular traffic crossing the Bridge. The rates of toll are 3d. for bicycles, motor scooters, solo motor cycles, etc., 6d. for motor cycles with side-cars, 1s. for motor cars and lorries, vans, etc. under two tons, and 2s. for lorries, etc. over two tons. The current system of single-coin tolls, with no additional charge for passengers, was introduced in April, 1960 to accelerate traffic flows.

The Government railway and omnibus authorities pay prescribed amounts in respect of paying passengers carried across the Bridge.

Road tolls and contributions for railway and omnibus passengers are paid into the Bridge Account. The revenue and expenditure of the Account in the last six years are shown below:—

Table 420. Sydney Harbour Bridge Account: Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue—						
Road Tolls	836,897	891,985	1,079,311	1,470,760	1,575,180	1,691,787
Railway Tolls	139,908	147,825	146,335	141,149	143,285	139,321
Tramway and Omnibus Tolls*	17,641	15,840	17,911	16,125	15,804	15,369
Other	26,866	24,358	22,650	26,409	40,434	86,117
Total Revenue	1,021,312	1,080,008	1,266,207	1,654,443	1,774,703	1,932,594
Expenditure—						
Maintenance and Lighting	150,055	140,057	183,719	252,900	288,133	278,528
Collection of Road Tolls	85,214	109,137	150,691	161,860	179,400	188,776
Loan Charges—						
Interest, Exchange	258,578	266,035	271,520	834,340†	391,000	394,250
Sinking Fund	101,968	106,600	112,920	164,520†	133,850	140,330
Other†	43,041	47,785	42,030	49,190	35,840	32,410
Roadways, Toll Gates, etc.	119,578	55,550	64,291	24,778	22,869	2,344
Traffic Facilities	11,647	15,378	31,177	29,297	40,329	30,442
Other	8,061	8,550	14,377	12,116	17,249	18,356
Total Expenditure	778,142	749,092	870,725	1,529,001‡	1,108,670	1,085,436
Surplus	243,170	330,916	395,482	125,442	666,033	847,158

* Tramway services across the Bridge were discontinued in June, 1958.

† Loan flotation and management expenses.

‡ Debt charges for 1960-61 includes amounts applicable to previous years in respect of the capital debt transferred to the Bridge in 1960-61 (see text below table).

Since 1957-58, current surpluses in the Bridge Account and funds held in the Bridge Reserve Account have been used to meet part of the cost of various road works (including associated land resumptions) leading to the Bridge, as well as the cost of works on the Bridge and its approaches. In the six years from 1957-58 to 1962-63, the Bridge funds provided £1,116,666 to meet the cost of converting tram tracks to roadways and of constructing approaches, etc. associated with the Circular Quay overhead roadway, £2,104,500 towards the cost of extending the Cahill Expressway, and £3,028,500 for resumptions, etc. associated with the Warringah Expressway approach. In 1960-61, the capital debt of the Bridge was increased by £2,208,858, as a result of transfers, from the Departments of Railways and Public Works, of the cost of the constructing the Quay overhead roadway and of part of the cost of constructing the Cahill Expressway and associated works. The capital expenditure charged to Bridge Accounts in respect of the construction of the Bridge and the various works leading to the Bridge amounted to £18,036,530 to 30th June, 1963, compared with £9,578,006

to 30th June, 1957. Of the expenditure to 30th June, 1963, £1,665,444 was met from a special levy imposed by adjacent local government authorities, £6,249,666 was met from current surpluses in the Bridge Account and funds held in the Bridge Reserve Account, £10,110,751 was provided from State loan funds, and £10,669 was provided from other State funds. After deducting sinking fund contributions (£2,003,309), the capital indebtedness at 30th June, 1963 was £8,118,111.

Traffic over the Sydney Harbour Bridge during 1962-63 was estimated to include 34,432,000 road vehicle crossings (including 592,000 crossings by omnibuses), 25,136,000 rail passengers, and 14,040,000 omnibus passengers.

EXPENDITURE ON ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.

Moneys expended on roads in New South Wales are disbursed for the most part by the Department of Main Roads and municipal and shire councils, but some road works have been constructed by other governmental departments and bodies.

It is difficult to determine the aggregate annual expenditure on roads and bridges, or that of each authority, without duplication or omission. This is so because various authorities frequently undertake road works in association with or as agent for others, and expend moneys provided as grants or loans by other authorities. Furthermore, expenditure on road works has not been distinguished clearly in some cases when these works were subsidiary to the designated purpose for which funds were voted and expended.

The particulars given in the following table are therefore to be regarded as approximate, especially the amounts classified as "Other" expenditure by the State Government. The figures include expenditure (from revenue and loans) on construction, maintenance, and direct administration, but not debt charges (interest or repayment) on loans. Where the State Government or Departments have paid for works constructed by councils, the expenditure is classified under the heading "State Government"; the expenditure classified as "Local Government" represents the approximate expenditure from revenue and loans raised by the councils.

Table 421. Total Expenditure on Roads, Streets, and Bridges in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	State Government*		Local Government (Municipalities and Shires)†	Total
	Main Roads Department	Other		
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1953	8,375	3,424	10,711	22,510
1954	11,012	3,709	12,157	26,878
1955	11,919	5,178	12,754	29,851
1956	12,421	6,322	15,030	33,773
1957	13,489	6,145	17,488	37,122
1958	14,574	6,814	18,259	39,647
1959	15,289	6,514	19,551	41,354
1960	18,650	7,018	21,348	47,016
1961	22,408	8,450	24,087	54,945
1962	23,405	8,738	26,333	58,476
1963	24,016	8,901	29,526	62,443

*Includes Commonwealth funds disbursed through State agencies.

†Calendar year ended six months earlier.

MOTOR TRANSPORT AND ROAD TRAFFIC

Special laws govern the use of motor and other road vehicles. They have been framed with a view to minimising the risk of accident and facilitating the flow of traffic, to promote economy in the organisation of State-owned and commercial transport services, and to procure funds for administration and for the construction and repair of roads.

The police exercise general authority to take action against dangerous and disorderly traffic and they regulate the street traffic, vehicular and pedestrian, in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts. Outside these areas, municipal and shire councils may enact by-laws for the regulation of street traffic other than motor traffic.

The maximum speed at which motor vehicles may be driven upon public streets within built-up areas (in general, areas in which there is provision for street lighting) was raised in May, 1964 from 30 to 35 miles per hour. For selected streets within built-up areas, the limit has been raised in recent years to 40 miles per hour. The general speed limit outside built-up areas is 50 miles per hour, unless it can be proved that a greater speed is not excessive.

Special speed limits apply in respect of heavy vehicles; the maximum speed in miles per hour ranges from 35 in built-up areas and 40 elsewhere for vehicles weighing between 3 and 6 tons, to 25 and 30, respectively, for vehicles weighing more than 11 tons. A speed limit of 40 miles per hour is imposed on motor-cycles carrying pillion passengers outside built-up areas.

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets, and horse-drawn vehicles if they ply or stand in a public street for hire. Owners of motor vehicles have been required, since 1943, to insure their vehicles against liability in respect of injury to persons arising out of the use of the vehicles. Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed, and must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regulations.

The registration of vehicles, licensing of drivers, and collection of various taxes, fees and charges are functions of the Commissioner for Motor Transport. The police test applicants for drivers' licences and, by arrangement with the Commissioner for Motor Transport, they effect the registrations and collect the taxes and fees in certain areas.

Motor vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods are subject to special supervision by the Commissioner for Motor Transport. A service licence must be obtained for each privately-owned motor omnibus service within the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Districts. Taxicabs and hire cars throughout the State are controlled to ensure the safety and comfort of passengers.

For all motor vehicles used within the State for the conveyance of passengers or goods for hire or in the course of any trade or business, a licence under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act may be required in addition to any other licence or registration, including the omnibus service licence described above. The licensee may be required to pay charges in respect of passengers and goods carried, the maximum charges being 1d. per passenger for each mile or part thereof, or, for goods, 3d. per ton of the aggregate weight of the vehicle unladen plus its carrying capacity for each mile or part thereof. Vehicles engaged in the carriage of goods to the nearest railway station are not subject to the charge, and other exemptions may be granted. Charges are not imposed in respect of journeys not exceeding 50 miles (except in the case of private motor omnibus services running in competition with the State railways or omnibuses). Where a vehicle is also subject to ton-mileage charges under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958 (see below), the ton-mileage charges payable for a particular journey are allowed as a deduction from charges payable under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act for that journey.

Licensing and Taxation of Vehicles Engaged in Interstate Trade

In 1954 the validity of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, so far as it affected interstate operations, was challenged before the Privy Council by road transport interests. The Privy Council's decision in November, 1954 upheld the appeal and declared that, by reason of Section 92 of the Commonwealth Constitution, the provisions of the Act requiring all public motor vehicles to be licensed, and consequential provisions imposing ton-mile or passenger-mile charges which were used to compensate the Government railway, tramway, and omnibus services for competition from road transport operators, were inapplicable to vehicles operated for the purposes of and in the course of interstate trade. The Privy Council indicated, however, that the State could regulate such vehicles and impose a reasonable fee for the use of its traffic facilities.

To provide a licensing system for interstate operators which would be within the State's constitutional powers, and would enable a reasonable charge to be imposed for the use of the roads and cost of administration, the State Transport (Co-ordination) Amendment Act was passed in December, 1954. The validity of this Act and other relevant Acts was challenged before the High Court, which, in June, 1955, declared the provisions of the legislation invalid so far as they applied to vehicles engaged in interstate trade and the operations of such vehicles. This decision also exempted from State motor taxation (but not from registration fees) all vehicles used exclusively for the purposes of and in the course of interstate trade.

Following the High Court's decision, the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958, was passed in April, 1958. Under this Act, ton-mileage charges are imposed uniformly on all commercial goods vehicles of more than four tons load-capacity, whether used for interstate or intrastate journeys. The proceeds of the charges are to be applied only to the maintenance of public roads. At 30th June, 1963, the vehicles subject to the Act numbered 47,845, of which 41,216 were used for intrastate journeys and 6,629 (including 3,324 registered in other States) for interstate journeys.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets, and must display their registration label and number plates. Before registration, or renewal of registration, motor vehicles must be inspected to ensure that they comply with the prescribed standard of road-worthiness. Suitable service stations and similar establishments throughout the State are licensed as inspection stations, and a number of mechanics employed at these stations are licensed as examiners. At 30th June, 1963, there were 3,421 inspection stations and 6,415 licensed examiners. The inspection fee is 5s. for motor cycles, 7s. for trailers, and 10s. for other vehicles.

Under reciprocal arrangements among the States, a motor vehicle registered in the home State of its owner may travel freely in any other State while visiting that State.

MOTOR VEHICLES ON THE REGISTER

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register in New South Wales in 1948 and the last eleven years:—

Table 422. Motor Vehicles on the Register* in N.S.W.

At 30th June	Cars		Trucks, etc.† and Station Waggons	Omni- buses and Tourist Vehicles	Total of Fore- going	Motor Cycles and Scooters	Tractors‡	Trailers
	Taxicabs, Hire Cars	Other						
1948	3,545	210,506	127,413	2,717	344,181	30,076	3,398	18,317
1953	4,471	360,573	199,870	3,540	568,454	45,100	8,622	34,173
1954	4,446	393,951	210,142	3,567	612,106	42,451	10,176	37,853
1955	4,524	437,372	223,676	3,677	669,249	39,787	12,105	42,356
1956	4,564	478,833	238,823	3,691	725,911	37,039	14,371	48,117
1957	4,611	511,330	251,795	3,785	771,521	35,567	16,682	54,863
1958	4,588	549,900	266,414	3,930	824,832	34,581	16,318	62,359
1959	4,601	585,091	286,616	4,079	880,387	32,575	17,622	70,716
1960	4,605	623,467	310,583	4,249	942,904	28,773	19,165	81,476
1961	4,636	659,307	331,725	4,455	1,000,123	24,396	20,952	92,801
1962	4,650	697,419	351,414	4,485	1,057,968	21,772	22,848	104,881
1963	4,662	740,152	375,788	4,573	1,125,175	19,516	24,298	116,095

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Trucks, utilities, panel vans, loaders, graders, etc.

‡ Tractors used solely on farms are not required to be registered.

The mass-production in Australia of motor vehicles made substantially from Australian components was commenced in 1948, and since then there has been rapid growth in the manufacture of vehicles with a predominantly Australian content. Virtually all the vehicles now reaching the Australian market are almost completely manufactured in Australia or are assembled in Australia from local and imported components.

With increased supplies of vehicles available from local manufacture and assembly, with the marked growth in population and the work force, with the rising rate of motor vehicle ownership, and with general industrial development, there has been a remarkable expansion during the post-war years in the number of motor vehicles on the register in New South Wales. In June, 1963, the number of cars (excluding taxicabs and hire cars) was 19 per cent. higher than in 1960, 69 per cent. higher than in 1955, and three and a half times as great as in 1948; the number of trucks, etc. and

station waggons in 1963 was 21 per cent. higher than in 1960, 68 per cent. higher than in 1955, and almost three times as great as in 1948. The number of cars (excluding taxicabs and hire cars) registered per 1,000 of population was 71 in June, 1948, 125 in 1955, 163 in 1960, and 184 in June, 1963.

Tractors must be registered if they are to be driven on public roads, but those used solely on farms need not be registered. Particulars of the tractors on farms are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

Public Motor Vehicles

Public motor vehicles throughout New South Wales are subject to the provisions of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, and those in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts are also controlled in terms of the Transport Act. The Commissioner for Motor Transport licenses services and vehicles, fixes fares, determines conditions and standards of service, and imposes charges and fees.

Public motor vehicles subject to control include: *Motor omnibuses*, which operate on fixed routes and charge a fixed fare per passenger per section; *Taxicabs*, which ply for public hire, the fare being recorded by a taximeter attached to the vehicle; *Hire cars*, which are subject to private hire (vehicle and driver) at contract rates of fare, and may not use taximeters or operate from public stands; *Tourist vehicles*, which are specially licensed for tourist traffic and, in general, may not pick up or set down passengers *en route*; *Motor vans*, which are licensed (in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts only) to carry furniture and luggage and to ply for public hire; and *Motor cars and lorries* licensed to operate in services (outside the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts) for the carriage of goods and limited numbers of passengers.

A service licence must be obtained for each privately-owned omnibus service within the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts: The registration of the vehicle is conditional on compliance with regulations as to design, construction, and provision for the safety and comfort of passengers. The service licence specifies the route to be traversed, the timetable to be observed, and the fares to be charged. Where a service enters into competition with State railway or omnibus services, conditions may be imposed to prevent undue competition and overlapping. An annual fee for each service licence is fixed in relation to the extent of the benefit conferred on the holder, the nature of the route traversed, and the effect of the service on State-owned transport services; the maximum annual rate is £4 for each passenger each omnibus is authorised to carry. The fee for experimental, developmental, or unprofitable services may be fixed at a nominal sum.

For taxicabs, the general rate of hiring (as fixed by regulation under the Transport Act) is 1s. 6d. flag-fall and 1s. 3d. per mile in the metropolitan district, 1s. flag-fall and 1s. 6d. per mile in Newcastle, and 1s. flag-fall and 1s. 9d. per mile in Wollongong. Elsewhere, the rate is determined by the local government authorities, subject to the approval of the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

The Commissioner allocates new taxicab and hire car licences by ballot. In 1962-63, 25 new taxicab licences and one hire car licence were issued and 10 hire cars were converted to taxicabs.

Table 423. Public Motor Vehicles on the Register

At 30th June	Public Passenger Vehicles						Tourist Vehicles (All Districts)	Motor Vans (Metropolis and Newcastle) †
	Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts			Other Districts				
	Omni-buses	Taxi-cabs	Hire Cars*	Omni-buses	Taxi-cabs	Hire Cars		
1948	1,436	1,632	496	1,158	926	491	123	1,467
1958	2,334	2,647	280	1,515	1,290	371	81	1,604
1959	2,409	2,659	279	1,588	1,299	364	82	1,745
1960	2,558	2,675	268	1,613	1,303	359	78	1,902
1961	2,722	2,703	273	1,643	1,296	364	90	2,034
1962	2,726	2,718	268	1,663	1,310	354	96	2,081
1963	2,791	2,752	250	1,704	1,306	354	78	2,179

* Includes a number operating in regular services.

† Included in trucks, etc. in Table 422.

In addition, there were 919 cars and lorries licensed at 30th June, 1963 to operate in services.

Censuses of Motor Vehicles

Particulars of the type, make, year of model, horsepower, capacity, and location of the motor vehicles in Australia are available from periodic censuses of motor vehicles conducted by the Commonwealth Statistician. The last two censuses covered the vehicles on the register at 31st December, 1955 and 1962. The aggregate figures derived from the censuses differ from those compiled from returns supplied by State registration authorities (such as given in previous tables), because of differences in the classification of vehicles and in the method of treating cancellations of registrations during the census year.

An age distribution for the main types of registered motor vehicles in New South Wales in 1962 is given in the next table:—

Table 424. Registered Motor Vehicles* in N.S.W.: Year of Model

Type of Vehicle	At 31st December, 1955	At 31st December, 1962					Total
		Year of Model					
		Before 1951	1951 to 1955	1956 to 1960	1961	1962	
Cars†	469,756	113,462	198,297	292,931	58,519	79,738	742,947
Station Waggon	5,257	838	3,832	42,824	16,413	21,839	85,746
Utilities	117,677	18,200	48,061	53,252	8,446	9,179	137,138
Panel Vans	21,411	3,583	9,085	27,852	4,439	4,520	49,479
Trucks	79,574	25,679	23,727	25,904	4,509	4,851	84,670
Other Truck-type‡	2,751	1,224	497	767	187	147	2,822
Omnibuses	3,653	1,741	755	1,814	376	318	5,004
Total of foregoing	700,079	164,727	284,254	445,344	92,889	120,592	1,107,806
Motor Cycles and Scooters	36,953	2,314	5,484	9,755	1,528	1,317	20,398
Plant and Equipment ¶	§	§	§	§	§	§	25,807
Trailers	§	§	§	§	§	§	107,212

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Includes taxicabs and hire cars.

‡ Truck-type vehicles with a specific use (tankers, tow waggons, etc.).

¶ Includes tractors registered.

§ Not available.

The following table shows the principal makes of registered cars, station waggons, and trucks, utilities, and panel vans in New South Wales in 1955 and 1962, and the year of model of the vehicles in 1962:—

Table 425. Registered Motor Vehicles* in N.S.W.: Principal Makes and Year of Model

Make of Vehicle	At 31st December, 1955	At 31st December, 1962					Total
		Year of Model					
		Before 1951	1951 to 1955	1956 to 1960	1961	1962	
CARS							
Austin	44,781	14,734	19,992	17,132	1,566	2,239	55,663
Chevrolet	34,381	10,414	3,098	3,129	415	556	17,612
Chrysler	3,770	742	95	3,493	415	3,533	8,278
De Soto, Dodge, and Plymouth	31,804	9,235	7,605	2,995	253	307	20,395
Fiat	2,365	815	1,362	2,952	589	1,352	7,070
Ford	81,405	17,477	34,551	41,769	8,557	11,651	114,005
Hillman	16,403	4,241	7,478	9,115	1,504	2,577	24,915
Holden	66,814	8,263	52,869	112,315	24,173	29,872	227,492
Humber	5,853	1,421	3,070	1,960	478	531	7,460
Morris	44,980	11,429	23,812	24,965	5,270	10,848	76,324
Peugeot	3,884	546	2,486	3,057	329	427	6,845
Renault	5,318	555	2,978	2,862	451	359	7,205
Simca	275	6	214	5,831	1,647	1,381	9,079
Standard	27,378	6,011	13,141	10,197	315	225	29,889
Vauxhall	31,643	9,860	10,699	11,564	1,764	1,909	35,796
Volkswagen	2,593	14	2,276	26,407	7,201	7,773	43,671
Wolsley	5,040	1,742	2,124	1,967	328	1,347	7,508
Other Makes	61,069	15,957	10,447	11,221	3,264	2,851	43,740
Total Cars	469,756	113,462	198,297	292,931	58,519	79,738	742,947
STATION WAGGONS							
Austin	1,016	161	686	354	443	1,076	2,720
Ford	480	249	808	4,572	3,334	5,147	14,110
Hillman	420	33	351	2,636	489	379	3,888
Holden	25	15	59	32,111	11,111	13,828	57,124
Standard	602	108	427	1,308	290	48	2,181
Other Makes	2,714	272	1,501	1,843	746	1,361	5,723
Total Station Waggons	5,257	838	3,832	42,824	16,413	21,839	85,746
TRUCKS, UTILITIES, AND PANEL VANS							
Austin	24,853	5,545	10,739	5,402	436	441	22,563
Bedford	16,789	5,053	5,463	6,762	1,769	1,524	20,571
Chevrolet	29,060	10,260	3,162	460	2	..	13,884
Chrysler, De Soto, and Plymouth	13,073	3,170	3,299	3,838	457	597	11,361
Commer	6,117	1,164	2,570	1,737	375	536	6,382
Fargo	6,413	1,409	2,783	865	..	..	5,057
Ford	40,477	9,472	9,944	12,971	2,462	3,332	38,181
Holden	19,018	78	17,344	39,412	7,333	6,619	70,786
International	14,794	3,300	6,208	8,610	1,417	1,819	21,354
Landrover	5,273	694	2,998	3,837	689	692	8,910
Morris	14,591	2,508	6,738	6,483	598	666	16,993
Standard	7,939	744	3,952	5,362	337	221	10,616
Volkswagen	413	..	446	4,987	941	1,163	7,537
Other Makes	19,852	4,065	5,227	6,282	578	940	17,092
Total Trucks, etc. . . .	218,662	47,462	80,873	107,008	17,394	18,550	271,287

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

The geographical distribution of the registered vehicles in the State in 1955 and 1962 is illustrated in the following table. For census purposes, each vehicle was classified according to the address recorded on the vehicle registration certificate (which was not necessarily the address of the place where the vehicle was usually garaged).

Table 426. Registered Motor Vehicles* in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	At 31st December, 1955			At 31st December, 1962		
	Cars and Station Waggon	Utilities and Panel Vans	Trucks	Cars and Station Waggon	Utilities and Panel Vans	Trucks
Cumberland	268,833	52,174	28,712	502,322	77,716	32,713
North Coast	21,878	9,553	3,895	31,762	10,506	3,931
Hunter and Manning	52,360	14,013	7,188	93,029	18,657	7,239
South Coast	23,797	7,960	4,339	45,927	11,480	4,937
Northern Tableland	8,227	3,948	2,040	11,049	4,616	2,021
Central Tableland	20,933	8,780	5,154	31,849	11,080	5,031
Southern Tableland	9,857	4,058	2,324	14,459	5,183	2,171
North Western Slope	10,536	5,161	3,415	14,302	6,105	3,512
Central Western Slope	10,111	5,264	4,105	13,850	6,732	4,440
South Western Slope	18,536	8,651	5,617	28,148	10,806	5,860
North Central Plain	4,431	2,942	1,940	6,101	3,520	2,167
Central Plain	3,966	3,005	1,832	5,102	3,355	1,927
Riverina	12,717	7,540	5,281	18,363	9,255	5,941
Western Division	8,031	4,001	1,916	11,144	4,729	1,910
Lord Howe Is.	} 800	} 2,038	} 1,816	10	16	3
Other†				1,276	2,861	867
Total, N.S.W.	475,013	139,088	79,574	828,693	186,617	84,670

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Includes vehicles owned by the Commonwealth Government and registered in the A.C.T., vehicles registered by interstate owners, etc.

The next table shows the registered trucks in New South Wales in 1955 and 1962 classified by their carrying capacity, and the trucks in 1962 classified by their aggregate weight:—

Table 427. Capacity of Registered Trucks* in N.S.W.

Carrying Capacity†	Trucks at 31st December		Aggregate Weight‡	Trucks at 31st December, 1962
	1955	1962		
Cwt.			Cwt.	
Under 20	4,386	305	Under 50	2,261
20 and under 40	15,343	14,497	50 and under 75	12,609
40 " " 60	10,173	9,171	75 " " 100	9,269
60 " " 80	17,900	15,302	100 " " 125	15,698
80 " " 100	8,108	8,322	125 " " 145	7,822
100 " " 120	} 17,131	10,384	145 " " 175	7,760
120 " " 140		12,317	175 " " 205	14,040
140 " " 180	} 4,630	5,104	205 " " 235	4,971
180 " " 240		4,469	235 " " 360	4,983
240 or more	1,328	4,799	360 or more	5,257
Not stated	575	...		
Total Trucks	79,574	84,670	Total Trucks	84,670

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† The weight the vehicle is considered capable of carrying with safety.

‡ The sum of the unladen weight of the vehicle and its carrying capacity.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

The number of new motor vehicles registered in New South Wales in each of the last ten years is shown in the next table:—

Table 428. New Motor Vehicles Registered* in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Cars		Station Waggons	Trucks, etc. †	Omni-buses and Tourist Vehicles	Total of Fore-going	Motor Cycles and Scooters	Tractors ‡	Trailers
	Taxicabs, Hire Cars	Other							
1954	965	42,612	562	20,695	159	64,993	2,964	1,282	4,934
1955	856	55,388	812	23,964	98	81,118	3,437	1,736	5,808
1956	839	55,339	1,403	24,510	81	82,172	2,971	1,609	6,628
1957	716	50,820	1,242	21,090	131	73,999	2,919	1,372	7,869
1958	1,056	56,270	4,489	22,571	185	84,571	3,140	1,067	9,900
1959	1,072	57,230	9,774	24,329	254	92,659	2,690	1,266	10,988
1960	1,143	68,210	15,663	26,130	284	111,430	2,211	1,514	13,002
1961	1,059	67,697	18,042	22,078	318	109,194	2,030	1,435	13,550
1962	1,080	66,860	17,830	19,023	185	104,978	1,393	1,705	14,823
1963	1,346	81,568	24,176	21,683	231	129,004	1,833	1,478	14,657

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Trucks, utilities, parcel vans, loaders, graders, etc.: excludes station waggons.

‡ Tractors used solely on farms are not required to be registered.

The upward trend in the number of new motor vehicles registered was interrupted in 1956-57 (when the level of new registrations was affected by the sharp increase in March, 1956 in the sales tax on new vehicles and the intensification of import restrictions) and in 1960-61 and 1961-62 (when the level of registrations was affected by the increased sales tax and the credit restrictions imposed in November, 1960). In 1962-63, new registrations of cars and station waggons were at record levels, but the number of new trucks, etc. registered was 17 per cent. below the record number in 1959-60.

The new trucks registered in New South Wales during the last three years are classified in the next table according to their aggregate weight:—

Table 429. New Trucks Registered* in N.S.W.: Aggregate Weight†

Year ended 30th June	Under 75 cwt.	75 to 144 cwt.	145 to 234 cwt.	235 to 359 cwt.	360 cwt. or more	Other‡	Total Trucks
1961	632	1,781	1,819	962	825	201	6,220
1962	606	1,473	1,272	808	593	163	4,915
1963	806	1,784	1,470	1,003	914	133	6,110

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Aggregate weight is the sum of the unladen weight of the vehicle and the weight the vehicle is considered capable of carrying with safety.

‡ Truck-type vehicles to which an aggregate weight is not applicable.

The following table shows the principal makes of new motor vehicles registered in New South Wales in the last six years:—

Table 430. New Motor Vehicles Registered in N.S.W.: Make of Vehicle

Make and Horsepower of Vehicle	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
CARS						
Austin: 13·2 and 14·4	2,516	2,436	2,882	1,718	1,280	2
21·6 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	411	1,613
Other	956	444	1,107	622	313	325
Total	3,472	2,880	3,989	2,340	2,004	1,940
Chevrolet	645	455	801	687	539	729
Chrysler	1,077	829	811	895	1,351	4,006
De Soto, Dodge, and Plymouth	150	211	269	301	266	383
Fiat	271	735	1,101	923	852	1,551
Ford: 10 and 16·2	1,172	1,048	1,297	1,130	1,483	2,283
16·9	605	458	509	159	3	..
25·4	4,596	5,632	5,673	2,138	432	840
29·4 .. .. .	..	..	..	6,925	6,733	8,894
Other	1,629	1,302	1,066	646	976	714
Total	8,002	8,440	8,545	10,998	9,627	12,731
Hillman	1,707	1,459	2,271	2,020	2,105	2,458
Holden	24,264	23,652	25,681	26,716	25,544	30,265
Humber	293	316	547	523	486	823
Mercedes-Benz	48	168	422	491	386	406
Morris: "850" .. .. .	..	..	..	671	4,689	7,375
13·2 and 14·4	857	1,883	3,732	2,330	3,308	3,887
Other	4,723	2,589	1,699	974	618	94
Total	5,580	4,472	5,431	3,975	8,615	11,356
Peugeot	518	524	484	535	411	405
Renault	838	599	332	577	466	292
Simca	728	672	2,057	2,630	1,779	1,054
Standard	1,828	2,315	1,384	595	189	190
Triumph .. .. .	..	..	2,099	2,151	1,296	290
Vauxhall: 15·6	1,239	1,437	1,371	940	934	1,145
23·4 and 25·3	841	1,235	1,324	1,250	993	1,120
Total	2,080	2,672	2,695	2,190	1,927	2,265
Volkswagen	4,193	5,634	8,219	7,701	7,304	7,651
Wolseley	363	507	603	445	653	1,725
Other	1,269	1,762	1,612	2,063	2,140	2,394
Total, All Makes	57,326	58,302	69,353	68,756	67,940	82,914
STATION WAGGONS						
Austin	58	44	23	172	690	1,122
Ford	22	50	1,784	3,043	3,674	5,421
Hillman	229	448	662	963	511	379
Holden	3,643	8,706	12,603	12,881	11,759	15,536
Simca .. .. .	..	..	..	..	445	541
Other	537	526	591	983	751	1,177
Total, All Makes	4,489	9,774	15,663	18,042	17,830	24,176
TRUCKS, UTILITIES, AND PANEL VANS*						
Austin	1,171	931	972	669	495	507
Bedford	931	1,365	1,912	1,989	1,820	2,209
Chrysler, De Soto, Dodge, and Plymouth	800	744	730	616	482	772
Commer	291	303	457	586	433	602
Ford: 29·4 .. .. .	..	..	..	203	1,970	2,608
Other	2,845	3,536	3,325	2,433	899	853
Total	2,845	3,536	3,325	2,636	2,869	3,461
Holden	9,025	8,479	9,017	8,833	7,076	7,196
International	1,511	1,749	2,039	1,873	1,686	1,926
Landrover	829	583	710	770	731	722
Morris: 13·2, 14·4 and 15·6	717	778	660	323	350	337
Other	849	721	575	468	309	337
Total	1,566	1,499	1,235	791	659	704
Standard	773	1,632	1,452	446	252	198
Volkswagen	978	998	1,306	1,129	1,013	1,135
Other	1,382	2,049	2,112	872	770	1,343
Total, All Makes	22,102	23,868	25,267	21,210	18,286	20,775

* Includes truck-type vehicles, but excludes loaders, graders, fork-air lifts, etc.

The principal makes of new cars and station waggons registered in 1962-63 were Holden (42.8 per cent. of total number registered), Ford (17.0 per cent.), Morris (10.6 per cent.), Volkswagen (7.3 per cent.), and Chrysler (3.7 per cent.). The principal makes of trucks, utilities, and panel vans were Holden (34.6 per cent. of the total number registered), Ford (16.6 per cent.), Bedford (10.6 per cent.), International (9.3 per cent.), and Volkswagen (5.5 per cent.).

THIRD-PARTY MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE

Owners have been required since 1943 to insure their motor vehicles against liability in respect of death or injury caused to other persons and arising out of the use of their vehicles. Only authorised insurers may undertake this compulsory third-party insurance, which applies to all types of motor vehicles registered for use on the public roads, including tractors and trailers. Indemnity provided under third-party policies is unlimited, and it extends to claims made by guest passengers and members of the family of an owner or driver of an insured motor vehicle. Claims for damages in respect of uninsured or unidentified motor vehicles, which cannot be recovered from the owner or driver, are payable from a pool to which authorised insurers are required to contribute in proportion to premium income.

Maximum annual rates of third-party premium are fixed by the State Government. They have been increased on several occasions since the inception of the scheme, and in June, 1964, were as follows:—

<i>Type of Vehicle</i>	<i>Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Districts</i>			<i>Other Districts</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cars (used for private or business purposes)	13	9	6	9	1	6
Taxicabs	85	1	6	42	3	6
Hire Cars	37	11	6	13	13	6
Goods Vehicles—						
Small (up to 2 tons unladen weight)	15	18	6	9	1	6
Large (over 2 tons)	30	8	6	17	10	6
Primary Producers' Goods Vehicles—						
Small (up to 2 tons)	12	15	6	5	19	6
Large (over 2 tons)	13	17	6	5	19	6
Tractor or self-propelled machinery	2	1	6	1	1	6
Motor Cycles—						
Over 2½ h.p.	22	15	6	12	1	6
Over 1 to 2½ h.p.	5	15	6	3	13	6
Up to 1 h.p.	1	11	6	1	1	6
Trailers	16	6		16	6	

Third-party insurance policies issued in other States or in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are accepted in respect of motor vehicles visiting New South Wales.

Particulars of the third-party and other motor vehicle insurance business transacted in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

MOTOR DRIVERS' LICENCES

Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed. To qualify for a licence, they must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regulations. A licence may be refused, suspended, or revoked on grounds of physical disability or failure to observe the regulations. The minimum age of licensees are: drivers of public passenger vehicles, 21 years; motor van drivers in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong, 21 years; drivers of articulated motor lorries, 21 years; drivers of other motor lorries, 19 years; drivers of motor cars and riders of motor cycles, 17 years.

Licences are issued in several classes:—

- Class 1: Private cars, lorries up to 2 tons unladen, and tractors;
- Class 2: Private hire cars, car-type tourist vehicles, country taxicabs, service cars, light vans, and vehicles covered by Class 1 licences;
- Class 3: Lorries of any weight (except articulated vehicles and large trailer combinations) and vehicles covered by Class 1 licences;
- Class 4: Omnibuses, tourist vehicles (all types), and vehicles covered by Class 1, 2, and 3 licences;
- Class 5: Lorries of any weight (including articulated vehicles and large trailer combinations) and vehicles covered by Class 1 licences.

Other classes of licences are issued to drivers of taxicabs in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts and to motor cycle riders.

Drivers of public passenger vehicles have been required, since April, 1956, to undergo periodical medical and eyesight examinations. Conductors of motor omnibuses in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Districts must be licensed, the minimum age being 18 years.

The next table shows the number of drivers' licences issued in New South Wales during the last eleven years:—

Table 431. Motor Drivers' and Riders' Licences Issued, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Taxicab Drivers*	Total Drivers' Licences	Motor Cycle Riders
1953	639,708	3,100	139,317	12,649	...	6,172	800,946	69,102
1954	670,341	3,805	150,292	15,135	...	6,568	846,141	68,098
1955	736,232	4,357	167,932	14,548	...	7,536	930,605	69,146
1956	770,808	4,279	183,023	15,054	...	8,414	981,578	67,323
1957	809,043	3,026	188,520	12,256	6,241	8,652	1,027,738	63,729
1958	851,290	3,325	180,679	17,462	26,462	8,978	1,088,196	61,276
1959	926,721	3,596	179,411	17,984	29,124	9,385	1,166,221	61,343
1960	968,326	3,804	187,675	18,835	30,985	9,583	1,219,208	56,037
1961	1,036,674	4,061	199,925	19,937	35,664	9,649	1,305,910	52,912
1962	1,086,467	4,485	209,379	24,049	38,422	8,873	1,371,675	47,991
1963	1,126,017	4,010	214,570	21,269	39,251	8,954	1,414,071	36,771

* Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts only. Elsewhere taxi drivers hold a Class 2 licence.

The number of learners' permits issued during 1962-63 was 241,730. These permits are current for three months (two months until January, 1963).

MOTOR TAXES, FEES, AND CHARGES

The proceeds of taxes, fees, and charges relating to motor transport are allocated as follows:—

The Road Transport and Traffic Fund receives the fees from the registration of vehicles and licensing of drivers;

The Public Vehicles Fund receives annual service licence fees payable on motor omnibuses which ply in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts and taxes on public motor vehicles registered in those districts;

The State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund receives all collections under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, including licence fees and charges for the carriage of passengers and goods;

The Funds of the Main Roads Department receive the taxes on motor vehicles (other than those paid to the Public Vehicles Fund) and the road maintenance charges.

The first three Funds are under the control of the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

Motor Taxes. The tax levied on a motor vehicle is paid when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The rates of tax vary according to the type of vehicle and, except in the case of motor cycles, are based upon the weight of the vehicle and the type of tyre used.

The annual rates current since January, 1963 are £1 16s. for a solo motor cycle, £3 3s. 6d. for a motor cycle with a side car or box, 4s. 5d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. for motor cars with pneumatic tyres, and 5s. 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. for motor omnibuses with pneumatic tyres.

For motor lorries, tractors, or trailers with pneumatic tyres, tax is levied for each 5 cwt. (or part thereof) at a rate which increases with the tare weight of the vehicle up to a maximum of 7 tons; thereafter, an amount of £5 is payable for each additional 5 cwt. (or part thereof). Examples from the scale are as follows:—

Exceeding—	Not exceeding—	£	s.	d.
20 cwt.	25 cwt.	11	6	6
25 cwt.	30 cwt.	14	6	6
30 cwt.	35 cwt.	18	6	6
35 cwt.	40 cwt.	22	13	6
40 cwt.	45 cwt.	28	6	6
45 cwt.	50 cwt.	35	0	0

The maximum tax on a tractor is £42 6s.

For vehicles with non-pneumatic tyres, the rate is 25 per cent. higher than for pneumatic-tyred vehicles. The rate for vehicles with a compression-ignition engine is the same as the ordinary rate, but until 1st December, 1957 it was double the ordinary rate.

Tractors, trailers, and motor lorries owned by farmers and used solely for carting the produce of their farms are taxable at 90 per cent. of ordinary rates; however, if charges under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958, are being paid in respect of these vehicles, they are

taxable at 50 per cent. of ordinary rates. Vehicles used by traders for trial purposes are exempt from tax. Other exemptions are ambulances, road-making equipment, sanitary and cleansing equipment of local councils, and trailers used solely for the carriage of agricultural plant or machinery. Government motor vehicles, other than omnibuses, are exempt from tax and fees, but are required to be registered and to display number plates.

The motor taxes collected during 1962-63 amounted to £11,469,560, of which £250,021 was credited to the Public Vehicles Fund and £11,219,539 to the funds of the Main Roads Department.

Registration Fees. Fees for the registration of motor vehicles are also payable when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The annual fees are—motor cycle, 15s.; motor omnibus, £5 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts and £3 in other districts; taxicabs, £5 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Districts and £3 elsewhere; hire cars, £3; motor vans plying for public hire within the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts, £2; other motor vehicles, £1 10s.; and traders' registration, £4 4s. 6d. for motor cycles and £18 6s. 6d. for other vehicles. The traders' registration fees have been current since January, 1963, and the other registration fees since August, 1956.

Drivers' Licences. The annual fees are £2 for a licence to drive a motor vehicle, £1 10s. for a licence to ride a motor cycle, and £1 for a learner's permit. The licence fee for a motor omnibus conductor is £2.

Service Licence Fees are payable in respect of privately-owned omnibus services within the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts, as described on page 510.

Fees and Charges under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act. The provisions of this Act are summarised on page 508. The annual licence fees payable for the vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods range from 3s. to 10s., and agents of persons operating road transport services are charged an annual licence fee of £1. The maximum rates of charges imposed in respect of passengers and goods carried are given on page 508.

Road Maintenance Charges. In terms of the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958, road charges are payable, in respect of commercial goods vehicles of more than four tons load-capacity, at the rate of $\frac{1}{3}$ d. per ton-mile travelled on public roads in New South Wales. The rate is calculated on the unladen weight of the vehicle plus 40 per cent. of its load-capacity. The Act became effective from 1st May, 1958, and the charges collected are paid into the funds of the Main Roads Department.

The total motor taxes, fees, charges, etc. collected in New South Wales in the last five years, and the disbursements from the proceeds of the taxes, are summarised in the following table. The table includes the Commonwealth Aid Roads Grants credited to the Public Vehicles Fund. Contributions by the Commonwealth Government for road safety purposes (which amounted in 1962-63 to £13,038) have been excluded from both receipts and payments.

Table 432. Motor Taxes, Fees, etc., N.S.W.: Receipts and Payments

Item	Year ended 30th June				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	£	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS					
Motor Vehicle Tax	8,698,495	8,978,229	9,131,078	9,549,375	11,469,560
Registration and Drivers' Licence Fees, etc.	3,180,001	3,440,395	3,659,680	3,855,986	4,852,896
Omnibus Service Licence Fees ...	28,070	28,666	30,971	33,144	33,555
Fees and Charges under State Transport (Co-ordination) Act	1,336,489	1,446,906	1,464,498	1,568,765	1,646,045
Road Maintenance Charges ...	2,385,111	3,145,034	3,515,660	3,602,579	4,005,201
Commonwealth Aid Roads Grant	109,000	109,000	109,000	109,000	109,000
State Government Grant	131,674	146,781	156,024	163,581	196,877
Other					
Total Receipts*	15,868,840	17,295,011	18,066,911	18,902,430	22,313,134
PAYMENTS					
Administration of Traffic and Road Transport—					
Police Services	1,642,887	1,698,207	1,923,525	2,071,742	2,367,352
Other	1,506,856	1,814,315	2,060,531	2,037,474	2,170,108
Provision of Traffic Facilities ...	209,199	240,407	398,230	415,357	532,546
Paid to Road-making Authorities	11,373,409	12,388,171	12,738,722	13,238,240	16,003,568
Paid to Railway and Tramway Funds	14,585	1,014,868	1,015,978	1,016,521	1,017,083
Refund of Charges Collected from Road Hauliers in respect of Interstate Journeys ...	230,374	867,620	155,027	152,640	28,107
Total Payments*	14,977,310	18,023,588	18,292,013	18,931,974	22,118,764

* Excludes contributions by Commonwealth Government for road safety purposes.

The value of services rendered by the police in controlling traffic, registering vehicles, and licensing drivers is recouped annually to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In 1962-63, £2,205,310 was paid for this purpose from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund and £162,042 from the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund.

In 1962-63, the Commissioner for Railways received £1,000,000 from the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund, to offset losses due to competition from road transport.

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND ROAD SAFETY

ROAD ACCIDENTS

In New South Wales, road accidents resulting in personal injury or death, or damage to property exceeding £25 (£10 for many years until May, 1960), must be reported to the police within twenty-four hours. Those accidents which involve casualties, breach of the law, or damage to vehicles are analysed by the Commissioner for Motor Transport. The information shown in the following tables is obtained from this analysis.

The numbers of road accidents and casualties in each of the last eleven years are shown in the following table:—

Table 433. Road Accidents and Casualties, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Accidents*	Casualties							
		Division of Cumberland		Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)		Rest of N.S.W.		Total, N.S.W.	
		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1953	24,382	281	6,682	41	979	341	4,798	663	12,459
1954	29,514	287	7,999	56	1,222	385	5,439	728	14,660
1955	35,315	359	8,721	70	1,302	369	5,936	798	15,959
1956	38,823	357	9,246	59	1,335	392	6,466	808	17,047
1957	39,725	359	9,405	72	1,432	343	6,484	774	17,321
1958	44,164	346	10,331	61	1,529	388	7,518	795	19,378
1959	47,856	382	10,798	48	1,536	403	7,520	833	19,854
1960	52,151	457	12,391	62	1,768	420	8,171	939	22,330
1961	49,435	454	12,252	48	1,663	432	8,329	934	22,244
1962	47,857	416	11,006	49	1,493	422	7,387	887	19,886
1963	53,931	408	13,399	63	1,920	423	9,261	894	24,580

* Includes accidents without casualties.

The next table shows the number of accident casualties in relation to the number of vehicles registered (disregarding the mileage travelled) and to the population. The ratio of casualties to population increased markedly during the last ten years. However, with the number of vehicles on the register expanding at a much greater rate than the population during this period, the ratio of casualties to vehicles registered remained comparatively stable and, in the last few years, tended to decline.

Table 434. Road Casualties, N.S.W.: Ratio to Vehicles Registered and to Population

Year ended 30th June	Per 1,000 Vehicles Registered			Per 10,000 of Mean Population		
	Killed	Injured	Total Killed and Injured	Killed	Injured	Total Killed and Injured
1939	1.74	25.60	27.34	2.02	30.66	32.68
1953	1.03	19.29	20.32	1.97	37.01	38.98
1954	1.06	21.43	22.49	2.14	43.05	45.19
1955	1.08	21.58	22.66	2.31	46.13	48.44
1956	1.01	21.21	22.22	2.29	48.37	50.66
1957	0.90	20.18	21.08	2.16	48.27	50.43
1958	0.87	21.18	22.05	2.17	52.97	55.14
1959	0.85	20.30	21.15	2.24	53.37	55.61
1960	0.90	21.35	22.25	2.48	58.92	61.40
1961	0.84	19.91	20.75	2.41	57.39	59.80
1962	0.76	16.90	17.66	2.25	50.36	52.61
1963	0.71	19.56	20.27	2.23	61.21	63.44

An analysis of fatalities by type of accident shows that 31.2 per cent. of road deaths in 1962-63 resulted from collisions between vehicles, 35.4 per cent. from vehicles striking pedestrians, and 31.9 per cent. from vehicles overturning, leaving the roadway, or colliding with a fixed object. In respect of persons injured, the corresponding proportions were 53.9 per cent., 15.5 per cent., and 29.3 per cent.

Causes of Road Accidents

Most road accidents are attributable to human failure rather than to defective equipment or external causes (weather, road condition, etc.). In 1962-63, 59.6 per cent. of the deaths and 67.6 per cent. of the injuries were the result of human failure on the part of motor drivers and cyclists, while pedestrians and vehicle passengers were held responsible for 26.4 per cent. of the deaths and 9.2 per cent. of the injuries. Mechanical defects in vehicles caused only 5.5 per cent. of the deaths and 8.1 per cent. of the injuries.

The following statement shows the principal causes of road accidents in each of the last two years:—

Table 435. Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Principal Causes

Cause	1961-62			1962-63		
	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
Motor Drivers and Cyclists—						
Excessive speed	1,395	117	958	1,432	128	1,136
Inattentive driving	7,669	166	2,814	9,975	77	4,044
Intoxication	1,813	36	623	2,164	40	827
Inexperience	599	18	335	659	26	437
Not giving way at intersection	10,127	53	3,091	11,529	51	4,169
Turning to right without care	2,749	10	836	3,036	4	1,117
Overtaking improperly .. .	1,064	35	304	933	39	416
Not keeping to left	2,720	60	1,470	2,811	73	1,625
Other causes	7,184	78	2,316	7,717	95	2,863
Total	35,320	573	12,747	40,256	533	16,634
Pedestrians and Passengers—						
Crossing roadway carelessly ..	1,073	79	1,014	1,284	118	1,204
Passing behind or in front of vehicle	159	24	144	210	27	192
Pedestrians or passenger intoxicated	254	16	248	248	20	223
Children under seven years not under supervision .. .	405	14	394	395	25	371
Children playing on roadway	13	1	12	19	2	19
Boarding or alighting from vehicle in motion	40	2	37	34	5	30
Person falling from moving vehicle	77	6	72	89	5	88
Other causes	246	24	216	175	35	148
Total	2,267	166	2,137	2,454	237	2,275
Pedal Cyclists						
Vehicle defects	487	17	473	468	12	466
Weather Conditions	3,398	56	1,718	3,710	49	1,997
Road Conditions	270	15	141	274	9	172
Caused by parties other than those involved	3,685	43	1,734	4,108	40	2,012
Animals	1,705	5	784	1,947	7	884
Other causes	700	5	135	692	3	129
	25	7	17	22	4	11
Total, All Causes	47,857	887	19,886	53,931	894	24,580

The most important single cause of road casualties is "not giving way at intersection". Other important causes are "inattentive driving", "road conditions", "vehicle defects", "not keeping to left", carelessness on the part of pedestrians, "excessive speed", and "turning to right without care".

Classes of Persons Killed and Injured in Road Accidents

Occupants of vehicles comprise more than half the persons killed or injured in road accidents, and pedestrians constitute about one-third of the fatal cases and one-sixth of the injured. A classification of persons killed or injured in road accidents in the last six years is given in the following table:—

Table 436. Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Classes of Persons Killed and Injured

Year ended 30th June	Motor Drivers	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Pedestrians	Passengers	Others*	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
1958	192	60	30	261	250	2	795
1959	228	68	34	271	228	4	833
1960	244	49	46	336	264	...	939
1961	283	40	31	354	226	...	934
1962	257	43	32	300	254	1	887
1963	267	35	24	318	249	1	894
PERSONS INJURED							
1958	5,247	1,896	1,295	3,257	7,590	93	19,378
1959	5,600	1,831	1,183	3,477	7,723	40	19,854
1960	6,745	1,673	1,130	3,909	8,828	45	22,330
1961	7,250	1,235	1,047	3,804	8,884	24	22,244
1962	6,817	1,023	966	3,446	7,613	21	19,886
1963	8,674	927	993	3,984	9,965	37	24,580

* Includes tram drivers and drivers and riders of animals.

The next table shows particulars of the age and sex of persons killed and injured in road accidents in 1962-63:—

Table 437. Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Age and Sex of Persons Killed and Injured in 1962-63

Age in Years	Number				Rate per 10,000 of Mean Population in each Age Group			
	Killed		Injured		Killed		Injured	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 5	18	11	499	263	0.86	0.55	24.00	13.33
5 and under 17	50	28	2,222	1,281	1.09	0.64	48.96	29.71
17 " " 30	227	47	7,299	2,317	6.19	1.36	200.96	68.10
30 " " 40	82	14	2,492	967	2.83	0.52	86.88	36.39
40 " " 50	79	15	1,834	1,018	2.99	0.58	70.15	39.99
50 " " 60	82	23	1,319	762	3.97	1.15	64.52	38.68
60 or over	141	77	1,179	825	6.42	2.72	54.20	29.64
Not stated	...	...	167	136	...	...	*	*
Total	679	215	17,011	7,569	3.37	1.07	84.42	37.84

* Distributed proportionately over the various age groups.

Time and Place of Road Accidents

Road accidents tend to be more numerous and severe at particular times and places. In 1962-63, there were 9,010 accidents (17 per cent. of the total) during the afternoon peak period, i.e., between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.; these resulted in 115 persons being killed (13 per cent. of the total) and 3,733 injured (15 per cent. of the total). More persons were killed

between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. (viz., 223 or 25 per cent. of the total) than in any other two-hour period of the day.

Approximately two-fifths of the accidents and casualties occur on straight roads where the view is open. In 1962-63, there were 387 persons killed (43 per cent. of the total) and 8,670 injured (35 per cent. of the total) at such locations, compared with 216 killed (24 per cent. of the total) and 9,908 injured (40 per cent. of the total) at intersections.

ROAD SAFETY

A Road Safety Council of New South Wales was established in 1937, with the object of interesting all sections of the community in the prevention of road accidents. The Minister for Transport is President of the Council and funds are provided by the State and Commonwealth Governments. The Council undertakes road safety activities, including publicity campaigns and the issue of propaganda. The amount spent by the Council in 1962-63 was £50,228, including a Commonwealth grant of £12,500.

An Australian Road Safety Council was formed in 1947, to encourage road safety and to secure the adoption throughout Australia of uniform standards for traffic lights and signs, road accident statistics, etc. The Council comprises representatives of the Commonwealth and State Ministers of Transport, the State police and transport authorities, and various bodies interested in road safety.

A comprehensive system of road signs and traffic lines on major highways, maintained by the Departments of Main Roads and Motor Transport, contributes materially to the safe use of the roads. Traffic control signals, provided by the Department of Motor Transport, were operating in June, 1963 at 376 intersections in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong.

A co-ordinated system of traffic control signals in the inner area of Sydney was brought into operation in 1963. Five television cameras provide a composite view of traffic in the area and 25 sets of traffic signals in the system are controlled from a central point. The system is to be expanded to cover over 150 intersections in the inner city area.

TRAFFIC OFFENCES

The number of charges and convictions for traffic offences at Courts of Petty Sessions in the State is shown for the last six years in the next table:—

Table 438. Traffic Offences, N.S.W.: Convictions at Courts of Petty Sessions

Year	Total Offences Charged	Summary Convictions						Total Convictions
		Court Appearance Made					No Court Appearance*	
		Driving Offences		Parking, etc. Offences	Licensing, Registration, etc. Offences	Other Traffic Offences†		
		Drunken Driving	Other					
1958	459,367	4,344	75,307	42,165	10,109	3,026	315,058	450,009
1959	472,275	4,480	82,495	41,352	9,786	3,346	321,157	462,616
1960	506,955	4,803	91,013	37,580	10,034	3,322	351,685	498,437
1961	527,638	4,862	97,254	32,040	9,943	2,505	370,688	517,292
1962	576,541	4,829	75,540	31,718	8,154	2,940	443,689	566,870
1963	518,151	5,384	54,967	43,311	9,312	3,613	389,395	505,982

* Fine paid without court appearance. See text below table.

† Includes offences by pedestrians.

Persons charged with parking, etc. offences (since 1954) and less serious driving offences (since 1962) may elect to plead guilty and to pay their fine without a court appearance. Since 1962, police officers have been empowered to serve on-the-spot notices of these offences (the notice setting out the offence with which a person is charged and the standard fine for that offence).

The majority of persons convicted of traffic offences are penalised by fines. Of the 505,982 convicted in 1963, 499,450 were fined, 247 were imprisoned (including 68 for drunken driving), and 6,285 were otherwise dealt with. Among the more serious offences charged in 1963 were 323 cases involving personal injury or death; of these, 134 were withdrawn or discharged, 170 were committed to a higher court for trial, and 19 were convicted summarily.

Persons convicted of certain driving offences are automatically disqualified for a specified period from holding a driver's licence, and the courts may order suspension or disqualification for other offences. In 1962-63, the number of persons disqualified was 6,464, of whom 4,118 were convicted of drunken driving, 769 of dangerous driving, 321 of negligent driving, 274 of driving while disqualified, and 579 of exceeding the speed limit.

The Commissioner for Motor Transport is also empowered to suspend or cancel driving licences in certain circumstances. During 1962-63, 2,962 licences were cancelled, in 2,681 cases because of criminal or traffic convictions and in 222 cases because of physical disabilities.

Further information about traffic offences is given in the chapter "Law and Crime".

CIVIL AVIATION

CONTROL OF CIVIL AVIATION

Civil aviation in Australia is subject to the Commonwealth Air Navigation Act, 1920-1963. Regulations have been made under the Act to give effect to the 1944 Chicago Convention on Civil Aviation (to which Australia is a party—see page 528) and to provide for the control of air navigation in relation to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States and within the territories of the Commonwealth. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to air transport are limited, but the system of control is uniform throughout Australia because the New South Wales Air Navigation Act, 1938-1947, and enactments of the other States apply the Commonwealth air navigation regulations within each State.

The Commonwealth air navigation regulations are administered by the Department of Civil Aviation. The regulations cover the registration of the aircraft and the issue of certificates of airworthiness, the licensing of aircraft services, aircraft operating crews, aerodromes, and flying training schools and the rules of the air.

The Department of Civil Aviation is also responsible for the establishment and maintenance of an Air Traffic Control Service, a Search and Rescue Service, and, in conjunction with the Director of Meteorology, meteorological services for aircraft.

The (Commonwealth) Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act, 1959-1962, gives effect to the 1929 Convention of Warsaw, as amended by the Hague Protocol of 1955, covering unified rules for the international carriage of persons and goods by air, and defining the rights of passengers, consignors, and consignees, and the rights and responsibilities of air carriers. The Act also applies, with modifications, the principles of that Convention (as amended by the Hague Protocol) to certain classes of internal carriage by air.

Air Navigation Charges

Under the Air Navigation (Charges) Act, 1952-1963, charges are imposed on aircraft operators for the use of aerodromes, air routes and airway facilities, meteorological services, and search and rescue services maintained or operated by the Commonwealth. The charges for flights made in regular public transport operations are based on the weight of the aircraft and the route flown, and are payable in respect of each flight. In other cases, the charges are based on the weight of the aircraft and the purpose for which it is used, and are payable in respect of the period for which the aircraft is registered.

International Flights and Air Services

An aircraft arriving in or departing from any part of Australian territory must comply with the Air Navigation Regulations and with all other laws in force in that part.

A regular international air service conducted by an airline of an oversea country must not set down or pick up traffic in Australian territory except under an international airline licence issued in accordance with an agreement between Australia and the country of the airline concerned. The aircraft of countries which adopt the Chicago Convention have certain rights covering flights across and landing in Australian territory, but aircraft of countries which are not parties to the Convention must not fly within Australian territory without the approval of the Minister for Civil Aviation.

Australian National Airlines Commission

The Australian National Airlines Commission was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1945, under the Australian National Airlines Act, to operate air services between the States and to and within the Commonwealth Territories. The Commission may establish international air services subject to the approval of the Minister for Civil Aviation. Under certain conditions, the Commission may assist private undertakings to provide air services and may itself engage in intra-state operations.

The Commission trades under the name "Trans-Australia Airlines". In 1962-63, its revenue amounted to £18,182,862 and its net operating profit to £534,957.

Domestic Airlines Agreements

The Civil Aviation Agreement Act, 1952, ratified an agreement between the Commonwealth and Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. The Agreement contained provisions to ensure the efficient and economical operation of air services within Australia by eliminating wasteful competition between that company and Trans-Australia Airlines and rationalising the services of both airlines. The Act provided for financial assistance to the company and the sharing of government business between the two airlines, and for the appointment of an independent chairman to settle disputes between the respective undertakings.

Following the purchase of Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. in 1957 by Ansett Transport Industries Ltd., the Civil Aviation Agreement Act, 1957, was enacted to extend the privileges and obligations of the 1952 Act to the new proprietors of the major private airline. The 1957 Act also established a rationalisation committee (comprising a representative of each airline and a co-ordinator appointed by the Minister for Civil Aviation) to deal with disagreements between the two airlines on such questions as routes, timetables, and fares and freight rates; appeal from a decision could be made to the independent chairman.

A further agreement between the Commonwealth and Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. was ratified by the Airlines Agreement Act, 1961. The new agreement consolidated the arrangements for maintaining the two-airline competitive system and extended the term of the arrangements for a further ten years (to 1977). Revised financial provisions were substituted for those which (under the 1952 agreement) expired in 1962, and detailed provision was made for the introduction of turbo-jet aircraft on Australian domestic services. The new agreement defined more clearly the functions of the rationalisation committee and the co-ordinator (the chairman of the committee), and provided for an arbitrator to be appointed (in place of the independent chairman) to settle appeals against decisions of the co-ordinator.

Airlines Equipment Act

The Airlines Equipment Act, 1958, empowers the Commonwealth to limit the aircraft capacity being provided by the two major domestic airlines and to direct the airlines to dispose of aircraft capacity considered to be excessive. Under the provisions of the Act, each of the airlines obtained government approval in 1962 to purchase two Boeing 727 jet aircraft for introduction on Australian domestic services late in 1964.

Licensing of Aircraft by the State

The provisions of the (New South Wales) State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931-1962, dealing with the licensing and control of commercial motor vehicles, see page 508) apply also to commercial aircraft. These provisions have been used to license commercial aircraft (interstate or intrastate) operating within New South Wales territory. At 30th June, 1963, the number of commercial aircraft licensed was 350 (54 licensed to fly in regular services on certain intrastate routes and 296 licensed for charter or aerial work).

In October, 1961, the New South Wales Government announced that certain of the commercial air routes within the State would be re-allocated between Airlines of N.S.W. and East West Airlines (the two airlines operating intrastate services in the State). Airlines of N.S.W. challenged before the High Court the validity of the proposed re-allocation of air routes, and the Government suspended action pending the outcome of the case. In February, 1964, the High Court ruled that the State Government was entitled to issue licences for, and to control routes of, commercial aircraft operating within the State's boundaries.

INTERNATIONAL AVIATION ORGANISATIONS AND AGREEMENTS

A Civil Aviation Conference, held at Chicago in 1944, drew up a Convention on International Civil Aviation and established the International Civil Aviation Organisation, with headquarters in Montreal. The functions of this Organisation, which is a specialised agency of the United Nations Organisation, are to develop principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster the development of international air transport. Australia has a seat on the Council of the Organisation and maintains a permanent representative in Montreal.

The Commonwealth Air Transport Council, inaugurated in 1945, comprises representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and other British countries. The Council was set up to review air communications within the British Commonwealth and to advise the respective governments on civil aviation matters. The South Pacific Air Transport Council, with similar functions in respect of the South Pacific region, comprises representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and Fiji.

An International Air Transport Association was formed at a conference of air transport operators in 1945. Membership is confined to air transport undertakings licensed to operate regular international services by a government eligible for membership of the International Civil Aviation Organisation. Australia is represented by Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.; associate

members include Trans-Australia Airlines and Ansett-A.N.A. Pty. Ltd. The functions of the Association are to develop air transport and to foster co-operation among international air transport operators. Regional traffic conferences are held by the Association for the purpose of fixing fares and freight rates (subject to approval by the respective governments) and facilitating international air transport.

REGULAR AIR SERVICES

The particulars of air service frequencies, etc. given below were current in June, 1964.

OVERSEA SERVICES

Qantas Empire Airways Ltd., which is owned by the Commonwealth Government, operates a number of oversea air services from Sydney. The overseas terminals, with the frequency of service shown in brackets, are as follows—London (six services weekly via Singapore, two weekly via Hong Kong, and three weekly via North America); San Francisco (eight weekly); Vancouver (fortnightly); Tokyo (three weekly); Hong Kong (five weekly); Johannesburg (weekly); Auckland (three weekly); Wellington (three weekly); Christchurch (two weekly); Noumea (weekly); Norfolk Island (weekly). These services are operated by Boeing 707 jet and Lockheed Electra prop-jet aircraft.

Air services between the Australian mainland and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, formerly operated by Qantas Empire Airways Ltd., have been operated since 1960 by Trans-Australia Airlines and Ansett-A.N.A. Pty. Ltd. Trans-Australia Airlines operates, on behalf of Qantas, the services from Lae (in New Guinea) to Soekarnopura (fortnightly) and Honiara (fortnightly), and (under charter from a Portuguese Timor airline) the service from Darwin to Baucau in Timor (weekly).

Tasman Empire Airways Ltd., which is owned by the New Zealand Government (the Commonwealth Government having sold its half interest to the New Zealand Government in 1961), operates services by Lockheed Electra aircraft between Sydney and Auckland (six weekly), Sydney and Christchurch (twice weekly), Sydney and Wellington (four weekly), Melbourne and Christchurch (weekly), Melbourne and Auckland (weekly), and Brisbane and Auckland (weekly during winter and spring).

Seven other oversea airlines operate international services terminating in Australia. British Overseas Airways Corporation conducts services between Sydney and London, and Sydney and Hong Kong, and South African Airways operates fortnightly between Perth and Johannesburg. Pan-American World Airways Incorporated operates between Sydney and Los Angeles, and a fortnightly service between Sydney and Vancouver is conducted by Canadian Pacific Airlines Ltd. Air India, K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines, and Alitalia also link Sydney with Europe.

The air route mileages between Sydney and the principal oversea terminals, via the most direct route, are as follows: London, 11,859; Singapore, 4,224; Tokyo, 5,677; Vancouver, 8,379; Johannesburg, 8,039; Norfolk Island, 1,048; Lae, 2,029; Noumea, 1,233.

INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE SERVICES

Throughout Australia there is an extensive network of regular air services carrying passengers, freight, and mail between the capital cities and towns in each State. Interstate air services, connecting with intrastate services, permit air travel from Sydney to most parts of the Commonwealth.

There are direct interstate services from Sydney to Melbourne, Brisbane, and Adelaide. These connect with other services from Melbourne to Hobart, Adelaide, and Perth, from Adelaide to Perth and Darwin, and from Brisbane to Darwin. There is a weekly average of 120 direct return flights to Melbourne, 60 to Brisbane, and 26 to Adelaide.

In addition to these inter-capital links, there are interstate services with intermediate stops at some of the more important country towns. There are 71 return services per week between Sydney and Canberra.

The number of New South Wales towns directly connected with Sydney by air service was 12 in 1947, 36 in 1951, and 47 in 1964. Intrastate services extend from Sydney to Merimbula and Cooma in the south, to Parkes, Dubbo, Broken Hill, and Bourke in the west, and to Glen Innes, Casino, Moree, Inverell, and Goodooga in the north. The frequency of service varies from one to twenty return trips per week.

The principal aircraft types used on the interstate services are Lockheed Electra and Vickers Viscount. The bulk of the intrastate traffic is carried by Fokker Friendship and Douglas DC3 aircraft.

AIR TRAFFIC STATISTICS

The development of international air services into and out of Australia during the last six years is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 439. Regular International Air Services Into and Out of Australia*

Year ended 30th June	Australian-owned Airlines†			Other Airlines			Total, All Airlines		
	Flights	Paying Passengers Carried	Freight and Mail	Flights	Paying Passengers Carried	Freight and Mail	Flights	Paying Passengers Carried	Freight and Mail
INTO AUSTRALIA									
			Tons‡			Tons‡			Tons‡
1958	771	25,389	1,532	1,267	38,966	1,265	2,038	64,355	2,797
1959	893	27,977	1,528	1,399	48,359	1,415	2,292	76,336	2,943
1960	925	35,928	2,230	1,338	57,187	1,558	2,263	93,115	3,788
1961	1,147	45,878	2,512	1,739	76,328	1,764	2,886	122,206	4,276
1962	1,443	60,655	2,647	1,801	69,705	2,034	3,244	130,360	4,681
1963	1,534	84,247	3,410	1,716	79,122	2,372	3,250	163,369	5,782
OUT OF AUSTRALIA									
			Tons‡			Tons‡			Tons‡
1958	774	22,500	724	1,269	39,578	1,260	2,043	62,078	1,984
1959	890	24,580	708	1,398	43,159	1,315	2,288	67,739	2,023
1960	925	31,895	1,031	1,327	49,433	1,518	2,252	81,328	2,549
1961	1,147	36,906	1,379	1,734	69,564	1,860	2,881	106,470	3,239
1962	1,439	56,616	2,115	1,802	62,853	1,868	3,241	119,469	3,983
1963	1,543	75,920	2,613	1,714	67,394	1,866	3,257	143,314	4,479

* Relates to services flown wholly or partly between Australia (including external Commonwealth Territories) and places outside.

† Excludes services operated by TEAL. (In July, 1961, the Commonwealth Government sold its interest in TEAL to the New Zealand Government.)

‡ In terms of short tons (2,000 lb.).

The operations of the regular air services conducted by Australian-owned airlines during the last eleven years are summarised in the next table. The particulars shown for oversea services relate to services flown wholly or partly between Australia (excluding external Commonwealth Territories) and places outside and to services flown wholly outside Australia; particulars for internal services relate to services flown wholly within Australia (excluding external Commonwealth Territories).

Table 440. Regular Air Services Operated by Australian-owned Airlines*

Year ended 30th June	Hours Flown	Miles Flown	Paying Passengers Carried	Paying-passenger-Miles	Seat-miles Available	Freight	Mail
	Thousand					Thousand ton-miles†	
OVERSEA SERVICES							
1953	50	10,603	89	238,892	391,286	6,782	5,342
1954	50	10,617	94	254,824	408,030	8,037	7,298
1955	48	10,417	102	277,013	469,122	9,088	7,512
1956	51	11,383	125	340,422	524,174	10,105	8,041
1957	61	13,406	161	425,260	661,589	11,066	8,989
1958	68	14,943	177	452,278	749,228	13,902	9,285
1959	73	16,058	186	479,802	831,432	15,498	8,323
1960	60	16,570	242	648,382	1,078,706	24,395	9,783
1961	63	19,331	286	744,307	1,320,711	29,222	10,593
1962	66	21,165	341	860,103	1,612,243	31,126	11,694
1963	63	22,301	398	1,038,944	1,896,179	33,822	15,277
INTERNAL SERVICES							
1953	238	39,059	1,706	667,320	1,034,844	25,703	1,096
1954	251	41,014	1,772	702,169	1,092,377	32,650	1,225
1955	258	43,517	1,917	765,652	1,220,360	36,983	1,257
1956	252	43,701	2,020	827,885	1,325,860	38,909	1,357
1957	251	42,120	2,125	891,196	1,428,332	36,330	1,404
1958	238	40,533	2,123	898,542	1,458,907	32,987	1,474
1959	229	40,287	2,235	944,379	1,516,207	28,841	1,472
1960	225	43,199	2,660	1,132,518	1,911,269	29,240	2,567
1961	220	42,300	2,639	1,109,552	1,852,204	28,221	3,064
1962	207	41,176	2,666	1,119,430	1,857,531	26,076	3,198
1963	218	43,700	2,833	1,221,179	2,039,424	28,270	3,324
TOTAL, ALL SERVICES							
1953	288	49,662	1,796	906,212	1,426,130	32,485	6,438
1954	301	51,631	1,867	956,993	1,500,407	40,687	8,523
1955	306	53,934	2,019	1,042,665	1,689,482	46,071	8,769
1956	303	55,084	2,145	1,168,307	1,850,034	49,014	9,398
1957	312	55,526	2,287	1,316,456	2,089,921	47,396	10,393
1958	306	55,476	2,300	1,350,820	2,208,135	46,889	10,759
1959	302	56,345	2,421	1,424,181	2,347,639	44,339	9,795
1960	285	59,769	2,902	1,780,900	2,989,975	53,635	12,350
1961	283	61,631	2,925	1,853,859	3,172,915	57,443	13,657
1962	273	62,341	3,007	1,979,533	3,469,774	57,202	14,892
1963	281	66,001	3,231	2,260,123	3,935,603	62,092	18,601

* Excludes services operated by TEAL. (In July, 1961, the Commonwealth Government sold its interest in TEAL to the New Zealand Government.)

† In terms of short tons (2,000 lb.).

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FARES AND FREIGHT RATES

The following table shows a selection of the predominant passenger fares in operation in 1963 and earlier years, and the freight charges in 1963 on regular air services from Sydney:—

Table 441. Regular Air Services from Sydney: Passenger Fares and Freight Rates

Sydney to—	Single Fare for 1st Class Travel at 30th June					Freight Rate per lb. at 30th June, 1963
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
Oversea Terminals—						
Amsterdam	461 5 0	461 5 0	485 0 0	485 0 0	485 0 0	15 9
Auckland	52 10 0	53 15 0	53 15 0	53 15 0	54 10 0	4 1
Hong Kong	208 15 0	208 15 0	208 15 0	208 15 0	230 0 0	9 9
Johannesburgh .. .	365 0 0	365 0 0	365 0 0	365 0 0	365 0 0	13 2
London (via India) ..	463 15 0	463 15 0	487 10 0	487 10 0	487 10 0	15 10
Lord Howe Island ..	14 15 0	16 9 0	16 9 0	16 9 0	16 9 0	9
Norfolk Island .. .	27 10 0	27 10 0	27 10 0	27 10 0	27 10 0	2 0
Port Moresby .. .	51 5 0	51 5 0	48 14 0	48 14 0	48 14 0	4 4
San Francisco* .. .	350 9 0	350 9 0	350 9 0	350 9 0	350 9 0	20 9
Tokyo	265 0 0	265 0 0	265 0 0	265 0 0	291 5 0	11 5
Interstate Terminals—						
Adelaide (direct) ..	18 17 0	21 1 0	21 1 0	21 1 0	21 1 0	1 4½
Brisbane	11 1 0	12 7 0	12 7 0	12 7 0	12 7 0	10½
Canberra	3 19 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	6
Darwin (via Brisbane)	54 7 0	59 4 0	59 4 0	59 4 0	59 4 0	3 10½
Hobart (via Melbourne) ..	19 17 0	22 4 0	22 4 0	22 4 0	22 4 0	1 4½
Melbourne	10 8 0	11 13 0	11 13 0	11 13 0	11 13 0	10½
Perth (via Adelaide) ..	49 2 0	54 16 0	54 16 0	54 16 0	54 16 0	3 2
Intrastate Terminals—						
Albury	†	†	†	†	7 19 0	7
Armidale	6 2 0	6 17 0	6 17 0	6 17 0	6 17 0	6
Bathurst	2 14 0	2 19 0	2 19 0	2 19 0	2 19 0	4
Bourke	10 0 0	11 3 0	11 3 0	11 3 0	11 3 0	9
Broken Hill	13 15 0	15 6 0	15 6 0	15 6 0	15 6 0	1 0
Coff's Harbour .. .	6 15 0	7 11 0	6 16 0	7 11 0	7 11 0	6
Cooma	5 8 0	6 1 0	6 1 0	6 1 0	6 1 0	6
Coonamble	7 0 0	7 16 0	7 16 0	7 16 0	7 16 0	8
Cowra	3 5 0	3 17 0	3 17 0	3 19 0	3 19 0	4
Deniliquin	9 1 0	10 2 0	10 2 0	10 2 0	10 2 0	8
Dubbo	5 3 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	6
Forster	4 6 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	6
Grafton	8 7 0	7 3 0	7 3 0	7 13 0	7 13 0	7
Moree	8 0 0	8 19 0	8 19 0	8 19 0	8 19 0	8
Moruya	4 0 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	6
Narrandera	7 10 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8
Newcastle	2 10 0	2 16 0	2 16 0	2 16 0	2 16 0	8
Parkes	5 3 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	6
Tamworth	5 4 0	5 19 0	5 19 0	5 19 0	5 19 0	6
Wagga Wagga .. .	6 1 0	6 16 0	6 16 0	6 16 0	6 16 0	8
West Wyalong .. .	5 18 0	6 13 0	6 13 0	6 13 0	6 13 0	6

* Also Vancouver.

† Service by air to Corowa and thence by road.

The return fares for interstate and intrastate journeys is almost invariably double the single fare; for oversea journeys, it is usually about 10 per cent. less than double. Tourist fares are available on most oversea and interstate journeys; the tourist fare from Sydney to London (via India), for example, was £310 in June, 1963. The fare for children is one-half the adult rate. Passengers' luggage is carried free up to a prescribed maximum weight, which varies for different airlines.

When an article weighs more than a prescribed amount (e.g., 100 lb.), a lower rate of freight than that shown in the table often applies to the excess weight.

CIVIL AVIATION ACCIDENTS

Accidents involving Australian aircraft or international aircraft in Australian territory must be reported to the Department of Civil Aviation. An aircraft accident is defined as any occurrence which results in the death or injury of any person or in substantial damage to the aircraft, and which takes place after any person has boarded the aircraft and before all persons have disembarked. These reports are the basis of the following statistics.

Table 442. Casualties in Civil Aviation Accidents to Australian Aircraft*

Nature of Flight	1959		1960		1961		1962	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Regular Domestic Services†	...	...	29	16	17	...	...	7
Charter	3	2	4	12	11	5	3	3
Aerial Work—								
Agricultural	1	14	3	14	4	12	4	11
Instructional	2	4	8	6	3	4	2	4
Other	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	4
Private	11	9	6	15	15	13	4	13
Total	19	29	52	67	50	34	13	42

* Relates to accidents in civil flying (including gliding) to aircraft on the Australian Register (irrespective of the location of the accident).

† Includes services between the Australian mainland and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and services within the Territory. Australian aircraft on regular overseas services have been involved in only one fatal accident (in 1953) during the post-war years; it caused the death of 11 passengers and 8 crew members.

AIRCRAFT, PILOTS, AERODROMES, ETC.

The number of registered aircraft and aircraft owners and a classification of licensed civil aviation personnel in Australia in each of the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 443. Civil Aviation Aircraft and Personnel, Australia*

Particulars	At 30th June					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Aircraft Registered	1,180	1,246	1,360	1,502	1,600	1,787
Aircraft Owners Registered	570	642	745	850	938	1,006
Pilots' Licences—						
Private	2,628	2,801	3,001	3,208	3,629	4,069
Commercial	963	1,057	1,110	1,154	1,277	1,377
Student	3,493	3,465	3,710	4,161	4,445	4,860
Airline Transport—						
1st Class	656	652	618	659	690	684
2nd Class	389	389	418	471	432	464
Flight Navigators' Licences	176	177	168	142	141	135
Radio Operators' Licences—						
1st Class Flight Telegraphy	63	56	55	43	37	20
Flight Radio-telephone	1,823	2,203	2,651	3,679	5,370	6,552
Flight Engineers' Licences	176	189	193	200	175	168
Aircraft Maintenance Engineers' Licences	2,016	2,266	2,382	2,492	2,485	2,521

* Includes the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

The Commonwealth Government owns and operates numerous aerodromes throughout Australia. In addition, there are many airfields owned by private or local government authorities, which are licensed by the Department of Civil Aviation. In 1957, the Commonwealth introduced a Local Ownership plan, under which local authorities are offered ownership of aerodromes which serve a local (rather than a national) need; the Commonwealth shares development and maintenance costs equally with the local authority.

The Sydney (Kingsford Smith) Airport at Mascot, five miles south of the centre of the city, is the major international airport in Australia and the principal terminal for domestic services in New South Wales.

Particulars of the civil airfields in operation in the last three years are given in the next table:—

Table 444. Civil Land Aerodromes*, N.S.W. and Australia

Maximum Effective Take-off Length Available†	At 30th June					
	1961‡		1962		1963	
	N.S.W.	Australia	N.S.W.	Australia	N.S.W.	Australia
Feet						
Under 3,500	1	50	1	47	1	51
3,500 to 4,199	1	69	1	73	2	81
4,200 to 4,999	11	115	11	112	12	113
5,000 to 5,899	28	166	28	165	28	166
5,900 to 6,999	16	69	16	69	16	69
7,000 to 8,399	4	18	4	18	4	18
8,400 or more	1	4	1	4	1	4
Total Aerodromes—						
Government‡ ..	25	134	25	129	23	122
Licensed¶ ..	37	357	37	359	41	380
Total ..	62	491	62	488	64	502

* Excludes the Commonwealth-owned flying boat base in Sydney Harbour.

† Lengths according to the International Civil Aviation Organisation's length classification for airports.

‡ Under the control and management of the Department of Civil Aviation.

¶ Under the control and management of local government and private authorities.

§ At 31st December.

Air Traffic Control

The Commonwealth Government owns and operates radio stations and navigation aids on air routes throughout Australia. The rapid expansion of air traffic and the introduction of faster aircraft in recent years has been accompanied by an extension of the V.H.F. radio communication system. Navigational aids such as Instrument Landing Systems, Distance Measuring Equipment, Non-directional Beacons, and Visual Aural Range units have been progressively introduced.

Aero Clubs and Flying Schools

Aero clubs and flying schools are assisted by the Commonwealth Government by grants and, where practicable, by the free use of hangar accommodation. The grants are made on the basis of the number of hours flown by club aircraft and the number of members licensed as pilots. The Commonwealth grants to aero clubs and flying schools in New South Wales amounted to £35,211 in 1962-63.

In 1962-63, the Commonwealth Government introduced an Australian Flying Scholarship Scheme, designed to train career pilots for the commercial aviation industry. The scholarships provide financial assistance covering about 70 per cent. of training fees. The number of scholarships awarded for 1962-63 and 1963-64 were 148 and 182, respectively.

Air Ambulance and "Flying Doctor" Service

An air ambulance service for the conveyance of a medical practitioner to urgent cases and for the transport of patients to hospital is operated in the far west of New South Wales and other remote areas throughout Australia. The service is subsidised by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

COMMUNICATION

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services in Australia are operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The rates and charges for these services are uniform throughout Australia.

The finances of the Postmaster-General's Department in Australia during the last eleven years are summarised in the following table. The marked increase in earnings in this period reflects the increasing volume of business handled and the higher charges imposed for postal and other services in 1956 and 1959.

Table 445. Postmaster-General's Department: Finances, Australia

Year ended 30th June	Earnings				Working Expenses	Interest Payable to C ['] wealth Treasury	Profit or Loss			
	Postal Branch	Tele-graph Branch	Tele- phone Branch	All Branches			Postal Branch	Tele- graph Branch	Tele- phone Branch	All Branches
£ thousand										
1953	24,164	5,602	35,255	65,021	64,608	1,351	(-) 2,417	(-) 1,453	2,932	(-) 938
1954	25,406	5,541	38,370	69,317	67,943	1,221	(-) 1,849	(-) 1,219	3,221	153
1955	26,800	5,440	41,708	73,948	72,777	1,320	(-) 2,254	(-) 800	2,905	(-) 149
1956	29,627	5,456	46,091	81,174	80,692	907	(-) 2,402	(-) 1,202	3,179	(-) 425
1957	32,478	6,060	51,731	90,269	86,274	878	(-) 1,526	(-) 638	5,281	3,117
1958	34,014	6,249	56,505	96,768	91,913	845	(-) 1,954	(-) 330	6,294	4,010
1959	36,463	6,459	62,381	105,303	98,447	813	(-) 851	(-) 42	6,936	6,043
1960*	43,261	6,975	75,350	125,586	109,811	15,347	728	(-) 429	129	428
1961	46,424	7,221	82,502	136,147	115,739	17,645	995	(-) 171	1,939	2,763
1962	47,311	7,512	85,383	140,206	122,082	20,086	(-) 377	(-) 62	(-) 1,523	(-) 1,962
1963	49,922	7,993	93,554	151,469	131,054	21,178	525	653	(-) 1,941	(-) 763

* The basis of the Post Office commercial accounts was altered in 1959-60. The principal changes were new methods of charging for superannuation, depreciation, and interest. Interest became payable to the Treasury, at the long-term bond rate, on the net funds provided by the Treasury; in 1962-63, £19,911,000 of the total interest payable was in respect of the Telephone Branch.

Particulars of the staff of the Department in New South Wales are given in the next table:—

Table 446. Postmaster-General's Department: Employees in N.S.W. and A.C.T.

At 30th June	Permanent Staff	Semi-Official and Non-Official Postmasters and Employees	Telephone Office Keepers	Mail Contractors (including Drivers)	Temporary and Other Employees	Total Employees
1958	21,858	2,465	490	2,127	11,074	38,014
1959	22,461	2,444	467	2,125	10,686	38,183
1960	22,806	2,428	426	2,057	10,143	37,860
1961*	22,748	2,397	389	2,145	10,065	37,744
1962	23,198	2,367	364	2,099	9,661	37,689
1963	23,678	2,347	343	2,112	9,489	37,969

* From 1961, excludes a small number of employees located in New South Wales but, since 1959-60, under the control of the Victorian Branch of the Department.

Postal Services

Post offices have been established throughout New South Wales, even in localities where there are few residents. The scope and nature of the services provided depend upon the local conditions. There were 2,452 post offices in the State at 30th June, 1963, of which 515 were official (i.e., conducted exclusively by full-time departmental officials) and 1,937 were non-official.

The air mails are carried by commercial airlines under contract to the Department, generally at a predetermined rate per pound-mile of mail carried. Because of the geographical nature of the services, the cost cannot be compiled on a State basis; for Australia as a whole, £6,437,485 (including £5,106,892 for oversea mail) was expended for the carriage of mails by air in 1962-63.

The following table shows particulars of articles posted in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory for delivery within Australia or oversea, and articles received from oversea, in 1938-39 and the last six years. Particulars of postal matter received from other Australian States are not available.

Table 447. Articles Posted and Received in N.S.W. and A.C.T.

Year ended 30th June	Letters, Post Cards, etc.	Registered Articles (excl. Parcels)	Newspapers and Packets	Parcels (incl. Registered Parcels)
	Thousand			
POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN AUSTRALIA				
1939	333,132	2,795	68,130	3,810
1958	545,194	4,910	114,848	6,384
1959	556,236	5,038	109,412	6,804
1960	550,589	4,460	109,450	5,909
1961	585,809	4,029	113,524	5,464
1962	595,888	3,863	115,207	5,373
1963	617,948	3,692	123,958	5,598
POSTED FOR DELIVERY OVERSEA				
1939	11,919	207	2,632	115
1958	18,783	981	10,136	406
1959	23,788	616	9,592	428
1960	34,403	592	9,813	352
1961	29,855	602	10,448	319
1961	37,028	648	10,102	284
1963	37,484	699	10,618	250
RECEIVED FROM OVERSEA				
1939	15,240	246	9,562	155
1958	45,482	994	30,185	343
1959	44,482	1,072	29,668	369
1960	48,594	1,067	35,146	396
1961	51,718	1,118	30,794	470
1962	49,820	1,023	32,840	459
1963	49,623	1,027	31,980	485

For letters up to one ounce in weight posted to places within Australia, its Territories, the British Commonwealth, or the Republic of Ireland, the postage rate was increased from 2d. to 2½d. in December, 1941, to 3d. in December, 1950, to 3½d. in July, 1951, to 4d. in October, 1956, and to 5d. in October, 1959; the rate for each additional ounce has been 3d. since October, 1959. Since this date, the rates for letters to all other places has been 8d. for the first ounce and 5d. for each additional ounce. Letters and articles posted to places within Australia may be registered against loss or damage; compensation up to £50 is provided for a fee of 2s. (in addition to postage).

All articles (including parcels) may be sent by air mail to places within Australia and most oversea countries. All enveloped mail not exceeding 10 in. x 5 in. x $\frac{3}{16}$ in. in size is sent by air (if delivery would thereby be expedited) to places within Australia and its territories free of air mail fees; for other articles, a fee of 3d. per oz. is charged in addition to ordinary postage. For letters sent to places outside Australia and its territories, the inclusive postage and air mail fees per ½ oz. range from 8d. for New Zealand, 1s. 6d. for the more distant Eastern countries, 2s. for Canada, U.S.A., and the Middle East, 2s. 3d. for the United Kingdom, Europe, and Africa, to 2s. 6d. for Central and South American countries. Aero-grammes, written on special lightweight forms which cost 10d. (including postage and air mail fees), may be sent to British Commonwealth and foreign countries.

Postal services include private mail boxes and private mail bags, of which there were 54,126 and 6,755, respectively, in New South Wales in June, 1963.

The postal branch of the Postmaster-General's Department transacts money order and postal note business. Money orders are issued and redeemed within Australia, and are issued upon and paid to the order of other countries by international arrangement. Postal notes are payable only within Australia, and the maximum amount of a single postal note is £1. A poundage charge is made on the issue of money orders and postal notes.

Particulars of money orders issued and paid in New South Wales during the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 448. Money Order Business in New South Wales*

Year ended 30th June	Issued in N.S.W.				Paid in N.S.W.			
	Number	Total Value	Payable in—		Number	Total Value	Issued in—	
			Australia	Overseas Countries			Australia	Overseas Countries
	Thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	Thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1958	3,884	38,527	38,067	460	3,884	38,836	38,453	383
1959	4,182	44,617	44,167	450	4,439	45,085	44,717	368
1960	4,237	48,013	47,551	462	4,341	48,626	48,223	403
1961	4,082	50,462	49,960	502	4,441	50,954	50,503	451
1962	4,294	49,817	49,425	392	4,389	50,379	49,931	448
1963	4,769	67,044	66,647	397	4,975	68,004	67,560	444

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

The next table shows particulars of the postal note business in New South Wales during the last six years:—

Table 449. Postal Note Business in New South Wales*

Year ended 30th June	Issued in N.S.W.		Paid in N.S.W.			
	Number	Value	Number	Value		
				Issued in N.S.W.	Issued in Other States	Total
	Thous.	£ thous.	Thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1958	7,233	3,802	7,318	3,144	643	3,787
1959	7,076	3,678	7,380	3,075	645	3,720
1960	6,070	3,301	6,561	2,839	641	3,480
1961	6,176	3,311	6,622	2,848	648	3,496
1962	5,746	3,220	6,141	2,792	673	3,465
1963	6,020	3,394	6,435	2,895	786	3,681

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Telegraphs

The telegraph system embraces the whole of Australia. It has been extended steadily since 1858, when the system was opened to the public in New South Wales. Messages are transmitted by land line, submarine cable, or radio-telegraph.

The charge for the transmission of an ordinary telegram of twelve words is 2s. 9d. between offices up to 15 miles apart and 3s. between offices more than 15 miles apart. An additional charge of 3d. is made for each word in excess of twelve. Double rates are charged for urgent telegrams. Telephone subscribers may lodge telegrams by telephone.

Particulars of the telegraph business in New South Wales during recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 450. Telegraph Business, N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	To Places within Australia†		To or From Places outside Australia				Total Revenue Received
	Despatched		Despatched		Received	Revenue Received	
	Number	Revenue Received	Number	Cost to Sender	Number		
	Thous.	£ thous.	Thous.	£ thous.	Thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1958	7,495	1,607	632	1,080	676	215	1,822
1959	7,316	1,598	653	1,099	685	225	1,823
1960	7,095	1,470	694	1,181	720	270	1,740
1961	6,996	1,444	706	1,159	753	306	1,750
1962	6,884	1,431	671	1,113	731	321	1,752
1963	6,854	1,414	725	1,135	737	365	1,779

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes radiogram traffic with islands adjacent to Australia and with ships at sea.

Telephones

The telephone system, established in Sydney in 1880, has been extended throughout the State. Trunk lines service practically all settled areas in Australia. The first line between Sydney and Melbourne was brought into

use in 1907, and between Sydney and Brisbane in 1923. The services were extended to Northern Queensland in 1930, to Western Australia in 1931, and to Tasmania in 1936. A coaxial cable between Sydney, Canberra, and Melbourne, completed in 1962, has improved trunk-line facilities between these cities.

The growth of the telephone service in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during the last eleven years, is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 451. Telephones, N.S.W.*

At 30th June	Telephone Exchanges	Telephone Services†			Public Telephones‡	Number of Services per 1,000 of Population
		Metropolis	Rest of N.S.W.*	Total, N.S.W.*		
1954	2,287	256,064	148,539	404,603	6,772	117
1955	2,320	274,852	160,086	434,938	7,000	123
1956	2,328	294,888	171,736	466,624	7,369	130
1957	2,306	316,547	183,292	499,839	7,739	136
1958	2,323	342,597	196,320	538,917	7,938	144
1959	2,278	363,566	207,555	571,121	8,380	150
1960	2,218	385,066	217,743	602,809	8,911	155
1961	2,171	403,737	226,658	630,395	9,193	159
1962	2,130	426,923	238,411	665,334	9,686	165
1963	2,105	442,860	252,476	695,336	10,094	169

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Represents the number of lines connected to exclusive (i.e., not duplex) telephone services plus the number of duplex service subscribers.

‡ Included in "Telephone Services".

For an exclusive (i.e., not a duplex or party-line) telephone service, the annual ground rent (from October, 1959) ranges from £6 12s. 6d. in respect of country exchanges where the number of subscribers' lines in the local call area does not exceed 2,000, to £14 12s. 6d. for a residence service and £17 17s. 6d. for a business service in the metropolitan area. The charge for each effective outward local call is 4d. for subscribers' and 6d. for public telephones. A service connection fee of £10 for a new telephone service was introduced in October, 1956.

CABLE AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) was established in 1946 under the Overseas Telecommunications Act, which implemented in Australia the recommendations of the 1945 Telecommunications Conference between countries of the British Commonwealth. This Conference recommended the transfer to national ownership of the external telecommunication services of the countries concerned and the establishment of a representative advisory board (the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board) to co-ordinate their development.

The Commission provides Australia's overseas telegraph, telex, and phototelegraph services and, in conjunction with the Postmaster-General's Department, the overseas telephone services. In addition to these services, the Commission operates the Australian coastal radio services for communication with ships at sea in Australian waters, and high-frequency radio services for communications with ships in any part of the world. The Commission's coastal radio stations also provide certain services to a number of stations within Australia and its territories.

The following table gives particulars of international telegraph traffic between Australia and overseas countries during the last five years. Details for New South Wales are not available.

Table 452. International Telegraph Traffic between Australia and Oversea Countries

Year ended 31st March	From Australia to—				To Australia from—			
	United Kingdom	Other British Commonwealth Countries	Other Countries	Total	United Kingdom	Other British Commonwealth Countries	Other Countries	Total
Thousand words								
1959	15,064	9,301	12,138	36,503	18,989	10,115	9,538	38,642
1960	12,806	9,508	13,452	35,766	17,506	11,111	10,376	38,993
1961	13,297	10,933	13,767	37,997	17,963	11,772	11,352	41,087
1962	12,250	9,848	13,403	35,501	18,707	11,399	11,288	41,394
1963	14,912	10,676	14,790	40,378	15,795	10,928	12,845	39,568

The international telex (teleprinter exchange) service, which was introduced in October, 1958 and is operated by the Commission, enables subscribers to the internal Australian telex system to be connected to telex subscribers in many oversea countries. Direct radiotelephone circuits are provided by the Commission for the operation by the Postmaster-General's Department of radio telephone services between Australia and most oversea countries. The growth of these services in recent years is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 453. International Telex and Radiotelephone Services, Australia

Year ended 31st March	From Australia to—				To Australia from—			
	United Kingdom	Other British C ^o wealth Countries	Other Countries	Total	United Kingdom	Other British C ^o wealth Countries	Other Countries	Total
Paid minutes								
INTERNATIONAL TELEX SERVICE								
1959	16,953	1,481	18,130	36,564	12,581	1,056	23,086	36,723
1960	66,163	9,258	89,918	165,339	52,873	6,853	110,158	169,884
1961	92,318	22,446	145,184	259,948	69,354	19,639	191,042	280,035
1962	117,017	37,488	187,823	342,328	91,064	39,233	240,504	370,801
1963	129,415	42,356	224,356	396,127	95,301	50,497	277,933	423,731
INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELEPHONE SERVICES								
1958	47,814	73,709	61,486	183,009	43,325	82,190	52,904	178,419
1959	61,968	76,633	79,058	217,659	48,864	86,811	67,478	203,153
1960	66,783	93,535	101,005	261,323	53,149	102,844	85,581	241,574
1961	64,116	109,225	107,043	280,384	57,826	131,864	104,481	294,171
1962	62,690	113,716	110,338	286,744	57,803	140,097	121,612	319,512
1963	67,313	192,666	131,365	391,344	62,108	275,933	134,650	472,691

Direct phototelegraph circuits are operated between Australia and Canada, New Zealand, Singapore (relaying to Japan), the United Kingdom (relaying to most European countries, South Africa, and Ceylon), and the United States of America. In 1962-63, 1,552 phototelegrams were transmitted from Australia and 4,299 were received from oversea countries.

A new trans-Pacific coaxial submarine cable, connecting Australia, New Zealand, and Canada via Suva and Honolulu, was brought into full operation in December, 1963. The cable, which forms part of the projected British Commonwealth round-the-world large-capacity cable system, provides telephone, telegraph, telex, leased teleprinter, phototelegraph, and broadcast programme facilities, free from atmospheric interference, on a scale not previously possible.

Radiocommunication Stations

The following table contains a classification of the civil radiocommunication stations authorised by the Postmaster-General, under the Wireless Telegraphy Act, in New South Wales (excluding the Australian Capital Territory) and in Australia (including internal and external Commonwealth Territories). The number of authorised land mobile stations has increased greatly in recent years, reflecting the growth in the number of motor vehicles equipped with two-way radio for communication with central offices. Particulars of broadcasting and television stations are given later in the chapter.

Table 454. Radiocommunication Stations Authorised in N.S.W.* and Australia†, 30th June, 1963

Type of Station	N.S.W.*	Australia †	Type of Station	N.S.W.*	Australia †
Transmitting and Receiving—			Transmitting and Receiving—		
Fixed Stations‡—			Mobile Stations—		
Aeronautical ..	36	124	Aeronautical ..	319	1,082
Services with other Countries (O.T.C.) ..	58	126	Land Mobile ..	14,405	37,319
Outpost	229	2,000	Harbour Mobile ..	176	527
Other	237	918	Outpost	202	1,584
Land Stations¶—			Ships	1,205	3,298
Aeronautical ..	56	175	Amateur Stations ..	1,497	4,607
Base Stations—			Receiving Only—		
Land Mobile ..	1,354	3,838	Fixed Stations ..	147	514
Harbour Mobile ..	28	107	Mobile Stations ..	...	74
Coast	30	129			
Special Experimental	114	367			

* Excludes Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes internal and external Commonwealth Territories.

‡ Stations at fixed locations exchanging messages with other fixed stations.

¶ Stations at fixed locations exchanging messages with mobile stations.

BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

Broadcasting and television services in Australia are operated under the Broadcasting and Television Act, 1942-1962, and comprise national and commercial services. The general control of the services is a function of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

The Board, which was established under the Broadcasting and Television Act and which comprises three full-time and two part-time members, appointed by the Commonwealth Government, is responsible for ensuring that (a) the provision of services by broadcasting and television stations is in accordance with plans approved by the Postmaster-General, (b) the technical equipment and operation of the stations conform to standards

approved by the Board, (c) programmes provided by the commercial stations serve the best interests of the public, and (d) interference to the transmission and reception of programmes is detected and prevented. The Board is also required to determine the hours during which programmes may be broadcast or televised and the conditions under which advertisements may be broadcast or televised by commercial stations. It fixes standards and practices for technical equipment, and, subject to direction by the Postmaster-General, it allocates frequencies and operating power and controls the formation of networks of broadcasting and television stations.

National Services

The activities of the National Broadcasting and Television Services are controlled, in terms of the Broadcasting and Television Act, by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Programmes are provided by the Commission from transmitting stations made available and operated by the Postmaster-General's Department.

The Commission is appointed by the Commonwealth Government, and comprises seven part-time members, one of whom must be a woman. It engages staff and artists, including permanent orchestras and news-gathering personnel. Before March, 1949, the revenue of the Commission was received from a proportion of the fees paid for broadcast listeners' licences, supplemented when necessary by government grants; since then, estimates of receipts and expenditure have been submitted to the Postmaster-General, and funds have been appropriated by Parliament.

Under the Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcast Act, 1946-1960, the Commission is required to broadcast proceedings of the Commonwealth Parliament.

At 30th June, 1963, programmes of the National Broadcasting Service were being transmitted on a medium-frequency band from 17 stations in New South Wales (including 2 in Sydney) and 2 in the Australian Capital Territory. There was also a high-frequency station in Sydney transmitting to distant areas.

The National Television Service commenced transmitting (in Sydney) in November, 1956. At 30th June, 1963, programmes of the Service were being transmitted from two stations in New South Wales (in Sydney and Newcastle) and one in the Australian Capital Territory.

Commercial Services

Commercial broadcasting stations must be licensed by the Postmaster-General's Department. The annual licence fee is £25 plus, for the second and following years, one per cent. of the gross earnings of the station during the preceding financial year. Commercial stations derive their income from advertising and other broadcast publicity. At 30th June, 1963, there were 37 commercial broadcasting stations in New South Wales (including 6 in Sydney) and one station in the Australian Capital Territory.

Commercial television stations must also be licensed by the Postmaster-General. The fee is £100 per annum plus, for the second and following years, one per cent. of the gross earnings of the station in the preceding

financial year. The stations derive their income from the televising of advertisements and other publicity. The regular transmission of commercial television programmes commenced in New South Wales in September, 1956. At 30th June, 1963, there were six commercial stations operating in New South Wales (two in Sydney, and one each in Newcastle, Wollongong, Orange, and Lismore) and one operating in the Australian Capital Territory.

Listeners' and Viewers' Licences

Each person in possession of one or more broadcast receiving sets must hold a broadcast listener's licence. The ordinary annual licence fee has been £2 15s. in areas within 250 miles of a national broadcasting station, and £1 8s. in other areas since 1st October, 1956. Licences are granted at fees of 10s. and 7s., respectively, to any person who is in receipt of an age, invalid, widow's, or service pension, or a war service pension for total and permanent incapacity, provided that any such person lives alone or with another person whose income does not exceed the maximum amount of income and pension allowed under the Social Services Consolidation Act and the Repatriation Act. Licences are granted free to schools and to blind persons over 16 years of age.

The next table shows the number of broadcast listeners' licences in force in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in 1939 and recent years:—

Table 455. Broadcast Listeners' Licences, N.S.W. and A.C.T.

At 30th June	Licences						Fees Collected during year ended June
	Ordinary	Pensioners' (Concess- ion rate)	Blind Persons* (Free)	Schools (Free)	Hirers' and Lodging Houses*	Total Licences*	
1939	432,310	...	719	...	...	433,029	£ 453,766
1953	686,261	52,804	830	2,107	...	742,002	1,398,341
1954	704,863	61,480	916	2,219	...	769,478	1,439,854
1955	678,324	65,080	731	1,915	...	746,050	1,388,621
1956	701,614	71,862	765	2,043	...	776,284	1,438,599
1957	694,045	80,176	802	2,049	...	777,072	1,774,221
1958	694,230	87,715	863	2,089	...	784,897	1,951,893
1959	727,654	96,779	919	2,101	...	827,453	2,115,539
1960	724,639	105,072	934	2,014	...	832,659	2,023,081
1961	712,691	109,894	929	2,014	...	825,528	1,992,411
1962	692,788	115,564	874	2,029	1,095	812,350	1,957,267
1963	676,129	120,105	969	2,053	2,286	801,542	1,937,328

* Annual licences. Excludes licences issued for periods less than a year for receivers under hire; such licences were first issued in July, 1961.

A television viewer's licence must be obtained by each person possessing one or more television receivers at any one address. The annual licence fee is £5. Licences are granted at one-quarter the ordinary fee to pensioners, under the conditions set out above for broadcast licences, and free to schools and blind persons over 16 years of age.

The number of television viewers' licences in force in New South Wales in recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 456. Television Viewers' Licences, N.S.W. and A.C.T.

At 30th June	Licences						Fees Collected during year ended June
	Ordinary	Pensioners' (Concess- ion rate)	Blind Persons' (Free)	Schools (Free)	Hirers' and Lodging Houses*	Total Licences*	
1957	28,255	657	...	...	...	28,912	£ 142,097
1958	138,425	4,923	55	19	...	143,422	698,213
1959	287,282	13,444	120	25	...	300,871	1,448,750
1960	385,479	23,654	171	30	...	409,334	1,994,473
1961	454,249	33,920	281	66	...	488,516	2,291,909
1962	507,651	46,153	336	85	415	554,640	2,623,078
1963	559,137	58,844	430	121	891	619,423	2,992,638

* See note *, Table 455.

FACTORIES

Prior to the federation of the Australian States in 1901, the manufacturing industries of New South Wales were engaged primarily in the production, for local use, of food commodities, furniture, bricks, and clothing (from imported materials), in printing, in the repair rather than the manufacture of machinery, and in the preliminary treatment of primary products (such as woolscouring and sawmilling).

The development of the manufacturing industries after federation is illustrated by the following table:—

Table 457. Factories in New South Wales

Year	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of Production	Value of Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
			Thous. H.P.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1901	3,367	61,764‡	57	4,945	10,011	13,699
1911	5,039	104,551‡	213	10,048	19,432	25,651
1920-21	5,837	139,211	492	25,619	43,128	59,544
1928-29	8,465	180,756	1,028	38,545	73,627	102,741
1931-32	7,397	126,355	1,383	22,751	46,653	96,741
1935-36	8,486	193,200	1,505	33,315	69,470	101,439
1938-39	9,464	228,781	1,792	44,606	90,266	120,047
1945-46	12,287	310,870	2,349	87,647	153,179	152,869
1952-53	19,251	380,213	3,535	265,910	457,742	384,309
1953-54	20,199	402,595	3,931	293,586	520,043	429,746
1954-55	20,837	419,810	4,295	326,615	583,127	480,116
1955-56	21,602	433,081	4,571	359,023	644,086	559,180
1956-57	21,838	436,369	4,932	378,332	706,799	667,291
1957-58	22,270	445,802	5,172	396,692	757,862	766,007
1958-59	22,684	449,518	5,740¶	413,015	805,315	859,950
1959-60	23,274	467,139	6,201¶	461,144	916,446	947,186
1960-61	23,515	472,061	6,819	490,016	966,756	1,109,074
1961-62	23,629	461,087	7,347	488,070	966,421	1,314,118
1962-63	23,729	475,249	7,829	513,608	1,037,443	1,408,958

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

‡ Estimated.

¶ Revised.

With the introduction of a uniform protective customs tariff and the removal of barriers to interstate trade after federation, and with favourable economic conditions in the following decade, the manufacturing industries expanded steadily. This expansion was quickened, after the outbreak of war in 1914, as a result of the demand for war materials, the curtailment of imports, and the general increase in money incomes.

Under these conditions, the manufacturing industries entered upon a more advanced stage of development. Large-scale iron and steel works and many subsidiary industries were established, the manufacture of various classes of machinery was undertaken, and the scope and range of items manufactured increased considerably.

General industrial depression from 1929 to 1932 caused a severe contraction in activity. Recovery commenced in 1933, and during the rest of the nineteen-thirties rapid expansion occurred both in established secondary industries and in the development of new industries. This was due partly to import restrictions (which were imposed to adjust the balance of payments during the economic crisis, and which afforded increased protection

for local industries), partly to the depreciation of the Australian currency in 1931, and partly to improving economic conditions. Customs and primage duties were gradually reduced, as economic conditions improved, but without materially prejudicing the progress of local manufactures.

When war broke out in 1939, Australia became a major source of supply for British countries east of Suez. In meeting these demands, as well as those arising locally because of interruption of oversea importations, existing manufacturing industries expanded and new enterprises were developed rapidly for the production of munitions, aircraft, ships, machinery and metal manufactures, scientific equipment, textiles, chemicals, etc. The outbreak of war with Japan and Australian responsibilities for supplies in the South-west Pacific gave added impetus to these developments.

In the post-war period, a very considerable expansion of the State's manufacturing industries has taken place. This expansion has been fostered by the marked growth in population, the introduction of new products, materials, machines, and techniques, the generally favourable conditions in the primary industries, the volume of local capital available for investment, and the substantial investment of oversea capital. Activity was affected in 1952-53 (by a minor economic recession) and in 1961-62 (as a result of economic measures introduced by the Commonwealth Government) but in each case expansion was steadily resumed. In 1962-63, the value of factory production in New South Wales was almost seven times as great as in 1945-46, reflecting both the high rate of industrial development and the steep rise in costs and prices during the post-war period.

TARIFFS AND BOUNTIES ON MANUFACTURES

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed on a policy of protection for economic and efficient Australian industries and preference to imports of British origin. Bounties are paid by the Commonwealth Government to encourage local manufacture of certain products.

Proposals for altering the tariff and for granting bounties are investigated by the Tariff Board. The Board, which is an advisory body appointed by the Commonwealth Government, takes into account the effect of any changes on Australian industries. Where urgent action appears necessary to protect an Australian industry against import competition pending a full inquiry by the Tariff Board, the Government may request a Special Advisory Authority to investigate whether temporary protection should be imposed. Determinations of tariff policies and the rates of duties and bounties are made by the Commonwealth Government.

Further particulars relating to tariffs, the Tariff Board, and the Special Advisory Authority are given in the chapter "Overseas Trade".

The statutory provisions for a bounty usually fix a term of operation of the bounty, provide for payment at a rate varying according to changes in the corresponding customs duty, specify the annual maximum amount of bounty payable, and require bounty to be withheld or reduced if a producer's net profit in the production of the commodity exceeds a certain rate or if rates of wages and conditions of employment in production of the commodity do not conform to prescribed standards.

Bounties are currently payable to Australian producers of cellulose acetate flake, copper, copper and brass strip, cotton, flax fibre, pyrites, rayon yarns, sulphate of ammonia, sulphuric acid, and tractors.

The Cellulose Acetate Flake Bounty Act, 1956-1961, provides for a bounty of 10d. per lb. on cellulose acetate flake produced in Australia and sold for use in the local manufacture of cellulose acetate rayon yarn. Under the Rayon Yarn Bounty Act, 1954-1959, bounty at the rate of 6d. per lb. is payable on rayon yarn produced and sold in Australia.

The Copper Bounty Act, 1958-1963, provides for a bounty in respect of refined copper produced in Australia from local concentrates and sold for use in Australia. Particulars of the bounty are given in the chapter "Mining".

Under the Raw Cotton Act, 1963, a bounty has been payable, since 1st January, 1964, on raw cotton produced and sold for use in Australia. The rate of bounty is 16.125d. per lb. for middling white raw cotton of a staple length of one inch, with premiums and discounts for other grades and staple lengths. The Cotton Bounty Act, 1951-1958, which provided for a bounty on seed cotton, expired on 31st December, 1963.

Under the Pyrites Bounty Act, 1960, a bounty has been payable, since January, 1961, to producers who were engaged before December, 1960 in the production of local pyrites for use in Australia in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The rate of bounty varies inversely with the landed duty-free cost of imported brimstone, and is £3 per ton of the sulphur content of the pyrites when the landed cost of brimstone is £16 per ton.

The Sulphuric Acid Bounty Act, 1954, provided for the payment of a bounty on acid manufactured in Australia from local pyrites and sold for delivery in Australia or used in the local production of fertilizers. In 1957, the bounty was extended to sulphuric acid manufactured from lead sinter gas and to acid used in the local production of any commodity. The Act was amended in 1960 to confine the bounty (except in special cases) to producers who were already engaged before December, 1960 in the manufacture of sulphuric acid (including oleum) from local pyrites. The current rate of bounty is £3 per ton of 100 per cent. acid.

The Sulphate of Ammonia Bounty Act, 1962-1964, provides for a bounty in respect of sulphate of ammonia produced in Australia and sold for use in Australia as a fertilizer. The current rate of bounty ranges up to £4 per ton.

The bounty payable on tractors (other than crawler tractors) manufactured for sale for use in Australia or its Territories varies according to the belt pulley horse-power of the tractor and the proportion of Australian parts and materials used in its manufacture. Under the Tractor Bounty Act, 1959, the rate of bounty ranges from £269 to £389 per tractor.

The amounts of bounty paid in Australia in recent years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 458. Bounty Payments in Australia

Product	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cellulose Acetate Flake	110,650	110,022	128,382	127,428	69,178	101,059
Copper	...	768,329	407,526	404,853	686,450	698,685
Copper and Brass Strip	...	...	...	...	...	18,512
Cotton	64,702	139,455	214,456	373,487	315,105	287,077
Flax Fibre	62,348	93,166	82,676	6,112	12,118	17,537
Pyrites	...	...	...	85,842	396,951	398,229
Rayon Yarn	86,871	69,189	71,500	72,141	69,155	135,021
Sulphate of Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	179,753
Sulphuric Acid	708,654	1,300,656	1,480,638	1,353,249	1,008,908	1,094,479
Tractors	467,088	415,152	621,212	940,663	876,518	963,147
Total	1,500,313	2,895,969	3,006,390	3,363,775	3,434,383	3,893,499

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, RESEARCH, AND STANDARDISATION**GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

The Commonwealth Department of Trade and Industry is responsible for the encouragement of industrial development in Australia, assisting manufacturers to find markets oversea, the promotion of oversea investment in Australian industry, the promotion of industrial efficiency and decentralisation of manufacturing industries, and the conduct of surveys of the structure, capacity, and operation of Australian manufacturing industries.

The N.S.W. Government's policy on industrial development and decentralisation is implemented by the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation. The Department provides a central organisation for the collection and presentation of information required by manufacturers and for the co-ordination of negotiations with all governmental authorities. A Decentralisation Fund, created in 1958-59, is used to assist the establishment and expansion of secondary industries in country centres; payments from the Fund to the end of 1963-64 amounted to £1,274,628, and included £663,543 for railway freight concessions, £247,964 for the provision of housing for key personnel, £223,465 loaned for the erection or purchase of industrial buildings, and £137,151 as subsidies and grants for water, power, and other services and overhead costs.

COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANISATION

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is governed by an Executive of nine members appointed by the Commonwealth Government. The Executive is assisted by an Advisory Council which comprises, in addition to the Executive, the chairmen of the six State Advisory Committees and other persons co-opted by reason of their scientific knowledge. It is the function of the Organisation to initiate and conduct research in connection with industries in Australia, to train research workers, to establish industrial research studentships and fellowships, to make grants in aid of pure scientific research, to establish industrial research associations in various industries, to provide for testing and standardisation of scientific equipment, to conduct an information service relating to scientific and industrial matters, and to act for Australia in liaison with other countries in matters of scientific research.

AUSTRALIAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Isotopes Section of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission, formed in 1956, undertakes research into scientific and technical uses of radio isotopes and provides an advisory service on their industrial and scientific application. The Section also undertakes the production of isotopes.

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

The Standards Association of Australia is governed by a council which comprises representatives of the Commonwealth and State Governments, scientific, professional, and commercial organisations, and private industry. It receives financial support from private industry and from the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

The Association issues standard specifications for materials and codes of practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of industry, and standards are evolved and accepted by general consent.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TESTING AUTHORITIES

The National Association of Testing Authorities co-ordinates testing facilities throughout Australia to meet private and governmental needs. Members' laboratories are examined regularly to ensure the maintenance of high standards of testing, and they are registered for the performance of specific classes of test. Certificates of test issued by these laboratories and endorsed by the Association are widely recognised in Australia and oversea.

STATE MUSEUM OF APPLIED ARTS AND SCIENCES

The staff of the State Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences assists in the promotion of industrial efficiency and expansion by undertaking research and disseminating scientific and technical information.

FACTORY STATISTICS

The statistics relating to factories, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from statutory returns supplied annually by manufacturers. These returns contain particulars of employment, salaries and wages paid, value of premises and equipment, motive power installed, materials and fuels used, and output. The items do not, however, constitute a complete record of the income and expenditure of factories, and are not intended to show the profits and losses of factories collectively or individually.

A factory is defined for statistical purposes as an *establishment* in which four or more persons are employed or where power (other than manual) is used in any manufacturing process. The following are, however, excluded from the scope of the definition—smallgoods makers, laundries, farrieries, photography studios, florists and seedmen, slaughtering establishments, and (in 1952-53 and later years) plants crushing or treating ore, etc. at the site where the material was obtained.

The factory establishment is the basic unit in respect of which returns are collected. Where any other form of activity (e.g., retailing) is carried on in conjunction with manufacturing, the particulars in the return are confined to the manufacturing activities. Where two or more distinctive manufacturing industries are carried on at the one location, each is regarded, as far as practicable, as being carried on in a separate factory establishment. Each separate location at which manufacturing activities are conducted under the one ownership is, in general, regarded as a separate factory establishment.

The *Average Number of Persons Employed* is quoted in the statistics on two bases: (a) the *average during period of operation*, which is the aggregate of the average number employed in each establishment during its period of operation (whether the whole or only part of the year), and (b) the *average during whole year*, in which the number of persons employed in establishments working only part of the year is reduced to the equivalent number for a full year.

Working proprietors are included in the average number of persons employed (unless otherwise specified), but their drawings are not included in the amount of salaries and wages paid.

Value of Output is the value of the goods manufactured or (in the case of repair work or work done on commission) of the work done. It is based generally on the selling value of the goods at the factory, exclusive of delivery costs and excise duties but inclusive of bounty and subsidy payments to the manufacturer. In the case of government factory establishments supplying goods and services for government use, the value of output is estimated by adding 10 per cent. to the total factory costs.

Value of Production is the value added to materials by the process of manufacture. It is calculated by deducting from the *value of output* both the *value of materials used* and the *value of fuel and power used*. In the process of manufacture, many goods are treated in several industries, the output of one becoming the raw material of another, so that these commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and of materials used. On the other hand, the aggregate value of production is assessed without duplication, the value added by each industry being taken into account once only. For this reason, the value of production, and not the value of output, is used as a measure of activity in the manufacturing industries as a whole.

CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORY ESTABLISHMENTS

Factory statistics for 1945-46 and later years have been compiled on the basis of a standard classification of manufacturing industries adopted by the 1945 Conference of Australian official statisticians. This classification is a revised and extended version of the classification which had been used since 1930-31, but the two classifications are for the greater part comparable.

The classes and sub-classes in the current classification of factory establishments are as follows. Where a sub-class is marked with an asterisk, there is no factory establishment in that sub-class in operation in New South Wales.

CLASS I. TREATMENT OF NON-METAL-LIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS

Coke Works.
 *Briquetting and Pulverised Coal.
 *Carbide.
 Lime, Plaster of Paris, Asphalt.
 Fibrous Plaster and Products.
 Marble, Slate, etc.
 Cement, Portland.
 Asbestos Cement Sheets, etc.
 Other Cement Goods.
 Other.

CLASS II. BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

Bricks and Tiles.
 Earthenware, China, Porcelain,
 Terra-cotta.
 Glass (other than Bottles).
 Glass Bottles.
 Other.

CLASS III. CHEMICALS, DYES, EXPLOSIVES, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE

Industrial and Heavy Chemicals and Acids.
 Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations.
 Explosives (including Fireworks).
 White Lead, Paints, Varnish.
 Oils, Vegetable.
 Oils, Mineral.
 Oils, Animal.
 Boiling Down, Tallow Refining.
 Soap and Candles.
 Chemical Fertilizers.
 Inks, Polishes, etc.
 Matches.
 Other.

* No factory in New South Wales.

CLASS IV. INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, CONVEYANCES

- Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Rolling of Iron and Steel.
- Foundries (Ferrous).
- Plant, Equipment and Machinery.
- Other Engineering.
- Extracting and Refining of other Metals; Alloys.
- Electrical Machinery, Cables and Apparatus.
- Tramcars and Railway Rolling Stock.
- Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles—
 - Construction and Assembly.
 - Repairs.
 - Motor Bodies.
- Horse-drawn Vehicles.
- Motor Accessories.
- Aircraft.
- Cycles, Foot, etc., and Accessories.
- *Construction and Repair of Vehicles—Other.
- Ship and Boat Building and Repairing, Marine Engineering.
- Cutlery and Small Hand Tools.
- Agricultural Machines and Implements.
- Non-Ferrous Metals—
 - Rolling and Extrusion.
 - Founding, Casting, etc.
- Sheet Metal Working, Pressing, and Stamping.
- Pipes, Tubes and Fittings (Ferrous).
- Wire and Wire Netting (including Nails).
- Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges.
- Gas Fittings and Meters.
- Lead Mills.
- Sewing Machines.
- Arms, Ammunition (excluding explosives).
- Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus.
- Other Metal Works.

CLASS V. PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELLERY, PLATE

- Jewellery.
- Watches and Clocks (including Repairs).
- Electroplating (Gold, Silver, Chromium, etc.).

CLASS VI. TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS)

- Cotton Ginning.
- Cotton Spinning and Weaving.
- Wool—Carding, Spinning, Weaving.
- Hosiery and other Knitted Goods.
- *Silk, Natural.

CLASS VI. TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS) (continued)

- Rayon, Nylon, and other Synthetic Fibres.
- *Flax Mills.
- Rope and Cordage.
- Canvas Goods, Tents, Tarpaulins, etc.
- Bags and Sacks.
- Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing.
- Other.

CLASS VII. SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR)

- Furriers and Fur Dressing.
- Woolscouring and Fellmongery.
- Tanning, Currying, and Leather Dressing.
- Saddlery, Harness and Whips.
- Machine Belting (Leather or Other)
- Bags, Trunks, etc.
- *Other.

CLASS VIII. CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED)

- Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing.
- Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing.
- Dressmaking, Hemstitching.
- Millinery.
- Shirts, Collars, Underclothing.
- Foundation Garments.
- Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarves.
- Hats and Caps.
- Gloves.
- Boots and Shoes (not Rubber).
- Boot and Shoe Repairing.
- Boot and Shoe Accessories.
- Umbrellas and Walking Sticks.
- Dyeworks and Cleaning (including Renovating and Repairing).
- Other.

CLASS IX. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO

- Flour Milling.
- Cereal Foods and Starch.
- Animal and Bird Foods.
- Chaffcutting and Corncrushing.
- Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry).
- Biscuits.
- Sugar Mills.
- Sugar Refining.
- Confectionery (including Chocolate and Icing Sugar).
- Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning.
- Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar.
- Bacon Curing.
- Butter Factories.

* No factory in New South Wales.

CLASS IX. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO (*continued*)

Cheese Factories.
 Condensed and Dried Milk Factories.
 Margarine.
 Meat and Fish Preserving.
 Condiments, Coffee, Spices, etc.
 Ice and Refrigerating.
 Salt Refining.
 Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.
 Breweries.
 Distilleries.
 Wine-making.
 *Cider and Perry.
 Malting.
 Bottling.
 Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff.
 Dehydrated Fruit and Vegetables.
 Ice Cream.
 Sausage Skins.
 *Arrowroot.
 Other.

CLASS X. SAWMILLS, JOINERY WORKS, BOXES AND CASES, WOODTURNING AND WOODCARVING

Sawmills.
 Plywood Mills (including Veneers).
 Bark Mills.
 Joinery.
 Cooperage.
 Boxes and Cases.
 Woodturning, Woodcarving, etc.
 Basketware and Wickerware (incl. Seagrass and Bamboo Furniture).
 Perambulators.
 Wall and Ceiling Boards (not Plaster or Cement).
 Other.

CLASS XI. FURNITURE OF WOOD, BEDDING, ETC.

Cabinet and Furniture Making and Upholstery.
 Bedding and Mattresses (not Wire).
 Furnishing Drapery.
 Picture Frames.
 Blinds.
 *Other.

CLASS XII. PAPER, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.

Newspapers and Periodicals.
 Printing—
 Government.
 General, incl. Bookbinding.
 Manufactured Stationery.
 Stereotyping and Electrotyping.
 Process and Photo-engraving.
 Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, and Containers.
 Paper Bags.
 Paper Making.
 Pencils, Penholders, Chalks.
 Crayons.
 Other.

CLASS XIII. RUBBER

Rubber Goods and Tyres Made.
 Tyre Retreading and Repairing.

CLASS XIV. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Gramophones and Gramophone Records.

Pianos, Piano-players, Organs.
 Other.

CLASS XV. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Linoleum, Oilcloth, etc.
 *Bone, Horn, Ivory, and Shell.
 Plastic Moulding and Products.
 Brooms and Brushes.
 Optical Instruments and Appliances.
 Surgical and Other Scientific Instruments and Appliances.
 Photographic Material, including Developing and Printing.
 Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites.
 Artificial Flowers.
 Other.

CLASS XVI. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER

Electric Light and Power.
 Gas Works.

* No factory in New South Wales.

COMPARABILITY OF THE STATISTICS

The comparability of the statistics has been affected on occasions by changes in the classification of certain activities or of particular factory establishments, and by changes in the treatment of certain costs or in the method of valuing products used in the process of manufacture. Where the comparability of figures given in a table has been affected significantly, an explanatory footnote has been attached to the table.

STRUCTURE OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The general structure of the manufacturing industries in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of factories in 1962-63 according to class of industry:—

Table 459. Factories by Class of Industry, N.S.W., 1962-63

Class of Industry	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of Output	Value of Production
			Thous. H.P.		£ thousand	
Treatment of Non-metaliferous Mine and Quarry Products	512	9,582	182	11,761	75,284	24,749
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	307	12,617	88	14,441	42,212	24,694
Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	612	23,160	314	28,394	257,714	98,188
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	10,087	230,313	1,702	265,394	1,113,718	462,324
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	365	2,179	5	2,029	6,051	3,617
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	440	21,232	75	18,850	83,685	36,736
Skins and Leather (not clothing or footwear)	302	5,237	21	5,211	23,974	8,498
Clothing (except knitted)	3,423	44,566	32	32,332	115,608	56,501
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	2,530	41,046	295	41,591	315,783	110,871
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	2,072	19,055	220	19,022	77,916	33,365
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	802	8,758	22	8,665	33,746	14,865
Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	1,187	31,617	168	36,139	146,027	74,725
Rubber	234	7,591	66	9,262	36,118	13,178
Musical Instruments	36	458	2	493	2,929	1,770
Miscellaneous Products	731	12,339	47	12,925	46,387	23,663
Heat, Light, and Power	89	5,499	4,590	7,099	73,870	49,699
Total	23,729	475,249	7,829	513,608	2,451,022	1,037,443

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

On the basis of employment, the principal factory classes are industrial metals, machines, and conveyances (which accounted for 48.4 per cent. of total factory employment in 1962-63), clothing (except knitted) (9.4 per cent.), food, drink, and tobacco (8.6 per cent.), paper and printing (6.7 per cent.), chemicals, etc. (4.9 per cent.) and textiles (4.5 per cent.). Electricity generating stations and gas works, which form Class XVI, account for only a small proportion of factory employment (1.2 per cent. in 1962-63), despite the importance of their production.

Of the total value of factory production in 1962-63, metal and machinery works accounted for 45 per cent., food and drink factories for 11 per cent., and chemical and paint works for 9 per cent. Proportions contributed by other important classes of industry were: paper and printing, 7 per cent.; clothing, 5 per cent.; gas and electricity, 5 per cent.; and textiles, 4 per cent.

In 1962-63, the horse-power of engines and electric motors installed in factories other than electricity generating stations was 3,275,000. Of this figure, 52 per cent. was in metal and machinery works, 10 per cent. was in chemical works, and 9 per cent. was in food and drink factories.

SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS

The factory establishments in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are grouped, in the following table, according to the average number of persons employed during their period of operation. It should be noted

that, as explained on page 551, each distinctive manufacturing industry carried on at the one location is regarded, as far as practicable, as being carried on in a separate establishment, and each separate location at which manufacturing activities are conducted under the one ownership is, in general, regarded as a separate factory establishment.

Table 460. Size of Factories in New South Wales

Year	Employing on the Average—							Total
	Under 4 Persons	4 Persons	5 to 10 Persons	11 to 20 Persons	21 to 50 Persons	51 to 100 Persons	Over 100 Persons	
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS								
1938-39	2,720	976	2,534	1,316	1,101	438	379	9,464
1945-46	3,536	1,118	3,304	1,803	1,490	518	518	12,287
1957-58	8,987	1,903	5,331	2,759	1,946	690	654	22,270
1958-59	9,364	1,927	5,305	2,784	1,945	711	648	22,684
1959-60	9,751	1,966	5,368	2,741	2,042	725	681	23,274
1960-61	10,055	1,882	5,367	2,735	2,110	745	691	23,585
1961-62	10,226	1,872	5,359	2,761	1,986	744	681	23,629
1962-63	10,357	1,871	5,283	2,774	1,977	761	706	23,729
AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION (Including working proprietors)								
1938-39	5,708	3,904	17,553	19,272	35,234	31,223	118,906	231,800
1945-46	7,302	4,472	22,902	26,395	46,458	36,155	172,090	315,774
1957-58	16,897	7,612	36,932	40,357	61,075	48,216	238,120	449,209
1958-59	17,475	7,708	36,759	40,739	60,595	49,788	240,422	453,486
1959-60	18,017	7,864	37,308	39,960	63,723	50,552	253,360	470,784
1960-61	18,531	7,528	37,137	39,799	65,770	52,446	255,103	476,314
1961-62	18,914	7,488	37,104	40,247	62,074	51,800	247,289	464,916
1962-63	19,086	7,484	36,733	40,954	62,108	54,360	257,680	478,405

In 1962-63, factories with more than 100 employees comprised 3 per cent. of the total number of establishments, but the aggregate number of persons employed by them represented 54 per cent. of total factory employment. Establishments with ten or fewer workers comprised 74 per cent. of the total number, but accounted for only 13 per cent. of all factory employees. The distribution of factory employees according to size of establishments has differed little in recent years from that in 1938-39.

The most numerous of the factories with less than four persons employed are motor repair works, bakeries (including cakes and pastries), and boot repairing establishments. In the "under four group" in 1962-63, there were 2,769 motor repair works employing 5,173 persons, 829 bakeries, etc. employing 1,744 persons, and 896 boot repairing establishments employing 1,239 persons.

In the next table, the factories in 1962-63 are classified according to their size and geographical location. Factories in the metropolis in 1962-63 employed 352,667 persons, of whom 53 per cent. were in establishments with more than 100 workers and only 11 per cent. in establishments with ten or fewer workers. This concentration of employment in large industrial units is even more pronounced in the Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla industrial areas, where establishments with more than 100 employees comprised 4 per cent. of the total number of establishments and absorbed 82 per cent. of the total factory employees in 1962-63. Elsewhere in the State, the small manufacturing unit predominates.

Table 461. Size and Geographical Location of Factories, 1962-63

Average Number Employed during Period of Operation	Number of Establishments				Number of Persons Employed*			
	Metro-polis	Newcastle and Wollon-gong	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, New South Wales	Metro-polis	Newcastle and Wollon-gong	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, New South Wales
Under 5	6,879	812	4,537	12,228	15,086	1,685	9,799	26,570
5 to 10	3,454	269	1,560	5,283	24,248	1,874	10,611	36,733
11 to 20	2,019	107	648	2,774	30,111	1,583	9,260	40,954
21 to 50	1,584	99	294	1,977	50,021	3,286	8,801	62,108
51 to 100	648	39	74	761	46,340	2,741	5,279	54,360
101 to 500	501	41	58	600	99,757	8,105	12,666	120,528
Over 500	83	15	8	106	87,104	42,687	7,361	137,152
Total	15,168	1,382	7,179	23,729	352,667	61,961	63,777	478,405

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

The following table shows the average number of persons engaged in the various classes of manufacturing industries in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 462. Employment* in Factories, by Class of Industry, N.S.W.

Class of Industry	1938-39	1945-46	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Treatment of Non-metalliferous							
Mine and Quarry Products ..	4,529	4,376	8,330	8,684	9,512	9,467	9,582
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	8,312	7,466	11,984	12,424	12,415	12,298	12,617
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ..	8,187	13,164	21,995	22,957	23,088	22,751	23,160
Industrial Metals, Machines, Con- veyances ..	82,452	136,602	212,456	223,498	226,766	221,660	230,313
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	979	1,110	2,348	2,345	2,248	2,176	2,179
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) ..	15,089	18,341	21,570	22,272	21,772	20,241	21,232
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	4,306	6,385	5,365	5,485	5,312	5,160	5,237
Clothing (except knitted) ..	32,019	37,651	43,393	44,646	44,892	43,500	44,566
Food, Drink, Tobacco ..	28,514	35,474	38,468	39,109	39,744	40,202	41,046
Sawmills, Joinery, etc. ..	9,995	13,499	20,073	20,493	20,574	19,208	19,055
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. ..	6,140	4,987	9,002	9,362	9,178	8,898	8,758
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	17,290	16,959	28,844	29,994	31,476	31,006	31,617
Rubber ..	3,538	3,990	7,813	7,885	7,595	6,907	7,591
Musical Instruments ..	286	311	648	588	496	448	458
Miscellaneous Products ..	3,981	6,407	10,350	10,925	11,277	11,520	12,339
Heat, Light, Power ..	3,164	4,148	6,879	6,472	5,716	5,645	5,499
Total	228,781	310,870	449,518	467,139	472,061	461,087	475,249

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The growth in factory employment since 1945-46 reflects the very considerable expansion and the continuing diversification of the State's manufacturing industries during the post-war period. Factory activity was affected in 1952-53 (by a minor economic recession) and in 1961-62 (as a result of economic measures introduced by the Commonwealth Government), but in each case expansion was steadily resumed. In 1962-63, the number employed in factories in New South Wales was 53 per cent. greater than in 1945-46 and more than twice as great as in 1938-39.

Although the general rate of growth in factory employment was fairly steady during the post-war period, individual industries advanced at varying rates. In general, the light industries were first to expand after the end of the war in 1945, responding quickly to the post-war demand for consumer goods. The basic industries (iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, heavy engineering, cement, chemicals, etc.) took longer to carry out their expansion, which has been very great. Between 1945-46 and 1962-63, employment increased by 69 per cent. in the metals and machinery industry, 76 per cent. in the chemicals, paint, and oil industry, 90 per cent. in the rubber goods industry, 84 per cent. in the cement goods industry, 86 per cent. in the paper and printing industry, 33 per cent. in the heat, light, and power industry, and by only 18 per cent. in the clothing industry and 16 per cent. in the food, drink, and tobacco industries.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT

An occupational grouping of the persons employed in factories in 1938-39 and later years is given in the next table:—

Table 463. Nature of Employment* in Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Working Proprietors			Managerial, Clerical, and Technical Staff			Foremen and Overseers, Workers in Factory, and Others			Total Persons Employed
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
1939†	7,202	502	7,704	15,769	7,513	23,282	144,201	53,594	197,795	228,781
1946	8,634	780	9,414	21,013	14,476	35,489	197,807	68,160	265,967	310,870
1958	14,015	2,187	16,202	38,636	22,215	60,851	284,560	84,189	368,749	445,802
1959	13,763	2,271	16,034	39,957	23,028	62,985	287,037	83,462	370,499	449,518
1960	13,262	2,231	15,493	42,340	24,211	66,551	295,606	89,489	385,095	467,139
1961	12,793	2,231	15,024	44,253	24,952	69,205	298,346	89,486	387,832	472,061
1962	12,261	2,031	14,292	44,359	24,904	69,263	292,534	84,998	377,532	461,087
1963	12,235	2,064	14,299	45,212	25,859	71,071	300,669	89,210	389,879	475,249

* Average number employed during whole year.

† Not strictly comparable with figures for later years.

Of the total persons employed in factories during 1962-63, 3 per cent. were working proprietors, 15 per cent. comprised managerial, clerical, and technical staff, and the balance (82 per cent.) consisted of persons engaged in the actual processes of manufacture, in the storing and packing of finished articles, and as foremen and overseers. The corresponding proportions in 1938-39 were 3 per cent., 10 per cent., and 87 per cent., respectively.

Of the females employed in factories in 1962-63, 2 per cent. were working proprietors, 22 per cent. comprised managerial, clerical, and technical staff, and the remainder (76 per cent.) were factory hands and overseers, etc. In the case of male workers, the proportions were 3 per cent., 13 per cent., and 84 per cent. respectively.

The following table shows the nature of employment in factories in 1962-63 according to the class of industry:—

Table 464. Nature of Employment* in Factories, by Class of Industry, N.S.W., 1962-63

Class of Industry	Working Proprietors	Managerial and Clerical Staff	Chemists, Draughtsmen, and Research Staff	Foremen and Overseers, Workers in Factory, and Others	Total Persons Employed
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	227	1,319	228	7,808	9,582
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	101	1,266	60	11,190	12,617
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	97	4,871	1,584	16,608	23,160
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	5,802	30,949	5,373	188,189	230,313
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	257	298	8	1,616	2,179
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) ..	173	1,955	125	18,979	21,232
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)..	192	492	23	4,530	5,237
Clothing (except knitted)	2,945	3,143	26	38,452	44,566
Food, Drink, Tobacco	2,028	6,317	732	31,969	41,046
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	1,051	2,229	57	15,718	19,055
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	517	1,029	16	7,196	8,758
Paper, Printing, etc.	523	5,294	180	25,620	31,617
Rubber	65	974	160	6,392	7,591
Musical Instruments	18	53	2	385	458
Miscellaneous Products	298	1,785	120	10,136	12,339
Heat, Light, Power	5	326	77	5,091	5,499
Total	14,299	62,300	8,771	389,879	475,249

* Average number employed during whole year.

In industries where small factories predominate, there is usually a higher proportion of working proprietors than the average, and a smaller than average proportion of managerial and clerical staff. In 1962-63, for instance, working proprietors comprised 7 per cent. of the persons employed in clothing factories, and 6 per cent. of those in sawmills, joinery, etc., as compared with the general average of 3 per cent. Industries with a smaller than average proportion of working proprietors included paper, printing, etc. (1.7 per cent.), rubber and bricks, pottery, glass, etc. (0.9 per cent.), chemicals, paints, etc. (0.4 per cent.), and textiles (0.8 per cent.).

Among the industries which had a higher than average proportion (15 per cent.) of managerial, clerical, and technical staff in 1962-63 were chemicals (28 per cent.), paper, printing, etc. (17 per cent.), industrial metals (16 per cent.), and rubber (15 per cent.). The proportion in the clothing industry (7 per cent.) was well below the average.

MONTHLY FACTORY EMPLOYMENT

Seasonal variations in the level of factory employment are small, female employment fluctuating rather more than male employment. For the most part, the variations are incidental to the Christmas holiday period and, as regards females, to the fruit processing season.

The next table shows the number of employees on factory pay-rolls (excluding working proprietors) on the last pay-day of each month in 1962-63 and earlier years.

Table 465. Monthly Factory Employment*, N.S.W.

Year	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	Thousands											
1938-39	217.9	219.5	220.2	221.0	221.2	220.6	213.9	218.6	221.2	219.7	219.9	219.6
1956-57	415.3	415.9	417.3	419.5	420.7	418.6	419.9	422.8	424.0	421.9	422.7	422.5
1957-58	423.0	423.9	426.4	428.6	431.2	428.2	427.9	431.5	432.9	432.7	432.4	431.5
1958-59	432.3	432.6	432.9	433.0	434.2	431.3	430.0	433.2	434.3	434.9	436.0	437.0
1959-60	439.4	441.5	445.5	447.8	450.7	448.7	450.5	454.7	457.4	457.9	459.9	461.5
1960-61	461.9	463.7	466.2	467.0	468.0	463.9	460.4	458.2	452.5	446.3	441.4	437.5
1961-62	435.2	436.9	440.0	444.6	447.3	445.2	447.2	451.9	453.9	452.6	455.1	455.4
1962-63	455.9	456.9	458.9	461.5	462.8	459.6	459.8	464.2	465.2	463.0	461.8	461.4
1962-63—												
Males	342.4	343.0	343.7	345.3	346.0	345.0	345.7	348.1	348.6	347.9	347.4	347.4
Females	113.5	113.9	115.2	116.2	116.8	114.6	114.1	116.1	116.6	115.1	114.4	114.0

* Employees on pay-rolls on last pay-day of month (excluding working proprietors); for 1938-39, mid-monthly pay-rolls.

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES

The following table shows the number of males and females employed in factories in 1938-39 and later years, and the proportion of the State's population represented by these employees:—

Table 466. Sex of Persons Employed in Factories in N.S.W.

Year	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number Employed *	Number per 1,000 Mean Male Population	Number Employed *	Number per 1,000 Mean Female Population	Number Employed *	Number per 1,000 Mean Population
1938-39	167,172	121.1	61,609	45.4	228,781	83.6
1945-46	227,454	155.3	83,416	56.8	310,870	106.0
1952-53	291,704	172.1	88,509	53.0	380,213	112.9
1953-54	305,040	178.1	97,555	57.6	402,595	118.2
1954-55	316,673	182.2	103,137	59.9	419,810	121.4
1955-56	327,106	184.8	105,975	60.4	433,081	122.9
1956-57	329,386	182.8	106,983	59.9	436,369	121.6
1957-58	337,211	183.7	108,591	59.6	445,802	121.9
1958-59	340,757	182.6	108,761	58.5	449,518	120.6
1959-60	351,208	185.0	115,931	61.2	467,139	123.2
1960-61	355,392	182.0	116,669	60.6	472,061	121.8
1961-62	349,154	176.0	111,933	57.0	461,087	116.8
1962-63	358,116	177.7	117,133	58.6	475,249	118.4

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The high proportion of the population employed in factories in recent years, as compared with the pre-war period, is indicative of the expansion which has occurred in the manufacturing industries. In 1962-63, factories provided employment for 11.8 per cent. of the population of the State, compared with 8.4 per cent. in 1938-39. The proportion of the male population employed in factories rose from 12.1 per cent. in 1938-39 to 17.8 per cent. in 1962-63, and the proportion of the female population rose from 4.5 per cent. to 5.9 per cent.

The proportion of females employed in the principal manufacturing industries in 1938-39 and later years is shown in the next table:—

Table 467. Females Employed in Factories in N.S.W.

Industry	Proportion of Females Employed to Total Employed					Number of Females Employed in 1962-63
	1938-39	1945-46	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Clothing—						
Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing ..	82	85	84	83	84	15,422
Dressmaking and Millinery ..	94	93	87	87	87	2,228
Shirts, Underclothing, etc. ..	92	90	91	91	91	7,560
Boots and Shoes (including Repairs) ..	45	41	44	43	44	3,365
Textiles—						
Cotton ..	59	56	52	51	52	2,197
Wool, Worsted, etc. ..	56	49	57	57	58	3,366
Hosiery, and other Knitted Goods ..	76	77	78	77	80	4,752
Industrial Metals and Machines—						
Smelting, Foundries, Heavy Engineering ..	3	8	8	8	8	7,029
Electrical Machinery, Wireless ..	18	28	31	29	30	13,223
Motor Vehicles and Accessories ..	7	10	9	9	9	4,025
Sheet Metal Working ..	24	20	22	23	22	2,317
Food, Drink, and Tobacco—						
Biscuits ..	62	48	63	61	61	1,577
Confectionery ..	59	53	51	50	51	1,429
Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning ..	53	48	43	46	47	1,087
Condiments, Coffee, Spices ..	63	62	53	51	47	1,184
Tobacco, Cigars, etc. ..	62	61	48	47	47	1,122
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines ..	42	40	31	32	32	3,626
Machine Belting, Bags, Trunks ..	50	63	61	62	63	1,443
Papermaking, Stationery, Paper Bags, Cartons, etc. ..	60	46	38	38	37	3,425
Newspapers, Printing, Binding ..	24	26	24	24	24	4,788
Rubber ..	34	20	20	21	21	1,625
Other Industries ..	12	16	17	17	17	30,343
All Manufacturing Industries ..	27	27	25	24	25	117,133

Although the number of females employed in factories is substantially greater than in 1938-39, the proportion of females employed has fallen slightly. In some industries (e.g. papermaking, etc., tobacco, etc., chemicals, etc., and rubber), the fall in the proportion of females has been marked. In other industries (e.g. electrical machinery and wireless, and machine belting, etc.), the proportion has risen noticeably.

Certain industries, notably those concerned with the production of clothing, textiles, and some foodstuffs, employ more females than males. In 1962-63, for instance, the proportion of females employed was 87 per cent. in dressmaking and millinery establishments, 91 per cent. in factories making shirts and underclothing, 80 per cent. in hosiery and knitting mills, and 61 per cent. in biscuit factories.

AGES OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES

The Factories and Shops Act prescribes that no child under school-leaving age (15 years since 1943) may be employed in a factory unless by special permission of the Minister for Labour and Industry, who may prohibit the employment of children under the age of 16 years in any factory in connection with dangerous machinery or in any work in which he considers it undesirable that they should be engaged. Moreover,

the employment of children under 16 years of age is not permitted unless the employer has obtained a certificate by a legally qualified medical practitioner regarding the child's fitness for employment in that factory.

The number of certificates of fitness issued in 1939 and recent years to children under 16 years of age is shown below:—

Table 468. Children under 16 years of Age: Certificates of Fitness to Work in Factories in N.S.W.

Year	No. of Certificates Issued			Year	No. of Certificates Issued		
	Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
1939	6,023	6,175	12,198	1959	3,965	3,362	7,327
1946	3,461	3,095	6,556	1960	4,255	3,018	7,273
1956	3,722	2,305	6,027	1961	3,791	2,763	6,554
1957	3,713	2,754	6,467	1962	4,280	3,350	7,630
1958	3,776	2,848	6,624	1963	4,008	3,236	7,244

The following table contains an age and sex distribution of the factory employees in 1939 and later years:—

Table 469. Age and Sex of Factory Employees* in N.S.W.

Year	Under 16 Years			16 and under 21 Years			Adults			Total Factory Employ- ees
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
NUMBER OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES										
1939	5,759	7,084	12,843	31,923	24,289	56,212	122,041	28,529	150,570	219,625
1946	2,451	2,265	4,716	30,089	23,353	53,442	203,801	56,701	260,502	318,660
1956	2,538	1,860	4,398	29,647	18,474	48,121	282,630	82,830	365,460	417,979
1957	2,584	1,981	4,565	30,848	18,225	49,073	284,392	84,436	368,828	422,466
1958	2,575	1,929	4,504	31,881	18,270	50,151	291,552	85,336	376,888	431,543
1959	2,453	2,175	4,628	32,593	18,254	50,847	294,776	86,707	381,483	436,958
1960	2,625	2,219	4,844	33,937	19,754	53,691	307,794	95,211	403,005	461,540
1961	2,710	2,009	4,719	33,290	17,848	51,138	296,306	85,328	381,634	437,491
1962	2,955	2,646	5,601	35,817	19,770	55,587	303,792	90,461	394,253	455,444
1963	2,623	2,196	4,819	37,434	20,711	58,145	307,346	91,124	398,470	461,434
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FACTORY EMPLOYEES										
1939	2.6	3.2	5.8	14.5	11.1	25.6	55.6	13.0	68.6	100.0
1946	0.8	0.7	1.5	9.4	7.3	16.7	64.0	17.8	81.8	100.0
1956	0.6	0.5	1.1	7.1	4.4	11.5	67.6	19.8	87.4	100.0
1957	0.6	0.5	1.1	7.3	4.3	11.6	67.3	20.0	87.3	100.0
1958	0.6	0.4	1.0	7.4	4.2	11.6	67.6	19.8	87.4	100.0
1959	0.6	0.5	1.1	7.4	4.2	11.6	67.5	19.8	87.3	100.0
1960	0.6	0.5	1.1	7.3	4.3	11.6	66.7	20.6	87.3	100.0
1961	0.6	0.5	1.1	7.6	4.1	11.7	67.7	19.5	87.2	100.0
1962	0.6	0.6	1.2	7.9	4.3	12.2	66.7	19.9	86.6	100.0
1963	0.6	0.5	1.1	8.1	4.5	12.6	66.6	19.7	86.3	100.0

* Employees at 15th June in 1939 and 1946, and on last pay-day in June in later years. Excludes working proprietors.

The table reveals a marked decline during the war and early post-war years in the number of factory employees under 21 years of age. This decline reflects the small number of births during the depression in the early nineteen-thirties and the gradual raising of the school leaving age from 14 years in 1940 to 15 years in 1943. The number of adult factory employees rose steeply between 1939 and 1963, reflecting the general expansion in factory activity.

SALARIES AND WAGES IN FACTORIES

The following table contains a comparison of the salaries and wages paid to male and female factory employees and the average earnings per employee during 1962-63 and earlier years:—

Table 470. Salaries and Wages Paid in Factories in N.S.W.
(Excludes Drawings by Working Proprietors)

Year ended 30th June	Salaries and Wages Paid			Average per Employee		
	To Males	To Females	Total	Males	Females	Persons
	£ thousand	£ thousand	£ thousand	£	£	£
1939	38,272	6,334	44,606	239	104	202
1946	73,380	14,267	87,647	335	173	291
1953	224,746	41,164	265,910	808	473	728
1954	245,749	47,837	293,586	844	499	759
1955	274,467	52,148	326,615	907	515	808
1956	302,881	56,142	359,023	967	540	861
1957	318,612	59,720	378,332	1,010	569	900
1958	334,245	62,447	396,692	1,034	587	923
1959	348,301	64,714	413,015	1,065	608	953
1960	387,166	73,978	461,144	1,146	651	1,021
1961	412,560	77,456	490,016	1,204	677	1,072
1962	411,835	76,235	488,070	1,222	694	1,092
1963	432,252	81,356	513,608	1,250	707	1,114

The salaries and wages paid in 1962-63 in the various classes of industry are shown in the next table:—

Table 471. Salaries and Wages Paid in Factories in N.S.W., 1962-63
(Excludes Drawings by Working Proprietors)

Class of Industry	Salaries and Wages Paid			Average per Employee		
	To Males	To Females	Total	Males	Females	Persons
	£ thousand			£		
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	11,373	388	11,761	1,286	760	1,257
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	13,560	881	14,441	1,195	750	1,154
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	23,701	4,693	28,394	1,402	761	1,231
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	243,389	22,005	265,394	1,249	743	1,182
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	1,643	386	2,029	1,188	716	1,056
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	10,336	8,514	18,850	1,198	685	895
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	3,947	1,264	5,211	1,211	708	1,033
Clothing (except knitted)	11,179	21,153	32,332	1,161	661	777
Food, Drink, Tobacco	32,453	9,138	41,591	1,225	730	1,066
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	18,131	891	19,022	1,083	687	1,057
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	7,225	1,440	8,665	1,151	733	1,051
Paper, Printing, etc.	30,016	6,123	36,139	1,350	691	1,162
Rubber	8,077	1,185	9,262	1,367	732	1,231
Musical Instruments	405	88	493	1,308	674	1,121
Miscellaneous Products	9,758	3,167	12,925	1,280	717	1,073
Heat, Light, Power	7,059	40	7,099	1,297	761	1,292
All Classes of Industry	432,252	81,356	513,608	1,250	707	1,114

The amount of salaries and wages paid to factory employees rose rapidly throughout the post-war period, particularly in 1950-51, 1951-52, and 1959-60, and in 1962-63 was almost six times as great as in 1945-46. The average earnings by both male and female employees in 1962-63 was approximately four times the 1945-46 average.

These movements reflect the rising award rates of pay for factory workers, the incidence of payments above the award rates, and the working of overtime at penalty rates of pay. The average earnings have also been affected by the diminished proportion of junior employees.

Besides differences in wage rates, the average earnings received in different classes of industry are influenced by the relative proportions of females and juniors and of office staff employed. There may also be differences in working time.

An index of nominal wage rates is given in the Chapter "Wages and Hours".

VALUE OF FACTORY PRODUCTION

The value of production of the manufacturing industries, shown in the following table for 1938-39 and later years, is the value added to materials by the process of manufacture in each industry. It is calculated by deducting from the value of factory output (which is, in general, the value of the goods manufactured) both the value of materials used and the value of fuel and power used. The value of production is the amount available to provide for salaries and wages, drawings by working proprietors, depreciation, insurances, selling expenses and other overheads, taxation, and profit.

Table 472. Value of Factory Output and Production, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Salaries and Wages Paid (excluding drawings by working proprietors).	Value of Materials Used *	Value of Fuel and Power Used †	Value of Output	Value of Production	Average Value of Production per Employee ‡
						£
£ thousand						£
1939	44,606	120,502	7,651	218,419	90,266	394
1946	87,647	201,706	12,207	367,092	153,179	493
1953	265,910	627,954	53,631	1,139,327	457,742	1,204
1954	293,586	721,311	58,447	1,299,801	520,043	1,292
1955	326,615	802,617	60,925	1,446,669	583,127	1,389
1956	359,023	884,582	66,469	1,595,137	644,086	1,487
1957	378,322	948,393	71,445	1,726,637	706,799	1,620
1958	396,692	1,016,928	73,452	1,848,242	757,862	1,700
1959	413,015	1,070,862	76,275	1,952,452	805,315	1,792
1960	461,144	1,206,255	87,108 ¶	2,209,809	916,446	1,962
1961	490,016	1,236,484	92,262	2,295,502	966,756	2,048
1962	488,070	1,223,666	93,910	2,283,997	966,421	2,096
1963	513,608	1,314,825	98,755§	2,451,023	1,037,443	2,183

* Includes containers and packing (£57,356,000 in 1962-63) and tools replaced and repairs to plant (£49,348,000 in 1962-63).

† Includes value of water and lubricating oil used.

‡ Based on average number employed during whole year, including working proprietors.

¶ Because of a change in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, figures for 1959-60 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

§ A substantial part of the increase in 1962-63 is attributable to a change in the method of valuing coal used in the iron and steel industry.

The value of factory production in New South Wales rose continuously throughout the post-war period, and in 1962-63 was almost seven times as great as in 1945-46. This expansion reflects both the steep rise in costs and prices and the almost uninterrupted high rate of industrial development during the period.

Since before the war, there has been a much greater increase in the value of factory production than in the value of production for the rural industries. The recorded value of factory production rose from an annual average of £77 million in the three years ended 1937-38 to £990 million in the three years ended 1962-63, while the value for the rural industries rose from £64 million to £345 million.

Particulars of the value of output and production according to class of industry are given in the next table:—

Table 473. Value of Factory Output and Production, by Class of Industry, N.S.W.

Class of Industry	Value of Output	Value of Production				
	1962-63	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£ thousand					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products*	75,284	17,522	22,661	25,336	24,812	24,749
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	42,212	19,955	22,675	23,686	24,686	24,694
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	257,714	75,788	88,466	92,513	89,739	98,188
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances*	1,113,718	359,422	408,944	431,075	424,741	462,324
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	6,051	3,271	3,589	3,562	3,450	3,617
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	83,685	31,056	35,623	34,830	33,486	36,736
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	23,974	7,303	8,152	7,786	8,049	8,498
Clothing (except knitted)	115,608	45,743	50,377	52,716	53,247	56,501
Food, Drink, Tobacco	315,783	82,097	94,188	99,371	104,744	110,871
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	77,916	31,567	34,664	35,463	33,458	33,365
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	33,746	12,849	14,748	14,921	14,953	14,865
Paper, Printing, etc.	146,027	53,979	61,947	68,659	70,252	74,725
Rubber	36,118	11,379	11,459	12,457	11,707	13,178
Musical Instruments	2,929	1,593	1,473	1,516	1,664	1,770
Miscellaneous Products	46,387	17,731	19,464	20,163	22,173	23,663
Heat, Light, Power*	73,870	34,060	38,016	42,702	45,260	49,699
Total	2,451,022	805,315	916,446	966,756	966,421	1,037,443

* Because of a change in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, figures for 1959-60 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

VALUE OF PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

The following table shows the recorded value of the land, buildings, plant, and machinery used for manufacturing purposes in 1939 and more recent years. The recorded values represent book values less any depreciation reserves. Where factory premises are rented by the occupier, the value of the premises has been estimated by capitalising the rent paid at fifteen years' purchase; rented plant and machinery have been valued by capitalising the rent paid at ten years' purchase (fifteen years' purchase for 1939).

Table 474. Value of Factory Premises and Equipment, N.S.W.

At 30th June	Land, Buildings, and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total	At 30th June	Land, Buildings, and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total
	£ thousand				£ thousand		
1939	57,354	62,693	120,047	1957	303,981	363,310	667,291
1946	80,308	72,561	152,869	1958	350,169	415,838	766,007
1952	153,662	166,437	320,099	1959	400,272	459,678	859,950
1953	176,576	207,734	384,310	1960	440,548	506,638	947,186
1954	196,724	233,022	429,746	1961	501,793	607,281	1,109,074
1955	221,519	258,597	480,116	1962	643,483*	670,635	1,314,118*
1956	260,267	298,913	559,180	1963	689,766	719,191	1,408,957

* A substantial part of the increase in 1961-62 was attributable to the cost of storage dams, water diversion systems, and power stations associated with new generating capacity brought into use in the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme.

The premises owned by the occupiers were valued at £541,170,000 in 1963, and rented premises (valued as described above) at £148,596,000.

Changes from year to year in the value of fixed assets, as shown in the previous table, are for the most part the net effect of new investment, re-valuation of existing assets, and depreciation charges.

An indication of the scale of new investment in post-war years is given by the next table, which shows for each year the value of the premises and equipment in new factory establishments and the additions and replacements to premises and equipment in existing establishments. These values do not measure the actual capital expenditure in a year because, generally in the case of new factory establishments and sometimes in the case of major extensions to existing establishments, the full cost incurred over two or more years is attributed to the year in which the unit was brought into operation. The figures include the value of second-hand assets purchased by manufacturers.

Table 475. New Investment* in Factory Premises and Equipment, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Land, Buildings, and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total	Year ended 30th June	Land, Buildings, and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total
	£ thousand				£ thousand		
1946	2,399	9,329	11,728	1958	45,551	88,763	134,314
1953	20,411	59,301	79,712	1959	47,976	94,286	142,262
1954	16,267	45,192	61,459	1960	33,463	96,858	130,321
1955	22,596	50,274	72,870	1961	38,922	109,310	148,232
1956	34,802	66,638	101,440	1962	128,075†	128,349	256,424†
1957	39,117	98,322	137,439	1963	45,982	124,121	170,103

* See text preceding table.

† See note *, Table 474.

The principal industries in which new plant and machinery were brought into operation in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 476. New Investment* in Factory Equipment, by Principal Industries, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Industry							Total
	Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances	Treatment of Non-metallicferous Mine and Quarry Products	Heat, Light, and Power	Food, Drink, and Tobacco	Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	All Other Industries		
	£ thousand							
1946	3,566	296	1,037	1,162	341	2,927	9,329	
1955	20,250	2,015	6,748	5,309	2,692	13,260	50,274	
1956	20,817	2,035	5,063	6,258	4,049	28,416	66,638	
1957	44,678	2,186	27,867	6,059	3,719	13,813	98,322	
1958	44,024	4,375	12,659	5,668	3,511	18,526	88,763	
1959	36,255	4,279	16,850	6,955	4,874	25,073	94,286	
1960	40,099	6,569	12,945	6,332	6,430	24,483	96,858	
1961	48,973	6,278	9,255	8,403	8,361	28,040	109,310	
1962	62,155	6,042	8,496	9,440	5,616	36,630	128,379	
1963	49,558	4,765	24,036	8,433	7,474	29,855	124,121	

* See text above previous table.

MOTIVE POWER IN FACTORIES

The statistics of motive power available for use in the manufacturing industries cover the prime movers (but not the electric motors) in electricity generating stations and both the engines and electric motors in other factories.

The following table shows the total rated horse-power of the different types of engines and electric motors installed in factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years. The figures include the engines and motors in reserve or idle, as well as those ordinarily in use, but exclude obsolete equipment.

Table 477. Engines and Electric Motors in Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Electricity Generating Stations				Other Factories				
	Steam	Oil	Water	Total*	Steam	Oil	Other Engines†	Electric Motors	Total
Horse-power									
1939	848,895	57,802	41,540	953,487	209,697	20,541	6,090	601,999	838,327
1946	1,091,562	70,193	37,500	1,203,094	200,272	29,006	4,420	912,319	1,146,017
1953	1,497,613	135,449	51,373	1,686,157	229,438	213,364	2,337	1,403,293	1,848,432
1954	1,770,609	145,265	53,933	1,970,787	225,918	207,144	1,800	1,525,587	1,960,449
1955	1,939,942	152,979	138,233	2,231,954	225,031	192,904	1,148	1,643,962	2,063,045
1956	2,052,053	149,775	138,483	2,341,111	261,529	186,177	1,712	1,780,267	2,229,685
1957	2,280,363	149,383	178,508	2,608,254	264,730	178,680	1,704	1,878,410	2,323,524
1958	2,333,703	135,813	219,208	2,688,724	264,837	172,583	1,667	2,044,416	2,483,503
1959	2,530,793	117,472	441,720	3,089,985	298,169	156,892	1,456	2,193,633‡	2,650,150‡
1960	2,609,870	116,504	720,120	3,446,494	288,551	150,279	1,289	2,314,058‡	2,754,177‡
1961	3,025,167	103,141	729,050	3,857,358	321,226	149,107	1,252	2,490,110	2,961,695
1962	3,065,532	107,055	1,113,025	4,285,824	319,423	135,016	5,473	2,601,739	3,061,651
1963	3,333,732	113,011	1,106,475	4,553,430	336,326	125,708	7,362	2,805,881	3,275,277

* Includes gas engines in addition to the types shown.

† Gas and Water.

‡ Revised.

The total motive power available for manufacturing purposes increased very considerably during the post-war years. In electricity generating stations, the capacity of steam engines (which are the predominant prime movers in the stations) was more than trebled between 1945-46 and 1962-63. The horse-power of electric motors, which are the principal type of power in factories other than electricity generating stations, was also more than trebled during the post-war period. The expansion of motive power available in factories reflects the post-war growth in industrial activity, the increasing mechanisation of industrial processes, and, in the case of generating stations, the growth of population, the construction of new houses, the electrification of railway lines, and the extension of electricity supplies to rural areas.

In electricity generating stations, steam engines (almost exclusively turbine engines) accounted for 73 per cent., oil (almost exclusively heavy oil) engines for 2 per cent., and water-powered engines for 24 per cent. of the total horse-power installed in 1962-63. The increase in the capacity of water-powered engines in recent years reflects the development of hydro-electric stations.

In factories other than electricity generating stations, electric motors accounted for 86 per cent., steam engines for 10 per cent., and oil engines for 4 per cent. of the total horse-power installed in 1962-63.

The next table shows, for the last two years, the horse-power of engines and electric motors ordinarily in use and in reserve or idle in factories other than generating stations:—

Table 479. Engines and Electric Motors in Factories other than Generating Electric Motors in Use and in Reserve

Type of Engine or Motor	1961-62			1962-63		
	Ordinarily In Use	In Reserve or Idle	Total	Ordinarily in Use	In Reserve or Idle	Total
Horse-power						
Steam: Reciprocating	59,105	19,570	78,675	54,959	19,271	74,230
Turbine	186,049	54,699	240,748	210,448	51,648	262,096
Gas	3,634	1,839	5,473	5,869	1,493	7,362
Light Oils	40,096	50,877	90,973	38,369	43,187	81,556
Heavy Oils	17,619	26,424	44,043	18,032	26,120	44,152
Water .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electric Motors driven by—						
Purchased Electricity	2,252,705	204,859	2,457,564	2,429,118	228,961	2,658,079
Electricity Generated in Own Works	112,399	31,776	144,175	117,049	30,753	147,802
Total Horse-power	2,671,607	390,044	3,061,651	2,873,844	401,433	3,275,277

The following table contains an analysis of the horse-power of engines and electric motors installed in factories (other than electricity generating stations) according to class of industry:—

Table 479. Engines and Electric Motors in Factories other than Generating Stations, by Class of Industry, N.S.W.

Class of Industry	Horse-power of Engines and Electric Motors Installed			Horse-power per Employee		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	155,933	174,290	181,901	16.4	18.4	19.0
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	77,076	77,955	87,648	6.2	6.3	6.9
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	257,486	281,386	314,259	11.2	12.4	13.6
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	1,536,742	1,564,596	1,702,032	6.8	7.1	7.4
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	5,924	5,502	5,256	2.6	2.5	2.4
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	70,627	75,502	75,163	3.2	3.7	3.5
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	21,879	22,088	21,247	4.1	4.3	4.1
Clothing (except knitted)	31,988	32,920	31,584	0.7	0.8	0.7
Food, Drink, Tobacco	283,856	289,289	295,148	7.1	7.2	7.2
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	212,892	218,662	220,363	10.3	11.4	11.6
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	22,318	22,976	22,298	2.4	2.6	2.5
Paper, Printing, etc.	146,562	151,207	167,374	4.7	4.9	5.3
Rubber	64,662	65,015	66,183	8.5	9.4	8.7
Musical Instruments	1,427	1,374	1,392	2.9	3.1	3.0
Other (excluding Electricity Generating Stations)	72,323	78,889	83,429	5.8	6.2	5.4
Total (excluding Electricity Generating Stations)	2,961,695	3,061,651	3,275,277	6.3	6.7	7.0

The relatively high average of 19.0 horse-power per employee in establishments treating non-metalliferous mine, etc. products is due mainly to the coke and cement works in this class. The classes of industry next in order in 1962-63 were chemicals, etc., with an average of 13.6 horse-power, and sawmills, joinery, etc., with 11.6. The lowest average horse-power per employee is in the clothing industry (0.7 in 1962-63).

The kilowatt capacity of generators installed in electricity generating stations in 1962-63 and earlier years is shown in the following table. Further information about the stations is given later in the chapter.

Table 480. Generators in Electricity Generating Stations in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Number of Stations	Kilowatt Capacity of Generators Installed						Total
		Steam		Internal Combustion			Water	
		Reciprocating	Turbine	Gas	Light Oils	Heavy Oils		
1939	106	11,016	669,875	3,138	458	38,577	25,620	748,684
1946	100	10,221	813,472	2,402	652	46,468	25,986	899,201
1953	86	4,927	1,127,772	1,044	680	88,712	35,030	1,258,165
1954	84	4,577	1,283,772	655	993	94,974	36,980	1,421,951
1955	85	3,027	1,435,272	520	1,025	98,927	96,980	1,635,751
1956	78	2,504	1,460,422	520	1,702	97,622	98,030	1,660,800
1957	82	2,504	1,637,972	...	1,756	98,002	125,480	1,865,714
1958	72	2,460	1,678,922	...	1,227	90,448	155,055	1,928,112
1959	64	1,960	1,881,422	...	4,703	76,226	311,780	2,276,091
1960	62	760	1,922,150	...	4,895	75,396	521,780	2,524,981
1961	58	560	2,253,247	...	4,564	66,092	528,780	2,853,243
1962	55	560	2,283,247	132	4,889	68,066	808,780	3,165,674
1963	54	560	2,483,247	132	4,706	68,137	808,780	3,365,562

FUEL AND POWER USED IN FACTORIES

The following table shows the value of the principal items of fuel and power used in factories in 1945-46 and later years:—

Table 481. Value of Fuel* and Power Used in Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended June	Coal†	Coke	Wood	Fuel Oil†	Electricity	Coal Gas	Other (including Tar Fuel)	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1946	3,972,052	2,045,978	239,217	1,044,834	2,939,851	839,920	200,873	11,282,725
1958	20,880,187	12,383,452	434,478	8,684,428	20,746,488	3,515,774	3,041,699	69,686,506
1959	20,706,695	12,555,039	453,180	9,745,898	21,855,588	3,730,327	3,142,300	72,189,027
1960	20,310,455	13,776,760	433,728	10,341,870	24,012,726‡	9,819,803‡	4,050,575‡	82,745,917‡
1961	19,541,461	16,262,749	421,951	9,804,425	25,639,182	11,348,093	4,554,524	87,572,385
1962	18,962,229	15,321,121	388,269	10,222,025	27,432,536	10,772,254	5,750,298	88,848,732
1963	18,767,304	17,469,941¶	389,398	10,538,191	30,324,232	10,204,274	5,448,872	93,142,212¶

* Excludes value of water and lubricating oil used.

† The value of coal used for making coke, and of coal and fuel oil used for making gas, is included as a cost of material and not fuel.

‡ Because of a change in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, figures for 1959-60 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years.

¶ A substantial part of the increase in 1962-63 is attributable to a change in the method of valuing coal used in the iron and steel industry.

Electricity accounted for 33 per cent. of the total value of fuel and power used in factories in 1962-63, coal for 20 per cent., coke for 19 per cent., and fuel oil for 11 per cent. The very steep rise in the total value during the post-war years has been partly due to the increased quantities of fuel and power used and partly to higher prices.

Particulars of the fuel and power used in 1962-63 in the different classes of industry are given in the next table:—

Table 482. Value of Fuel* and Power Used in Factories by Class of Industry, N.S.W., 1962-63

Class of Industry	Coal†	Coke	Wood	Fuel Oil†	Electricity	Coal Gas	Other (incl. Tar Fuel)	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	1,255,091	45,023	2,038	232,817	1,283,238	2,100,174	329,266	5,247,647
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	1,693,796	14,662	124,726	693,810	900,402	403,634	47,847	3,878,877
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	767,569	28,324	23,133	3,128,160	3,381,945	112,496	514,228	7,955,855
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	535,182	15,871,055	13,910	3,885,400	15,085,547	6,256,603	3,705,723	45,353,420
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	200,997	2,167	2,695	139,220	1,091,908	17,747	103,980	1,558,714
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	74,673	2,359	36	62,144	219,103	2,828	...	361,143
Clothing (except knitted)	34,877	11,532	48,085	205,737	657,962	47,854	1,813	1,007,860
Food, Drink, Tobacco	886,725	46,095	145,201	894,771	3,460,583	459,351	136,668	6,029,394
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	63,769	661	24,442	146,477	1,024,012	10,283	89,148	1,358,792
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	738	27	1,610	6,486	195,504	3,283	100	207,748
Paper, Printing, etc.	448,596	601	639	71,500	1,297,173	46,664	13,145	1,878,318
Rubber	133,450	3,901	1,999	160,245	773,857	7,779	39	1,081,270
Heat, Light, Power	12,626,853	1,442,576	304	828,689	120,376	684,319	506,710	16,209,827
Other...	44,988	958	580	82,735	832,622	51,259	205	1,013,347
Total	18,767,304	17,469,941	389,398	10,538,191	30,324,232	10,204,274	5,448,872	93,142,212

* Excludes value of water and lubricating oil used.

† The value of coal used for making coke, and of coal and fuel oil used for making gas, is included as a cost of material and not fuel.

Two-thirds of the coal used as fuel in factories is for the generation of electricity; large quantities are used also in the manufacture of bricks, pottery, and glass, in cement and coke works, and in food and drink factories. The coke is used for the most part in smelting. The bulk of the fuel oil is consumed in metal and machinery works, chemical works, oil refineries, power stations, and food and drink factories. Large quantities of coke oven gas and blast furnace gas are used in the iron and steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla. Metal and machinery works, food, drink, and tobacco factories, and the chemicals, etc. group together account for over two-thirds of the total electricity consumed in factories.

The quantity of coal used as fuel in factories has grown with the expansion of the secondary industries in general, and the electric power stations in particular. Large quantities are also used as raw material in the manufacture of coke and gas. In 1962-63, the total quantity of coal used in factories, either as fuel or raw material, was about 2½-times that in 1945-46. The consumption of fuel oil rose to a peak in 1950-51, partly because of the installation of emergency generators to augment restricted power supplies, and declined in the next three years when the supply of electricity from power stations became sufficient. The steep rise in fuel oil consumption since 1954-55 reflects the development of oil refining and the increased use of oil for heating steel furnaces in the steel industry. Tar fuel has become an important fuel for factory purposes in recent years.

The next table shows the quantities of coal used as raw material and fuel, and of coke, wood, oil, and tar fuel used as fuel in factories, in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 483. Coal, Oil, etc., Used in Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Coal		Coke as fuel	Wood as fuel	Oil as fuel	Tar Fuel
	Fuel	Raw Material in Coke and Gas Works				
1939	2,509,664	2,239,978	1,344,208	172,963	24,215,828	*
1946	2,959,244	2,252,343	1,180,805	176,962	23,511,329	15,407,405
1953	4,888,084	3,966,210	1,930,789	195,647	59,299,853	24,045,951
1954	5,210,688	4,156,484	1,985,446	197,975	58,223,827	29,608,680
1955	5,369,666	4,266,797	2,015,603	214,363	64,633,765	33,153,098
1956	5,393,826	4,162,919	2,051,090	207,535	96,956,419	28,182,269
1957	5,559,618	4,532,069	2,033,359	206,609	131,170,728	34,098,419
1958	5,844,300	4,621,670	2,117,180	198,849	137,188,299	32,617,851
1959	5,983,629	4,628,652	2,097,355	204,370	169,497,452	31,907,743
1960	6,222,797	5,024,166	2,375,515	201,400	190,590,092	30,996,213
1961	6,247,021	5,734,408	2,550,620	201,435	192,645,229	35,644,884
1962	6,206,202	5,814,840	2,576,925	174,223	223,808,906	36,222,654
1963	6,376,436	5,895,032	2,550,849	182,611	243,012,627	36,592,812

* Not available.

The following table shows the quantities of coal, coke, and fuel oil used as fuel in the various classes of industry in the last three years:—

Table 484. Coal, Coke, and Oil Used as Fuel in Factories in N.S.W.

Class of Industry	1960-61			1961-62			1962-63		
	Coal	Coke	Oil	Coal	Coke	Oil	Coal	Coke	Oil
	Thous. tons		Thous. gals.	Thous. tons		Thous. gals.	Thous. tons		Thous. gals.
Non-metalliferous									
Mine and Quarry									
Products ..	535	4	5,012	508	6	5,573	509	6	5,007
Bricks, Pottery, Glass,									
etc. ..	483	2	13,749	464	3	14,964	446	2	16,100
Chemicals, Paints, etc.	196	4	61,473	186	3	82,327	200	4	93,752
Metals, Machines,									
Conveyances ..	173	2,294	76,819	154	2,320	83,535	143	2,314	91,100
Textiles and Textile									
Goods (not dress) ..	58	...	2,094	55	...	2,217	51	...	2,854
Skins, Leather ..	20	...	1,000	19	...	1,064	17	1	1,397
Clothing (except									
knitted) ..	8	3	2,197	7	3	2,310	8	2	2,414
Food, Drink, Tobacco	242	8	12,655	239	7	13,772	222	6	13,765
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	24	...	1,718	23	...	1,330	23	...	1,262
Furniture of Wood,									
Bedding, etc. ..	...	...	142	...	...	150	...	...	104
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	95	1	1,078	106	...	1,010	114	...	1,437
Rubber ..	31	1	2,734	27	1	2,650	33	...	2,822
Heat, Light and Power	4,370	233	11,130	4,407	234	11,930	4,600	216	9,844
Other ..	12	...	844	11	...	977	10	...	1,155
Total Used as Fuel	6,247	2,550	192,645	6,206	2,577	223,809	6,376	2,551	243,013

In addition to these quantities, 5,895,032 tons of coal were used as raw material in coke works and gas works in 1962-63.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES

The following table shows particulars of the factories operating in the various statistical divisions of the State in 1962-63:—

Table 485. Factories in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W., 1962-63

Statistical Division	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Value of—			
			Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages, Paid†	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Production
			£ thousand			
Cumberland—						
Metropolis	15,168	352,667	722,573	380,245	947,321	734,158
Balance	357	7,676	40,046	7,559	22,748	15,073
North Coast	1,038	8,236	16,037	6,911	23,518	13,145
Hunter and Manning—						
Newcastle	858	33,218	114,246	39,320	140,823	67,491
Balance	1,290	14,608	88,855	13,747	32,760	36,833
South Coast—						
Greater Wollongong	523	28,743	196,255	36,333	174,216	95,870
Balance	516	4,088	15,231	3,935	10,867	8,929
Northern Tableland	308	1,691	3,161	1,318	2,581	2,793
Central Tableland	766	9,128	45,221	8,527	18,006	22,620
Southern Tableland	335	2,452	15,887	2,210	3,886	5,478
North Western Slope	411	2,488	6,863	2,194	5,953	4,895
Central Western Slope	389	1,985	3,266	1,642	3,636	3,341
South Western Slope	757	5,454	125,968‡	4,624	12,025	15,909
North Central Plain	191	958	1,906	751	2,264	1,590
Central Plain	137	499	816	361	512	591
Riverina	472	3,258	9,984	2,871	10,554	6,631
Western Division	213	1,256	2,643	1,060	1,909	2,096
Total, N.S.W.	23,729	478,405	1,408,958	513,608	1,413,579	1,037,443

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

‡ See note *, Table 474.

The secondary industries of New South Wales are located mainly in the Metropolis, where an extremely diversified range of manufacturing activity is undertaken. In 1962-63, its factories absorbed 74 per cent. of the total number of factory employees and contributed 71 per cent. of the total value of factory production. Other important manufacturing centres are adjacent to the major coal-fields—at Newcastle in the Hunter and Manning division and at Wollongong in the South Coast division. Iron and steel works in each of these centres are associated with ancillary plants engaged in the further processing of steelworks products. Non-ferrous metals are also treated at Port Kembla. Factories in these two centres in 1962-63 employed 13 per cent. of the total number of factory workers and accounted for 16 per cent. of the total value of production.

In the remainder of the State, large-scale factories consist mostly of cement works, sawmills, milk and other food processing plants, and electricity generating stations, the sites of which are determined by the

Table 486. Factories in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	Establishments			Persons Employed*			Wages and Salaries Paid†		
	1945-46	1961-62	1962-63	1945-46	1961-62	1962-63	1945-46	1961-62	1962-63
									£ thousand
Cumberland—									
Metropolis	8,167	15,109	15,168	250,409	341,978	352,667	69,455	360,475	380,245
Balance ..	..	339	357	..	7,329	7,676	..	7,001	7,560
North Coast ..	584	1,041	1,038	5,799	8,103	8,236	1,389	6,892	6,911
Hunter and Manning—									
Newcastle	956	847	858	29,042	33,657	33,218	8,927	38,840	39,319
Balance ..	..	1,293	1,290	..	14,254	14,608	..	13,271	13,746
South Coast—									
Wollongong	488	515	523	10,559	27,219	28,743	3,010	33,586	36,333
Balance ..	..	517	516	..	3,907	4,088	..	3,612	3,935
Tableland—									
Northern	191	315	308	1,073	1,662	1,691	217	1,253	1,318
Central ..	415	770	766	6,456	8,928	9,128	1,754	8,162	8,527
Southern ..	143	330	335	1,601	2,345	2,452	336	2,068	2,210
Western Slope—									
North ..	170	407	411	1,189	2,417	2,488	272	2,079	2,194
Central ..	205	384	389	1,257	1,991	1,985	265	1,575	1,642
South ..	395	759	757	3,934	5,365	5,454	837	4,445	4,624
Plain—									
North Central ..	101	190	191	604	915	958	133	708	751
Central ..	82	130	137	331	464	499	61	320	361
Riverina ..	274	464	472	2,314	3,133	3,258	589	2,710	2,871
Western Division ..	116	219	215	1,206	1,249	1,256	402	1,073	1,060
Total, N.S.W. ..	12,287	23,629	23,729	315,774	464,916	478,405	87,647	488,070	513,608

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.
 † Excludes drawings of working proprietors.
 ‡ The Metropolis, as defined for statistical purposes, was enlarged in 1954 by the transfer of 423 square miles from the Balance of Cumberland. Separate figures on a comparable basis are not available for 1945-46.

distribution of raw materials. A post-war movement towards decentralisation has led to the establishment of some textile, clothing, and domestic appliance factories in country towns other than satellites of the industrial cities, but the movement has not been sustained. The most widely distributed factory activities in country towns are printing, baking, motor repairs, manufacture of aerated waters, the generation of electricity, and consumer service industries.

Particulars of factory employees in statistical divisions in 1962-63, according to class of industry, are given in the next table:—

Table 487. Factory Employment* in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W., by Class of Industry, 1962-63

Class of Industry	Statistical Divisions							Total N.S.W.
	Cumberland	North Coast	Hunter and Manning	South Coast	Tablelands	Western Slopes	Rest of N.S.W. †	
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	5,091	75	1,175	1,833	1,125	235	98	9,632
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	10,274	86	1,282	599	149	191	68	12,649
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ..	20,325	104	1,976	433	73	144	247	23,302
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	163,493	1,965	30,735	23,472	5,460	3,936	2,044	231,105
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	2,074	12	50	29	12	22	...	2,199
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	18,253	2	1,995	298	721	221	10	21,500
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	5,199	4	29	2	18	7	6	5,265
Clothing (except knitted)	38,282	425	2,003	1,913	1,229	874	304	45,030
Food, Drink, Tobacco ..	28,858	2,439	3,010	1,334	1,813	2,212	1,904	41,570
Sawmills, Joinery, etc. ..	9,483	2,552	3,013	1,061	1,467	1,195	735	19,506
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	8,365	23	325	48	64	39	31	8,895
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	28,571	297	881	745	466	472	265	31,697
Rubber ..	6,892	72	132	322	65	101	19	7,603
Musical Instruments ..	449	...	4	1	1	3	...	458
Miscellaneous Products ..	12,032	43	181	29	80	55	5	12,425
Heat, Light, Power ..	2,702	137	1,035	712	528	220	235	5,569
Total	360,343	8,236	47,826	32,831	13,271	9,927	5,971	478,405

* Average number of persons employed during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Comprises Plains, Riverina, and Western Division.

The growth of factories in statistical divisions of New South Wales since 1945-46 is illustrated in the table on page 573. Between 1945-46 and 1962-63, factory employment increased by 44 per cent. in the Cumberland division and by 65 per cent. in the Hunter and Manning division, and more than trebled in the South Coast division.

GOVERNMENT FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Factories and workshops operated in New South Wales by the State and Commonwealth Governments include railway and omnibus workshops, electricity generating stations, dockyards, aircraft and munitions factories, post office workshops, printing works, clothing and furniture factories, and plant for the treatment of by-products at abattoirs.

Particulars of the operations of the government factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table. Factories controlled by local government bodies are classified as private establishments, and are therefore not included.

Table 488. Government Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Average Number Employed during Period of Operation			Value of—				
	Males	Females	Persons	Salaries and Wages Paid	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output *	Production *
				£ thousand				
1939	15,764	442	16,206	4,087	13,248	3,648	9,266	5,618
1946	27,205	1,957	29,162	9,494	24,454	8,689	21,189	12,500
1953	33,534	1,079	34,613	26,405	63,014	26,321	61,938	35,617
1954	33,921	1,012	34,933	26,806	69,953	27,832	66,374	38,542
1955	33,896	1,030	34,926	29,367	77,369	27,269	71,303	44,034
1956	33,177	981	34,158	31,558	79,975	28,500	78,360	49,860
1957	33,574	956	34,530	32,602	123,544	31,185	86,075	54,890
1958	33,206	1,007	34,213	32,202	157,468	31,520	90,746	59,226
1959	33,017	1,144	34,161	32,283	186,056	32,045	92,636	60,591
1960	31,872	1,379	33,251	33,744	193,611	32,160	98,251	66,091
1961	30,534	1,567	32,101	35,453	193,035	32,259	103,439	71,180
1962	31,373	1,506	32,879	36,804	294,938†	32,067	107,578	75,511
1963	31,042	1,428	32,470	35,817	318,427	32,251	112,446	80,195

* The value of output is estimated by adding 10 per cent. to the value of materials, fuel, and power used and other factory costs.

† See note *, Table 474.

State Government railway and omnibus workshops accounted for 45 per cent. of the total employment in government factories and 23 per cent. of the total value of government factory production in 1962-63. Electricity generating stations operated by the State Government accounted for 11 per cent. of the total employment and 50 per cent. of the total value of production.

Employment in government factories expanded rapidly during the war years with the production of munitions and other war supplies by government undertakings. Although many of these war-time establishments were sold or leased to private enterprise after the war, employment in government factories remained at a high level, and in 1962-63 it was more than double the 1938-39 figure.

Government factories in 1962-63 accounted for 7 per cent. of all factory employment, 7 per cent. of the total amount of salaries and wages paid to factory workers, and 8 per cent. of the total value of factory production. Females comprised only 4 per cent. of government factory employment in 1962-63 compared with 25 per cent. in private factories.

PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS

Table 489 shows the total quantity and value of most of the principal factory products manufactured in New South Wales in the last three years. The figures for each product represent the total recorded production of the item by all factory establishments in the State, irrespective of the manufacturing industries to which the establishments are classified. The production of small establishments which are not regarded as factories for statistical purposes is not included.

Other important factory products are also manufactured in New South Wales, but particulars of these products cannot be disclosed because their manufacture is undertaken by only a few factory establishments.

Table 489. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES							
		Thousand units			£ thousand		
Butter†	lb.	76,152	87,346	80,568	13,588¶	15,536¶	14,802¶
Cheese†	lb.	11,863	13,336	11,881	1,356¶	1,379¶	1,225¶
Milk—							
Concentrated and Condensed‡	lb.	23,165	21,863	14,599	853	827	529
Powdered (All types)	lb.	55,601	63,425	61,974	5,742	6,111	5,261
Ice Cream and Other Frozen Dairy Foods §	Gallon	7,966	8,873	9,841	4,115	5,189	5,346
Meat—							
Bacon and Ham (including Canned)|| . . . . .	lb.	25,239	27,247	28,731	*	*	*
Canned (excluding Bacon and Ham)	lb.	16,780	18,305	13,479	2,552	2,951	1,909
Meals (Blood, Liver, etc.)	Ton	45	51	60	1,721	1,675	1,866
Wheaten Products—							
Flour, White (incl. Sharps)	Short ton	568	533	509	21,747	20,828	19,842
Flour (Self-raising)	Cwt.	303	324	315	1,299	1,312	1,311
Bran	Short ton	87	80	75	*	*	*
Pollard	Short ton	127	120	117	*	*	*
Semolina	Short ton	5	5	4	193	206	187
Bread	lb.	573,344	566,828	580,248	23,000	24,837	26,241
Biscuits	lb.	79,626	77,693	78,605	9,827	10,517	10,291
Wheatmeal for Baking	Short ton	14	16	18	539	606	677
Prepared Animal and Bird Foods—							
Poultry Pellets	Short ton	100	108	136	3,362	3,403	4,466
Poultry Mash	Short ton			85	*	*	2,699
Other	Short ton	207	192	94	6,582	6,189	2,788
Preserved Fruit and Vegetables—							
Crystallized and Glace Fruit	lb.	1,525	1,444	*	340	316	*
Jams (incl. Conserves, Fruit Spreads, etc.)	lb.	23,105	23,808	24,642	1,640	1,793	1,866
Fruit, Canned or Bottled	lb.	32,420	57,798	60,243	2,507	4,059	3,881
Vegetables, Canned or Bottled**	lb.	43,368	55,175	57,591	4,796	5,637	5,846
Potato Crisps, Chips, Flakes, etc.	lb.	5,179	5,315	5,663	1,211	1,423	1,614
Condiments and Flavours—							
Pepper	lb.	219	310	559	102	141	167
Pickles	Pint	4,179	*	*	389	*	*
Chutney	Pint	518	572	606	98	102	101
Sauces: Tomato	Pint	5,922	5,292	5,576	860	741	748
Worcester	Pint	3,543	*	*	517	*	*
Other	Pint	3,225	3,768	3,755	429	512	518
Spices	lb.	193	207	*	80	74	*
Curry Powder	lb.	247	*	350	102	*	129
Essences, Flavouring—							
Culinary	Gallon	49	49	57	192	179	212
Industrial	Gallon	259	298	306	2,251	2,578	2,721

* Not available.

† Production in factories only.

‡ Includes liquid ice cream mix.

¶ Excludes government subsidy.

§ "Other Frozen Dairy Foods" includes milk blocks, milk-based sherbets, and soft-serve mixes, etc. containing less than 10 per cent. butter-fat.

|| "Bone-in" weight basis.

** Includes pickled vegetables (other than "pickles" or chutney).

Table 489. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES (continued)							
		Thousand units			£ thousand		
Margarine: Table ..	lb.	20,369	19,973	20,467	2,438	2,456	2,417
Other ..	lb.	39,949	42,905	47,814	3,027	3,460	3,731
Sugar: Raw	Ton	63	67	80	*	*	*
Icing	lb.	30,413	30,350	30,767	*	*	*
Confectionery (excl. Coverture)—							
Chocolate	lb.	25,528	23,125	23,749	6,305	5,697	5,611
Other	lb.	40,455	42,781	42,245	6,300	6,680	6,779
Cakes, Pastry, Pies, and Puddings .. ..	...	...	...	...	12,566	12,968	13,071
Peanut Butter and Paste ..	lb.	3,031	3,142	2,688	792	619	527
Jelly Crystals, Cubes, etc. ..	lb.	5,029	5,322	6,027	593	620	702
Custard Powder	lb.	2,393	2,697	*	235	281	*
Crumpets .. ..	...	...	...	...	193	195	225
Spaghetti (Canned) ..	lb.	7,393	8,264	7,226	560	640	512
Sausage Casings—							
Ox	Bundle	67	87	56	20	26	14
Sheep and Lamb	Bundle	413	459	515	285	301	327
Pig	Bundle	48	59	58	59	85	71
Aerated Waters and Cordials—							
Aerated Waters (incl. Ginger Beer, Hop Beer, etc.)	Gallon	29,669	30,592	33,204	7,610	7,774	8,596
Cordials and Syrups—							
Fruit Juice	Gallon	1,369	1,483	1,735	1,015	1,114	1,299
Other (Imitation and Flavoured)	Gallon	495	488	497	383	360	368
Concentrated Cordials and Extracts	Gallon	169	175	203	376	381	495
Fruit Juices (Natural) ..	Gallon	536	743	991	310	410	497
Beer and Stout—							
Bulk	Gallon	72,190	73,650	75,047	9,593	9,769	10,067
Bottled and Canned ..	Gallon	24,331	24,887	27,842	6,818	7,187	8,487
Liqueurs	Gallon	63	57	78	207	193	227
Wine (Beverage)—							
Fortified	Gallon	1,962	1,994	2,025	800	824	840
Unfortified	Gallon	1,533	1,442	1,457	483	488	489

OILS, WAXES AND SOAPS

Item	Unit of Quantity	Thousand units			£ thousand		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Motor Spirit	Gallon	473,730	527,478	564,216	27,424	26,155	30,685
Diesel Distillate and Fuel	Ton	779	*	832	11,062	*	10,993
Fuel Oil (for burning) ..	Ton	1,160	1,174	1,229	9,147	8,809	9,418
Coconut Oil—							
Crude	lb.	40,867	41,887	45,196	*	*	*
Refined	lb.	25,732	25,265	26,053	1,841	1,750	1,880
Polish—							
Automobile .. ..	...	*	*	*	294	280	359
Floor—							
Solid Wax	lb.	1,762	1,707	1,277	222	207	199
Liquid Wax and Polish	Gallon	603	641	647	460	586	591
Furniture	Gallon	31	25	53	39	88	225
Soap and Synthetic Detergents—							
Personal Toilet use ..	Cwt.	310	314	334	5,642	5,477	5,589
Household, Commercial, etc. ..	Cwt.	1,105	1,129	1,184	8,909	9,037	9,776
Industrial	Cwt.	147	127	140	829	773	822

* Not available.

Table 489. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
TEXTILES AND APPAREL							
		Thousand units			£ thousand		
Yarn, Spun†—							
Wool: Woollen ..	lb.	5,581	4,907	5,641	*	*	*
Worsted ..	lb.	6,077	6,238	6,430	*	*	*
Cotton ..	lb.	21,117	21,275	23,168	*	*	*
Rayon and Synthetic							
Fibres ..	lb.	1,526	1,450	1,461	*	*	*
Cotton Spinning Waste	lb.	1,022	845	973	36	23	31
Cloth, Woven†—							
Wool: Woollen‡ ..	Sq. yd.	4,089	3,671	4,369	2,341	2,104	2,428
Worsted ..	Sq. yd.	5,826	5,279	6,492	6,219	5,725	6,640
Cotton (incl. Towels)	Sq. yd.	22,771	21,799	23,011	8,120	7,842	7,781
Rayon and Synthetic							
Fibres ..	Sq. yd.	11,650	10,929	14,200	3,543	3,951	4,738
Blankets (Woollen, incl. Mixtures) ..	Number	476	438	537	1,042	1,042	1,269
Bags, Textile (Hessian, Calico, etc.) ..	Dozen	1,267	1,067	1,065	1,205	1,036	1,021
Tents, Flys, and Marquees ..	...	*	*	*	348	271	236
Tarpaulins ..	...	*	*	*	406	338	415
Blinds and Awnings—							
Outdoor ..	...	...	...	...	865	696	655
Sails ..	...	*	*	*	70	94	98
Waterproof Piecegoods	Sq. yd.	231	192	217	126	111	129
Outer Clothing, Men's and Youths'—							
Suits ..	Number	390	379	419	*	*	*
Sports Coats and Blazers¶ ..	Number	165	146	146	*	*	*
Sports Trousers ..	Number						
Footwear§—							
Men's and Youths' ..	Pair	2,894	2,880	3,151	5,962	5,780	6,054
Women's and Maids' ..	Pair	5,029	4,626	4,954	9,302	8,833	9,256
Boys', Girls', and Infants' ..	Pair	2,108	1,992	2,145	1,876	1,828	1,921
Handkerchiefs—							
Men's, Youths' and Boys' ..	Dozen	1,487	1,384	*	*	*	*
Women's, Maids', and Girls' ..	Dozen	1,361	1,216	1,194	*	*	*
Cardigans, Pullovers, etc. (Knitted)—							
Men's, Youths', and Boys' ..	Dozen	86	72	76	*	*	*
Women's, Maids', and Girls' ..	Dozen	140	125	140	*	*	*
Bathing Suits—							
Woven Fabric—							
Men's, Youths', and Boys' ..	Dozen	*	*	*	*	*	*
Women's, Maids', and Girls' ..	Dozen	31	13	9	*	*	*
Knitted Fabric ..	Dozen	48	54	63	1,014	1,170	1,286
Shirts (Men's, Youths' and Boys')—							
Business, School, etc. Sports—	Dozen	152	153	185	*	*	*
Knitted Fabric ..	Dozen	248	152	180	*	*	*
Woven Fabric ..	Dozen	390	389	479	*	*	*
Work ..	Dozen	24	13	20	*	*	*
Hosiery—							
Men's ..	Doz. prs.	205	106	80	715	282	208
Women's ..	Doz. prs.	582	578	587	1,756	1,746	1,664
Children's (sizes 3 to 10) ..	Doz. prs.	102	97	105	237	267	231
Infants' (sizes 0 to 3) ..	Doz. prs.	12	10	10	16	13	13

* Not available.

† Mixtures are included with the predominant fibre.

‡ Includes blanketing and rug materials.

¶ Excludes Bermuda jackets.

§ Excludes articles of rubber.

Table 489. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63

TEXTILES AND APPAREL (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Thousand units			£ thousand		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Pyjamas—							
Men's, Youths', and Boys' (incl. Pants only)	Dozen	198	200	255	*	*	*
Women's, Maids', and Girls'	Dozen	138	105	115	*	*	*
Nightdresses	Dozen	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hats and Caps	Number	4,522	4,401	4,336	*	*	*
Corsets, etc. (incl. Roll-on Girdles)	Dozen	69	84	110	1,851	2,081	2,192
Neckties	Dozen	299	328	341	*	*	*
Underwear—							
Men's, Youths', and Boys'	Dozen	1,036	1,073	1,142	*	*	*
Women's, Maids', and Girls'							
Bloomers, Panties, and Scanties	Dozen	1,004	925	940	*	*	*
Slips and Half Slips	Dozen	285	280	263	*	*	*
Vests and Spencers	Dozen	322	310	310	*	*	*
Gloves, Work	Doz. pr.	243	218	268	964	997	1,175

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Item	Unit of Quantity	Thousand units			£ thousand		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Paints, Enamels, Varnishes, etc.—							
Paints (not Water) and Enamels—							
Ready for Use—							
Architectural and Decorative	Gallon	3,909	4,083	3,946	7,794	4,047	7,758
Industrial (excl. Lacquers)	Gallon	1,837	1,994	2,203	3,482	3,768	4,110
Bituminous	Gallon	486	475	464	222	234	274
Marine, Anti-fouling, etc.	Gallon	73	105	100	128	189	168
In Paste Form	lb.	1,027	969	920	116	121	115
Paints, Water—							
Ready for Use—							
Plastic, Latex Type	Gallon	1,148	1,282	1,382	2,372	2,535	2,694
Alkyd and Other	Gallon	134	139	114	169	264	199
Lacquers (Nitro-cellulose)—							
Clear	Gallon	305	314	328	503	511	515
Colours	Gallon	496	485	594	1,012	935	954
Stains (All types) packaged, ready for sale	Gallon	346	365	403	501	549	646
Other Paints and Coatings, n.e.i.	Gallon	227	224	328	509	568	774
Tinting Colours (All types) packaged, ready for sale	Gallon	26	34	38	115	121	132

* Not available.

Table 489. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63

PAINTS AND VARNISHES (continued)

		Thousand units			£ thousand		
Paint and Varnish Removers (Liquid) ..	Gallon	37	37	44	61	62	63
Thinners: for Enamels ..	Gallon	326	362	387	207	213	235
for Lacquers ..	Gallon	1,063	1,092	1,161	706	698	765
Paint and Varnish Brushes	Gross	19	16	24	651	674	839

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND RADIO AND TV RECEIVERS

					£ thousand		
Refrigerators (Domestic)	Number	102,619	96,374	95,619	9,989	9,852	8,851
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges (Domestic, Cooking)—							
Solid Fuel	Number	5,836	3,438	*	332	236	*
Electric (Fixed Type)†	Number	45,663	43,403	59,347	2,912	3,080	3,788
Toasters, Electric ..	Number	125,545	96,636	151,416	664	437	792
Clothes Washing Machines (Electric, Domestic)	Number	94,386	113,267	95,632	5,705	7,625	5,788
Wash Boilers: Electric ..	Number	10,620	9,279	12,704	145	133	168
Gas ..	Number	*	*				
Bath Heaters (All types)	Number	30,398	30,078	26,495	410	423	362
Hot Water Systems—							
Storage‡	Number	39,588	41,531	49,193	1,699	1,407	1,776
Instantaneous ..	Number	28,340	22,354	16,690	720	585	432
Sink Heaters	Number	8,093	7,495	6,979	92	86	79
Irons, Electric (All types)	Number	266,096	286,403	321,311	1,307	1,346	1,482
Fans, Electric¶	Number	185,691	128,016	87,721	1,583	1,081	725
Lawn Mowers (Petrol), Rotary Undercut Type	Number	133,051	133,725	138,853	4,912	4,619	5,090
Radio Receiving Sets (Complete)—							
Radiograms	Number	40,783	40,645	50,542	1,931	1,857	2,325
Portable and Car ..	Number	211,490	156,367	201,660	3,316	2,399	3,362
Mantel, Table, and Console	Number	56,899	58,068	69,594	798	1,028	762

* Not available.

† Includes wall-ovens but excludes grill boilers.

‡ Includes heat exchange (coil) type.

¶ Includes industrial.

Table 489. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND RADIO AND TV RECEIVERS (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory (£ thousand)		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Television Receiving Sets (Complete)	Number	221,469	196,897	187,492	20,984	18,826	16,606
Cabinets for—							
Radios	Number	134,860	124,169	136,285	85	84	85
Radiograms	Number	45,975	35,520	47,406	399	389	605
Television Sets (incl. Combinations)	Number	198,765	158,561	140,987	2,146	1,665	1,478
Radio and Television Valves and Other Parts Made for Domestic Receiving Sets .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,803	5,297	6,463
Television Aerials and Accessories .. ..	...	...	...	...	778	957	815

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory (£ thousand)		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Radio and Television Apparatus (Other than Parts for Domestic Receiving Sets) .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,588	1,446	1,800
Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus .. ..	...	...	...	...	9,868	10,182	13,526
Transformers, Chokes, and Ballasts for—							
Distribution of Power and Light—							
1 kVA to 50 kVA	Number	7,573	7,268	6,946	884	718	720
50 kVA to 1,000 kVA	Number	2,118	1,803	1,483	1,674	1,806	1,568
Over 1,000 kVA	Number	52	77	87	622	1,040	1,260
Radio and TV Receivers, Record Players, etc.	Number	315,862	*	437,954	372	*	284
Other Purposes	Thousand	1,503	1,437	1,914	*	*	*
Regulating, etc. Apparatus .. ..	...	...	...	...	10,030	11,873	12,461
Electric Motors—							
Up to and including ½ H.P.	Number	1,055,790	909,720	1,021,756	*	*	*
Over ½ H.P. and under 1 H.P.	Number	207,309	216,776	253,994	*	*	*
1 H.P. and Over	Number	64,452	40,139	49,207	*	*	*
Batteries, Wet Cell Type (incl. Dry-charged)†—							
Automotive (incl. Motor Cycle)—							
6 Volt	Number	385,905	362,622	395,992	1,478	1,290	1,352
12 Volt	Number	520,393	542,993	628,776	2,699	2,836	3,264
Other‡	Number	175,507	167,278	173,049	779	859	966
Meters, Electric (incl. Domestic)	Number	276,103	233,617	225,336	1,874	1,635	1,585
Electric Welding and Cutting Plant and Equipment .. ..	...	...	...	...	*	1,991	2,464
Commercial Refrigeration Cabinets, Free-standing	Number	*	*	*	2,518	2,696	2,677
Electric and Telephone Cable and Wire	Ton	*	4,050	3,969	18,922	18,995	18,967
Household Fittings, Electric .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,621	1,620	1,747
Cold Lighting (Neon Signs, etc.) .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,186	1,228	1,100

* Not available.

† Particulars of dry batteries are not available.

‡ Number of 2 volt cells.

Table 489. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
MACHINERY (EXCLUDING ELECTRICAL) AND VEHICLES AND PARTS							
					£ thousand		
Machinery, Industrial and Commercial—							
Bakery (incl. Commercial Mixers) ..	..	..	..	..	962	841	921
Conveyors and Appliances ..	..	..	..	..	1,518	1,879	1,901
Food Processing and Canning ..	..	..	..	..	659	416	386
Hoists, Cranes, Lifting Hydraulic Hoists for Trucks ..	..	..	..	..	2,675	2,640	2,494
Metalworking (excl. Machine Tools) ..	Number	2,433	2,511	2,538	607	515	537
Mining ..	..	..	..	..	*	3,380	2,622
Printing ..	..	..	..	..	2,086	2,488	2,183
Pumping (incl. Pumps) ..	..	..	..	..	443	329	378
Woodworking ..	..	..	..	..	3,696	3,400	4,610
Rubber Making and Working ..	..	..	..	..	*	361	321
Textile ..	..	..	..	..	754	779	815
Weighing Appliances ..	..	..	..	..	335	333	271
					554	500	522
Machine Tools (excl. Lathes) ..	..	..	..	..	931	530	433
Boilers—Steam ..	Number	*	192	229	*	354	627
Engines (Petrol, etc.)—							
Marine Inboard ..	Number	*	489	446	*	90	99
Other (excl. Motor Car) ..	Number	119,554	154,389	194,688	*	*	*
Ploughs (all kinds) ..	Number	*	883	1,174	*	*	*
Earth Scoops ..	Number	*	*	343	*	*	28
Motor Vehicles and Parts—							
Bodies†—							
Cars, Station Wagons, and Light Commercial Vehicles ..	Number	83,113	92,901	122,890	*	*	*
Vans (over 15 cwt.) ..	Number	385	356	466	*	*	*
Trucks (Trays and Tipplers) ..	Number	2,955	2,481	3,305	*	*	*
Passenger Buses ..	Number	423	217	291	*	*	*
Other ..	Number	215	184	196	*	*	*
Caravans‡ ..	Number	1,444	1,257	1,963	*	*	*
Trailers ..	Number	1,363	1,698	2,066	154	168	211
Semi-trailers ..	Number	319	187	312	662	490	780
Cylinder Sleeves and Liners ..	Number	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tractors (made and assembled) ..	Number	*	333	596	*	*	*
Cycles, Pedal ..	Number	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cycle Parts ..	..	..	..	..	*	*	57
Hand Trucks (all types) ..	Number	4,858	4,578	6,852	27	26	36
Railway Freight Cars and Wagons ..	Number	308	444	*	*	*	*

* Not available.

† Includes body-portion of mono-constructed vehicles, but excludes cabins and conversions.

‡ Includes shells and pre-cut kits.

Table 489. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
METAL PRODUCTS (OTHER THAN MACHINERY AND VEHICLES)							
					£ thousand		
Iron and Steel—							
Pig Iron†	Thous. ton	2,712	3,082	3,153	*	*	*
Steel Ingots†	Thous. ton	3,724	4,055	4,238	*	*	*
Direct Steel Castings†	Thous. ton	27	26	25	*	*	*
Structural, Fabricated	Thous. ton	206	199	197	26,653	25,262	24,566
Pipe Fittings	...	...	...	...	3,551	2,775	*
Reinforcing Rods	Ton	44,927	47,715	48,201	3,582	3,886	3,741
Cans, Canisters, Containers (Metal)	...	...	...	...	11,519	12,006	12,602
Mattresses—							
Box Spring	Number	7,320	10,288	14,602	93	106	167
Inner Spring	Number	237,793	257,310	255,751	2,018	1,998	2,127
Wire (incl. Wire Stretchers)	Number	178,800	207,099	193,111	582	654	615
Furniture (Metal), incl. Office Equipment	...	...	...	...	8,160	7,669	8,959
Window Frames (Metal)	...	...	...	...	2,102	3,604	4,394
Venetian Blinds (Metal)	...	...	...	...	1,935	2,030	1,604
Garbage and Sanitary Pans	...	...	...	...	367	418	300
Meters, Gas‡	Number	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sinks, Metal	Number	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kitchenware, Aluminium ¶	...	...	...	...	1,872	1,815	2,066
Tools—							
Engineers', Small	...	...	...	...	1,347	1,003	1,197
Hammers (all types)	Dozen	7,614	7,315	7,570	69	62	64
Saw Blades—							
Circular	Dozen	*	2,132	2,038	*	254	266
Other	Dozen	*	2,651	2,890	*	29	34
Nails, Bolts, etc.—							
Bolts and Nuts	...	...	...	...	2,042	2,724	3,127
Nails	Ton	8,918	7,861	7,883	910	796	806
Rivets	...	...	...	...	*	*	*
Screws	...	...	...	...	619	525	739
Washers (Metal)	...	...	...	...	381	353	196
Springs: Laminated	...	...	...	...	1,245	1,121	1,385
Other	...	...	...	...	2,184	1,984	2,339
Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings, Valves, and Parts	...	...	...	...	3,917	4,975	5,528
PAPER, PRINTING, AND STATIONERY PRODUCTS							
					£ thousand		
Bags, etc.—							
Bags and Packets—							
Of Transparent Film	...	...	...	...	1,296	1,348	1,278
Other (excl. Multi-wall and Carrier Bags)	...	...	...	...	2,331	2,353	3,611
Paperboard and Straw-board Boxes, Cartons, Tubes, Containers, etc.	...	...	...	...	*	17,822	20,110
Toilet Paper	...	...	...	...	1,668	1,283	1,350
Serviettes, Paper	...	...	...	...	324	373	492
Ink—							
Printing and Lithographic	Thous. lb.	13,792	13,791	13,076	2,015	2,078	2,101
Writing and Drawing	...	...	...	...	69	83	72
Books of Account, Registers, Exercise Books...	...	...	...	...	1,494	1,468	1,622
Writing Pads	...	...	...	...	514	551	209
Greeting Cards	...	...	...	...	1,270	1,706	1,726
Envelopes	...	...	...	...	1,758	1,815	1,543

* Not available. † Year ended 31st May.
 ¶ Excludes pressure cookers.

‡ Particulars of water meters are not available.

Table 489. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
BRICKS, TILES, EARTHENWARE, CEMENT, AND GLASS							
		Thousand units			£ thousand		
Bricks and Blocks—							
Clay Bricks (excl. Brickettes)—							
Face and Texture ..	Number	171,734	165,417	195,712	3,511	3,401	3,978
Commons ..	Number	292,000	266,331	258,932	4,463	4,103	4,024
Cement Blocks ..	Number	5,806	5,398	6,185	608	570	662
Firebricks and Blocks ..	..	..	..	..	4,438	4,403	4,140
Earthenware (excl. Closet Fans, Kitchen Sinks, Wash Basins) ..	..	..	..	..	373	420	509
Cement, Portland ..	Ton	1,168	1,053	1,068	9,343	8,589	8,628
Concrete, Ready-mixed ..	Cub. yd.	1,638	1,565	1,786	9,323	8,648	9,637
Mortar, Ready-mixed ..	Cub. yd.	38	33	30	227	197	195
Fibrous Plaster—							
Sheets ..	Sq. yd.	5,542	4,648	4,544	2,121	1,796	1,826
Other Goods ..	..	..	..	..	523	572	586
Pipes—							
Concrete (other than Agricultural) ..	Tons	160	147	172	2,335	2,069	2,390
Earthenware ..	..	..	..	..	2,440	2,553	2,696
Tiles—							
Floor and Wall, Ceramic ..	Sq. yd.	396	288	*	861	600	*
Roofing, Terra Cotta and Cement ..	Number	43,124	40,849	40,788	1,956	1,824	1,856
Pottery, Ornamental (Ceramic) ..	..	..	..	..	523	439	302
Terra-cotta Ware—							
Building ..	..	..	..	..	286	262	315
Other ..	..	..	..	..	67	61	55
RUBBER, LEATHER, AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS							
		Thousand units			£ thousand		
Tyres—							
New—							
Motor Car and Truck and Omnibus ..	Number	1,727	1,569	2,203	7,012	6,162	8,525
Motor Cycle ..	Number	319	235	258	5,831	4,002	4,731
Other (incl. Solid) ..	Number	155	194	213	1,728	1,493	2,247
Retreaded and Re-capped ..	Number	948	1,112	1,153	*	*	*
Boots, Shoes, and Sandals†—							
Men's and Youths' ..	Pair	2,491	2,633	2,853	5,622	5,560	5,826
Women's and Maids' ..	Pair	3,813	3,657	3,977	8,144	7,822	8,277
Boys' and Girls' ..	Pair	1,175	1,189	1,275	1,395	1,384	1,465
Infants' ..	Pair	401	369	354	267	255	228
Slippers‡ ..	Pair	2,151	1,650	1,791	1,712	1,420	1,435
Bags of Leather, Fibre, Plastic, Canvas, etc.—							
Handbags, Ladies'—							
Leather ..	Number	478	370	270	1,201	868	740
Plastic ..	Number	1,476	1,426	1,756	1,412	1,558	1,753
Other ..	Number	75	119	187	142	203	290
Suitcases and Similar Bags ..	Number	527	471	621	877	849	1,071
All Other ..	Number	1,113	1,031	1,129	688	593	655
Machine Belting (Leather) ..	..	..	..	..	184	171	152
Harness and Harness Parts ..	..	..	..	..	84	73	68
Plastic—							
Buttons ..	..	..	..	..	476	699	752
Tableware and Kitchenware ..	..	..	..	..	801	617	479
Handles ..	..	..	..	..	*	201	176

* Not available.

† Excludes rubber footwear and plastic rainboots.

‡ Includes all soft-soled nursery footwear.

Table 489. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63

OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
£ thousand							
Optical Instruments and Appliances—							
Spectacle Frames ..	Thousand	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	776	794	1,090
Surgical and Medical Instruments .. ..	...	...	...	...	190	163	172
Surgical and Medical Appliances .. ..	...	...	...	...	386	664	699
Scientific Instruments and Apparatus, n.e.i.	...	...	...	...	378	368	407

PRODUCTS OF WOOD

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
£ thousand							
Furniture—							
Wood .. .. .	...	...	...	...	16,386	16,691	17,639
Seagrass and Bamboo	...	...	...	...	152	87	86
Handles—							
Axe and Hatchet ..	Gross	3,097	2,492	2,690	*	*	*
Broom, Mop, and Tool, etc. .. ..	...	...	...	...	327	401	406
Boats and Ships (Wood) Over 5 tons gross ..	{ Number Ton	{ 20 292	{ 16 284	{ 31 337	{ 208	{ 223	{ 290
Boxes and Cases—							
Fruit Cases (incl. Shooks)	Thousand	7,032	7,609	9,116	1,107	1,230	1,323
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,205	2,116	1,927
Plywood (3/16 inch basis)	Thous. sq. ft.	64,930	56,184	55,788	3,927	3,443	3,481
Floorboards—							
Australian Timber ..	Thous. sup. ft.	32,171	30,338	34,994	2,262	2,160	2,409
Imported Timber ..	Thous. sup. ft.	672	491	579	68	52	54
Weatherboards from Australian Timber ..	Thous. sup. ft.	13,464	12,211	8,709	1,092	910	655
Dressed Timber, n.e.i. ..	Thous. sup. ft.	62,314	57,066	56,464	7,533	6,796	6,651
Palings and Pickets ..	Thous. sup. ft.	6,195	7,162	8,567	217	247	304
Sleepers (Sawn) ..	Thous. sup. ft.	1,554	1,168	2,626	79	62	139
Sawn Timber†—							
From Native Logs—							
Hardwoods ..	Thous. sup. ft.	297,725	274,131	279,330	*	*	*
Brushwoods and Scrubwoods ..	Thous. sup. ft.	23,299	22,307	22,558	*	*	*
Softwoods ..	Thous. sup. ft.	69,926	68,077	76,050	*	*	*
From Imported Logs—							
Softwoods and Hardwoods ..	Thous. sup. ft.	24,238	13,690	18,222	*	*	*

* Not available.

† These items relate to undressed timber obtained by treating logs in New South Wales sawmills. They include items of undressed timber appearing elsewhere in the table (such as sawn sleepers and box shooks) and timber subsequently dressed to make other articles appearing in the table (such as floorboards and weatherboards). They do not, however, include timber re-sawn from timber imported in the sawn state, which forms a high proportion of softwood timber produced. Oversea imports of sawn timber into New South Wales amounted to 169 million super feet in 1961-62 and 160 million super feet in 1962-63; most of this would be re-sawn prior to sale.

Table 489. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
TOILET ARTICLES, TOYS, AND FANCY GOODS							
					£ thousand		
Dentrifices .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,844	3,932	3,568
Cosmetic Creams and Lotions	Cwt.	15,497	17,668	17,498	2,265	2,470	2,425
Lipstick	lb.	77,396	73,527	68,259	896	854	812
Talcum Powder	Cwt.	43,773	49,083	50,570	1,016	1,150	1,226
Lanoline (Toilet)	lb.	28,903	28,753	23,575	21	27	18
Brushes—							
Hair and Cloth	Gross	*	*	4,118	*	*	103
Nail	Gross	5,030	2,760	2,200	27	23	19
Toys (incl. Dolls) .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,788	1,872	1,851
Picture and Mirror Frames .. .. .	...	...	...	...	308	342	324
Badges (Metal) .. .. .	...	...	...	...	391	376	488
Baskets .. .. .	...	...	...	...	44	48	106
Bassinettes, etc. .. .. .	...	...	...	...	49	51	
Games .. .. .	...	...	...	...	271	369	398

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS							
					£ thousand		
Proprietary Medicines (All types) .. .. .	...	...	...	...	26,151	26,480	24,524
Insecticides—							
Chlorinated Organics—							
DDT and TDE .. .. .	...	...	...	...	*	*	197
BHC and Lindane .. .. .	...	...	...	...	*	*	220
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	*	*	64
Chlorinated Organic and Organic Phosphate Mixtures .. .. .	...	...	...	...	*	*	*
Lead Arsenates .. .. .	...	...	...	...	*	*	*
Organic Phosphates .. .. .	...	...	...	...	*	*	778
Pyrethrine .. .. .	...	...	...	...	*	*	1,067
Rotenones .. .. .	...	...	...	...	*	*	*
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	*	*	516
Fungicides .. .. .	...	...	...	...	*	*	379
Weedicides—							
Selective—							
24D .. .. .	...	...	...	...	*	*	543
245T .. .. .	...	...	...	...	*	*	220
Other (incl. Petroleum) .. .. .	...	...	...	...	*	*	105
Non-selective .. .. .	...	...	...	...	*	*	753
Disinfectants (including Phenyl and Antiseptics) .. .. .	...	...	...	...	812	830	905
Sulphuric Acid (100%)	Ton	236,072	245,530	268,584	*	*	*
Mixed Chemical Fertilizers (incl. Complete Manures)	Ton	32,391	33,014	28,597	732	784	671
Manures (without added Chemical Fertilizer)	Ton	7,700	8,374	6,830	196	213	176

* Not available.

Table 489. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS							
					£ thousand		
Electricity	Million kWh	9,999	10,683	12,188	51,321	53,246	58,077
Gas (Town)	Thous. therms†	124,670	123,695	122,013	10,797	10,610	10,286
Coke (Gasworks) ..	Thous. tons	416	420	379	2,804	2,775	2,462
Coke Breeze	Thous. tons	326	406	350	*	*	*
Tar (Coal Tar): Crude	Thous. gals.	39,662	39,980	37,247	*	*	*
Refined†	Thous. gals.	28,174	29,055	37,257	*	*	*
Bituminous Emulsions..	Thous. gals.	6,927	6,773	6,332	687	646	636
Lime (made for Sale or Stocks)	Thous. tons	110	137	116	533	544	571
Ice	Thous. tons	104	90	84	474	436	438
Bottle Closures .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,114	2,139	2,666
Wool, Scoured	Thous. lb.	41,226	41,233	41,966	*	*	*
Wool Tops	Thous. lb.	9,250	10,191	10,887	*	*	*
Hides and Skins—Sheep Pelts	Thous. doz.	167	159	157	*	*	*
Boats (under 5 tons gross)	Number	3,815	4,488	4,442	564	894	880
Leather—							
All forms except Splits and Basils—							
Sold by Weight—							
Sole	Thous. lb.	4,822	4,599	4,865	937	844	884
Other (Harness, Belting, etc.) ..	Thous. lb.	720	822	769	244	252	213
Sold by Area—							
From Hides	Thous. sq. ft.	20,662	23,741	19,803	4,258	5,089	4,528
From Skins	Thous. sq. ft.	16,471	14,315	16,544	3,204	2,794	2,413
Splits: Dressed	Thous. sq. ft.	6,920	6,769	7,059	485	433	*
Not Dressed	Thous. sq. ft.	*	*	283	*	*	60
Basils	Thousand	225	186	*	40	39	*
Adhesives (All types) ..	Cwt.	187,044	183,432	194,871	1,875	1,808	2,050
Mattresses, Soft Filled and Other (including Rubber but excluding Wire and Springs) ..	Number	53,731	54,319	49,673	488	457	405
Motor Covers .. .. .	...	...	...	...	43	38	42
Horse and Cow Rugs ..	Number	5,702	5,189	5,451	30	27	28
Brooms: Bassine	Gross	3,193	3,403	2,579	117	124	139
Hair and Bristle	Gross	1,303	1,481	1,034	80	90	80
Millet	Gross	4,613	5,060	5,022	288	304	331
Mops, Floor	Gross	9,479	9,593	9,758	290	337	329
Scrubbing Brushes	Gross	2,111	2,311	2,485	39	42	45

* Not available.

† Includes road surfacing material incorporating bitumen.

‡ 1 Therm = 100,000 British Thermal Units.

INDIVIDUAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The structure and production of the more important individual manufacturing industries in New South Wales are described in the following pages. The industrial classification which has been used in grouping factory establishments by industry is shown on page 552. The appropriate classification for each establishment is determined according to its predominant activity, but the establishment may also have lesser activities which should, but cannot, be classified to other industries.

In the tables in the following pages, the statistics of "persons employed" refer to the average number employed during the whole year, including working proprietors, and "salaries and wages paid" exclude the drawings of working proprietors.

Particulars of certain industries are not available for publication separately. The principal industries concerned are asbestos cement works, coke works, cotton ginneries, distilleries, linoleum, malt, matches, sugar mills, and sugar refineries.

CLASS I. TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS

One of the principal industries in Class I is the manufacture of coke for use as fuel in blast furnaces, but separate details for this industry are not available for publication. Particulars of the other principal individual industries in Class I are given in Tables 490 to 492; these industries accounted for 61 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 58 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1962-63.

Fibrous Plaster and Products

The chief product of the fibrous plaster industry is fibrous plaster sheets for the ceilings and interior wall linings of buildings. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given below:—

Table 490. Fibrous Plaster and Products, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	86	459	370	169,202	108,417	130,896	299,559	168,663
1953	165	1,060	859	563,428	655,288	1,105,461	1,942,974	837,513
1954	177	1,100	1,045	640,087	718,528	1,247,415	2,333,965	1,086,550
1955	186	1,145	1,135	724,572	824,848	1,394,788	2,653,625	1,258,837
1956	189	1,119	1,268	843,082	835,947	1,332,383	2,507,099	1,174,716
1957	183	1,064	1,303	843,464	808,432	1,292,433	2,481,535	1,189,102
1958	178	1,095	1,302	904,555	883,656	1,449,193	2,738,002	1,288,809
1959	174	1,085	1,320	994,113	907,746	1,554,517	2,876,763	1,322,246
1960	174	1,085	1,364	1,167,879	975,857	1,628,675	3,077,265	1,448,590
1961	168	1,010	1,291	1,127,119	928,328	1,470,139	2,749,139	1,279,000
1962	158	859	1,265	1,180,510	824,293	1,303,774	2,433,856	1,130,082
1963	157	820	1,272	1,184,148	823,929	1,317,777	2,494,145	1,176,368

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The quantity of fibrous plaster sheets produced in New South Wales in 1962-63 was 4,543,538 square yards, valued at £1,825,500, and the value of other fibrous plaster products was £585,500. In this year, 44,680 tons of plaster of paris and 18,209 tons of sisalhemp and substitutes were used in the industry.

Portland Cement Works

There are extensive deposits in New South Wales of the principal raw materials (limestone, clay materials, and gypsum) used in the manufacture of portland cement. The five cement works in the State are situated close to the sources of raw material and in proximity to coal mines.

Particulars of the operations of portland cement works in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 491. Portland Cement Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	5	931	48,495	1,646,114	246,490	588,389	1,453,599	865,210
1946	4	633	43,779	1,020,260	191,461	586,426	1,016,973	430,547
1953	6	1,421	69,255	4,321,289	1,111,891	3,392,038	5,395,649	2,003,611
1954	6	1,327	68,721	4,798,393	1,180,278	3,184,003	5,518,024	2,334,021
1955	6	1,349	61,572	5,493,052	1,223,450	3,698,705	6,463,630	2,764,925
1956	6	1,368	63,726	5,496,636	1,324,980	4,000,861	6,853,950	2,853,089
1957	5	1,252	69,220	6,603,783	1,297,358	3,977,358	6,979,603	3,002,245
1958	5	1,401	72,122	7,269,897	1,436,493	4,418,879	7,878,782	3,459,903
1959	5	1,340	77,973	7,002,464	1,418,557	4,227,879	7,776,621	3,548,742
1960	5	1,377	74,966	6,827,652	1,563,279	4,223,607	8,694,157	4,470,550
1961	5	1,449	79,056	10,019,899	1,683,615	4,580,110	9,455,709	4,875,599
1962	5	1,382	92,724	10,723,958	1,713,672	4,587,799	8,693,892	4,106,093
1963	5	1,379	97,770	11,124,039	1,734,224	4,615,170	8,756,985	4,141,815

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The capacity of the portland cement works has been increased greatly during the post-war years, to meet the rising demands for cement for residential and other building, public works, and ready-mixed concrete and other cement products. The motive power installed in the cement works in 1962-63 was more than double that in 1945-46, and represented an average of 71 horse-power per employee. Large-capacity rotary kilns have been constructed in recent years at the Kandos and Berrima works.

In 1962-63, 1,502,675 tons of limestone and 59,260 tons of gypsum were used in the works. The quantity of portland cement produced in 1938-39 and later years is shown in Table 493.

Cement Goods

Particulars of the factories engaged in the manufacture of cement goods are given in the following table. Their principal products are ready-mixed concrete, flat and corrugated asbestos cement building sheets, concrete pipes, cement blocks and roofing tiles, and asbestos cement mouldings.

Table 492. Cement Goods, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
			H.P.					
1953	123	2,155	12,368	2,018,325	1,769,488	3,568,655	6,230,298	2,661,643
1954	128	2,177	13,420	2,320,098	1,853,099	4,441,815	7,539,694	3,097,879
1955	123	2,421	13,197	2,330,276	2,112,483	5,353,734	8,772,126	3,418,392
1956	128	2,572	12,120	2,667,609	2,474,948	6,205,452	10,189,735	3,984,283
1957	126	2,462	12,035	2,994,857	2,561,085	7,008,032	11,585,163	4,577,131
1958	141	2,705	12,105	3,516,045	2,864,641	8,234,657	13,479,631	5,244,974
1959	149	2,910	14,967	4,211,039	3,034,502	9,455,330	15,411,735	5,956,405
1960	168	3,131	17,507	5,781,349	3,725,912	11,415,413	18,779,903	7,364,490
1961	182	3,572	19,547	7,537,211	4,417,150	14,290,441	23,120,276	8,829,835
1962	192	3,463	21,046	8,775,170	4,313,931	13,246,893	21,585,233	8,338,340
1963	205	3,675	22,715	9,274,795	4,655,511	14,926,104	24,075,886	9,149,782

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The considerable expansion that has occurred in these factories since 1952-53 is reflected in the increase of 71 per cent. in the number employed in the factories and the increase of 84 per cent. in the motive power installed.

The trends since 1938-39 in the production of portland cement, cement goods, and bricks (clay) and tiles are illustrated in the next table. Particulars of the production of asbestos cement goods are not available for publication.

Table 493. Cement, Cement Goods, and Bricks and Tiles Produced in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Cement, Portland	Ready-mixed Concrete	Concrete Pipes	Bricks, Clay (excl. brickettes)	Firebricks and Blocks	Roofing Tiles*	Floor and Wall Tiles (Ceramic)
1939	432	†	251	379,236	311	20,129*	82
1946	321	†	248	144,594	491	12,230*	20
1953	671	211	748	300,328	2,302	33,726	175
1954	726	387	811	375,593	2,464	38,897	263
1955	816	419	957	382,902	2,539	39,931	240
1956	829	564	1,135	374,768	2,763	39,596	239
1957	850	732	1,256	355,233	3,286	37,812	287
1958	948	811	1,863	375,873	3,260	40,475	380
1959	962	979	1,748	411,724	3,451	43,217	490
1960	1,046	1,323	2,009	446,853	3,873	45,240	574
1961	1,168	1,638	2,336	463,734	4,438	43,124	396
1962	1,053	2,075	2,075	431,748	4,403	40,849	288
1963	1,068	1,786	2,417	454,644	4,140	41,188	†

* Terra-cotta only in 1938-39 and 1945-46; terra-cotta and cement in later years.

† Not available.

CLASS II. BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class II are given in Tables 494 and 495. These industries accounted for 85 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 86 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1962-63.

Brick and Tile Works

Brickworks have been established in many parts of the State, and in some cases they are associated with tile-making and the manufacture of earthenware pipes. Particulars of the brick and tile works in 1938-39 and later years are given below:—

Table 494. Brick and Tile Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
			H.P.					
1939	147	3,910	17,246	1,884,061	864,110	614,053	2,057,515	1,443,462
1946	112	2,532	17,979	1,737,885	709,039	560,119	1,513,324	953,205
1953	128	4,536	30,469	4,452,957	3,600,254	2,890,656	8,113,419	5,222,763
1954	124	4,859	32,016	4,713,776	4,060,016	3,404,578	9,490,157	6,085,579
1955	124	4,834	32,779	4,997,817	4,124,305	3,585,875	9,798,668	6,212,793
1956	119	4,840	33,761	6,329,937	4,422,200	3,791,659	10,340,594	6,548,935
1957	117	4,697	35,923	6,960,147	4,617,298	3,815,027	10,952,921	7,137,894
1958	115	4,831	36,581	7,773,976	4,859,312	4,158,831	11,705,337	7,546,506
1959	115	4,986	38,970	8,432,995	5,218,371	4,462,253	12,858,265	8,396,012
1960	114	5,093	41,033	9,228,679	5,694,234	4,835,991	14,100,874	9,264,883
1961	111	5,138	41,695	11,581,587	6,041,328	5,271,938	15,211,517	9,939,579
1962	113	5,042	42,560	12,992,233	5,981,379	5,242,738	14,677,892	9,435,154
1963	116	5,100	47,579	15,544,007	6,051,704	5,653,224	15,335,298	9,682,074

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Trends in the production of bricks and tiles are illustrated in Table 493.

Glass and Glass Bottle Works

Particulars of the operations of glass and glass bottle works in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table. Articles produced by the glass and glass bottle industries include plate and sheet glass, glass bricks, bottles and jars, cut crystal, and scientific glass. The glass industry also includes a number of relatively small establishments carrying out further treatment of glass, such as bevelling, cutting, silvering, and mirror-making.

Table 495. Glass and Glass Bottle Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
			H.P.					
1939	39	3,214	9,073	1,190,167	672,740	852,297	2,024,036	1,171,739
1946	44	4,099	13,464	1,767,930	1,272,367	1,606,599	3,610,064	2,003,465
1953	76	3,831	16,798	2,927,704	2,936,946	5,224,302	10,011,767	4,787,465
1954	80	4,296	19,732	3,048,565	3,313,971	6,032,487	11,507,215	5,474,728
1955	84	4,603	19,759	3,452,956	3,855,804	6,793,755	14,154,692	7,360,937
1956	87	4,816	19,988	3,773,526	4,288,059	7,700,143	15,334,476	7,634,333
1957	88	4,639	20,451	5,728,730	4,292,534	7,454,664	14,405,316	6,950,652
1958	92	4,756	20,581	5,447,296	4,391,679	7,642,949	14,712,481	7,069,532
1959	98	4,916	19,749	5,953,811	4,557,520	8,862,171	17,184,095	8,321,924
1960	103	5,083	25,687	7,275,058	5,275,172	10,326,207	19,765,481	9,439,274
1961	109	5,106	26,347	8,626,476	5,608,557	9,668,197	19,676,240	10,008,043
1962	113	5,282	26,055	10,868,135	6,154,162	10,017,016	21,609,412	11,592,396
1963	110	5,582	30,981	13,166,756	6,226,823	10,490,341	21,950,065	11,459,725

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The steady expansion of the glass and glass bottle industries during post-war years was interrupted in 1952-53, when employment was reduced by 21 per cent., and in 1956-57, when employment fell slightly. In 1962-63, the number employed in the industries was 36 per cent. greater than in 1945-46 and the motive power installed was more than twice as great.

Materials used in glass and bottle works in 1962-63 included 89,115 tons of sand and 28,307 tons of soda ash.

CLASS III. CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class III are given in Tables 496 to 500. These industries accounted for 82 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 85 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1962-63.

Industrial and Heavy Chemicals

The rapid expansion of the industrial and heavy chemicals industry during the post-war years has been directed towards replacing previously imported commodities by local production and matching the rapidly increasing demand for chemicals. A large plant for the production of ammonia and related chemicals has recently been constructed at Botany.

Table 496. Industrial and Heavy Chemicals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	77	2,598	17,676	2,826,452	926,556	2,683,424	4,794,502	2,111,078
1953	119	4,098	45,515	16,921,510	3,422,655	11,266,090	18,643,381	7,377,291
1954	121	4,722	48,456	20,665,833	4,184,799	15,399,330	25,093,607	9,694,277
1955	130	5,491	52,800	22,538,719	5,313,318	18,576,473	30,874,835	12,298,362
1956	134	6,056	58,280	23,300,416	6,199,463	21,305,997	37,250,779	15,944,782
1957	141	6,296	63,417	25,232,479	6,812,352	23,712,322	41,923,150	18,210,828
1958	146	6,828	70,003	29,329,227	7,644,860	26,494,884	45,794,701	19,299,817
1959	159	7,373	75,889	30,606,555	8,547,816	29,667,976	53,167,377	23,499,401
1960	138	7,405	79,786	34,218,636	9,053,037	31,197,244	54,862,098	23,664,854
1961	146	7,360	82,954	34,455,256	9,511,077	29,359,127	52,098,413	22,739,286
1962	154	6,847	85,935	38,236,209	8,828,262	31,005,780	55,417,833	24,412,053
1963	160	7,125	94,385	37,659,922	9,369,328	34,617,131	63,887,257	29,270,126

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the industry increased steadily throughout the post-war years until 1959-60, and contracted slightly in later years. In 1962-63, the number employed in the industry was almost three times as great as in 1945-46, and the motive power installed was more than five times as great.

The principal products of the industrial and heavy chemicals industry are plastic and synthetic resins, sulphuric and other acids, insecticides, agricultural chemicals, industrial gases, synthetic fibres, chemical flavourings, and a wide range of basic organic and inorganic chemicals. (Chemical fertilizers are produced by establishments classified to the chemical fertilizer industry.) Particulars of the production of industrial and heavy chemicals, etc. by all factory establishments in New South Wales are given, where available for publication, in Table 489.

Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations

Articles produced by the pharmaceutical and toilet preparations industry include proprietary medicines, pharmaceutical drugs, dentifrices, skin creams and lotions, cosmetics, and hair preparations. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 497. Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1946	142	3,008	H.P. 2,817	£ 1,156,475	£ 700,899	£ 2,852,054	£ 6,035,652	£ 3,183,598
1953	123	2,640	4,421	2,086,793	1,641,855	5,207,364	11,905,297	6,697,933
1954	121	3,006	4,457	2,288,745	1,865,322	6,179,310	14,613,066	8,433,756
1955	122	3,164	5,190	3,465,509	2,084,279	6,619,410	16,104,951	9,485,541
1956	122	3,271	4,942	3,854,442	2,270,383	7,220,250	17,410,319	10,190,069
1957	125	3,237	5,108	4,548,535	2,387,404	7,812,577	18,647,347	10,834,770
1958	129	3,498	5,730	5,353,164	2,691,562	9,628,192	24,348,955	14,720,763
1959	128	3,503	6,598	6,968,033	2,801,180	10,991,687	26,036,331	15,044,644
1960	133	4,052	7,188	8,605,042	3,473,249	13,976,444	34,003,810	20,029,366
1961	132	4,139	7,585	9,562,353	3,809,748	14,975,285	38,370,575	23,395,290
1962	126	4,214	7,791	9,801,203	4,045,637	16,483,513	40,229,851	23,746,338
1963	118	4,263	8,385	11,376,964	4,304,166	16,497,039	37,867,273	21,370,234

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1962-63, the number employed in these factories was 42 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, and the motive power was almost three times as great. Although the motive power installed was expanded steadily throughout the post-war years, the expansion in employment was concentrated mainly in the years from 1956-57 to 1960-61.

Particulars of the production of pharmaceutical and toilet preparations are given in Table 489.

White Lead, Paints, and Varnish

The following table contains particulars of paint and varnish factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 498. White Lead, Paints, and Varnish, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	48	1,702	H.P. 5,683	£ 783,049	£ 421,810	£ 1,832,401	£ 3,100,087	£ 1,267,686
1946	58	2,180	8,601	936,913	721,122	3,133,799	4,776,482	1,642,683
1953	77	2,654	15,468	2,736,334	1,921,736	7,762,118	12,375,350	4,613,232
1954	77	2,768	15,468	2,977,392	2,119,824	10,026,355	14,776,489	4,750,134
1955	78	2,970	15,788	3,519,600	2,687,591	11,474,870	17,773,219	6,298,349
1956	82	3,186	16,053	3,836,911	3,013,702	12,406,154	18,890,872	6,484,718
1957	85	3,101	16,382	3,951,658	3,010,489	12,638,670	19,219,046	6,580,376
1958	85	3,029	16,169	4,002,051	3,042,017	12,978,661	20,149,790	7,171,129
1959	84	2,892	15,381	3,950,995	2,951,023	13,602,775	20,684,459	7,081,684
1960	83	2,946	16,316	4,981,901	3,207,603	15,054,120	23,648,757	8,594,637
1961	84	2,865	16,523	5,533,044	3,302,694	13,613,422	22,128,053	8,514,631
1962	74	2,789	16,186	5,621,580	3,250,386	14,286,614	22,596,043	8,309,429
1963	82	2,792	16,347	5,612,237	3,336,447	15,532,918	24,015,967	8,483,049

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Between 1945-46 and 1962-63, the number of employees in paint and varnish factories increased by 28 per cent. and the motive power installed in the factories was almost doubled.

Materials used in the paint and varnish industry include pigments, oils (especially linseed), gums and resins, solvents (especially acetates, petroleum solvents, and mineral turpentine), varnishes, phtholic anhydride, pig lead, and zinc. In the post-war years, a decline in the proportion of paint based on linseed oil has been accompanied by an increase in the proportion of ready-mixed and water paints based on synthetic resins. Particulars of the production of paints, enamels, varnishes, etc. in all factory establishments in New South Wales are given in Table 489.

Mineral Oil Treatment Plants

There has been a very considerable expansion in mineral oil treatment plants in New South Wales since 1938-39, as illustrated in the next table. A large-scale oil refinery at Kurnell came into full operation in 1956, and extensive additional distillation, catalytic cracking, and related facilities have since been installed at that and other refineries in the State. During 1963, a large lubricating oil plant and additional catalytic reforming facilities were completed at Kurnell.

Table 499. Mineral Oil Treatment Plants in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	13	231	H.P. 528	£ 288,810	£ 51,475	£ 567,981	£ 953,360	£ 385,379
1946	20	857	5,042	1,751,809	312,853	1,286,474	1,896,346	609,872
1953	31	874	6,702	3,405,503	751,076	15,638,981	21,063,771	5,424,790
1954	28	954	7,709	3,705,792	864,359	13,334,209	20,255,521	6,921,312
1955	28	1,079	8,242	4,925,937	1,036,055	14,477,300	22,996,209	8,518,909
1956	32	1,440	38,931	31,302,441	1,579,143	23,466,812	30,865,872	7,399,060
1957	34	1,810	40,703	32,058,274	2,139,709	39,275,590	50,211,878	10,936,288
1958	35	2,337	48,785	33,379,655	2,775,668	47,625,987	56,195,052	8,569,065
1959	33	2,472	63,783	42,073,953	3,066,085	51,208,821	62,276,354	11,067,533
1960	34	2,526	62,346	45,664,485	3,268,724	54,689,869	69,082,143	14,392,274
1961	35	2,620	93,437	52,078,084	3,719,749	53,054,389	67,001,794	13,947,405
1962	35	2,703	113,414	65,462,993	4,024,778	57,746,871	66,959,489	9,212,618
1963	34	2,703	132,084	67,324,500	4,197,965	60,638,105	74,568,548	13,930,443

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Between 1938-39 and 1962-63, employment in mineral oil plants rose from 231 to 2,703, and the motive power installed from 528 to 132,084 horse-power. The motive power installed in 1962-63 represented 49.2 horse-power per employee, compared with 2.3 in 1938-39.

The quantity of motor spirit (excluding benzol) produced in New South Wales in 1962-63 was 564,216,000 gallons, compared with 4,575,000 gallons in 1945-46, 141,457,000 gallons in 1955-56, 473,730,078 gallons in 1960-61, and 527,478,414 gallons in 1961-62.

Soap and Candle Factories

A wide variety of household and toilet soaps, soap extracts and powders, and synthetic detergents is produced in New South Wales. The operations in 1938-39 and later years of the factories establishments classified to the industry are summarised in the following table.

Table 500. Soap and Candle Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	27	1,460	H.P. 3,952	£ 559,919	£ 284,580	£ 826,837	£ 1,825,877	£ 999,040
1946	40	1,721	4,280	537,967	495,275	1,736,800	3,408,769	1,671,969
1953	47	1,805	5,645	1,582,323	1,566,784	5,264,038	9,570,522	4,306,484
1954	48	1,884	5,861	1,534,180	1,631,281	5,972,229	10,291,706	4,319,477
1955	43	1,768	5,480	1,552,315	1,631,295	6,816,848	11,559,849	4,743,001
1956	44	1,997	6,610	1,688,948	1,832,008	6,955,504	12,114,499	5,158,995
1957	44	1,790	6,372	1,869,776	1,554,063	6,908,601	12,787,907	5,879,306
1958	45	1,791	5,898	1,905,061	1,668,510	7,972,971	14,969,670	6,996,699
1959	41	1,755	6,091	2,163,404	1,709,323	7,742,797	14,703,920	6,961,123
1960	66	1,962	7,583	3,301,607	1,961,469	8,400,501	17,253,634	8,853,133
1961	65	1,991	8,503	3,409,501	2,194,963	9,445,742	19,463,244	10,017,502
1962	60	2,012	8,217	3,540,468	2,227,066	9,390,281	18,997,709	9,607,428
1963	60	2,057	9,552	3,661,764	2,366,205	9,706,407	19,973,802	10,267,395

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The total production of soap and synthetic detergents by all factory establishments in New South Wales is shown in Table 489.

CLASS IV. INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, CONVEYANCES

Factories engaged in the treatment of industrial metals and the manufacture of machinery, conveyances, etc., comprise the largest group of manufacturing industries in New South Wales. The growth of these industries was accelerated during the war years, when munitions, aircraft, ships, machine tools, and mechanical equipment of types and in quantities not formerly manufactured in New South Wales were produced, but with the transition of production to a peace-time basis, activity was interrupted. During the post-war years from 1945-46 onwards, however, there has been considerable further expansion, although, for some time, prices and costs of production rose rapidly and labour and many basic materials were in short supply. The development of the metals and machinery industries since 1938-39 is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 501. Metal and Machinery Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Salaries and Wages Paid	Value of Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Value of Output	Value of Production
			H.P.		£ thousand		
1939	2,634	82,452	383,350	18,495	48,172	79,863	31,691
1946	3,530	136,602	549,596	42,478	77,319	139,890	62,571
1953	6,444	168,247	820,607	127,031	259,600	452,642	193,042
1954	7,010	176,527	881,557	137,660	301,522	514,534	213,012
1955	7,384	187,492	958,790	157,520	353,937	599,636	245,699
1956	7,852	197,730	1,042,365	176,950	401,332	682,366	281,034
1957	8,144	201,652	1,109,421	187,355	423,570	736,889	313,319
1958	8,528	209,583	1,225,746	199,129	478,134	819,158	341,024
1959	8,886	212,456	1,348,899†	208,183	512,791	872,213	359,422
1960	9,401	223,498	1,420,802†	236,341	592,921	1,001,865	408,944
1961	9,771	226,766	1,536,742	252,066	602,892	1,033,966	431,074
1962	9,896	221,660	1,564,596	249,400	586,883	1,011,624	424,741
1963	10,087	230,313	1,702,032	265,394	651,394	1,113,718	462,324

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Revised.

In 1962-63, employment in the metals and machinery industries was 69 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, and represented 48 per cent. of the total factory employment in New South Wales. The motive power installed in the industries in 1962-63 was more than three times as great as in 1945-46.

The following table shows particulars of the principal industries in the metal and machinery group in 1962-63:—

Table 502. Metal and Machinery Works, N.S.W.: Individual Industries, 1962-63

Industries	Estab- lishments	Persons Em- ployed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—			
				Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Produc- tion
			H.P.	£ thousand			
Iron and Steel Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Rolling	16	33,303	927,700	44,728	210,829	310,807	99,978
Foundries (Ferrous) .. .	72	2,740	14,447	3,266	2,988	7,220	4,232
Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings (Ferrous) .. .	25	4,506	38,365	5,775	16,713	26,786	10,073
Wireworking (incl. Nails) ..	130	5,299	30,229	6,535	22,782	34,065	11,283
Sheet Metal Working .. .	385	10,606	32,962	11,649	25,877	47,500	21,623
Plant, Equipment, Machi- nery and Other Engineer- ing .. .	2,122	39,258	163,631	46,515	85,742	164,800	79,058
Extracting and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals .. .	29	1,704	30,268	2,341	19,670	25,288	5,618
Rolling and Extrusion of Non-ferrous Metals .. .	13	5,353	79,494	7,155	35,506	49,304	13,798
Founding, Casting, etc. of Non-ferrous Metals .. .	209	5,037	20,542	5,584	12,334	22,612	10,278
Electrical and Wireless Equipment .. .	804	43,774	95,243	48,761	97,813	175,981	78,168
Motor Vehicles and Cycles Railway and Tramway .. .	5,534	43,456	86,392	43,445	91,652	166,912	75,260
Rolling Stock .. .	43	14,224	56,657	15,376	8,779	28,012	19,233
Ship and Boat Building .. .	167	8,846	58,064	10,404	5,033	17,929	12,896
Aircraft .. .	39	4,121	14,134	5,560	4,867	12,210	7,343
Other .. .	499	8,086	53,904	8,300	10,809	24,292	13,483
Total, Metal and Machinery Works .. .	10,087	230,313	1,702,032	265,394	651,394	1,113,718	462,324

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Iron and Steel Smelting and Rolling

The great expansion of the metal and machinery works group was bound up with the remarkable progress of the iron and steel industry in New South Wales.

The steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla produce almost all of Australia's steel output. These steel works are modern and efficient, and they are controlled by an organisation which also owns large deposits of iron ore, limestone, coal, and other minerals, and a fleet of ships for the transport of iron ore and other raw materials. Coal mined near the works is used in association with high-grade iron ore brought by sea from Whyalla in South Australia and from Yampi Sound in Western Australia.

Before the war, the steel industry had made Australia self-sufficient in practically all basic steel products except tinplate. Despite high output levels reached during the war, the post-war demand for a time exceeded the industry's capacity to supply, and basic steel products were imported in large quantities. In order to meet the growing requirements, a huge developmental programme at Port Kembla, and a slightly lesser expansion of capacity at Newcastle, have been undertaken.

At Port Kembla, a fourth blast furnace (with a capacity of more than 2,000 tons of basic iron per day) was brought into operation in 1959, a new battery of 96 coke ovens (bringing the total to 240) was commissioned in 1960, two large-scale ore preparation and sinter plants were completed in 1956 and 1960, and five additional open-hearth steel-making furnaces (with capacities ranging from 320 to 550 tons per heat) were brought into production between 1956 and 1962. There has been a noteworthy expansion at Port Kembla in the flat products field, a 75" plate mill (producing plates up to 4½" thick) and a plate finishing section having been opened in 1954, a continuous hot finishing mill in 1955, a hot-dip tinplate plant in 1957, a slabbing mill (with a rolling capacity of up to 3,000,000 tons per year) in 1958, a continuous cold reduction mill in 1961, an electrolytic tinplate plant in 1962, and a 140" plate mill (producing the smaller plate thicknesses) in 1963.

At Newcastle, the blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces, and rolling mills are being modernised and expanded. A skelp and strip mill (with a rolling capacity of over 500,000 tons per year) was completed in 1958, a large-scale ore preparation and sinter plant in 1961, and a high-speed rod mill in 1962. Two basic-oxygen steel-making furnaces (with a capacity of up to 2,000,000 tons of ingot steel per year) and associated oxygen plants came into operation in 1962-63, and a fourth blast furnace was blown in during July, 1963.

The trends since 1938-39 in the production of iron and steel in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 503. Iron and Steel Production in N.S.W.

Year ended 31st May	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots	Direct Steel Castings	Year ended 31st May	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots	Direct Steel Castings
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
1939	1,104,605	1,168,305	16,701	1957	1,851,779	2,765,654	20,643
1946	852,197	1,054,483	18,495	1958	2,030,106	3,026,302	21,990
				1959	2,048,682	3,189,782	22,323
1953	1,484,637	1,799,568	19,527	1960	2,399,017	3,503,391	25,065
1954	1,624,871	2,111,419	19,471	1961	2,712,048	3,724,458	26,602
1955	1,676,397	2,206,905	22,171	1962	3,082,444	4,055,025	26,017
1956	1,749,712	2,316,810	21,193	1963	3,152,981	4,237,794	25,411

The following table shows the Australian overseas imports and exports of pig iron, steel ingots, and selected basic steel products in 1938-39 and later years. Imports of iron and steel rose sharply between 1948-49 and 1951-52, when the local demand exceeded the steel industry's capacity to supply, but then contracted because of the imposition of import restrictions and expanding local production. The import restrictions were eased and imports again rose sharply in 1954-55; but with local production continuing to expand, there has been a marked fall in imports since 1955-56. Exports of iron and steel were severely restricted between 1946-47 and 1951-52 because of the shortage of steel in Australia, but the level of exports recovered in 1952-53 and 1953-54, under the influence of rising local production, the carry-over of stocks of imported steel, and an easing of local demand. In subsequent years, local production continued to expand, and exports fluctuated with variations in the local demand for iron and steel.

Table 504. Iron and Steel: Oversea Imports and Exports, Australia

Product	1938-39	1945-46	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63					
	Tons											
IMPORTS												
Ingots, Blooms, Slabs, etc.	186	29	437	7,688	1,053	2,211	560					
Angles, Tees, Bars, Rods	6,983	1,458	27,255	33,829	107,862	23,343	28,179					
Hoop, Strip, etc.	9,674*	1,747	14,896	13,109	36,938	9,251	34,808					
Plate and Sheet—												
Plain	28,542*	3,751	13,914	49,972	298,630	20,322	54,358					
Galvanised	8,703							3,926	6,337	16,110	7,045	3,127
Tinned	69,982							72,620	72,033	42,540	70,462	30,750	20,053
Pipes and Tubes	6,836	1,052	14,705	24,003	29,936	19,394	31,106					
Structural Steel	258	164	19,330	34,596	89,468	15,167	31,506					
Ferro-alloys	6,335	697	15,538	30,985	53,343	41,346	16,664					
EXPORTS												
Pig Iron	52,321	5,850	22,668	65,101	213,507	225,647	159,359					
Ingots, Blooms, Slabs, etc.	17,655	106,104	563	21,432	2,055	159,273	546,325					
Angles, Tees	104,714	1,094	5,931	6,786	6,201	16,704	3,539					
Bars, Rods		9,141	32,493	58,018	31,734	122,378	27,899					
Hoop, Strip, etc.	20	43	1,493	5,446	1,112	80,032	2,517					
Plate and Sheet—												
Plain	11,310	15,241	174,550†	181,218	133,136	128,850	124,325					
Galvanised	1,605	2,132										
Tinned, Plated, etc.	166	41										
Pipes and Tubes	†	7,259	71,135	69,668	42,155	50,222	36,197					
Structural Steel	9,653	11,571	14,121	14,659	6,502	14,860	6,762					
Scrap: Tinplate	72,923	588	34,012	18,293	224,107	167,995	218,162					
Other			137,334	176,329								

* "Strip" is included with "Plate and Sheet—Plain".

† Not recorded separately.

The following statement gives comparable prices of pig iron, steel merchant bars, and structural steel to domestic purchasers in Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America:—

Table 505. Prices* of Iron and Steel, per long ton, Australia and Oversea

At 30th June	Pig Iron			Steel Merchant Bars			Structural Steel		
	Australia	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Australia	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Australia	United Kingdom	U.S.A.
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
1938	4·500	‡	5·08	10·13	14·31	12·81	10·13	12·85	11·96
1946	5·750	‡	8·28	12·63	22·10	17·51	12·63	19·35	16·46
1953	18·125	†	24·89	29·88	40·28	41·51	29·88	36·22	41·01
1954	18·125	18·72	25·19	31·20	40·44	41·45	29·98	37·16	40·95
1955	19·625	19·50	25·22	34·12	39·97	43·00	32·66	37·16	42·50
1956	21·125	21·94	27·01	39·49	45·19	46·50	39·49	42·03	46·00
1957	21·125	24·58	29·02	39·49	47·38	50·75	39·49	46·72	50·00
1958	21·125	26·63	29·69	39·49	51·13	54·25	39·49	49·53	52·75
1959	21·125	26·63	29·69	39·49	48·81	56·75	39·49	48·59	55·00
1960†	21·125	26·25	29·77	42·41	49·00	56·75	42·41	47·53	55·00
1961†	21·125	26·94	29·69	42·41	49·01	56·75	42·45	47·53	55·00
1962†	21·125	27·67	29·69	42·41	50·20	56·75	42·45	49·32	55·00
1963†	21·125	27·67	28·35	42·41	50·20	56·75	42·45	49·32	55·00

* Prices are in Australian currency. The bases are—Australia: concessional price to large users, net c.i.f. State capital ports; United Kingdom: net price to consumers' nearest station or siding within Middlesbrough area; U.S.A.: minimum price quotations for delivery at producing points.

† At 31st March.

‡ Not available.

The prices of Australian steel have more than trebled since 1946, but they have remained substantially lower than the oversea prices. In 1963, the price of steel merchant bars in Australia was 16 per cent. less than in the United Kingdom and 25 per cent. less than in the United States, and there were similar differences between the prices of structural steel. Australian pig iron prices have also been substantially lower than the United States prices; they differed little from those in the United Kingdom from 1954 to 1956, but since 1957 the United Kingdom price has risen significantly and in 1963 was 32 per cent. higher than the Australian price.

Although the steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla are completely integrated, their coke making and electricity generating activities are classified, for statistical purposes, to the coke and electric power industries.

The development of all smelting and rolling works in New South Wales during the post-war years is illustrated in the following table. The figures for 1955-56 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years, because of the re-classification of certain activities from coke works and electricity generating stations to iron and steel smelting, and because of the inclusion of details for the iron and steel sheets industry. The details for this industry (which cannot be published separately because they relate to the operations of a single manufacturer) were formerly included with the sheet metal working industry.

Table 506. Iron and Steel Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Rolling, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 31st May	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1946	16	9,213	214,346	6,754	3,737	21,282	28,132	6,850
1953	18	14,726	269,654	24,648	13,214	87,749	112,233	24,484
1954	19	15,218	307,230	29,315	14,302	100,831	126,275	25,444
1955	18	16,102	365,295	31,420	16,588	106,992	138,593	31,601
1956†	16	22,372	442,357	40,873	24,074	137,878	185,226	47,348
1957	17	24,168	479,404	66,626	26,779	151,919	214,576	62,657
1958	17	26,622	569,240	76,794	29,513	154,305	220,594	66,289
1959	17	28,065	678,543	89,214	32,236	170,939	244,489	73,550
1960	17	29,683	733,225	104,624	36,288	184,068‡	263,780	79,712‡
1961	16	31,464	813,465	168,437	40,218	198,018	290,581	92,563
1962	17	32,235	827,348	200,817	41,595	187,795	277,141	89,346
1963	16	33,303	927,700	211,647	44,728	210,829	310,807	99,978

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† See text above table.

‡ Because of a change in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, figures for 1959-60 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

Ferrous Foundries

Most of the ferrous foundries in New South Wales specialise in the use of either iron or steel, only a few producing castings in both metals. Steel castings are supplied to heavy engineering works producing railway rolling stock, earthmoving equipment, mining and crushing plant, and general

machinery for manufacturing industry. Iron castings are widely used in domestic appliances, hardware, motor vehicle parts, farm machinery, and general machinery.

Almost all of the steel foundries in the State produce castings direct from electric steel furnaces operating principally on scrap metal, and are classified for statistical purposes to the steel industry. Many of the iron foundries are "captive" foundries integrated with other metal and machinery works, and are included, for statistical purposes, in the industry to which their parent establishment has been classified. Particulars of the operations of the other ferrous foundries (mostly iron foundries) in New South Wales in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 507. Iron Foundries, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1946	60	1,243	H.P. 3,221	£ 373,461	£ 393,962	£ 303,861	£ 867,196	£ 563,335
1953	93	2,522	12,197	1,616,236	2,045,101	1,727,311	4,486,716	2,759,405
1954	91	2,599	12,649	1,868,423	2,110,312	1,717,192	4,497,925	2,780,733
1955	90	2,830	13,538	1,869,046	2,486,051	2,232,172	5,604,375	3,372,203
1956	89	2,831	14,187	2,243,723	2,635,230	2,235,775	5,974,795	3,739,020
1957	85	2,712	14,300	2,279,626	2,600,293	2,201,114	5,845,340	3,644,226
1958	85	2,855	14,697	2,366,019	2,799,642	2,452,457	6,453,986	4,001,529
1959	86	2,831	15,364	2,503,371	2,879,971	2,443,284	6,667,578	4,224,294
1960	80	2,876	13,897	2,645,671	3,197,857	2,928,307	7,213,451	4,285,144
1961	79	2,893	14,254	2,869,182	3,323,185	2,982,901	7,690,608	4,707,707
1962	79	2,570	14,531	3,035,063	2,982,610	2,693,505	6,604,035	3,910,530
1963	72	2,740	14,447	3,170,370	3,265,765	2,988,462	7,220,264	4,231,802

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Iron and Steel Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings

The operations of factories engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel pipes, tubes, and fittings are summarised in the next table:—

Table 508. Iron and Steel Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1946	14	3,265	H.P. 13,928	£ 682,806	£ 1,062,755	£ 2,096,536	£ 3,753,538	£ 1,657,002
1953	16	3,413	21,519	4,109,246	2,963,574	8,060,504	13,056,236	4,995,732
1954	15	3,413	21,367	3,916,089	3,087,647	10,058,616	14,945,577	4,886,961
1955	17	3,690	22,153	3,858,051	3,487,601	11,777,154	17,490,615	5,713,461
1956	16	3,654	22,499	4,075,258	3,604,601	13,323,942	19,026,022	5,702,080
1957	16	3,818	23,230	3,776,764	3,963,892	14,462,805	21,423,385	6,960,580
1958	16	4,089	24,133	3,910,640	4,383,471	16,283,093	24,784,424	8,501,331
1959	17	4,162	24,277†	3,910,207	4,719,634	16,258,314	24,846,496	8,588,182
1960	19	4,561	26,601†	7,070,640	5,266,575	19,057,420	30,282,076	11,224,656
1961	22	4,581	27,433	7,036,376	5,677,210	17,436,515	28,740,092	11,303,577
1962	27	4,319	29,405	7,240,730	5,424,947	16,642,437	27,169,489	10,527,052
1963	25	4,506	38,365	10,073,436	5,775,464	16,713,132	26,786,093	10,072,961

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Revised.

Most of the pipes, tubes, and fittings manufactured in New South Wales are for plumbing installations—galvanised for water pipes, and black for gas pipes. Spun and cast iron pipes and large diameter pipes of welded mild steel plate are also made for water and gas mains, etc.

Wireworking (including Nails)

The next table summarises the operations of the wireworking industry in New South Wales. This industry comprises two large establishments which draw steel wire from rod and manufacture black and galvanised wire, barbed wire, wire netting, and nails, and a large number of small establishments which make wire rope, wire fences, nails, gates, mattresses, and other wire products. For statistical purposes, the industry does not include the manufacture of non-ferrous wire (which is included in “non-ferrous rolling and extrusion”) or covered cable (included in “electrical machinery, cables, and apparatus”).

Employment in the wireworking industry has expanded fairly steadily throughout the post-war years, and in 1962-63 was 81 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The motive power installed in the industry in 1962-63 was 79 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, and represented 5.7 horse-power per employee.

Table 509. Wireworking (including Nails), N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				H.P.	£	£	£	£
1939	43	2,812	11,922	1,049,593	659,791	2,115,517	3,276,708	1,161,191
1946	72	2,931	16,869	1,214,806	939,238	2,087,815	3,511,485	1,423,670
1953	110	4,227	22,871	2,099,747	3,282,612	8,955,340	14,365,858	5,410,518
1954	111	4,536	23,146	2,220,815	3,800,567	10,397,611	16,636,360	6,238,749
1955	105	4,434	23,889	2,569,022	3,487,601	11,788,735	18,624,957	6,836,222
1956	107	4,590	24,834	5,042,023	4,357,392	14,401,072	22,310,434	7,909,362
1957	109	4,624	24,868	5,206,989	4,602,836	15,770,761	23,987,768	8,217,007
1958	113	4,997	25,050	5,620,264	4,993,013	18,285,964	28,008,793	9,722,819
1959	125	4,865	25,405	5,864,530	4,926,135	17,556,422	26,694,657	9,138,235
1960	132	5,245	26,187	6,842,185	5,736,342	21,280,973	32,252,505	10,971,532
1961	128	5,293	26,030	7,418,672	6,111,512	22,114,286	33,372,469	11,258,183
1962	127	5,031	28,573	8,345,043	5,766,004	20,349,405	30,646,821	10,297,416
1963	130	5,299	30,229	9,101,881	6,534,466	22,781,764	34,065,022	11,283,258

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Particulars of the wire manufactured are not available for publication, but the production of nails is shown in Table 489.

Sheet Metal Working and Iron and Steel Sheets

The following table gives particulars of the sheet metal working and iron and steel sheets industries in 1954-55 and earlier years, but of only the sheet metal working industry in later years. From 1955-56, the iron and steel sheets industry (for which separate details cannot be published because they relate to the operations of a single manufacturer) has been grouped with iron and steel smelting.

Table 510. Sheet Metal Working and Iron and Steel Sheets, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	106	6,481	23,637	2,493,199	1,332,522	3,883,720	6,110,242	2,226,522
1946	183	9,165	33,525	2,973,726	2,717,459	6,857,856	10,918,970	4,061,114
1953	274	9,519	42,458	7,121,387	7,469,194	20,889,825	32,154,218	11,264,393
1954	273	10,323	45,831	8,333,124	8,598,884	22,665,920	36,425,066	13,759,146
1955	275	11,196	47,034	12,724,875	9,882,012	25,429,298	41,284,582	15,855,284
1956†	292	8,096	25,753	7,579,299	6,679,979	14,608,767	25,957,843	11,349,076
1957	310	8,013	24,980	9,064,318	7,066,620	14,605,093	26,852,079	12,246,986
1958	325	8,504	26,184	10,310,286	7,880,170	16,633,956	30,603,022	13,969,066
1959	333	8,829	26,881	10,820,487	8,413,903	17,660,554	33,055,344	15,394,790
1960	361	9,356	28,220	12,579,577	9,952,698	21,035,015	39,414,086	18,379,071
1961	382	10,013	31,111	15,861,917	10,995,234	23,118,896	43,162,050	20,043,154
1962	384	9,942	31,370	17,677,963	10,919,664	24,564,646	44,507,766	19,943,120
1963	385	10,606	32,962	19,640,931	11,649,071	25,876,952	47,499,942	21,622,990

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† See text above table.

The sheet metal working industry produces a wide variety of articles, such as packers' metal cans and canisters, guttering and downpipe, crown seals for bottles, kitchenware, metal furniture and office equipment, stainless steel sinks, window and door fittings, bath heaters, and coppers. In 1962-63, the total production of packers' cans and other metal containers (including the output of establishments classified to the food, paint, and other industries) was valued at £12,602,100.

Plant, Equipment, Machinery, and Other Engineering

The post-war development of factories engaged in the manufacture, assembly, and repair of plant, equipment, and machinery and in jobbing and general engineering is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 511. Plant, Equipment, Machinery, and Other Engineering, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	930	26,264	58,899	9,422,607	8,024,927	9,143,020	21,012,456	11,869,436
1953	1,608	31,393	119,742	23,330,235	23,979,461	34,139,893	72,630,033	38,490,140
1954	1,696	29,653	115,408	24,709,291	23,078,858	32,522,693	69,296,985	36,774,292
1955	1,734	30,819	113,694	26,799,785	26,075,646	38,527,506	80,282,634	41,755,128
1956	1,824	33,081	124,107	31,208,111	30,350,487	45,881,330	95,366,740	49,485,410
1957	1,878	34,065	125,611	35,308,769	33,036,710	49,220,962	104,215,590	54,994,628
1958	1,892	34,078	130,853	39,441,333	33,469,764	58,520,458	114,982,466	56,462,008
1959	1,940	35,131	134,632	43,983,342	35,682,978	64,317,361	124,304,112	59,986,751
1960	2,022	36,868	144,327	48,514,132	40,790,476	73,451,157	143,270,297	69,819,140
1961	2,076	38,528	151,887	57,012,250	44,453,424	77,331,598	152,750,934	75,419,336
1962	2,098	37,969	156,059	61,229,510	44,514,493	75,493,027	149,429,078	73,936,051
1963	2,122	39,258	163,631	66,516,361	46,515,349	85,741,898	164,798,090	79,056,192

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Factories in this group of industries manufacture a wide variety of products, including industrial plant and machinery, earthmoving and construction equipment, materials handling plant and equipment, engines and turbines, power boilers, machine tools, vending machines, non-electric domestic machines and appliances, lawn mowers, water meters, metal furniture, nuts and bolts, springs, and screws, and undertake jobbing engineering, toolmaking, diemaking, and general welding. Some of the factories are engaged in the preparation of structural steel for building purposes.

Apart from a temporary fall in 1952-53 and 1953-54, employment in these factories has expanded steadily, and in 1962-63 was 49 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The motive power installed in the factories almost trebled during this period.

Extracting and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals

The main activities in this industry are the reduction of lead and zinc concentrates (in a new plant which commenced operations at Cockle Creek, near Newcastle, during 1961), the electrolytic refining of copper (at Port Kembla), and the recovery of metal from scrap. The bulk of the silver, lead, and zinc concentrates mined in New South Wales are not refined in this State, but (as described in the chapter "Mining") are despatched to other States or oversea for treatment.

The following table illustrates the operations of the industry in New South Wales since 1938-39. The figures in the table for 1952-53 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, because of the transfer to the mining industry of plants treating or crushing ore, etc. at the site where the material was obtained.

Table 512. Extraction and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
			H.P.					
1939	10	1,071	33,682	1,185,588	313,143	9,995,133	11,261,700	1,266,567
1946	17	1,372	38,430	1,435,165	506,885	8,161,191	10,113,113	1,951,922
1953†	25	1,457	14,269	1,304,404	1,289,666	10,664,453	13,168,232	2,503,779
1954	27	1,363	11,045	1,354,200	1,253,657	10,536,121	12,641,459	2,105,338
1955	28	1,505	10,002	1,654,210	1,420,481	13,903,645	16,150,948	2,247,303
1956	25	1,332	11,617	2,068,045	1,446,240	13,595,603	17,625,962	4,030,359
1957	25	1,354	13,667	2,312,872	1,599,087	13,661,853	17,744,780	4,082,927
1958	28	1,291	13,230	2,828,936	1,480,170	13,500,907	16,850,544	3,349,637
1959	32	1,355	16,776	3,458,852	1,666,107	14,052,208	17,458,119	3,405,911
1960	33	1,370	16,778	3,788,419	1,787,844	15,754,151	19,022,922	3,268,771
1961	29	1,251	19,895	3,706,916	1,662,039	15,054,104	18,119,759	3,065,655
1962	29	1,627	29,897	9,911,049	2,175,233	17,103,917	21,210,481	4,106,564
1963	29	1,704	30,268	9,820,406	2,340,824	19,670,576	25,288,924	5,618,368

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† See text above table.

Details of the mine production of metals in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Mining".

Rolling and Extrusion of Non-ferrous Metals

This industry produces copper, aluminium, and brass sheet and strip, rods, bars, and sections, pipes and tubes, and wire, as well as zinc sheet, strip, and wire. The production of aluminium foil was begun in 1960.

The development of the industry during post-war years is illustrated in the following table. Fabricators in the industry have been engaged in recent years in a major expansion of their aluminium and copper rolling and extruding capacity.

Table 513. Rolling and Extrusion of Non-ferrous Metals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1946	3	2,425	H.P. 17,512	£ 1,588,308	£ 810,086	£ 2,813,372	£ 4,273,906	£ 1,460,534
1953	5	2,621	25,015	2,919,784	2,249,512	12,677,469	16,062,271	3,384,802
1954	6	2,741	27,123	3,307,422	2,503,174	12,601,694	16,616,983	4,015,289
1955	7	3,278	31,655	3,819,596	3,233,123	23,539,456	29,136,186	5,596,730
1956	8	3,724	41,236	5,659,301	3,845,828	27,425,009	33,932,019	6,507,010
1957	8	3,874	42,505	6,065,515	4,209,313	22,581,069	29,331,418	6,750,349
1958	9	4,105	46,151	7,711,739	4,579,694	24,986,240	33,370,354	8,384,114
1959	9	4,286	50,579	8,784,349	4,972,191	27,128,725	36,363,169	9,234,444
1960	11	4,714	53,276	11,759,883	6,042,457	32,550,648	44,028,252	11,477,604
1961	12	5,029	66,414	21,283,838	6,282,625	29,467,190	39,778,666	10,311,476
1962	13	5,106	69,977	22,490,364	6,719,282	32,355,178	43,770,125	11,414,947
1963	13	5,353	79,494	25,642,128	7,154,688	35,506,605	49,304,367	13,797,762

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Founding and Casting, etc. of Non-ferrous Metals

The founding and casting of non-ferrous metals includes the manufacture of aluminium kitchenware and the moulding and finishing of brassware (such as taps and other steam, gas, and water fittings and valves), as well as window and door fittings, furniture fittings, etc. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 514. Founding and Casting of Non-ferrous Metals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1946	116	2,077	H.P. 6,518	£ 767,057	£ 618,491	£ 1,277,832	£ 2,285,224	£ 1,007,392
1953	175	3,354	17,484	2,562,007	2,390,008	5,531,872	9,265,561	3,733,689
1954	180	3,717	19,828	3,139,339	2,887,986	7,020,019	11,584,920	4,564,901
1955	180	4,239	19,418	3,705,162	3,561,198	8,444,730	14,063,546	5,618,816
1956	185	4,079	15,864	3,660,346	3,465,557	7,541,882	13,373,618	5,831,736
1957	196	4,253	17,000	4,449,122	3,798,314	7,959,006	14,782,106	6,823,100
1958	202	4,634	14,920	4,950,626	4,315,164	8,736,611	16,419,135	7,682,524
1959	204	4,862	16,204	5,960,886	4,673,032	9,194,352	17,913,814	8,719,462
1960	208	5,075	17,442	6,921,459	5,415,001	11,462,468	20,924,297	9,461,829
1961	212	4,973	19,104	7,806,153	5,375,527	11,039,095	20,338,463	9,299,368
1962	215	4,785	19,480	8,586,654	5,144,375	11,339,924	20,799,832	9,459,908
1963	209	5,037	20,542	8,616,396	5,583,710	12,333,662	22,611,919	10,278,257

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Electrical and Wireless Equipment

The next table illustrates the growth of factories engaged in the manufacture of electrical machinery, cables, and apparatus and wireless and amplifying apparatus:—

Table 515. Electrical and Wireless Equipment, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
			H.P.					
1939	194	10,102	9,970	2,164,045	1,844,011	3,156,607	6,263,839	3,107,232
1946	324	21,316	21,604	2,761,919	5,879,235	7,280,026	15,651,748	8,371,722
1953	548	24,865	60,691	13,668,869	18,069,859	29,828,891	58,957,123	29,128,232
1954	588	30,565	69,992	16,628,201	23,473,995	48,322,072	87,599,849	39,277,777
1955	614	33,804	76,155	21,317,517	27,196,723	57,235,970	101,755,278	44,519,308
1956	632	35,258	75,186	26,019,729	29,681,856	60,410,463	106,200,172	45,789,709
1957	652	36,460	80,256	30,371,745	31,749,768	64,435,710	115,889,029	51,453,319
1958†	663	39,767	83,316	36,084,731	35,987,475	81,297,766	142,418,635	61,120,869
1959	702	41,222	82,223	40,839,081	38,666,058	87,804,989	153,659,236	65,854,247
1960	769	45,191	88,078	45,331,534	45,557,130	106,764,480	187,018,867	80,254,387
1961	789	44,041	91,589	50,741,817	46,666,570	98,920,345	174,156,805	75,236,460
1962	794	41,522	92,368	54,407,878	44,584,588	94,988,972	167,298,652	72,309,680
1963	804	43,774	95,243	58,613,798	48,761,195	97,813,255	175,980,990	78,167,735

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Figures for 1957-58 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, because of the inclusion of details for certain factory establishments formerly classified to other industries.

The steady expansion of these factories during the early post-war years was interrupted in 1952-53, when activity was affected by a minor economic recession, but recovery was rapid. The commencement of regular television transmission in 1956-57 stimulated the expansion of the factories. In recent years there has been a slight decline in activity, but the number employed in the factories in 1962-63 was more than twice as great as in 1945-46 and almost four and a half times as great as in 1938-39. The motive power installed in the factories was more than quadrupled between 1945-46 and 1962-63.

Details of articles produced in electrical and wireless factories are given in Table 489.

Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles

Before the war, the motor vehicle industry in Australia was confined to repair work, body building, chassis and body assembly, and the manufacture of parts and accessories. The proportion of Australian-made components used in the assembly of vehicles had been increasing for many years, but it was not until 1949 that the mass-production of the first vehicle made substantially from Australian components was commenced. Since then, there has been rapid growth in the manufacture of vehicles with a predominantly Australian content. The industry is now capable of meeting all the volume requirements of the Australian market for passenger cars and light to medium commercial vehicles ; heavy commercial vehicles are

assembled, in the main, from imported components. The development of the industry has been assisted by a Commonwealth policy designed to discourage the import of built-up vehicles and to reduce the proportion of imported components used in local assembly.

The rapid expansion of the industry in New South Wales since 1945-46 is illustrated in the following table. The figures exclude establishments manufacturing tractors, tyres and tubes, and certain parts and accessories.

Table 516. Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1946	1,348	11,069	H.P. 12,233	£ thous. 4,591	£ thous. 2,696	£ thous. 3,635	£ thous. 7,802	£ thous. 4,167
1953	3,007	26,309	47,541	23,660	16,508	19,204	45,428	26,224
1954	3,414	28,152	52,181	26,245	18,579	23,895	54,499	30,604
1955	3,723	31,731	57,970	30,651	22,380	28,602	65,345	36,743
1956	4,039	35,021	66,690	36,860	26,636	35,568	78,761	43,193
1957	4,221	35,602	70,034	41,819	27,802	39,771	84,641	44,870
1958	4,530	37,550	72,377	51,965	30,745	55,459	105,697	50,238
1959	4,764	38,074	71,928	54,977	32,031	59,454	112,279	52,825
1960	5,069	40,493	80,955	59,810	36,826	74,821	134,354	59,533
1961	5,315	41,245	84,902	66,061	38,975	76,338	140,926	64,588
1962	5,387	39,996	84,338	68,808	38,870	73,743	139,873	66,130
1963	5,534	43,456	86,392	72,194	43,445	91,652	166,912	75,260

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the motor vehicle industry in New South Wales more than trebled during the post-war years. The motive power installed in 1962-63 was seven times as great as in 1945-46, and represented an average of 2.0 horse-power per employee.

The next table shows the post-war growth of the four groups into which the industry in New South Wales is at present divided for statistical purposes. It is to be noted that establishments have been classified to one of these groups according to their predominant activity, and as a result there is overlapping of activities between the groups.

Table 517. Major Divisions of Motor Vehicle Industry, N.S.W.

Division	1945-46			1962-63			
	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of Production	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of Production
Construction and Assembly	1,154	H.P. 1,289	£ thous. 430	8	6,097	H.P. 17,995	£ thous. 11,433
Bodies and Body Repairs	993	1,549	412	866	6,448	12,953	14,076
Accessories, Parts, and Components	821	1,851	374	108	5,893	25,158	13,253
Repairs	8,101	7,544	2,951	4,552	25,018	30,286	36,498
Total	11,069	12,233	4,167	5,534	43,456	86,392	75,260

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Particulars of the motor bodies built and the parts and accessories (including tyres and tubes) manufactured in New South Wales are given in Table 489.

Because of the volume of interstate transfers of motor vehicle components at various stages of manufacture, the development of the industry is better illustrated by statistics for Australia than for New South Wales.

Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock

Railway rolling stock establishments in New South Wales comprise 34 government and 9 private establishments, the former having 89 per cent. of the employees. The principal government establishments are railway repair and maintenance shops, situated at Eveleigh, Chullora, and Enfield, and at Goulburn, Newcastle, and other country centres. With the progressive conversion of State tramway services to omnibus operation completed in February, 1961, there are now no tramway rolling stock establishments in operation.

Particulars of the operations of these establishments in the last eleven years are shown in the next table:—

Table 518. Railway and Tramway* Rolling Stock, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed †	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				H.P.	£	£	£	£
1953	54	18,721	51,570	13,183,987	14,155,943	9,236,228	26,166,607	16,930,379
1954	54	19,190	56,293	14,888,324	14,362,715	8,878,968	26,756,625	17,877,657
1955	52	18,625	58,470	16,001,732	15,506,450	11,709,571	30,382,668	18,673,097
1956	52	18,284	58,461	16,978,060	16,931,577	12,824,537	33,364,434	20,539,897
1957	51	18,501	59,696	17,550,023	17,180,707	11,920,799	32,999,256	21,078,457
1958	53	17,531	61,453	17,747,315	16,163,378	11,025,814	31,952,300	20,926,486
1959	51	16,711	60,737	19,096,353	15,498,366	9,187,640	28,649,678	19,462,038
1960	49	16,338	59,698	20,428,850	16,323,347	10,673,323	30,295,028	19,621,705
1961	46	15,497	59,181	21,006,452	16,666,650	10,966,208	31,142,155	20,175,947
1962	45	15,197	57,366	20,872,064	16,623,453	10,204,727	30,917,446	20,712,719
1963	43	14,224	56,657	21,472,755	15,375,697	8,778,003	28,010,091	19,232,088

* The progressive conversion of N.S.W. State tramway services to omnibus operation was completed in February, 1961.

† Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Ship and Boat Building

The facilities for building, fitting, and repairing ships in New South Wales include three large graving docks (one of which—the Captain Cook Graving Dock—is capable of accommodating the largest vessels afloat) and three floating docks. All of these, except for a floating dock attached to the State Government Dockyard at Newcastle, are situated at Sydney.

In recent years, some naval and light commercial vessels and many small pleasure craft have been constructed. The vessels completed in 1962-63 included 31 wooden vessels (with a gross weight of 337 tons), 7 steel vessels (with a gross weight of 4,794 tons), and 906 fibre-glass and 3,536 other small boats of less than 5 tons gross.

The following table contains particulars of establishments engaged in ship and boat building and repairing in 1938-39 and later years. In 1962-63, five of the establishments were government undertakings with a total of 5,068 employees.

Table 519. Ship and Boat Building and Repairing, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	51	4,820	H.P. 8,622	3,097,922	1,292,256	688,878	2,258,519	1,569,641
1946	87	13,160	43,889	4,359,628	4,891,907	2,769,824	8,972,977	6,203,153
1953	132	11,623	65,870	5,747,303	9,370,457	3,925,730	14,867,275	10,941,545
1954	133	11,316	67,666	5,989,358	9,079,628	3,934,207	14,671,271	10,737,064
1955	133	10,868	66,661	6,267,227	9,609,025	4,238,257	15,759,688	11,521,431
1956	132	11,195	63,941	6,595,481	10,511,954	4,163,690	16,767,924	12,604,234
1957	133	10,570	62,959	6,436,828	10,145,836	3,942,385	16,237,203	12,294,818
1958	134	10,278	64,162	6,541,214	9,891,737	3,843,335	16,064,903	12,221,568
1959	140	9,354	64,297	5,044,399	9,330,518	4,098,741	15,196,044	11,097,303
1960	150	8,374	56,102	5,467,358	8,765,555	3,871,731	14,722,567	10,850,836
1961	155	8,511	56,890	5,781,656	9,766,233	3,963,644	15,883,623	11,919,979
1962	153	8,638	56,530	6,167,544	9,950,564	4,136,273	16,594,020	12,457,747
1963	167	8,846	58,064	6,664,493	10,403,584	5,031,662	17,928,798	12,897,136

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Aircraft Factories

The aircraft industry in New South Wales engages in the repair and maintenance and (on a smaller scale) the manufacture and assembly of aircraft and aircraft engines.

The industry in New South Wales was of negligible importance before the war. Very considerable expansion took place during the war years, but the transition to a peace-time basis caused a rapid reduction in activity. The development of the industry since the late 'forties has been associated with the growth of civil aviation in the State.

Table 520. Aircraft Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	8	130	H.P. 47	29,200	27,039	44,168	82,800	38,632
1946	25	6,400	9,904	2,868,015	2,029,704	2,945,346	5,547,861	2,602,515
1953	32	5,189	12,358	1,718,581	3,755,713	1,889,349	6,560,015	4,670,666
1954	29	4,968	12,874	1,884,464	3,717,997	2,017,081	6,730,393	4,713,312
1955	29	5,365	13,991	2,493,821	4,673,627	2,314,743	8,042,038	5,727,295
1956	33	5,560	16,063	3,048,782	5,338,083	3,432,828	10,349,523	6,916,695
1957	33	5,697	18,402	3,438,109	5,844,410	3,924,364	11,407,843	7,483,479
1958	32	5,267	18,952	3,582,549	5,543,171	4,249,603	11,552,788	7,303,185
1959	33	4,691	19,930	4,571,202	5,130,476	4,274,556	10,961,092	6,686,536
1960	32	4,737	19,136	5,106,471	5,930,920	4,854,294	12,598,681	7,744,387
1961	31	4,576	16,618	4,809,949	6,022,060	5,643,409	13,480,446	7,837,037
1962	34	4,330	14,610	6,328,476	5,620,116	5,200,607	12,616,508	7,415,901
1963	39	4,121	14,134	6,588,508	5,559,575	4,866,809	12,210,366	7,343,557

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

CLASS VI. TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS)

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class VI are given in Tables 521 to 526. These accounted for 81 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 82 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1962-63.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving

The products of the cotton spinning and weaving industry in New South Wales include cotton yarns and waste, sewing threads, narrow fabrics, towels, drills, canvas and duck, tweed, towelling, sheeting, furnishing and upholstery fabrics, tyre cord, and tyre cord fabric. The range of the industry's products was greatly extended during the war years. Developments in recent years have included the installation of machinery to spin fine counts of cotton yarns and the production for the first time of cotton sheetings.

The development of the industry since 1938-39 is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 521. Cotton Spinning and Weaving, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
			H.P.					
1939	13	1,716	3,395	549,053	217,003	641,053	1,046,892	405,839
1946	40	3,381	8,805	1,270,610	776,932	2,391,679	3,804,932	1,413,253
1953	43	3,750	19,938	4,160,825	2,338,365	7,626,008	11,491,992	3,865,984
1954	45	4,237	19,993	4,255,825	2,914,282	9,092,559	14,241,896	5,149,337
1955	46	4,327	20,739	4,706,472	3,056,917	9,581,481	14,479,425	4,897,944
1956	46	4,303	20,211	4,819,109	3,198,370	9,265,965	14,736,803	5,470,838
1957	44	4,289	20,194	4,861,969	3,417,425	9,745,650	16,124,971	6,379,321
1958	48	4,444	22,085	5,595,569	3,611,182	10,087,150	16,627,043	6,539,893
1959	48	4,295	22,130	9,190,001	3,478,822	9,156,321	15,740,435	6,584,114
1960	49	4,389	22,749	8,996,920	3,913,328	10,396,597	18,199,923	7,803,326
1961	45	4,164	23,659	10,180,400	3,743,432	9,590,720	16,800,027	7,209,307
1962	42	4,034	27,404	11,123,336	3,644,547	9,637,127	16,836,348	7,199,221
1963	44	4,201	27,546	14,078,845	3,833,599	10,462,750	18,497,851	8,035,101

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The production of pure cotton piecegoods amounted to 22,515,000 square yards in 1962-63, compared with only 1,909,000 square yards in 1938-39. The quantity of cotton piecegoods imported into New South Wales from oversea greatly exceeds the local production, and in 1962-63 amounted to 142,000,000 square yards. Most of the State's requirements in the finer and lighter piecegoods (such as dress materials and shirtings) are still imported.

Wool Carding, Spinning, and Weaving

Most of the woollen goods required in New South Wales are manufactured within the State or in Victoria. Wool textile mills have been established in Sydney, St. Mary's, Goulburn, Albury, Lithgow, and Orange. Some of the mills are fully integrated, carrying out all processes from scouring of the greasy wool to weaving of the cloth; others are concerned with topmaking, or spinning, or weaving only. Tops are made for export as well as for local use.

The operations of the wool textile industry in New South Wales since 1938-39 are summarised in the following table:—

Table 522. Wool Carding, Spinning, and Weaving, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	22	6,712	11,845	1,748,311	974,382	2,643,000	4,299,710	1,656,710
1946	37	6,801	14,778	2,235,822	1,655,356	4,139,343	6,884,484	2,745,141
1953	62	6,421	25,051	5,033,904	3,911,400	10,993,098	16,525,439	5,532,341
1954	56	7,133	26,557	5,482,955	4,523,982	14,510,299	21,984,970	7,474,671
1955	48	6,696	25,372	5,409,907	4,339,321	12,648,006	19,509,102	6,861,096
1956	49	6,585	24,272	5,722,003	4,361,343	11,914,845	18,871,266	6,956,421
1957	44	6,595	23,169	5,507,672	4,523,629	13,970,369	21,123,384	7,153,015
1958	43	6,133	22,417	5,740,290	4,455,178	10,694,893	17,992,368	7,297,475
1959	40	5,907	23,135	6,316,951	4,502,028	9,375,545	17,162,020	7,786,475
1960	39	6,351	22,171	6,637,395	5,193,506	12,244,799	21,334,265	9,089,466
1961	39	5,898	20,651	6,795,915	4,851,347	9,915,833	18,263,421	8,347,588
1962	39	5,305	21,571	7,304,343	4,688,259	11,080,810	19,227,123	8,146,313
1963	40	5,784	21,639	7,090,908	4,966,731	11,625,618	20,444,073	8,818,455

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the wool textile industry rose slowly during the early post-war years to 8,378 in 1948-49, and since then has declined. In 1962-63, the number employed was 31 per cent. less than in 1948-49 and 14 per cent. less than in 1938-39. Three-fifths of the employees are females.

The next table shows the quantity of scoured wool processed in wool textile mills in New South Wales, and the quantities of tops, noils, and yarn produced in the mills in 1938-39 and later years. The production figures include both the marketable output of tops, noils, and yarn and the quantities produced for further processing in the mills.

Table 523. Scoured Wool Processed and Wool Tops, Noils, and Yarn Produced in Wool Textile Factories, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Scoured Wool Used		Wool Tops		Noils, Fettlings, and Usable Wastes Produced	Wool Yarn Produced*	
	Worsted System	Woollen System	Produced	Used for Making Yarn		Worsted	Woollen
	Thousand lb.						
1939	11,865	2,286	10,122	8,623	910	8,116	2,376
1946	10,361	2,918	9,239	8,538	967	7,628	2,988
1953	8,681	2,216	7,614	6,756	1,014	6,295	2,525
1954	10,062	2,956	8,798	7,469	1,221	7,025	3,693
1955	9,048	2,638	8,104	7,520	1,094	7,292	3,477
1956	10,066	3,018	8,731	7,172	1,134	6,662	3,610
1957	11,151	3,070	9,792	7,105	1,240	6,769	3,885
1958	8,543	3,712	7,318	5,959	956	5,719	4,319
1959	10,219	3,596	9,047	5,699	1,150	5,313	4,334
1960	13,002	4,635	11,128	6,736	1,212	6,171	5,859
1961	10,173	4,484	9,251	6,191	1,082	6,077	5,581
1962	11,714	3,861	10,191	5,783	1,267	6,238	4,907
1963	11,885	4,970	10,887	6,413	1,275	6,430	5,641

* Includes mixtures predominantly of wool.

There has been a marked increase in recent years in the manufacture of yarns containing a mixture of wool and man-made fibres such as rayon or nylon. In 1962-63, mixtures represented 27 per cent. of the total production of wool yarns.

Particulars of the production of wool textiles are given in Table 489.

Hosiery and Knitting Mills

The development of hosiery and knitting mills in New South Wales since 1938-39 is illustrated in the following table. There has been a very marked decline since 1959-60 in the production of men's hosiery.

Table 524. Hosiery and Knitting Mills in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	78	5,298	2,857	1,324,263	697,004	1,519,611	2,619,764	1,100,153
1946	104	5,049	3,990	1,268,113	1,086,669	2,444,984	4,279,576	1,834,592
1953	180	6,690	8,975	3,771,031	3,872,813	7,892,806	14,832,881	6,940,075
1954	194	7,567	9,513	4,272,463	4,627,712	10,282,883	18,378,450	8,095,567
1955	203	7,758	9,353	4,597,641	4,861,414	10,091,911	19,088,342	8,996,431
1956	207	7,337	8,710	4,975,809	4,734,323	10,609,273	19,312,979	8,703,706
1957	207	7,280	11,306	5,249,349	4,987,000	10,917,327	20,199,530	9,282,203
1958	201	6,931	9,492	5,677,648	4,889,014	11,497,257	21,135,910	9,638,653
1959	200	6,607	9,508	5,888,910	4,873,081	11,351,617	20,643,964	9,292,347
1960	195	6,492	7,085	5,334,024	5,016,243	11,982,642	21,690,652	9,708,010
1961	188	6,562	7,185	5,798,234	5,211,059	12,174,436	22,280,081	10,105,645
1962	174	6,053	6,700	6,138,409	4,749,994	11,288,980	20,638,791	9,349,811
1963	156	5,983	6,160	6,078,024	4,892,623	12,025,611	21,932,832	9,907,221

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Particulars of the principal yarns used in the hosiery and knitting mills in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 525. Hosiery and Knitting Mills in N.S.W.: Principal Yarns Used

Year ended 30th June	Wool	Cotton	Mercerised Cotton	Rayon	Synthetic Fibres		Mixed Yarns	
					Poly-amides*	Other	Predominantly of Wool	Other
Thousand lb.								
1939	1,537	2,334	245	3,031	...	...		†
1946	1,933	3,197	238	2,908	†	...		†
1953	1,409	2,995	144	4,006	265	...		140
1954	1,887	4,435	139	4,374	361	...		418
1955	1,948	4,086	107	2,979	686	†		572
1956	1,925	4,386	63	2,248	1,021	16		422
1957	2,228	4,380	76	2,112	1,078	28	312	154
1958	1,981	5,050	50	1,775	1,183	117	499	65
1959	1,766	5,238	43	2,012	1,271	236	306	90
1960	1,822	5,717	42	2,229	1,202	363	525	81
1961	1,934	5,087	47	1,469	1,255	452	463	106
1962	1,870	5,042	64	1,160	698	775	387	260
1963	1,999	4,758	104	1,214	977	1,141	672	242

* Nylon, perlon, etc.
† Not available.

There has been a marked increase during recent years in the quantities of synthetic fibre yarns used in the mills. On the other hand, the usage of wool yarn and cotton yarn has tended to remain constant, and the usage of rayon yarn, which reached a peak in 1950-51, has declined sharply. The use of silk yarn (224,000 lb. in 1938-39) has been discontinued.

Details of hosiery and knitted apparel produced are given in Table 489.

Rayon and Nylon, etc.

Certain quantities of rayon and nylon piecegoods are produced in New South Wales factories, but in relation to demand the output is small. Most of the rayon and nylon cloth consumed in this State is imported from oversea and Victoria. Important quantities of rayon tyre cord fabric have been produced in New South Wales in recent years.

The following table contains particulars of factories engaged in the production of rayon and nylon spun yarns, piecegoods, and ribbons in 1947-48 and later years. For statistical purposes, the factories producing filament yarns of man-made fibre are classified to the industry "Industrial and Heavy Chemicals".

Table 526. Rayon, Nylon, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1948	8	1,118	2,127	1,048,944	373,217	671,990	1,694,901	1,022,911
1953	7	1,131	3,534	1,164,407	747,502	1,836,331	3,477,050	1,640,719
1954	9	1,297	3,661	1,131,622	905,151	1,992,742	3,450,083	1,457,341
1955	9	1,018	3,565	1,328,088	733,881	1,389,301	2,271,863	882,562
1956	8	1,008	3,602	1,146,854	748,321	1,625,578	2,458,825	833,247
1957	8	1,051	3,785	1,592,202	846,934	1,690,903	3,224,313	1,533,410
1958	9	1,007	3,844	1,661,440	814,268	1,387,187	2,644,043	1,256,856
1959	11	898	3,171	1,911,408	769,070	1,535,674	2,612,431	1,076,757
1960	10	872	3,447	2,007,203	836,340	1,824,774	3,083,758	1,258,984
1961	15	1,226	4,301	2,490,155	1,201,157	2,675,418	4,564,222	1,888,804
1962	15	1,185	4,923	2,434,136	1,164,241	2,754,439	4,656,972	1,902,533
1963	14	1,331	4,910	2,621,073	1,375,320	3,193,983	5,544,248	2,350,265

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

CLASS VII. SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR)

Particulars of selected individual industries in Class VII are given in Tables 527 to 531. These industries accounted for 50 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 57 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1962-63.

Woolscouring and Fellmongering

Only a small proportion of the wool clip in New South Wales is scoured locally. Oversea manufacturers generally prefer to buy wool in the grease and to treat it according to the purposes for which it is to be used.

The operations of the woolscouring and fellmongering works in New South Wales are summarised in the next table. The figures do not include woolscouring plants in wool textile mills.

Table 527. Woolscouring and Fellmongering Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used†	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	29	871	3,590	313,500	208,292	1,074,827	1,344,895	270,068
1946	31	1,310	4,606	396,925	438,840	1,406,148	2,018,145	611,997
1953	26	974	5,832	1,139,895	801,478	6,064,324	7,473,931	1,409,607
1954	24	1,081	6,180	1,338,374	976,178	7,338,821	8,963,479	1,624,658
1955	21	942	5,980	1,098,904	889,935	5,935,256	7,427,529	1,492,273
1956	21	982	5,975	1,165,846	932,996	5,619,518	7,318,561	1,699,043
1957	20	1,050	6,322	1,240,655	1,043,437	7,914,210	9,648,803	1,734,593
1958	17	882	6,008	1,217,569	902,566	4,879,124	6,259,161	1,380,037
1959	16	893	5,964	1,322,885	963,484	4,250,455	5,679,261	1,428,806
1960	16	950	5,595	1,284,350	1,106,623	5,492,154	7,222,702	1,730,548
1961	17	875	5,643	1,290,377	1,045,779	5,038,720	6,484,869	1,446,149
1962	16	869	5,567	1,340,110	997,253	5,966,567	7,408,590	1,442,023
1963	18	867	6,422	1,931,686	1,073,924	6,282,883	7,772,255	1,489,372

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes value of large quantities of wool and skins treated on commission basis.

The following table shows the quantity of scoured wool produced in the woolscouring and fellmongering works and in wool textile mills in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years. The table also shows the quantity of virgin greasy wool and other materials treated.

Table 528. Production of Scoured Wool in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Woolscouring and Fellmongering Works					Wool Textile Mills		Total Scoured Wool Produced
	Virgin Greasy Wool Treated	Sheepskins Treated	Skin Pieces Treated	Scoured Wool Produced	Pelts Produced	Virgin Greasy Wool Treated	Scoured Wool Produced	
	Thous. lb.	Thous.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.
1939	38,196	3,443	1,564	30,025	1,753	11,373	5,917	35,942
1946	36,913	4,322	2,181	33,241	2,309	19,631	10,517	43,758
1953	32,169	2,728	1,158	26,538	1,782	9,305	6,014	32,552
1954	34,968	3,295	877	29,865	2,326	10,497	6,746	36,611
1955	37,909	2,887	914	30,355	2,066	9,695	6,158	36,513
1956	41,911	2,674	976	32,132	1,708	8,468	5,655	37,787
1957	53,825	2,509	1,456	38,151	1,616	7,347	4,642	42,793
1958	39,522	2,262	1,412	29,805	1,451	7,451	4,728	34,533
1959	39,937	2,911	1,247	32,408	1,670	7,378	4,724	37,132
1960	45,882	3,243	636	36,534	2,091	7,208	4,548	41,082
1961	38,421	3,354	816	33,255	2,007	6,133	3,876	37,131
1962	38,506	3,146	*	32,403	1,911	6,121	3,975	36,378
1963	49,791	3,188	999	37,425	1,867	7,108	4,541	41,966

* Not available for publication.

During the post-war years, there has been considerable fluctuation in the quantity of scoured wool produced in the State, and the quantity produced in wool textile mills has declined markedly.

The quantity of scoured wool processed in New South Wales factories in 1938-39 and later years is shown in the next table. A wide range of wools is consumed in the factories, from the best merinos and comebacks for worsteds to broader comebacks and crossbreds for knitting yarns, as well as considerable quantities of crutchings, locks, and lambs in the shorter wool group for flannels, blankets, and felts of all descriptions.

Table 529. Scoured Wool Used in N.S.W. Factories

Year ended 30th June	Wool Textile Mills*	Other Factories†	Total	Year ended 30th June	Wool Textile Mills*	Other Factories†	Total
	Thousand lb.				Thousand lb.		
1939	14,151	1,796	15,947	1957	14,221	1,587	15,808
1946	13,279	4,000	17,279	1958	12,255	1,401	13,656
				1959	13,815	1,017	14,832
1953	10,897	1,727	12,624	1960	17,637	1,636	19,273
1954	13,018	2,514	15,532	1961	14,657	1,473	16,130
1955	11,686	2,275	13,961	1962	15,575	1,795	17,370
1956	13,084	2,107	15,191	1963	18,523	1,685	20,208

* Quantities used on worsted and woollen systems are shown in Table 523.

† Almost entirely for felt manufacture.

Tanneries

The tanning industry is able to meet almost all local requirements of leather. The supply of hides and skins for treatment is dependent principally on livestock slaughterings, which in turn are affected by the level of meat and wool prices and the nature of the seasons.

The following table shows particulars of New South Wales tanneries in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 530. Tanneries in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	60	1,632	5,180	506,338	357,210	1,335,197	1,910,085	574,888
	76	1,945	7,462	719,054	631,168	2,263,852	3,293,731	1,029,879
1953	68	1,874	13,821	1,437,856	1,548,004	3,941,451	6,127,038	2,185,587
1954	69	1,989	14,511	1,574,305	1,732,081	4,445,019	6,877,801	2,432,782
1955	69	1,950	14,499	1,827,077	1,756,878	4,500,186	6,971,302	2,471,116
1956	68	1,811	14,415	1,788,334	1,723,617	4,732,484	6,923,108	2,190,624
1957	65	1,782	14,431	1,858,245	1,721,995	4,961,102	7,091,370	2,130,268
1958	60	1,745	14,802	1,892,887	1,719,877	5,266,799	7,562,333	2,295,534
1959	60	1,779	14,103	2,006,695	1,821,521	5,615,790	8,363,582	2,747,792
1960	58	1,753	14,579	2,373,989	1,939,097	7,205,219	10,132,836	2,927,617
1961	56	1,761	14,174	2,529,320	2,014,661	6,637,053	9,565,002	2,927,949
1962	53	1,764	14,644	2,492,519	2,046,789	6,513,372	9,761,808	3,248,436
1963	49	1,740	13,080	2,609,027	2,037,562	5,152,397	8,508,909	3,356,512

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in tanneries declined from a peak of 2,005 in 1946-47 to 1,829 in 1951-52; it then rose to 1,989 in 1953-54, but has fallen in later years. The number employed in 1962-63 was little more than in 1938-39. The motive power installed in tanneries has more than doubled

since 1938-39; it represented an average of 7.8 horse-power per employee in 1962-63 compared with 3.2 in 1938-39.

The next table shows details of the principal materials used and articles produced in tanneries in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 531. Tanneries, N.S.W.: Materials Treated and Leather Produced

Year ended 30th June	Materials Treated, etc.						Articles Produced		
	Hides and Skins			Bark Used	Tanning Extract (veg.) Used	Synthetic and Chemical Tanning Agents	Leather		Basils
	Cattle	Sheep	Goat				Sold by Area*	Sold by Weight†	
	Thousand			Tons	Tons	£ thous.	Thousand sq. ft.	Thousand lb.	Thousand
1939	1,254	3,010	989	8,092	1,731	‡	26,059	11,120	1,386
1946	1,475	3,168	731	3,808	5,504	‡	35,732	13,277	897
1953	1,560	2,205	297	3,501	3,251	139	32,717	12,350	746
1954	1,834	2,082	425	3,990	3,111	161	38,298	11,757	574
1955	1,728	2,198	522	3,289	2,767	169	36,188	10,838	555
1956	1,523	2,151	377	3,239	2,522	161	33,893	10,173	‡
1957	1,578	2,001	381	2,145	2,231	181	35,222	8,893	263
1958	1,742	1,808	348	1,967	2,327	203	35,999	7,902	202
1959	1,537	1,737	521	1,602	1,876	233	39,210	7,027	178
1960	1,585	1,934	467	1,253	1,794	278	39,538	5,535	187
1961	1,546	1,892	378	1,290	1,895	284	37,134	5,542	225
1962	1,478	1,614	317	1,084	1,752	270	38,056	5,421	186
1963	1,446	2,226	‡	1,006	1,728	292	36,347	5,633	‡

* Dressed and upper from hides and skins (excluding splits) and upholstery leather.

† Sole, harness, some dressed and upper from hides.

‡ Not available.

Although the number of cattle skins treated in tanneries has fluctuated during the post-war years, it has been consistently higher than in 1938-39. On the other hand, the number of sheep skins treated has declined, and in 1962-63 was 26 per cent. less than in 1938-39.

In 1962-63, the production of leather sold by area (principally dress and upper and upholstery leather) was 39 per cent. more than in 1938-39, and the production of leather sold by weight (principally sole leather) was 52 per cent. less. During the post-war years, increasing use has been made of synthetic and chemical tanning agents (used in the production of dressed and upper, etc.), whilst the quantities of bark and vegetable tanning extract used (for sole leather) have declined markedly.

CLASS VIII. CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED)

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class VIII are given in Tables 532 to 536. These industries accounted for 98 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 95 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1962-63.

Clothing Factories (excluding Boots and Shoes)

The next table contains particulars of the clothing factories in New South Wales, excluding establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of boots and shoes (treated in Tables 534 and 535) and hosiery and knitting establishments (which belong to Class VI and are treated in Table 524).

Table 532. Clothing Factories (excluding Knitted Goods and Boots and Shoes), N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	819	23,281	3,875	3,227,757	2,681,594	4,436,311	8,646,110	4,209,799
1946	1,164	26,747	7,040	5,034,671	4,910,432	8,689,922	17,109,219	8,419,297
1953	1,623	28,380	16,228	9,645,268	13,588,845	25,538,538	47,006,920	21,468,382
1954	1,671	30,390	16,127	10,506,935	15,657,390	31,537,901	56,427,333	24,889,432
1955	1,715	30,881	15,824	11,291,734	16,451,653	32,867,719	59,566,543	26,698,824
1956	1,761	30,658	15,547	11,969,359	17,273,779	35,807,663	63,867,872	28,060,209
1957	1,710	29,688	14,736	12,163,571	17,387,873	35,181,434	63,535,122	28,353,688
1958	1,643	29,791	14,439	13,086,238	18,283,385	36,893,983	66,266,590	29,372,607
1959	1,623	30,028	14,362	13,759,361	18,686,684	37,431,455	68,292,764	30,861,309
1960	1,628	31,205	14,582	15,311,947	20,736,750	41,168,993	75,787,159	34,618,166
1961	1,651	31,553	15,451	17,164,564	21,748,262	44,416,946	80,374,643	35,957,697
1962	1,631	30,616	16,851	17,782,684	21,565,950	44,511,221	80,668,800	36,157,579
1963	1,621	31,460	15,619	19,816,761	22,624,543	46,701,210	85,632,171	38,930,961

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Although it was subject to fluctuation, employment in clothing factories expanded considerably during the early post-war years, reaching a peak of 35,154 in 1950-51. Adverse economic conditions caused a sharp fall in 1952-53, and employment has recovered only partially since then. The number employed in 1962-63 was 35 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, but 10 per cent. less than in 1950-51. Females comprised 85 per cent. of the persons employed in 1962-63.

The motive power of engines installed in the factories rose steadily to 17,460 in 1951-52, but declined in subsequent years. In 1962-63, it was still, however, four times as great as in 1938-39.

Since the war, the clothing industry has undergone some degree of decentralisation. The proportion of employees in the metropolitan area declined from 95 per cent. in 1938-39 to 85 per cent. in 1962-63.

Particulars of the individual industries summarised in the previous table are shown in the following table for the year 1962-63:—

Table 533. Individual Clothing Industries* in N.S.W., 1962-63

Industry	Establishments	Persons Employed†	Motive Power Installed	Value of—			
				Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£ thousand			
Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing							
Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing	954	18,416	8,005	13,565	27,437	50,377	22,940
Dressmaking	18	711	343	557	1,517	2,267	750
Millinery	280	1,165	435	663	811	2,155	1,344
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing	109	1,399	375	969	1,361	3,025	1,654
Foundation Garments	148	5,387	2,803	3,703	8,004	13,838	5,834
Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarves	30	1,733	1,193	1,196	3,417	6,427	3,010
Hats and Caps	42	1,218	540	823	2,364	4,089	1,725
Gloves	25	774	1,629	695	917	1,969	1,052
	20	657	296	454	873	1,485	612
Total	1,626	31,460	15,619	22,625	46,701	85,632	38,931

* Excludes hosiery and other knitted goods (Table 524) and boots and shoes (Table 534).

† Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The most important of these industries is the tailoring and ready-made clothing group, which accounted for 58 per cent. of the total employment and 59 per cent. of the total value of production in all clothing industries in 1962-63. Shirt and underclothing factories accounted for 17 per cent., dressmaking and millinery establishments for 8 per cent., and foundation garments for 6 per cent. of the total employment.

Boot and Shoe Factories

The operations of factories engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes are summarised in the following table. The figures in this table exclude factories manufacturing rubber shoes, goloshes, etc. (which make a significant contribution to the production of footwear, and which are classified as rubber works), factories making plastic rainboots (which are classified to the plastics industry), boot and shoe repairing establishments, and establishments producing boot accessories.

Table 534. Boot and Shoe Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
			H.P.					
1939	101	5,741	2,323	669,182	848,733	1,385,946	2,610,578	1,224,632
1946	134	6,053	3,349	947,621	1,432,430	2,370,873	4,437,680	2,066,807
1953	187	6,733	7,679	1,879,373	4,023,161	5,694,141	11,371,593	5,677,452
1954	191	7,544	7,543	2,046,153	4,735,496	6,409,320	12,986,825	6,577,505
1955	191	7,213	7,347	2,101,275	4,666,567	6,414,360	12,932,042	6,517,682
1956	186	7,143	7,042	2,175,722	4,856,448	6,744,199	13,987,941	7,243,742
1957	176	6,996	6,958	2,343,961	5,025,561	7,045,530	14,200,862	7,155,332
1958	175	6,777	7,087	2,399,256	4,988,969	7,219,589	14,450,882	7,231,293
1959	172	6,369	6,993	2,366,495	4,751,153	7,325,137	14,322,874	6,997,737
1960	159	6,371	6,458	2,647,099	5,020,439	8,285,007	15,611,311	7,326,304
1961	161	6,465	6,347	2,753,360	5,239,940	8,531,614	16,469,512	7,937,898
1962	150	5,908	6,154	2,928,486	4,899,302	8,420,876	16,216,187	7,795,311
1963	144	6,012	5,986	4,407,467†	5,067,140	8,616,239	16,494,027	7,877,788

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† A substantial part of the increase in 1962-63 was attributable to the inclusion of certain types of rented machinery which were formerly excluded.

Many new boot and shoe factories were opened in the early post-war years, and there was a substantial increase in employment. The number employed reached a peak in 1950-51, but has since declined. In 1962-63, it was 26 per cent. less than in 1950-51 and 5 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. More than half of the persons employed in 1962-63 were females.

The motive power installed in the factories expanded rapidly until 1951-52, but has declined steadily since then.

The materials used in the boot and shoe factories in 1962-63 included 2,875,000 lb. of sole leather, 15,495,000 square feet of upper leather, 4,031,000 pairs of ready-made soles, 5,001,000 pairs of ready-made heels, and £533,000 of rubber and synthetic rubber composition sheets. The use of ready-made soles and heels and of synthetic rubber composition sheets has increased substantially since the war. Particulars of the footwear produced by all factory establishments in New South Wales are given in Table 489.

Boot and Shoe Repairing

The following statement contains particulars of boot and shoe repairing establishments in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 535. Boot and Shoe Repairing Establishments in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	621	1,091	H.P. 722	£ 839,773	£ 78,750	£ 138,209	£ 414,961	£ 276,752
1946	793	1,526	1,004	1,068,188	163,713	266,249	768,350	502,101
1953	862	1,502	1,227	1,360,083	422,827	587,111	1,726,005	1,138,894
1954	914	1,553	1,318	1,505,885	431,122	605,533	1,816,438	1,210,905
1955	916	1,540	1,295	1,617,467	444,420	656,406	1,967,467	1,311,061
1956	930	1,614	1,352	1,751,561	509,190	761,365	2,233,891	1,472,526
1957	923	1,634	1,389	1,927,208	551,397	786,199	2,306,574	1,520,375
1958	931	1,617	1,389	2,097,540	536,500	773,793	2,452,602	1,678,809
1959	936	1,627	1,526	2,231,868	553,062	829,588	2,486,673	1,657,085
1960	947	1,592	1,476	2,447,468	568,095	846,280	2,551,506	1,705,226
1961	932	1,538	1,444	2,665,972	579,338	867,679	2,635,902	1,768,223
1962	968	1,641	1,654	3,345,081	643,843	939,615	2,888,737	1,949,122
1963	973	1,648	1,631	4,194,829	656,789	948,605	2,983,402	2,034,797

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

Employment in these establishments declined during the early post-war years, but has since recovered. In 1962-63, the number employed in the establishments was 15 per cent. greater than in 1951-52 and 51 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Approximately three-fifths of the persons employed in the establishments are working proprietors. The average number of persons employed per establishment is less than 2.

The materials used in repairing establishments in 1962-63 included 1,237,303 lb. of sole leather.

Dyeworks and Cleaning Establishments

The remarkable expansion in the dyeing and cleaning industry since 1938-39 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 536. Dyeworks and Cleaning Establishments in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	52	1,185	H.P. 1,444	£ 425,493	£ 202,552	£ 106,189	£ 453,524	£ 347,335
1946	166	2,836	3,311	1,018,350	683,942	383,346	1,625,129	1,241,783
1953	413	4,440	6,392	2,811,499	2,367,990	882,881	4,759,646	3,876,765
1954	445	4,408	6,774	2,944,762	2,438,573	920,437	5,206,727	4,286,290
1955	494	4,874	7,403	3,460,861	2,782,436	1,057,105	5,957,672	4,900,567
1956	515	4,864	7,660	3,718,594	2,933,331	1,129,771	6,315,988	5,186,217
1957	520	4,728	7,678	3,960,006	2,937,073	1,192,067	6,470,669	5,278,602
1958	531	4,675	7,764	4,260,228	2,960,170	1,171,232	6,476,880	5,305,648
1959	534	4,540	7,118	4,516,617	2,903,215	1,146,681	6,425,088	5,278,407
1960	567	4,577	7,607	5,056,794	3,097,105	1,291,464	6,867,880	5,576,416
1961	570	4,491	7,615	5,378,809	3,154,253	1,298,706	7,230,986	5,932,280
1962	684	4,490	7,657	5,866,718	3,167,693	1,351,457	7,557,191	6,205,734
1963	600	4,560	7,032	6,393,472	3,276,515	1,426,264	7,865,133	6,438,869

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in this industry rose substantially during the post-war years, particularly in the earlier years. Although the number employed in the industry in 1962-63 was slightly below the record level in 1954-55, it was almost four times as great as in 1938-39. Half the persons employed in 1962-63 were females. The motive power installed has also risen substantially, and in 1962-63 was almost six times as great as in 1938-39.

CLASS IX. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class IX are given in Tables 537 to 555. These industries accounted for 82 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 83 per cent. of the value of production in the class in 1962-63.

Flour Mills

The amount of mill power available for grinding and dressing grain is ample for manufacturing the flour consumed in New South Wales. A large export trade in flour is maintained, chiefly with countries in South-East Asia, but it is subject to fluctuation in accordance with variations in wheat production.

Particulars of flour mills in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 537. Flour Mills in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	54	1,356	10,503	1,515,223	312,778	4,384,058	5,281,514	897,456
1946	54	1,403	12,864	1,579,485	487,008	5,366,974	6,276,225	909,251
1953	54	1,707	19,635	3,613,727	1,409,527	17,199,835	20,608,814	3,408,979
1954	53	1,723	20,324	3,619,921	1,492,078	21,040,434	24,353,889	3,313,455
1955	52	1,629	20,358	3,901,681	1,474,029	21,164,353	24,381,909	3,217,556
1956	51	1,621	20,194	4,211,532	1,593,596	20,780,048	24,134,589	3,354,541
1957	46	1,663	19,721	4,620,810	1,680,505	22,349,424	26,948,908	4,599,484
1958	47	1,409	20,386	4,952,937	1,494,927	17,864,207	22,062,100	4,197,893
1959	46	1,496	20,814	5,124,012	1,566,400	18,228,481	22,353,042	4,124,561
1960	45	1,572	21,054	5,242,505	1,781,841	21,742,551	26,705,244	4,962,693
1961	43	1,541	20,551	5,026,114	1,830,397	23,588,017	28,607,421	5,019,404
1962	39	1,556	19,834	4,646,432	1,917,485	23,104,483	27,953,462	4,848,979
1963	38	1,479	20,224	5,260,973	1,807,327	21,935,556	26,671,004	4,735,448

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in flour mills is subject to fluctuation, largely because of variations in the wheat harvest and oversea exports (see the chapter "Agriculture"). In 1962-63, the number employed was 21 per cent. less than 1950-51, the peak employment year, and 9 per cent. greater than in 1938-39.

The motive power installed in flour mills was expanded rapidly during the early post-war years, but has been virtually unchanged since 1953-54. In 1962-63, it was almost double the capacity in 1938-39, and represented an average of 13.6 horse-power per employee compared with 7.7 in 1938-39.

The next table shows the quantity of wheat treated in factories in New South Wales and the quantities of the principal commodities produced from the wheat in 1938-39 and recent years. The figures include the small proportion of wheat treated and commodities produced in factories other than flour mills.

Table 538. Wheat Treated, and Principal Commodities Produced from Wheat, in N.S.W. Factories

Year ended 30th June	Wheat Treated for—				Principal Commodities Produced†			
	Flour, etc.*	Stock Food	Other Purposes	All Purposes	Flour, White (incl. Sharps)	Bran	Pollard	Wheatmeal for Stock Food
	Thousand bushels				Short tons (2,000 lb.)			
1939	26,427	‡	‡	‡	557,337	121,154	107,779	‡
1958	19,009	3,292	400	22,701	403,922	65,453	92,069	83,556
1959	20,717	1,565	394	22,676	443,323	75,911	105,765	35,738
1960	25,808	1,566	397	27,771	549,716	88,026	125,122	34,819
1961	26,678	2,515	418	29,611	568,372	87,182	126,928	60,181
1962	24,537	2,296	569	27,402	533,451	79,548	119,944	52,977
1963	23,559	1,744	406	25,709	508,660	75,003	116,540	37,804

* Flour, semolina, sharps, wheatmeal other than for stock food, and by-product bran and pollard, etc.

† Particulars of prepared breakfast foods produced are not available for publication.

‡ Not available.

Cereal Foods and Starch

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in the production of cereal foods and starch in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 539. Cereal Foods and Starch, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	26	996	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	32	1,305	4,412	813,388	197,505	990,299	1,760,832	770,533
			6,828	998,004	375,946	1,745,787	2,703,432	957,645
1953	32	1,523	12,575	2,047,708	1,099,842	5,572,049	8,630,494	3,058,445
1954	34	1,513	13,247	2,390,858	1,169,717	6,922,549	10,875,577	3,953,028
1955	34	1,528	14,044	2,582,576	1,173,910	6,769,758	10,036,806	3,267,048
1956	33	1,557	14,305	2,943,864	1,292,302	7,696,393	11,463,899	3,767,506
1957	33	1,601	15,276	3,120,004	1,430,333	7,992,540	12,343,604	4,351,064
1958	31	1,574	17,191	3,383,437	1,466,266	9,096,345	13,639,365	4,543,020
1959	31	1,557	17,239	3,493,686	1,489,186	8,809,342	14,019,486	5,210,144
1960	32	1,599	18,370	3,607,198	1,608,875	8,952,735	14,771,128	5,818,393
1961	33	1,630	18,583	3,702,821	1,683,178	9,145,178	14,940,942	5,795,764
1962	30	1,705	19,240	4,003,617	1,809,383	9,865,643	16,752,249	6,886,606
1963	29	1,855	20,009	4,926,402	1,960,302	10,673,026	17,788,230	7,115,204

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1962-63, the number of persons employed in these factories was 86 per cent. more than in 1938-39; females represented 22 per cent. of the total employment. The motive power installed in the factories in 1962-63 was more than 4½-times as great as in 1938-39, and represented an average of 11.8 horse-power per employee.

Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry)

The operations of factory establishments engaged in making bread, cakes, and pastry are summarised in the next table:—

Table 540. Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry), N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
			H.P.					
1939	789	4,462	3,847	3,091,583	827,018	2,684,695	4,478,124	1,793,429
1946	975	5,478	4,945	3,802,591	1,303,470	4,513,296	7,431,375	2,918,079
1953	1,375	7,057	8,594	7,358,601	3,691,675	11,661,168	20,032,836	8,371,668
1954	1,470	7,343	9,147	8,325,514	3,876,974	12,371,864	21,286,880	8,915,016
1955	1,525	7,347	9,399	8,774,861	4,179,355	13,469,403	22,534,201	9,064,798
1956	1,576	7,497	10,555	9,866,948	4,533,333	14,552,722	24,927,768	10,375,046
1957	1,542	7,535	11,299	11,197,841	4,890,172	16,096,168	27,437,548	11,341,380
1958	1,685	8,005	11,804	13,334,752	5,235,171	18,261,349	30,532,507	12,271,158
1959	1,643	8,026	12,711	14,100,741	5,477,984	18,186,318	30,916,158	12,729,840
1960	1,601	8,081	12,270	15,247,348	5,805,141	18,957,116	32,753,655	13,796,539
1961	1,540	8,444	14,160	17,628,501	6,599,889	20,488,038	36,967,563	16,479,525
1962	1,519	8,390	15,453	19,237,782	6,935,178	21,338,809	39,141,791	17,802,982
1963	1,495	8,598	15,937	20,302,124	7,284,113	21,933,743	41,357,308	19,423,565

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in these establishments has risen steadily throughout the post-war years. In 1962-63, the number employed was 93 per cent. greater than in 1938-39 and 57 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The number of females employed in 1962-63 was 26 per cent. of the total employment.

The motive power installed in the establishments has also risen steadily. In 1962-63, it was more than four times as great as in 1938-39.

Biscuit Factories

Particulars of biscuit factories in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 541. Biscuit Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
			H.P.					
1939	16	2,667	4,734	642,432	375,701	868,544	1,663,976	795,432
1946	21	1,873	5,705	834,908	463,531	936,048	1,856,179	920,131
1953	21	2,406	8,088	2,083,371	1,548,764	3,243,853	6,295,769	3,051,916
1954	20	2,416	8,586	2,229,245	1,625,010	3,327,000	6,547,500	3,220,500
1955	19	2,597	8,738	2,954,668	1,646,120	3,464,598	6,821,481	3,356,883
1956	21	2,559	8,630	3,076,163	1,836,579	3,977,718	7,713,966	3,736,248
1957	18	2,287	9,051	3,139,121	1,746,627	4,137,617	7,994,472	3,856,855
1958	18	2,261	9,140	3,232,194	1,757,061	4,436,868	8,366,522	3,929,654
1959	18	2,327	9,148	3,370,562	1,904,680	4,922,538	9,178,819	4,256,281
1960	17	2,367	8,214	3,639,885	2,003,818	5,010,412	9,286,022	4,275,610
1961	18	2,456	8,190	3,787,535	2,177,771	5,302,927	10,091,649	4,788,722
1962	17	2,565	9,063	4,010,157	2,395,790	5,761,002	10,733,399	4,972,397
1963	17	2,564	9,520	4,319,507	2,406,913	5,563,834	10,494,177	4,930,343

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in biscuit factories rose rapidly during the early post-war years, and by 1951-52 had almost regained the pre-war level. Although the number employed contracted between 1951-52 and 1957-58, it recovered in later years and in 1962-63 was only 4 per cent. lower than in 1938-39. Females outnumber the males employed in the industry, and in 1962-63 represented 62 per cent. of the total employment.

The motive power installed in the factories rose fairly steadily during the post-war years, and in 1962-63 was 96 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. There was an average of 3.7 horse-power per employee in 1962-63, compared with 1.8 in the pre-war year.

Sugar Mills and Sugar Refining

Sugar-cane cultivated on the far north coast of New South Wales is crushed in three large mills situated on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers. The area of cane cut for crushing is dependent upon the capacity of the mills to treat cane within seasonal limits, and a daily or weekly quota of cane that can be cut for crushing is imposed upon individual growers. The number employed in the sugar mills is affected by variations in the cane harvest, and was 212 in 1938-39, 317 in 1943-44, 138 in 1952-53, and 261 in 1962-63. The output of raw sugar was 79,724 tons in 1962-63, compared with 45,156 tons in 1938-39 and 14,272 tons in 1952-53.

There is one sugar refinery in New South Wales (situated at Pymont, Sydney), which treats raw sugar from Queensland mills as well as from those on the far north coast of New South Wales.

The sugar industry is regulated in terms of an agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments, particulars of which are given in the chapter "Agriculture".

The quantities of refined sugar used in food and drink manufacturing industries in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 542. Refined Sugar* Used in Food and Drink Industries, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Confectionery	Breweries	Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.	Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning	Bakeries, etc.	Biscuits	Condi-ments, Coffee, etc.	Other Industries	Total, Food and Drink Industries
1958	22,606	20,454	19,277	8,613	7,284	6,582	4,407	9,422	98,645
1959	24,716	20,323	18,705	8,121	7,419	6,787	5,547	9,140	100,758
1960	24,763	20,219	17,713	8,359	7,882	6,943	7,512	12,121	105,512
1961	24,423	20,704	18,518	10,957	7,981	7,306	8,044	9,887	107,820
1962	24,095	20,075	19,599	12,525	7,908	7,224	9,050	9,413	109,889
1963	25,601	21,264	20,540	13,138	8,274	7,714	9,100	10,742	116,373

* Includes dry weight of liquid sugar.

Confectionery Factories

Employment in confectionery factories rose rapidly during the early post-war years and had almost regained the 1938-39 level in 1949-50, but since then it has contracted. The number employed in 1962-63 was 16 per cent. less than in 1949-50. More than half of the persons employed are females.

The motive power installed in the factories expanded steadily during the post-war years. In 1962-63, it was more than double the capacity in 1938-39, and represented an average of 6.7 horse-power per employee compared with 2.4 in the pre-war year.

Table 543. Confectionery Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				H.P.	£	£	£	£
1939	59	3,413	8,337	1,512,559	500,902	1,667,010	3,054,750	1,387,740
1946	73	2,693	9,353	1,404,804	670,741	2,471,964	4,066,895	1,594,931
1953	99	2,938	15,031	2,463,506	1,878,470	6,446,481	10,658,341	4,211,860
1954	97	2,930	15,228	2,578,500	1,939,654	6,773,239	11,154,869	4,381,630
1955	94	2,850	16,088	2,826,861	1,919,792	7,480,142	11,845,768	4,365,626
1956	92	2,948	16,651	2,967,375	2,113,824	7,889,114	12,371,103	4,481,989
1957	91	3,044	15,977	3,019,052	2,333,538	8,310,036	13,859,370	5,549,334
1958	94	2,905	16,895	3,939,562	2,249,572	8,056,303	13,298,560	5,242,257
1959	85	2,858	17,274	4,471,946	2,270,202	8,464,783	13,938,194	5,473,411
1960	88	2,867	17,584	4,639,598	2,370,348	8,950,656	14,926,642	5,975,986
1961	84	2,856	17,704	4,966,637	2,500,555	8,874,536	15,519,594	6,645,058
1962	78	2,830	18,494	5,797,228	2,582,862	8,836,478	15,696,934	6,860,456
1963	80	2,806	18,889	5,779,519	2,585,815	8,737,484	15,987,228	7,249,744

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning, Pickles, Sauces, etc.

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in fruit and vegetable canning and bottling and the manufacture of jam, pickles, sauces, etc. in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 544. Jam, Pickles, Fruit and Vegetable Canning, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				H.P.	£	£	£	£
1939	31	1,659	2,576	599,112	304,424	1,191,343	1,911,173	719,830
1946	55	3,596	6,758	1,205,798	956,757	3,678,975	5,370,604	1,691,629
1953	63	2,818	10,237	3,193,060	1,987,100	7,714,852	11,198,270	3,483,418
1954	59	2,734	10,754	3,174,964	1,990,566	6,975,898	10,101,835	3,125,937
1955	51	2,622	10,635	2,908,142	1,941,134	7,268,619	11,197,864	3,929,245
1956	55	2,790	11,109	3,285,137	2,098,019	7,919,256	12,050,199	4,130,943
1957	59	2,880	11,614	3,600,991	2,324,376	8,977,537	13,528,083	4,550,546
1958	58	2,684	11,798	3,927,091	2,213,852	8,602,625	13,060,985	4,458,360
1959	53	2,530	12,112	4,081,259	2,117,854	8,084,584	12,184,902	4,100,318
1960	53	2,450	12,652	4,071,573	2,283,536	8,742,791	13,833,480	5,090,689
1961	52	2,654	13,451	4,845,305	2,485,175	10,142,022	16,158,109	6,016,087
1962	50	2,825	14,115	5,003,321	2,779,398	12,047,423	19,184,574	7,137,151
1963	50	2,877	13,918	5,221,822	2,751,690	11,120,306	18,498,126	7,377,820

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in this industry increased very steeply during the war, reaching a peak of 3,871 in 1944-45. The number employed declined during the post-war years to 2,450 in 1959-60, but subsequently recovered to 2,877 in 1962-63. While considerably less than in the war-time peak, the number in 1962-63 was still 74 per cent. higher than in 1938-39.

About half of the persons employed in the industry work in the country, mainly on a seasonal basis, in canneries near the place where the fruit and vegetables are grown. In 1962-63, females represented 47 per cent. of the total employment.

The motive power installed in 1962-63 was more than twice as great as in 1945-46 and more than five times as great as in 1938-39. It represented an average of 4.8 horse-power per employee, compared with 1.5 in 1938-39.

Materials used by the industry in 1962-63 included 14,711 tons of sugar, 630,536 cwt. of fresh fruit, and 600,148 cwt. of vegetables.

Bacon Factories

Particulars of the factories engaged in bacon curing in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 545. Bacon Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1939	25	383	1,739	208	95	972	1,179	207
1946	32	652	2,453	312	206	2,482	3,028	546
1953	32	638	2,704	627	507	4,649	5,785	1,136
1954	32	608	2,781	686	503	4,606	5,687	1,081
1955	32	662	2,854	785	543	4,459	6,094	1,635
1956	31	663	2,750	753	569	5,257	6,608	1,351
1957	29	657	2,873	792	598	5,059	6,233	1,174
1958	29	712	2,852	892	652	4,928	6,359	1,431
1959	29	697	2,732	958	657	4,718	6,160	1,442
1960	30	721	3,437	1,201	762	5,729	7,004	1,275
1961	28	793	3,711	1,328	874	6,414	8,185	1,771
1962	28	950	4,058	1,538	1,057	6,129	8,255	2,126
1963	29	960	3,758	1,620	1,071	7,126	9,656	2,530

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The trends since 1954-55 in the production of bacon and ham in New South Wales factories are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 546. Bacon and Ham Produced* in N.S.W. Factories

Year ended 30th June	Smoked (incl. Cooked, Smoked)	Cooked (not Smoked) and Canned	Total	Year ended 30th June	Smoked (incl. Cooked, Smoked)	Cooked (not Smoked) and Canned	Total
1955	20,251	5,967	26,218	1960	18,690	5,977	24,667
1956	19,752	5,771	25,523	1961	18,895	6,344	25,239
1957	17,252	5,828	23,080	1962	20,605	6,642	27,247
1958	19,005	6,519	25,524	1963	20,945	7,786	28,731
1959	20,197	5,800	25,997				

* Cured weight, bone-in weight basis. Very little bacon and ham is now produced on farms.

Butter, Cheese, and Concentrated and Powdered Milk Factories

The butter, cheese, and other milk products industry, as defined for statistical purposes, includes factories engaged in the manufacture of butter, cheese, and concentrated and powdered milk, but excludes the pasteurising, etc. and bottling of whole milk, the preparation of cream for sale as such, and factories engaged primarily in the manufacture of ice cream (now made mostly from concentrated milk) and other frozen dairy foods.

In New South Wales, the manufacture of the butter, cheese, and other dairy produce is regulated in terms of the Dairy Industry Act, the provisions of which are summarised in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping". Dairy produce factories are under the general oversight of government officials, who assist dairy farmers and factory managers to promote and maintain the high quality of dairy products.

Factory production accounts for virtually all of the butter and cheese produced in New South Wales. Particulars of the total production of butter, cheese, and bacon and ham (including estimates of the small quantities produced on farms), and the arrangements for supervising their production and organising their marketing are given in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping".

The operations of butter, cheese, and concentrated and powdered milk factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 547. Butter, Cheese, and Concentrated and Powdered Milk Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Value of—					
			Motive Power Installed	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1939	129	1,533	21,873	1,454	368	7,269	8,014	745
1946	117	2,025	26,605	1,746	641	7,051	8,042	991
1953	79	2,282	30,693	5,423	1,780	20,298	23,276	2,978
1954	78	2,412	39,585	6,696	1,914	17,254	20,706	3,452
1955	77	2,322	36,136	6,309	1,875	18,313	21,505	3,192
1956	77	2,542	38,471	7,098	2,128	20,102	23,712	3,610
1957	75	2,396	39,329	6,871	2,177	16,870	20,616	3,746
1958	74	2,447	40,374	6,931	2,199	15,529	18,739	3,210
1959	77	2,405	40,466	7,010	2,229	18,023	22,463	4,440
1960	77	2,474	40,530	7,024	2,392	20,335	25,663	5,328
1961	72	2,489	40,898	7,040	2,508	18,204	23,108	4,904
1962	72	2,562	41,190	6,758	2,666	19,741	24,729	4,988
1963	72	2,564	41,443	7,651	2,685	18,554	23,180	4,626

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Although employment in this group of factories has been fairly stable in recent years, its average level in the five years ending with 1962-63 (2,499) was 63 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The motive power installed in 1962-63 was 89 per cent. greater than in 1938-39.

Trends since 1938-39 in the quantities of cream and liquid milk used in this group of factories, and in the quantities of butter, cheese, and other milk products produced in the factories, are illustrated in the following table.

Table 548. Butter, Cheese, and Concentrated and Powdered Milk Factories, N.S.W.: Principal Materials Used and Commodities Produced

Year ended 30th June	Cream Used (for Butter)	Liquid Milk Used			Principal Commodities Produced			
		Whole		Skim†	Butter	Cheese	Concentrated and Condensed Milk‡	Powdered Milk (All Types)
		For Cheese	For Other Products*					
	Thous. lb.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.
1939	211,250	7,413	4,864	¶	113,841	7,193	6,258	6,941
1946	151,290	5,122	17,130	¶	74,280	4,858	25,251	17,743
1953	172,382	7,151	24,245	9,349	83,076	7,084	20,512	43,488
1954	138,106	7,333	19,535	13,097	66,557	7,191	24,639	39,683
1955	173,857	5,761	11,574	23,793	86,661	5,617	16,316	43,765
1956	184,285	7,405	13,529	36,385	91,988	7,569	17,959	53,346
1957	166,230	8,952	15,008	26,647	75,769	9,003	24,226	49,230
1958	139,155	8,943	14,762	22,997	67,063	9,054	27,067	43,662
1959	175,381	10,745	14,839	36,133	84,521	11,298	21,511	57,085
1960	185,353	9,134	17,126	32,038	92,676	9,740	23,418	60,106
1961	150,432	11,259	16,052	28,932	76,152	11,863	23,165	55,601
1962	175,558	12,628	16,187	33,284	87,346	13,336	21,863	63,425
1963	161,734	10,541	14,569	36,177	80,587	11,881	14,599	61,974

* Concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk.

† Mainly for concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk.

‡ Includes liquid ice cream mix.

¶ Not available.

The quantity of butter produced is dependent mainly on seasonal conditions in the dairying districts and on the proportion of total milk production available for butter-making. Since pre-war years, there has been a marked expansion in both the consumption of fresh milk and the manufacture of cheese and concentrated and powdered milk. In the five years 1958-59 to 1962-63, the quantity of butter produced in factories in New South Wales was 30 per cent. lower than in the five years ending with 1938-39.

Butter production is subject to seasonal variation during each year. It increases in a marked degree during the summer months, usually attaining a maximum between December and March, and decreases during the winter, usually reaching a minimum in June or July.

Production of the various types of powdered milk has increased remarkably since 1938-39, rising from 6,941,000 lb. in 1938-39 to 17,743,000 lb. in 1945-46 and 61,974,000 lb. in 1962-63. The production of concentrated and condensed milk quadrupled between 1938-39 and 1945-46, but has tended to contract in later years.

Margarine Factories

Both table and cooking margarine are made in New South Wales, from vegetable oils (mainly from copra) and from animal fats. The production of table margarine has been subject, since 1941, to annual quotas determined under the Dairy Industry Act. The annual quota for New South Wales was 1,248 tons from 1941 to 1951 and 2,496 tons from 1951 to 1955; in December, 1955, it was raised to 9,000 tons. Special permits may be granted under the Act, enabling manufacturers to produce table margarine for oversea export in excess of their quota.

The operations of margarine factories in 1938-39 and later years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 549. Margarine Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
			H.P.					
1939	10	494	2,443	270	113	865	1,218	353
1946	8	538	2,071	212	176	1,406	1,764	358
1953	9	541	4,049	594	395	3,965	4,830	865
1954	8	592	4,425	622	483	4,764	5,840	1,076
1955	8	649	4,807	674	588	5,236	6,597	1,361
1956	9	732	5,935	791	665	5,884	7,017	1,133
1957	8	733	6,340	1,061	731	6,619	7,777	1,158
1958	8	713	6,698	1,413	711	7,094	8,555	1,461
1959	8	717	6,569	1,528	797	8,379	9,952	1,573
1960	6	787	6,619	1,776	885	8,402	10,027	1,625
1961	6	843	5,698	1,947	968	9,195	11,091	1,896
1962	7	890	5,987	1,936	1,064	9,158	11,690	2,532
1963	8	941	6,381	2,078	1,213	9,722	12,369	2,647

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The production of table margarine was expanded very considerably during the war years, but fell sharply during the early post-war years. Between 1952 and 1955, production exceeded the annual quotas for table margarine, while the validity of the Dairy Industry Act in terms of Section 92 of the Commonwealth Constitution was being challenged. The High Court upheld the validity of the Act in 1955, and in December, 1955, the New South Wales annual quota for table margarine produced for local consumption was raised to 9,000 tons. Table margarine production rose sharply between 1954-55 and 1956-57, and although it declined slightly in later years, production in 1962-63 was four and a half times as great as in 1938-39. Trends in the production of table and other margarine are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 550. Production of Margarine, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Quantity			Value		
	Table Margarine	Other Margarine	Total	Table Margarine	Other Margarine	Total
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
1939	40,107	200,670	240,777	162,692	566,627	729,319
1946	135,420	226,009	361,429	758,896	726,931	1,485,827
1953	82,312	312,402	394,714	901,211	2,134,351	3,035,562
1954	128,128	326,724	454,852	1,345,626	2,308,969	3,654,595
1955	149,887	316,630	466,517	1,737,988	2,423,755	4,161,743
1956	161,763	227,503	389,266	1,953,361	1,611,736	3,565,097
1957	194,339	189,431	383,770	2,408,213	1,516,205	3,924,418
1958	177,981	199,570	377,551	2,188,270	1,745,473	3,933,743
1959	190,653	253,427	444,080	2,475,108	2,028,635	4,503,743
1960	181,448	318,363	499,811	2,488,588	2,371,910	4,860,498
1961	181,868	356,684	538,552	2,438,300	3,026,900	5,465,200
1962	178,330	383,083	561,413	2,455,500	3,460,000	5,915,500
1963	182,745	426,913	609,658	2,417,000	3,731,000	6,148,000

Condiments, Spices, etc.

The group "Condiment, Spices, etc." comprises factories engaged in the preparation of numerous grocery items such as coffee and coffee essences, flavouring essences, jelly crystals, and pepper and other spices, as well as the re-packing of certain imported commodities such as tea.

Table 551. Condiments, Spices, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	53	1,510	1,662	532,547	217,620	1,033,120	2,122,759	1,089,639
1946	57	1,898	3,008	727,325	426,514	1,911,830	3,236,532	1,324,702
1953	70	1,571	3,604	1,125,227	964,091	5,244,747	8,019,603	2,774,856
1954	67	1,509	3,775	1,241,904	936,889	5,259,062	8,033,901	2,774,839
1955	67	1,552	3,554	1,439,177	1,011,712	7,236,415	9,971,439	2,735,024
1956	68	1,565	3,928	1,869,362	1,076,879	5,819,891	8,778,286	2,958,395
1957	70	1,579	4,338	2,040,579	1,160,194	6,316,992	9,612,198	3,295,206
1958	72	1,472	4,489	2,160,757	1,102,355	6,343,562	9,623,043	3,279,481
1959	77	1,631	4,809	2,819,598	1,233,990	6,935,452	10,531,292	3,595,840
1960	73	1,818	4,744	2,830,338	1,511,222	8,221,775	12,895,502	4,673,727
1961	76	1,815	5,638	3,636,013	1,627,904	8,699,122	13,947,938	5,248,816
1962	85	1,828	6,186	5,071,659	1,685,958	8,414,183	13,841,782	5,427,599
1963†	83	2,524	7,220	6,784,221	2,553,590	10,826,153	18,900,099	8,073,946

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Figures not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, because of the inclusion of several factory establishments formerly classified to other industries.

Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.

Aerated waters, cordials, etc. are produced in New South Wales by a large number of small factories in country areas and a few relatively large establishments in the metropolitan area. The operations of the establishments in this industry are summarised in the following table:—

Table 552. Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	172	1,149	2,344	639,815	186,738	583,284	1,141,576	558,292
1946	184	1,689	3,141	833,385	416,486	1,614,046	2,836,693	1,222,647
1953	206	1,965	7,331	2,817,574	1,216,755	3,168,949	5,823,989	2,655,040
1954	206	1,936	10,203	2,820,352	1,197,893	3,469,115	6,664,354	3,195,239
1955	202	2,030	9,818	2,915,711	1,273,910	3,951,319	7,231,049	3,279,730
1956	203	2,055	10,139	3,336,595	1,367,460	4,149,403	7,356,111	3,206,708
1957	195	1,870	9,771	3,620,423	1,296,972	3,924,309	7,291,149	3,366,840
1958	188	2,017	6,573	3,771,716	1,480,045	4,700,191	8,953,586	4,253,395
1959	190	1,924	7,108	4,068,126	1,550,242	4,750,825	8,993,342	4,242,517
1960	185	1,970	7,080	4,231,182	1,640,535	5,341,257	10,149,045	4,807,788
1961	184	1,937	6,962	4,486,278	1,668,787	5,100,302	9,642,241	4,541,939
1962	183	1,821	7,294	4,931,540	1,667,764	5,158,043	9,843,982	4,685,939
1963	181	1,910	7,474	5,639,028	1,748,972	5,444,235	10,752,912	5,308,677

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in the industry increased steadily during the post-war years until 1950-51, but has since contracted. In 1962-63, the number employed was 16 per cent. less than in 1950-51 and 66 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Females comprised 21 per cent. of the total employment in 1962-63. Although it has fallen sharply since 1953-54, the motive power installed in the industry in 1962-63 was still, however, more than three times as great as in 1938-39.

Materials used by the industry in 1962-63 included 20,540 tons of sugar and 215,501 cwt. of fresh fruit.

Breweries

All except one of the breweries in New South Wales are in the metropolitan area. The brewing operations of these establishments in 1938-39 and later years are summarised in the following table, which excludes all subsidiary operations (malting, manufacture of aerated waters, etc.) undertaken by the breweries.

Table 553. Breweries in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	6	1,009	9,936	1,731,790	310,682	1,125,936	3,492,243	2,366,307
1946	6	1,162	11,499	1,782,982	426,156	1,445,955	3,836,829	2,390,874
1953	9	1,736	15,161	3,717,415	1,586,443	5,940,668	10,139,842	4,199,174
1954	9	1,737	19,835	4,622,881	1,674,080	6,906,004	12,006,953	5,100,949
1955	9	1,851	21,535	5,911,641	1,853,008	7,441,768	13,476,550	6,034,782
1956	8	1,918	21,072	7,364,206	1,971,989	8,950,070†	14,493,589	5,543,519†
1957	7	1,943	21,390	8,532,950	2,041,101	8,873,569	14,872,597	5,999,028
1958	6	1,911	20,687	8,814,981	2,069,726	9,038,146	15,762,571	6,724,425
1959	6	1,923	21,066	9,736,288	2,112,921	8,779,476	15,371,265	6,591,789
1960	6	1,908	22,457	9,478,031	2,166,648	8,938,903	16,037,462	7,098,559
1961	6	1,937	23,814	9,326,851	2,274,762	9,421,587	16,613,983	7,192,396
1962	6	1,929	22,644	9,821,099	2,434,126	9,976,912	17,174,784	7,197,872
1963	6	1,992	23,562	10,101,319	2,473,574	10,726,913	18,894,352	8,167,439

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Because of changes in the classification of certain costs, figures for 1955-56 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

Employment in breweries rose steadily during the post-war years until 1956-57, and remained virtually unchanged in subsequent years. In 1962-63, the number employed was 71 per cent. greater than in 1945-46 and almost twice as great as in 1938-39.

The motive power installed in the breweries expanded rapidly between 1950-51 and 1954-55, but has risen only slightly since then. The capacity in 1962-63 was more than twice as great as in 1938-39.

The next table shows particulars of the materials treated in breweries and the quantity of ale, beer, and stout produced in 1938-39 and later years. Beer production reached a record level in 1962-63, and was then more than three times as great as in 1938-39. Bottled and canned beer accounted for 27 per cent. of the total production in 1962-63, compared with 20 per cent. in 1938-39.

Table 554. Breweries, N.S.W.: Materials Treated and Beer Produced

Year ended 30th June	Materials Treated			Ale, Beer, and Stout Produced †		
	Malt	Hops	Sugar*	Bulk	Bottled or Canned	Total
	Bushels	lb.	Tons	Thousand gallons		
1939	1,059,628	931,922	6,922	27,174	6,725	33,899
1958	2,561,718	1,961,925	20,454	71,556	22,643	94,199
1959	2,462,797	1,951,336	20,323	69,102	22,583	91,685
1960	2,521,079	2,058,361	20,219	71,321	23,391	94,712
1961	2,571,400	2,115,146	20,704	72,190	24,331	96,521
1962	2,523,075	1,965,166	20,075	73,650	24,887	98,537
1963	2,640,805	1,950,158	21,264	75,047	27,842	102,889

* Includes dry weight of liquid sugar.

† Excludes waste beer.

Information relating to the consumption of beer in New South Wales is given in the chapter "Social Condition". Details of excise on locally manufactured beer are given in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

Tobacco Factories

The tobacco industry is highly organised, the bulk of the output being produced in two large establishments. Most of the tobacco leaf treated in New South Wales factories is imported from the United States of America, Rhodesia, and other States of Australia; very little is grown in New South Wales. Large quantities of tobacco and cigarettes are exported from New South Wales, mainly to other Australian States.

The development of the tobacco industry since 1938-39 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 555. Tobacco Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	8	3,108	H.P. 6,104	1,271,480	623,799	4,830,744	6,039,442	1,208,698
1946	8	2,997	5,761	1,020,888	749,800	7,059,349	8,260,290	1,200,941
1953	15	2,428	5,434	1,193,289	1,697,584	13,317,373	16,821,946	3,504,573
1954	15	2,451	6,288	1,422,126	1,804,984	15,952,247	19,903,898	3,951,651
1955	13	2,332	6,270	1,089,068	1,792,713	16,590,816	20,585,844	3,995,028
1956	14	2,371	8,381	1,691,097	1,972,053	17,447,398†	22,210,569	4,763,171†
1957	12	2,574	8,797	2,070,509	2,278,381	20,487,110	26,513,068	6,025,958
1958	11	2,723	8,131	2,634,453	2,461,458	20,961,915	27,444,241	6,482,326
1959	8	2,763	7,414	3,114,422	2,432,281	21,507,462	29,703,096	8,195,634
1960	8	2,930	7,914	4,134,962	2,788,591	22,425,418	33,676,472	11,251,054
1961	7	2,794	8,120	4,348,598	2,919,050	23,148,030	33,945,384	10,797,354
1962	5	2,601	8,114	4,293,880	2,838,784	19,797,037	29,595,898	9,798,861
1963	5	2,382	8,152	4,211,597	2,733,905	18,183,419	27,342,204	9,158,785

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Because of changes in the classification of certain costs, figures for 1955-56 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

Employment in tobacco factories had contracted between 1945-46 and 1954-55 and had almost regained the 1945-46 level by 1959-60, but since then has again steadily fallen. Females comprised 47 per cent. of the total employment in 1962-63.

CLASS X. SAWMILLS, JOINERY, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class X are given in Tables 556 to 558. These industries accounted for 73 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 72 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1962-63.

Sawmills

Most of the log sawmills in New South Wales are located in country districts, many of them in forest areas. Some of the mills undertake moulding and planing in addition to general milling. In the metropolitan area, sawmills are operated in timber merchants' yards, where sawn timber of large sizes (mostly imported) are re-sawn; moulding, planing, and joinery work are also undertaken in the larger of these yards.

Details of the operations of sawmills in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table. The figures exclude plywood mills and other woodworking establishments.

Table 556. Sawmills in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	435	4,981	29,096	1,343,980	970,988	2,869,444	4,464,421	1,594,977
1946	645	6,277	44,128	1,818,480	1,575,729	4,182,580	6,792,094	2,609,514
1953	1,203	10,090	117,132	5,842,503	6,173,523	16,495,126	27,015,257	10,520,131
1954	1,108	9,947	117,496	5,978,133	6,583,314	19,082,415	30,820,090	11,737,675
1955	1,055	9,892	118,246	6,963,556	6,833,307	20,746,790	33,310,143	12,563,353
1956	1,040	9,749	118,584	7,389,934	7,111,862	21,511,989	34,406,068	12,894,079
1957	1,069	9,564	124,114	7,827,994	7,333,000	22,837,232	36,273,239	13,436,007
1958	1,018	9,515	123,545	8,182,730	7,577,825	23,025,195	37,041,457	14,016,262
1959	983	9,460	123,786	8,425,126	7,713,816	22,475,870	37,511,891	15,036,021
1960	946	9,535	125,535	8,885,616	8,309,948	25,474,833	41,381,242	15,906,409
1961	907	9,268	129,996	9,762,663	8,471,852	25,420,181	40,970,682	15,550,501
1962	866	8,571	130,454	9,950,531	7,984,064	23,384,391	37,887,029	14,502,638
1963	822	8,340	128,704	10,033,795	7,812,123	22,803,301	37,127,987	14,324,686

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors. Excludes timber-getters and transport workers.

Employment in the saw mills has contracted steadily from the peak level (10,635) reached in 1951-52; in 1962-63, the number employed was 22 per cent. below the 1951-52 peak, although 68 per cent. above the 1938-39 level. The motive power installed in the mills in 1962-63 was more than four times as great as in 1938-39.

Particulars of logs sawn and timber produced in sawmills, veneer mills, and other woodworking establishments are given in the next table. The total quantity of sawn timber produced in 1962-63 was 40 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The principal element in this increase was native hardwood timber, the production of which was greatly expanded, partly to meet the growing demand for timber and partly to supplement the reduced imports of softwoods.

Table 557. Sawmills, etc., N.S.W.: Logs Treated and Sawn Timber Produced

Year ended 30th June	Logs Treated			Sawn Timber Produced					
	Native	Im-ported*	Total	From Native Logs				From Im-ported Logs*	Total
				Hardwoods	Brush-woods and Scrubwoods	Soft-woods	Total		
	Thousand cubic feet			Thousand super feet					
1939	22,914	9,817	32,731	†	†	†	179,350	101,819	281,169
1946	31,629	243	31,872	†	†	†	252,107	2,042	254,149
1958	47,703	1,929	49,632	270,182	23,246	66,309	359,737	15,489	375,226
1959	49,910	2,048	51,958	280,936	32,778	65,798	379,512	25,429‡	404,941‡
1960	52,699	2,778	55,477	300,152	26,760	71,916	398,828	23,994	422,822
1961	52,035	2,714	54,749	297,725	23,299	69,926	390,950	24,238	415,188
1962	48,300	1,583	49,883	274,131	22,307	68,077	364,515	13,690	378,205
1963	49,786	2,017	51,803	279,329	22,558	76,050	377,937	18,222	396,159

* Includes interstate imports in 1938-39 and 1945-46.

† Not available.

‡ Revised.

Further particulars of the timber industry are given in the chapter "Forestry".

Joinery

Window frames and sashes, doors, cupboards, and other articles of joinery for the building industry are usually made in workshops and transported to the building site where they are to be used.

Particulars of joinery workshops, which are usually small in size, are given in the following table. The figures include builders' workshops where located on a fixed site and used continuously for production of joinery items; workshops on temporary sites in connection with particular building contracts are not included.

Table 558. Joinery Workshops in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establish-ments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				H.P.	£	£	£	£
1939	197	2,069	8,573	590,416	457,290	709,948	1,403,948	694,000
1946	236	2,350	9,768	731,453	633,529	1,028,658	1,911,630	882,972
1953	691	4,594	23,500	3,040,026	2,916,430	5,616,981	10,278,506	4,661,525
1954	736	4,891	25,433	3,550,087	3,283,253	6,998,310	12,240,035	5,241,725
1955	804	5,161	26,041	4,002,394	3,783,252	7,898,098	13,836,320	5,938,222
1956	822	5,247	27,524	4,259,918	4,166,802	8,429,697	15,045,238	6,615,541
1957	829	4,980	28,052	4,738,576	4,062,244	8,789,502	15,182,689	6,393,187
1958	831	5,061	29,044	5,019,977	4,205,176	9,108,730	16,024,689	6,915,959
1959	852	5,285	29,083	5,385,721	4,532,873	9,531,886	17,045,110	7,513,224
1960	888	5,638	29,505	6,172,508	5,177,713	11,175,254	19,675,586	8,500,332
1961	897	5,940	30,893	7,102,517	5,967,910	12,755,050	22,299,098	9,544,048
1962	894	5,758	30,950	7,329,215	5,977,097	12,570,897	22,256,192	9,685,295
1963	873	5,620	31,384	7,698,519	5,996,970	12,286,957	22,036,234	9,749,277

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

CLASS XI. FURNITURE OF WOOD, BEDDING, ETC.

Cabinet and furniture making is the principal individual industry in Class XI. In 1962-63, this industry accounted for 69 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 68 per cent. of the value of production in the Class.

In addition to the manufacture of furniture, the cabinet and furniture making industry includes french polishing, upholstery, and repairs to furniture. Particulars of the industry in 1938-39 and later years are as follows:—

Table 559. Cabinet and Furniture Making, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	258	4,465	7,263	969,502	918,314	1,492,240	2,852,487	1,360,247
1946	269	3,547	9,227	1,017,272	1,032,111	1,614,134	3,167,110	1,552,976
1953	502	5,025	17,039	2,406,448	3,208,690	5,091,547	9,880,478	4,788,931
1954	525	5,253	17,330	2,737,133	3,523,657	5,792,557	11,367,175	5,574,618
1955	536	5,291	17,149	3,026,639	3,809,312	6,537,851	12,476,747	5,938,896
1956	547	5,348	16,401	3,246,658	4,209,944	7,278,235	13,759,982	6,481,747
1957	539	5,302	15,576	3,656,298	4,347,065	7,277,435	14,300,801	7,023,366
1958	536	6,033	17,065	4,256,848	5,182,530	9,193,461	17,480,668	8,287,207
1959	570	6,225	18,210	5,274,401	5,540,909	10,543,933	19,535,968	8,992,035
1960	566	6,516	17,829	5,768,085	6,166,887	12,341,295	22,683,086	10,341,791
1961	565	6,272	18,478	6,485,923	6,311,789	12,104,766	22,303,114	10,198,348
1962	555	6,011	19,150	7,049,333	6,150,455	12,070,317	21,922,258	9,851,941
1963	555	6,043	18,674	7,183,848	6,195,414	12,392,633	22,465,741	10,073,108

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The value of furniture (excluding drapery, blinds, etc.) produced in 1962-63 was £26,414,000—wood, £17,369,000; metal (including office equipment), £8,959,000; and seagrass and bamboo, £86,000. Metal furniture is a product of the metals and machinery industries (Class IV), and seagrass and bamboo furniture is a product of the basket and wickerware industry (Class X).

CLASS XII. PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class XII are given in Tables 560 to 564. These industries accounted for 89 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 87 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1962-63.

Paper-making

Although the paper-making industry had been established in Australia for many years, its development was retarded until 1939, when supplies of Australian-made pulp (mostly short-fibred pulp from Australian eucalypts) first became available.

The industry is operating in all States, but is chiefly centred in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania. A large part of the pulp requirements of New South Wales mills is imported from Tasmania and Victoria, the rest being imported from oversea. The principal products of the industry in New South Wales are paper board, kraft and other wrapping papers, printing and writing papers (other than newsprint), and blotting paper.

The development of the paper-making industry in New South Wales since 1955-56 is illustrated in the following table. Details for years before 1955-56 are not available for publication.

Table 560. Paper-making, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1956	4	1,630	46,705	2,618	1,612	3,423	6,699	3,276
1957	4	1,861	48,393	2,794	2,012	4,510	8,386	3,876
1958	4	1,866	49,762	3,068	2,156	4,764	8,914	4,150
1959	4	1,914	50,321	3,570	2,324	4,999	9,716	4,717
1960	4	1,972	52,751	6,275	2,733	5,555	11,628	6,073
1961	4	1,965	72,819	8,393	2,697	6,426	12,678	6,252
1962	4	1,798	75,117	10,324	2,582	6,942	12,362	5,420
1963	4	1,960	90,266	12,541	2,849	7,323	13,714	6,391

* Average during whole year.

Newspapers and Periodicals

The printing of newspapers and periodicals in New South Wales is undertaken by a few large metropolitan newspaper offices and numerous relatively small suburban and country newspaper enterprises. Details of the industry are given in the next table:—

Table 561. Newspapers and Periodicals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	213	4,456	10,997	3,135,496	1,189,832	1,508,649	3,618,393	2,109,744
1946	181	4,595	15,653	3,172,554	1,573,625	2,617,227	5,518,095	2,900,868
1953	179	5,526	18,510	6,698,625	4,137,477	8,417,592	16,146,443	7,728,851
1954	182	5,686	18,477	6,991,522	4,543,558	9,214,406	17,687,862	8,473,456
1955	179	5,943	19,120	7,585,934	4,995,214	10,154,675	19,418,946	9,264,271
1956	183	6,412	22,666	10,515,623	5,908,809	10,440,050	21,180,159	10,740,109
1957	178	6,288	19,348	11,899,679	6,099,640	10,556,377	21,509,581	10,953,204
1958	179	6,946	21,354	13,548,910	6,806,839	11,630,521	23,951,329	12,320,808
1959	177	6,959	21,779	13,937,120	7,232,421	12,109,955	25,070,949	12,960,994
1960	180	7,128	21,968	15,563,833	7,977,740	12,584,852	27,095,574	14,510,722
1961	179	7,374	27,434	15,894,923	8,899,270	13,565,211	29,795,674	16,230,463
1962	177	7,149	27,606	16,967,192	8,699,998	11,786,002	27,919,574	16,133,572
1963	173	7,124	24,873	16,928,254	8,687,245	12,306,215	29,000,113	16,693,898

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors. Excludes journalists and editorial staff.

The number of persons employed in the printing of newspapers and periodicals rose fairly steadily throughout the post-war years, and in 1962-63 was 60 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The motive power installed in the printeries in 1962-63 was more than twice as great as in 1938-39.

Printing Establishments

The operations of government and general printing establishments (other than those printing newspapers and periodicals) are summarised in the next table. In 1962-63, there were four government establishments, which accounted for 7 per cent. of the total employment.

Table 562. Government and General Printing and Bookbinding, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	335	7,373	7,135	2,758,362	1,402,339	1,631,408	3,985,493	2,354,085
1946	340	6,498	8,693	2,651,737	1,711,415	2,265,572	5,133,386	2,867,814
1953	461	8,677	18,062	7,183,941	5,877,494	9,250,567	19,135,070	9,884,503
1954	487	9,070	19,305	7,868,920	6,594,988	9,938,103	20,989,055	11,050,952
1955	511	9,542	19,365	8,722,585	7,468,766	11,360,792	23,894,642	12,533,850
1956	549	9,989	20,126	9,954,709	8,279,841	12,347,602	26,407,516	14,059,914
1957	564	10,203	20,029	11,157,930	8,762,461	13,099,708	27,963,619	14,863,911
1958	577	10,412	20,323	12,163,968	9,257,934	13,728,351	29,711,882	15,983,531
1959	667	10,999	21,935	16,642,840	10,203,978	15,235,736	32,771,069	17,535,333
1960	679	11,530	21,886	18,176,875	11,654,034	16,840,129	37,328,151	20,488,022
1961	707	12,218	23,833	21,333,916	12,966,530	18,653,273	41,670,424	23,017,151
1962	737	12,521	25,486	24,144,005	13,653,369	18,501,192	43,625,479	25,124,287
1963	740	12,707	26,232	25,274,596	13,991,656	19,841,858	46,477,112	26,635,254

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in these establishments increased in each post-war year except 1952-53, and in 1962-63 was 72 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The motive power installed in 1962-63 was more than three and a half times as great as in 1938-39.

Manufactured Stationery

Particulars of establishments engaged in the manufacture of stationery are given in the following table:—

Table 563. Manufactured Stationery, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	46	1,609	1,629	667,242	248,094	703,024	1,341,579	638,555
1946	53	1,572	3,909	638,266	397,826	1,241,391	2,054,990	813,599
1953	80	2,446	3,928	2,610,424	1,580,814	4,193,037	7,674,134	3,481,097
1954	77	2,485	5,299	2,745,018	1,726,297	4,719,718	8,840,020	4,120,302
1955	73	2,684	5,253	2,965,022	1,894,568	5,003,591	9,394,522	4,390,931
1956	76	2,747	5,647	3,397,279	2,059,681	5,682,907	10,606,409	4,923,142
1957	74	2,719	5,907	3,631,734	2,127,288	5,833,045	10,938,085	5,105,040
1958	73	2,686	6,188	4,088,195	2,186,722	6,532,623	11,894,756	5,362,133
1959	70	2,687	5,993	4,729,588	2,351,889	6,838,588	12,704,834	5,866,246
1960	70	2,793	5,887	5,053,929	2,513,299	7,570,445	13,963,975	6,393,530
1961	70	2,860	5,874	5,331,771	2,724,781	8,333,115	14,655,286	6,322,171
1962	71	2,759	6,120	5,913,152	2,745,566	8,281,889	15,209,454	6,927,565
1963	65	2,717	7,168	6,308,043	2,745,269	8,972,677	15,928,344	6,955,667

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in the manufacture of stationery rose substantially after the war, reaching a peak of 3,013 in 1950-51. It declined to 2,446 in 1952-53, but in 1962-63 was 2,717 or 69 per cent. higher than in 1938-39. Females comprised 48 per cent. of the total employed in the industry in 1962-63.

The motive power installed in 1962-63 was four and a half times as great as in 1938-39. There was an average of 2.6 horse-power per employee in 1962-63, compared with 1.0 in 1938-39.

Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.

The next table shows particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 564. Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	32	1,953	1,324	489,564	254,237	518,663	1,013,448	494,785
1946	41	1,827	1,813	589,853	429,116	1,042,559	1,889,747	847,188
1953	60	2,350	6,345	2,469,694	1,568,547	5,416,282	8,515,783	3,099,501
1954	58	2,658	6,264	2,893,584	1,910,115	6,228,974	9,797,528	3,568,554
1955	63	2,911	6,541	3,727,554	2,181,385	6,669,640	10,840,327	4,170,687
1956	63	2,973	6,973	3,558,603	2,360,417	7,073,489	11,624,825	4,551,336
1957	62	3,172	7,625	4,150,382	2,688,073	7,415,708	12,563,741	5,148,033
1958	63	3,362	8,361	4,657,395	2,863,978	8,504,785	14,072,073	5,567,288
1959	63	3,383	8,723	5,077,243	3,045,696	9,069,627	15,231,190	6,161,563
1960	65	3,497	8,751	5,507,207	3,429,241	10,230,059	17,249,732	7,019,673
1961	63	3,631	9,704	6,642,676	3,693,704	10,971,325	18,418,295	7,446,970
1962	65	3,447	9,092	7,092,478	3,686,212	11,135,305	18,654,428	7,519,123
1963	65	3,595	10,907	8,481,036	3,909,485	12,502,342	20,420,174	7,917,832

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in these factories rose steadily between 1952-53 and 1960-61, contracted during 1961-62 as a result of general economic measures introduced by the Commonwealth Government, and recovered during 1962-63. In 1962-63, the number employed was 53 per cent. greater than in 1952-53, and 85 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Females comprised 38 per cent. of the total number of employees.

The motive power installed in the factories in 1962-63 was more than eight times as great as in 1938-39.

CLASS XIII. RUBBER

Class XIII comprises factory establishments engaged in the manufacture of rubber goods and in tyre retreading and repairing.

The post-war development of the establishments manufacturing rubber goods is illustrated in the following table. These establishments produce rubber footwear, belting, hose, sponge and foam rubber, and other rubber goods, but motor tyres and tubes are their principal product.

Table 565. Rubber Goods, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				H.P.	£	£	£	£
1946	12	3,405	28,764	1,029,634	1,108,723	3,548,800	4,814,553	1,265,753
1953	29	4,792	48,610	3,399,800	3,975,948	9,962,801	15,038,172	5,075,371
1954	33	5,996	49,390	3,900,419	5,198,534	13,130,233	19,783,671	6,653,438
1955	35	6,325	48,678	4,316,565	5,958,563	16,694,579	23,867,847	7,173,268
1956	40	6,405	49,825	4,484,628	6,188,977	18,731,104	26,787,907	8,056,803
1957	43	6,769	56,575	4,770,847	6,694,934	17,548,003	26,392,368	8,844,365
1958	42	6,833	58,469	5,679,344	6,891,455	17,092,196	26,451,452	9,359,256
1959	43	6,654	59,256	5,681,809	6,862,588	17,075,724	26,409,034	9,333,310
1960	42	6,864	59,264	5,655,244	7,544,866	19,580,302	28,976,257	9,395,955
1961	42	6,581	60,285	5,696,657	7,532,842	18,947,885	28,950,845	10,002,960
1962	42	5,818	60,324	5,612,294	6,791,367	16,035,709	24,851,941	8,816,232
1963	41	6,503	60,974	6,881,977	8,127,222	20,111,924	30,227,624	10,115,700

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The marked expansion of the rubber goods industry during the post-war years was interrupted in 1952-53 by adverse economic conditions, and in 1961-62 as a result of general economic measures introduced by the Commonwealth Government. Employment in the industry in 1962-63 was 12 per cent. above the 1951-52 level and almost twice as great as in 1945-46. The motive power installed in the industry in 1962-63 was more than twice as great as in 1945-46, and represented an average of 9.4 horse-power per employee.

The operations of establishments engaged in tyre retreading and repairing are summarised in the next table:—

Table 566. Tyre Retreading and Repairing, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				H.P.	£	£	£	£
1946	106	585	1,284	321,781	146,440	357,457	677,510	320,053
1953	137	840	2,467	1,005,899	526,920	1,152,362	2,286,602	1,134,240
1954	143	860	2,536	1,287,221	576,975	1,118,497	2,487,269	1,368,772
1955	148	910	2,654	1,407,522	650,808	1,229,943	2,663,018	1,433,075
1956	155	971	3,079	1,731,248	746,300	1,583,772	3,359,712	1,775,940
1957	165	1,085	3,436	1,999,253	878,901	1,615,699	3,635,701	2,020,002
1958	177	1,123	4,108	2,823,311	930,061	1,821,081	3,795,673	1,974,592
1959	194	1,159	4,254	3,196,032	981,467	2,042,631	4,088,396	2,045,765
1960	186	1,021	4,274	3,034,898	928,790	2,147,634	4,210,510	2,062,876
1961	186	1,014	4,377	3,250,622	955,693	2,394,605	4,848,996	2,454,391
1962	193	1,089	4,691	3,499,350	1,089,718	2,758,142	5,649,285	2,891,143
1963	193	1,088	5,209	3,861,599	1,134,657	2,827,446	5,890,163	3,062,717

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The next table shows the quantities of crude and synthetic rubber used and of tyres produced in rubber works (including tyre retreading and repairing works) in 1938-39 and recent years:—

Table 567. Rubber Works in N.S.W.: Rubber Used and Tyres Produced

Year ended 30th June	Rubber Used		Tyres		Year ended 30th June	Rubber Used		Tyres	
	Crude	Synthetic	Made	Retreaded and Recapped		Crude	Synthetic	Made	Retreaded and Recapped
	Thousand lb.		Thousand			Thousand lb.		Thousand	
1939	16,262	*	663	172	1957	30,325	17,415	1,881	768
1946	11,295	*	540	315	1958	28,494	20,269	1,902	775
1953	25,621	93	823	510	1959	31,450	20,553	2,033	817
1954	40,261	248	1,481	591	1960	32,552	23,379	2,159	840
1955	48,528	639	1,849	630	1961	27,722	28,877	2,200	948
1956	40,551	7,126	1,889	695	1962	22,591	27,184	1,979	1,112
					1963	27,195	34,656	2,673	1,153

* Not available.

Consumption of crude rubber more than quadrupled between 1945-46 and 1954-55, but was sharply reduced in later years; consumption in 1962-63, although 67 per cent. greater than in the pre-war year 1938-39, was 56 per cent. lower than in the peak year 1954-55. The decreased usage of crude rubber has been accompanied by increased consumption of synthetic rubber, little of which was used before 1954-55. In 1962-63, the number of tyres made was more than four times as great as in 1938-39, and the number retreaded and recapped was almost seven times as great.

CLASS XIV. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of musical instruments (including gramophone records):—

Table 568. Musical Instruments (incl. Gramophone Records), N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
			H.P.					
1939	13	286	793	72,385	56,383	47,136	139,073	91,937
1946	16	311	826	101,740	89,232	69,522	214,653	145,131
1953	30	942	2,827	531,399	683,792	906,861	2,016,893	1,110,032
1954	35	1,176	3,160	705,643	841,061	1,294,021	2,764,928	1,470,907
1955	35	1,235	3,305	712,499	984,181	1,765,346	3,438,797	1,673,451
1956	36	1,338	2,515	830,550	1,137,458	2,076,729	4,223,990	2,147,261
1957	37	1,494	2,746	1,349,691	1,336,233	3,067,587	6,283,132	3,215,545
1958†	35	688	1,874	588,306	649,586	1,077,188	2,613,615	1,536,427
1959	36	648	1,789	746,607	621,826	983,715	2,576,965	1,593,250
1960	36	588	1,958	812,065	569,764	929,220	2,402,238	1,473,018
1961	37	496	1,427	794,484	488,670	874,123	2,390,034	1,515,911
1962	35	448	1,374	681,554	462,819	1,059,101	2,723,588	1,664,487
1963	36	458	1,389	700,818	493,097	1,158,957	2,928,977	1,770,020

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† See text below table.

The figures given in Table 568 for 1957-58 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years, because of the exclusion of details for certain factory establishments now classified, for statistical purposes, to the electrical and wireless equipment industry.

CLASS XV. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Particulars of the plastics industry and of the optical, surgical, and scientific instruments industry are given in Tables 569 and 570. In 1962-63, these two industries accounted for 55 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 54 per cent. of the value of production in Class XV.

Plastic Moulding and Products

The marked expansion of the plastics industry during the post-war years is illustrated in the following table. The industry as defined for statistical purposes does not include (a) establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of moulding powders and other raw materials (which are classified to the industrial chemicals industry) or (b) those establishments which manufacture plastics products (e.g. filaments, coated wire and cables, boats, belting, bags, clothing, and toys) but which are included in other industries with establishments making similar products from other materials.

Table 569. Plastic Moulding and Products, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	59	1,783	1,991	435,369	427,050	522,367	1,157,810	635,443
1953	101	1,877	6,866	1,601,541	1,324,287	2,223,289	4,743,256	2,519,967
1954	104	2,455	6,882	2,086,144	1,770,606	3,379,555	6,563,781	3,184,226
1955	110	2,647	7,490	2,456,193	2,098,434	4,155,681	8,023,046	3,867,365
1956	125	2,780	7,655	2,837,378	2,297,059	5,044,842	9,263,259	4,218,417
1957	135	3,009	8,493	3,567,676	2,599,885	5,520,198	10,298,118	4,777,920
1958	152	3,639	11,518	4,885,502	3,237,082	7,089,831	13,024,890	5,935,059
1959	152	3,815	13,020	5,602,960	3,544,270	8,147,522	15,296,403	7,148,881
1960	174	4,098	13,926	6,344,659	4,035,014	9,599,147	17,802,695	8,203,548
1961	188	4,355	16,931	7,447,296	4,419,454	9,636,383	17,957,654	8,321,271
1962	200	4,461	21,236	8,653,889	4,615,239	9,846,213	18,907,081	9,060,868
1963	201	4,961	21,664	10,341,860	5,315,306	11,526,734	21,331,417	9,804,683

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The range of articles and semi-processed products made by the plastics industry has increased remarkably in recent years. Included in the range are electrical goods and components, kitchenware and tableware, builders' hardware, film, coated materials, sheets, rods, laminates, floor coverings, sponge and foam, containers, industrial and garden hose, chemical and agricultural piping, buttons, buckles, coat-hangers, motor vehicle parts and accessories, and a wide variety of industrial components.

Raw materials used in the industry in 1962-63 included 111,357 cwt. of polyethylene, 69,887 cwt. of polystyrene, 53,780 cwt. of plasticised and 59,110 cwt. of unplasticised polyvinyl chloride, and 32,345 cwt. of phenol formaldehyde (other than in liquid form).

Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments

Particulars of the factories engaged in the production of optical, surgical, and scientific instruments are given in the next table:—

Table 570. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	37	361	225	132,869	74,423	77,146	194,289	117,143
1946	85	1,512	1,449	567,899	379,868	487,144	1,102,581	615,437
1953	110	1,180	1,517	921,513	779,763	710,518	1,963,639	1,253,121
1954	124	1,286	1,816	952,210	854,322	833,020	2,127,128	1,294,108
1955	124	1,292	2,423	1,066,605	954,591	942,064	2,355,696	1,413,632
1956	130	1,353	2,453	1,181,925	1,030,890	1,069,962	2,743,295	1,673,333
1957	134	1,405	2,542	1,273,501	1,089,311	1,167,833	2,954,481	1,786,648
1958	141	1,422	2,563	1,343,426	1,142,700	1,107,238	2,978,114	1,870,876
1959	144	1,517	2,631	1,572,342	1,270,941	1,536,932	3,867,035	2,330,103
1960	143	1,513	2,464	1,681,238	1,333,111	1,468,492	3,800,381	2,331,889
1961	143	1,551	2,558	1,967,031	1,418,227	1,690,360	3,982,784	2,292,424
1962	146	1,636	4,420	2,244,161	1,574,490	1,660,161	4,164,607	2,504,446
1963	165	1,784	4,581	2,430,169	1,789,293	1,957,597	4,869,798	2,912,201

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

CLASS XVI. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER

Class XVI comprises electricity generating stations and gas works. The generating stations are discussed below in the section dealing with electricity generation and distribution.

Gas Works

The development of gas works in New South Wales since 1938-39, is illustrated in the following table. Employment in the works increased steadily during the post-war years until 1954-55, but contracted in subsequent years. The motive power installed in the works in 1962-63 was more than twice as great as in 1938-39, and represented an average of 30.1 horse-power per employee compared with 15.9 in the pre-war year.

Table 571. Gas Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	43	1,092	17,409	3,961,073	288,913	970,655	2,327,850	1,357,195
1946	39	1,289	20,575	4,129,604	451,690	1,864,470	3,605,536	1,741,066
1953	39	1,529	23,628	6,385,351	1,316,915	8,099,788	13,300,755	5,200,967
1954	39	1,533	25,094	6,786,224	1,422,455	8,005,401	12,890,208	4,884,807
1955	39	1,558	28,439	7,214,038	1,560,460	8,204,911	12,962,159	4,757,248
1956	38	1,472	34,115	7,491,621	1,592,254	8,166,810	13,076,671	4,909,861
1957	37	1,441	34,679	7,931,122	1,629,452	8,564,145	13,814,258	5,250,113
1958	37	1,393	35,209	8,479,251	1,619,699	7,985,803	13,943,143	5,957,340
1959	37	1,337	35,514	8,718,449	1,551,346	7,676,227	13,635,565	5,959,338
1960	37	1,310	33,958	9,549,690	1,585,326	7,877,244	13,914,124	6,036,880
1961	35	1,295	33,183	9,965,232	1,621,853	8,136,465	15,151,268	7,014,803
1962	35	1,263	34,494	9,954,554	1,639,178	7,964,883	15,057,579	7,092,696
1963	35	1,220	36,769	10,263,951	1,606,780	7,439,253	14,177,321	6,738,068

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Of the 35 gas works in the State in 1962-63, 23 were owned by local government authorities and 12 were privately-owned.

Town gas production rose steadily to a peak in 1960-61 and contracted slightly in subsequent years, as the following table indicates. The usage of coal in the production of gas has fallen in recent years, while the quantities of oil used and of petroleum gas incorporated in town gas mixtures have risen markedly. Coke, coke breeze, tar, crude tar oils, ammoniacal liquor, and sulphate of ammonia are by-products of the production of gas from coal.

Table 572. Gas Works, N.S.W.: Coal Used and Gas and Coke* Produced

Year ended 30th June	Coal Used	Town Gas Produced†	Coke Produced	Year ended 30th June	Coal Used	Town Gas Produced†	Coke Produced
	Tons	Thous. therms‡	Tons		Tons	Thous. therms‡	Tons
1939	578,127	59,173	412,986	1957	911,732	116,687	553,802
1946	795,961	80,782	499,165	1958	834,140	115,372	532,436
				1959	828,959	116,632	509,931
1953	945,376	104,285	640,910	1960	847,825	121,534¶	503,067
1954	945,674	107,307	634,185	1961	844,198	124,670	498,462
1955	984,481	110,152	649,198	1962	795,594	123,695	506,577
1956	946,775	112,734	593,670	1963	727,034	122,013	446,961

* Includes coke breeze. Metallurgical coke is produced in coke works.

† Includes petroleum gas incorporated in town gas mixtures.

‡ 1 Therm = 100,000 British Thermal Units.

¶ Revised.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The generation of electricity in New South Wales has expanded very considerably during the post-war years. This expansion has reflected the greatly increased industrial activity, the growth of population, the construction of new houses, the electrification of railway lines, the extension of electricity supplies to rural areas, and the increased use of domestic electric appliances.

Table 573. Electricity Generation in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Coal Used *	Fuel Oil Used *	Electricity Generated				
			Thermal Generation			Hydro-electric Generation	Total
			Generating Stations	Other Factories†	Total		
			Million kWh				
1939	1,165	7,681	‡	‡	‡	‡	1,948
1946	1,696	7,947	‡	‡	‡	‡	2,831
1953	2,952	20,532	4,518	144	4,662	206	4,868
1954	3,187	16,744	5,104	167	5,271	179	5,450
1955	3,406	13,936	5,615	182	5,797	154	5,951
1956	3,579	13,359	5,852	200	6,052	453	6,505
1957	3,787	13,993	6,374	226	6,600	408	7,008
1958	4,030	9,480	6,950	243	7,193	402	7,595
1959	4,135	9,001	7,355	269	7,624	651	8,275
1960	4,328	8,753	8,085	294	8,379	821	9,200
1961	4,369	9,455	8,598	326	8,924	1,075	9,999
1962	4,406	9,867	8,922	340	9,262	1,421	10,683
1963	4,600	9,319	9,293	344	9,637	2,550	12,187

* In electricity generating stations only.

† Generated mainly for use in these factories.

‡ Not available.

The State is mainly dependent on thermal stations using coal for the generation of electricity, although the contribution of the hydro-electric stations is being significantly increased as the various stages of the Snowy Mountains Scheme (see page 643) are completed. In 1962-63, coal-fired stations and internal combustion plants generated 79 per cent. of the total electricity output, and hydro-electric stations 21 per cent. As the principal producing centres for coal suitable for electricity generation are within a hundred miles radius of Sydney (at Newcastle, Bulli-Wollongong, and Lithgow), most of the electricity generating plant is located in this area.

The development of the electricity generating stations in New South Wales since 1938-39 is illustrated in the next table. Further details about the motive power in generating stations are given earlier in this chapter.

Table 574. Electricity Generating Stations in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Capacity of Prime Movers Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc. †	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	106	2,072	953,487	16,280,687	634,267	1,586,951	5,719,029	4,132,078
1946	100	2,859	1,203,094	15,055,606	1,071,363	3,188,562	8,749,030	5,560,468
1953	86	4,851	1,686,157	49,708,951	4,316,435	16,155,876	26,762,162	10,606,286
1954	84	5,140	1,970,787	56,395,650	4,764,853	17,405,025	31,401,278	13,996,253
1955	85	5,362	2,231,954	63,782,404	5,253,008	16,265,587	34,662,991	18,397,404
1956†	78	5,348	2,341,111	64,674,683	5,622,210	17,169,570	37,876,477	20,706,907
1957	82	5,490	2,608,254	103,300,005	6,107,977	18,277,862	41,847,889	23,570,027
1958	72	5,558	2,688,724	111,168,040	5,019,795	15,135,731	39,951,968	24,816,237
1959	64	5,542	3,089,985	132,629,384	5,758,155	17,524,727	45,625,661	28,100,934
1960	62	5,162	3,446,494	137,458,951	5,589,793	17,559,982†	49,539,261†	31,979,279
1961	58	4,421	3,857,358	142,136,388	5,455,399	17,167,750	52,854,961	35,687,211
1962	55	4,382	4,285,824	240,338,083§	5,558,059	16,828,205	54,995,676	38,167,471
1963	54	4,279	4,553,430	261,379,829	5,492,482	16,732,123	59,693,014	42,960,891

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes distribution system.

‡ Because of changes in the classification of certain activities, figures for 1955-56 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

¶ Because of a change in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, figures for 1959-60 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years.

§ A substantial part of the increase in 1961-62 was attributable to the cost of storage dams, water diversion systems, and power stations associated with new generating capacity brought into use in the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme.

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Electricity Commission, which was established in 1950, is the major electricity generating authority in New South Wales. The electricity generated by the Commission is supplied in bulk, through its Interconnected System, to distributing authorities (mainly local government bodies), to the government transport authorities, and to certain large industrial consumers.

Under the Act which authorised its establishment, the Commission took over the major electricity generating undertakings in the State. It has since undertaken the construction of a number of new power stations (mainly thermal stations situated on the coal fields), interconnected high-tension transmission lines, and major sub-stations throughout the State. Some sections of the interconnected transmission system, through which most of the State's electricity consumers are now supplied, have been built for operation at 330,000 volts.

The Commission comprises a full-time chairman and vice-chairman and three part-time members, appointed for seven years, and is subject to the direction of the Minister for Local Government.

ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Electricity Authority of New South Wales was constituted in 1946, under the Electricity Development Act, to promote and regulate the co-ordination and development of electricity supply throughout the State, particularly in rural areas. The Authority does not generate or distribute electricity, but regulates the extension and interconnection of supply systems outside the area of operations of the Electricity Commission. It comprises a full-time chairman and six part-time members, and is responsible to the Minister for Local Government.

The Authority encourages the use of electricity for primary production purposes by subsidising the cost of rural electrification. Under the subsidy scheme, local electricity suppliers receive subsidies towards the cost of new rural transmission lines. The basic subsidy ranges up to 62 per cent. of the first £400 of the capital cost per consumer; if the cost exceeds £600 per consumer, additional subsidy, up to a maximum of £120 per consumer, is granted at the rate of 60 per cent. of the cost in excess of £600. Both the basic and additional subsidies are payable in equal instalments over fifteen years. Rural electricity extensions costing £32.4 million and subsidies amounting to £13.5 million had been approved under the scheme up to 30th June, 1963. By June, 1963, 47,300 miles of new transmission lines had been constructed, bringing power to 53,000 additional farms and 33,000 other rural consumers. The estimated proportion of farms in New South Wales supplied with electricity rose from 22 per cent. in 1946 to 91 per cent. in 1963.

In 1957, the Authority completed a review of the electricity distribution authorities in the State and developed a plan for a general re-organisation of supply areas. The plan provided for the consolidation of many supply areas into a smaller number of larger areas under the control of county councils. Most aspects of the plan have now been implemented.

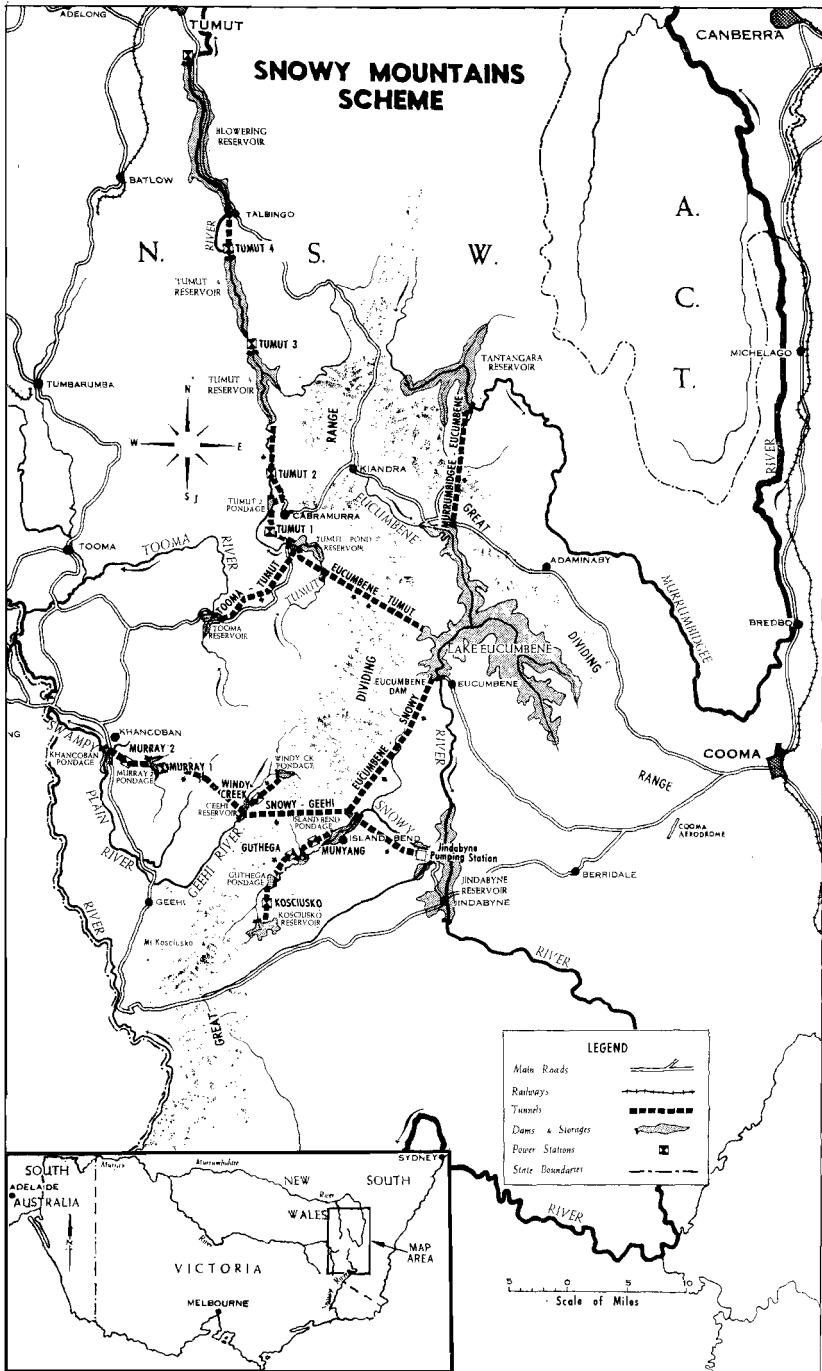
RETAIL DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY

At 30th June, 1963, there were 52 separate authorities engaged in the retail distribution of electricity in New South Wales. They comprised 35 county councils, 6 municipal and shire councils, 1 governmental authority, and 10 private franchise holders.

There were 1,257,445 electricity consumers in the State at 30th June, 1963, including 1,117,388 residential, 117,362 commercial, and 22,234 industrial consumers.

SNOWY MOUNTAINS HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

The Snowy Mountains Scheme was proposed by a technical committee, which was representative of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments, and which had investigated the water resources of the Snowy Mountains area in south-eastern New South Wales. The Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority was established by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1949 to implement the Scheme. Agreements in 1957 between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments (ratified by the New South Wales Parliament in 1958) set out (a) the basis on which



the Scheme would be constructed and (b) the arrangements for the purchase of power and the sharing between the States of the power and irrigation water made available by the Scheme.

The Scheme, which was begun in 1949, is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation will be used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels, and shafts, to operate power stations with an ultimate generating capacity of about 2,800,000 kW. When finally discharged from the diversion networks, the water will flow at low elevation into the Murrumbidgee and Murray river systems on the western side of the Range, and be used for irrigation. Ultimately, the Scheme will provide approximately 1,900,000 acre feet per annum of additional water, of which 1,100,000 acre feet will go to the Murrumbidgee and 800,000 acre feet to the Murray.

Because of the topography of the area, works necessary to implement the Scheme form two distinct spheres of development. An integral part of each development is the construction of many miles of aqueducts to collect and divert water from the smaller streams in the area into tunnels and storages. Road construction on a large scale has also been necessary. The features of the Scheme described below may be identified by reference to the map on page 644.

Snowy-Tumut Development

The principal feature of this development is the diversion and regulation of the waters of the Upper Murrumbidgee, Eucumbene, Upper Tooma, and Upper Tumut Rivers, and their passage through a series of power stations in the Tumut Valley before ultimate release to the Murrumbidgee River.

Waters of the Upper Murrumbidgee, stored in the Tantangara Reservoir, are conveyed through a 10½-mile tunnel to Lake Eucumbene, which was created by the construction of a major dam on the Eucumbene River and has a gross storage capacity of 3,860,000 acre feet. From Lake Eucumbene, the water flows through the 14-mile Eucumbene-Tumut Tunnel into Tumut Pond Reservoir on the Upper Tumut River, where the water from a diversion of the Upper Tooma River (a tributary of the Murray) is also stored. This Tunnel may also be used, during periods of high flow, to divert waters of the Upper Tumut River back to Lake Eucumbene for storage.

Water from Tumut Pond Reservoir is conveyed by pressure tunnel to Tumut 1 underground power station (installed capacity of 320,000 kW) and then discharged into Tumut Pondage on the Tumut River. The water from Tumut Pondage is then conveyed by another pressure tunnel to Tumut 2 underground power station (capacity 280,000 kW). Beyond Tumut 2 Station will be located Tumut 3 and Tumut 4 Research and their associated power stations (with a combined capacity of 410,000 kW). Tumut 4 Station will discharge into Blowering Reservoir (capacity 800,000 acre feet), which will function primarily to store water passed through the Upper Tumut power stations during the winter and hold it for release to the Murrumbidgee River during the summer irrigation season. Blowering Power Station (capacity 60,000 kW) will be located at the foot of Blowering Dam to utilise these releases for power production.

The Eucumbene, Tantangara, Tumut Pond, Tooma, and Tumut 2 Dams, the Eucumbene-Tumut, Murrumbidgee (Tantangara)-Eucumbene, and Tooma-Tumut diversion tunnels, and Tumut 1 and Tumut 2 Power Stations have been completed.

Snowy-Murray Development

The principal feature of this development is the diversion of the main stream of the Snowy River by tunnels westwards through the Great Dividing Range into the Swampy Plain River, a tributary of the Murray River. The total water flowing to the Murray from the diversion works will amount, on the average, to 660,000 acre feet per annum, but since 220,000 acre feet which now reach the Murray from the Tooma will be diverted to the Tumut River, the total extra water actually reaching the Murray will average 440,000 acre feet per annum. A further 360,000 acre feet of water will be gained each year from regulation.

The main link in this diversion will be a 9-mile tunnel from the Snowy River at Island Bend, through the Dividing Range, to Geehi Reservoir on the Geehi River. Another tunnel, 15 miles in length, will link Island Bend with Lake Eucumbene, and will enable water to be diverted to Lake Eucumbene for storage when river flows are high and to be returned past Island Bend to the Snowy-Geehi Tunnel when river flows are below average.

The waters of the Snowy River below Island Bend, the Eucumbene River below Eucumbene Dam, and the Crackenback River will be impounded in Jindabyne Reservoir, which will have a gross storage capacity of 560,000 acre feet. These waters will be pumped into the Snowy-Geehi Tunnel near Island Bend for diversion to Geehi Reservoir.

Water will also be conveyed by tunnel from Kosciusko Reservoir, on a tributary of the Upper Snowy, through Kosciusko Power Station (capacity 60,000 kW) to Guthega Pondage, and thence through Guthega Power Station (present capacity 60,000 kW, ultimate capacity 90,000 kW) to Munyang Pondage. The water will then pass by tunnel through Munyang Power Station (60,000 kW) to Island Bend Reservoir, and enter the main tunnel system.

A development on the Upper Geehi River will provide for water to pass through Windy Creek Power Station (capacity 75,000 kW) to Geehi Reservoir.

The combined waters in Geehi Reservoir, on the western side of the Great Dividing Range, will be conveyed by pressure tunnels and pipelines through underground power station Murray 1 (capacity 950,000 kW) and Murray 2 (capacity 550,000 kW) to Khancoban Pondage on the Swampy Plain River, some seven miles above its junction with the Murray. This Pondage will re-regulate the fluctuating outflows from the Murray power stations so as to even out the releases of water to the Murray River. The water released to the Murray will be stored in Hume Reservoir, for use as required for irrigation purposes.

Work on the Snowy-Tumut development has been given priority. The only projects completed in the Snowy Murray development are Guthega Power Station (initial capacity of 60,000 kW) and Guthega Dam, but construction is well advanced on the Eucumbene-Snowy and Snowy-Geehi tunnels, the Island Bend and Geehi dams, and Murray 1 power station and its associated pressure tunnels and pipelines.

Utilisation of Power

Power from the generating stations in the Snowy Scheme will be fed into the New South Wales and Victorian interconnected systems at central switching stations erected near the perimeter of the Snowy Mountains area. Transmission will be at 330,000 volts. In normal circumstances, the power will be used to meet the peak load needs of the States.

A small proportion of the electricity produced by the Scheme is to be used to meet Commonwealth requirements, and the balance is to be shared between the two States in the proportion of two-thirds to New South Wales and one-third to Victoria. The electricity is to be purchased by the States at its cost of production, which is to include the capital cost of the Scheme amortized over 70 years. There will be no charge for the irrigation water provided by the Scheme. Expenditure on the Scheme amounted to £217 million by 30th June, 1963.

Snowy Mountains Council

The Snowy Mountains Council, established under the 1957 Agreements between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victoria (see page 643), is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the works erected under the Scheme for the control of water and production of electricity. It is also to advise on the co-ordination of these works with those to be erected by the States as a result of the Scheme. The Council comprises two members (one as Chairman) to represent the Commonwealth, two members each to represent New South Wales and Victoria, and the Commissioner and another officer of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority.

At the request of the Council, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority carries out routine maintenance of the works erected under the Scheme, and the New South Wales Electricity Commission provides operating personnel in the power and switching stations.

MINING

New South Wales contains extensive mineral deposits. Coal was discovered as early as 1796, and the announcement in 1851 that gold had been discovered excited world-wide interest and led to a rapid flow of immigration. Copper and tin deposits were opened up later, but these minerals have not been of major importance. Extensive silver-lead-zinc deposits were mined at Broken Hill from 1883, and soon surpassed gold in the value of their annual yield. In the present century, coal and silver-lead-zinc mining have been the predominant mining industries in the State; in 1963, they employed 77 per cent. of the persons engaged in mining and quarrying and accounted for 78 per cent. of the value of output of the mining and quarrying industries.

The extraction of minerals from the mineral-bearing sands along the coast of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland commenced in 1934, and continued on a small scale until the outbreak of war in 1939. Since then, as a result of a marked expansion, Australia has become the world's principal producer of rutile and zircon.

STATISTICS OF MINING INDUSTRIES

For statistical purposes, the mining industries are defined to cover not only the actual mining or quarrying operations, but also crushing and ore-dressing operations carried out in treatment works situated at or near a mine or quarry. The screening and washing of coal are included in mining activity when undertaken at a mine or at plants centrally situated to serve a number of mines in the locality. However, the refining of metals and the processing of raw materials (in the manufacture of such products as coke, bricks, and portland cement) are classified as factory activity, whether or not the works are situated in the locality of the mine or quarry. Oil search operations are not regarded as a mining activity.

In accordance with this definition, the minerals produced are recorded in the form in which they are despatched from the working. For example, a metallic mineral is recorded as an ore if untreated before despatch, and as a concentrate if ore dressing operations are undertaken at or about the mine.

The minerals are classified into four major groups—metallic minerals, fuel minerals, non-metallic minerals, and construction materials.

In Tables 575 to 577, each mine or quarry has been classified to an industry in accordance with its principal product, and all employment, products, and other particulars of the mine or quarry have been attributed to that industry. The value of output shown in these tables for a particular industry or group of industries is therefore the value of all the products of the mines and quarries classified to that industry or group.

Revised methods of preparing statistics were adopted in 1950 for all mining industries except the coal mining industry, in accordance with a plan for the preparation of mining statistics on a uniform basis in all Australian States and Territories. Statistics relating to employment and the quantity and value of mineral products are available on the new basis from 1950, and those relating to wages, value of plant, minerals used, etc. are available from 1952. These statistics are not comparable with those published for earlier years.

The following summary embraces all mining industries except the quarrying of clays and construction materials, for which it has not been possible to obtain complete particulars:—

Table 575. Summary of Mining Operations* in New South Wales

Year	Mines in Operation	Persons Employed †	Salaries and Paid Wages ‡	Fixed Assets¶		Fuel and Power Used	Materials and Stores Used	Value of Output
				Additions & Replacements during Year	Value at end of Year			
			£	£	£	£	£	£
METALLIC MINING								
1955	184	7,758	11,475,843	2,126,308	16,984,218	1,921,132	4,639,850	34,721,480
1956	160	8,220	12,887,066	2,566,976	17,506,392	2,218,844	5,624,203	39,910,808
1957	152	8,447	12,758,939	2,457,884	18,169,702	2,444,073	5,964,472	33,873,277
1958	148	7,392	9,975,560	1,277,900	17,313,425	2,004,403	4,345,393	22,487,669
1959	166	6,598	9,212,249	1,294,331	16,460,951	1,735,516	4,216,355	23,942,503
1960	189	6,397	9,555,957	1,294,375	20,966,427	1,747,722	4,783,836	25,017,586
1961	187	6,267	9,409,649	1,643,151	21,088,627	1,683,135	4,629,649	21,119,704
1962	163	6,148	8,713,363	3,594,863	23,831,416	1,642,169	3,798,441	21,073,704
1963	140	5,860	9,345,939	3,621,763	25,713,203	1,865,096	4,116,431	33,170,955
COAL MINING								
1955	144	19,260	19,362,397	4,088,419	21,911,035	1,673,828	5,990,329	41,715,408
1956	130	17,918	19,374,690	5,608,761	23,037,932	1,763,821	6,326,152	40,637,278
1957	129	16,622	18,608,261	8,131,909	26,047,474	1,736,244	6,188,668	40,449,892
1958	117	15,463	18,357,355	7,166,950	27,883,127	1,812,277	6,546,037	39,979,104
1959	115	13,445	17,251,614	6,609,700	30,464,223	1,778,002	6,181,355	37,436,654
1960	114||	13,279	19,250,314	9,253,509	32,705,755	1,984,173	7,050,028	42,676,951
1961	107	12,512	19,403,231	8,846,114	41,808,222¶	2,140,679	8,169,832	45,112,393
1962	100	11,998	18,805,857	9,210,994	43,381,324	2,254,674	8,789,627	47,033,829
1963	94	11,534	18,604,399	7,582,456	42,770,820	2,302,084	8,620,428	45,418,897
NON-METALLIC MINING (Excluding Clays)								
1955	96	683	574,609	250,444	1,234,008	111,198	314,772	1,471,767
1956	96	654	564,271	138,135	1,098,593	104,454	332,621	1,570,803
1957	106	674	640,545	290,026	1,432,451	118,113	401,851	1,784,706
1958	131	683	618,036	348,961	1,405,377	128,375	406,313	1,866,759
1959	119	667	587,531	196,519	1,350,175	127,970	351,945	1,801,465
1960	123	664	634,762	136,008	1,254,705	121,190	369,679	1,868,006
1961	170	810	758,277	480,267	1,424,439	120,183	407,707	2,260,162
1962	175	813	705,707	116,717	1,367,237	113,119	391,789	2,125,287
1963	230	835	717,101	206,728	1,334,034	118,650	406,274	2,265,002
TOTAL *								
1955	424	27,701	31,412,849	6,465,171	40,129,261	3,706,158	10,944,951	77,908,655
1956	386	26,792	32,826,027	8,313,872	41,642,917	4,087,119	12,282,976	82,118,889
1957	387	25,743	32,007,745	10,879,819	45,649,627	4,298,430	12,554,991	76,107,785
1958	396	23,538	28,950,951	8,793,811	46,601,929	3,945,055	11,297,743	64,333,622
1959	400	20,710	27,051,394	8,100,550	48,275,349	3,641,488	10,749,655	63,180,622
1960	426||	20,340	29,441,033	10,683,892	54,926,887	3,853,085	12,203,543	69,562,543
1961	464	19,589	29,571,157	10,969,532	64,320,928¶	3,943,997	13,207,188	68,492,259
1962	438	18,959	28,224,927	12,922,574	68,579,977	4,009,962	12,979,857	87,023,820
1963	464	18,229	28,667,439	11,410,947	69,818,057	4,285,830	13,143,133	80,854,854

* Excluding clay pits and quarries winning construction materials, which in 1963 had an average employment of 419 and 1,844, respectively, and a value of output of £1,340,121 and £10,480,552 respectively. See Table 576.

† For coal mining, average during whole year; for other mining, average during period of operation. Includes working proprietors, but excludes fossickers.

‡ Before deducting the value of explosives sold to employees (see below); excludes drawings by working proprietors.

¶ Land, Buildings, Plant, and Mine Development. Values at end of year are depreciated book values. Figures for 1961 were affected by a substantial revaluation of assets at certain coal mines.

§ Not strictly comparable with earlier years because of a revised method of valuation at certain coal mines (which increased values for 1962 by approximately £2,000,000).

|| Revised.

Except in coal mining, many of the workings counted as individual mines are small. In 1963, there were 306 mines (with a total employment of 446) in which persons employed numbered less than four.

At the end of 1963, the working proprietors included in "persons employed" numbered 294, of whom 27 were engaged in coal mining and 267 in other mining. Of the salary and wage earners at the end of the year, 7,650 (3,785 in coal and 3,865 in other mining) were working above ground and 10,153 (7,633 in coal and 2,520 in other mining) were working below ground. A more detailed dissection of employment in coal mining is shown in Table 593.

The salaries and wages shown in the table represent gross amounts before any deduction in respect of explosives bought by employees from proprietors. In 1963, deductions for explosives totalled £105,078, comprising £13,286 in coal and £91,792 in other mining.

The values of fixed assets shown in the table represent the depreciated book values of these items. Of the total value of £69,818,000 at the end of 1963, plant and machinery represented £40,410,000 or 58 per cent., land and buildings £7,659,000 or 11 per cent., and mine development £21,749,000 or 31 per cent. Capital expenditure on additions and replacements of fixed assets in 1963 totalled £11,411,000, of which £7,433,000 was spent on plant and machinery, £955,000 on land and buildings, and £3,023,000 on mine development. Further details of the value of fixed assets in coal mines are shown in Table 591.

The value of materials and stores used in 1963 included £2,275,000 for mining timber, of which £1,221,000 was used in coal mines, £1,051,000 in silver-lead-zinc mines, and £3,000 in all other mines.

Items shown in the table are not a complete record of income or expenditure, and consequently do not reflect the profits or losses of the mines.

INDIVIDUAL MINING AND QUARRYING INDUSTRIES

Tables 576 and 577 show the employment and value of output by individual mining and quarrying industries in New South Wales. The totals in these tables exceed those in Table 575 because they include particulars of quarries producing clays and construction materials; in 1963, 419 persons were employed in quarries producing clays and 1,844 in those producing construction materials, and the respective values of output were £1,340,000 and £10,481,000.

In 1963, the coal mining industry employed 11,534 persons or 56 per cent. of the total employment in mining and quarrying, and the value of coal produced was £45,419,000 or 49 per cent. of the total value of output of the mining and quarrying industries. The next largest class of industry was silver-lead-zinc, in which the corresponding proportions were 21 per cent. and 29 per cent., respectively. The remaining classes, in the aggregate, employed 4,608 persons or 23 per cent. of the total, and their value of output amounted to £20,014,000 or 22 per cent. of the total.

The trends in employment and value of output in the principal mining and quarrying industries during the last eleven years are summarised in Table 577. Coal production tended to rise during the period, with sharp increases in production in 1960 and 1961, but since 1952, coal prices have been steadily reduced; with increasing mechanisation and improved efficiency generally, employment in coal mining has fallen continuously since 1955.

Table 576. Individual Mining and Quarrying Industries, N.S.W.: Employment and Value of Output

Industry	Persons Employed*				Value of Output			
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
	£000	£000	£000	£000				
MINING FOR METALLIC MINERALS								
Antimony	10	10	10	12	19	20	13	13
Bauxite	2	2	2	3	3	2	5	6
Copper and Copper-Gold	71	92	112	196	15	19	26	30
Gold	78	87	71	59	19	12	7	6
Iron Oxide	17	15	16	14	36	52	50	40
Manganese	37	23	30	17	30	20	13	15
Mineral Sands	665	688	947	1,032	2,773	3,118	3,193	5,562
Silver-Lead-Zinc	5,357	5,186	4,826	4,350	21,929	17,706	17,555	27,243
Tin	156	161	133	175	192	170	211	255
Tungsten	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Metallic Minerals	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6,397	6,267	6,148	5,860	25,017	21,120	21,074	33,171
MINING FOR BLACK COAL								
Total	13,279	12,512	11,998	11,534	42,677†	45,112	47,034†	45,419
MINING FOR NON-METALLIC MINERALS								
Asbestos	38	39	38	40	107	86	95	103
Barite	2	2	3	4	...	...	1	6
Clays—								
Brick and Tile Clay and Shale	314	306	287	298	880	789	810	1,047
Other Clay and Shale	150	148	119	121	262	310	300	293
Diatomite	8	10	12	11	15	17	14	10
Dolomite	8	10	13	11	22	21	22	21
Felspar (including Cornish Stone)	12	17	14	19	29	36	34	44
Gypsum	28	31	33	31	201	199	137	128
Limestone (including Sea Shells)	337	374	361	371	1,042	1,296	1,270	1,416
Magnesite	90	121	102	100	259	381	275	233
Talcs (incl. Steatite and Pyrophyllite)	14	13	15	17	9	14	13	12
Other Non-metallic Minerals	127	193	222	230	184	210	264	292
Total	1,128	1,264	1,219	1,254	3,010	3,359	3,235	3,605
QUARRYING FOR CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS								
Sand and River Gravel	624	575	607	578	2,434	1,944	2,075	2,883
Dimension Stone	200	244	202	243	324	458	385	533
Crushed and Broken Stone	823	936	967	1,023	6,375	6,363	6,411	7,065
Total	1,647	1,755	1,776	1,844	9,133	8,765	8,871	10,481
ALL MINING AND QUARRYING INDUSTRIES								
Total	22,451	21,798	21,141	20,492	79,837†	78,356	80,214†	92,676

* For coal mining, average during whole year; for other mining, average during period of operation. Includes working proprietors, but excludes fossickers (estimated at 335 in 1960, 322 in 1961, 333 in 1962, and 353 in 1963) and employees of the Department of Main Roads and municipal and shire councils extracting road materials (estimated at 979 in 1960, 853 in 1961, 813 in 1962, and 837 in 1963).

† Not strictly comparable with earlier years because of a revised method of valuation at certain coal mines (which increased values for 1962 by approximately £2,000,000).

‡ Revised.

The marked fluctuations from year to year in the value of output of the silver-lead-zinc mining industry mainly reflect variations in metal prices; the fall in employment in the industry since 1957 reflects producers' deliberate restriction of output from 1959 to 1962 and improved efficiency generally. The mineral sands industry expanded rapidly until 1957, but output was severely curtailed from 1958 to 1960 because of the reduced world prices for rutile; markedly higher prices and rationalisation of the industry led to a rapid expansion after 1960.

Table 577. Principal Mining and Quarrying Industries, N.S.W.: Employment and Value of Output

Year	Coal Mining	Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining	Mineral Sands Mining	Clays Mining	Limestone Quarrying	Construction Materials Quarrying	Other Mining and Quarrying	Total, All Mining and Quarrying Industries
AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT*								
1953	19,961	6,944	379	514	395	1,024	947	30,164
1954	19,979	6,618	314	496	388	1,234	779	29,808
1955	19,260	6,765	503	493	371	1,245	802	29,439
1956	17,918	6,803	1,013	481	343	1,245	715	28,518
1957	16,622	6,717	1,340	461	331	1,245	733	27,449
1958	15,463	6,234	718	451	351	1,284	772	25,273
1959	13,445	5,607	621	465	328	1,488	709	22,663
1960	13,279	5,357	665	464	337	1,647	702	22,451
1961	12,512	5,186	688	454	374	1,755	829	21,798
1962	11,998	4,826	947	406	361	1,776	827	21,141
1963	11,534	4,350	1,032	419	371	1,844	942	20,492
VALUE OF OUTPUT (£ thousand)								
1953	41,630	22,817	1,163	704	778	4,122	1,149	72,363
1954	42,762	26,672	1,021	772	817	5,036	1,153	78,233
1955	41,715	31,950	2,172	844	842	5,542	1,230	84,295
1956	40,637	34,104	5,224	840	901	5,926	1,245	88,885
1957	40,450	26,820	6,503	847	990	6,500	1,345	83,455
1958	39,979	19,093	2,960	871	1,132	6,431	1,170	71,636
1959	37,437	20,947	2,664	1,003	953	7,118	1,179	71,301
1960	42,677†	21,929	2,773	1,142	1,042	9,133	1,141	79,837†
1961	45,112	17,706	3,118	1,099	1,296	8,765	1,260	78,356
1962	47,034†	17,555	3,193	1,110	1,270	8,871	1,181	80,214†
1963	45,419	27,243	5,562	1,340	1,416	10,481	1,215	92,676

* See note *, Table 576.

† Not strictly comparable with earlier years because of a revised method of valuation at certain coal mines (which increased values for 1962 by approximately £2,000,000).

‡ Revised.

MINE PRODUCTION OF METALS

Detailed statistics of the mineral ores and concentrates, etc. produced in New South Wales are given in the *Statistical Register*.

Table 578 shows the total quantity of the principal metals or elements contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced in the State in the last eight years. The quantity of gold shown in the table, for example, is the aggregate gold content of all the gold-bearing minerals (gold concentrates, copper concentrates, lead concentrates, etc.).

Quantities derived in this way are known as the *mine production* of the various metals. They represent gross contents as determined by assay, excluding contents which are not recoverable or for which penalties are imposed because of difficulties in refining. No allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining, and the quantities shown are therefore, in general, greater than those actually recoverable.

Table 578. Mine Production of Metals and Sulphur, N.S.W.

Element	Unit of Quantity	1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		
		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total	Available for Recovery in Australia	Destined for Export in Ores, etc.	Total	
Alumina	Ton	1,578		1,354		633		1,648		1,386		929		1,991	2,801	272.3	2,801	
Antimony	Ton	879.1		1,208.5		1,355.3		1,278.8		784.2		679.3		874.0	734.7	1.6	1,007.0	
Beryllium	Tons BeO	0.9		3.5		1.2		5.6		1.2		4.9		1.3	...	...	1.6
Cadmium	Ton	861.8		924.4		812.3		801.2		893.4		844.6		920.0	714.4	320.3	1,034.7	
Cobalt	Ton	59.2		68.1		70.4		60.1		64.7		64.9		76.5	52.7	33.0	85.7	
Copper	Ton	4,288.6		4,381.8		4,023.4		3,728.1		3,572.0		3,510.2		3,746.8	2,587.3	1,275.6	3,862.9	
Gold	Oz. Fine	28,821		31,043		18,709		13,275		13,628		12,034		11,234	8,760	2,635	11,395	
Lead	Ton	238,319		266,928		246,896		246,449		235,868		211,679		292,381	253,070	75,392	328,462	
Manganese	Tons Mn†	436		391		516		620		342		632		424	467	...	467	
Molybdenum	Tons MoO ₂ ††	371		385		511		907		623		2,070		...	...	...	467
Monazite	Ton	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	...	...	...
Platinum	Oz.	87		47		210		173		38		144		136	...	...	471
		18.2		17.3		21.6		...		4.3		2.0		2.0	...	...	4.0
Silver	Th. oz. fine	9,290		9,969		8,992		8,555		8,398		7,448		9,929	9,373	2,052	11,425	
Sulphur	Ton	187,087		207,604		197,736		188,892		204,358		194,659		196,793	148,646	64,066	212,712	
Tin	Ton	269		211		239		174		223		173		212	250	...	250	
Titanium ††	Tons TiO ₂	70,297		97,159		56,583		61,035		69,904		86,467		100,353	...	...	161,228
Tungsten	lb. WO ₃	9,882		3,388		2,504		1,007		463		252		...	...	...	...
Zinc	Ton	229,126		241,509		211,667		202,675		234,170		237,834		244,863	178,895	86,742	265,637	
Zircon	Ton	57,950		72,883		44,179		87,763		83,374		121,222		122,214	...	...	159,188

* Dissection not available—mainly for export.

† Content of metallurgical grade ore.

‡ Content of manganese ore other than of metallurgical grade.

§ Titanium dioxide content of rutile, zircon-rutile, and ilmenite concentrates.

Not all the metallic minerals produced in New South Wales are smelted and refined in Australia, the ores and concentrates in many cases being despatched for sale overseas. The mine production figures shown for 1963 in Table 578 have been dissected to show "contents available for recovery in Australia" and "contents destined for export in ores, etc.". This dissection is based on preliminary advices furnished by producers, ore buyers, etc., concerning the intended disposition of the mineral.

ANTIMONY

Lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill are the major source of antimony within New South Wales; the antimony is recovered in the form of antimonial lead during treatment of the concentrates at Port Pirie (South Australia). The more important deposits of antimony ore in the State have been largely worked out, and production in recent years has been confined to the Guyra district; the total output of antimony concentrates and ore to the end of 1963 was 28,433 tons valued at £919,788. The total mine production of antimony in the State in the last five years was as follows:—

Table 579. Mine Production of Antimony, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Antimony Concentrates ..	625.7	151.0	116.3	65.7	74.3
Antimony Ore	1.2	1.6	...	...	...
Lead Concentrates	651.9	631.6	563.0	808.3	932.7
Total Antimony	1,278.8	784.2	679.3	874.0	1,007.0

CADMIUM

Cadmium occurs in association with lead-zinc ore deposits and is recovered during the treatment of these ores. Metallic cadmium is produced at three Australian refineries—at Risdon (Tasmania), as a by-product of the electrolytic refining of zinc (mainly from Broken Hill zinc concentrates); at Port Pirie (South Australia), as a by-product of the smelting of Broken Hill lead concentrates; and at Cockle Creek (in New South Wales), as a by-product of the smelting of both lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill. Mine production of cadmium in New South Wales is shown below, but only part of this output was available for recovery in Australia, as part of the Broken Hill concentrates is exported for treatment overseas.

Table 580. Mine Production of Cadmium, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Lead Concentrates	72.2	67.8	54.7	71.7	87.8
Zinc Concentrates	729.0	825.6	789.9	848.3	946.9
Total Cadmium	801.2	893.4	844.6	920.0	1,034.7

COPPER

Copper ores occur widely throughout New South Wales, but most deposits are low grade. Exploitation has been handicapped severely in many places by the high cost of transport to market and by widely fluctuating prices. Most of the copper at present produced in the State is contained in the lead and zinc concentrates mined at Broken Hill, the Captain's Flat mine (an important source of copper concentrates for many years) having been closed in 1962. Extensive developmental work has been undertaken at Cobar, to enable copper mining to be resumed in that area in 1965.

Mine production of copper in the last five years is given in the next table:—

Table 581. Mine Production of Copper, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Copper Ore	4.4	7.5	20.7	2.9	...
Copper Concentrates	877.0	828.2	896.5	142.7	...
Copper Precipitates	83.1	62.6	57.2	107.0	117.5
Lead Concentrates	2,323.2	2,133.6	2,044.7	3,094.8	3,319.5
Silver-Copper Concentrates.. .. .	...	...	9.3	3.7	...
Zinc Concentrates	440.4	540.1	481.8	395.7	425.9
Total Copper	3,728.1	3,572.0	3,510.2	3,746.8	3,862.9

The Commonwealth Government assists the copper-mining industry by means of a bounty on local production and a customs duty on imported copper. In terms of the Copper Bounty Act, a bounty of up to £35 per ton (£45 from 1958 to 1960) is payable on copper produced in Australia from local ores and sold for use in Australia. Customs duty is imposed on imported copper on a sliding scale which is designed to ensure that the landed cost of copper (including freight and other charges) does not fall below about £305 per ton (£285 from 1958 to 1960). The combined effect of these measures is to stabilize the return to local producers of refined copper at about £340 per ton (£330 from 1958 to 1960). The current scheme of assistance will expire at the end of 1965.

One-fifth of the net income from copper mining is exempt from income taxation in the hands of the producer. If the producer is a company, the concession applies also to such income when paid to the shareholders as dividends.

GOLD

The progress of gold mining in New South Wales has been described in earlier issues of the Year Book. The State's largest gold mine (at Cobar) closed in 1952, the only large gold-dredging plant (at Wellington) ceased operations in 1958, and the Captain's Flat mine (which produced lead-zinc-copper ores containing gold) was closed in 1962. Virtually all the gold currently being produced in the State is recovered as a by-product from silver-lead-zinc ores mined at Broken Hill.

The total recorded mine production of gold in New South Wales to the end of 1963 was 16,457,991 oz. fine. Production has declined markedly in recent years, as shown in the following table:—

Table 582. Mine Production of Gold, N.S.W.

Period	Quantity	Value *	Year	Quantity	Value *
	Oz. fine	£		Oz. fine	£
1851-1900	11,399,508	48,422,001	1954	31,374	489,220
1901-1910	2,252,851	9,569,492	1955	30,067	470,399
1911-1920	1,145,185	4,864,440	1956	28,821	450,969
1921-1925	133,335	566,375	1957	31,043	485,612
1926-1930	70,287	298,557	1958	18,709	319,307
1931-1935	163,091	1,295,098	1959	13,275	207,533
1936-1940	405,497	3,820,282	1960	13,628	213,190
1941-1945	334,858	3,533,616	1961	12,034	188,445
1946-1950	237,398	2,879,326	1962	11,234	175,653
1951-1955	175,842	2,796,197	1963	11,395	178,595
1956-1960	105,476	1,676,611			
			Total to 1963	16,457,991	80,264,688

* Figures for 1950 and later years represent the mine production of fine gold valued at market price, including receipts from premium sales and gold subsidy (see below).

The mine production of gold, according to the mineral in which it was contained, is shown for the last five years in the next table:—

Table 583. Mine Production of Gold, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine
Copper Concentrates	2,699	3,066	2,556	302	...
Gold Concentrates .. ..	...	228	385	...	...
Gold—Other forms*	461	939	368	432	321
Lead Concentrates	8,396	7,679	7,088	8,902	9,485
Zinc Concentrates	1,719	1,716	1,637	1,598	1,589
Total Gold	13,275	13,628	12,034	11,234	11,395

* Bullion, alluvial, retorted gold, etc.

In terms of the Banking Act, 1959, all newly-mined gold produced in Australia must be sold to the Reserve Bank at a price fixed by the Bank.

The official price of gold per oz. fine was increased from £10 15s. 3d. to £15 9s. 10d. in September, 1949, when the Australian currency was devalued in terms of dollars. On 1st May, 1954, the price was increased to £15 12s. 6d., the current price, to bring it into line with the par value of Australian currency established for purposes of the International Monetary Fund.

Since 1951, the Gold Producers' Association Ltd. has been permitted, under arrangements described in the chapter "Private Finance", to purchase from the Reserve Bank, at the official price and for sale for industrial purposes on oversea premium markets, the newly-mined gold not required for industrial, trade, and professional use in Australia.

Under the Gold-mining Assistance Act, 1954-1962, the Commonwealth Government pays a subsidy in respect of gold won by mines producing mainly gold. Small producers (i.e., those with annual output not exceeding

500 fine oz.) are entitled to a subsidy at a fixed rate irrespective of cost of production; the subsidy to larger producers varies according to their production costs, subject to a maximum rate per fine oz. The subsidy limits per fine oz. were £1 10s. for small producers and £2 for larger producers from July, 1954, £2 and £2 15s., respectively, from July, 1957, and £2 8s. and £3 5s., respectively, from July, 1959. A producer with an annual output exceeding 500 fine oz. may elect to be treated as a small producer; in this event, the subsidy payable per fine oz. is £2 8s. less one penny for each ounce by which output exceeds 500 fine oz. The current subsidy scheme expires on 30th June, 1965. To the end of 1963, the total subsidy payments to producers in New South Wales amounted to £28,017.

Gold producers not receiving the above subsidy may receive a development allowance, under the Gold Mines Development Assistance Act, 1962, in respect of approved mine development work undertaken in the three years from 1962-63 to 1964-65. The allowance payable is equal to the amount by which the approved development expenditure in a year exceeds a defined base amount (normally the average annual expenditure on mine development during the three years 1959-60 to 1961-62).

Income from gold mining is exempt from income taxation in the hands of the producer. If the producer is a company, this concession applies also to such income when paid to shareholders as dividends.

IRON ORE

Iron ore of good quality occurs in only relatively small deposits in New South Wales. The ore used in smelting at the Port Kembla and Newcastle steelworks, which are described in the chapter "Factories", is obtained from South Australia and Western Australia.

IRON OXIDE

Iron oxide is produced in various localities of New South Wales. Total production in 1963 was 14,820 tons (valued at £39,891), of which 11,813 tons won in the Lithgow, Mudgee, and Rylstone areas were used in the manufacturing of quick-drying cement and 1,825 tons won in the Copmanhurst area were used for coal-washing purposes.

MINERAL SANDS (ZIRCON, RUTILE, ILMENITE, AND MONAZITE)

Rutile, zircon, ilmenite, and monazite concentrates are recovered from naturally concentrated sands along the coast of New South Wales, principally in the Newcastle area and the far North Coast. The sands are mined mainly by suction dredging, and are fed through separators to extract the minerals. Most mining operations are now confined to dunes and swampy areas lying behind beaches where high-grade deposits have been exhausted.

The principal uses of rutile concentrates, which account for most of the value of output of the industry, are in the coating of welding rods, the production of titanium metal, and the preparation of titanium carbides and ceramic mixtures. The more extensive use of rutile by oversea pigment manufacturers has strengthened the demand for Australian rutile concentrates.

Zircon concentrates are used mainly in the ceramic, refractory, and foundry fields, and minor quantities are used in the production of zirconium metal.

Ilmenite concentrates are produced in large quantities during separation of the mineral sands, but a chrome impurity renders them unsuitable for pigment manufacture, their principal use; limited quantities are used in sand-blasting. Monazite concentrates are recovered only in very small quantities.

The following table illustrates the development of the mineral sands industry in New South Wales during the last eleven years. Most of the industry's output is exported overseas.

Table 584. Mine Production of Titanium, Zircon, and Monazite, N.S.W.

Year	Titanium (TiO ₂) Contents of—			Total Titanium (TiO ₂)	Zircon Contents of—		Total Zircon	Monazite Contents of Monazite Concentrates
	Rutile Concentrates	Zircon-Rutile Concentrates*	Ilmenite Concentrates		Zircon Concentrates	Zircon-Rutile Concentrates*		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1953	21,223	1,215	...	22,438	15,305	1,968	17,273	106
1954	21,872	2,640	210†	24,722	27,037	2,718	29,755	62
1955	33,045	4,085	212†	37,342	32,465	4,205	36,670	105
1956	62,470	7,407	420†	70,297	50,135	7,855	57,990	87
1957	83,363	13,311	485	97,159	58,747	14,136	72,883	47
1958	44,915	11,609	59	56,583	32,230	11,949	44,179	210
1959	44,792	16,132	111	61,035	71,156	16,607	87,763	173
1960	52,262	17,105	537	69,904	65,764	17,610	83,374	38
1961	64,284	21,278	905	86,467	98,421	22,801	121,222	144
1962	77,227	21,196	1,930	100,353	89,947	32,267	122,214	136
1963	129,931	28,608	2,689	161,228	117,520	41,668	159,188	471

* These concentrates are despatched to Southport (Qld.) for separation.

† Estimated.

Because of the rapid increase in Australian rutile production during 1956 and 1957, the world rutile market became over-supplied and prices fell sharply. With greatly reduced prices offering on the world market, Australian producers curtailed their output during the period 1958 to 1960. Rutile prices improved markedly after 1960 (reflecting the increased demand for rutile for pigment manufacture as well as for other uses), and the higher prices and rationalisation of the industry led to a rapid expansion of Australian rutile production in 1961 and later years.

SILVER, LEAD, AND ZINC

The silver-lead-zinc mining industry in New South Wales is dominated by the mines working the Broken Hill field, which is 699 miles by rail west of Sydney and 256 miles from Port Pirie (South Australia).

The Broken Hill lode is a massive, high-grade ore deposit. The ore body is formed of mixed sulphides of lead and zinc with a high silver content and, at the surface, oxides and carbonates of lead with various silver minerals. The ore is mined mainly by horizontal cut and fill methods, and is concentrated at Broken Hill by gravity and flotation methods. From the inception of operations in 1883 to the end of 1963, over 93 million tons of ore had been extracted. The average grade of the ore currently mined is about 14 per cent. lead, 5 oz. silver per ton, and 11 per cent. zinc. Apart from the silver, lead, and zinc contents, the concentrates also contain gold, copper, cadmium, cobalt, antimony, sulphur, and manganese, which are recovered during smelting and refining.

The bulk of the lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill is railed to Port Pirie for sintering, smelting, and refining; the lead finally emerges as a market product assaying 99.99 per cent. lead. During the refining process,

the silver and gold contained in the bullion are extracted in a high state of purity; refined cadmium and antimonial lead are also produced, and the copper in the concentrate is recovered in the form of copper matte and speiss, which are despatched to Port Kembla or oversea for further treatment. The zinc in the lead concentrate is not recovered, but passes into the slag dump; this zinc may be recovered at some future date by slag-fuming processes. Production of sulphuric acid from the lead sinter gas commenced in 1956.

A large proportion of the zinc concentrate produced at Broken Hill is exported oversea, and the remainder is shipped from Port Pirie to Risdon (Tasmania) or railed to Cockle Creek (New South Wales) for smelting and refining. At the Risdon plant, refined zinc (of 99.95 per cent. purity) and cadmium are produced after the concentrates have been roasted for the recovery of sulphur dioxide; copper residues and silver-lead residues obtained during refining are despatched to Port Kembla and Port Pirie, respectively, for further treatment.

A new smelting and refining plant was commissioned in 1961 at Cockle Creek (near Newcastle). This plant, which treats lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill is unique in Australia in that the zinc content of lead concentrate is recovered. The lead bullion produced at the plant is exported oversea for treatment, while most of the refined zinc is used locally. Cadmium, sulphuric acid, and copper dross are recovered as by-products during smelting and refining.

Operations at Captain's Flat, where ore deposits had been worked for silver-lead-zinc on a relatively large scale since 1938, were discontinued in 1962, following the exhaustion of ore reserves. Numerous other localities in the State have contributed small and irregular production of silver-lead-zinc.

The development of the silver-lead-zinc mining industry in New South Wales during the last eleven years is illustrated in the following table. The items shown in the table are not a complete record of income or expenditure, and therefore do not reflect the profits or losses of the mines.

Table 585. Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining Industry, N.S.W.

Year	Mines in Operation	Persons Employed *	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Fixed Assets of Mines‡		Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Value of Output
				Additions and Replacements during Year	Value at end of Year		
			£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1953	23	6,944	9,804	2,800	14,534	5,815	22,817
1954	24	6,618	10,014	1,863	15,116	5,446	26,672
1955	30	6,765	10,779	1,641	15,597	6,071	31,950
1956	26	6,803	11,685	1,238	15,557	6,843	34,104
1957	28	6,717	11,232	1,132	15,241	7,016	26,820
1958	13	6,234	8,986	978	14,894	5,666	19,093
1959	13	5,607	8,369	883	14,492	5,258	20,947
1960	15	5,357	8,610	925	19,005	5,569	21,929
1961	14	5,186	8,380	1,030	19,067	5,266	17,706
1962	11	4,826	7,405	921	19,174	4,399	17,555
1963	9	4,350	7,509	561	18,832	4,514	27,243

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Before deducting value of explosives (£91,792 in 1963) sold to employees; excludes drawings by working proprietors.

‡ Land, Buildings, Plant, and Mine Development. Values at end of year are depreciated book values.

The following table shows the mine production of lead and zinc in New South Wales during the last eleven years:—

Table 586. Mine Production of Lead and Zinc, N.S.W.

Year	Lead Contents of—			Total Lead	Zinc Contents of—		Total Zinc
	Lead Concentrates	Zinc Concentrates	Other Minerals		Zinc Concentrates	Lead Concentrates	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1953	209,943	3,693	3,938	217,574	189,526	...	189,526
1954	224,389	3,738	2,265	230,392	202,646	...	202,646
1955	225,783	4,620	4,451	234,854	211,478	...	211,478
1956	229,991	4,967	3,361	238,319	229,126	...	229,126
1957	259,656	5,303	1,969	266,928	241,509	...	241,509
1958	241,521	4,646	729	246,896	211,667	...	211,667
1959	242,323	4,093	33	246,449	202,675	...	202,675
1960	231,658	4,166	44	235,868	234,170	...	234,170
1961	207,716	3,921	42	211,679	225,578	12,256	237,834
1962	289,090	3,240	51	292,381	227,606	17,257	244,863
1963	324,461	3,821	180	328,462	247,107	18,530	265,637

The quantity of refined lead produced in Australia exceeds local requirements, and a large proportion is exported. Lead is used mainly in the manufacture of storage batteries, lead sheet and pipe, lead pigments, cable sheathing and alloys, solder, and bearing metals.

Of the total mine production of zinc in 1963, 86,742 tons (33 per cent.) were contained in concentrates destined for export, and the balance was available for recovery in Australia. Part of the zinc refined in Australia is also exported. Zinc is used mainly in galvanising; other important uses are in the manufacture of brass, solders and other alloys, zinc oxide and other chemicals, zinc strips and sheets, and in die-casting.

From 1954 to 1958, the excess of world production over the current industrial consumption of lead and zinc had for the most part been absorbed into U.S. Government stockpiles. With the U.S. stockpiling programme curtailed in 1957 and discontinued in 1958, and with industrial consumption reduced because of a business recession in the United States in 1958, the spot prices of lead and zinc fell sharply during 1957 and 1958. From October, 1958, quota restrictions were imposed on imports of lead and zinc into the United States of America. World zinc prices recovered in 1959 and 1960 but again fell sharply in 1961 and 1962, while lead prices remained depressed throughout 1959 and 1960 and contracted further in 1961 and 1962; the drift in lead and zinc prices was checked in 1963. Many of the major world producers (including those in New South Wales) voluntarily restricted their production and/or sales of zinc during 1959, and of lead from 1959 to March, 1962. A closer balance between world production and consumption of lead and zinc has been achieved in recent years, and stockpiles were reduced during 1963.

Since 1925, the employees of the Broken Hill mining companies have received a lead bonus in addition to ordinary salaries and wages. In terms of the current agreement between the companies and the employees, bonus is paid at the rate of 6d. per shift for each £A1 rise over £A16 in the average

realised price of lead sold during the calendar month next but one preceding the month in which the fortnight ends. The average amount of lead bonus per week per employee was £7 4s. 5d. in 1963, compared with £6 11s. 3d. in 1962, £15 3s. 9d. in 1956, £16 4s. 4d. in 1951, and 8s. 11d. in 1939.

The mine production of silver in the last five years is shown in the next table. The lower production from 1959 to 1961 reflects the restriction of output by the major lead-zinc producers. Most of the silver refined in Australia is subsequently exported; the silver retained is used mainly in coins, photographic materials, electroplating, and surgical equipment.

Table 587. Mine Production of Silver, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine
Copper Concentrates ..	56,217	58,760	56,659	6,370	...
Lead Concentrates ..	8,169,920	8,002,023	7,050,980	9,643,454	11,058,747
Silver-Copper Concentrates ..	...	...	25,520	10,303	...
Silver-Lead Ore ..	5,109	6,527	4,465	6,560	27,131
Zinc Concentrates ..	323,900	330,301	309,610	262,396	338,947
Other Minerals ..	57	278	723	96	33
Total Silver ..	8,555,203	8,397,889	7,447,957	9,929,179	11,424,858

SULPHUR

There are no known deposits of native sulphur in Australia, and the sulphur required for use is obtained as imported native sulphur or from the roasting of locally produced lead, zinc, and pyrite concentrates. Lead-zinc concentrates produced at Broken Hill are roasted for sulphur recovery at Risdon (zinc concentrate), Port Pirie (lead concentrate), and Cockle Creek (both concentrates). The sulphur dioxide gas given off during the process is used to produce sulphuric acid, most of which is used in making superphosphate. The Captain's Flat mine, which produced zinc and pyrite concentrates suitable for roasting for sulphur recovery, was closed in 1962.

The mine production of sulphur in New South Wales in the last five years is shown in the next table:—

Table 588. Mine Production of Sulphur, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Lead Concentrates ..	48,042	46,715	42,667	57,848	64,695
Pyrite Concentrates ..	16,577	15,637	14,949	2,012	...
Zinc Concentrates ..	124,273	142,006	137,043	136,933	148,017
Total Sulphur ..	188,892	204,358	194,659	196,793	212,712

Australia currently uses imported sulphur as the raw material for about 50 per cent. of its sulphuric acid production. Bounties are payable by the Commonwealth Government (see page 549) in respect of acid manufactured from local pyrite and lead concentrates and of pyrite concentrates produced in Australia for use in the local manufacture of sulphuric acid.

TIN

Tin is restricted in its geographical and geological range and is the rarest of the common industrial metals. The principal tin-producing centres in New South Wales are Tingha (in the New England area), Ardlethan (in the south-west), and Tallebung (near Condobolin). Extensive developmental work has been undertaken at Ardlethan and Tallebung in recent years, in preparation for relatively large-scale tin producing operations. Virtually all the State's output of tin is currently being won by the dry mining of alluvial deposits.

The following table shows the tin concentrates produced in New South Wales and the mine production of tin in the last ten years:—

Table 589. Tin Produced in N.S.W.

Year	Tin Concentrates Produced		Tin Content of Concentrates	Year	Tin Concentrates Produced		Tin Content of Concentrates
	Quantity	Value			Quantity	Value	
	Tons	£	Tons		Tons	£	Tons
1954	377	211,408	272	1959	240	151,502	174
1955	378	216,150	270	1960	307	192,332*	223
1956	373	229,999	269	1961	238	170,536	173
1957	297	173,454	211	1962	293	211,234	212
1958	334	190,332	239	1963	352	254,539	250

* Revised.

COAL

A description of the coal measures of New South Wales was published at page 669 of the Year Book for 1937-38. The principal producing centres are the Cessnock-Newcastle district (north of Sydney), the Bulli-Wollongong and Burragorang Valley districts (south of Sydney), and the Lithgow district (to the west). The coal produced at these centres is almost entirely of bituminous grade. Cessnock coal is especially suitable for gas making, while the coal from the other centres is essentially steam and coking coal.

JOINT COAL BOARD

The Joint Coal Board was established in 1947, in terms of parallel Coal Industry Acts passed by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Parliaments, to regulate and assist the coal mining industry in New South Wales. The Board comprises three members appointed by the two Governments, and is subject to direction by the Prime Minister acting in agreement with the State Premier. The administrative costs of the Board are borne equally by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

The powers of the Joint Coal Board are very wide. The Board has to ensure that the quantity and quality of coal produced in New South Wales are sufficient to meet Australian and export requirements, that coal resources are conserved and developed, and that coal is used economically and distributed to best advantage. It may give directions as to methods of mining (including mechanisation), grading, and marketing, may regulate coal prices and profits in the industry, may regulate the employment, recruitment, and training of mine-workers, and may take measures to promote the health and welfare of miners and the social and economic advancement of coal-mining communities.

The Board administers a Welfare Fund, which is financed by annual contributions from the Commonwealth and State Governments (£50,000 each in 1963-64) and an allocation from the Board's Workers' Compensation Fund (£143,657 in 1963-64). This Fund has been used for the establishment of a medical service, for the payment of subsidies to miners' co-operative building societies, for the payment of production grants (death benefits to dependants of deceased miners), and for the provision of grants towards the cost of recreational facilities, halls, health centres, libraries, school equipment, and other amenities in coalfields communities. The medical service is concerned with the examination of mine workers and persons seeking employment in the industry, and with health aspects of the industry. The total expenditure approved from Government contributions to the Fund amounted to £3,059,294 to the end of 1963-64.

Colliery proprietors must insure against their liability to pay workers' compensation through an insurance scheme established by the Board and described in the chapter "Employment".

During a period of acute coal shortage, the Joint Coal Board itself undertook colliery operations, but gradually withdrew from commercial activities as coal supplies became plentiful. The Board sold the last of its mines in 1958.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY

Under the Coal Industry Acts, 1946-1958, industrial matters pertaining to the relations of employers and employees in the coal (including shale) mining industry are dealt with by a Coal Industry Tribunal and its subsidiary Local Coal Authorities and Mine Conciliation Committees. Awards of the Tribunal and the Local Authorities override inconsistent awards or orders of any court or other tribunal with parallel jurisdiction.

The Coal Industry Tribunal comprises a practising barrister or solicitor of not less than five years' standing, who is appointed for a term not exceeding seven years. The tribunal has all the powers of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Industrial Commission of New South Wales to consider and determine any industrial dispute or matter in the industry. It may make its own rules of procedure, and may appoint two assessors (one each nominated by employers and employees) to advise it in relation to a dispute. Except with leave of the Tribunal (or in its jurisdiction, of a local coal authority), counsel, a solicitor, or a paid agent may not appear at hearings. Local matters may be referred by the Tribunal to Local Coal Authorities for settlement.

The Local Coal Authorities are appointed by the Tribunal for a term not exceeding three years. They have power to settle local disputes in the industry, and may refer disputes to Mine Conciliation Committees for settlement. The Authorities are required to report upon, and if so directed, to settle, any dispute or matter referred by the Tribunal, and generally to keep the Tribunal advised of disputes and matters arising or likely to arise. Either party may appeal to the Tribunal, by leave, against a decision of a Local Coal Authority, but leave will be granted only if the Tribunal considers that the decision should be reviewed in the public interest or because of the likelihood of it leading to industrial unrest.

One or more Mine Conciliation Committees, comprising equal numbers representing the employers and the members of one or more organisations engaged in the working of the mine, may be appointed for any mine by the Joint Coal Board. The Committees may deal with grievances and matters affecting production at the mine and seek by conciliation to maintain harmonious industrial relations.

Particulars of industrial disputes in the coal mining industry are shown in the chapter "Employment".

Long Service Leave

Long service leave benefits were granted to members of the Miners' Federation by an award of the Coal Industry Tribunal issued on 14th October, 1949, and to members of the craft unions by subsequent awards.

The scheme of benefits provides for leave on full pay to accrue at the rate of one-eighth of a day for each consecutive five shifts worked after 19th June, 1949; this amounts to 6½ days a year or approximately three months for every ten years of service. In addition, an employee is credited with 5 days for each completed year up to thirteen years of service prior to 19th June, 1949 (a maximum of three months' leave in respect of all past service). Leave normally becomes due when 13 weeks have accumulated. Where, before he has accumulated 13 weeks of leave, an employee dies or retires (because of ill-health or reaching the prescribed retiring age), a lump sum payment is made in lieu of the leave standing to his credit. An employee whose services are terminated because of slackness of trade receives payment for leave due, provided he has accumulated at least eight years of continuous service and other suitable employment in the industry is not available.

The operation of the scheme is to be automatically suspended, until the Tribunal orders otherwise, for employees participating in a strike which renders the mines of a district idle.

The scheme is financed by an excise duty levied on all coal mined in Australia, except coal mined by State mines and brown coal produced by open cut methods. The rate of duty has been 4d. per ton since June, 1961. The proceeds of the excise are paid into a Commonwealth Trust Fund and, although no excise is payable on coal produced at State mines, the New South Wales Government contributes to the Trust Fund an amount

equivalent to the excise. Payments are made to the States from this Fund for reimbursement of employers in the industry who, with prior approval, have made payments to employees for long service leave. Reimbursements from the Fund to employers in New South Wales amounted to £295,604 in 1963-64.

STATE GOVERNMENT COAL MINES

The New South Wales Government owns five collieries (at Lithgow, Awaba, Liddell, Wyee, and Oakdale) which are operated by the State Mines Control Authority and four collieries (Huntley, Newstan, Newvale, and Newcom) which are subsidiaries of the Electricity Commission. Coal production from these collieries amounted to 3,915,000 tons in 1963-64, and represented 19 per cent. of the total coal production in the State; most of the coal produced is used in the generation of electricity or by the State Railways. Two new government-owned mines are being developed to provide coal for a power station being erected at Munmorah.

SUMMARY OF COAL MINING OPERATIONS

The development of the coal mining industry in New South Wales since 1939 is illustrated in the following table. The items shown in the table are not a complete record of income or expenditure, and therefore do not reflect the profits or losses of the mines.

Table 590. Coal Mining Industry, N.S.W.

Year	Mines in Operation	Persons Employed*	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Fixed Assets of Mines‡	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Coal Produced	
						Quantity	Value
			£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	Thous. tons	£ thous.
1939	172	16,144	4,659	9,990‡	960	11,196	7,027
1953	159	19,961	18,282	22,408	7,474	14,174	41,630
1954	151	19,979	19,233	21,901	7,853	15,083	42,762
1955	144	19,260	19,362	21,911	7,664	14,736	41,715
1956	130	17,918	19,375	23,038	8,090	14,810	40,637
1957	129	16,622	18,608	26,047	7,925	15,390	40,450
1958	117	15,463	18,357	27,883	8,358	15,851	39,979
1959	115	13,445	17,252	30,464	7,959	15,712	37,437
1960	114§	13,279	19,250	32,706	9,034	17,737	42,677§
1961	107	12,512	19,403	41,808‡	10,311	19,021	45,112
1962	100	11,998	18,806	43,381	11,044	19,030	47,034¶
1963	94	11,534	18,604	42,771	10,923	18,940	45,419

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Before deducting value of explosives (£13,286 in 1963) sold to employees; excludes drawings by working proprietors.

‡ Depreciated book values, at end of year, of Land, Buildings, Plant, and Mine Development. The figure for 1939 is not strictly comparable with those for later years. The figure for 1961 was affected by a substantial revaluation of assets at certain mines.

¶ Not strictly comparable with earlier years because of a revised method of valuation at certain mines (which increased values for 1962 by approximately £2,000,000).

§ Revised.

The acute shortage of coal supplies in the early post-war years led to a steady expansion of underground mines and the rapid development of open cut mining. By 1952, the shortage had been overcome, and open cut mining was deliberately restricted at the direction of the Joint Coal Board. Total coal production was fairly steady during the years from

1952 to 1959, at an average of about 15,000,000 tons per annum. Production rose sharply in 1960 and again in 1961, to meet the marked increase in oversea demand for coal and the increasing requirements of local industry, and the high level of production was maintained in 1962 and 1963. However, with the widespread adoption of mechanical methods of winning coal, with improved efficiency generally, and with the curtailment of open cut mining and the closure of less efficient mines, employment in the coal mining industry contracted steadily after 1952, and in 1963 was 43 per cent. lower than the 1952 level.

Increasing mechanisation and a more competitive market have resulted in a steady reduction in coal prices since 1952. The decline in the value of coal produced, which reflected the lower prices, was checked in 1960, when output was raised sharply to meet the heavy demand for coal.

The following table shows the substantial capital expenditure on additions and replacements to fixed assets in coal mines in recent years, and the depreciated book values of these assets at the end of each year. Expenditure in developmental mines is included.

Table 591. Fixed Assets of Coal Mines, N.S.W.

Year	Additions and Replacements during Year				Value at end of Year*			
	Land and Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Mine Development	Total	Land and Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Mine Development	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1957	611	6,776	745	8,132	4,129	18,117	3,801	26,047
1958	685	5,747	735	7,167	4,517	19,309	4,057	27,883
1959	433	5,276	901	6,610	4,768	21,243	4,453	30,464
1960	367	8,081	806	9,254	4,783	23,097	4,826	32,706
1961	633	6,738	1,475	8,846	5,170	30,497	6,141	41,808
1962	486	6,364	2,361	9,211	5,257	31,327	6,797	43,381
1963	528	5,112	1,942	7,582	5,202	30,518	7,051	42,771

* Depreciated book values. Figures for 1961 were affected by a substantial revaluation of assets at certain mines.

As a result of this expenditure programme, the proportion of total output won by mechanical methods in underground mines rose from 56 per cent. in 1953 to 94 per cent. in 1963 (see Table 597).

COAL PRODUCTION

Measured and indicated reserves of coal in New South Wales are estimated by the Department of Mines to amount to 3,050 million tons, while the inferred reserves are estimated to exceed 30,000 million tons. From the inception of coal mining operations to the end of 1963, the recorded production of coal in New South Wales has amounted to 767,606,000 tons.

Most of the State's coal output has been won from underground mines. Open cut methods were first used in 1940 in the western district, and during the period of coal shortage in the early post-war years, the Joint Coal Board actively encouraged the rapid development of this type of mining in order to supplement supplies from the underground mines. By 1952, the coal shortage had been overcome, and open cut mining was then deliberately restricted at the direction of the Joint Coal Board. However, production from underground mines continued to increase after 1953. Production rose sharply in 1960 and again in 1961, to meet the marked increase in overseas demand for coal (mainly from Japan) and the increasing requirements of the local electricity generating and steel and coke industries. The high level of production was maintained in 1962 and 1963.

Table 592. Coal Produced in New South Wales

Period	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	Total, New South Wales			
				Under-ground Mines	Open Cut Mines*	Total Quantity	Value at Pit-top
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	£
Annual Average—							
1901-10	4,907,270	1,676,673	570,250	7,154,193	...	7,154,193	2,494,459
1911-20	6,314,057	2,034,987	1,017,153	9,366,197	...	9,366,197	4,360,711
1921-30	6,434,402	2,000,879	1,629,051	10,064,332	...	10,064,332	8,435,650
1931-35	4,823,797	1,243,123	1,314,440	7,381,360	...	7,381,360	4,310,328
1936-40	6,571,323	1,856,625	1,485,621	9,904,646	8,923	9,913,569	5,900,432
1941-45	7,625,411	2,086,998	1,620,456	11,155,599	177,266	11,332,865	9,439,826
1946-50	7,699,566	1,977,567	1,947,921	10,441,282	1,183,772	11,625,054	15,163,431
1951-55	9,212,528	3,050,852	2,242,386	12,741,194	1,764,572	14,505,766	40,171,439
1956-60	9,545,037	4,755,453	1,599,667	15,210,425	689,732	15,900,157	40,148,576
Year—							
1953	9,042,414	3,008,703	2,122,714	12,451,741	1,722,090	14,173,831	41,629,850
1954	9,546,317	3,366,529	2,170,414	13,703,289	1,379,971	15,083,260	42,762,415
1955	9,289,762	3,594,738	1,851,897	13,834,824	901,573	14,736,397	41,715,408
1956	9,170,716	3,981,412	1,658,037	13,999,615	810,550	14,810,165	40,637,278
1957	9,208,422	4,555,586	1,626,228	14,662,155	728,081	15,390,236	40,449,802
1958	9,583,595	4,693,170	1,574,183	15,130,633	720,315	15,850,948	39,979,194
1959	9,338,280	4,811,754	1,562,406	15,278,162	434,278	15,712,440	37,436,654
1960	10,424,171	5,735,342	1,577,481	16,981,561	755,433	17,736,994	42,676,951†
1961	10,377,510	7,057,422	1,585,873	18,188,613	832,192	19,020,805	45,112,393
1962	10,058,457	7,454,366	1,517,595	18,195,881	834,537	19,030,418	47,033,829†
1963	9,484,444	7,816,988	1,638,774	18,337,767	602,439	18,940,206	45,418,897

* In 1956 and later years, all open cut mines were situated in the northern district. No open cut mines have operated in the southern district.

† Not strictly comparable with earlier years because of a revised method of valuation at certain mines (which increased values for 1962 by approximately £2,000,000).

‡ Revised.

The southern district currently supplies the bulk of the overseas exports of New South Wales coal, the sharp increase in production in this district in 1960 and 1961 reflecting the marked increase in overseas demand. Production in the northern district has contracted in recent years, mainly because of the reduced requirements of the State Railways and the gas-making industry. About 50 per cent. of the coal raised in New South Wales is currently obtained from the northern district, about 41 per cent. from the southern district, and the remaining 9 per cent. from the western district.

EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES

About 56 per cent. of all persons engaged in mining and quarrying in New South Wales are employed in coal mines. The following table shows the employment in underground and open cut mines in each district of the State at the end of each of the last ten years:—

Table 593. Persons Employed* in Coal Mines, N.S.W.

Particulars	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
UNDERGROUND MINES										
Northern District—										
Below Ground	8,948	8,466	7,738	6,660	5,473	4,818	4,305	3,536	3,434	3,337
Above Ground	3,998	3,895	3,693	3,393	3,144	3,041	2,952	2,529	2,472	2,341
Total	12,946	12,361	11,431	10,053	8,617	7,859	7,257	6,065	5,906	5,678
Southern District—										
Below Ground	2,836	2,869	3,076	3,193	3,069	2,867	3,086	3,231	3,267	3,339
Above Ground	1,267	1,252	1,287	1,272	1,290	1,351	1,379	1,430	1,442	1,462
Total	4,103	4,121	4,363	4,465	4,359	4,218	4,465	4,661	4,709	4,801
Western District—										
Below Ground	1,295	1,097	1,055	787	737	675	654	625	589	529
Above Ground	678	588	555	436	418	396	388	360	331	306
Total	1,973	1,685	1,610	1,223	1,155	1,071	1,042	985	920	835
Total, N.S.W.—										
Below Ground	13,079	12,432	11,869	10,640	9,279	8,360	8,045	7,392	7,290	7,205
Above Ground	5,943	5,735	5,535	5,101	4,852	4,788	4,719	4,319	4,245	4,109
Total	19,022	18,167	17,404	15,741	14,131	13,148	12,764	11,711	11,535	11,314
OPEN CUT MINES										
Northern District	399	331	309	275	218	117	142	168	137	131
Southern District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western District	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, N.S.W.	525	331	309	275	218	117	142	168	137	131
TOTAL, UNDERGROUND AND OPEN CUT MINES										
Northern District	13,345	12,692	11,740	10,328	8,835	7,976	7,399	6,233	6,043	5,809
Southern District	4,103	4,121	4,363	4,465	4,359	4,218	4,465	4,661	4,709	4,801
Western District	2,099	1,685	1,610	1,223	1,155	1,071	1,042	985	920	835
Total, N.S.W.	19,547	18,498	17,713	16,016	14,349	13,265	12,906	11,879	11,672	11,445

* At end of year. Includes employees on long service leave.

In underground mines, the number of employees reached a peak of 19,557 in June, 1954, but thereafter, with increasing emphasis on mechanical methods of production and with improved efficiency generally, employment contracted steadily. By the end of 1963, the number of persons employed in underground mines in the State was 42 per cent. less than in June, 1954. Open cut mining was curtailed after 1952 at the direction of the Joint Coal Board, and employment in these mines fell from a peak of 1,538 in September, 1952 to 131 at the end of 1963.

The decline in employment since 1952 has been restricted to the northern and western districts; employment in the southern district has tended to increase. Displaced miners have been assisted by the Joint Coal Board and other organisations in finding employment in other industries or in transferring from the northern and western coalfields to the southern field. Openings for new recruits in the coal industry are, however, limited.

MANSHIFTS WORKED AND LOST

The next two tables, showing details of manshifts worked and lost and the causes of manshift losses in coal mines, have been compiled by the Joint Coal Board.

Table 594 shows, for underground mines, the number of manshifts actually worked compared with the number of manshifts possible in each of the last eleven years. The ratio of manshifts worked to manshifts possible has tended to rise throughout the period, and currently exceeds 92 per cent. in underground mines. The ratio in open cut mines has exceeded 96 per cent. in recent years.

Table 594. Underground Coal Mines: Manshifts Worked

Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	New South Wales		
	Manshifts Worked	Manshifts Worked	Manshifts Worked	Total Manshifts Worked	Total Manshifts Possible	Ratio of Manshifts Worked to Manshifts Possible
	Thousands						Per cent.
1953	2,774	865	404	4,043	4,770	84.77
1954	2,870	909	442	4,221	4,923	85.75
1955	2,760	891	431	4,082	4,786	85.30
1956	2,615	958	371	3,944	4,531	87.03
1957	2,362	991	322	3,675	4,224	87.01
1958	2,184	1,013	284	3,481	3,930	88.57
1959	1,870	983	263	3,116	3,460	90.04
1960	1,849	1,048	254	3,151	3,497	90.10
1961	1,571	1,108	238	2,917	3,183	91.64
1962	1,465	1,087	216	2,768	3,021	91.63
1963	1,323	1,081	202	2,606	2,827	92.18

Sick leave, compensation absences, industrial disputes, and "other absenteeism" are the principal causes of manshift losses in underground mines, as illustrated in the following table:—

Table 595. Underground Coal Mines: Ratio Per Cent. of Manshifts Lost to Manshifts Possible

Cause of Manshift Losses	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Industrial disputes	3.21	1.68	2.52	1.28	1.21	1.27
Breakdowns, repairs, abnormal weather, etc.	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Accidents to men	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.02
Lack of transport or trade	0.03	0.02	...	0.12	0.05	...
Men on compensation	2.67	2.52	2.02	1.93	1.84	1.72
Sick leave	3.80	3.98	3.67	3.53	3.67	3.52
Other absenteeism	1.60	1.51	1.47	1.37	1.42	1.19
Other causes	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.09	0.14	0.09
Total, All Causes	11.43	9.96	9.90	8.33	8.36	7.81

The proportion of manshifts possible lost as a result of industrial disputes was only 1.27 per cent. in 1963, compared with 9.93 per cent. in 1948, when these statistics were first compiled.

Further details of industrial disputes are given in the chapter "Employment".

COAL OUTPUT PER MANSHIFT

The following statistics of the production of coal per manshift worked in underground mines in New South Wales have been compiled by the Joint Coal Board. For the purposes of the statistics, "at the coal face" includes all workers at the coal face and those normally engaged on the roadway within twenty yards of the coal face. The calculations exclude mines in course of development prior to commencement of coal production.

Table 596. Underground Mines: Coal Produced per Manshift Worked

Year	Production per Manshift worked at the Coal Face				Production per Manshift worked by all Persons Employed			
	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1955	9.59	14.63	11.27	10.76	3.07	4.03	4.08	3.39
1956	10.13	14.53	13.23	11.43	3.20	4.16	4.47	3.55
1957	11.89	15.64	15.17	13.19	3.59	4.60	5.05	3.99
1958	13.51	15.74	17.40	14.48	4.06	4.63	5.55	4.35
1959	18.02	18.04	18.47	18.07	4.76	4.89	5.95	4.90
1960	20.12	21.67	20.32	20.64	5.23	5.47	6.20	5.39
1961	25.17	24.41	22.44	24.61	6.07	6.37	6.65	6.23
1962	26.27	26.18	22.98	25.92	6.29	6.86	7.03	6.57
1963	27.52	27.27	25.93	27.26	6.71	7.23	8.11	7.04

Production per manshift worked at the coal face more than doubled between 1957 and 1963.

COAL MECHANICALLY CUT AND LOADED

The principal reason for the marked increase in recent years in the production of coal per manshift worked in New South Wales collieries has been the widespread adoption of mechanical methods of winning coal. Mechanical cutting and loading have now almost completely displaced hand-mining methods.

Coal-cutting machines have been in use in underground mines in New South Wales for more than fifty years, but mechanical cutting accounted for only 36.7 per cent. of the total output in the underground mines in 1949. Thereafter, with the active encouragement of the Joint Coal Board, the proportion mechanically cut increased rapidly to 93.8 per cent. in 1963.

Machinery for loading coal in underground mines was first used in 1935. The proportion of total coal output mechanically loaded rose from 9.8 per cent. in 1939 and 32.9 per cent. in 1949 to 96.9 per cent. in 1963.

A comparatively recent development was the introduction of combined cutting and loading machines ("continuous miners"). In 1963, 63.4 per cent. of the total output of underground mines was cut and 37.9 per cent. was loaded by continuous miners, compared with 17.1 and 10.6 per cent., respectively, in 1958.

Table 597. Underground Mines: Coal Mechanically Cut and Loaded

Year	Coal Mechanically Cut				Coal Mechanically Loaded			
	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts
	Proportion per cent. of Total Production							
1953	51.1	76.4	37.9	55.6	52.4	74.3	51.2	57.5
1954	52.8	77.9	46.4	58.2	55.8	76.1	62.0	61.6
1955	57.4	81.0	57.2	63.5	61.4	80.2	64.3	66.7
1956	58.6	81.4	65.5	66.0	65.7	81.1	73.1	70.9
1957	67.4	83.8	74.4	73.3	72.6	84.6	81.8	77.3
1958	75.5	83.4	88.3	79.3	78.6	83.9	91.8	81.6
1959	86.4	88.5	89.5	87.4	87.8	88.3	90.4	88.2
1960	87.6	91.0	89.7	88.9	93.2	91.5	90.2	92.4
1961	90.0	94.1	92.5	91.8	95.5	95.4	93.1	95.2
1962	92.0	95.0	94.8	93.5	96.4	96.1	98.7	96.5
1963	91.7	95.8	95.1	93.8	97.1	96.4	98.5	96.9

COAL QUALITY

Coal produced in New South Wales has in recent years been facing increasing competition from alternative fuels (mainly petroleum oils from local refineries and, in Victoria, brown coal) in some of its traditional markets, while the rising oversea demand for coal has been for coal of high quality. In order to improve the quality of coal offered for sale, New South Wales producers have installed "washing" plants for the removal of stone, shale, etc., thereby reducing the ash content of the coal. These washing plants are generally situated at the mine, but some have been centrally located at rail sidings where they are able to process coal from various mines in the locality.

Coal washing plants are also attached to the steelworks at Newcastle and Port Kembla. These plants, which have been operated for many years, are not regarded, for statistical purposes, as forming part of the coal mining industry.

The following table illustrates the development of coal washing since 1952, when the first plant in the coal industry was installed:—

Table 598. Coal Washeries in New South Wales

Year	Coal Industry Washeries				Consumer's Washeries*			
	Coal Treated	Refuse Discarded	Washed Coal Produced	Ratio of Coal Treated to Total State Production	Coal Treated	Refuse Discarded	Washed Coal Produced	Ratio of Coal Treated to Total State Production
	Thousand tons			Per cent.	Thousand tons			Per cent.
1952	299	18	281	2.0	2,402	268	2,134	16.0
1953	1,060	112	948	7.5	2,492	254	2,238	17.6
1954	1,441	186	1,255	9.6	2,508	277	2,231	16.6
1955	1,658	230	1,428	11.3	2,288	243	2,045	15.5
1956	1,879	237	1,642	12.7	2,635	281	2,354	17.8
1957	2,759	367	2,392	17.9	2,789	329	2,460	18.1
1958	4,457	594	3,863	28.1	2,678	359	2,319	16.9
1959	5,365	792	4,573	34.1	3,390	564	2,826	21.6
1960†	6,710	993	5,717	37.8	3,710	576	3,134	20.9
1961	7,862	1,147	6,715	41.3	4,117	731	3,386	21.6
1962	8,717	1,299	7,418	45.8	4,432	752	3,680	23.3
1963	8,679	1,315	7,364	45.8	4,540	772	3,768	24.0

* Attached to steelworks; see text above table.

† Revised.

CONSUMPTION OF NEW SOUTH WALES COAL

Particulars of the disposal of New South Wales coal in each of the last eleven years are given in the next table. The quantity of coal shown as available for consumption in the State in each year represents the total production less the refuse discarded at coal industry washeries and the exports of cargo and bunker coal. Stock variations have been taken into account in estimating the actual consumption in the State in each year.

Table 599. Consumption of New South Wales Coal

Year	Total Production	Mine Washery Refuse, etc.	Exports*		Available for Consumption in N.S.W.	Changes in Stocks Held in N.S.W.		Actual Consumption in N.S.W.
			Oversea Countries	Other Australian States		Held at Mines, in Transit, etc.	Held by Consumers	
Thousand tons								
1953	14,174	125	411	2,487	11,151	(+) 104	(-) 35	11,082
1954	15,083	229	396	2,567	11,891	(+) 68	(+) 205	11,618
1955	14,736	244	255	2,579	11,658	(-) 54	(+) 104	11,608
1956	14,810	237	303	2,240	12,030	(+) 167	(+) 19	11,844
1957	15,390	355	768	2,095	12,172	(+) 142	(+) 61	11,969
1958	15,851	614	811	1,996	12,430	(+) 423	(+) 13	11,994
1959	15,712	810	765	2,113	12,024	(-) 486	(-) 211	12,721
1960	17,737	1,009†	1,554	1,868†	13,306†	(+) 75†	(+) 108	13,123†
1961	19,021	1,205	2,590	1,537	13,689	(+) 43	(+) 307	13,339
1962	19,030	1,322	2,738	1,360	13,610	(+) 525	(-) 241	13,326
1963	18,940	1,381	2,723	1,286	13,550	(-) 73	(+) 83	13,540

* Cargo and bunker coal.

† Revised.

Total stocks on hand in New South Wales at the end of 1963 amounted to 3,838,000 tons, or more than 3½ months' supply at current rates of consumption. Of the total, 2,005,000 tons (including 861,000 tons purchased by the Commonwealth Government in 1952) were held at collieries and 1,699,000 tons were held by consumers.

Details of the exports of coal (as cargo) from New South Wales in the last six years are given in the next table:—

Table 600. Exports of Coal (as Cargo) from N.S.W.

Year	Oversea Exports				Interstate Exports			
	Japan	New Caledonia	Other	Total	Victoria	South Australia	Other	Total
Thousand tons								
1958	361	143	292	796	962	773	94	1,829
1959	493	145	125	763	1,046	822	73	1,941
1960	1,373	131	50	1,554	895	751	95	1,741
1961	2,387	72	131	2,590	817	516	77	1,410
1962	2,521	36	181	2,738	689	490	84	1,263
1963	2,482	106	135	2,723	652	447	70	1,169

Oversea exports had for many years provided an important outlet for New South Wales coal, but during the war and early post-war years, they

were very limited. When the post-war coal shortage had been overcome, oversea markets were again sought, and in 1959 long-term contracts were secured for the supply of coking coal to the Japanese steel industry. Exports of coal to Japan rose from 493,000 tons in 1959 to 2,482,000 tons in 1963, the bulk of the coal being supplied by mines in the southern district of the State.

Exports of coal from New South Wales to Victoria and South Australia have gradually declined in recent years, as a result of the greater usage of petroleum oils and locally-mined coal.

About three-quarters of the black coal consumed in New South Wales is used in electricity generating stations, steel works, and coke works (in the manufacture of metallurgical coke for blast furnaces), and the quantities of coal used in these districts are steadily increasing. Other important uses of coal are in the manufacture of town gas and (although steam locomotives are being replaced progressively by diesel-electric and electric locos) as fuel for railway locomotives. The uses of coal shown in the next table together absorb about 96 per cent. of the total quantity of black coal consumed in the State.

Table 601. Principal Consumers of Coal in New South Wales

Consumer	Year ended 30th June							
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Thousand tons							
Factories—								
Electricity Generating Stations ..	3,579	3,787	4,030	4,135	4,328	4,369	4,406	4,600
Gas Works*	947	919	846	829	848	845	796	727
Steel Works and Coke Works* ..	3,354	3,778	3,942	3,986	4,353	5,055	5,181	5,303
Cement Works ..	352	343	415	380	428	440	400	416
Brick, Tile, and Pottery Works ..	319	299	301	321	340	348	332	333
Glass and Glass Bottle Works ..	80	134	124	134	130	135	132	112
Other Factories ..	926	832	808	827	820	789	773	780
Total, Factories ..	9,557	10,092	10,466	10,612	11,247	11,981	12,020	12,271
Government Railway Locomotives ..	1,523	1,373	1,125	1,009	1,021	980	798	705
Total, Factories and Government Railway Locomotives ..	11,080	11,465	11,591	11,621	12,268	12,961	12,818	12,976

* Includes coal consumed as raw material.

COAL PRICES

The trend in coal prices since 1939 is illustrated by the figures in the following table. These figures represent the average value of saleable coal at the pit-top (or at screens or mine-washeries where these are situated at a distance from the mine). This excludes miners' coal, coal consumed at collieries, and refuse discarded at mine-washeries. In calculating these values, coal won by producer-consumers is excluded, and only the actual sales from coal stocks held at grass by the Commonwealth Government have been taken to account.

Table 602. Average Value of Coal at Pit-top

Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts	Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts
	s. d. per ton					s. d. per ton			
1939	12 7	14 5	10 8	12 8	1956	59 3	58 1	55 1	58 6
1949	31 8	34 10	22 6	30 3	1957	58 3	55 7	50 7	56 9
1950	36 5	39 1	29 4	35 10	1958	56 1	55 0	47 5	54 10
1951	51 5	50 8	42 10	49 8	1959	52 5	54 4	47 6	52 7
1952	62 3	60 3	56 7	61 2	1960	51 11	55 11*	48 1	52 8*
1953	62 1	61 0	56 9	61 1	1961	51 5	55 1	46 9	52 3
1954	60 3	59 0	57 3	59 7	1962	51 3	52 9	44 4	51 2
1955	59 11	58 10	55 9	59 2	1963	48 7	52 3	39 3	48 11

* Revised.

With the introduction of a Commonwealth prices stabilisation plan in 1943, prices were pegged and increases in costs were met by payment of Commonwealth subsidy. Price increases were sanctioned after November, 1947, as subsidies were withdrawn and costs of production rose sharply. The average price of coal reached 61s. 2d. per ton in 1952. Since then, increasing mechanisation and a more competitive market have resulted in a steady reduction in average coal prices.

Maximum selling prices are controlled by the Joint Coal Board. They are determined for each mine on the basis of its production costs plus a fixed margin of profit, and are subject to periodic review by the Board.

OIL SHALE

Oil-bearing mineral known as oil shale (a variety of torbanite or cannel coal) has been found in many localities in New South Wales, the most important deposits being in the Capertee and Wolgan Valleys.

The production of oil shale from the opening of the mines in 1865 to the end of 1952 amounted to 3,311,476 tons. Mining operations ceased in 1952.

PETROLEUM OIL

Since 1955, exploratory drilling for petroleum oil has been undertaken in various localities in New South Wales, but no oil production has yet been recorded.

NON-METALLIC MINERALS

ASBESTOS

Relatively small deposits of both chrysotile and amphibole asbestos occur in several localities in the State. The main deposits of chrysotile asbestos are at Baryulgil on the North Coast, at Wood's Reef near Barraba, and at Broken Hill, but the latter deposits have been worked only intermittently and Baryulgil is at present the only producing centre. In 1963, production of chrysotile asbestos amounted to 838 tons.

CLAYS

The quantity and value of the clays produced in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 603. Clays Produced in New South Wales

Type of Clay	Quantity			Value		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	£	£	£
Brick Clay and Shale	2,005,679	1,966,322	1,987,381	707,073	743,049	967,322
Cement Clay and Shale	158,527	274,351	189,974	57,126	67,316	61,077
Fire Clay	113,055	120,753	104,578	110,387	115,853	141,962
Kaolin and Ball Clay	37,866	21,072	27,161	77,383	56,491	59,575
Stoneware Clay	107,614	101,187	94,849	59,670	62,721	56,500
Terra Cotta Clay	148,987	105,518	88,649	80,751	58,186	52,694
Other Clays	887	448	212	2,247	2,631	1,543
Total, All Clays	2,572,615	2,589,651	2,492,804	1,094,637	1,106,247	1,340,673

The brick clay and shale is won mainly in the Sydney, East Maitland, and Illawarra districts. Terra cotta clay is used mainly in the manufacture of roofing tiles. White kaolin and ball clays are used for refractories, for pottery, and for other industrial purposes (e.g., as a filler in paper manufacture).

DIAMONDS

Industrial diamonds have been recovered from several localities in New South Wales, but only in small quantities and generally during the course of dredging for gold or tin; production has been negligible since gold-dredging operations on the Macquarie River ceased in 1958. There is no recorded production of gem diamonds. Total recorded production of diamonds to the end of 1960 was 211,151 carats, but this figure is known to be incomplete and the actual output was probably much higher.

DIATOMITE

There are numerous deposits of diatomite (commonly called diatomaceous earth) in New South Wales. The principal deposits are in the Coonabarabran and Barraba districts and have been worked fairly extensively for many years, largely by open cut methods. Production of diatomite amounted to 2,837 tons in 1963. The diatomite recovered is used as a filter medium in sugar and gelatine manufacture, in dry-cleaning, and in the manufacture of insulating products.

DOLOMITE

The exploitation of the dolomite deposits of New South Wales is dependent on their accessibility and the means of transport available. Thus the largest known deposits, at Cudgegong, 14 miles from the railway, have not been exploited. Deposits at present being worked are at Cow Flat (near Rockley) and in the Mudgee district. In 1963, production was 4,481 tons.

FELSPAR

The principal centres of felspar production are the Broken Hill district (producing mainly potash felspar) and the Brewongle district (cornish stone). Potash felspar has also been produced intermittently from the Lithgow, Bathurst, and Nambucca districts. The output of felspar has been governed by local requirements, and in 1963 amounted to 6,690 tons.

GEMS—OPAL

The most important deposits of precious opal are at Lightning Ridge and White Cliffs. The gems from the Lightning Ridge field, the only producing centre in recent years, are remarkable for colour, fire, and brilliancy. The recorded value of precious opal won in New South Wales to the end of 1963 was £2,031,000, but this figure is considered to be incomplete.

GYPSUM

Gypsum deposits are widely distributed throughout the State, but many are too low in grade or too remote for economic exploitation. The major producing centres are in the Hay, Hillston, and Wentworth districts. Production of gypsum in recent years is set out below:—

	Quantity			Value		
	1961 Tons	1962 Tons	1963 Tons	1961 £	1962 £	1963 £
Washed Gypsum	55,036	30,737	32,999	136,008	73,819	82,001
Unwashed Gypsum	42,214	41,065	29,248	63,185	63,526	46,110
Total Gypsum	97,250	71,802	62,247	199,193	137,345	128,111

The gypsum produced is used mainly in the local plaster and cement industries.

LIMESTONE

Immense reserves of limestone are distributed widely throughout New South Wales, but the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to market. The main producing centres are Portland, Marulan, and Kandos.

The next table shows particulars of the limestone produced in recent years:—

Table 604. Limestone* Produced in N.S.W.

Use	Quantity			Value		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	£	£	£
Cement Manufacture	1,524,987	1,475,228	1,500,658	735,047	724,570	737,711
Flux	775,266	694,583	665,801	354,511	343,994	403,424
Dead Burnt Lime	58,663	56,137	57,048	37,528	36,847	34,617
Agricultural Purposes	36,406	40,027	29,258	28,237	29,506	24,893
Other	173,910	161,736	271,488	110,491	114,282	197,710
Total Limestone	2,569,232	2,427,711	2,524,253	1,265,814	1,249,199	1,398,355

* Excludes material used directly as a building or road material.

MAGNESITE

Deposits of magnesite are distributed widely throughout the State, but their exploitation depends largely on their location in relation to transport and centres of consumption. The principal deposits of economic size occur in the Attunga, Barraba, Bingara, Lake Cargelligo, Thuddungra, and Fifield districts, the last three districts being at present the major production centres. The production of magnesite in recent years is shown below:—

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Quantity (Tons)	59,777	61,668	88,511	61,672	49,909
Value (£)	253,255	259,419	380,768	274,930	233,306

Most of the magnesite produced is used for refractory purposes in the Newcastle and Port Kembla steelworks.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

The Hawkesbury formation in the central coastal area provides excellent sandstone for architectural use. The supply is very extensive, and the stone is finely grained, durable, and easily worked. Desert sandstone in the north-western portion of the State and freestone in the northern coal districts also provide good building stone.

Deposits of trachyte, granite, and marble, which are eminently suitable for use as building and monumental stone, also occur in many districts in New South Wales. Considerable quantities of crushed basalt (blue metal, used for ballast and for making concrete) are quarried in the Kiama, Blacktown, and Penrith areas, and several large producers dredge river gravel from the Nepean River near Penrith.

The following table summarises the recorded production of construction materials in New South Wales in recent years:—

Table 605. Construction Materials Produced in N.S.W.

Material	Quantity			Value		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	£	£	£
Crushed and Broken Stone—						
Basalt	3,103,100	3,287,433	3,166,845	2,668,419	2,684,046	2,946,680
Granite	268,701	287,516	321,955	256,031	309,976	270,324
Limestone	42,337	92,645	91,419	43,704	72,206	63,939
Marble	2,871	2,774	572	6,443	7,891	2,778
Porphyry	259,614	127,588	123,685	337,418	172,244	191,723
Quartzite	35,203	28,420	29,605	53,844	39,425	31,781
Sandstone	59,487	88,517	68,315	70,279	78,598	74,464
Unspecified	22,641	32,652	6,471	7,369	13,724	8,026
Dimension Stone—						
Building and Monumental Stone—						
Rough—						
Basalt	196,608	33,595	139,200	99,399	17,288	51,900
Sandstone	115,923	121,295	119,846	67,471	58,946	49,486
Other	2,742	1,803	72,958	9,554	7,497	83,137
Dressed—						
Marble	642	1,067	1,200	41,562	54,385	77,000
Sandstone	31,812	35,366	32,984	209,113	218,483	239,017
Other	18	128	39	828	3,345	1,465
Curbing and Flagging	6,166	4,137	4,927	31,647	28,207	30,647
River Gravel and Gravel						
Boulders	1,449,680	1,491,879	1,853,105	1,141,910	1,172,372	1,544,178
Sand	2,937,091	2,957,097	3,670,468	975,599	994,298	1,303,157
Other Road Material	14,798,194	15,491,250	18,232,424	2,719,619	2,894,299	3,475,226
Total, Construction Materials .. .. .	...	...	...	8,740,209	8,827,230	10,444,928

PRICES OF METALS

The prices of lead, zinc, copper, and tin on the London Metal Exchange were controlled by the United Kingdom Government after the outbreak of war in 1939. The controls were removed from tin in 1949, from lead in 1952, and from zinc and copper in 1953.

London prices of these metals increased almost continuously during the early post-war years, and rose sharply with the opening of the Korean campaign in 1950. Tin reached a peak of £stg. 1,615 per ton in February, 1951, lead and zinc reached their maxima of £stg. 180 and £stg. 190 per ton, respectively, in July, 1951, and copper rose to a peak of £stg. 287 per ton in July, 1952. Prices declined steadily during the next two years, but began to recover in 1954. With the U.S. Government stockpiling programme curtailed in 1957 and discontinued in 1958, and with consumption reduced because of a business recession in the United States in 1958, prices fell sharply during 1957 and 1958. The prices of copper and tin recovered during 1959 and 1960; whereas the price of copper contracted between 1960 and 1963, the price of tin rose sharply in 1961 and continued to edge forward during 1962 and 1963. Zinc prices recovered in 1959 and 1960 but again fell sharply in 1961 and 1962, while lead prices remained depressed throughout 1959 and 1960 and contracted further in 1961 and 1962; the drift in lead and zinc prices was checked in 1963.

The trend in London metal prices (quoted in sterling) since 1939 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 606. London Metal Prices*

Year	Copper (Electrolytic)	Silver	Lead	Zinc (Virgin)	Tin
	£ s. d. per ton	s. d. per oz. fine	£ s. d. per ton		
1939	49 16 10	1 10·02	15 13 2	14 13 3	226 5 8
1953	254 7 8	6 1·95	91 7 2	75 1 3	730 14 11
1954	248 11 9	6 1·48	96 7 1	78 4 8	718 18 3
1955	351 8 4	6 5·51	105 17 8	90 13 10	740 4 8
1956	328 18 6	6 7·13	116 6 7	97 15 4	787 13 5
1957	219 9 10	6 6·93	96 13 4	81 12 4	754 16 10
1958	197 7 8	6 4·21	72 16 1	65 18 1	735 0 8
1959	237 15 2	6 6·82	70 15 9	82 2 6	785 4 2
1960	245 19 2	6 7·38	72 2 11	89 6 4	796 12 8
1961	229 11 5	6 8·25	64 4 2	77 15 1	887 18 11
1962	233 19 8	7 7·56	56 6 5	67 9 3	896 12 8
1963	234 3 9	9 2·13	63 8 7	76 15 4	909 17 4

* Spot prices, averages of buyers' and sellers' quotes. The prices are annual averages, quoted in sterling.

Price index numbers summarising the movement in Australian export prices of metals and coal are given in the chapter "Overseas Trade".

The prices of metals for use in Australia were controlled, from the outbreak of war in 1939, under Commonwealth and later State prices legislation. The low home market prices were made effective by the requirement

of licences to export the metals. Controls were removed from lead, zinc, and tin in April, 1953, and from copper in October, 1954. The Australian prices for these metals now fluctuate in accordance with oversea quotations.

The next table shows the home consumption selling prices of the principal metals at the end of 1939 and later years:—

Table 607. Prices of Metals in Australia*

At 31st December	Copper (Electrolytic)	Lead	Zinc (Electrolytic)	Tin
	£ s. d. per ton			
1939	63 17 6	20 17 6	20 2 6	299 0 0
1953	300 0 0	106 17 6	90 0 0	817 0 0
1954	350 0 0	126 17 6	105 17 6	889 15 0
1955	477 5 0	141 0 0	124 10 0	1,053 15 0
1956	357 0 0	141 2 6	127 7 6	1,029 0 0
1957	330 0 0	87 5 0	79 12 6	967 0 0
1958	293 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	1,034 0 0
1959	338 0 0	100 0 0	118 0 0	1,042 0 0
1960	301 0 0	100 0 0	101 2 6	1,031 0 0
1961	305 0 0	95 0 0	100 0 0	1,230 0 0
1962	305 0 0	80 0 0	106 2 6	1,112 0 0
1963	305 0 0	90 0 0	128 17 6	1,326 0 0

* Home consumption selling prices. The bases are—copper: ex works, Port Kembla; lead: f.o.b. Port Pirie; zinc: c.i.f. Sydney (f.o.b. Risdon before 1962); tin: delivered, Sydney (ex works, Sydney, before 1954).

The Australian official buying price of gold has been £15 12s. 6d. per fine ounce since 1st May, 1954. Further details about the price of gold are given on page 656.

ADMINISTRATION OF MINING LAWS

The general supervision of the mining industry in the State and the administration of the relevant enactments are shared by the Mines Department and the Joint Coal Board.

OCCUPATION OF LAND FOR MINING

The occupation of land for the purpose of mining is subject to the Mining Act, 1906, as amended. Any person not less than 16 years of age may obtain a miner's right which entitles him, under prescribed conditions, to conduct mining operations on Crown land not otherwise exempted.

The holder of a miner's right may also apply for an authority to prospect on and to occupy exempted Crown lands. This authority may be granted for any period up to a year, but the term may be extended to enable completion of prospecting operations. In the event of the discovery of any mineral, he may be required to apply for a lease of the land to conduct mining operations.

Crown lands may be granted as mining leases (authorising mining on the land) and also as leases for mining purposes (authorising the use of the land for conserving water, constructing drains and railways, etc., erecting

buildings and machinery and dwellings for miners, generating electricity, dumping residues, and for other works in connection with mining). The maximum area of a mining lease varies according to the mineral sought.

Private lands are open to mining, subject to the payment of rent and compensation and to other conditions as prescribed. Holders of miner's rights may be granted authority to enter private lands, but, except with the consent of the owner, the authority does not extend to land on which certain improvements have been effected (e.g. cultivation or the erection of substantial buildings).

Licences to prospect may also be granted, permitting the holder to prospect on available private lands within a Mining Division. The licence is granted for periods up to six months and permits the removal of minerals for sampling purposes only. Specific areas (prescribed for the various minerals) may be marked out and held for a period of up to thirty days.

Exploration licences may be granted permitting the conduct of surveys, for prospecting purposes, of areas of 100 to 1,000 square miles of Crown or private lands. Private lands upon which substantial improvements have been effected and exempt Crown lands may not be surveyed without the consent of the owner or the Minister, as the case may be. Compensation is payable to the owner of private lands in respect of property damage. The licences are granted for periods of up to one year, but the term may be extended to two years to enable completion of a survey.

Leases of private lands may be granted for mining and also for "mining purposes" (see above), irrespective of whether the minerals are reserved to the Crown or are privately owned. The maximum areas that may be leased are the same as in the case of leases of Crown lands. Where the minerals are not reserved to the Crown, owners of private lands may mine, or authorise any other person to mine, without obtaining a title under the Act.

Dredging leases may be granted in respect of Crown and private lands, including the beds of rivers, lakes, etc., and land under tidal waters.

Suits relating to the right of occupation of land for mining and other matters in regard to mining operations are determined by Warden's Courts under the sole jurisdiction of the Warden in each mining district. Provision is made for appeals to District and Supreme Courts.

The annual rent for mining leases of Crown lands is 5s. per acre, and of private lands £2 per acre, in respect of the surface actually occupied. The rent for dredging leases is 5s. per acre in respect of Crown lands, and it is assessed by the wardens in open court in respect of private lands. Rentals received by the State from mining leases amounted to £27,130 in 1963-64.

Titles to prospect or mine for petroleum are granted under the Petroleum Act, 1955. Three forms of title may be granted—Petroleum Exploration Licence, Petroleum Prospecting Licence, and Petroleum Mining Lease—with maximum areas of 5,000 square miles, 200 square miles, and 100 square miles, respectively. Applicants for any of these titles are required to furnish evidence as to the availability of skilled personnel and adequate financial resources, and a substantial bond or other security must be lodged as a guarantee that the conditions of the lease and of the Act will be observed. Under the Act, all petroleum and helium existing in a natural state on or below the surface of any lease within the State becomes the property of the Crown.

MINING ROYALTIES

Royalties are payable to the Crown in respect of the minerals won from mining leases of Crown lands and of private lands where the minerals are reserved to the Crown. In the case of private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown, a royalty is collected by the Department of Mines on behalf of the owner and a small collection fee is charged. The royalty on gold is payable to the Crown in all cases.

Under the Mining (Amendment) Act, 1963, rates of royalty payable in respect of new leases are assessed on the basis of either quantity or value of minerals won. In respect of minerals reserved to the Crown, the rates may not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. if payable on a value basis, and may not be less than 3d. nor more than 2s. per ton if payable on a tonnage basis; a maximum rate of 1s. per ton is prescribed in the case of coal and shale. Similar rates of royalty apply in respect of minerals not reserved to the Crown, except that the maximum rate payable on a value basis is $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Royalty is payable on petroleum oil at the rate of 10 per cent. of gross value at the well-head.

Royalty rates are reviewed upon renewal of leases. For metallic minerals, the royalty in respect of renewed leases is assessed at a graduated percentage on profits earned (for silver-lead-zinc minerals) or value of output (for other metallic minerals). The rates for coal are usually increased progressively with the length of tenure of the lease, and the rates for other non-metallic minerals are usually those currently being charged in respect of new leases.

Except in the case of private land containing Crown mineral, rent paid during the year may be deducted from the amount of royalty payable for that year.

Particulars of royalty collected in the last six years are shown in the next table. The fluctuations in the amount of royalty collected in respect of silver-lead-zinc minerals reflect the variations in oversea prices obtained for the minerals.

Table 608. Royalty on Minerals, N.S.W.

Mineral	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coal	459,157	449,479	533,511	591,635	611,678	611,289
Silver-Lead-Zinc	176,073	335,171	647,470	805,714	135,654	1,838,436
Other Minerals	113,062	105,826	95,599	107,091	131,903	153,149
Total Royalty	748,292	890,476	1,276,580	1,504,440	879,235	2,602,874
Royalty Repayments*	38,135	68,935	19,628	53,573	62,415	57,563
Net Royalty	710,157	821,541	1,256,952	1,450,867	816,820	2,545,311

* Royalty in regard to mining on private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown is collected by the Mines Department on behalf of the owner.

CONTROL OF MINERALS AND METALS

In terms of the Atomic Energy Act, 1953-1958, the Commonwealth Government is empowered to control the mining and extraction of, and to acquire, substances which could be used in producing atomic energy. The discovery of any mineral containing such substances must be reported to the Minister.

The export of certain minerals and metals produced in Australia is controlled under the Customs Act because of the need to conserve resources (e.g. iron ore and manganese), the inadequacy of local production to satisfy demand, the strategic importance of the mineral, or the desire to encourage local refining of ores. The measures by which the export of gold is controlled are described earlier in this chapter.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO MINING

The State Mines Department renders scientific and technical assistance (including a free assay service) and financial assistance to the mining industry. Grants, which are repayable only in the event of payable mineral being discovered, are made to prospectors who show that the locality to be prospected and the methods to be used are likely to yield the mineral sought. Loans, repayable by instalments, may be made to miners and prospectors for the purchase of plant and machinery. The Department also makes payments (in some cases in the form of repayable advances) to cover the cost of exploratory drilling campaigns in selected areas. The gross expenditure by the Mines Department on these grants, loans, and drilling payments amounted to £26,869 in 1963-64. The Department has itself undertaken a programme of contract drilling to investigate the existence of mineral deposits in the State (including the testing and proving of coal measures); expenditure on the programme in 1963-64 amounted to £111,000.

The Commonwealth Government assists the mining industry, in part financially, and in part through the activities of various government agencies. The Bureau of Mineral Resources undertakes geological and geophysical surveys, and provides technical and scientific assistance in the fields of geology, geophysics, technology, mining engineering, and mineral economics. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation undertakes mineragraphic, ore dressing, and metallurgical investigations. The activities of the Joint Coal Board are described on page 662.

Financial assistance by the Commonwealth is directed to the encouragement of projects of importance to the national economic welfare and development. The schemes of assistance to the copper and gold mining industries are described on pages 655 and 656, respectively. A subsidy is payable in respect of approved oil exploration activities.

INSPECTION OF MINES

The inspection of mines for the safeguarding of the health and safety of miners is conducted by officers of the Department of Mines in terms of the Coal Mines Regulation Acts (which apply to coal and shale mines) and the Mines Inspection Acts (which apply to other mines and, in part, to quarries and dredges).

The Coal Mines Regulation Acts contain general rules for the working of coal mines in regard to such matters as mining methods, ventilation, sanitation, the inspection and safeguarding of machinery, safety lamps, explosives, security of shafts, etc. They prescribe that every coal mine must

be controlled and directed by a qualified manager and be personally supervised by him or by a qualified under-manager, and that a competent deputy must carry out duties for the safety of the mine, with particular regard to gas, ventilation, the state of the roof and sides, and shot-firing. Persons employed at the face of the workings of a mine must have had two years' experience or must work in company with an experienced miner. Special rules are established in each mine for the safety, convenience, and discipline of the employees.

The Mines Rescue Act makes provision for rescue operations in coal and shale mines. Central rescue stations have been established in the Western, Southern, Newcastle, and South Maitland districts, and the mine owners in each district are required to contribute to a fund for their upkeep.

In the mines to which the Mines Inspection Acts relate, a qualified manager, exercising daily personal supervision, must be appointed if more than ten persons are employed below ground, and the machinery must be in charge of a competent engine-driver. General rules are contained in the Act, and the inspectors may require special rules to be constituted for certain mines.

Certificates of competency to act in mines as managers, under-managers, deputies, engine-drivers, and electricians are issued in accordance with the Acts relating to inspection.

The records of the Department of Mines show the following particulars regarding persons killed or reported as seriously injured in accidents in mining and quarrying in recent years:—

Table 609. Mining Accidents in New South Wales

Year	Number of Persons				Rate per 1,000 Persons Employed			
	Coal and Shale Miners		Other Miners and Quarrymen		Coal and Shale Miners		Other Miners and Quarrymen	
	Killed	Injured*	Killed	Injured†	Killed	Injured*	Killed	Injured†
Average 1935-39	15	67	15	210	1.01	4.46	1.00	14.03
1958	11	86	9	357	0.72	5.59	0.91	36.26
1959	9	73	11	366	0.67	5.44	1.22	39.71
1960	14	69	3	262	1.06	5.21	0.33	28.56
1961	8	67	6	317	0.64	5.34	0.65	34.14
1962	17	55	4	282	1.42	4.58	0.44	30.84
1963	5	59	5	278	0.43	5.12	0.56	31.03

* Figures relate to injuries caused by explosions or electricity and serious injuries from all other causes.

† Figures relate to injuries causing incapacity for over 14 days.

The accident rates are based on the total number of persons who are subject to the provisions of the Mining Act, including persons engaged in connection with treatment plant at the mines and in quarries. In calculating the rates, no allowance is made for variations in the average number of days worked in each year.

Allowances paid to beneficiaries under the provisions of the Miners' Accident Relief Act relate to accidents which occurred prior to 1st July, 1917. Compensation in respect of accidents which occurred after June, 1917, and compensation for miners and quarrymen who contract industrial diseases such as silicosis or lead poisoning, are payable under the Workers' Compensation Act and other Acts, particulars of which are shown in the chapter "Employment".

PUBLIC FINANCE

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in New South Wales are controlled by three groups of authorities:—

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

The governmental revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from Commonwealth contributions under the States Grants Act, 1959, and the Financial Agreement and from State taxes, the State lottery, and the sale and leasing of its lands and forests. The expenditure of the State on governmental account includes the cost of such services as education, public health, law and order, and social aid, and the administration of land, agricultural, mining, and factory laws. Public debt charges which are not attributable to services controlled by the statutory bodies are borne by governmental account.

The revenue of the State statutory bodies administering railways, omnibuses, harbour services, etc., is derived mainly from charges for the use of services which they administer, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the State Government. Revenue by way of motor taxation is used for the most part by the Main Roads Department on the construction and maintenance of roads throughout the State.

The revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties, taxes on income, sales, and pay rolls, estate and gift duties, and the earnings of certain business undertakings such as the Post Office. Its expenditure is mainly in connection with war, defence, and repatriation services, an extensive group of social services, the control of overseas trade and aviation, post office, administration of territories, representation abroad, meteorological services, subsidies, payments to the States, and public debt charges.

Local government bodies levy rates on the capital value of lands within the areas administered by them. They provide services to meet local needs, such as streets and roads, recreation areas, the supervision of building operations, and, in some cases, they also undertake the reticulation of electricity, water, etc. In general, the cost of these services is defrayed from the rates, but charges are imposed for services rendered.

Both the State and Commonwealth Governments have power to raise loans on their own security subject to approval by the Australian Loan Council. The constitution of the sinking fund and the management of the public debt are regulated by the Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and States, described on page 735.

The local government bodies and some of the statutory bodies have power to raise loans under certain conditions. Such loans are subject to the approval of the Governor and (if in excess of £100,000) of the Australian Loan Council.

TAXATION

Particulars of the State and local taxes collected in New South Wales during the last five years are shown in the following table. State income tax consists of collections of arrears of tax imposed prior to the introduction in 1942 of the uniform taxation scheme described later in this Chapter.

Table 610. State and Local Taxes in New South Wales

Tax	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£	£	£	£	£
STATE—					
Income Tax (arrears)	8,231	4,446	(—) 403	892	6,090
Land Tax	6,622,079	8,449,189	9,285,013	10,143,517	12,050,304
Death Duties	14,465,172	13,729,858	15,860,833	17,780,404	19,786,009
Stamp Duties	15,229,885	15,135,172	14,709,254	16,937,094	20,402,144
Racing and Betting Taxes*	2,957,325	2,861,344	2,893,559	2,983,961	2,997,989
Liquor Licences	3,699,901	3,749,858	4,131,705	4,779,831	5,109,644
Other	164,742	170,640	171,073	178,632	199,157
Total Paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund	43,147,335	44,100,507	47,051,034	52,804,331	60,551,337
Motor Tax, Licences, etc.† ..	17,039,230	17,802,560	18,609,848	22,007,255	26,774,155
Poker Machines‡	1,264,427	1,676,869	1,772,054	3,279,199§	5,634,046§
Total State Taxes Collected ..	61,450,992	63,579,936	67,432,936	78,090,785	92,959,538
LOCAL RATES—					
Municipal, Shire, and County Councils¶:—					
General Services	35,013,507	38,350,780	43,703,666	46,700,074	50,104,000||
Water, Sewerage, etc.	3,252,417	3,620,675	3,989,024	4,306,305	4,547,000||
Special Boards—					
Water, Sewerage, Drainage ..	15,035,124	16,194,849	18,919,681	21,232,532	24,503,824
Total Local Rates Levied	53,301,048	58,166,304	66,612,371	72,238,911	79,154,824||
Total State and Local Taxes ..	114,752,040	121,746,240	134,045,307	150,329,696	172,114,362||

* Including Stamp Duty on betting.

† Motor taxes, etc. are credited to special Road and Transport Funds. (See page 716.)

‡ The proceeds of this tax are paid to the Hospital Fund and the Housing Account. (See page 694.)

¶ Year ended 31st December preceding.

§ Includes supplementary tax on net revenue (£1,307,415 in 1962-63 and £3,409,258 in 1963-64).

|| Preliminary.

The amount of Commonwealth taxation borne by the people of New South Wales cannot be determined definitely. Portion of customs and excise revenue collected in the State relates to goods consumed in other States. Commonwealth income tax paid by persons deriving income in more than one State is included in assessments made by the Central Office, and is not allocated to the individual States. The average amount of Commonwealth taxation per head of population in Australia was £132 16s. 2d. in 1961-62, £132 7s. in 1962-63, and £144 19s. 9d. in 1963-64.

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

Table 611. State and Local Taxes, N.S.W., per Head of Population

Tax	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
STATE—					
Income Tax (arrears)	1				
Land Tax	1 14 11	2 3 7	2 7 0	2 10 7	2 19 0
Death Duties	3 16 3	3 10 10	4 0 4	4 7 6	4 16 9
Stamp Duties	4 0 4	3 18 1	3 14 6	4 3 4	4 19 10
Racing and Betting Taxes	15 7	14 9	14 8	14 11	14 7
Liquor Licences	19 6	19 4	1 0 11	1 3 11	1 5 0
Other	10	11	11	10	1 2
Total Paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund	11 7 6	11 7 6	11 18 4	13 1 1	14 16 4
Motor Tax, Licences, etc.	4 9 10	4 11 11	4 14 3	5 9 8	6 11 0
Poker Machines	6 8	8 8	9 0	16 4	1 7 8
Total State Taxes Collected	16 4 0	16 8 1	17 1 7	19 7 1	22 15 0
LOCAL RATES—					
Municipal, Shire, and County Councils*—					
General Services	9 6 1	10 0 0	11 3 3	11 14 8	12 7 6†
Water, Sewerage, etc.	17 3	18 11	1 0 5	1 1 8	1 2 5†
Special Boards—					
Water, Sewerage, Drainage	3 19 3	4 3 7	4 15 10	5 5 10	6 0 0
Total Local Rates Levied	14 2 7	15 2 6	16 19 6	18 2 2	19 9 11†
Total State and Local Taxes	30 6 7	31 10 7	34 1 1	37 11 3	42 4 11†

* Year ended 31st December preceding.

† Preliminary.

STATE TAXES

STATE LAND TAX

A tax on the freehold lands in New South Wales, and on lands held from the Crown on tenures such as conditional purchase, settlement purchase, or lease in perpetuity, has been imposed by the State since 1st November, 1956. A tax on freehold tenures in the unincorporated areas of the Western Division, where local rates are not imposed, was abolished on 31st October, 1956. Particulars of the latter tax were given on page 411 of Year Book No. 55.

The land tax is imposed at graduated rates on the aggregate unimproved capital values of all lands held by a person, company, etc., on 31st October each year. No tax is payable if the aggregate value of the lands is £7,500 or less (£15,000 in the case of land used for primary production). A deduction of similar amounts is allowed in respect of lands of higher value, but this is reduced by £3 for every £1 by which the value exceeds £7,500 (or £15,000). A further deduction (of £6 for each registered merino ewe owned at 31st December preceding the year of tax) is allowed to owners of merino sheep studs.

The rates at which the tax was levied in the years 1956-57 to 1962-63 are shown in the following table. The tax payable in respect of the year ended 31st October, 1964 was the amount calculated from the table less 5 per cent.

Table 612. Rates of Land Tax, New South Wales

Taxable Value		Tax on Amount in First Column	Tax on each £1 of Balance of Taxable Value
Not less than—	Not more than—		
£	£	£ s. d.	d.
....	2,500	Nil	1
2,500	5,000	10 8 4	1½
5,000	10,000	26 0 10	2
10,000	15,000	67 14 2	2½
15,000	20,000	119 15 10	3
20,000	25,000	182 5 10	3½
25,000	30,000	255 4 2	4
30,000	35,000	338 10 10	4½
35,000	40,000	432 5 10	5
40,000	45,000	536 9 2	5½
45,000	50,000	651 0 10	6
50,000	55,000	776 0 10	6½
55,000	60,000	911 9 2	7
60,000	65,000	1,057 5 10	7½
65,000 and over		1,213 10 10	8

Certain lands are wholly exempt from the tax. These include those owned by the Crown, local government or other public authorities, specified gas or electricity supply authorities, public or licensed private hospitals, charitable or educational institutions carried on solely for those purposes and not for profit, registered associations of employers or employees, and building, co-operative, friendly, medical benefit, or hospital benefit societies, and those owned by and used for the purposes of religious societies, racing clubs, and agricultural show societies. Lands used solely as a site for a place of worship, a club or charitable institution not carried on for profit, a children's home, a registered private school, a cemetery, or other prescribed purposes are also exempt, as are lands used primarily for sport and owned by sporting clubs not carried on for profit. Land used as a site for a club is only partially exempt if the building erected on it is not occupied solely by the club.

The value of lands owned by a mutual life assurance society and used for the conduct of life assurance business is taxed at a concessional rate of 1d. per £1 of taxable value. If the society is a non-mutual one, the proportion of the value of the land to be taxed at the concessional rate is determined by reference to the proportion of the amount of the society's surplus allocated to policy holders. The concession applies to only part of the value of the land if it is used also for purposes other than life assurance business.

The amount of Land Tax collected in each of the last five years is shown in Table 610.

STATE DEATH DUTIES

Death duties have been imposed by the State since 1880. The tax is payable on assessment or within six months after the death of the deceased.

The dutiable value of an estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death and, in the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, the value of personal property outside New South Wales. Irrespective of domicile at death, an estate includes every specialty debt secured to the deceased over property in New South Wales. Where duty is paid on personal property situated in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions outside New South Wales, a refund is allowed of the duty paid in the Dominions or the duty paid in New South Wales, whichever is the less. Deductions are allowed in respect of all debts actually due and owing by the deceased.

Since 25th November, 1952, duty has also been levied on any property in which the deceased or any other person had an estate or interest ceasing on the death of the deceased (referred to as property subject to a "limited interest"). The purpose of this provision is to enable death duty to be collected in respect of property placed under settlement.

Property subject to a limited interest is assessed for death duty as a separate estate, and is subject to the same rules regarding domicile as other estates (see above). No duty is payable if the value of the property subject to a limited interest does not exceed £15,000, if it was included in the dutiable estate of the person who created the limited interest, and if it passes to that person's widow, widower, children, or grandchildren on the cessation of the limited interest. A reduction is made in the amount of duty if the person for whose life the interest was created dies within eleven years after the death of the person who created it. If death is within five years, no duty is payable; if death occurs within six years, an allowance of 60 per cent. of the duty is made, falling by 10 per cent. each year thereafter to 10 per cent. where death occurs in the eleventh year. Generally, the exemptions and rates of duty indicated below apply to this class of property as well as to ordinary estates.

Death duty is levied under several scales of rates graded according to the value of the estate. The lowest scale applies to bequests of a philanthropic nature, as specified in the Stamp Duties Act; and there are separate scales for the bequests of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death to beneficiaries within certain degrees of kinship. Where different scales apply to various portions of an estate, duty under each scale is calculated according to the rate applicable to the total value of the estate. For example, if the dutiable value of the estate of a person with local domicile at death is £20,000, the rate of duty is 6½ per cent. on the portion passing to public hospitals, etc., 8 per cent. on the portion passing to widow or lineal issue, 10 per cent. on that passing to widower, lineal ancestor, brother or sister or issue of such, and 13 per cent. on other property.

Duty is not charged on estates of persons with New South Wales domicile if the value does not exceed £1,000, nor on property passing to widow, widower, or children under 21 years of age if the value of the estate does not exceed £10,000. No duty was payable on the estates of persons who died before 28th April, 1953 as a result of injuries received or disease contracted on active war service.

The current rates of death duty are summarised in the following table:—

Table 613. State Death Duties (N.S.W.)

Final Balance of Estate	Rates of Duty Payable on Property—			
	Passing to public hospital or trust for poor relief or education in New South Wales A	Passing to widow or lineal issue B*	Passing to widower, lineal ancestor, brother or sister or issue of brother or sister C*	Other D

DOMICILE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

£1,001 to £2,000	2¼%	3½%	5½%	8½%
£2,001 to £3,000	2½%	3¾%	5¾%	8¾%
£3,001 to £4,000	2¾%	4%	6%	9%
	Rising by ¼ per cent. per £1,000 to—			
£60,001 to £61,000	17%	18¼%	20¼%	23¼%
	Rising by ¼ † per cent. per £1,000 to—			
£75,001 to £76,000	20%	22%	24%	27%
	Rising by ⅓ per cent. per £1,000 to—			
£100,001 and over	25%	27%	29%	32%

DOMICILE OUTSIDE NEW SOUTH WALES

£500 or under	3%	8%
£501 to £1,000	3½%	8½%
	Rising by ⅓ per cent. per £1,000 to—	
£50,001 to £51,000	20%	25%
	Rising by ⅓ † per cent. per £1,000 to—	
£65,001 to £66,000	23%	30%
	Rising by ⅓ per cent. per £1,000 to—	
£75,001 and over	25%	32%

* For property subject to a limited interest, the degrees of kinship in these columns relate to kinship with the person who created the limited interest.

† The rate in Column A rises by ¼ per cent. per £1,000.

NOTE. In certain cases, the rates in this table are subject to concession and allowances—see text.

Provision is made for abatement of duty, where necessary, so that the value of the estate will not be reduced by the tax below the value (less duty) of an estate of the highest value taxable in the next lower grade.

If the value of an estate—local domicile—does not exceed £15,000, property passing to the widow or widower and/or children under 21 years of age is dutiable as follows:—

<i>Final Balance of Estate</i>	<i>Rate of Duty</i>
£	
10,000 or under ..	Exempt.
10,001 to 11,000 ..	50% of the rates in Column B or C of Table 613
11,001 to 12,000 ..	60% " " "
12,001 to 13,000 ..	70% " " "
13,001 to 14,000 ..	80% " " "
14,001 to 15,000 ..	90% " " "

Particulars of the amount of death duty collected in each of the last five years are shown in Table 610. The number and value of estates assessed annually are shown on page 805.

STATE STAMP DUTIES

Stamp Duty is imposed on a considerable number of legal and commercial documents. A separate duty is prescribed for each type of document.

The rates of duty payable in 1965 on some of the documents which are liable for duty are shown below:—

<i>Document</i>	<i>Duty Payable</i>
Agreement or Memorandum (not otherwise charged)—	
(a) not under seal	1s. 6d.
(b) under seal	30s.
Bill of Lading	1s. 6d.
Cheque, Bill of Exchange, or Promissory Note—	
(a) payable on demand	4d.
(b) payable otherwise than on demand ..	9d. for each £25 or part of £25.
Hire Purchase Agreement—	
If the difference between the deposit paid and the cash price of the goods is—	
(a) more than £10, but less than £100 ..	2s. for each £10 or part of £10.
(b) £100 or more	5s. for each £25 or part of £25.
Ordinary Receipt for £2 or more (receipts for salaries or wages exempt)	3d.
Policy of Insurance (for one year or less) and Renewal of Policy	9d. for every £100 or part of £100 insured.
Transfer and Conveyance on Sale of Property other than Shares—	
(a) consideration not more than £50 ..	12s. 6d.
(b) consideration more than £50 and up to £7,000	25s. for each £100 or part of £100.
(c) consideration more than £7,000 ..	25s. for each £100 up to £7,000, plus 30s. for each £100 or part of £100 over £7,000.
Transfer of Shares by sale	9d. for every £10 or part of £10 of consideration.

The amount of Stamp Duty collected in each of the past five years is shown in Table 610.

STATE TAXES ON RACING AND BETTING

Taxes in respect of horse and greyhound racing and trotting contests include taxes on racing clubs and associations and on bookmakers.

Taxes on Racing Clubs and Associations

All racing clubs and associations impose a licence or registration fee on bookmakers. Metropolitan horse racing clubs (since 1st January, 1948) and country racing associations (since 1st August, 1957) also impose a charge of 1 per cent. and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., respectively, on bookmakers' turnover. From the proceeds of these fees and charges, clubs operating racecourse within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, must remit 50 per cent. as tax to the State Government; and those operating racecourses in the remainder of the State must remit 20 per cent.

Greyhound racing clubs which conduct meetings within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, were required, until 29th November, 1959, to pay additional tax at the rate of 15 per cent. of their gross income arising out of the conduct of these meetings.

Taxes on Bookmakers

Taxes payable by bookmakers direct to the State Government comprise a registration tax, stamp duty on bets made, and a tax on the total amount of bets.

The registration tax is payable in respect of the licences issued by the racing clubs and associations to entitle bookmakers to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses.

Stamp duty is payable on betting tickets issued by bookmakers; it is also payable on the number of credit bets made, at the same rate as if tickets were issued. From 1st October, 1932 to 31st October, 1955, the rates were 1d. for each ticket issued in the saddling paddock and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the other parts of the racecourse; since 1st November, 1955, they have been 2d. and 1d., respectively.

A tax on bookmakers' turnover has been charged since 1st October, 1932 as a percentage levy on the total amount of bets made by backers. The rate was first fixed at 1 per cent., reduced to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on 1st January, 1938, increased to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on 4th November, 1939, and further increased to 1 per cent. on 19th September, 1952.

Totalisator Tax

Totalisator tax is payable by registered racing clubs and associations which, when directed by the Government, must establish an approved totalisator on the racecourses at which they hold race meetings. Commission is deducted by the club concerned from the total amount invested by patrons, a proportion being paid as tax to the Treasury and the balance retained by the club. The rate of commission was 10 per cent. of the investments from January, 1938 until September, 1952, when it was increased to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Government's share was 5 per cent. in respect of metropolitan meetings (except trotting) and 2 per cent. elsewhere until September, 1952; since that date it has been $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for all metropolitan meetings (including trotting) and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for meetings in other centres. Unpaid fractions and unclaimed dividends are also payable to the Treasury.

The following table shows the total amount of taxation collected by the State in connection with horse and greyhound racing and betting in the last eleven years:—

Table 614. State Taxes on Racing and Betting

Year ended 30th June	Racing Clubs and Associations	Book-makers' Licences	Book-makers' Turnover	Betting Tickets	Totalisator	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1954	437,428	45,280	1,144,019	112,420	1,150,653	2,889,800
1955	447,648	44,958	1,128,757	103,710	1,064,006	2,789,079
1956	461,178	41,938	1,132,248	183,654	1,104,353	2,923,371
1957	457,200	39,703	1,131,696	199,847	1,074,612	2,903,058
1958	478,274	38,403	1,131,472	193,569	1,111,058	2,952,776
1959	412,376	37,105	1,002,013	186,014	1,161,989	2,799,497
1960	427,361	37,480	1,107,923	199,977	1,184,584	2,957,325
1961	416,517	38,397	1,119,120	195,950	1,091,360	2,861,344
1962	422,090	37,201	1,135,434	189,129	1,109,705	2,893,559
1963	439,379	35,266	1,186,692	193,549	1,129,075	2,983,961
1964	434,593	35,173	1,194,685	191,673	1,141,865	2,997,989

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

POKER MACHINE LICENCES

Licences to operate poker machines have been issued to non-proprietary clubs since 19th September, 1956. For this purpose, a non-proprietary club is defined as an association or company of not less than sixty persons (if established at a place within fifteen miles of the General Post Office, Sydney) or of not less than thirty persons (if established elsewhere), formed for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic, and similar purposes, which applies its profits and other income to the purposes for which it was established and which prohibits payment of dividends, profits, etc. to its members.

The clubs must pay annual licence taxes on the machines. The basic licence tax is imposed according to the class of machine:—

<i>Machine Operated by Insertion of—</i>	<i>Amount of Tax per year on each Machine</i>
6d.	£50
1s.	£100
2s. {	First five machines : ... £500 (£250 until 1st January, 1960)
	Machines in excess of five: £700 (£350 until 1st January, 1960)

If a machine is operated by a coin of a denomination less than 6d., the tax payable bears the same proportion to £50 as the coin used bears to 6d. Concessional rates are charged for limited periods if a club with a membership not exceeding 250 had been in existence for less than three years at the date on which a licence was first issued to it.

A supplementary tax, which was introduced in December, 1962, is payable at the general rate of 12½ per cent. of the club's net revenue (gross receipts less prizes awarded and basic licence tax paid) derived from poker

machines. If a club's net revenue from poker machines is more than £5,000 but less than £10,000 per annum, the revenue subject to tax is reduced by £5,000 less the excess of the revenue over £5,000; no supplementary tax is payable when the net revenue is £5,000 or less per annum.

The proceeds of the tax in the years 1956-57 to 1958-59 were paid to the New South Wales Hospital Fund. Since 1959-60, part of the proceeds (£125,000 in 1959-60, £250,000 in 1960-61 and 1961-62, £375,000 in 1962-63, and £500,000 in 1963-64) has been paid to the Housing Account to provide homes for the aged, and the balance to the Hospital Funds. The amount of tax collected in each of the last five years is shown in Table 610.

STATE MOTOR TAX

Taxes are levied by the State on motor vehicles, and fees and charges are imposed in respect of motor transport services and the registration and licensing of vehicles and drivers in terms of the Motor Vehicles (Taxation) Act, the Motor Tax Management Act, the Transport Act, and the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act. Details as to the rates of taxes, fees and charges, the amounts collected, and their allocation among the various road and transport funds are shown in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic". The amounts of motor tax, etc. collected in recent years are shown in Tables 610 and 630.

COMMONWEALTH TAXES

INCOME TAX

Taxation on incomes has been imposed by the Commonwealth since 1915-16. Under a uniform tax arrangement introduced in July, 1942, Commonwealth tax, levied at uniform rates throughout Australia, replaced the separate taxes formerly levied by the Commonwealth and each of the States. Since then, the Commonwealth has been the only authority in Australia levying taxation on incomes. The Commonwealth tax is at present imposed as a single levy called Income Tax and Social Services Contribution.

The amount of income tax and social services contribution collected by the Commonwealth in each of the last ten years is shown in the next table. In 1963-64, 68 per cent. of the total collections was obtained from individuals, 31 per cent. from companies, and 1 per cent. from dividend withholding tax.

Table 615. Collections of Commonwealth Tax on Incomes

Year ended 30th June	From Individuals	From Companies	Total Collections	Year ended 30th June	From Individuals	From Companies	Dividend Withholding Tax	Total Collections
	£ thousand				£ thousand			
1955	361,425	171,491	532,916	1960	442,164	229,130	..	671,294
1956	387,130	186,858	573,988	1961	518,745	282,562	5,959	807,266
1957	403,727	216,571	620,298	1962	537,345	282,688	8,117	828,150
1958	435,071	215,348	650,419	1963	541,711	259,914	8,965	810,590
1959	388,965	219,695	608,660	1964	636,144	293,130	7,968	937,242

Residents of Australia are liable for tax on income derived in Australia, on dividends from sources outside Australia, and on other income from non-Australian sources which is not subject to tax in the country where it is derived. The tax on non-Australian dividends, however, is limited to any excess of Australian tax over non-Australian tax thereon.

Non-residents of Australia are liable for tax on income derived from sources within Australia.

A withholding tax, introduced from 1st July, 1960, is imposed at a flat rate on dividends which are subject to taxation and which are payable by companies resident in Australia to non-residents who are not actively engaged, through a permanent establishment, in business in Australia. The tax is deducted from the dividends at the time of their payment to the non-resident. The rate of tax is 3s. per £ on dividends flowing to countries with which Australia has a reciprocal taxation agreement (see below) and 6s. per £ on other dividends. The withholding tax is the final liability of the oversea taxpayer for Australian tax on the dividends, unless he elects to be assessed for tax in the ordinary way.

Agreements between Australia and the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, and New Zealand provide for the avoidance of double taxation of income originating in one country and accruing to a resident of the other country.

"Pay as you earn" System. Since July, 1944, the taxation on incomes of individuals has been on the "pay as you earn" system. Under this system, individuals are required to make payments on a prescribed scale during a year on account of tax on income derived in that year. In the case of employees, instalments are deducted at the source from salaries and wages. Non-employees are required to pay in a lump sum a provisional tax which, as a rule, is calculated on the assumption that income of the current year will be equal to that of the previous year. The actual liability for income tax and social services contribution is finally assessed from returns which all taxpayers must render after the close of the income year, and the instalments or provisional payments are then adjusted.

Taxable Income is calculated by deducting from gross income (other than exempt income) the allowable expenses incurred in earning it, and, in the case of individual taxpayers, any concessional deductions allowed.

Exempt Incomes. Certain incomes are exempt from income tax and social services contribution. These include the official salary of the Governor-General, the State Governors, and official representatives of other countries and of prescribed international organisations; the revenue of local authorities and of charitable, religious, scientific and similar institutions not carried on for gain; the pay and allowances earned by members of the Defence Forces during war service; income from gold mining; scholarships, bursaries, etc. (full-time students); war pensions and invalid, age, and widows' pensions; child endowment; unemployment and sickness benefits; and tuberculosis benefits.

There is a general exemption from the tax where the taxable income does not exceed £208. Where, however, there are dependants, the concessions

allowed have the effect of raising the limit of exemption as illustrated in the following table:—

Table 616. Limits of Income Not Subject to Tax

Individuals with the following Dependants	1950-51 to 1952-53	1953-54 to 1956-57	1957-58 to 1962-63	1963-64 and 1964-65
	£	£	£	£
None	104	104	104	208
Wife	208	234	247	351
Wife and one child	286	312	338	442
Wife and two children	338	364	403	507
Wife and three children	390	416	468	572
Wife and four children	442	468	533	637

Aged persons (i.e., males 65 years or over and females 60 years or over) are exempt from tax if their net income (gross income, including pensions and other exempt income, less allowable expenses incurred in earning it) did not exceed £494 in 1964-65. A person satisfying the age requirement and contributing to the maintenance of a spouse (of any age) is exempt from tax if the combined income of the couple does not exceed £936. Where the income exceeds these exemption levels but does not exceed £574 (married couples £1,350), the amount of tax payable is limited to nine-twentieths of the difference between the exemption levels stated and the amount of the net income.

Concessional Deductions. Concessions for dependants, medical expenses, etc., are allowed by way of deductions in determining the taxable income.

The deductions allowed to Australian residents for dependants resident in Australia are as follows:—

	£
(a) Spouse of taxpayer, or daughter keeping house for widowed taxpayer	143
(b) Housekeeper caring for dependent children under age 16 years, for invalid spouse, or for invalid relative (not normally allowed if foregoing deduction claimed) ..	143
(c) Parents and parents-in-law dependent on taxpayer, each	143
(d) Children under age 16 years: One child	91
Each other child	65
(e) Children, aged 16 to 21 years, at school or university (full-time), each	91
(f) Invalid child, brother, or sister, age 16 years or over, each (less any invalid pension received)	91

The amount allowed as a deduction for dependants (a) and (c) to (f) is reduced by the amount by which the separate net income of the dependants exceeds £65. If a dependant is partially maintained during the year of income, a partial deduction, based on the above amounts, is allowed.

Other deductions of a concessional nature are listed below. All these deductions are allowed to residents of Australia, but only deductions (f) to (h) are allowed to non-residents.

- (a) Medical and hospital expenses (including dental expenses, optical expenses, cost of artificial limb, eye, or hearing aid, cost of keeping a guide dog for a blind person, and pay of personal attendant in cases of blindness or total invalidity) for the taxpayer, his spouse, children under 21 years, and other dependants except housekeeper.
- (b) Funeral expenses up to £50 each for dependants listed in (a).
- (c) Subscriptions, up to an aggregate of £400, for life, sickness, or accident insurance, deferred annuity, superannuation, and friendly society benefit in respect of the taxpayer, his spouse, or children.
- (d) Payments to medical or hospital benefits funds in respect of the taxpayer, his spouse, or children.
- (e) Education expenses up to £150 for each dependent child under 21 years receiving full-time education.
- (f) Rates and land tax paid on non-income-producing property.
- (g) Gifts of £1 and upwards made to approved public institutions and funds and to the Commonwealth or a State for defence purposes.
- (h) One-third of the amount of calls paid on shares in companies engaged in Australia in afforestation or mining or prospecting for gold, silver, certain other metals, and oil.
- (i) Share capital subscribed for oil exploration purposes, or for prospecting or mining for minerals other than gold or uranium, in Australia, Papua, or New Guinea, less any deduction allowed under (h), providing the company to which the capital is subscribed waives its right to a deduction for capital expended on oil exploration, mining, or treatment.

The amount of the deduction allowed for medical or funeral expenses is reduced to the extent to which the taxpayer (or any other person in the case of medical expenses) is entitled to be recouped such expenses by a government, society, or institution. The deductions shown for funeral expenses and education expenses are the maximum amounts allowable in respect of any one dependant; if more than one taxpayer claims a deduction for the same dependant, the amount allowed is apportioned between them.

Because of uncongenial climatic conditions, isolation, and high living costs, residents of certain prescribed areas are allowed a special deduction (zone allowance) from their income. In Zone A, the allowance is £270 plus an amount equal to one-half of the deductions allowable to the taxpayer for dependants (see previous page); in Zone B, it is £45 plus an amount equal to one-twelfth of these deductions.

A deduction equal to the deduction allowed to residents of Zone A is allowed to members of the Defence Forces serving in certain overseas localities.

Rebates of tax are given in respect of interest from government loans. For Commonwealth loans issued before 1st January, 1940, the rebate is the excess of tax on the interest at current rates over the tax at 1930-31

rates. For Commonwealth loans issued after 1st January, 1940, and for State and semi-governmental loans issued free of State income tax, the rebate is 2s. for each £1 of interest.

Rates of Income Tax and Social Services Contribution. The rates of tax payable by individuals on income derived from all sources in the years 1954-55 to 1964-65 are shown in the next table. For the years 1959-60 and 1961-62 to 1963-64, the tax payable was the amount calculated from the table less 5 per cent.

Table 617. Rates of Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Payable by Individuals

Total Taxable Income		1954-55 to 1962-63 Incomes *		1963-64 and 1964-65 Incomes *	
Not Less Than—	Not More Than—	Tax on Amount in First Column	Tax on Balance of Taxable Income	Tax on Amount in First Column	Tax on Balance of Taxable Income
£	£	£ s. d.	d. on each £1	£ s. d.	d. on each £1
105	149	9 7†	3	...	...
150	199	1 0 10	7	...	...
200	208	2 10 0	11	...	...
209	249	2 18 3	11	†‡2 18 3	11†‡
250	299	4 15 10	15	4 15 10	15
300	399	7 18 4	20	7 18 4	20
400	499	16 5 0	26	16 5 0	26
500	599	27 1 8	30	27 1 8	30
600	699	39 11 8	34	39 11 8	34
700	799	53 15 0	38	53 15 0	38
800	899	69 11 8	42	69 11 8	42
900	999	87 1 8	46	87 1 8	46
1,000	1,199	106 5 0	52	106 5 0	52
1,200	1,399	149 11 8	59	149 11 8	59
1,400	1,599	198 15 0	65	198 15 0	65
1,600	1,799	252 18 4	71	252 18 4	71
1,800	1,999	312 1 8	77	312 1 8	77
2,000	2,399	376 5 0	85	376 5 0	85
2,400	2,799	517 18 4	92	517 18 4	92
2,800	3,199	671 5 0	99	671 5 0	99
3,200	3,599	836 5 0	105	836 5 0	105
3,600	3,999	1,011 5 0	111	1,011 5 0	111
4,000	4,399	1,196 5 0	117	1,196 5 0	117
4,400	4,999	1,391 5 0	124	1,391 5 0	124
5,000	5,999	1,701 5 0	132	1,701 5 0	132
6,000	7,999	2,251 5 0	139	2,251 5 0	139
8,000	9,999	3,409 11 8	145	3,409 11 8	145
10,000	15,999	4,617 18 4	152	4,617 18 4	152
16,000 and over		8,417 18 4	160	8,417 18 4	160

* For incomes derived in 1959-60 and 1961-62 to 1963-64, the tax payable was the amount calculated from the table less 5 per cent.

† Minimum amount of tax payable is 10s.

‡ The maximum tax payable on taxable incomes of £209 to £214 is half the excess of the income over £208 (less 5 per cent. in 1963-64).

Amount of Tax Payable. Examples of the amount of tax payable by individuals on incomes derived in 1964-65 are shown in the following table. The "actual incomes" shown in the table are amounts of income before any deductions of a concessional nature have been made (see page 696). In calculating the tax payable, no allowance has been made for concessional deductions other than for the dependants indicated in the headings.

Table 618. Examples of Income Tax Payable by Individuals, 1964-65

Actual Income	Person without Dependants	Person with Dependants		
		Wife	Wife and Child	Wife and Two Children
£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
250	4 16	...	...	...
300	7 18	...	...	...
350	12 2	...	...	...
400	16 5	5 5	...	...
500	27 2	12 13	5 16	...
600	39 12	22 8	13 8	8 0
800	69 12	47 13	35 7	27 4
1,000	106 5	79 11	64 4	53 18
1,250	161 17	129 9	109 14	96 17
1,500	225 17	188 4	165 16	149 17
2,000	376 5	330 7	302 0	282 16
3,000	753 15	694 15	658 4	633 6
4,000	1,196 5	1,130 2	1,088 0	1,057 19
5,000	1,701 5	1,627 7	1,580 7	1,546 15
10,000	4,617 18	4,531 10	4,476 11	4,437 5
20,000	11,084 12	10,989 5	10,928 12	10,885 5

Examples of the amounts of tax payable by a person with a dependent wife are shown in the next table for each of the last eleven years:—

Table 619. Examples of Income Tax Payable by a Person with a Dependent Wife

Actual Income*	Income Year						
	1954-55 to 1956-57	1957-58 and 1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 and 1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
250	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	...	...
300	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	...	...
350	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	...	...
400	6.1	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.3
500	13.8	12.7	12.0	12.7	12.0	12.0	12.7
600	23.9	22.4	21.3	22.4	21.3	21.3	22.4
800	49.5	47.7	45.3	47.7	45.3	45.3	47.7
1,000	81.9	79.6	75.6	79.6	75.6	75.6	79.6
1,250	132.3	129.5	123.0	129.5	123.0	123.0	129.5
1,500	191.4	188.2	178.8	188.2	178.8	178.8	188.2
2,000	334.6	330.4	313.9	330.4	313.9	313.9	330.4
3,000	700.1	694.8	660.0	694.8	660.0	660.0	694.8
5,000	1,634.1	1,627.4	1,546.0	1,627.4	1,546.0	1,546.0	1,627.4
10,000	4,539.4	4,531.5	4,305.0	4,531.5	4,305.0	4,305.0	4,531.5

* See text preceding Table 618.

Assessments for Resident Individuals. An analysis of the assessments of Commonwealth tax on incomes derived in 1959-60 and 1960-61 by individuals resident in New South Wales and in Australia is shown below. The particulars are classified according to the taxpayers' actual income, which includes exempt income and amounts allowed as concessional deductions in the assessment of the taxable income.

Table 620. Commonwealth Tax Assessments for Resident Individuals

Grade of Actual Income	1959-60 Income			1960-61 Income		
	Taxpayers	Taxable Income	Tax Assessed	Taxpayers	Taxable Income	Tax Assessed
£	Number	£ thousand		Number	£ thousand	

RESIDENTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Under 200	55,604	8,268	65	54,299	8,096	67
200 to 299	64,382	14,926	256	65,507	15,129	272
300 " 399	75,589	23,887	693	74,421	23,567	725
400 " 499	95,733	34,337	1,376	88,302	35,424	1,501
500 " 599	84,582	45,794	2,335	98,075	47,428	2,550
600 " 699	107,559	60,924	3,682	107,395	60,611	3,865
700 " 799	110,686	70,587	4,830	109,231	70,078	5,086
800 " 899	114,505	78,793	5,856	107,648	75,624	6,011
900 " 999	129,432	96,057	7,678	118,213	88,778	7,561
1,000 " 1,099	129,623	103,733	8,926	126,299	102,807	9,458
1,100 " 1,199	118,967	103,408	9,554	119,168	102,727	9,986
1,200 " 1,299	100,451	93,587	9,187	108,292	100,976	10,460
1,300 " 1,399	77,709	78,186	8,149	89,498	90,090	9,924
1,400 " 1,499	60,560	65,872	7,288	70,818	76,776	8,983
1,500 " 1,999	151,669	195,764	24,873	184,825	238,339	32,044
2,000 " 2,999	69,458	130,423	21,851	82,461	152,979	27,046
3,000 " 3,999	19,215	54,803	12,117	21,225	59,901	13,990
4,000 " 4,999	8,413	32,096	8,562	8,838	33,464	9,427
5,000 " 9,999	9,636	55,459	19,253	10,098	57,909	21,223
10,000 " 14,999	1,163	12,674	5,702	1,156	12,472	5,945
15,000 and over	557	11,504	6,201	562	11,473	6,308
Total	1,585,493	1,371,082	168,434	1,646,331	1,464,648	192,432

RESIDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

Under 200	159,479	23,639	187	159,541	23,698	197
200 to 299	183,675	42,462	732	185,229	42,725	771
300 " 399	215,557	68,348	1,999	215,468	68,277	2,100
400 " 499	237,864	95,105	3,818	244,387	97,780	4,134
500 " 599	261,256	126,482	6,468	265,308	128,371	6,903
600 " 699	288,149	162,812	9,849	291,960	164,792	10,486
700 " 799	284,299	179,289	12,187	281,872	178,818	12,853
800 " 899	321,739	218,588	16,069	302,734	208,182	16,285
900 " 999	360,892	264,512	20,933	342,070	253,077	21,262
1,000 " 1,099	355,821	281,944	24,046	353,179	280,315	25,227
1,100 " 1,199	307,052	264,328	24,193	312,243	267,137	25,688
1,200 " 1,299	247,214	229,818	22,453	266,540	247,973	25,518
1,300 " 1,399	191,397	192,021	19,921	216,529	217,549	23,821
1,400 " 1,499	146,275	158,586	17,480	167,256	180,910	21,009
1,500 " 1,999	364,735	468,467	59,128	433,485	557,458	74,346
2,000 " 2,999	171,906	322,343	53,831	208,536	387,785	67,925
3,000 " 3,999	48,000	136,722	30,186	55,817	158,004	36,735
4,000 " 4,999	21,205	80,658	21,464	23,604	89,161	24,841
5,000 " 9,999	24,441	140,656	48,805	26,167	149,801	54,686
10,000 " 14,999	3,100	33,541	15,038	3,014	32,246	15,245
15,000 and over	1,470	31,223	16,627	1,441	29,193	16,187
Total	4,195,526	3,521,544	425,414	4,356,380	3,763,252	486,219

Income Taxation of Companies

For taxation purposes, a distinction is made between public and private companies. A private company is a company in which the public is not substantially interested, e.g., a company in which all the issued shares are held by fewer than twenty-one persons, or which can be controlled by fewer than eight persons. Other companies, including subsidiaries of public companies, are regarded as public companies.

Company Income Tax is levied on the net income of a company derived in the year preceding the year of tax. A co-operative company is allowed a deduction of the amount distributed among its shareholders as rebates or bonuses based on business done by shareholders with the company, as well as the amount of interest or dividends on shares distributed to shareholders. Dividends paid to shareholders by other companies are not allowed as a deduction, but a resident company receives a rebate of the tax on dividends paid to it and included in taxable income.

Both public and private companies are subject to primary tax, and private companies pay additional tax on any undistributed profits in excess of an acceptable "retention allowance".

The rates of tax payable by companies on income derived in the years 1959-60 to 1963-64 are shown in the next table:—

Table 621. Rates of Income Tax Payable by Companies

Type of Company	1959-60 to 1962-63 Incomes		1963-64 Income	
	On first £5,000 of Taxable Income	On Balance of Taxable Income	On first £5,000 of Taxable Income	On Balance of Taxable Income
	d. per £1 of taxable income			
Public Companies—				
Mutual Life Assurance Companies	60	84	66	90
Co-operative Companies	72	96	78	102
Non-profit Companies—				
Friendly Society Dispensaries	72	72	78	78
Other	72	96	78	102
Other Public Companies ..	84	96	90	102
Private Companies—				
Primary Tax	60	84	66	90
Undistributed Profits Tax— see text below				

Private Company Undistributed Profits Tax. The method of applying this tax is broadly illustrated as follows. The distributable income is found by deducting primary tax payable from the taxable income. From the distributable income, a further deduction is made of a "retention allowance". The balance then remaining represents a sufficient distribution, and tax is levied, at the rate of 10s. in each £, on the excess of this amount over dividends paid from taxable income within a prescribed period.

The "retention allowance" is the portion of the distributable income which a private company may retain free of undistributed profits tax. In respect of income derived in 1963-64, it was calculated, firstly, by deducting the primary tax on the taxable income proportionately from the components of that income (private company dividends, other property income, and non-property income), and then by taking the sum of (a) 10 per cent. of the net other property income, and (b) the aggregate of the following percentages of the net non-property income—50 per cent. of the first £5,000, 45 per cent. of the next £5,000, and 40 per cent. of the balance in excess of £10,000. No retention allowance is made in respect of dividends received from other private companies.

No rebate of tax is allowed to shareholders on dividends received by them out of private company income derived in 1951-52 and later years on which undistributed profits tax has been paid. Rebates were allowed to shareholders in respect of such dividends received out of income of 1950-51 and earlier years, but these were discontinued after 31st December, 1964.

COMMONWEALTH ESTATE DUTIES

The Estates Duty Assessment Act, which came into operation on 21st December, 1941, provides for the imposition of a Commonwealth duty on properties of persons dying after the commencement of the Act.

Where the whole of the estate passes to the widow, widower, children, adopted children, stepchildren, ex-nuptial children, or grandchildren of the deceased, there is a statutory exemption of £10,000 from the value of the estate for duty, and the exemption diminishes by £1 for every £4 of value in excess of £5,000. Where no part of the estate passes to the widow, widower, children, or grandchildren, the exemption is £5,000, diminishing by £1 for every £4 of value in excess of £5,000. Proportionate deductions are allowed when only part of an estate passes to the widow, widower, children, or grandchildren.

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

The rates of duty on estates of persons dying on or after 3rd December, 1941 are as follows:—

<i>Value for Duty of the Estate</i>	<i>Rates of Duty</i> Per cent of value for duty
Not exceeding £ 10,000	3 per cent.
£ 10,001 to £ 20,000	3 per cent. increasing by $\frac{3}{100}$ per cent. for every £ 100 of value in excess of £ 10,000.
£ 20,001 to £ 120,000	6 per cent. increasing by $\frac{2}{100}$ per cent. for every £ 100 of value in excess of £ 20,000.
£ 120,001 to £ 499,999	26 per cent. increasing by $\frac{1}{100}$ per cent. for every £ 1,000 of value in excess of £ 120,000.
£ 500,000 or more	27.9 per cent.

The amount of Commonwealth estate duty collected in Australia was £17,028,961 in 1961-62, £17,849,543 in 1962-63, and £19,935,522 in 1963-64.

GIFT DUTY

A gift duty has been imposed by the Commonwealth on dispositions of property, real or personal, made after 28th October, 1941 without adequate consideration in money or money's worth. Gifts by residents are subject to duty if the property concerned is situated in or out of Australia, and gifts by non-residents, if the property is in Australia.

In respect of gifts made on or after 3rd June, 1947, duty is not payable unless the aggregate value of all gifts by the same donor at the same time, or during the period of 18 months previously or 18 months subsequently, exceeds £2,000. The previous exemption was £500. The rates of duty, based on the aggregate value of the donor's gifts within the period of three years, are the same as the rates of estate duty shown above.

Duty is not payable in respect of gifts by employers in the form of contributions to funds for employees' pensions, etc., or retiring allowances, gratuities or bonuses; gifts to institutions or organisations not carried on for profit; gifts to the Commonwealth or a State; business gifts for the purpose of obtaining commercial benefit or writing off irrecoverable debts; premiums up to £100 per annum for life assurance for the benefit of wife or children; small gifts to the same donee which do not exceed in the aggregate £50 during the period of three years; and gifts for the maintenance, education or apprenticeship of any person, having regard to the legal and moral obligations of the donor to afford such assistance.

Commonwealth receipts from gift duty were £2,797,031 in 1961-62, £3,163,919 in 1962-63, and £3,244,044 in 1963-64.

PAY-ROLL TAX

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

The tax is payable by employers, including State governmental authorities, local government authorities, and those Commonwealth authorities where wages are not paid from the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. The Governor-General and State Governors, the official representatives of other countries and of prescribed international organisations, public and non-profit private hospitals, and religious or public benevolent institutions are exempt from the tax. Other employers are exempted if their pay roll does not exceed £10,400 per annum (£1,040 until 1st October, 1953, then £4,160 to 1st September, 1954, and £6,420 to 1st September, 1957).

The tax is levied, at the rate of 2½ per cent., on the amount by which the wages paid or payable by an employer exceed £10,400 per annum. "Wages" is taken to include salaries and wages, commission, bonuses, and allowances, in cash or in kind. As a general rule, the tax is collected monthly on pay rolls which exceed £200 per week, and any necessary adjustment is made annually.

Receipts from pay-roll tax in Australia amounted to £60,971,561 in 1961-62, £63,254,797 in 1962-63, and £68,221,735 in 1963-64.

CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND PRIMAGE DUTIES

The power to impose customs and excise duties in Australia is vested exclusively in the Commonwealth. Particulars regarding the customs and excise tariffs and the *ad valorem* primage duty are published in the chapter "Overseas Trade".

Customs, excise, and primage duties collected in Australia by the Commonwealth amounted to £350,808,369 in 1961-62, £379,444,954 in 1962-63, and £407,512,638 in 1963-64.

SALES TAX

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

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

The general and special rates of sales tax imposed since September, 1953 are as follows:—

<i>Date</i>	<i>General Rate</i>	<i>Special Rates</i>	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	
1953—10th September	12½	16¾	
1954—19th August	12½	10, 16¾	
1956—15th March	12½	10, 16¾, 25, 30	
1957— 4th September	12½	8¾, 16¾, 25, 30	
1960—16th November	12½	8¾, 16¾, 25, 40	
1961—22nd February	12½	8¾, 16¾, 25, 30	
1961—16th August	12½	2½, 16¾, 25, 30	
1962— 7th February	12½	2½, 22½, 25	

The amount of sales tax collected in Australia was £148,817,831 in 1961-62, £156,532,937 in 1962-63, and £162,552,505 in 1963-64.

WOOL TAX AND WHEAT EXPORT CHARGE

Particulars of the tax on wool are given in the chapter "Pastoral Industry", and particulars of the wheat export charge in the chapter "Agriculture". Proceeds of these charges are used for the special purposes of the wool-growing and wheat industries, and are therefore to be distinguished from taxation as applied to general revenue purposes.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO STATES

With the introduction of the uniform tax arrangement in July, 1942 (see page 694), the Commonwealth began to make annual tax reimbursement grants to the States. The methods of determining the grants are described on page 788 of Year Book No. 52 (covering the years 1942-43 to 1947-48) and on page 172 of Year Book No. 57) covering the years 1948-49 to 1958-59).

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

Financial assistance grants by the Commonwealth in aid of the general revenues of the States were introduced in 1959-60 in terms of the States Grants Act, 1959. These grants replaced the former tax reimbursement grants, the special grant to South Australia, and part of the special grants to Western Australia and Tasmania.

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

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

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

The financial assistance grants to the States in the years 1959-60 to 1963-64 and the estimated grant for 1964-65 are shown in the following table:—

Table 622. Financial Assistance Grants to States

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
AMOUNT OF GRANT (£ thousand)							
1959-60	83,450	60,625	36,375	27,675	25,462	10,913	244,500
1960-61	91,988	67,371	39,951	30,727	27,977	11,980	269,994
1961-62	99,249	73,015†	43,730	33,225	30,085‡	12,836‡	292,140
1962-63	103,321	76,134	45,541	34,776	31,240	13,308	304,320
1963-64	107,856	79,741	47,411	36,365	32,798	13,813	317,984
1964-65†	115,480	85,648	50,534	39,000	35,282	14,660	340,604
AMOUNT PER HEAD OF POPULATION* (£)							
1959-60	22.20	21.76	24.77	30.05	35.75	32.16	24.48
1960-61	24.00	23.58	26.71	32.50	38.75	34.83	26.48
1961-62	25.34	24.92	28.79	34.28	40.84	36.64	28.03
1962-63	25.98	25.45	29.52	35.15	41.41	37.28	28.68
1963-64	26.64	26.10	30.27	36.04	42.46	38.23	29.41
1964-65†	28.05	27.36	31.80	37.80	44.67	40.21	30.90

* Amount per head of population at 1st July in year shown. Figures for 1959-60 and 1960-61 have been adjusted in the light of the 1961 census of population.

† Estimate.

‡ Includes additional amounts paid in 1961-62 to offset the effects of calculating the 1960-61 grants on the basis of population figures which were subsequently adjusted in the light of the 1961 census of population.

Special grants on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission are still made to Western Australia and Tasmania, and may be made (under special circumstances) to South Australia and Queensland. The special grants in the last five years were as follows:—

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 (Estimate)
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Western Australia	4,309	6,156	6,210	6,072	8,560
Tasmania	4,309	5,075	5,041	5,378	7,300
Total	8,618	11,231	11,251	11,450	15,860

The financial assistance and special grants shown above do not include grants made by the Commonwealth to the States for expenditure on specific purposes (e.g., roads, universities, etc.), particulars of which are given elsewhere in this Year Book. They also exclude the following grants (called "additional assistance grants") made for expenditure, at the discretion of the States, on employment-giving activities:—

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1961-62	2,240	1,800	3,340	970	660	990	10,000
1962-63	4,646	3,727	4,240	2,003	1,364	1,520	17,500
1963-64	6,408	5,140	2,400	2,762	1,882	1,408	20,000

STATE FINANCE

The divisions of the public accounts of the State of New South Wales are listed in Table 633. The chief operating accounts are as follows:—

The *Consolidated Revenue Fund* was created by the Constitution Act. All taxes and territorial and other revenues of the Crown are paid to this Fund, unless it is prescribed by statute that they are to be paid into some other fund. Subject to certain charges fixed by the Constitution Act, the Fund may be appropriated by Parliament for expenditure on specific purposes, as prescribed by statute. Parliamentary appropriations may be either special or annual. A special appropriation is one which is contained in an Act, which itself gives authority for the expenditure incurred on the object or function to which it relates. Annual appropriations are made each year to meet expenses of government not covered by special appropriations and not provided for by payments from special funds. Annual appropriations or balances of consolidated revenue are not available for expenditure after the end of the year for which they were voted.

Particulars of the *Government Railways Fund* are given in the chapter "Railways", of the *Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Trust Funds* in the chapter "Omnibuses and Tramways", and of the *Maritime Services Board Fund* in the chapter "Shipping".

The *Closer Settlement Fund* for the promotion of land settlement is described on page 718.

The *Road Transport and Traffic Fund* and the *State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund*, dealing with the administration and control of road traffic and the regulation of commercial motor vehicles, are described in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

The *Special Deposits Account* comprises trust moneys and working balances of State departments and undertakings. Funds held in this Account

are not subject to annual appropriations by Parliament, and balances may be expended at any time. A statement of the Special Deposits Account balances is shown on page 720.

The *General Loan Account* receives moneys borrowed by the Government on the issue of stock, Treasury bills, and debentures under the authority of a Loan Act. All expenditure from loan moneys must be authorised under a General Loan Appropriation Act, in the same manner as the ordinary expenditure chargeable to the general revenue. At the close of a financial year, unapplied appropriations and balances or appropriations made by a General Loan Appropriation Act passed two years or longer lapse, except for the payment of claims in respect of any outstanding contract or work in progress.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

A summary of the combined revenue operations of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the chief business undertakings of the State is shown in Table 623. Though not embracing all State activities, the table covers the field comprised by the State Revenue Budget.

The Consolidated Revenue Fund relates mainly to the administrative functions of government, including the provision of social services. It is on a "cash" or "receipts and payments" basis, while the accounts of the business undertakings are on an "income and expenditure" basis.

In aggregating the "cash" and "income and expenditure" accounts to form a single statement, it is necessary to eliminate double counting of debt charges, which arises from the book-keeping practice of paying all debt charges from Consolidated Revenue Fund in the first instance and offsetting such payments with recoups from the business undertakings of a share of the debt charges applicable to them. When, by reason of unprofitable working, the undertakings are unable to recoup their due proportion of the charges, the amount unrecouped remains as a payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and is also included as an accrued charge in the "income and expenditure" accounts of the undertaking. In the table below, such unrecouped amounts have been deducted from payments of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as they are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings.

Another adjustment is made to eliminate duplication arising from inter-fund payments in the nature of grants from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the business undertakings.

The payments which are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings, and which are therefore omitted from the particulars shown for the Consolidated Revenue Fund in Table 623, comprise:—

- (a) debt charges (amounting to £4,885,975, £902,000, £3,110,650, £827,920, and £824,620 in the years covered by the table); and
- (b) grants (amounting to £500,000, £1,100,000, £1,000,000, £700,000, and £750,000 in the corresponding years) towards the accumulated losses of the tram and omnibus services.

Inter-fund items included in expenses of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in revenue of the Railways and Trams and Buses, but omitted from the

column "Total Budget" to avoid duplication, comprise:—

- (a) annual contributions to Railways (£1,000,000 in each year to 1961-62 and £800,000 in later years) towards losses on developmental country services; and
- (b) annual contributions of £800,000 to Railways and £175,000 to Trams and Buses towards superannuation costs.

Table 623. State Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Business Undertakings				Total Budget †
		Railways	Trams and Buses	Harbour Services*	Total	
£ thousand						
REVENUE						
1960	162,683	85,363	13,135	3,327	101,825	262,533
1961	175,238	91,551	12,860	4,690	109,101	282,364
1962	188,072	90,151	12,718	6,646	109,515	295,612
1963	202,148	92,841	12,560	6,856	112,257	312,630
1964	220,856	102,844	12,580	7,763	123,187	342,268
EXPENDITURE						
Expenses (excluding Debt Charges)						
1960	137,035	76,645§	14,646	2,385	93,676	228,736
1961	150,816	79,690§	14,911	3,609	98,210	247,051
1962	162,434	79,666§	14,713	5,156	99,535	259,994
1963	172,878	79,374§	14,131	5,341	98,846	269,949
1964	189,406	88,762§	14,027	6,491	109,280	296,911
Interest and Exchange on Interest‡						
1960	16,033	10,644||	671	706	12,021	28,054
1961	18,006	9,983	771	827	11,581	29,587
1962	19,732	10,680	733	1,171	12,584	32,316
1963	22,396	11,109	745	1,171	13,025	35,421
1964	24,080	11,415	736	977	13,128	37,208
Contributions to National Debt Sinking Fund¶						
1960	3,203	2,182	105	183	2,470	5,673
1961	3,676	2,063	115	210	2,388	6,064
1962	3,885	2,187	76	287	2,550	6,435
1963	4,376	2,330	80	288	2,698	7,074
1964	5,091	2,454	84	248	2,786	7,877
Total Expenditure						
1960	156,271	89,471	15,422	3,274	108,167	262,463
1961	172,498	91,736	15,797	4,646	112,179	282,702
1962	186,051	92,533	15,522	6,614	114,669	298,745
1963	199,650	92,813	14,956	6,800	114,569	312,444
1964	218,577	102,631	14,847	7,716	125,194	341,996

* Business undertaking activities of Maritime Services Board at Port of Sydney and (from May, 1961) Ports of Newcastle and Botany Bay.

† Excludes inter-fund transfers—see text preceding table.

‡ Includes interest on special Commonwealth advances.

¶ Includes repayments of special Commonwealth advances.

§ Includes provision for renewals.

|| The capital debt of the Railways was reduced by £73,245,092 on 1st January, 1960. From this date, charges attributable to the debt remitted are payable from Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The surpluses and deficiencies of the several accounts forming the State Revenue Budget, which are set out in the following table, show that the finances of the transport undertakings strongly influence the budgetary results of the State. During the last ten years, the transport undertakings have had generally unfavourable results, while large surpluses have been recorded in the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Table 624. State Revenue Accounts: Surpluses and Deficits

Year ended 30th June	Con-solidated Revenue Fund	Business Undertakings				Total Budget
		Railways	Trams and Buses	Harbour Services	Total	
£ thousand						
1955	+ 3,377	- 2,351	- 3,288	+ 114	- 5,525	- 2,148
1956	+ 4,798	- 7,626	- 4,138	+ 133	- 11,631	- 6,833
1957	+ 7,074	- 5,794	- 1,168	+ 17	- 6,945	+ 129
1958	+ 9,778	- 8,185	- 1,447	- 99	- 9,731	+ 47
1959	+ 8,292	- 6,449	- 1,871	+ 71	- 8,249	+ 43
1960	+ 6,412	- 4,108	- 2,287	+ 53	- 6,342	+ 70
1961	+ 2,740	- 185	- 2,937	+ 44	- 3,078	+ 338
1962	+ 2,021	- 2,382	- 2,804	+ 32	- 5,154	- 3,133
1963	+ 2,498	+ 28	- 2,396	+ 56	- 2,312	+ 186
1964	+ 2,279	+ 213	- 2,267	+ 47	- 2,007	+ 272

NOTE. (+) = surplus, (-) = deficit.

GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS

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

Table 625. Consolidated Revenue Fund: Receipts

Classification	Year ended 30th June				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts from Commonwealth for—					
Interest on Public Debt	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411
Financial Assistance Grants	83,450,000	91,988,358	101,488,733	107,967,057	114,264,042
Hospital Benefits	2,744,341	2,600,000	2,400,000	1,486,753†	544,051†
Tuberculosis Campaign	1,400,000	1,300,221	1,520,000	1,771,098	1,900,000
Pharmaceutical Benefits	730,361	892,418	1,163,414	1,425,000	1,652,012
Blood Transfusion Service .. .. .	.. .. .	41,800	47,261	47,996	50,354
Emergency Housekeeping Services	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900
Supply of Milk to School Children	1,286,672	1,279,460	1,329,363	1,317,903	1,331,688
Cattle Tick Eradication	477,059	521,388	311,804	354,151	258,500
Herd Recording	29,308	25,952	25,950	25,950	35,600
Total of foregoing	93,041,052	101,572,908	111,209,836	117,319,219	122,959,558
Taxes*	43,147,335	44,100,507	47,051,034	52,804,331	60,551,337
Land Revenue	4,794,263	5,246,176	5,623,095	5,563,283	7,398,303
Receipts for Services Rendered	11,015,382	12,615,955	11,770,372	12,963,569	14,870,962
General Miscellaneous	10,685,025	11,701,880	12,417,392	13,497,359	15,075,564
Total Receipts	162,683,057	175,237,426	188,071,729	202,147,761	220,855,724

* See Table 610 for details.

† Since 1st January, 1963, Commonwealth hospital benefit has been paid either direct to the contributor to a hospital benefits organisation (in the case of insured patients in public or private hospitals) or direct to the hospital or nursing home (in other cases).

Receipts from the Commonwealth constitute the principal source of governmental revenue. Those shown in the table comprised 56 per cent. of the total receipts in 1963-64, whilst State taxes represented 27 per cent., land revenue 3 per cent., and other receipts 14 per cent.

Certain Commonwealth grants (such as contributions to sinking fund for repayment of the State debt, grants for roads, and grants for capital expenditure on mental hospitals) are paid into other funds, and other amounts are received for services rendered as shown in Table 627. The system of Commonwealth aid for roads is described in the chapter "Roads and Bridges".

Lands, Forestry, and Mining Revenue

At the establishment of responsible government in 1856, the control of lands was vested exclusively in the Parliament of New South Wales. At that date, only 7,000,000 acres had been alienated, and approximately 191,000,000 acres of land were owned by the Crown. Nearly all these lands have been made available for settlement. Large areas are occupied under various leasehold tenures and are in course of sale on terms.

In a considerable area of the State, the Crown has reserved to itself mineral rights, which produce a substantial income from royalties. In addition, State forests and timber reserves and land within irrigation areas return revenue to the Government.

The receipts from lands, mineral resources, and forests credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown below:—

Table 626. Governmental Revenue from Land, Minerals, and Forests

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	£	£	£	£	£
Alienations	759,988	676,305	873,066	1,293,354	1,102,940
Leases: War Service Land Settlement	465,013	460,237	473,309	518,658	525,073
Other	887,176	992,092	1,050,786	1,066,322	1,180,673
Western Lands (Leases, etc.)	372,259	368,469	363,725	370,643	377,178
Mining Occupation—					
Royalty on Minerals—					
Coal	428,846	526,530	552,732	569,345	589,483
Silver-Lead-Zinc	335,168	647,463	805,714*	135,647	1,838,393*
Other Minerals	57,527	82,959	92,421	111,828	117,435
Total Royalty	821,541	1,256,952	1,450,867	816,820	2,545,311
Other	44,105	63,579	64,091	55,085	73,962
Forestry	1,354,327	1,335,464	1,255,475	1,331,276	1,455,706
Miscellaneous	89,854	93,078	91,776	111,125	137,460
Total, Land Revenue	4,794,263	5,246,176	5,623,095	5,563,283	7,398,303

* Includes special payments (£570,732 in 1961-62 and £47,165 in 1963-64), made in respect of earlier years, following settlement of a dispute between the Government and the mining companies as to the basis of calculating net profits for royalty purposes.

Mining royalties are assessed on the basis of the quantity mined (e.g., coal), the value of the minerals won (e.g., rutile), or (in the case of silver-lead-zinc from the Broken Hill field) as a proportion of net profits earned by the mining companies.

The revenue of the Forestry Commission in 1963-64 amounted to £2,801,356, of which £2,315,165 was derived from royalties, licences and permits, £455,703 from timber-getting operations carried on by the Commission, and £37,493 from timber inspection fees. Surplus funds from

timber-getting (which amounted to £295,000 in 1963-64, and are regarded as equivalent to royalties) and all other receipts of the Commission are paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which one-half of the gross receipts from royalties and licence and permit fees, etc. are transferred to a special fund set apart for afforestation and re-afforestation. The amount included in Table 626 is the net amount credited to consolidated revenue after transfers to the special fund; the transfers amounted to £1,335,430 in 1963-64.

Receipts for Services Rendered

Fees charged in respect of services rendered by the administrative departments which are within the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund amount to a considerable sum. The principal items are shown below:—

Table 627. Governmental Revenue: Receipts for Services Rendered

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	£	£	£	£	£
Harbour, Tonnage, and Light Rates, Pilotage, etc.*	2,943,885	3,370,460	1,983,178	2,062,790	2,505,720
Agricultural Colleges and Farms	72,660	73,111	74,290	91,953	100,839
Fees—					
Registrar-General	1,254,902	1,581,682	1,414,776	1,510,956	1,659,485
Public Trustee	314,282	327,913	337,784	377,428	411,365
Law Courts	853,747	932,031	1,046,520	1,050,505	1,140,729
Valuation of Land	397,464	406,834	406,136	427,999	551,536
Department of Education	878,993	976,668	1,112,834	1,321,639	1,442,992
Factories and Shops Inspection	175,224	183,132	174,573	236,436	322,656
Scaffolding and Lifts Inspection	108,724	110,604	114,326	122,161	166,459
Weights and Measures Inspection	33,797	31,426	33,059	39,032	51,208
Other	124,240	135,790	140,846	147,730	239,292
Meat Inspection	202,193	256,647	277,984	348,683	369,296
Police Services—Traffic Control	1,706,630	1,926,461	2,089,863	2,378,693	2,560,190
Maintenance of Inmates of Public Institutions	210,569	224,247	269,451	277,518	619,826
Maintenance of Patients in Mental Hospitals	396,055	460,718	493,989	611,788	735,387
Commonwealth Contributions— Maintenance of Pensioners in Institutions	73,025	85,331	76,209	80,891	26,604
Administration of Migrant Ed- ucation and Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme	152,639	170,651	187,114	175,580	174,771
Other Services	75,933	81,474	95,143	114,746	109,305
Other	1,040,420	1,280,775	1,442,297	1,587,041	1,683,302
Total	11,015,382	12,615,955	11,770,372	12,963,569	14,870,962

* See text following table.

Tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, etc. collected at the ports of Sydney and (from May, 1961), Newcastle and Botany Bay are paid into the Maritime Services Board Fund, from which the Board meets the cost of operating and maintaining port facilities, provides for the renewal and replacement of wharves and other port facilities, and meets charges on the capital debt of the ports. Harbour and tonnage rates collected at other ports and navigation service fees (pilotage, harbour and light rates, etc.) collected at all ports are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which are met the cost of pilotage and other navigation services at all ports and the cost of maintaining port facilities at ports other than Sydney and (from May, 1961) Newcastle and Botany Bay.

A proportion of the fees received by law courts has been transferred to a Sutors' Fund in the Special Deposits Account to meet the costs of appeals to courts on questions of law in certain circumstances. The amounts shown above exclude such transfers, which totalled £9,546 in 1963-64.

The cost of police supervision of traffic is borne by the special roads funds, principally the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, which recoup the Consolidated Revenue Fund for these services. A part of the amount recouped, representing pay-roll tax on police salaries, is set off against Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, and the balance is shown as a receipt of that Fund.

General Miscellaneous Receipts

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

Table 628. Governmental Revenue: General Miscellaneous Receipts

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	£	£	£	£	£
Miscellaneous Interest Collections—					
Metropolitan Water Board Advances	130,401	125,172	119,785	114,236	108,517
Country Water Supply and Sewerage Works	11,149	9,943	11,749	13,191	12,317
Housing Commission Advances	189,714	188,553	207,038	213,070	219,394
Rural Bank Agencies	214,560	220,004	210,299	211,342	227,017
War Service Land Settlement Loans	404,367	443,878	494,224	470,973	527,038
Daily Credit Balances with Banks (including fixed deposits)	728,587	885,841	1,254,208	1,070,756	1,513,337
Other Interest	172,945	346,949	224,965	344,764	523,696
Rents of Premises, etc.	384,371	514,817	463,277	543,109	608,013
Fines and Forfeitures	1,430,661	1,753,239	2,238,389	2,458,048	2,445,207
Repayments—Advances for Unemployment Relief	12,528	12,528	12,528	12,528	12,528
Repayment—Balances not required	133,525	178,175	78,244	83,352	87,830
Repayments to Credit of Votes, previous years	543,462	816,867	506,477	536,750	558,945
State Lotteries (Gross Profit)	4,510,270	4,534,650	4,890,250	5,049,150	5,585,320
Tourist Bureau Collections	326,712	345,219	330,810	243,364	233,089
Prison Industries	390,919	387,617	376,116	385,756	359,290
Sale of Products, etc., of Departments	378,463	362,032	392,497	427,053	402,227
Water Conservation and Irrigation—					
Rents, Rates, etc.	68,175	63,614	66,914	63,572	94,455
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	654,216	512,782	539,622	1,256,345	1,557,344
Total	10,685,025	11,701,880	12,417,392	13,497,359	15,075,564

Miscellaneous interest collections, broadly stated, consist of interest on funds, other than general loan account funds, advanced to various semi-governmental bodies and interest on the State's daily credit balances with banks. Interest payable by the business undertakings and by other bodies outside the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on loan moneys forming part of the public debt of the State, although payable to that Fund, is mostly offset against the expenditure on interest, and is not shown as revenue.

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

GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE

The Governmental expenditure from revenue during the last five years is summarised in the following table. The ordinary departmental expenditure is classified according to functions.

Table 629. Consolidated Revenue Fund: Payments

Classification	Year ended 30th June				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary Departmental—					
Legislature and General Administration (exclusive of interest, etc., shown below)	10,775,972	12,547,353	13,223,554	14,151,073	14,725,706
Maintenance of Law, Order, and Public Safety	16,869,093	18,481,949	19,845,673	20,947,074	22,561,556
Regulation of Trade and Industry	836,722	930,647	1,041,250	1,081,100	1,120,178
Education	50,360,272	57,538,443	62,384,765	66,641,335	74,101,473
Science, Art, and Research	1,071,413	1,151,325	1,218,130	1,369,132	1,468,928
Public Health and Recreation	32,255,462	33,400,370	35,579,307	36,807,455	36,497,274
Social Amelioration	4,548,687	4,778,182	5,526,413	6,272,520	8,009,598
Development and Maintenance of State Resources	18,311,005	20,074,878	21,123,325	22,441,634	27,505,856
Local Government	1,263,369	1,371,116	1,946,974	2,518,767	2,740,414
War Obligations	448,792†	469,713	478,707	483,156	587,327
Adjustment of Old Accounts	294,098	72,101	66,068	165,029	87,760
Total Ordinary Departmental	137,034,885†	150,816,077	162,434,166	172,878,275	189,406,070
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest	15,049,002	16,839,957	18,503,330	21,038,553	22,659,086
Exchange on Interest	787,033	915,061	979,649	1,096,344	1,142,492
Sinking Fund	3,168,919	3,630,495	3,837,488	4,299,828	4,973,676
Total Public Debt Charges*	19,004,954	21,385,513	23,320,467	26,434,725	28,775,254
Commonwealth Advances—					
Interest	197,455	250,346	248,635	260,994	278,484
Principal Repaid	33,548	45,621	47,332	76,074	117,570
Total Commonwealth Advances	231,003	295,967	295,967	337,068	396,054
Total Payments	156,270,842	172,497,557	186,050,600	199,650,068	218,577,378

* Excludes payments by Consolidated Revenue Fund of debt charges due, but unpaid by, business undertakings (see page 707).

† Revised.

Increases in prices and rates of salaries, and an expansion of services (particularly education services) made necessary by the growth of population, were the main factors responsible for an increase in ordinary departmental expenditure of £52,371,100 (or 38 per cent.) between 1959-60 and 1963-64. Expenditure on education (which rose by 47 per cent. between 1959-60 and 1963-64, and in 1963-64 represented 39 per cent. of the total expenditure) and expenditure on public health (which rose by 13 per cent., and in 1963-64 represented 19 per cent. of the total) are the two largest items of ordinary departmental expenditure. Together, they accounted for 53 per cent. of the total increase in ordinary departmental expenditure since 1959-60. Salaries and wages paid in 1963-64 amounted to £97,077,000, or 51 per cent. of the total ordinary departmental expenditure, and of this amount 53 per cent. was paid to employees classified under "Education".

Expenditure on education includes the administrative expenses of the Department of Education, expenditure (mainly of a non-capital nature) on primary, secondary, technical, and agricultural education provided by

the State, the cost of training teachers, and grants to the universities and other educational institutions. In 1963-64, expenditure on administration, on primary, secondary, and technical education, and on the training of teachers amounted to £66,543,000, and grants to the universities totalled £6,604,000. Further details of expenditure on education are given in the chapter "Education".

Subsidies to hospitals and similar institutions, which is the largest item within the function "public health and recreation", amounted to £21,400,000 in 1963-64. Other activities classified under public health and recreation are mental hospitals and other institutions, baby health centres, administration of public health generally, and the upkeep of the Botanic Gardens and certain parks.

Expenditure in 1963-64 on the principal activities embraced by the function "development and maintenance of State resources" was—agricultural and pastoral (mainly the cost of services rendered by the Department of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation Service and rail freight concessions to primary industries) £9,313,000; public works £6,849,000; land settlement £2,572,000; forestry £1,641,000; navigation £790,000; tourist bureau and tourist resorts £375,000; and water conservation and irrigation £1,164,000. Also included under this classification are annual grants to the railways (£1,000,000 in each year to 1961-62 and £800,000 in later years) towards offsetting losses on developmental country services, and to the railways (£800,000) and the Department of Government Transport (£175,000) towards costs of superannuation. In the main, the expenditures listed above include the administrative expenses of the several departments concerned, and the costs of services rendered and of maintenance and renewals. Expenditure of a capital nature for these purposes is normally met from loan funds, details of which are shown in Table 636.

The cost of police services, £13,712,000 in 1963-64, is the major item within the function "maintenance of law, order, and public safety". Other items in 1963-64 included the Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice £4,704,000, prisons £2,003,000, custody and care of delinquent children £867,000, prevention of fire and flood and provision of bathing safeguards, etc. £690,000, and salaries of the judiciary £487,000.

Of the expenditure of £14,726,000 in 1963-64 on the Legislature and general administration, £1,096,000 was for the Legislature, etc., £45,000 for electoral services, and £2,141,000 represented Commonwealth Pay-roll Tax paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Entries giving rise to the item "Adjustment of Old Accounts" were in the nature of book-keeping adjustments. Their effect was to transfer to Consolidated Revenue Fund part of long-standing overdraft balances of other Treasury Accounts, to which certain expenditure incurred in earlier years had been charged.

The item "Commonwealth Advances" represents payments in respect of special advances from the Commonwealth for railway standardisation, war service land settlement, and provision of coal-loading facilities at ports. Payments in respect of Commonwealth advances for housing are made from the **Special Deposits Account**.

ROAD AND TRAFFIC FUNDS

Revenues derived by the State from the taxation and registration of road transport vehicles, licensing of drivers, etc., are paid into separate funds and devoted to road and traffic purposes. Particulars of the funds (viz., Road Transport and Traffic, Public Vehicles, State Transport Co-ordination, and Main Roads) are shown in the chapters "Motor Transport and Road Traffic" and "Roads and Bridges".

A brief classification of the receipts and payments of these funds in the last three years is given on the next page.

A road maintenance charge has been imposed, since 1st May, 1958, on all commercial goods vehicles of more than four tons load-capacity, whether used for intrastate or interstate journeys. The charge is imposed at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ton-mile travelled on public roads in New South Wales, the ton-mileage being calculated on the unladen weight of the vehicle plus 40 per cent. of its load-capacity. The proceeds of the charge are paid to the Main Roads Department, to be applied only to the maintenance of public roads.

Further particulars of the taxes, fees, and charges relating to motor transport are given in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

The funds shown in Table 630 as distributed amongst road-making authorities are paid, for the most part, to the Main Roads Department, and only small amounts are paid to municipal and shire councils.

Amounts paid to the railways and the Department of Government Transport from the State Transport Co-ordination Fund are derived from fees and charges imposed on motor vehicles carrying passengers or goods in competition with those undertakings. Since November, 1954, as a result of a judgment of the Privy Council, these fees and charges have not been imposed on motor vehicles used exclusively for interstate trade.

STATE ENTERPRISES

The principal State enterprises are those usually known as business undertakings—the railways, motor omnibus services, and harbour services. The capital of these enterprises has been provided by the State Treasury, mostly from loan funds. Their financial operations are kept in a separate account in the State Treasury, and these, combined with the Consolidated Revenue Fund, form the State Revenue Budget as shown on page 708.

In addition to the business undertakings, there is a number of State-owned utilities and trading concerns. The capital of such enterprises has been provided from State loan and revenue funds and, in some cases, from surplus earnings. Their revenue accounts, however, have not been brought within the scope of the State Revenue Budget, although they are part of the Special Deposits Account in the Treasury.

The revenue and expenditure of the major State enterprises (other than the business undertakings) which were in operation in 1962-63 are summarised in Table 631.

Table 630. Road and Traffic Funds: Receipts and Payments

Receipts				Payments			
Item	Year ended June			Item	Year ended June		
	1961	1962	1963		1961	1962	1963
ROAD TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC FUND							
Registration Fees, Drivers' Licences, etc. ..	£ 3,659,680	£ 3,855,986	£ 4,852,896	Administration, Traffic and Transport Control ..	£ 3,574,447	£ 3,655,235	£ 4,086,508
Miscellaneous ..	146,282	152,963	187,880	Traffic Facilities Paid to Road- making Author- ities ..	207,654	358,384	489,245
State Government Grant ..	...	20,000	...		23,861	15,330	465,023
Total* ..	3,805,962	4,028,949	5,040,776	Total* ..	3,805,962	4,028,949	5,040,776
PUBLIC VEHICLES FUND (SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNT)							
Tax on Public Motor Vehicles Omnibus Service Licence Fees Commonwealth Aid Roads Grant ..	£ 234,344	£ 240,607	£ 250,021	Traffic Facilities Paid to Road- making Author- ities ..	£ 190,576	£ 56,973	£ 43,301
	30,971	33,144	33,555	Paid to Dept. of Govt. Trans- port ..	302,467	311,563	313,805
	109,000	109,000	109,000		14,639	15,542	16,197
Total ..	374,315	382,751	392,576	Total ..	507,682	384,078	373,303
STATE TRANSPORT CO-ORDINATION FUND							
Licence Fees ..	£ 164,162	£ 172,057	£ 181,295	Administration and Transport Control ..	£ 409,609	£ 453,981	£ 450,952
Commercial Motor Trans- port Charges— Passengers— Goods ..	29,416	26,715	33,805	Paid to Railways Paid to Dept. of Govt. Trans- port ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Permits, etc. ..	11,223	11,923	12,541		1,339	979	886
Miscellaneous ..	9,742	10,618	8,997	Refund to Road Hauliers of Charges made in respect of Inter-state Jour- neys ..	155,027	152,640	28,107
Total ..	1,474,240	1,579,383	1,655,042	Total ..	1,565,975	1,607,600	1,479,945
MAIN ROADS SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS							
Motor Tax (except Public Vehicles) Road Maintenance Charge ..	£ 8,896,734	£ 9,308,768	£ 11,219,539	Paid to Road- making Author- ities ..	£ 12,412,394	£ 12,911,347	£ 15,224,740
	3,515,660	3,602,579	4,005,201				
Total ..	12,412,394	12,911,347	15,224,740	Total ..	12,412,394	12,911,347	15,224,740
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS							
Motor Tax ..	£ 9,131,078	£ 9,549,375	£ 11,469,560	Administration, Traffic and Transport Control ..	£ 3,984,056	£ 4,109,216	£ 4,537,460
Registration Fees, Drivers' Licences, etc. ..	3,659,680	3,855,986	4,852,896	Traffic Facilities Paid to Road- making Author- ities ..	398,230	415,357	532,546
Special Licences and Charges on Commercial Motor Vehicles Commonwealth Aid Roads Grant ..	5,011,129	5,204,488	5,684,801	Paid to Railways and Dept. of Govt. Trans- port ..	12,738,722	13,238,240	16,003,568
State Government Grant ..	109,000	109,000	109,000		1,015,978	1,016,521	1,017,083
Miscellaneous ..	156,024	163,581	196,877	Refund to Road Hauliers of Charges made in respect of Interstate Jour- neys ..	155,027	152,640	28,107
Total Receipts *	18,066,911	18,902,430	22,313,134	Total Payments *	18,292,013	18,931,974	22,118,764

* Contributions by the Commonwealth Government towards the activities of the Road Safety Council, etc. (£17,500 in 1960-61, £13,428 in 1961-62, and £13,038 in 1962-63) have been deducted from both receipts and payments.

Table 631. State Enterprises: Revenue and Expenditure, 1962-63

Enterprise	Revenue	Expenditure				Surplus or Deficit (—)
		Working Expenses	Interest and Exchange	Depreciation*	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	59,824,019	34,560,507	9,077,269§	15,312,021	58,949,797	874,222
State Coal Mines	3,047,975	2,572,991¶	106,035	354,425	3,033,451	14,524
Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking†	4,234,029	3,739,614	82,815	95,027	3,917,456	316,573||
State Brickworks†	1,040,528	904,450	18,692	37,344	960,486	80,042||
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board	3,027,946	2,865,771	36,720§	90,802	2,993,293	34,653
Water Supply—						
South West Tablelands‡ ..	115,726	131,004	68,760	15,923	215,687	(—) 99,961
Juncree‡	20,174	19,135	11,203	4,042	34,380	(—) 14,206
Fish River‡	203,263	19,771	139,333	19,325	178,429	24,834
Housing Commission	11,173,540	3,658,873	4,726,138	974,242	9,359,253	1,814,287
Sydney Harbour Transport Board	316,530	330,594	26,060	47,636	404,290	(—) 87,760
Grain Elevators Board ** ..	2,423,877	1,355,774	435,337	541,755	2,332,866	91,011
Sydney Fish Market	141,565	122,884	...	2,353	125,237	16,328

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

† Year ended 31st March preceding.

‡ Year ended 31st December preceding.

¶ Includes provision for mine development, £396,282.

§ Includes loan expenses.

|| Includes provision for dividends to employees under profit-sharing schemes—Engineering and Shipbuilding £187,041; Brickworks, £47,947.

** Year ended 31st October following.

The Electricity Commission of New South Wales, which was established in 1950, operates generating stations and supplies bulk electricity to distributing authorities. Further particulars of the operations of the Commission are given in the chapter "Factories".

Coal mines at Lithgow, Awaba, Liddell, and Oakdale are operated by the State Mines Control Authority, and a mine at Wyee is in the course of development. The particulars shown in the last table cover the operations of the four producing mines, and also include the administrative expenses of the Authority.

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking, which was established in 1942, carries out engineering work, shipbuilding, and repairs on behalf of the Commonwealth and State Governments and private firms.

The Metropolitan Meat Industry Board controls the slaughter of stock and sale of meat in the metropolitan area, its main sources of revenue being fees and charges for slaughtering and the use of cold storage facilities and receipts from the sale of by-products.

The Sydney Harbour Transport Board operates certain ferry services on Sydney Harbour. These were taken over from Sydney Ferries Ltd. in 1951 to ensure their continued operation.

The activities of the Rural Bank of New South Wales are reviewed on page 751, and of the Government Insurance Office of New South Wales on page 795.

Further particulars of the Housing Commission are given in the chapter "Housing and Building".

The Grain Elevators Board controls and operates the facilities for the bulk handling of wheat. Details of the Board's activities are given in the chapter "Agriculture".

CLOSER SETTLEMENT FUND

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

The operations of the Fund are confined to the closer settlement schemes instituted in 1905 and the settlement of ex-servicemen of the 1914-1918 War. Financial transactions in respect of the land settlement scheme for ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War, and of the closer settlement scheme introduced in 1960 for land-seekers generally, pass through the General Loan Account and Consolidated Revenue Fund.

A large measure of relief has been granted to debtors of the Funds in the form of reduction of capital value of the lands, and debts have been written off and interest charges, etc. reduced or suspended because of financial difficulties of settlers. As a result, the Fund disclosed a deficiency of £3,351,735 at 30th June, 1964. Particulars of the operations of the Fund on an income and expenditure basis in the last six years are summarised below:—

Table 632. Closer Settlement Fund: Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Income				Expenditure			
	Interest	Rentals	Other Income	Total	Interest	Adminis- tration, etc.	Debts Written Off	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1959	64,916	135,629	23,243	223,788	179,641	43,328	819	223,788
1960	61,640	135,604	6,157	203,401	147,373	51,177	4,851	203,401
1961	55,509	136,653	4,798	196,960	136,950	59,318	692	196,960
1962	51,264	136,064	10,019	197,347	135,737	60,983	627	197,347
1963	50,045	133,317	12,734	196,096	133,114	62,079	903	196,096
1964	43,895	135,243	12,853	191,991	128,397	60,890	2,704	191,991

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

At 30th June, 1964, liabilities of the Fund consisted of creditors, £48,866, loan liability, £9,572,501, grants from State revenue, £1,635,000, Crown lands, £415,376, and assurance fees received under the Real Property Act, £787,767. Assets, totalling £9,107,775, were represented by debtors for land, advances, and interest, £1,128,699, land £5,433,920 (including £5,284,549 let under leasehold), and bank balance, £2,545,156.

LEDGER BALANCES

The Audit Act provides that the Treasurer may arrange with any bank for the transaction of the general banking business of the State. The various accounts open at 30th June in each of the last five years are shown below. All amounts paid into any of the accounts mentioned are deemed to be "public moneys".

Table 633. State Accounts: Ledger Balances at 30th June

Account	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	£ thousand				
Credit Balances—					
Consolidated Revenue .. .. .	...	88	...	1,515	2,380
Government Railways	2,374	3,261	1,002	1,515	2,380
Government Railways Renewals	2,962	3,712	3,356	4,803	8,418
Metropolitan Transport Trust	550	768	712	771	807
Newcastle and District Transport Trust	105	111	96	66	86
Road Transport and Traffic	10	10	11	13	17
State Transport (Co-ordination)	964	871	843	1,018	592
Maritime Services Board	728	613	621	1,285	1,934
Maritime Services Board Renewals	920	1,174	673	370	78
Special Deposits	56,004†	60,065†	54,290†	68,741†	93,313
Special Accounts—Supreme Court Moneys	756	652	675	698	654
Miners' Accident Relief	77	77	77	77	77
Closer Settlement	2,533	2,540	2,541	2,528	2,545
Total Credit Balances	67,983	73,942	64,897	81,885	110,901
Debit Balances—					
Consolidated Revenue	650	...	2,002	1,032	329
General Loan	75	40	321	182	98
Advances for Departmental Working Accounts, and other purposes, and Advances to be recovered	1,449	1,449	1,449	1,449	1,449
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board—Advance	3,214	3,082	2,947	2,807	2,662
Debenture Deposit Account .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Fixed Deposit Account	20,250	27,250	20,200	27,700	45,200
Amounts not transferred to Public Accounts	203	249	249	122	317
Total Debit Balances	25,841	32,070	27,168	33,292	50,055
Net Credit Balance held in—					
New South Wales: Current Accounts	13,154	5,337	8,630	13,096	7,600
Debenture Deposit Account with Commonwealth Bank .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Fixed Deposits	20,250	27,250	20,200	27,700	45,200
London: Cash at Bankers*	362	533	534	550	572
Remittances in Transit	644	641	690	745	718
Securities	7,732†	8,111†	7,675†	6,502†	6,756
Total Net Credit Balance	42,142	41,872	37,729	48,593	60,846

* At 31st May.

† Excludes securities of N.S.W. Government Insurance Office. Recording of these securities in the Special Deposits Account was discontinued in 1963-64.

All the accounts are combined to form the "Treasurer's General Banking Account", in which the balances of the accounts in credit offset the overdrafts on others.

The Special Deposits Account comprises a number of individual accounts for recording transactions on funds deposited with the Treasurer, e.g., working balances of State Departments and undertakings and trust moneys. The Special Accounts mainly comprise trust moneys of the Supreme Court and the Public Trustee. A dissection of the funds held in these accounts is given in Table 634.

The account "Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered" was used for many years as the medium for drawing against the Treasurer's General Banking Account to provide capital for Departmental Working Accounts and certain advances of a recoverable nature. Since 1952-53, however, capital for Departmental Working Accounts has been provided largely from votes of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and since June, 1958, recoverable advances have been made from the Advances to be Recovered Account in the Special Deposits Account. The debit balance at 30th June, 1964 in the "Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered Account" comprises the unfunded balance of advances made prior to 1932-33 to the now defunct Family Endowment Fund.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board Advance Account represents the outstanding balance of repayable advances from the Treasurer's General Banking Account. These advances, amounting to £6,495,000, were made to the Board between April, 1925 and June, 1929, and are being paid by annual instalments of £243,314, including principal and interest, spread over a period of forty years.

The Fixed Deposit Account is the medium for the withdrawal, for deposit with banks at interest, of the net amount of cash held in other accounts which is not required for immediate use. The amount on fixed deposit is included in the credit balance of the Special Deposits Account.

The net credit balances at the end of the year are not indicative of the cash position of the State throughout the year. For example, the balance at any time in the Consolidated Revenue Fund is influenced to a degree by seasonal variations in receipts, and in the General Loan Account, by the spread of the loan flotation programme and the rate of spending on loan works.

The following table dissects the cash balances of the Special Deposits and Special Accounts as between those consisting of Government funds, such as departmental working accounts, and trust moneys representing Treasury liabilities. Balances held in the Debenture Deposit Account and on fixed deposit are excluded.

634. Special Deposits and Special Accounts at 30th June

Balance	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	£	£	£	£	£
Cash—					
Trust Funds	7,666,348	7,946,189	7,810,519	8,036,909	8,869,629
Government Funds	21,187,942	17,486,698	19,356,539	27,277,413	33,218,257
Securities	7,655,501*	8,034,773*	7,675,192*	6,501,133*	6,755,906
Total	36,509,791*	33,467,660*	34,842,250*	41,815,455*	48,843,792

* See note †, Table 633.

STATE LOAN FUNDS

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

The loans credited to the General Loan Account comprise both new loans to be expended on works and services, and conversion or renewal loans for repayment of maturing loans. Additional credits are obtained from repayments to the account of loan moneys expended in earlier years. These repayments are derived mainly from the sale of land, works, materials, etc. acquired by means of loan funds, and the repayment of loan capital advanced to settlers and local government and statutory authorities. Normally they constitute an important contribution towards the funds available for expenditure on new loan works.

The expenditure from the General Loan Account is subject to Parliamentary appropriation, and consists of amounts expended on works and services, repayment of maturing loans—mostly from the proceeds of conversion loans—and the payment of flotation expenses and stamp duty on the transfer of stock issued in London.

LOAN EXPENDITURE ON WORKS AND SERVICES

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

Table 635. Annual Loan Expenditure on Works and Services

Year ended 30th June	Gross Loan Expendi- ture	Repay- ments of Amounts Spent in Previous Years	Net Loan Expendi- ture	Year ended 30th June	Gross Loan Expendi- ture	Repay- ments of Amounts Spent in Previous Years	Net Loan Expendi- ture
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1954	60,020,860	3,293,857	56,727,003	1959	60,051,575	5,555,614	54,495,961
1955	53,335,527	2,021,377	51,314,150	1960	63,651,214	5,685,800	57,965,414
1956	55,369,319	5,619,182	49,750,137	1961	65,181,765	5,105,923	60,075,842
1957	54,295,556	5,321,221	48,974,335	1962	67,520,194	5,322,225	62,197,969
1958	57,596,987	4,986,694	52,610,293	1963	70,330,683	5,591,754	64,738,929

The expenditures shown in the table do not include flotation expenses and stamp duty on transfers of stock issued in London paid from the proceeds of loans. Such expenses amounted to £381,421 in 1961-62 and £526,118 in 1962-63.

The principal items of the gross loan expenditure by the State Government on works and services, and of repayments to the loan account, during recent years are given in Table 636 on the next page.

Table 636. Distribution of Annual Loan Expenditure

Work or Service	Year ended 30th June				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE					
Railways	£ 11,442,500	£ 11,100,000	£ 9,199,999	£ 8,750,000	£ 8,100,000
Tramways .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Omnibuses	1,344,000	1,250,000	1,115,000	70,000	23,000
Sydney Harbour Transport Board	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	..
Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage	4,781,211	6,047,656	7,660,987	8,868,581	9,224,110
Water Conservation and Irrigation—					
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area	191,681	168,710	186,328	(-) 50,400	49,876
Glenbawn Dam	(-) 58,501	(-) 133,039	(-) 170,656	3,150,793	3,266,429
Burrendong Dam	887,261	1,668,731	3,209,913	726,983	55,009
Keepit Storage Reservoir	1,557,241	600,711	99,569	(-) 38,045	563,298
Gogeldrie Weir	1,190,257	1,526,429	964,482	178,373	284,160
Lake Menindee Storage	859,866	1,122,325	737,591	394,107	373,763
Water and Drainage Trusts, etc.	501,554	355,364	572,326	1,896,030	2,576,969
Other	1,041,028	506,737	976,557	..	..
Harbours and Rivers	3,338,155	4,135,647	3,887,837	4,236,039	5,135,062
Roads, Bridges, and Punts	181,206	717,371	722,990	958,998	1,033,232
Circular Quay Improvements	119,843	128,066	36,360	48,683	21,422
Industrial Undertakings, etc.—					
Electricity	10,447,500	10,000,000	8,700,000	8,200,000	8,000,000
Coal Mines, Tourist Resorts, Shipbuilding, Brickworks, Abattoirs, etc.	275,615	260,083	368,455	913,312	954,506
Land and Agriculture—					
War (1939-1945) Service Settlement	2,298,615	1,389,372	569,057	98,809	104,191
General Closer Settlement Scheme .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,000,000	808,593	499,619
Forestry	155,550	250,000	400,000	600,000	492,419
Soil Conservation	126,471	89,020	154,163	169,831	176,387
Other, including Grain Elevators, etc.	485,011	626,847	747,116	600,000	725,000
Housing	69,600	27,000	268,000	400,000	384,059
Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—					
Courts, Police Stations and Gaols	600,050	435,231	847,228	921,039	909,064
Educational and Scientific	11,619,713	15,193,988	15,748,568	16,178,357	16,073,686
Hospitals and Charitable	4,821,220	4,845,004	5,762,386	8,220,453	9,214,244
Recreation Reserves, Parks, Baths, etc. .. .. .	.. .. .	6,750	63,362	50,285	60,050
Administrative	414,469	521,271	787,340	604,011	1,396,301
Miscellaneous	1,074,645	486,523	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities	235,813	275,417	311,432	279,997	311,087
Total Gross Loan Expenditure	60,051,574	63,651,214	64,976,390	67,285,329	70,006,943
REPAYMENTS TO LOAN ACCOUNT					
Railways	£ 676,927	£ 633,762	£ 61,267	£ 280,420	£ 181,318
Tramways	26,430	51,267	297,000	16,711	31,908
Omnibuses	30,674	34,008	45,964	61,379	92,290
Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage	129,666	256,754	508,098	886,362	877,423
Water Conservation and Irrigation	416,958	293,976	1,025,192	358,422	377,009
Harbours and Rivers	60,561	14,678	30,509	518,901	812,647
Roads, Bridges, and Punts .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Industrial Undertakings, etc.	228,303	304,382	363,139	791,681	633,573
Land and Agriculture	2,218,099	3,288,200	2,225,936	1,681,484	1,841,063
Housing	1,462,829	168,794	68,684	72,187	81,960
Public Buildings, Sites, etc.	291,101	628,455	465,256	641,221	649,540
Unemployment Relief Works, etc.	14,066	11,524	14,878	13,457	13,023
Total Repayments	5,555,614	5,685,800	5,105,923	5,322,225	5,591,754
Total Net Loan Expenditure on Works and Services	54,495,961	57,965,414	60,075,842	62,197,969	64,738,929

Gross loan expenditure on works and services was fairly stable in the five years to June, 1963, when it averaged £65,347,000 and ranged from £60,052,000 to £70,331,000. In these years, expenditure on buildings and sites for educational and scientific purposes averaged £14,963,000; on railways, £9,718,000; on electricity, £9,070,000; on hospitals and charitable institutions, £6,573,000; and on water conservation and irrigation, £6,398,000. Together, these amounts represented 69 per cent. of the gross loan expenditure over the period. In 1962-63, buildings and sites for educational and scientific purposes absorbed 23 per cent. of the gross loan expenditure; hospitals and charitable institutions, 13 per cent.; railways, 12 per cent.; electricity, 11 per cent.; and water conservation and irrigation, 10 per cent.

ACCUMULATED LOAN EXPENDITURE

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

Table 637. Accumulated Loan Expenditure on Works and Services, 1853 to 1963

Work or Service	Amount	Work or Service	Amount
	£		£
Railways	330,139,560	Land and Agriculture—	
Tramways	8,420,858	Old General Closer Settlement	
Omnibuses	16,000,814	and Ex-servicemen (1914-1918)	
Sydney Harbour Transport Board ..	800,000	Settlement Schemes	11,518,689
Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage—		War Service (1939-1945) Land	
Metropolitan	59,707,118	Settlement	26,074,974
Hunter District	10,935,781	General Closer Settlement	
Other	22,362,945	Scheme	2,308,202
Water Conservation and Irrigation—		Forestry	6,492,343
Water and Drainage Trusts, etc.	13,069,983	Soil Conservation	2,431,163
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area ..	15,782,903	Other	3,111,433
River Murray Commission ..	5,520,549	Housing—	
Wyangala Storage Reservoir ..	3,864,164	Observatory Hill Resumed Area	947,554
Keopit Storage Reservoir ..	11,309,727	Emergency	406,276
Gogeldrie Weir	5,584,450	Other	6,218,826
Lake Menindee Storage	4,321,504	Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—	
Glenbawn Dam	12,991,081	Courts, Gaols, and Police	
Burrendong Dam	14,410,467	Stations	7,156,108
Other	7,351,236	Educational and Scientific—	
Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc. ..	56,239,543	Public Schools	96,940,798
Roads, Bridges, and Punts (Harbour		Technical Colleges and Tech-	
Bridge and Associated Works		nological Museums	14,685,519
£10,110,752)	27,987,472	Universities	15,468,906
Circular Quay Improvements ..	1,178,733	Other	6,350,357
Industrial Undertakings—		Hospitals, etc.	71,535,265
Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	2,050,534	Recreation, Reserves, Parks, etc.	1,206,776
Newcastle Dockyard	959,032	Administrative	8,586,426
Tourist Bureau and Resorts ..	533,258	Other	7,703,210
Abattoirs and Meat Distributing	3,281,168	Miscellaneous Works in Shires and	
Electricity	164,268,160	Municipalities	4,500,961
Coal Mines	3,690,700	Unemployment Relief (including	
Brick and Tile Works	1,587,071	Grants and Repayable Advances	
Other	307,015	to Shires and Municipalities) ..	15,856,960
Grain Elevators and Equipment ..	8,899,105	Immigration	569,930
		Other Works and Services	4,203,595
		Total Loan Expenditure on Works	
		and Services to 30th June 1963 ..	1,127,829,202

It is apparent from the above table that a large proportion of the loan expenditure has been devoted to the establishment of assets which provide essential aids to industry and community services, and constitute valuable assets. Normally, these assets return sufficient revenue to pay a large proportion of the interests, sinking fund, etc. on the Public Debt. Some, however, are of a developmental character, and promote the growth of settlement and industry without earning any part of the capital debt charges on money spent in their construction. Transport services (i.e., railways, tramways, omnibuses, and ferries) have accounted for 31.5 per cent. of the total loan expenditure, public buildings, sites, etc. for 20.4 per cent., electricity for 14.6 per cent., water conservation and irrigation for 8.4 per cent., water, sewerage, and drainage for 8.2 per cent., and land and agriculture (mainly war service settlement and closer settlement) for 4.6 per cent.

At 30th June, 1963, the accumulated loan expenditure on works and services amounted to £1,127,829,202, and the public debt of the State was £1,083,504,741. The difference between the two amounts is due to a number of factors, such as the financing of works and services by means of overdraft pending the raising of loans, the inclusion in the public debt of certain items which are not recorded in the General Loan Account, and the redemption of public debt from the sinking fund.

LOAN RAISINGS AND COST OF MANAGEMENT

The public borrowings of the Commonwealth and State Governments are co-ordinated by the Australian Loan Council in terms of the Financial Agreement, 1927, to which reference is made on page 735. All borrowings for or on behalf of the Commonwealth and States are arranged by the Commonwealth, in accordance with decisions of the Loan Council, and are secured by the issued of Commonwealth securities. Each State is liable to the Commonwealth for the loans raised on its behalf.

Inscription and management of the Commonwealth securities are conducted by the Commonwealth Government, but a State is required to meet the expenses in respect of its share of the total securities issued. The New South Wales share of the management expenses, which is charged to revenue, amounted to £151,000 in 1962-63.

The expenses (underwriting commission, brokerage, advertising, printing, etc.) incidental to the issue of loans are paid from the proceeds of the loans. In 1962-63, the New South Wales share of these expenses amounted to £471,548.

The following table shows particulars of the loans placed on the market by the Commonwealth for public subscription in Australia during recent financial years, and the share of new loan raisings allocated to the Commonwealth and the States. These particulars do not include a number of smaller loans raised by direct negotiation with financial institutions and Government instrumentalities, or raisings by the issue of Seasonal Treasury Securities (on issue in selected months from November, 1959 to June, 1962) and Treasury Notes (on issue since July, 1962).

Table 638. Commonwealth Loans Raised by Public Subscription in Australia*

Period of Flotation	Floated by Commonwealth on Account of all Australian Governments					Share of New Raising Allocated to—		
	Interest Rate	Issue Price	Year of Maturity	Amount of Loan		Commonwealth †	New South Wales	Other States
				Conversion ‡	New Raising ‡			
	Per cent.	£		£ thousand				
1959-60—								
September	{ 4 4½ 5	{ 100 99.75 100	{ 1962 1968 1979	{ 35,487 35,531 69,072	{ 12,993 6,681 38,878	{ 12	{ 18,507	{ 40,033
February	{ 4 4½ 5	{ 99.625 99.5 100	{ 1963 1969 1981	{	{ 5,967 16,715 17,528	{ 25	{ 12,703	{ 27,482
May	{ 4 4½ 5	{ 99.375 99.25 100	{ 1963 1969 1981	{ 36,309 15,011 24,097	{ 1,783 10,484 9,258	{ 9	{ 6,802	{ 14,714
Special Bonds§								
Series B	4, 4½, 5	100	1966	10,165	13,144	2,155	3,474	7,515
Series C	4, 4½, 5	100	1967	3,958	9,818	1,408	2,659	5,751
1960-61—								
September	{ 4½ 4½ 5	{ 100 98.75 100	{ 1962 1969 1982	{ 19,286 31,724 52,954	{ 12,569 6,762 13,541	{ 23	{ 10,342	{ 22,507
February	{ 5½ 5½ 5½	{ 99.5 98.75 100	{ 1963 1970 1981	{	{ 23,520 3,645 7,583	{ 4	{ 10,938	{ 23,806
May	{ 5½ 5½ 5½	{ 99.625 98.75 100	{ 1963 1970 1981	{ 87,283 26,215 48,178	{ 24,654 1,320 8,425	{ 8	{ 9,805	{ 24,586
Special Bonds§								
Series C	4, 4½, 5	100	1967	1,822	2,110	341	557	1,212
Series D	4½, 4½, 5	100	1968	10,191	5,791	937	1,528	3,326
Series E	4½, 5, 5½	100	1968	3,756	3,600	2,440	365	795
1961-62—								
September	{ 4½ 5½ 5½	{ 100 100 100	{ 1964 1970 1982	{ 34,211 26,783 37,616	{ 28,376 9,438 35,685	{ 5	{ 23,230	{ 50,264
February	{ 4½ 4½ 5	{ 99.625 99.625 100	{ 1964 1971 1984	{ 35,039 9,447 8,344	{ 47,608 17,339 25,495	{ 27,684	{ 19,837	{ 42,921
May	{ 4½ 4½ 5	{ 99.5 99.625 100	{ 1965 1971 1984	{ 31,572 21,679 8,996	{ 14,750 2,740 21,004	{ 6,118	{ 11,143	{ 21,233
Special Bonds§								
Series E	4½, 5, 5½	100	1968	8,623	...	...	3,983	8,619
Series F	4½, 5, 5½	100	1969	5,617	15,623	3,021	...	...
Series G	4½, 4½, 5	100	1969	1,065	4,689	4,689	...	...
1962-63—								
September	{ 4½ 4½ 5	{ 99.625 100 100	{ 1965 1972 1985	{ 50,397 49,707 39,725	{ 28,845 10,465 40,745	{ 14,699	{ 20,848	{ 44,508
February	{ 4½ 4½ 5	{ 100 99 100	{ 1966 1972 1985	{ 32,055|| 15,535|| 20,753||	{ 32,589 8,721 53,258	{ 6,422	{ 29,785	{ 58,361
April	{ 4 4½	{ 100 98.75	{ 1966 1972	{ 99,790 91,539	{	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...
Special Bonds§								
Series G	4½, 4½, 5	100	1969	9,982	14,184	2,602	3,694	7,888
Series H	4½, 4½, 5	100	1970	18,964	12,796	9,054	972	2,770
Series I	4, 4½, 4½	100	1970	385	4,252	4,252	...	...

* Excludes Seasonal Treasury Securities and Treasury Notes.

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

‡ Cash subscriptions available for public works and services.

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

|| See text following table.

|| Includes amounts (£29 million for all interest rates) used for redemption of securities maturing in April, 1963.

The special bonds referred to in the above table are issued on terms which differ from those attaching to other Commonwealth bonds. Special bonds are issued in separate series, each of which is open for continuous subscription over a period. The bonds are redeemable at the option of the holder, on one month's notice, at any time after a date specified for each series, and the interest rate and redemption value increase during the term of the bonds. Further particulars of each series of bonds on issue in 1959-60 and later years are shown below:—

Series	Open for Subscription	Redeemable (at option of holder after—	Date of Maturity	Maximum Interest Rate	Maximum Redemption Value
				Per cent.	£ per cent.
C	2-2-60 to 6-9-60	1-12-60	1- 6-67	5	103
D	7-9-60 to 21-2-61	1- 7-61	1- 1-68	5	103
E	22-2-61 to 5-9-61	1-12-61	1- 6-68	5½	103
F	6-9-61 to 9-5-62	1- 7-62	1- 1-69	5½	103
G	10-5-62 to 28-1-63	1- 4-63	1-10-69	5	103
H	29-1-63 to 15-5-63	1-12-63	1- 6-70	5	103
I	16-5-63 to 4-2-64	1- 4-64	1-10-70	4½	103

Holdings of special bonds were limited to £5,000 per person until January, 1960, when the limit was raised to £10,000.

Special loans, additional to the loans raised by public subscription, were raised by the Commonwealth Government in each year from 1951-52 to 1961-62, to make up the difference between ordinary loan proceeds and the approved loan programmes of the Commonwealth and States. The special loans were issued at the end of the respective financial years on the same terms as those for the last public loan raised in the financial year.

Subscriptions to the special loans amounted to £10,000,000 in 1958-59, £54,895,000 in 1959-60, £89,669,000 in 1960-61, and £6,993,000 in 1961-62. The subscriptions in these years came from the Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve.

The distribution of the proceeds of the special loans in the four years 1958-59 to 1961-62 was as shown below. The allocations to the Commonwealth Loan Fund were used mainly to make advances to the States for housing and other specific purposes.

Allocated to—	1958-59 £ thous.	1959-60 £ thous.	1960-61 £ thous.	1961-62 £thous.
New South Wales .. ..	...	11,129	20,296	...
Commonwealth Loan Fund	10,000	24,749	32,797	6,993
Other States .. ..	...	19,017	36,576	...
Total	10,000	54,895	89,669	6,993

THE PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt of New South Wales had its origin in 1841, when, on 28th December, the first loan amounting to £49,000 was offered locally. The first oversea loan was raised in London in 1854.

The growth of the debt is described in earlier issues of the Year Book, and particulars of the amount outstanding in various years since 1901 are given on page 728 of this issue.

In Tables 639 to 643, the public debt domiciled oversea has been converted to Australian currency equivalent at the following rates of exchange:—

- London*—1901 to 1926: £stg.1 = £A.1; 1931: £stg.0.7692 = £A.1; 1936 and later years: £stg.0.8 = £A.1.
New York—1931: U.S. \$3.7435 = £A.1; 1936: U.S. \$4.0135 = £A.1; 1941 to 1949: U.S. \$3.224 = £A.1; 1950 and later years: U.S. \$2.24 = £A.1.
Canada—Can. \$2.4216 = £A.1.
Switzerland—9.7955 Sw. francs = £A.1.
Netherlands—8.1088 Neth. guilders = £A.1.

The rates used for the years 1931 to 1946 were those actually current at 30th June in the respective years. The rates used for the years after 1946 were the mint par rates of exchange (equivalent in the case of Switzerland) notified to the International Monetary Fund; the mint par rate for Canada was established in May, 1962. In previous issues of the Year Book, the debt held in London was recorded in £ sterling, and the debt held in New York was recorded in £ converted from dollars at the old mint par rate of \$4.8665 to £1.

In considering the rate of growth of the debt, attention should be paid to the fluctuations in exchange rates listed above, variations in the purchasing power of the money expended, the steady growth of population throughout the period, the economic development of the State, as measured by the growth of its wealth, income, and productiveness, and the earning power of the works constructed from loans.

Furthermore, comparisons of the rate of growth of the State debt with that of other States of Australia should take into account the differences in the distribution of governmental functions as between the central and local governments, and the inclusion or non-inclusion of the capital debts of public utilities controlled by governmental authority.

Similarly, in making international comparisons, care should be taken to allow for differences in the distribution of debt as between central, provincial, and local governments, and the existence or otherwise of reproductive assets acquired from loan funds.

DOMICILE OF PUBLIC DEBT

For many years, the London money market was the principal source of New South Wales loan moneys. Of the public debt outstanding in 1931, 63 per cent. was held in London, 32 per cent. in Australia, and 5 per cent. in New York.

Small loans were raised in New York in each year from 1955-56, in London in 1958-59 and 1962-63, in Canada and Switzerland in 1960-61, and in the Netherlands in 1961-62, but otherwise the State's requirements for new loan capital have been met since 1931 entirely from local sources. The total oversea debt has therefore declined as a result of redemptions through the sinking fund, and as a result of repayment of maturing London loans from locally raised loans. At 30th June, 1963, 83 per cent. of the public debt was held in Australia, 13 per cent. in London, 3 per cent. in New York, and 1 per cent. in other oversea centres.

Particulars of the State public debt outstanding in Australia and oversea at intervals since 1901 are given on page 728.

Table 639. Public Debt of New South Wales*: Domicile

At 30th June	Domicile of Public Debt										Total Public Debt		Proportion of Total Public Debt	
	Australia	Overseas†					Total Overseas†	Amount	Per Head of Population		Australia	Overseas		
		London	New York	Canada	Switzerland	Netherlands			£	s.			d.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1901	12,690,796	54,670,450	...	...	...	54,670,450	67,361,246	49	6	11	18.84	81.16
1906	19,726,884	65,914,850	...	...	...	65,914,850	85,641,734	57	13	10	23.03	76.97
1911	29,968,321	65,555,605	...	...	...	65,555,605	95,523,926	57	9	9	31.37	68.63
1916	43,390,452	87,153,588	...	...	...	87,153,588	130,544,040	68	19	9	33.24	66.76
1921	66,667,308	108,417,603	...	...	...	108,417,603	175,084,911	83	4	9	38.08	61.92
1926	81,826,091	140,322,616	...	...	...	140,322,616	222,148,707	94	15	9	36.83	63.17
1931	107,501,666	215,780,605	...	...	...	215,780,605	341,255,398	133	11	10	31.50	68.50
1936	172,099,601	201,796,400	...	...	...	217,766,999	389,866,600	146	4	10	44.14	55.86
1941	197,961,784	198,371,150	...	...	...	216,962,031	414,923,815	148	5	7	47.71	52.29
1946	197,198,139	180,844,140	...	...	...	198,001,397	395,199,536	134	4	2	49.90	50.10
1947	205,914,118	180,844,140	...	...	...	198,109,648	404,023,766	135	7	2	50.97	49.03
1948	233,098,932	174,589,890	...	...	...	191,660,610	424,759,542	140	16	11	54.88	45.12
1949	246,432,916	173,580,890	...	...	...	190,480,394	436,913,310	141	5	6	56.40	43.60
1950	279,390,223	168,531,828	...	...	...	192,588,971	471,979,194	147	16	0	59.20	40.80
1951	328,353,645	153,678,980	...	...	...	177,455,319	505,808,964	154	6	1	64.92	35.08
1952	388,785,608	153,606,980	...	...	...	177,114,569	565,900,177	169	9	2	68.70	31.30
1953	435,578,305	153,322,730	...	...	...	176,539,248	612,117,553	180	17	11	71.16	28.84
1954	481,610,959	152,851,480	...	...	...	175,886,302	657,497,261	192	1	1	73.25	26.75
1955	522,977,839	152,676,230	...	...	...	175,442,611	698,421,480	200	1	7	74.88	25.12
1956	565,261,088	152,639,980	...	...	...	176,022,569	741,283,657	208	11	3	76.25	23.75
1957	619,790,837	140,101,386	...	...	...	163,617,456	783,408,293	216	2	3	79.11	20.89
1958	667,469,564	134,944,886	...	...	...	161,093,546	828,563,110	224	8	6	80.56	19.44
1959	707,504,012	139,565,824	...	...	...	168,265,823	875,769,835	232	18	7	80.79	19.21
1960	754,535,749	139,343,174	...	...	...	170,171,297	924,707,046	240	5	8	81.60	18.40
1961	799,928,946	139,293,172	2,179,551	1,616,354	1,280,461	176,236,844	976,165,790	249	4	3	81.95	18.05		
1962	850,494,750†	139,093,174	2,179,551	1,616,354	1,280,461	177,815,076	1,028,309,826†	258	11	8	82.71	17.29		
1963	898,646,363†	140,524,725	2,166,749	1,616,354	1,280,461	184,858,378	1,083,504,741†	267	12	5	82.94	17.06		

* Commonwealth and State Government Securities on issue.

† Overseas debt has been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 727.

‡ Excludes premiums payable on redemption of Special Bonds. These amounted to £51,816 at 30th June, 1962 and £162,173 at 30th June, 1963.

DOMICILE AND RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT

The following table shows the amount of New South Wales public debt in the various registers and the rates of interest at 30th June, 1963:—

**Table 640. Public Debt of New South Wales* at 30th June, 1963:
Domicile and Rates of Interest**

Nominal Rate of Interest per cent.	Domicile of Public Debt				Total Public Debt†	Annual Interest Liability†
	Australia	London‡	New York‡	Other Overseas‡		
	£ thousand					
£ s. d. 6 0 0	...	49,619	...	...	49,619	2,977
5 15 0	...	...	...	2,167‡	2,167	125
5 10 0	...	13,159	14,941	...	28,100	1,545
5 7 6	38,772	...	...	...	38,772	2,084
5 5 0	17,030	...	5,655	...	22,685	1,191
5 0 0	240,788	1	2,681	1,281¶	244,751	12,238
Total, £5 and under £6	296,590	13,160	23,277	3,448	336,475	17,183
4 15 0	92,879	...	2,604	...	95,483	4,536
4 10 0	188,312	...	7,163	1,616§	197,091	8,869
4 5 0	124,417	...	...	...	124,417	5,288
4 0 0	31,858	18,652	...	...	50,510	2,020
Total, £4 and under £5	437,466	18,652	9,767	1,616	467,501	20,713
3 17 6	1	...	...	...	1	...
3 15 0	22,656	...	...	...	22,656	850
3 10 0	...	...	6,226	...	6,226	218
3 5 0	...	2,127	...	...	2,127	69
3 2 6	117,516	...	...	...	117,516	3,672
3 2 0	309	...	...	...	309	9
3 0 0	4,966	31,688	...	...	36,654	1,100
Total, £3 and under £4	145,448	33,815	6,226	...	185,489	5,918
2 15 0	...	13,487	...	...	13,487	371
2 14 3	185	...	...	...	185	5
2 10 0	...	11,790	...	...	11,790	295
2 6 6	428	...	...	...	428	10
Total, £2 and under £3	613	25,277	...	...	25,890	681
1 0 0	18,529	...	...	...	18,529	185
Matured	...	2	...	...	2	...
Total	898,646	140,525	39,270	5,064	1,083,505	47,657

* Commonwealth Government Securities on issue.

† Oversea debt and interest liability have been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 727.

‡ Debt repayable in Canada.

¶ Debt repayable in the Netherlands.

§ Debt repayable in Switzerland.

The debt of £18,529,000 at 1 per cent. interest consists of debentures issued to the Commonwealth Bank in 1944-45 for the funding of deficiency Treasury Bills, which bore the same interest rate. The initial debenture issue, £26,120,000, has been reduced by annual redemptions through the Sinking Fund totalling £7,591,000.

The next table shows the annual interest charge on the public debt in the various registers, and the average rate of interest on the face value of the debt, in 1939 and selected later years. The interest rates shown in the table take no account of the fact that portion of the debt was issued at a discount, and they therefore understate the actual interest charge on the cash proceeds of the debt.

Table 641. Public Debt of New South Wales*: Annual Interest Liability and Average Nominal Interest Rates

Particulars	At 30th June					
	1939	1952	1955	1961	1962	1963
Australia—						
Debt £ thous.	188,413	388,786	522,978	799,929	850,495	898,646
Annual Interest £ thous.	6,418	11,251	18,425	34,652	37,333	39,346
Average Rate Per cent.	3.41	2.89	3.52	4.33	4.39	4.38
London—						
Debt† £ thous.	198,440	153,607	152,676	139,293	139,093	140,525
Annual Interest† £ thous.	7,376	4,688	4,839	5,856	5,845	6,132
Average Rate Per cent.	3.72	3.05	3.17	4.20	4.20	4.36
New York—						
Debt† £ thous.	15,415	23,507	22,767	33,148	33,645	39,270
Annual Interest† £ thous.	747	791	767	1,412	1,601	1,917
Average Rate Per cent.	4.85	3.37	3.37	4.26	4.76	4.88
Canada—						
Debt† £ thous.	...	...	...	2,180	2,180	2,167
Annual Interest† £ thous.	...	...	...	125	125	125
Average Rate Per cent.	...	...	...	5.75	5.75	5.75
Switzerland—						
Debt† £ thous.	...	...	...	1,616	1,616	1,616
Annual Interest† £ thous.	...	...	...	73	73	73
Average Rate Per cent.	...	...	...	4.50	4.50	4.50
Netherlands—						
Debt† £ thous.	...	...	...	...	1,281	1,281
Annual Interest† £ thous.	...	...	...	...	64	64
Average Rate Per cent.	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00
Total—						
Debt† £ thous.	402,268	565,900	698,421	976,166	1,028,310	1,083,505
Annual Interest† £ thous.	14,541	16,730	24,031	42,118	45,041	47,657
Average Rate Per cent.	3.61	2.96	3.44	4.31	4.38	4.40

* Commonwealth Government Securities on issue.

† Oversea debt and interest liability have been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 727.

Ordinarily, the interest bill of the State is slow to reflect changes in the level of market rates, which take effect gradually as new loans and conversions of maturing loans increase in ratio to the total debt. The decrease between 1939 and 1952 in the average rate of interest on the debt outstanding in Australia reflects the downward trend in the rates at which the new Commonwealth loans were issued during the war and post-war periods. The increase since 1952 is due to increases in the rates at which these loans have been issued since May, 1951. Recent changes in the rates of interest on new loans are shown in Table 638.

The yields on Government securities sold on stock exchanges in Australia, and the rates of discount on Seasonal Treasury Securities and Treasury Notes, are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

DOMICILE AND TERM OF PUBLIC DEBT

The dates of repayment of the public debt extend to 1984, and the amounts falling due for redemption in successive years vary considerably. This is seen from the following table, in which the debt outstanding at 30th June, 1963, in Australia and oversea, is classified according to the latest due dates for repayment:—

**Table 642. Public Debt of New South Wales* at 30th June, 1963:
Domicile and Dates of Maturity**

Year of Maturity (ended 30th June)	Domicile of Public Debt						Total Public Debt†
	Australia	London†	New York†	Canada†	Switzer- land†	Nether- lands†	
	£ thousand						
1964	77,728	...	...	...	...	...	77,728
1965	93,632	15,820	...	...	...	...	109,452
1966	143,600	...	...	...	...	...	143,600
1967	54,089	...	6,226	...	...	...	60,315
1968	62,152	9,975	...	...	...	...	72,127
1969	73,953	...	...	...	...	...	73,953
1970	36,129	2,127	...	...	...	...	38,256
1971	32,879	11,024	7,163	...	...	...	51,066
1972	33,797	25,987	287	...	...	...	60,071
1973	62,372	2,264	2,604	...	...	...	67,240
1974	936	8,935	...	...	...	...	9,871
1975	18,904	11,790	...	...	...	...	30,694
1976	28,430	...	...	...	1,616	...	30,046
1977	1,068	19,813	...	...	...	...	20,881
1978	1,116	8,492	...	...	...	...	9,608
1979	1,167	6,989	2,394	...	...	...	10,550
1980	36,088	...	2,790	...	...	...	38,878
1981	28,163	17,306	2,865	2,167	...	...	50,501
1982	32,845	...	8,547	...	...	1,281	42,673
1983	10,485	...	6,394	...	...	...	16,879
1984	63,224	...	...	...	...	...	63,224
Interminable ..	310	1	...	...	...	...	311
Government Option ..	5,579	...	...	...	...	...	5,579
Overdue ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Total Public Debt	898,646	140,525	39,270	2,167	1,616	1,281	1,083,505

* Commonwealth Government Securities on issue.

† Oversea debt has been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 727.

The loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity, but some of them (£171,170,000 repayable in Australia and £15,819,000 repayable in London) are redeemable at the Government's option after the earliest date of maturity has been passed, subject to notice ranging up to three months being given. Some loans repayable in New York (equivalent to £13,389,000) have no earliest date of maturity, but are redeemable at the Government's option at any time, subject to notice ranging up to 45 days being given. The debt of £5,579,000 shown as redeemable at Government option has no dates of maturity, but the Government must give 12 months' notice of redemption.

Table 643 on the following page indicates the movements which have taken place in the public debt of New South Wales during the last five years. It shows the conversion loans and new loans raised, including those arranged privately as well as those raised by public subscription (shown in Table 638). Redemptions from conversions, sinking fund, and the loan account are also shown. Particulars of Treasury Bills issued and redeemed within the same financial year are excluded from the table.

LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE

In addition to liability for its own loans, the State has guaranteed, in terms of various Acts, the loans and overdrafts of certain corporate bodies and institutions, etc. engaged, as a rule, in the promotion of public welfare and development. The guarantees extend to all loans issued by certain corporate bodies, the issue of the loans being subject to the Governor's approval. In other cases, with minor exceptions, the guarantee is given by the Treasurer with the Governor's approval, and on the recommendation of the appropriate administrative authority.

The loans and overdrafts under State guarantee as at 30th June in each of the last two years are summarised in the following table. The amounts shown do not indicate the net amount of the contingent liability of the State, because sinking funds for repayment have been accumulated in respect of some of the loans. Furthermore, the amounts shown under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1948, represent the limit of overdrafts and not the amount outstanding.

Table 644. Loans Guaranteed by State

Corporation or Body	Amount of Guarantee or Loans Outstanding at 30th June	
	1962	1963
	£	£
Loans Issued by—		
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board	130,953,761	143,046,141
Hunter District Water Board	21,600,275	23,692,821
Broken Hill Water Board	3,409,320	3,539,180
Electricity Commission of New South Wales	27,174,447	29,956,550
Rural Bank of New South Wales	12,971,991	12,348,067
Public Hospitals	3,585	...
County Councils	667,157	1,963,899
Grain Elevators Board .. .. .	...	100,000
Total	196,780,536	214,646,658
Overdraft and Advances under Government Guarantees Act, 1934-48 (Limit of Guarantee)—		
Co-operative Building Societies	142,794,650	151,250,650
Other Co-operative Societies, Marketing Boards, etc.	442,370	443,620
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board	150,000	150,000
Other	7,500	4,500
Total	143,394,520	151,848,770

The loans shown for the Electricity Commission of New South Wales include an amount of £stg.2,000,000 repayable in London.

Table 643. Transactions on Public Debt* of New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	£ thousand				
LOANS RAISED					
Conversion and Renewal Loans—					
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed and Converted Stocks	45,301	41,456	71,356	40,638	135,594
Discounts† .. ..	...	...	10	...	8
Overseas—					
Cash Subscribed and Converted Stocks	4,482	...	17,058	5,551	12,125
Discounts	46	...	348	99	375
Total Face Value of Conversion and Renewal Loans ..	49,829	41,456	88,772	46,288	148,102
New Loans—					
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed	47,426	55,274	53,832	58,192	55,299
Discounts	104	106	184	78	56
Overseas—					
Cash Subscribed	7,656	2,876	6,649	4,091	10,106
Discounts	171	74	92	87	194
Total Face Value of New Loans	55,357	58,330	60,757	62,448	65,655
Total Face Value of Conversions, Renewals, and New Loans	105,186	99,786	149,529	108,736	213,757
LOANS REPAYED					
From Conversion and Renewal Loans—					
Australia	45,301	41,456	71,356	40,637¶	135,589¶
Overseas	4,482	...	17,058	5,551	12,125
From Sinking Fund and Revenue Accounts‡—					
Australia	7,495	8,349	8,632	7,706	7,216
Overseas	701	1,044	1,024	2,698	3,632
Total Loans Repaid	57,979	50,849	98,070	56,592¶	158,562¶
NET INCREASE IN PUBLIC DEBT					
Australia	40,035	47,031	45,394	50,565§	48,152§
Overseas	7,172	1,906	6,065	1,579	7,043
Total Net Increase	47,207	48,937	51,459	52,144§	55,195§

* Commonwealth Government Securities on issue. Transactions on the public debt domiciled overseas have been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 727.

† Excludes discounts on conversion loans met from Consolidated Revenue Fund (£153,820 in 1958-59 £86,760 in 1959-60, £276,204 in 1960-61, £123,634 in 1961-62, and £460,202 in 1962-63).

‡ Redemptions from Sinking Fund are shown in Table 648.

¶ Excludes payment of premium on redemption of Special Bonds (£1,000 in 1961-62 and £5,000 in 1962-63).

§ Excludes additions to debt due to increase in redemption value of Special Bonds—see note ‡ Table 639.

THE INTEREST BILL OF THE STATE

The *annual interest charge* on the public debt of New South Wales at 30th June, 1963 is shown in Table 640 as £47,656,509. This amount represents a full year's interest on the debt, based on the rates of interest applicable to the various loans outstanding at that date. It differs, therefore, from the amount of interest *actually paid*, which embodies the effects of changes in the composition of the loan debt during the year, and includes interest paid on temporary deposits lodged with the Government.

The following table shows, in Australian currency, the amount of interest *actually paid* on the public debt in Australia and oversea in 1900-01 and selected later years. It also shows the interest paid on moneys temporarily held by the Government (i.e., bank overdrafts and Special Deposits accounts).

Table 645. Interest and Exchange on Public Debt and Temporary Advances: Amount Actually Paid

Year Ended 30th June	Amount of Interest Paid On—				Total Interest Paid	
	Public Debt Held in Australia	Public Debt Held Overseas*	Total Public Debt*	Moneys in Temporary Possession and Bank Advances	Amount*	Per Head of Population
1901	£ 355,354	£ 1,991,499	£ 2,346,853	£ 151,604	£ 2,498,457	£ s. d. 1 16 10
1911	914,967	2,321,489	3,236,456	81,001	3,317,457	2 0 4
1921	2,690,626	4,422,115	7,112,741	416,691	7,529,432	3 12 1
1931†	5,517,620	8,377,095	13,894,715	768,651	14,663,366	5 15 3
1936	5,594,412	9,130,756	14,725,168	278,511	15,003,679	5 12 11
1941	6,588,214	8,281,399	14,869,613	346,566	15,216,179	5 9 1
1946	6,203,777	7,680,774	13,884,551	257,187	14,141,738	4 16 5
1951	8,961,097	5,675,613	14,636,710	163,356	14,800,066	4 11 5
1958	24,460,007	5,470,538	29,930,545	201,607	30,132,152	8 4 9
1959	26,421,733	6,209,236	32,630,969	207,124	32,838,093	8 16 3
1960	29,400,173	6,506,113	35,906,286	212,932	36,119,218	9 10 5
1961	31,426,279	6,909,986	38,336,265	258,383	38,594,648	9 19 2
1962	34,690,503	7,563,754	42,254,257	244,765	42,499,022	10 13 9
1963	38,120,212	7,978,917	46,099,129	252,673	46,351,802	11 10 10

* Includes amounts taken to account in the Treasurer's Public Accounts as Exchange on Interest.

† Excludes amounts due in 1930-31, payment of which was deferred until 1931-32.

A proportion of the interest and sinking fund contributions is allocated to the various business undertakings and other activities that have been provided with capital from State loan funds and are conducted as separate enterprises or accounts, and the balance is chargeable to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The amounts of interest (including exchange on interest) chargeable to the undertakings in the last two years are shown in the next table. Details of the sinking fund contributions are given in Table 649.

Table 646. Public Debt: Interest* Chargeable to State Undertakings

Undertakings, etc.	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£	£	£	£
Railways	10,627,970	9,941,000	10,600,600	11,000,680
Tramways and Motor Omni- buses	671,220	770,660	732,770	745,380
Maritime Services Board	706,430	826,700	1,171,280	1,170,390
Closer Settlement Fund	148,641	137,773	132,550	135,700
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	5,666,000	6,273,500	6,833,700	7,220,720
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board	936,900	1,177,870	1,471,820	1,740,980
Hunter District Water Board	190,690	223,000	255,780	277,020
Sydney Harbour Bridge	271,460	834,000	390,920	394,140
Main Roads Department	192,649	215,490	241,200	270,550
Grain Elevators Board	337,800	335,330	384,940	382,610
Other	533,423	556,446	633,742	707,185
Total	20,283,183	21,291,769	22,849,302	24,045,355

* Includes amounts taken to account in the Treasurer's Public Accounts as Exchange on Interest.

The capital debt of the railways was reduced by £73,245,092 on 1st January, 1960. From this date, charges attributable to the debt remitted are payable from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

In 1960-61, the capital cost of the Sydney Harbour Bridge was increased by £2,208,858 as a result of transfers, from the Railways and Department of Public Works, of the cost of constructing the Circular Quay overhead roadway and part of the cost of constructing the Cahill Expressway and associated works. The amount of interest charged to the Sydney Harbour Bridge Account in 1960-61 includes amounts applicable to previous years in respect of the debt transferred.

REDEMPTIONS AND SINKING FUND

An account of the debt redemptions and sinking funds of New South Wales in operation before the Financial Agreement, 1927, is given on page 170 of the Year Book for 1929-30. The present sinking fund is described below.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, 1927

The Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and States was brought into operation from 1st July, 1927. The provisions of the Agreement are outlined on page 682 of the Year Book for 1930-31, and are given in detail at page 21 of the Commonwealth Year Book No. 31.

In terms of the Agreement, the Commonwealth took over the debts of the States on 1st July, 1929, and assumed, as between the Commonwealth and States, the liabilities of the States to bondholders. The Commonwealth also

relieved the States of the liability of principal, interest, and sinking fund on an amount of debt equal to the value of properties transferred to the Commonwealth after federation.

The Commonwealth agreed to pay, as agent for the States, the interest due on the public debt of the States, and to contribute, for a period of 58 years from 1st July, 1927, £7,584,912 per annum towards the interest. During this period, the States are to reimburse the Commonwealth for the balance of the interest paid on their behalf, and thereafter, for the whole of the interest. The contribution by the Commonwealth towards the interest on State debts is equal to the amount paid by the Commonwealth to the States in 1926-27 under the former per capita (25s. per head of population) grants; the contribution to New South Wales is £2,917,411 per annum.

In terms of the Agreement, the Australian Loan Council was created to co-ordinate public borrowing. All borrowings by the States are arranged by the Commonwealth, in accordance with the decisions of the Council, which consists of a Minister of the Commonwealth and of each State. The Council determines the amount, rates, and conditions of loans to be raised, after consideration of the annual programmes submitted by the Commonwealth and by each State. In June, 1939, by common consent, the borrowings of local governing and semi-governmental authorities were brought within the purview of the Loan Council.

NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND

The National Debt Sinking Fund, established in terms of the Financial Agreement, is controlled by the National Debt Commission. Annual payments to the Fund on account of State debts are contributed partly by the Commonwealth and partly by the States. The contributions in respect of New South Wales debt commenced from 1st July, 1928, one year after the commencing date of other States.

Contributions in respect of the net debt outstanding on 1st July, 1927 are payable for a period of 58 years at the rate of 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum, the Commonwealth contributing 2s. 6d. per cent. and the State 5s. per cent. The rate on new loans raised after 1st July, 1927, other than revenue deficiency loans, is 10s. per cent. for a period of 53 years, of which the Commonwealth pays 5s. and the State 5s. The State's contribution may be increased to shorten the period of repayment of loans expended on wasting assets. Contributions on special revenue deficiency loans incurred during the depression were at the rate of 10s. per cent. (shared equally by the Commonwealth and the State) until 30th June, 1944, when the rate was increased to 20s. per cent. (Commonwealth 5s. and State 15s.) to provide for repayment in 39 years. On other loans raised to meet revenue deficiencies, annual contributions at a rate not less than 4 per cent. are payable by the State. Loan securities redeemed and repurchased by the Sinking Fund are cancelled, and the State is required to pay interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum on the cancelled securities, in addition to the contributions stated above. Additional contributions are paid by the State to recoup the Sinking Fund for appropriations from the Fund to meet discounts on conversion loans; the contribution in respect of each conversion loan is spread over the currency of the loan.

The operations of the National Debt Sinking Fund in regard to the debts of the State of New South Wales during each of the last six years, and the aggregate since 1st July, 1928, are shown below:—

Table 647. National Debt Sinking Fund: Transactions on Account of New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	RECEIPTS						
	Contributions by—					Interest	Total Receipts
	Commonwealth	New South Wales			Total		
		On Loans Issued	4½% on Cancelled Securities				
£	£	£	£	£	£		
1958	1,786,722	2,361,600	3,788,300	6,149,900	20,465	7,957,087	
1959	1,894,435	2,445,204	4,071,421	6,516,625	16,140	8,427,200	
1960	2,074,177	2,579,535	4,490,435	7,069,970	2,288	9,146,435	
1961	2,181,543	2,686,902	4,867,766	7,554,668	4,633	9,740,844	
1962	2,392,706	2,795,155	5,226,247	8,021,402	16,851	10,430,959	
1963	2,490,701	2,957,157	5,740,243	8,697,400	(—)945	11,187,156	
Total, 1929-1963	34,854,951	54,945,369	65,617,886	120,563,255	509,547	156,396,445*	

Year ended 30th June	PAYMENTS				
	(Net Cost, in Australian currency, of Securities Repurchased and Redeemed)				
	Australia	London	New York	Canada	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
1958	2,503,205	5,264,682	315,270	...	8,083,157
1959	7,465,654	301,240	367,878	...	8,134,772
1960	8,332,223	176,631	798,405	...	9,307,259
1961	8,582,536	388,060	602,723	...	9,573,319
1962	7,679,210	182,938	2,482,989	...	10,345,137
1963	7,192,912	2,863,392	763,697	12,674	10,832,675
Total, 1929-1963	107,602,186	48,045,147		12,674	155,660,007

* Includes contributions under Federal Aid Roads Act, £468,692.

The payments shown in the table for re-purchases and redemptions of securities are expressed in terms of Australian currency, the exchange on overseas remittances being included in the net cost of securities acquired in London, New York, and Canada.

The face value of securities re-purchased and redeemed is shown in the following table. During the thirty-five years the Sinking Fund has been in operation, the average price in Australian currency paid for £100 face value of securities re-purchased and redeemed was £98 9s. 2d. in Australia and £106 8s. in all centres. In 1962-63, the average price per £100 face value was £99 13s. 8d. in Australia, £125 12s. in London, £215 14s. in New York, and £198 19s. 3d. in Canada, and the general average was £109 8s. 2d. The balance at credit of the sinking fund as at 30th June, 1963 was £736,438.

Table 648. National Debt Sinking Fund: Face Value of Securities Re-purchased and Redeemed on account of N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Australia	London	New York	Canada
	£A.	£stg.	U.S.\$	Can.\$
1958	2,597,098	4,205,200	722,000	...
1959	7,495,253	259,470	843,000	...
1960	8,348,183	178,120	1,840,000	...
1961	8,631,865	318,500	1,401,000	...
1962	7,705,744	160,000	5,595,498	...
1963	7,215,980	2,279,758	1,723,000	31,000
Total, 1929-1963	109,288,251	30,280,397	32,699,816	31,000

Sinking fund contributions chargeable to State undertakings and other activities conducted as separate enterprises or accounts are shown in the following table. The amount of interest chargeable to these undertakings is given in Table 646.

Table 649. National Debt Sinking Fund: Contributions Chargeable to State Undertakings

Undertakings, etc.	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£	£	£	£
Railways	2,176,300	2,045,310	2,155,210	2,286,000
Tramways and Motor Omnibuses	104,640	115,290	75,880	80,430
Maritime Services Board ..	183,050	210,440	287,260	285,920
Closer Settlement Fund ..	122,373	120,533	114,933	108,200
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	583,000	652,000	711,000	772,630
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board ..	201,560	213,380	223,240	233,220
Hunter District Water Board ..	47,320	50,300	52,520	54,760
Sydney Harbour Bridge ..	112,920	164,520	133,850	140,330
Main Roads Department ..	45,981	48,816	53,075	57,088
Grain Elevators Board ..	77,000	77,100	83,950	87,080
Other	70,312	76,150	83,552	94,600
Total	3,724,456	3,773,839	3,974,470	4,200,258

PRIVATE FINANCE

CURRENCY

Under the Constitution, the control of currency, coinage, and legal tender in Australia are vested in the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Treasurer is empowered by legislation to arrange for the making and issuing of coins of specified denominations. The minting of Australian coins is carried out by branches of the Royal Mint at Melbourne (Victoria) and Perth (Western Australia). A new mint, the Royal Australian Mint, was opened in February, 1965, and is engaged in the production of coins in the new decimal currency (see next page).

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

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

The assets of the Note Issue Department must be held in gold, on deposit with any bank, or in securities of the Government of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth, or a State. The requirement of a reserve in gold and/or English sterling amounting to not less than 25 per cent. of the notes on issue was abolished as from 21st August, 1945. A statement of the profits of the Department is shown on page 747, and the balance sheet on page 746.

PRESENT CURRENCY SYSTEM

In the present Australian currency system, the monetary unit is the pound (£), divided into 20 shillings (s.) each of 12 pence (d.). The par value of the Australian pound, as notified to the International Monetary Fund, has been 1.99062 grammes (30.720 grains) of fine gold since 18th September, 1949.

The Australian coinage consists of silver and bronze coins. The denominations of silver coins on issue are the florin (2s.), shilling (1s.), sixpence (6d.), and threepence (3d.); the denominations of bronze coins are the penny (1d.) and halfpenny ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.). A limited issue of an additional silver coin—the crown (5s.)—was made in 1937. Gold coins—the sovereign (£1) and half-sovereign (10s.)—went out of circulation during the 1914-1918 War.

The standard fineness of silver coins was fixed at $\frac{37}{40}$ fine silver, $\frac{3}{40}$ alloy, until 8th July, 1947, when it was altered to one-half fine silver and one-half alloy. Bronze coins are of mixed metal—copper, zincs and tin.

Australian notes are issued in denominations of 10s., £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100, and £1,000, but notes of denominations higher than £10 have not been issued to the public since 1945. A provision that the notes were to be redeemable in gold coins was withdrawn in 1932. Particulars of the notes in circulation in 1946 and selected later years are given in the next table:—

Table 650. Australian Note Issue

Particulars	Last Wednesday in June							
	1946*	1951	1956	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	£ thousand							
Denomination—								
10s.	8,083	9,133	10,579	12,022	12,059	12,575	13,138	13,775
£1	71,715	68,730	74,863	69,087	67,841	67,940	69,052	70,645
£5	79,154	117,015	161,675	188,286	186,163	189,792	193,068	195,364
£10	39,416	79,904	124,718	148,660	149,579	153,568	155,289	152,482
£20	9	7	4	3	2	2	2	2
£50	118	64	46	33	32	30	29	28
£100	195	66	50	38	37	36	32	31
£1,000	274	351	568	3,328	3,899	3,840	4,112	2,828
Held by—								
Public ..	181,673	240,140	330,509	367,701	364,153	369,143	371,753	368,300
Banks ..	17,291	35,130	41,994	53,756	55,459	58,640	62,969	66,855
Total	198,964	275,270	372,503	421,457	419,612	427,783	434,722	435,155

* Last Monday in June.

Australian notes are legal tender in Australia for any amount. The silver coins are legal tender for any amount not exceeding forty shillings, and bronze coins for any amount not exceeding one shilling.

DECIMAL CURRENCY

In 1959, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Decimal Currency Committee to investigate the advantages and disadvantages of a decimal currency system in Australia and, if decimal currency were favoured, to recommend the most suitable unit of account and denominations of subsidiary currency and the method of introducing the system.

Following the Committee's recommendations, the Commonwealth Government announced in April, 1963 that it proposed to introduce a system of decimal currency into Australia. The Currency Act, 1963, the first of the Acts necessary to give effect to the Government's proposals, provides for the existing Australian currency system to be replaced by a decimal currency system in which the monetary unit will be the dollar (\$), divided into 100 cents. It is expected that the decimal system will be introduced on 14th February, 1966, and that it will replace the existing currency system over a transitional period of up to two years; banks will be required to operate in decimal currency from the changeover date.

The monetary unit in the new system (the dollar) will be equal in value to ten shillings in the existing system, and the cent will thus be equal to 1.2d. in the existing system. A conversion table illustrating the relationship between the existing £ s. d. system and the new decimal currency system is as follows:—

Table 651. Relationship between Existing and Decimal Currency Systems

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

* Taken to nearest 5th decimal place.

Particulars of the decimal coins and paper currency to be issued are given in the next table:—

Table 652. Australian Decimal Coins and Notes

Coins				Notes	
Denomination	Diameter	Weight	Composition	Denomination	Colour
	Inches	Grains			
Bronze--					
1 cent ..	0.69	40	} { 97% copper, 2 1/2% zinc, 1/4% tin	\$1	Brown
2 cents ..	0.85	80			
Cupro-nickel--					
5 cents ..	0.764	43.6	} { 75% copper 25% nickel	\$2	Green
10 cents ..	0.929	87.3			
20 cents ..	1.122	174.6			
Silver--					
50 cents ..	1.24	200	} { 80% silver 20% copper	\$20	Red

The notes will be legal tender in Australia for any amount. The silver and cupro-nickel coins will be legal tender for any amount not exceeding five dollars, and the bronze coins for any amount not exceeding twenty cents.

A Decimal Currency Board has been appointed to advise the Treasurer and to supervise certain of the arrangements for the changeover to decimal currency. Compensation will be paid by the Commonwealth to the owners of a large proportion of monetary machines which have to be converted for use under the new decimal system.

BANKING

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

Particulars of central banking business are given in Table 653, and of the activities of the development bank on page 749.

Statistics of general banking business are given in Tables 660 to 666 in respect of (1) the major private trading banks (seven in number since October, 1951), (2) the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia (a Commonwealth Government bank), (3) the major trading banks, and (4) all trading banks. The "major trading banks" are the major private trading banks and the Commonwealth Trading Bank, all of which have interests throughout Australia. The group "all trading banks" comprises the major trading banks, three State Government banks (including the Rural Bank of New South Wales) which trade mainly in their respective States, and four other banks (three of them overseas institutions) whose business is either specialised and limited to a particular area or confined largely to financing overseas trade.

The savings banks comprise the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks, seven private savings banks associated with private trading banks, and two trustee savings banks. Statistics of savings bank business are given in Tables 668 and 669.

COMMONWEALTH BANKING LEGISLATION

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

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

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

The legislation replaced by the current legislation is described on page 341 of Year Book No. 56.

BANKING ACT, 1959

The Banking Act, 1959, which replaced the Banking Act, 1945-1953, regulates the business of all trading and savings banks except the State Government banks. Apart from the substitution of a Statutory Reserve Deposits system for the Special Accounts system and the special provisions for the regulation of savings bank business, the provisions of the new Act are essentially the same as those of the Act it replaced.

Under the Act, banking business in Australia may be conducted only by a body corporate possessing the written authority of the Governor-General. Bodies (such as pastoral companies and building societies) which transact some banking business, though not engaged in the general business of banking, may be exempted from all or part of the Act. Amalgamations of banks, or reconstructions, require the consent of the Commonwealth Treasurer, but he may not withhold it unreasonably.

Each trading bank must maintain a Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with the Reserve Bank, and must keep in the account an amount equal to a specified percentage of its Australian deposits. This percentage, known as the statutory reserve deposit ratio, is determined by the Reserve Bank. The Bank may vary the ratio, but not so as to increase it above 25 per cent., on one day's notice, and may increase the ratio above 25 per cent. on 45 days' notice. A ratio in excess of 25 per cent. may be fixed initially for a period of up to six months, and may be continued in force for successive periods of three months if notice of extension is given at least 45 days before the end of each period. The same statutory reserve deposit ratio must be applied to each of the major trading banks (see page 742); for the other non-government trading banks, the ratio may be set below, but must not exceed, the ratio set for the major trading banks. The Reserve Bank is required to inform the trading banks, at least once in every quarter, of the statutory reserve deposit ratio policy it expects to follow.

Interest is payable on the daily balances of the statutory reserves, at a rate fixed by the Reserve Bank with the Treasurer's approval. The rate has been 15s. per cent. since 1st January, 1958. Amounts held in the accounts in excess of the sums required to conform with the ruling ratio must be repaid by the Reserve Bank as soon as practicable.

The Reserve Bank may determine the general policy to be followed by banks in making advances. With the approval of the Commonwealth Treasurer, the Bank may also make regulations to control rates of interest payable to or by the banks or other bodies in the course of banking business.

Authority is given to the Reserve Bank to requisition on foreign currency receipts of the banks from their Australian business. The Governor-General may make regulations for the control of dealings in foreign exchange, including the fixing of rates of exchange. Provision is also made for the mobilisation of gold in Australia upon the issue of a proclamation by the Governor-General.

Under the Act, deposit liabilities in Australia have priority over all other liabilities. The Auditor-General is required to investigate the affairs of each bank periodically, and when directed by the Treasurer acting on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank. If a bank advises that its position is insecure, if it is unable to meet its obligations, or if the Reserve Bank, after receiving a report from the Auditor-General, is of the opinion that a bank's

position is insecure, the Reserve Bank may investigate that bank's affairs and assume control of its business. Banks must supply prescribed returns and such other information concerning their business as the Reserve Bank directs, but they cannot be required to disclose the affairs of an individual customer.

Savings banks must keep the Reserve Bank informed of their loan and investment policy, and must comply with regulations under the Act prescribing the ways in which depositor's funds may be invested. The provisions relating to savings banks are described in more detail on page 764.

RESERVE BANK ACT, 1959, AND COMMONWEALTH BANKS ACT, 1959

The Reserve Bank Act established the Reserve Bank of Australia as the Central Bank, imposed duties on the Bank Board in respect of the Bank's monetary and banking policy, and defined the relationship between the Board and the Commonwealth Government.

The Commonwealth Banks Act established the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, and placed under its general control the Commonwealth Development Bank, the Commonwealth Trading Bank, and the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

Further particulars of the Reserve Bank and Commonwealth Banking Corporation are given below.

RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA

Under the Reserve Bank Act, 1959, the Central Banking Business, the Note Issue Department, and the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia were re-constituted as the Reserve Bank of Australia. The Reserve Bank continues in existence the body corporate formerly known as the Commonwealth Bank, the development of which is discussed on page 342 of Year Book No. 56.

The Reserve Bank is the Central Bank. It controls the note issue, is custodian of Australia's international currency reserves, and exercises controls over trading and savings banks (see page 743). Most of its central banking powers are derived from the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959. The Bank also acts as banker to the Commonwealth and some State Governments and provides special banking facilities through its Rural Credits Department.

The Reserve Bank is controlled by a Board of Directors which comprises the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank (who are chairman and vice-chairman respectively), the Secretary of the Commonwealth Treasury, and seven other members, of whom at least five must not be officers of the Bank or of the Commonwealth Public Service. The Governor and Deputy Governor are appointed for a maximum term of seven years. Of the seven other members, those who are officers of the Bank or the Commonwealth Public Service are appointed during the pleasure of the Governor-General, and the remainder for a maximum term of five years. The administration of the Bank is controlled by the Governor.

Under the Reserve Bank Act, it is the duty of the Board to ensure that the monetary and banking policy of the Bank is directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia and that the powers of the Bank are exercised in the manner that will best contribute to the stability of the currency, the maintenance of full employment, and the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia.

The Bank Board must keep the Commonwealth Government informed of the monetary and banking policy of the Bank. In the event of a difference of opinion, the Board must endeavour to reach agreement with the Treasurer. Failing agreement, the Treasurer may make a recommendation to the Governor-General-in-Council who may, by order, determine the policy to be followed by the Bank. The Bank must adopt the policy ordered after the Treasurer indicates that the Government accepts responsibility for that policy and will take such action within its powers as it considers necessary by reason of the policy. Within fifteen sitting days of his advice to the Board, the Treasurer must inform Parliament of the difference of opinion and of the order determining policy.

Statistics of the central banking business (including the Note Issue Department) of the Reserve Bank (Commonwealth Bank before 14th January, 1960) during recent years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 653. Reserve Bank*: Central Banking Business
(including Note Issue Department)**

Averages of Weekly Figures (Australia and elsewhere)—£ million

LIABILITIES							
Year ended 30th June	Capital and Reserves	Australian Notes on Issue	Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts of Trading Banks†	Term Loan Fund Accounts of Trading Banks‡	Other Deposits of Trading Banks	Deposits of Savings Banks	Other Liabilities
1959	26.4	396.9	259.9	...	24.2	113.8	119.1
1960	25.0	413.6	280.8	...	19.6	132.2	114.1
1961	22.8	427.7	294.4	...	18.5	138.3	130.1
1962	26.0	427.5	217.7	11.4‡	20.1	151.0	182.0
1963	28.5	438.3	212.3	46.1	13.4	178.2	128.6
1964	30.3	438.4	265.7	34.4	7.0	210.2	139.2

ASSETS					
Year ended 30th June	Gold and Foreign Exchange¶	Australian Government Securities Redeemable in Australia		Australian Notes and Coin	All Other Assets
		Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes§	Other Securities		
1959	450.2	139.2	278.8	2.2	69.0
1960	479.8	196.5	232.4	3.6	73.1
1961	404.1	223.6	303.9	6.3	93.9
1962	526.1	190.1	235.8	8.0	75.7
1963	547.8	154.4	257.6	9.1	76.5
1964	699.9	116.2	214.3	9.7	85.0

* Commonwealth Bank before 14th January, 1960. This series has been revised since last issue.

† Special Accounts of trading banks before 1st January, 1960.

‡ Term Loan Funds were established in mid-April, 1962.

¶ Includes overseas securities, which were included in "Government and Other Securities" in previous series.

§ Includes Seasonal Treasury Securities when on issue.

The Rural Credits Department, which was established in 1925 as a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank, may make seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in marketing or processing primary produce. In lieu of making advances, the Department may discount bills on behalf of these institutions. Advances for the purposes of the Department may be obtained from the Treasurer and the Reserve Bank; the amount due to the Treasurer at any time may not exceed £3,000,000.

The aggregate capital of the Reserve Bank amounted to £8,714,000 and general reserves totalled £23,941,727 at 30th June, 1963. A special reserve (premium on gold sold) of the Note Issue Department, amounting to £4,754,954 at 30th June, 1963, is to be held for the purpose of preserving the external value of the currency and for purposes of the Note Issue Department.

The balance sheet of each department of the Reserve Bank at 30th June, 1963, and an aggregate balance sheet from which inter-departmental accounts totalling £92,637,667 have been excluded, are summarised in the following table:—

Table 654. Reserve Bank: Balance Sheets at 30th June, 1963

Item	Central Banking Business	Note Issue Department	Rural Credits Department	All Depart- ments*
	£ thousand			
LIABILITIES				
Capital	4,000	...	4,714	8,714
Reserve Funds	21,777	...	2,165	23,942
Special Reserve—Premium on Gold Sold ..	...	4,755	...	4,755
Australian Notes on Issue .. .. .	...	430,155	...	430,155
Deposits, Bills Payable, etc. (including Pro- visions)	625,082‡	10,456	98,405	641,305
Total Liabilities	650,859	445,366	105,284	1,108,871
ASSETS				
Gold and Balances held Abroad (including money at short call and Treasury Bills) ..	296,328	250,024	...	546,352
Other Oversea Securities	17,761	15,946	...	33,707
Australian Notes and Coin	6,996	...	...	6,996
Australian Government Securities†	215,820	179,353	...	395,173
Bills, Remittances in Transit	4,894	...	...	4,894
Premises	5,022	...	...	5,022
Loans, Advances, etc., and All Other Assets ..	104,038	43	105,284	116,727
Total Assets	650,859	445,366	105,284	1,108,871

* Excludes inter-departmental accounts.

† Includes Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes.

‡ Comprises Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts of Trading Banks (£222,860,000), Other Deposits of Trading Banks (£51,463,000), Deposits of Savings Banks (£185,027,000), Deposits of Oversea Institutions (£12,759,000), and Other Deposits and Provisions for Contingencies (£153,225,000).

The annual profits of the Reserve Bank are allocated as follows:—

Central Banking Business: A proportion, determined by the Treasurer after consultation with the Bank Board, to the Reserve Bank reserve fund, and the balance to the Commonwealth Treasury;

Note Issue Department: All to the Commonwealth Treasury;

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

In 1959-60, 1960-61, and 1962-63, the profits of the Central Banking Business were divided equally between the Bank's reserve fund and the Treasury. In 1961-62, 32.8 per cent. was allocated to the reserve fund and 67.2 per cent. to the Treasury.

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

Table 655. Reserve Bank: Net Profits

Particulars	Year ended 30th June			
	1960	1961	1962	1963
	£ thousand			
NET PROFITS				
Central Banking Business	5,381	6,705	6,673	3,351
Note Issue Department	10,516	12,930	15,751	12,781
Rural Credits Department	322	434	469	444
Total	16,219	20,069	22,893	16,576
DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS				
Central Banking Reserves	2,690	3,352	2,186	1,676
Commonwealth Treasury	13,207	16,283	20,238	14,456
Rural Credits Department—				
Reserves	161	217	235	222
Development Fund	161	217	234	222
Total	16,219	20,069	22,893	16,576

COMMONWEALTH BANKING CORPORATION

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, which was constituted on 14th January, 1960 under the Commonwealth Banks Act, 1959, controls the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Each of the three banks under the control of the Corporation has its own statutory functions and responsi-

bilities and its separate identity within the framework of the Corporation. The Corporation and the banks under its control are guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government.

The Corporation is controlled by a Board of Directors which comprises eight members (of whom one is Chairman and another Deputy Chairman) appointed by the Governor-General for a maximum term of five years and three ex officio members (the Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director of the Corporation and the Secretary of the Treasury). Apart from the ex officio members, no officer of the Commonwealth Public Service and no director or officer of a bank is eligible for appointment to the Board.

The Board determines the policy of the Corporation and its constituent banks and controls their affairs. Under the Commonwealth Banks Act, it is the duty of the Board to ensure that the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the banks under its control are directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia and have due regard to the stability and balanced development of the Australian economy.

The statutory relationship between the Board and the Government, and the procedure to be followed in the event of differences of opinion between them, are similar to those outlined on page 745 in respect of the Reserve Bank. The Board must keep the Government informed of the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the banks under its control. If there is a difference of opinion which cannot be reconciled, the Governor-General-in-Council may, by order, determine the policy to be followed.

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

The Corporation is managed, under the Board, by the Managing Director and his Deputy, who are appointed by the Governor-General for a maximum term of seven years. Each of the banks under the control of the Corporation is managed, under the Managing Director of the Corporation, by a general manager who is likewise appointed by the Governor-General for a maximum term of seven years.

The balance sheets of the Corporation and the banks under its control at 30th June, 1963 are summarised in Table 656. The profits of the banks in each of the last four years are shown in Table 657.

COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK OF AUSTRALIA

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

The Trading Bank is empowered to carry on general banking business, is required to develop and expand its business, and, subject to the Treasurer's consent, it may arrange for other banks to amalgamate with it. It is subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959 (see page 743), and since 1959-60 has been liable for Commonwealth tax on incomes.

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK OF AUSTRALIA

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

Since 14th January, 1960, the Savings Bank has been subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959. Regulations under this Act (see page 744) prescribe the ways in which savings banks may invest depositors' funds.

The Bank may make housing loans to individuals and building societies. It is required to give preference to loans for the erection of homes or the purchase of newly-erected homes, but it may make loans for the purchase of other homes or the discharge of mortgages on homes. Loans to individuals must be on credit foncier terms and must be secured on first mortgage on land; they may be made up to 90 per cent. of the Bank's valuation of the security, subject to a maximum of £3,500 for periods up to 35 years.

COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK

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

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

Finance is provided by the Bank by way of fixed-term loans and hire purchase. At 30th June, 1963, the fixed-term loans outstanding amounted to £32,900,000 (primary production, £22,500,000; industrial undertakings, £10,400,000) and the outstanding balances on hire purchase agreements to £20,500,000.

The Bank is subject to the Banking Act, 1959, but it is not required to maintain a Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with the Reserve Bank. It must obtain the Treasurer's consent before borrowing overseas or before incurring indebtedness to the Reserve Bank in excess of £2,000,000.

BALANCE SHEETS AND PROFITS OF COMMONWEALTH BANKING CORPORATION

The balance sheets of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation and the banks under its control at 30th June, 1963, and an aggregate balance sheet from which inter-bank accounts have been excluded, are summarised in the next table:—

Table 656. Commonwealth Banking Corporation and Banks under its Control: Balance Sheets at 30th June, 1963

Item	Common- wealth Banking Corporation	Common- wealth Trading Bank	Common- wealth Savings Bank	Common- wealth Development Bank	Total*
	£ thousand				
LIABILITIES					
Capital .. .. .	...	7,429†	...	25,857‡	33,286
Reserve Funds .. .. .	...	4,697	12,465	7,448	24,610
Balances due to Other Banks ..	...	937	...	14,085	937
Deposits, Bills Payable, and All Other Liabilities	6,386	409,331	969,818	10,092	1,381,181
Total Liabilities	6,386	422,394	982,283	57,482	1,440,014
ASSETS					
Cash Balances, Cash at Bankers, and Money at Short Call† ..	327	24,174	128,597	601	146,714
Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with Reserve Bank ..	...	36,593	...	...	36,593
Australian Government Securities, including Treasury Bills	2,718	76,839	644,509	2,643	726,709
Loans, Advances, etc. .. .. .	...	179,927	182,100	53,451	401,398
Premises	3,302	3,844	15,513	...	22,659
Other Assets	39	101,017	11,564	787	105,941
Total Assets	6,386	422,394	982,283	57,482	1,440,014

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

† Includes £4,250,000 held by the Trading Bank at short call overseas, loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market (Trading Bank, £4,870,000; Savings Bank, £7,455,000; Development Bank, £200,000), cash with Reserve Bank (Savings Bank, £106,930,000), and deposits with Australian trading banks (Savings Bank, £12,836,000).

‡ Includes £2,000,000 transferred during 1959-60 from reserves of the Reserve Bank.

¶ Includes £5,000,000 transferred during 1959-60 from reserves of the Reserve Bank and £10,000,000 provided in 1961-62 by the Commonwealth Government.

The annual profits of the banks under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation are allocated as follows:—

Commonwealth Trading Bank: Half to the Commonwealth Treasury and half to reserve fund;

Commonwealth Savings Bank: Part to State authorities (because of amalgamations with State savings banks), half of the balance to the Commonwealth Treasury, and half of the balance to the reserve fund;

Commonwealth Development Bank: All to the reserve fund.

The next table shows the net profits in recent years, and the distribution of the profits, of the banks under the control of the Corporation:—

Table 657. Banks under the Control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation: Net Profits

Particulars	Year ended 30th June			
	1960	1961	1962	1963
	£	£	£	£
NET PROFITS				
Commonwealth Trading Bank	487,854	670,154	726,418	917,820
Commonwealth Savings Bank	1,585,127	1,814,928	983,996	2,050,832
Commonwealth Development Bank	582,035	611,590	683,707	890,675
Total	2,655,016	3,096,672	2,394,121	3,859,327
DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS				
Reserve Funds	1,338,060	1,533,077	1,400,375	2,035,542
Commonwealth Treasury	756,025	921,487	716,668	1,144,867
State Authorities	560,931	642,108	277,078	678,918
Total	2,655,016	3,096,672	2,394,121	3,859,327

The profits shown for the Trading and Savings Banks are after writing down bank premises. Amounts written off, or provided for contingencies, before determining net profit must be approved by the Treasurer.

The Trading Bank became liable in 1959-60 for Commonwealth tax on incomes. The profits shown for the Bank in the above table are after payment of tax.

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

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

The Bank was reconstituted in 1947, and restrictions on its lending activities were then removed. It comprises a General Bank Department, which is empowered to conduct general banking business, and a Govern-

ment Agency Department, which administers various lending activities on behalf of the State Government. Control of the Bank is exercised by three full-time commissioners (one of whom is President) appointed until sixty-five years of age, subject to ability and good behaviour, and two part-time commissioners appointed for a maximum period of five years.

At 30th June, 1963, there were 141 branches and 9 agencies of the Bank in Sydney and important country centres. In other places, the Commonwealth Trading Bank acts as agent of the Rural Bank.

GENERAL BANK DEPARTMENT

The balance sheet and profit of the General Bank Department in the last four years are shown in the following table:—

Table 658. Rural Bank: General Department Balance Sheet and Profit

Item	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£ thousand			
LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE				
Inscribed Stock and Debentures	14,432	13,730	13,029	12,400
General Reserve	3,512	3,642	3,807	4,017
Special Reserve	8,095	8,095	8,764	9,307
Deposits, Other Liabilities, and Reserves for Contingencies	57,137	64,659	73,873	86,155
Re-establishment and Employment Act	564	496	438	384
Total Liabilities	83,740	90,622	99,911	112,263
ASSETS AT 30TH JUNE				
Cash and Bank Balances ..	3,812	3,818	2,495	4,901
Money at Short Call or on Short Term	7,350	4,450	4,198	4,406
Cheques, etc., and Balance with and due by other Banks	1,128	1,369	2,626	1,167
Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes	500	250	..	1,498
Government and Public Securities	7,639	10,093	10,275	13,682
Loans and Advances	55,011	62,326	70,535	76,725
Bank Premises and Sites ..	4,785	5,015	5,264	5,494
Sundry Debtors and Other Assets	3,515	3,301	4,518	4,390
Total Assets	83,740	90,622	99,911	112,263
NET PROFIT				
Total	124	130	165	210

In terms of the agreement under which the savings business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was amalgamated with the Commonwealth Savings Bank in 1931, the Commissioners of the Rural Bank receive one-half of the profits earned in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Savings Bank. Amounts received in this manner to 30th June, 1963 totalled £10,916,565, of which £9,306,900 has been credited to a special reserve. The share of the profits received was £669,019 in 1961-62 and £542,917 in 1962-63.

Loans and advances made by the General Bank Department amounted to £76,724,889 at 30th June, 1963, and comprised: General Bank loans, £14,775,919; Rural loans, £18,095,908; Home loans, £31,381,007; Personal loans, £12,088,396; and advances under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act, £383,659. Comparative statistics of loans to primary producers are shown in the chapter "Rural Industries", and of advances for homes in the chapter "Housing and Building".

Personal loans are small loans made on terms generally more reasonable than are otherwise obtainable by persons requiring such accommodation. Interest is charged at a discount rate and deducted from the amount of the loan. The rate of discount for a loan of one year's currency was 5 per cent. until raised to 6 per cent. in October, 1945. The number and amount of advances made were 27,023 and £8,833,819 in 1961-62, and 32,154 and £11,578,321 in 1962-63; the average amount of advances was £327 and £360 in the respective years.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY DEPARTMENT

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

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

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

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

The financial operations of the various agencies during the last two years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 659. Rural Bank of New South Wales: Government Agency Department

Agency	Revenue Collections	Administrative Expenses	Advances		
			Made during Year	Repaid during Year	Outstanding at 30th June
	£	£	£	£	£
1961-62					
Building Relief	62	50	...	391	2,518
Government Housing	393	400	8	2,474	7,384
Home Building Scheme	1	50	...	6	76
Soldiers' Families Housing	2	10	50	132	...
Sale of Homes	1,700,381	165,655	6,967,385	633,264	39,383,289
Building Society	826,407	66,709	5,941,880	701,886	20,328,156
Advances to Settlers	44,944	73,187	293,705	289,983	1,200,413
Rural Reconstruction	53,553	86,525	468,156	283,615	2,619,620
Irrigation	1,427,251	92,273	823,671	591,823	6,008,414
Rural Industries	7,037	46,014	132,832	97,960	291,272
Closer Settlement	1,339	500	3	1,119	33,078
Total, All Agencies	4,061,370	531,373	14,627,690	2,602,653	69,874,220
1962-63					
Building Relief	165	25	...	284	1,674
Government Housing	284	400	10	1,708	5,694
Home Building Scheme	2	25	...	8	69
Sale of Homes	2,039,108	183,084	7,064,385	708,512	45,568,123
Building Society	1,018,118	65,883	5,716,619	1,154,063	24,890,712
Advances to Settlers	50,329	76,174	365,152	308,772	1,256,816
Rural Reconstruction	55,290	92,087	454,491	342,851	2,737,330
Irrigation	1,625,087	89,949	720,747	475,822	6,280,602
Rural Industries	9,252	49,295	217,639	120,096	388,694
Closer Settlement	1,298	500	...	1,164	31,904
Total, All Agencies	4,798,933	557,422	14,539,043	3,113,280	81,161,618

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

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

TRADING BANKS

Fifteen trading banks conduct business in Australia. They comprise eleven private banks authorised in terms of the Banking Act, the Commonwealth Trading Bank (which is subject to the Banking Act, 1959), and three State Government banks (including the Rural Bank of N.S.W.). Of these, ten private banks and two government banks conduct business in New South Wales.

The number of branches and amount of deposits and advances of each bank in New South Wales and Australia in June, 1963 are shown below. Large sums held by the banks in the form of cash balances, Statutory Reserve Deposits with the Reserve Bank, and investments in Government securities are omitted from this statement, but the totals for all banks are shown in later tables.

Table 660. Trading Banks: Branches, Deposits, and Advances, June, 1963

Bank	In New South Wales			In Australia		
	Branches *	Deposits	Loans and Advances †	Branches *	Deposits	Loans and Advances †
	No.	£ million		No.	£ million	
Bank of N.S.W.	363	263.3	149.1	788	457.1	274.6
Commercial of Sydney	249	121.8	78.8	411	195.1	115.7
Commercial of Australia	108	41.8	27.8	440	192.0	114.0
National of Australasia ‡	99	39.1	34.1	638	307.5	157.9
Bank of Adelaide	1	1.3	2.8	85	35.5	19.2
Australia and New Zealand English, Scottish, and Aust- ralian	155	80.6	54.6	517	264.0	158.5
Major Private Trading Banks Commonwealth Trading Bank¶	1,074 327	583.2 165.8	371.3 82.2	3,250 643	1,605.4 318.0	928.8 172.4
Major Trading Banks§.	1,401	749.0	453.5	3,893	1,923.4	1,101.2
Rural Bank of N.S.W. ¶	141	75.7	82.1	141	75.7	82.1
Bank of New Zealand	1	2.4	1.6	2	3.5	3.1
Comptoir National	2	1.6	1.9	3	1.9	2.5
Bank of China	1	...	...	1	...	...
Banks Operating in N.S.W.	1,546	828.7	539.1	4,040	2,004.5	1,188.9
State Bank (South Australia)¶ . . . .	...	...	...	35	13.7	25.7
Rural (Western Australia)¶ . . . . .	...	...	...	42	10.9	14.0
Brisbane P.B. & Banking Co. . . . .	...	...	...	1	3.1	3.8
Total, All Banks	1,546	828.7	539.1	4,118	2,032.2	1,232.4

* Excludes agencies numbering 351 in New South Wales and 1,661 in Australia.

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

‡ Includes the Queensland National Bank, which is in process of amalgamation with the National Bank of Australasia.

¶ Government banks.

§ Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

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

Table 661. Trading Banks: Deposits and Other Liabilities in Australia

Month of June	Deposits			Balances Due to Other Banks*	Bills Payable and All Other Liabilities to the Public	Total Liabilities†
	Not Bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Total Deposits			
Average of Weekly Figures—£ thousand						
MAJOR PRIVATE TRADING BANKS						
1954	1,053,717	251,298	1,305,015	3,287	16,836	1,325,138
1955	1,040,012	267,145	1,307,157	4,613	17,651	1,329,421
1956	991,199	269,184	1,260,383	22,369	17,923	1,300,675
1957	1,040,941	321,184	1,362,125	10,090	19,967	1,392,182
1958	990,212	352,820	1,343,032	6,652	18,325	1,368,009
1959	1,008,292	370,712	1,379,004	4,675	20,377	1,404,056
1960	1,073,632	386,407	1,460,039	11,366	30,331	1,501,736
1961	966,013	466,809	1,432,822	8,342	27,023	1,468,187
1962	980,735	540,731	1,521,466	8,880	30,481	1,560,827
1963	997,255	608,223	1,605,478	11,430	34,046	1,650,954
1964	1,093,785	720,183	1,813,968	10,980	38,591	1,863,539
COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK						
1954	127,906	37,829	165,735	325	15,038	181,098
1955	134,862	46,257	181,119	293	16,747	198,159
1956	136,453	42,667	179,120	332	17,829	197,281
1957	146,256	47,653	193,909	411	18,813	213,133
1958	151,968	63,304	215,272	397	19,104	234,773
1959	160,195	73,227	233,422	316	23,124	256,862
1960	191,244	79,846	271,090	1,364	2,546	275,000
1961	178,610	103,723	282,333	1,333	2,897	286,563
1962	186,838	115,847	302,685	748	2,865	306,298
1963	194,620	123,348	317,968	901	3,418	322,287
1964	215,663	159,466	375,129	573	3,949	379,651
MAJOR TRADING BANKS‡						
1954	1,181,623	289,127	1,470,750	3,612	31,874	1,506,236
1955	1,174,874	313,402	1,488,276	4,906	34,398	1,527,580
1956	1,127,652	311,851	1,439,503	22,701	35,752	1,497,956
1957	1,187,197	368,837	1,556,034	10,501	38,780	1,605,315
1958	1,142,180	416,124	1,558,304	7,049	37,429	1,602,782
1959	1,168,487	443,939	1,612,426	4,991	43,501	1,660,918
1960	1,264,876	466,253	1,731,129	12,730	32,877	1,776,736
1961	1,144,623	570,532	1,715,155	9,675	29,920	1,754,750
1962	1,167,573	656,578	1,824,151	9,628	33,346	1,867,125
1963	1,191,875	731,571	1,923,446	12,331	37,464	1,973,241
1964	1,309,448	879,649	2,189,097	11,553	42,540	2,243,190
ALL TRADING BANKS						
1954	1,225,304	305,216	1,530,520	3,997	52,755	1,587,272
1955	1,214,843	329,841	1,544,684	5,596	55,629	1,605,909
1956	1,167,760	328,381	1,496,141	24,296	56,383	1,576,820
1957	1,228,739	386,779	1,615,518	12,215	59,937	1,687,670
1958	1,180,991	439,075	1,620,066	8,232	59,101	1,687,399
1959	1,211,839	468,993	1,680,832	6,426	66,907	1,754,165
1960	1,310,610	494,962	1,805,572	13,582	57,057	1,876,211
1961	1,188,813	611,198	1,800,011	10,813	55,512	1,866,336
1962	1,215,656	702,732	1,918,388	11,053	71,269	2,000,710
1963	1,244,736	787,425	2,032,161	14,006	81,067	2,127,234
1964	1,369,593	955,057	2,324,650	13,348	90,273	2,428,271

* Includes short-term loans from the Central Bank.

† Excludes shareholders' funds.

‡ Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

Table 662. Trading Banks: Assets in Australia

Month of June	Cash Items	Commonwealth and State Government Securities		Other Securities	Statutory Reserve with Central Bank	Loans to Authorised Money Market Dealers	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted†	Other Assets‡	Total Assets within Australia
		Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes*	Other						
Average of Weekly Figures—£ thousand									
MAJOR PRIVATE TRADING BANKS									
1954	67,713	57,950	130,608	7,945	313,753	...	701,718	63,625	1,343,312
1955	65,436	27,800	123,582	4,884	245,783	...	817,656	74,855	1,359,996
1956	65,656	28,875	120,200	6,527	227,653	...	793,852	77,934	1,320,697
1957	56,126	15,850	167,628	7,469	300,403	...	766,230	79,139	1,392,845
1958	58,433	13,000	151,654	14,871	244,153	...	831,736	82,331	1,396,178
1959	52,546	15,750	218,985	16,436	214,403	21,159	791,153	85,108	1,414,640
1960	60,981	11,900	185,822	18,418	257,060	15,173	875,363	101,481	1,526,198
1961	58,574	18,175	175,978	20,353	218,170	22,820	874,205	93,648	1,481,923
1962	59,458	9,660	283,837	23,739	162,347	23,362	874,358	142,232	1,578,993
1963	54,520	22,466	294,297	25,094	186,582	21,991	928,779	119,445	1,653,174
1964	55,995	16,354	342,298	28,258	281,495	27,322	981,521	117,524	1,850,767
COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK									
1954	14,093	12,600	35,078	1,454	38,650	...	75,978	5,869	183,722
1955	11,589	8,900	39,713	1,655	33,850	...	98,539	7,078	201,324
1956	10,223	5,000	35,720	2,659	31,900	...	101,911	8,433	195,846
1957	11,068	7,000	36,615	2,568	39,150	...	102,527	8,716	207,644
1958	10,358	8,500	46,748	3,793	37,900	...	113,902	8,974	230,175
1959	10,764	1,750	60,891	3,700	35,150	3,149	125,152	9,636	250,192
1960	10,415	1,850	56,460	3,638	46,627	4,369	139,684	15,368	278,411
1961	10,391	1,508	67,788	3,920	41,564	5,538	145,862	13,355	289,926
1962	10,649	2,745	80,535	6,099	32,206	3,147	157,012	22,742	315,135
1963	10,937	4,162	72,623	6,451	36,607	4,819	172,389	22,509	330,497
1964	12,060	8,866	90,335	8,242	57,346	956	185,061	19,942	382,808
MAJOR TRADING BANKS§									
1954	81,806	70,550	165,686	9,399	352,403	...	777,696	69,494	1,527,034
1955	77,025	36,700	163,295	6,539	279,633	...	916,195	81,933	1,561,320
1956	75,879	33,875	155,920	9,186	259,553	...	895,763	86,367	1,516,543
1957	67,194	22,850	204,243	10,037	339,553	...	868,757	87,855	1,600,489
1958	68,791	21,500	198,402	18,664	282,053	...	945,638	91,364	1,626,353
1959	63,310	17,500	278,976	20,136	249,553	24,308	916,305	94,744	1,664,832
1960	71,396	13,750	242,282	22,056	303,687	19,542	1,015,047	116,849	1,804,009
1961	68,965	19,683	243,766	24,273	259,734	28,358	1,020,067	107,003	1,771,849
1962	70,107	12,405	364,372	29,838	194,553	26,509	1,031,370	164,974	1,894,128
1963	65,457	26,628	366,920	31,545	223,189	26,810	1,101,168§	141,954	1,983,671
1964	68,055	25,220	432,633	36,500	338,841	28,278	1,166,582§	137,466	2,233,575
ALL TRADING BANKS									
1954	87,139	80,070	179,109	11,194	353,520	...	845,186	76,741	1,632,959
1955	81,848	40,710	176,234	7,633	280,724	...	990,834	88,604	1,666,587
1956	79,600	37,425	170,254	9,917	260,399	...	972,381	93,302	1,623,278
1957	71,311	27,050	219,195	10,752	340,334	...	948,382	95,511	1,712,535
1958	71,883	22,000	212,559	20,417	282,734	...	1,030,117	100,169	1,739,879
1959	65,788	18,000	294,648	24,562	250,159	28,283	1,003,530	104,475	1,789,635
1960	74,238	14,250	258,782	24,826	304,230	27,164	1,105,543	127,160	1,936,193
1961	72,227	20,058	263,842	28,173	260,289	34,396	1,118,378	118,096	1,916,059
1962	77,462	12,405	385,857	33,479	195,003	27,877	1,143,382	177,306	2,052,771
1963	69,255	29,376	392,282	35,662	223,636	29,001	1,232,405	154,332	2,165,949
1964	72,002	26,706	479,540	40,398	339,387	33,633	1,304,936	151,392	2,447,994

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

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

‡ Includes Term Loan Fund Accounts with Reserve Bank.

§ Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

¶ Overdraft limits (excluding temporary advances to woolbuyers) approved by Major Trading Banks aggregated £1,812.2 million on the second Wednesday in June, 1963, and £1,907.4 million on the second Wednesday in June, 1964.

Deposits not bearing interest are on current account and may be withdrawn on demand. Deposits bearing interest include some deposits on current account, but most are deposits for fixed terms of up to twenty-four months. In June, 1964, total deposits in Australia with the major trading banks amounted to £2,189,097,000, of which current not-bearing-interest deposits represented 60 per cent., current bearing-interest deposits 6 per cent., and fixed deposits 34 per cent.; government balances included in the total deposits amounted to £92,425,000, of which current not-bearing-interest deposits represented 14 per cent., current bearing-interest deposits 23 per cent., and fixed deposits 63 per cent.

Balances due to other banks include short-term loans from the Central Bank. These loans have been made in conjunction with the operation of the Special Accounts and Statutory Reserve Deposits systems, in order to avoid rigidity in the systems.

Cash items of the major trading banks in June, 1964, comprised gold coin (£299,000), other coin (£6,561,000), Australian notes (£55,979,000), and balances (other than Statutory Reserve Deposits and Term Loan Funds) with the Reserve Bank (£5,216,000). Treasury Notes (first issued in July, 1962) and Treasury Bills are usually of three months' currency, and may be re-discounted at the Reserve Bank.

The Statutory Reserve with the Central Bank represents the funds which trading banks have been required to hold in Special Accounts with the Commonwealth Bank or, since 14th January, 1960, in Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts with the Reserve Bank. The Reserve is used as a means of control over bank credit. When the Statutory Reserve Deposits system was introduced on 14th January, 1960, the statutory reserve deposit ratio (the ratio between the funds required to be held on deposit with the Reserve Bank and banks' total Australian deposits) was fixed at 16.5 per cent. This was approximately the percentage which the balances held under the former Special Accounts system bore to deposits on 13th January, 1960. Subsequent changes in the ratio are shown below:—

<i>Date of Change</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Date of Change</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Date of Change</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
1960—		1961—		1963—	
Feb. 10th ..	17.5	May 10th ..	15.5	July 10th ..	10.8
Dec. 12th ..	16.5	June 21st ..	14.5		
Dec. 17th ..	15.0	June 30th ..	13.5	1964—	
		July 12th ..	12.5	Jan. 8th ..	12.0
1961—				Feb. 5th ..	14.0
Jan. 4th ..	16.0	1962—		Mar. 4th ..	15.5
Jan. 11th ..	17.5	Oct. 31st ..	11.5	July 7th ..	14.8
Apr. 19th ..	16.5			Oct. 14th ..	15.8

The Central Bank implements its Statutory Reserve policy in conjunction with a convention established in 1956, in its present form, by agreement between the Central Bank and the trading banks. The trading banks agreed to endeavour to observe a minimum ratio of liquid assets plus government securities to total deposits (known as the L.G.S. ratio) and, if necessary, to borrow temporarily from the Central Bank (at penal rates if considered

justified) to maintain this ratio. The Central Bank undertook to administer the Statutory Reserves so that trading banks would be able to maintain the L.G.S. ratio above the minimum if their lending was in accord with Central Bank credit policy. The agreed minimum L.G.S. ratio was initially 14 per cent., but was increased to 16 per cent. in 1959 and 18 per cent. in April, 1962.

Loans, advances, and bills discounted include fixed term loans (for the major trading banks, £24,200,000 in June, 1963 and £58,300,000 in June, 1964), but mainly comprise overdrafts repayable on demand. Term Loan Funds with the Reserve Bank (included in "Other Assets" in Table 662) are revolving funds from which trading banks make loans for fixed terms (ranging from about three to eight years) for capital expenditure. The Fund accounts were established in April, 1962 with amounts equal to 3 per cent. of each bank's total deposits, and were augmented in 1963 and again in 1964 by amounts equal to about 1 per cent. of total deposits. Two-thirds of the funds for the accounts were provided from the bank's Statutory Reserve Deposits, and one-third from their liquid assets and government securities. For the major trading banks, the accounts aggregated £33,600,000 in June, 1963 and £21,300,000 in June, 1964.

Important factors affecting the level of deposits of the trading banks are movements in international reserves, changes in government expenditure, and the advance policy followed by the banks themselves. Seasonal factors also affect the level throughout the year; deposits tend to be relatively low in August, when the wool export season commences, rise to a peak in March, and then decline as exports taper off and taxation receipts are credited to Commonwealth Government accounts with the Central Bank. The level of advances is determined largely by the demand for overdraft accommodation, the liquidity of the trading banks (which may be modified by Central Bank action), and the advance policy of the banks. Advances tend to follow a seasonal pattern contrary to that of deposits, but as many advances are non-seasonal and as the seasonal demand for advances is weaker when export incomes are high, the fluctuations are usually not as pronounced.

The next table shows, in respect of the major trading banks, the ratio of not-bearing-interest deposits and of various classes of assets to total deposits in Australia in recent years:—

Table 663. Major Trading Banks: Ratios in Australia

Month of June	Deposits Not Bearing Interest	Cash Items	Commonwealth and State Government Securities		Statutory Reserve with Central Bank	Advances, etc.
			Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes*	Other		
Ratio per cent to Total Deposits—Average of Weekly Figures						
1954	80.3	5.6	4.8	11.2	24.0	52.9
1955	78.9	5.2	2.4	11.0	18.8	61.6
1956	78.3	5.3	2.4	10.8	18.0	62.2
1957	76.3	4.3	1.5	13.1	21.8	55.8
1958	73.3	4.4	1.4	12.7	18.1	60.7
1959	72.5	3.9	1.1	17.3	15.5	56.8
1960	73.1	4.1	0.8	14.0	17.5	58.6
1961	66.7	4.0	1.2	14.2	15.1	59.5
1962	64.0	3.8	0.7	20.0	10.7	56.5
1963	62.0	3.4	1.4	19.1	11.6	57.2
1964	59.8	3.1	1.2	19.8	15.5	53.3

* Includes Seasonal Treasury Securities, which were on issue in selected months from November 1959 to June, 1962.

TRADING BANK DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the deposits and advances in New South Wales of the trading banks listed in Table 660 are shown below. The business of the banks is conducted on an Australia-wide basis and little significance attaches to the cash balances, Government securities, etc., held by the banks in any one State; hence such figures have been omitted from the table.

Table 664. Trading Banks: Deposits and Advances in New South Wales

Month of June	Deposits					Advances, Discounts, etc.*
	Not Bearing Interest		Bearing Interest		Total Deposits	
	Australian Governments	Other	Australian Governments	Other		
	Average of Weekly Figures—£ thousand					
MAJOR PRIVATE TRADING BANKS						
1955	2,958	384,432	18,725	69,462	475,577	342,496
1956	2,088	361,532	13,876	73,257	450,753	329,723
1957	2,337	378,231	19,369	92,463	492,400	327,646
1958	2,393	358,134	20,751	100,622	481,900	340,194
1959	1,973	366,576	23,747	104,199	496,495	322,264
1960	2,440	394,192	30,824	105,061	532,517	347,425
1961	2,352	353,022	29,235	135,840	520,449	347,395
1962	2,181	360,669	19,766	162,566	545,182	345,193
1963	2,488	369,913	28,396	182,438	583,235	371,310
1964	2,174	407,816	41,169	211,473	662,632	399,561
COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK						
1955	1,085	71,230	4,092	19,713	96,120	43,000
1956	1,095	69,555	1,651	20,992	93,293	44,130
1957	934	77,371	485	24,408	103,198	45,441
1958	1,018	78,087	488	31,528	111,121	51,943
1959	1,071	80,717	402	33,035	115,225	59,194
1960	1,447	96,872	436	37,596	136,351	68,387
1961	1,135	89,427	1,069	52,006	143,637	73,329
1962	1,032	92,008	979	62,250	156,269	76,263
1963	808	96,618	777	67,574	165,777	82,159
1964	822	105,649	868	83,274	190,613	91,623
MAJOR TRADING BANKS†						
1955	4,043	455,662	22,817	89,175	571,697	385,496
1956	3,183	431,087	15,527	94,249	544,046	373,853
1957	3,271	455,602	19,854	116,871	595,598	373,087
1958	3,411	436,221	21,239	132,150	593,021	392,137
1959	3,044	447,293	24,149	137,234	611,720	381,458
1960	3,887	491,064	31,260	142,657	668,868	415,812
1961	3,487	442,449	30,304	187,846	664,086	420,724
1962	3,213	452,677	20,745	224,816	701,451	421,456
1963	3,296	466,531	29,173	250,012	749,012	453,469
1964	2,996	513,465	42,037	294,747	853,245	491,184
ALL TRADING BANKS						
1955	4,259	482,369	27,420	95,816	609,864	436,553
1956	3,418	458,606	19,357	101,364	582,745	426,526
1957	3,505	484,288	23,878	124,792	636,463	427,096
1958	3,639	462,433	26,418	143,614	636,104	449,042
1959	3,188	476,482	29,325	149,178	658,173	440,563
1960	4,123	523,306	37,407	157,602	722,438	475,472
1961	3,870	472,244	40,695	209,259	726,068	486,251
1962	4,161	484,376	30,805	250,093	769,435	494,741
1963	4,288	501,845	42,027	280,508	828,668	539,068
1964	3,883	553,317	69,262	329,025	955,487	576,427

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

† Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADING BANK ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS

The following classification of trading bank advances outstanding in New South Wales and in Australia in July, 1962 and 1963 has been compiled from returns supplied by the major trading banks listed in Table 660:—

Table 665. Major Trading Banks*: Classification of Advances Outstanding on Second Wednesday in July

Classification	New South Wales		Australia	
	1962	1963	1962	1963
£ million				
Resident Borrowers—				
Business Advances—				
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying—				
Sheep Grazing	63.5	62.1	113.7	114.0
Wheat Growing	4.6	5.2	21.2	23.2
Dairying and Pig Raising	10.0	10.4	43.8	45.8
Other	13.5	13.9	60.9	64.5
Total	91.6	91.6	239.6	247.5
Manufacturing	83.4	87.8	209.5	217.7
Transport, Storage, and Communication	5.0	5.6	14.0	16.0
Finance—				
Building and Housing Societies	10.6	10.6	23.4	22.3
Pastoral Finance Companies	6.8	4.3	14.3	10.2
Hire Purchase and other Finance Companies	6.8	7.3	13.2	13.8
Other	4.9	5.0	15.1	10.3
Total	29.1	27.2	66.0	56.6
Commerce—				
Retail Trade	43.3	43.0	111.4	115.0
Wholesale Trade	51.8	56.5	105.2	111.1
Total	95.1	99.5	216.6	226.1
Building and Construction	12.1	13.3	30.6	32.9
Other Businesses	30.8	37.1	77.7	92.6
Unclassified	2.0	2.8	8.4	9.3
Total Business Advances—				
Companies	211.3	224.9	479.6	505.4
Other	137.8	140.0	382.8	393.3
Total	349.1	364.9	862.4	898.7
Advances to Public Authorities	7.5	3.1	12.6	7.9
Personal Advances (main purpose)—				
For Building or Purchasing Own Home	45.2	48.3	95.4	101.3
Other (including Personal Loans)	31.5	37.3	74.3	86.6
Total	76.7	85.6	169.7	187.9
Advances to Non-profit Organisations	9.4	10.9	20.9	23.0
Total Advances to Resident Borrowers	442.7	464.5	1,065.6	1,117.5
Non-resident Borrowers	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Total Advances	442.8	464.6	1,065.9	1,117.8

* Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

“Resident borrowers” comprise institutions (including branches of oversea institutions) engaged in business or non-profit activities in Australia and persons residing permanently in Australia. The group “non-resident borrowers” covers institutions incorporated abroad and (though represented) not carrying on business in Australia and all other persons.

“Business advances”, which are those made mainly for business purposes, have been classified according to the main industry of the borrower, and include all advances to corporate bodies other than public authorities. “Advances to public authorities” cover all advances to local and semi-governmental authorities, including separately constituted government business undertakings but not Commonwealth or State Governments, irrespective of the purpose of the advance or the industry in which the authority is engaged. “Personal advances” comprise advances to persons in their private capacity for such purposes as purchase of a house or household equipment, repayment of personal debts, etc. “Advances to non-profit organisations” are those made to organisations which do not operate for the profit of their individual members.

A classification of the deposits held in Australia by the major trading banks in July, 1962 and 1963 is shown in the next table. The classification corresponds with that used for bank advances.

Table 666. Major Trading Banks*: Classification of Deposits Held in Australia on Second Wednesday in July

Classification	1962	1963
	£ million	
Resident Depositors—		
Business Deposits—		
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying	332.6	356.5
Manufacturing	130.0	127.3
Transport, Storage, and Communication	30.1	30.2
Finance	139.2	139.6
Commerce	158.5	163.1
Building and Construction	52.2	51.7
Other Business	203.5	214.9
Unclassified	15.0	18.8
Total Business Deposits—		
<i>Companies</i>	405.5	401.7
<i>Other</i>	655.6	697.4
Total	1,061.1	1,102.1
Deposits of Public Authorities	97.3	110.6
Personal Deposits	518.8	550.9
Deposits of Non-profit Organisations	67.2	72.3
Total, Resident Depositors	1,744.4	1,835.9
Non-resident Depositors	14.7	15.8
Total Deposits	1,759.1	1,851.7

* Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS WITH TRADING BANKS

The statistics of bank debits represent the total charges made, by cheques, bills, drafts, interest and book-keeping charges, etc., on customers' accounts with the trading banks listed in Table 660. The figures reflect variations in the amount of business settlements made by cheque, but it should be noted that the monthly totals are subject to seasonal fluctuations and no seasonal correction has been made.

Records of bank debits are collected on returns supplied in terms of the Banking Act. As returns are not made in respect of the central banking business of the Reserve Bank, the only available figures of debits to the accounts of Australian Governments are incomplete. For this reason, any particulars in the returns of the trading banks of debits to government accounts held at metropolitan branches are excluded from the table below, and only a small amount is included in respect of government accounts at other centres.

Table 667. Debits to Customers' Accounts with Trading Banks
(Excluding accounts of Australian Governments at Metropolitan Branches)

Month	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	Weekly Averages—£ million							
NEW SOUTH WALES								
July	214.6	235.9	242.6	275.3	342.5	322.2	368.0	410.0
August	189.0	205.8	218.8	254.5	313.7	282.8	323.1	351.0
September	201.0	227.4	236.1	283.1	328.9	313.4	344.2	388.5
October	221.8	233.6	252.3	290.5	333.6	338.7	362.1	408.3
November	226.1	237.9	254.3	295.2	344.9	331.6	351.2	429.8
December	231.7	253.8	274.4	312.5	344.4	339.8	374.9	457.6
January	202.3	200.6	205.7	259.3	290.2	296.9	335.5	379.7
February	224.7	232.6	254.3	294.1	306.4	337.7	363.7	439.5
March	233.5	239.8	259.0	319.4	317.2	331.9	360.1	424.7
April	232.2	234.2	250.1	302.3	301.7	330.5	371.5	412.9
May	229.8	235.0	263.4	328.0	326.7	360.1	355.6	420.1
June	234.5	231.8	269.6	331.2	316.2	347.5	381.2	436.3
Year	219.4	230.3	248.9	296.3	322.5	327.0	356.6	412.4
Increase on pre- vious year %	9.2	5.0	8.1	19.0	8.8	1.4	9.1	15.6
AUSTRALIA								
Year	563.3	592.7	637.4	747.3	803.8	823.6	908.2	1,037.0
Increase on pre- vious year %	7.9	5.2	7.5	17.2	7.6	2.5	10.3	14.2

SAVINGS BANKS

Savings Bank business is conducted in Australia by the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks (in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia), seven private savings banks associated with private

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

The Commonwealth Savings Bank is controlled by the Commonwealth Banking Corporation (see page 747). The first private savings bank was opened in 1956.

Deposits are accepted by the savings banks in sums of one shilling or more, and interest is payable on the minimum monthly balance. Particulars of the deposits held by savings banks in Australia in each of the last eleven years are shown in the next table:—

Table 668. Savings Banks: Deposits in Australia

At end of June	Active Accounts	Depositors' Balances									
		Commonwealth Savings Bank	State and Trustee Savings Banks	Private Savings Banks	Total						
					Amount	Per Head of Population	Per Active Account				
	Thousands	£ thousand				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1954	6,789	648,687	361,442	...	1,010,129	112	8	1	148	15	11
1955	6,895	690,052	383,342	...	1,073,394	116	13	3	155	13	6
1956	7,189	705,795	391,727	43,475	1,140,997	121	0	7	158	14	4
1957	7,528	714,773	400,896	111,741	1,227,410	127	5	8	163	1	0
1958	7,886	727,563	414,072	155,208	1,296,843	131	14	2	164	8	9
1959	8,282	757,208	430,987	203,137	1,391,332	138	5	9	167	19	9
1960	8,687	800,316	455,087	267,301	1,522,704	148	2	3	175	5	8
1961	9,074	815,125	467,082	295,244	1,577,451	150	2	4	173	16	10
1962	9,599	865,136	500,685	369,065	1,734,886	162	1	3	180	14	9
1963	10,323	930,503	539,603	499,740	1,969,846	180	9	0	190	16	5
1964	11,051	1,021,447	589,386	627,291	2,238,124	200	19	10	202	10	6

All savings banks except the State savings banks are subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959. Regulations under this Act provide that a savings bank must maintain in prescribed investments an amount which, together with cash on hand in Australia, is not less than the amount on deposit in Australia with the bank. The prescribed investments are—deposits with the Reserve Bank and other prescribed banks, Commonwealth and State Government securities, securities issued or guaranteed by a Commonwealth or State authority, loans guaranteed by the Commonwealth or a State, loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market, and loans on the security of land in Australia. The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the private savings banks must hold at least 10 per cent. of their depositors' funds on deposit with the Reserve Bank or in Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes, and must hold a further 60 per cent. in cash, deposits with the Reserve Bank, Commonwealth or State securities, and securities issued or guaranteed by a Commonwealth or State authority. A savings bank's deposits with trading banks in Australia may not exceed an amount equal to 2½ per cent. of its depositors' funds plus £2,000,000. Deposits may not be accepted from companies or other bodies carried on for profit.

The next table shows the savings banks' assets within Australia in June of each of the last nine years. In June, 1964, loans, etc. for housing accounted for £498,906,000 (91 per cent.) of the loans and advances outstanding.

Table 669. Savings Banks: Assets within Australia

At end of June	Coin, Bullion, Notes	Deposits with—		Australian Public Securities		Loans to Authorised Money Market Dealers	Loans, Advances, etc.	Other Assets	Total Assets
		Reserve Bank*	Trading Banks	Commonwealth and State†	Other				
£ million									
1956	2,763	101,579	41,547	675,197	177,110	...	181,915	18,003	1,198,114
1957	2,801	98,575	54,797	706,062	199,186	...	202,076	21,096	1,284,593
1958	2,812	104,633	54,644	719,354	224,502	...	228,144	24,095	1,358,184
1959	3,253	124,543	51,129	740,128	248,938	‡	260,982	28,123‡	1,457,096
1960	2,888	136,122	52,061	793,829	284,428	1,675	301,713	23,465	1,596,181
1961	4,336	138,572	44,552	789,332	311,409	7,625	339,609	26,595	1,662,030
1962	4,934	159,494	55,908	832,565	351,944	13,790	375,071	30,257	1,823,963
1963	4,736	183,116	59,517	913,596	417,761	19,505	437,322	34,255	2,069,808
1964	5,064	215,102	61,534	997,173	477,779	17,104	546,908	38,293	2,358,957

* Commonwealth Bank prior to 14th January, 1960.

† Includes Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes.

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

SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Savings bank business in New South Wales is conducted by the Commonwealth Savings Bank and the seven private savings banks. It had been conducted solely by the Commonwealth Savings Bank from 1931 (when the savings bank business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was merged with that institution) until 1956 (when the first private savings bank was opened). At 30th June, 1964, savings banks business was transacted in New South Wales at 1,506 branches of the savings banks and at numerous post offices and other agencies.

Particulars of the deposits held by savings banks in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are shown in the next table:—

Table 670. Savings Banks: Deposits in New South Wales

At end of June	Active Accounts	Depositors' Balances					Interest Credited to Depositors' Accounts*
		Commonwealth Savings Bank	Private Savings Banks	Total			
				Amount	Per Head of Population	Per Active Account	
Thousands	£ thousand	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ thous.			
1954	2,308	339,796	...	339,796	99 5 1	147 4 2	6,087
1955	2,337	358,645	...	358,645	102 15 1	153 9 10	6,799
1956	2,462	363,711	22,843	386,554	108 15 8	157 0 3	7,715
1957	2,609	363,406	58,778	422,184	116 10 8	161 16 10	9,876
1958	2,740	367,439	81,579	449,018	121 14 3	163 17 6	10,647
1959	2,879	380,962	107,311	488,273	129 19 8	169 11 3	12,191
1960	3,013	402,398	139,174	541,572	141 9 4	179 14 11	14,084
1961	3,151	413,439	155,712	569,151	145 6 1	180 12 6	15,978
1962	3,324	438,083	186,938	625,021	157 3 5	188 0 8	19,101
1963	3,562	470,852	233,146	703,998	173 17 9	197 12 10	21,181
1964	3,817	511,792	279,814	791,606	192 5 10	207 7 9	20,653

* In year ended June.

SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET

The short-term money market in Australia was given official status in February, 1959, when the Commonwealth Bank (now the Reserve Bank) agreed to act as lender of last resort to companies authorised by the Bank to act as dealers in the market.

The authorised dealers accept loans in amounts of £25,000 or more, either at call, at notice, or for fixed periods. Interest rates payable by the dealers on the funds lodged with them are set competitively, the rates depending largely on the yields currently available on money market securities, the general availability of money, and the period of the loan.

The funds lodged with the dealers are invested in authorised "money market securities", which are defined by the Reserve Bank as Commonwealth Government securities with currencies not exceeding three years.

Authorised dealers are required to have a certain minimum paid-up capital to support their portfolios of securities. In addition, they must lodge with the Bank part of their capital, in the form of money market securities, as general backing for their operations. These lodgments (commonly referred to as "margins") are required to be equivalent, on market values, to at least $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the dealer's total holdings of Treasury Notes, plus 1 per cent. of his holdings of securities maturing in one year, plus 2 per cent. of those maturing within one to two years, plus 4 per cent. of those maturing within two to three years.

Each authorised dealer must observe a "gearing" ratio of loans accepted to shareholders' funds, as determined by the Reserve Bank. The Bank has established a line of credit in favour of each dealer, under which he may borrow in the last resort from the Bank, against lodgment of money market securities. The Bank does not publish the rate at which it is prepared to lend to dealers.

Nine companies have been authorised by the Bank as dealers in the short-term money market.

Dealers' liabilities to clients and holdings of money market securities, and the interest rates on loans accepted by dealers, are shown for the last five years in the next table:—

Table 671. Short-term Money Market, Australia

Month	Liabilities to Clients			Holdings of C'wealth Govt. Securities*	Interest Rates on Loans Accepted				Weighted Average Interest Rate on Loans†
	Trading Banks	Other Clients	Total		At Call		For Fixed Periods		
					Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Average of Weekly Figures: £ million					Per cent. per annum				
1960: June	27.2	52.7	79.9	82.3	2.75	3.50	3.00	3.50	3.25
Dec.	27.1	69.4	96.5	100.0	2.50	4.50	3.50	4.38	3.94
1961: June	34.4	62.7	97.1	100.4	2.50	4.88	3.50	4.83	4.17
Dec.	33.8	76.6	110.4	114.1	2.25	4.00	2.75	4.00	3.50
1962: June	27.9	88.5	116.4	121.2	2.00	4.00	3.00	3.88	3.45
Dec.	32.6	92.1	124.7	132.4	2.00	4.31	3.00	4.25	3.69
1963: June	29.0	104.5	133.5	143.4	2.00	4.25	3.13	4.25	3.75
Dec.	38.3	112.1	150.4	157.5	1.00	3.53	2.63	3.65	3.08
1964: June	33.6	126.8	160.4	170.6	1.50	4.50	3.38	4.50	3.71
Dec.	46.9	120.7	167.6	180.5	0.75	4.63	2.25	4.50	3.46

* At face value.

† Average of weekly figures from December, 1963; previously, as at last Wednesday in month.

INTEREST RATES

YIELD ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The trend in the yields on Commonwealth Government securities is illustrated in the following table. The yields quoted have been compiled by the Reserve Bank from prices of Commonwealth securities on the Sydney Stock Exchange. Until June, 1959, the monthly yields were the yields on the last Wednesday of each month for a theoretical 2-year security (derived by linear interpolation between the yields on two short-term securities) and for a 12-year security (derived as a weighted average of yields on securities maturing in ten or more years). Since July, 1959, monthly yields are the averages of daily yields, for the week centred on the last Wednesday in each month, for theoretical 2-year and 15-year securities (derived from a freehand curve). The annual yields are averages of the monthly yields.

Table 672. Yields on Commonwealth Government Securities in Australia

Year	Year ended 30th June		Month of June	
	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
	Rate per cent. per annum			
1953	3.03	4.54	3.16	4.48
1954	3.10	4.44	3.42	4.44
1955	3.49	4.50	3.74	4.53
1956	4.39	4.76	5.13	5.34
1957	4.71	5.06	4.62	5.04
1958	4.38	4.99	4.25	4.94
1959	4.16	4.94	4.00	4.89
1960	4.01	4.91	4.19	4.94
1961	5.06	5.21	5.23	5.36
1962	4.45	5.06	4.30	4.93
1963	4.08	4.80	3.75	4.50

Interest on the securities is subject to Commonwealth tax on incomes at current rates of tax, but a rebate of tax is allowed, amounting to 2s. for each £1 of interest.

Commonwealth Treasury Notes are short-dated securities which have been on issue since July, 1962, when they replaced Seasonal Treasury Securities. They are available for public subscription in amounts of £5,000 or more, are issued at a discount, and usually have a currency of three months. The Reserve Bank re-discounts Treasury Notes at a rate fixed at the time of the transaction.

Seasonal Treasury Securities were on issue in selected months from November, 1959 to June, 1962, on terms similar to those applying to Treasury Notes. They differed from Treasury Notes in that their currency could not extend beyond the financial year in which they were issued.

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

<i>Seasonal Treasury Securities</i>		<i>Treasury Notes</i>	
<i>Date of Change</i>	<i>Yield per cent. p.a.</i>	<i>Date of Change</i>	<i>Yield per cent. p.a.</i>
1959: Nov. 25th ..	3·03	1962: July 16th ..	3·64
1960: Feb. 17th ..	3·13	1963: Apr. 1st ..	3·44
Oct. 26th ..	3·95	May 16th ..	3·23
1961: Feb. 11th ..	4·25	1964: Apr. 13th ..	3·44
Sept. 15th ..	3·95	May 7th ..	3·75
1962: Jan. 27th ..	3·75	Aug. 7th ..	3·85

With the introduction of Treasury Notes, trading banks greatly reduced their holdings of Commonwealth Treasury Bills. The rate of discount on Treasury Bills, which were first issued in 1927 and were discounted exclusively by banks, has been 1 per cent. since August, 1952.

RATES OF INTEREST PAYABLE BY AND TO BANKS

Under the Banking Act, the Central Bank may, with the approval of the Commonwealth Treasurer, make regulations to control rates of interest payable to or by banks or other persons in the course of banking business. No such regulations have been issued, and the rates of interest paid and charged by banks are fixed by agreement between the trading banks and the Central Bank.

The trends during recent years in the rates of interest paid by banks on deposits, and in the rates charged on bank loans and advances, are illustrated in the table on the next page.

A classification by rate of interest of the bank advances outstanding in Australia in recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 674. Major Trading Banks: Advances Outstanding in Australia, classified by Rate of Interest Charged

Interest Rate per Annum	Proportion per cent. of Advances at end of June				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
5 per cent. or less	14·8	13·6	10·3	10·8	11·7
Between 5 and 5½ per cent.	22·2	19·1	9·1	9·8	10·9
5½ per cent.	29·5	28·6	6·8	6·3	7·9
Between 5½ and 6 per cent.	12·0	12·0	9·9	9·1	10·6
6 per cent.	21·5	26·7	19·6	17·9	22·3
Between 6 and 6½ per cent. .. .. .	...	...	5·2	4·7	7·6
6½ per cent. .. .. .	...	...	17·4	18·0	29·0
Between 6½ and 7 per cent. .. .. .	...	...	3·7	3·4	...
7 per cent. .. .. .	...	...	18·0	20·0	...
Total Advances	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

REGISTERED FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES AND UNSECURED NOTES

Debentures and unsecured notes have become established forms of capital raising, particularly by finance and other companies making regular approaches to the market to renew existing loans or to raise additional operating capital. The terms and rates of interest vary from time to time,

Table 673. Interest Rates Payable to and by Banks

Particulars	Month of Change								
	1961 Jan.	1961 July	1962 Apr.	1962 Sept.	1963 Apr.	1963 May	1964 Apr.	1964 June	1964 Sept.
	Rate per cent. per annum								
Trading Banks—									
Fixed Deposits—									
1 but less than 3 months* .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3½		
3 but less than 12 months	4 ¶		3½		3½		3½		
12 but less than 18 months*	4½ ¶	4½	4		3½		4		
18 to 24 months* .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½
Overdrafts†	7 ¶				6½		7		
Reserve Bank—									
Rural Credits Department—									
Government-guaranteed Loans	4 §								
Other Loans	4½ §								
Commonwealth Development Bank—									
Long-term Loans	7 ¶				6½		7		
Savings Banks—									
Deposits in N.S.W.—									
General Depositors—									
To Limit‡	3½	3½				3		3½	
Non-profit Societies—									
To £2,000	3½	3½				3		3½	
£2,001 to £2,500	3½	3½				3		3½	
£2,501 to £3,000	1¾	3½				3		3½	
Over £3,000	1¾	2				1½		1¾	
Housing Loans—									
Credit Foncier Loans	5½—5¾				4¾—5¼			4¾—5½	
Loans to Co-operative Building and Housing Societies	5½—5¾				4¾—5			4¾—5¼	

* The minimum period of deposit is 3 months except (since April, 1964) for amounts of £50,000 or more on deposit for periods of one month, but less than three months (maximum rate, 3.75 per cent. per annum). The maximum period of deposit is 24 months (15 months before 29th September, 1964, and 12 months before September, 1962).

† Maximum rate chargeable. From 17th November, 1960 to 13th April, 1962, the rate was subject to the proviso that the average rate for all advances by any bank should not exceed 6 per cent.

‡ The maximum amount on which interest is paid, which had been £2,000 since November, 1958, was raised to £2,500 in January, 1961 and to £3,000 in July, 1961.

¶ Current since November, 1960.

§ Current since April, 1956.

|| Rates current in December, 1964.

and from company to company, but the rates of interest offered in June, 1964 by a large hire purchase firm were as follows:—

<i>Currency</i>				<i>First Mortgage Unsecured Debentures Notes</i>	
				Per cent. per annum	
3 months	..	..	..	3½	3¾
6 months	..	..	..	4	4¼
12 months	..	..	..	4½	4½
3 years	..	..	..	5	5½
4 years	..	..	..	5¼	5¾
5 years	..	..	..	5½	...
5 years or more	..	..	..	...	6
6 years or more	..	..	..	6	...

MORTGAGE INTEREST RATES

The next table shows the trend, since 1938-39, in the interest rates charged on loans secured by mortgage of real estate in New South Wales. The rates of interest are the actual (as distinct from the penal) rates recorded in the first mortgages registered in the names of mortgagees who were corporations (other than banks or building societies) or individuals. Where identifiable, renewals and collateral mortgages, as well as mortgages taken by governmental agencies, are omitted.

Table 675. Weighted Average Interest Rates on First Mortgages of Real Estate

Year ended June	Rate per cent.	Year ended June	Rate per cent.	Month*	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
					Rate per cent.		
1939	5.4	1953	4.7	July	8.7	8.7	9.1
1942	5.4	1954	4.9	August	8.9	8.7	9.1
1943	5.1	1955	5.2	September	8.8	8.7	9.1
1944	5.0	1956	5.8	October	8.9	8.7	9.1
1945	4.8	1957	6.8	November	8.9	8.8	9.1
1946	4.6	1958	7.3	December	8.8	8.9	9.0
1947	4.5	1959	7.4	January	8.6	8.8	8.9
1948	4.4	1960	8.3	February	8.5	8.8	8.7
1949	4.4	1961	8.7	March	8.5	8.8	8.7
1950	4.4	1962	8.9	April	8.5	8.9	8.7
1951	4.4	1963	8.9	May	8.6	9.1	8.7
1952	4.4			June	8.6		

* Three-monthly moving average ended in month shown.

Interest on mortgages chargeable by the trading banks is usually stated as being at "prevalent rate", corresponding with the overdraft rates shown in Table 673. Advances by the Government of New South Wales, mainly to primary producers, are usually made at lower rates than advances from other sources.

OVERSEA EXCHANGE

Australia's central reserves of international currency are held by the Reserve Bank. Under the Banking Act, 1959, banks operating in Australia are required to transfer to the Reserve Bank, in exchange for Australian currency, the excess of foreign currency received in respect of their Australian business over the amount needed as working balances. The Reserve Bank may sell foreign currency to a bank which is likely to suffer a shortage of the currency.

Regulations under the Banking Act provide for the control of foreign exchange transactions (including the fixing of rates of exchange) and place restrictions on the transmission of money (including Australian notes and gold) from Australia, the transfer from Australia of securities in any form, and dealings in foreign securities. A system of licensing is applied to overseas exports to ensure that the proceeds from the overseas sale of Australian goods are received into the Australian banking system in a currency and within a period approved by the Reserve Bank. Funds to pay for goods imported into Australia from overseas are made available without restriction.

The Reserve Bank administers the exchange control on behalf of the Commonwealth Treasurer, but considerable discretionary powers are delegated to the trading banks authorised, as agents of the Reserve Bank, to handle foreign exchange transactions.

All gold held in Australia, except gold coin to the value of £25, wrought gold, and gold held for commercial use, must, in terms of the Banking Act, be delivered to the Reserve Bank.

Statistics of Australia's reserves of international currency (net gold and foreign exchange holdings of official and banking institutions) at the end of each of the last eleven years, as compiled by the Reserve Bank, are shown in the following table:—

Table 676. Gold and Foreign Exchange Holdings of Official and Banking Institutions

At end of June	Gold	Dollars*	Sterling Securities	Other Foreign Exchange	Total Reserves		
					Central Reserves†	Working Balances‡	Total
£A million							
1954	57.1	14.7	37.3	461.6	503.5	67.2	570.7
1955	62.4	20.1	37.3	308.5	374.3	54.0	428.3
1956	73.2	21.8	31.4	228.6	302.0	53.0	355.0
1957	51.7	26.7	43.8	444.3	503.4	63.1	566.5
1958	65.8	27.0	43.8	388.8	464.8	60.6	525.4
1959	60.2	32.0	34.7	389.5	445.5	70.9	516.4
1960	66.5	42.6	44.1	358.8	460.0	52.0	512.0
1961	69.2	31.0	33.0	417.6	491.7	59.1	550.8
1962	79.2	34.5	32.9	414.6	509.5	51.7	561.2
1963	89.3	55.6	32.7	448.5	560.4	65.7	626.1
1964	97.3	65.9	98.2	592.7	780.4	73.7	854.1

* United States and Canadian dollars.

† International reserves available to the Australian monetary authorities.

‡ Working balances held by the trading banks and Government departments.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Australia became a member of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in August, 1947. Its subscription to the Fund was originally fixed at U.S. \$200,000,000, but was increased in June, 1959 to \$300,000,000 and in May, 1960 to \$400,000,000. Its capital subscription to the International Bank was also originally fixed at U.S. \$200,000,000, and was increased in September, 1959 to \$400,000,000 and in June, 1960 to \$533,000,000. Australia is also a member of two affiliates of the International Bank—the International Finance Corporation, established in 1956 (subscription \$2,200,000), and the International Development Association, established in 1960 (subscription \$20,180,000).

The subscription to the International Monetary Fund has been paid in full. The initial payment comprised gold to the value of \$58,000,000 and Australian currency to the value of \$342,000,000; part of the payment of Australian currency (£8,957,000) was in cash, and the balance was met by the lodgment with the Reserve Bank (as depository for the Fund in Australia) of non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing securities. The composition of the subscription has been varied from time to time, in compliance with a Fund requirement that when a member's international reserves rise above its subscription, it should re-purchase its own currency with gold, or convertible currencies of other members, until 25 per cent. of its subscription has been paid in gold or convertible currencies. Australia's first re-purchases under this rule were made in 1959, and were equal to \$14,100,000. Subsequent re-purchases in 1962 (\$1,600,000) and 1963 (\$26,300,000) brought the gold and foreign currencies content of Australia's subscription up to 25 per cent. of its total subscription.

Only \$53,300,000 of Australia's capital subscription to the International Bank has been called. The amount paid comprised gold to the value of \$5,300,000 and Australian currency (£161,000 in cash and the balance by the lodgment of non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing securities) to the value of \$48,000,000. From 1957-58 to 1962-63, securities to the value of £18,583,000 were redeemed, and at 30th June, 1963, securities to the value of £2,672,000 had not been drawn upon by the Bank.

With Australian currency, Australia purchased United States currency amounting to \$20,000,000 in 1949-50 and \$30,000,000 in 1952-53 from the International Monetary Fund, and repaid \$24,000,000 in 1953-54 and \$26,000,000 in 1954-55. In April, 1961, it purchased foreign currencies equivalent to \$175,000,000 from the Fund, and arranged a stand-by credit for a further \$100,000,000. The stand-by credit was cancelled in September, 1961, and the drawings of foreign currencies were repaid by March, 1962.

Loans totalling \$417,730,000 in United States currency have been arranged with the International Bank (\$100,000,000 for 25 years in 1950-51, \$50,000,000 for 20 years in 1952-53, \$54,000,000 for 15 years in 1953-54, \$54,500,000 for 15 years in 1954-55, \$9,230,000 for 10 years and \$50,000,000 for 15 years in 1956-57, and \$100,000,000 for 25 years in 1961-62). At 30th June, 1963, \$68,149,000 was undrawn in respect of the loan raised in 1961-62; all other loans had been fully drawn and the amount owing to the Bank was \$247,778,000.

Australia's drawing rights with the International Monetary Fund totalled £223,400,000 (equivalent to \$500,000,000 in United States currency) at 30th June, 1963.

OVERSEA EXCHANGE RATES

The relationship between the currencies of Australia and the United Kingdom was fixed at £A.125 to £stg.100 in December, 1931, and has not since been varied.

Australian followed the United Kingdom in the currency devaluation announced on 18th September, 1949. The par value of £A.1, as notified to the International Monetary Fund, was thereby reduced from U.S. \$3.224 to \$2.24, or by 30.5 per cent. The devaluation was adopted at the same time by all other members of the sterling area except Pakistan, which did not devalue its currency until August, 1955.

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

Table 677. Oversea Exchange Rates

Australia on—	Basis of Quotation	Average of Daily Rates—Month of June						
		1949	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
London	£A. to £stg. 100	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25
New Zealand	£A. to £N.Z.100	124.27	124.27	124.27	124.27	124.27	124.27	124.27
New York	U.S. \$ to £A.1	3.22	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.23	2.24	2.24
Montreal	Can. \$ to £A.1	3.22	2.16	2.15	2.20	2.23	2.44	2.41
Belgium	Francs to £A.1	141.02	111.30	112.12	111.57	111.24	111.54	111.56
Denmark	Kroner to £A.1	15.44	15.44	15.46	15.44	15.43	15.45	15.43
France	Francs to £A.1	875.85	939.69	1,100.81	10.97†	10.91	11.00	10.96
Holland	Florins to £A.1	8.54	8.45	8.47	8.44	8.00	8.06	8.05
Norway	Kroner to £A.1	15.97	15.97	15.97	15.97	15.97	16.00	15.97
Sweden	Kroner to £A.1	11.56	11.55	11.62	11.55	11.50	11.53	11.59
Switzerland	Francs to £A.1	13.85	9.76	9.68	9.65	9.63	9.68	9.67
West Germany	D'marks to £A.1	*	9.34	9.38	9.33	8.85	8.95	8.90
Hong Kong	\$ to £A.1	12.90	12.88	12.88	12.79	12.83	12.83	12.85
India	Rupees to £A.1	10.64	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.64
Singapore	\$ to £A.1	6.81	6.86	6.85	6.83	6.86	6.86	6.86
Pakistan	Rupees to £A.1	10.64	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.64
Ceylon	Rupees to £A.1	10.64	10.63	10.63	10.63	10.63	10.63	10.63

* Not available.

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

PRICE OF GOLD

In terms of the Banking Act, 1959, all newly-mined gold produced in Australia, must be sold to the Reserve Bank at a price fixed by the Bank.

The official price of gold per oz. fine was increased from £10 15s. 3d. to £15 9s. 10d. in September, 1949, when the Australian currency was devalued in terms of dollars. On 1st May, 1954, the price was increased to £15 12s. 6d., the current price, to bring it into line with the par value of Australian currency established for purposes of the International Monetary Fund.

Under arrangements operative since 1951, the Gold Producers' Association Ltd. is permitted to purchase newly-mined gold from the Reserve Bank at the official price, and to sell it for industrial purposes on overseas premium markets. Such sales are made only when prices in the premium markets exceed the official price. Purchases by the Association in any month are limited to the quantity of newly-mined gold delivered by its members to the Bank in the two previous months, less the amount required for industrial, trade, and professional use in Australia. The sales by the Association must be made for U.S. dollars, and the dollar proceeds must be sold to the Bank in exchange for Australian currency. The net profits from the sales are distributed to members of the Association in proportion to their gold output.

The average prices per oz. fine realised for Australian gold sold on overseas premium markets in recent years, and the average prices per oz. fine in the London Gold Market, are shown below. The annual prices shown for sales in the premium markets are averages of prices realised in the months in which sales were made.

<i>Year ended June</i>	<i>Australian Gold Sold on Oversea Premium Markets</i>	<i>London Gold Market</i>
	£A s. d.	£stg. s. d.
1958	15 13 6	12 9 10
1959	15 12 10	12 9 11
1960	15 12 10	12 10 3
1961	15 14 8	12 11 9
1962	15 13 5	12 10 1
1963	15 13 1	12 10 6

INCORPORATED COMPANIES

The legislation affecting the formation and conduct of companies in New South Wales is contained in the Companies Act, 1961, as amended. This Act, which came into operation on 1st July, 1962, is substantially uniform, in form and content, with the companies legislation of the other States and the Australian Capital Territory.

The formation of a company, association, or partnership of more than twenty persons, in any business trading for profit, is prohibited unless it is registered under the Companies Act, or incorporated under some other enactment or by letters patent. Five or more persons may associate to form an incorporated company, but in the case of a proprietary company the minimum number is two.

Companies may be of five kinds according to the liability of members to contribute to capital or to assets in the event of winding-up. They may be limited-liability companies with the liability of members limited (1) to the amount unpaid on shares, (2) by guarantee, or (3) by both the amount unpaid on shares and guarantee; or they may be (4) unlimited companies, in which the liability of members is unlimited; or (5) no-liability companies, in which calls made on shares are not enforceable against members. No-liability companies may be formed only in connection with mining operations, and shares on which calls are unpaid for fourteen days are forfeited automatically. Companies with liability limited by shares, not being no-liability companies, may be registered

as proprietary companies under conditions which limit membership, restrict the rights of members to transfer shares, and prohibit the sale of shares and raising of loans by public subscription.

Companies engaged primarily in investment in marketable securities for profit may be proclaimed as investment companies. They are then subject to restrictions on borrowing, investment, and underwriting, are prohibited from holding shares in other investment companies or speculating in commodities, and must comply with special provisions of the Act relating to prospectuses, accounts, and disclosure of transactions in securities. Debentures must be issued for every loan or deposit by the public (except deposits with banks, authorised dealers in the short-term money market, certain pastoral finance companies, and life insurance companies). Companies issuing debentures to the public must provide for the appointment of prescribed trustees (the Public Trustee, a statutory corporation, or a life insurance or banking corporation) for the debenture holders, and must comply with other special provisions of the Act. The Act specifically regulates management companies which offer to the public interests (other than shares or debentures) in financial or business undertakings, etc. or investment contracts. Provision is made in the Act for appointment of a Registrar of Companies and a Companies Auditors' Board.

Particulars of the registrations of companies incorporated in New South Wales are shown for recent years in the next table:—

Table 678. Registrations of Companies Incorporated in N.S.W.

Year	New Limited Companies Registered					Increases of Capital of Limited Companies		New No-liability Companies Registered	
	Limited by Guarantee	Limited by Shares							
		Proprietary		Other					
	No.	No.	Nominal Capital	No.	Nominal Capital	No.	Nominal Amount	No.	Nominal Capital
			£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.
1958	69	4,340	129,137	41	32,363	277	90,357	...	...
1959	68	5,068	176,571	64	54,076	422	119,710	...	...
1960	70	6,421	231,763	93	73,973	496	241,517	1	25
1961	79	3,940	62,185	45	33,591	365	206,609	...	...
1962	81	3,400	103,301	50	18,467	314	119,149	3	5,101
1963	99	3,716	88,334	12	8,676	294	95,861	1	100

The number of registrations of foreign companies (i.e., those with original registration outside New South Wales) was 394 in 1961, 343 in 1962, and 342 in 1963.

The number of companies which appeared to be in active existence in New South Wales in recent years was as follows:—

Table 679. Number of Companies Operating in New South Wales

At end of Year	Companies Incorporated in New South Wales					Foreign Companies
	Limited Companies			No-Liability Companies	Total	
	Public	Proprietary	Guarantee			
1961	1,609	47,138	869	42	49,658	4,458
1962	1,651	49,672	947	45	52,315	4,801
1963	1,641	53,008	1,042	44	55,735	4,748

* Original registration outside New South Wales.

NEW CAPITAL RAISINGS BY COMPANIES IN AUSTRALIA

Statistics of new capital raisings by companies incorporated in Australia or the Australian Territories, distinguishing between companies listed on one or more of the Australian stock exchanges (*listed companies*) and all other companies (*unlisted companies*), have been collected since 1954-55. Separate details of the capital raisings by those companies registered in New South Wales are not available.

For listed companies, the statistics include all amounts raised through the issue of ordinary and preference shares, debentures (other than mortgages over specific assets), and registered notes and by the acceptance of deposits. For unlisted companies, the statistics include only the amounts raised through the issue of shares or by way of loans secured by charges over the companies' entire assets. Borrowings by bank overdraft, temporary advances, loans accepted by authorised dealers in the short-term money market, and deposits accepted by banks, insurance and pastoral companies, and building societies are excluded from the statistics.

The statistics show both the amount of new capital issues commenced in a period and the amount of new money raised. *New money raised* is the net amount of cash transferred from the investing public to the issuing companies, and comprises the total amount of cash received by the issuing companies less those amounts (cash subscribed by associated companies and other cash subscriptions used to redeem shares, debentures, etc., or to purchase existing shares, debentures, etc. in other companies) not involving a net transfer of funds from the investing public. The "investing public" includes banks, life assurance companies, and government and private super-annuation funds, but excludes other government agencies.

The amount of new money raised by Australian companies during the last six years is shown in the next table:—

Table 680. New Money Raised by Australian Companies

Year ended 30th June	Listed Companies				Unlisted Companies			Total New Money Raised
	Share Capital	Debentures, Registered Notes, and Deposits*		Total	Share Capital	Secured Loans†	Total	
		12 months or less Currency	Over 12 months Currency					
£ million								
1958	35.2	20.9	60.8‡	116.9‡	21.1	4.3	25.4	142.3‡
1959	48.7	27.7	114.5‡	190.9‡	18.1	12.5	30.6	221.5‡
1960	47.9‡	31.2‡	169.2‡	248.3‡	35.5	11.6‡	47.1‡	295.4‡
1961	98.5	2.4	118.0	218.9	32.2	9.3	41.5	260.4
1962	76.2	4.4	95.2	175.8	27.5	6.9	34.4	210.2
1963	52.4	13.2	100.5	166.1	22.7	6.7	29.4	195.5

* Includes (a) convertible notes £6.9 m., £9.8 m., £24.4 m., £19.3 m. and £3.8 m. in the respective years to 1961-62 (figures for 1962-63 are not available for publication); and (b) raisings from Australian sources by oversea public companies through their Australian offices.

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

‡ Revised since last issue.

In 1962-63, listed companies raised £21,600,000 of new money (£5,100,000 through issues of shares, £16,500,000 through issues of debentures, etc.) from banks, life assurance companies, and superannuation funds. The balance came from other sections of the investing public.

For many years, capital was usually raised by the issue of shares. Debentures and unsecured notes have gained in popularity in recent years, partly because the interest charge (except for convertible notes issued after 15th November, 1960) is an allowable deduction from gross income for income tax purposes. Both debentures and notes have become an established form of capital raising by finance and other companies making regular approaches to the market to renew existing loans or to raise additional operating capital.

The following table shows particulars of share capital issues in recent years. The issues made for a consideration other than cash include bonus issues, conversion issues, issues in exchange for existing shares in other companies, etc. Sales of existing shares of unlisted companies to qualify the companies for listing on stock exchanges and the proceeds of sales of forfeited shares in mining companies are completely excluded from the table.

Table 681. New Share Capital Issues and Raisings by Australian Companies

Year ended 30th June	Issues Commenced in Year*					Calls Paid in Year on Previous Issues	Cash Received in Year			
	Issues	Amount (including Premiums)			Cash Uncalled at end of Year		Total	New Money		
		For Cash	Other Consideration†	Total				On Ordinary Shares	On Preference Shares	Total
No.	£ million									
LISTED COMPANIES										
1958	377	48.9	56.2	105.1	10.2	11.6	50.3	¶	¶	35.2
1959	468	58.5	41.1	99.6	13.1	12.3	57.7	47.2	1.5	48.7
1960	884§	62.0§	96.6	158.6§	6.8	7.0	62.2§	45.9§	2.0	47.9§
1961	904	136.3	127.3	263.6	16.7	7.6	127.2	96.2	2.3	98.5
1962	629	118.6	72.9	191.5	38.7	15.0	94.9	75.4	0.8	76.2
1963	481	65.9	72.0	137.9	12.8	21.8	74.9	51.5	0.9	52.4
UNLISTED COMPANIES‡										
1958	14,318	70.0	81.2	151.2	10.8	5.6	64.8	19.8	1.3	21.1
1959	16,304	80.5	94.6	175.1	15.4	4.9	70.0	17.3	0.8	18.1
1960	19,836	117.1	107.6	224.7	27.1	14.9	104.9	33.9	1.6	35.5
1961	20,811	116.5	203.1	319.6	13.6	10.5	113.4	29.6	2.6	32.2
1962	17,718	117.9	135.2	253.1	20.9	11.9	108.9	26.3	1.2	27.5
1963	16,619	96.9	109.3	206.2	3.3	8.7	102.3	22.1	0.6	22.7

* In the case of cash issues, the whole issue is included in the first year in which any of the proceeds were received; in the case of issues for other consideration, in the year in which allotment was made.

† Includes bonus and conversion issues and issues in exchange for existing shares in other companies.

‡ Excludes issues by companies incorporated in the Northern Territory and Australian overseas territories.

¶ Not available for publication.

§ Revised since last issue.

The amount of premiums on shares, less any discounts allowed thereon, included in the total amount of the issues made by the listed companies was £28,300,000 in 1960-61, £26,600,000 in 1961-62, and £13,100,000 in 1962-63. In respect of the unlisted companies, the amount was £3,900,000 in 1960-61, £4,500,000 in 1961-62, and £5,300,000 in 1962-63.

Share subscriptions to Australian companies by overseas investors are included in the previous table, but the amount of new money received from such sources is not known. The total amount of share issues (comprising issues for cash and for other consideration and including premiums) to overseas investors has been estimated approximately as follows:—

<i>Year ended</i> 30th June	<i>Listed Companies</i> £A million	<i>Unlisted Companies</i> £A million
1958	9.4	29.4
1959	7.4	24.2
1960	11.1	25.7
1961	18.3	52.7
1962	26.7	39.0
1963	7.7	32.5

Most of the issues of unlisted companies were made to associated overseas companies.

The proportion of new money to total cash raised by the issue of shares is much lower for unlisted companies than for listed companies, the ratios in 1962-63 being 22.2 per cent. and 70.0 per cent., respectively. The main reason for this marked difference is that unlisted companies receive a large part of their cash raisings from parent or associated companies, and this does not involve a transfer from the investing public.

The next table shows the amount of capital raised by Australian companies through the issue of debentures and registered notes (including convertible notes) and the acceptance of deposits:—

Table 682. New Capital Raised through Debentures, etc., by Australian Companies

Year ended 30th June	Listed Companies			Unlisted Companies*		
	Debentures, Registered Notes, and Deposits †			Secured Loans‡		
	New Money	Other¶	Total Amount Raised¶	New Money	Other ¶	Total Amount Raised¶
	£ million					
1958	81.7§	130.6	212.3§	4.3	4.4	8.7
1959	142.2§	168.7	310.9	12.5	6.3	18.8
1960	200.4§	213.9§	414.3§	11.6§	17.6§	29.2§
1961	120.4	314.9	435.3	9.3	15.3	24.6
1962	99.6	281.6	381.2	6.9	17.1	24.0
1963	113.7	303.6	417.3	6.7	22.7	29.4

* See note ‡, Table 681.

† See note *, Table 680.

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

¶ Includes capital raised for other than cash consideration.

§ Revised since last issue.

STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX

The following index of prices of shares relates to the ordinary shares of the principal companies (excluding banking companies) listed on the Sydney Stock Exchange whose business in New South Wales is extensive. The prices of individual shares are unweighted, and each group average is the mean of the average monthly prices per £1 of paid-up capital. The aggregate index is the average of all the shares included in the groups with the addition of 34 miscellaneous shares; a further index has been compiled in respect of 34 companies in whose shares there is a considerable volume of business. There is no base period as the index represents the ratio per cent. of the average prices of ordinary shares to their par values, adjustment being made for changes in the capital structure of the companies.

Table 683. Index of Prices of Shares on Sydney Stock Exchange

Average for Year ended June	23 Manufacturing and Distributing Companies	10 Retail Companies	4 Pastoral and Finance Companies	4 Insurance Companies	Total, 75 Companies	34 Active Shares included in foregoing
1953	361.1	258.5	194.4	552.2	253.1	252.4
1954	371.6	288.3	201.3	594.3	267.0	272.8
1955	404.9	354.3	226.1	585.6	294.4	301.9
1956	424.7	409.2	254.6	574.3	312.6	311.7
1957	423.1	368.3	262.7	667.4	309.2	312.4
1958	455.8	370.6	274.2	758.0	332.5	340.7
1959	502.3	376.2	232.1	835.8	356.0	373.8
1960	664.3	507.8	346.3	1,138.2	492.2	518.2
1961	671.6	538.6	304.5	1,310.7	504.7	539.5
1962	699.8	539.7	278.4	1,506.9	534.0	554.1
1963	683.0	567.6	298.0	1,587.8	541.1	556.2

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The laws relating to co-operation in New South Wales are embodied in the Co-operation Act, 1923-1963. This Act is a comprehensive measure, affording scope for co-operative development. It authorises co-operative societies to engage in all forms of economic activity except insurance (unless specially authorised by the Governor) and banking.

Co-operative societies may be of various kinds—(a) rural societies to assist producers in conducting their operations and in marketing products; (b) trading societies to carry on business, trade, or industry; (c) community settlement societies to acquire land and settle or retain persons thereon, and to provide any common service or benefits; (d) community advancement societies to provide any community service (e.g., water, gas, electricity, transport, recreation, etc.); (e) building societies—terminating or permanent—to assist members to acquire homes or other property; (f) rural credit societies to make or arrange loans to members for the purpose of assisting rural production; (g) credit unions to make loans to members; (h) investment societies to enable members to combine to

secure shares in a company or business or to invest in securities. Societies of the same kind may combine into co-operative associations, and such associations of all kinds may form unions of associations.

Societies are corporate bodies with limited liability, except that a rural credit society may be formed with unlimited liability. Provision is made to safeguard the funds and financial interests of the societies. Powers of supervision are vested in the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Co-operative effort for production is a prominent feature of the dairying industry, most of the butter factories being organised on this basis.

Further details of the co-operative movement are given in the chapters "Social Condition", "Agriculture", and "Dairying".

The number of co-operative societies on the register at 30th June, 1963 was 2,541, including 6 permanent building societies registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901. There were 152 trading, 196 rural, 1,843 building, 3 investment, 1 community settlement, and 166 community advancement societies and 153 credit unions. In addition, there were 25 associations of co-operative societies and 2 unions of co-operative associations. Of these societies, 75 were in liquidation at 30th June, 1963.

CO-OPERATIVE TRADING AND RURAL SOCIETIES

The objects and powers of societies registered under the Co-operation Act as "rural" or "trading" societies overlap considerably, and societies registered as "rural" frequently engage exclusively in retail trading. The particulars of the operations of the societies, shown in Table 684, have therefore been classified according to the main activity of each society, irrespective of whether it is registered as "rural" or "trading".

Rural societies handling dairy products accounted, in 1962-63, for £81,005,851 or 76.9 per cent. of the total turnover of societies engaged in the assembling, marketing, and handling of primary products, and those dealing in fruit and vegetables accounted for £10,699,533 or 10.2 per cent. of the total. Other societies in this group, with total turnover amounting to £13,578,616 were concerned with rice, fish, wool, meat and livestock, millet, and poultry. Provision of dairying equipment and supplies accounted for £148,457 or 34.6 per cent., and box-making for £101,135 or 23.6 per cent. of the turnover in agricultural services; most of the balance came from chaff cutting, reticulation of electricity, and veterinary services.

In the commercial services group, retail stores were responsible for 74.8 per cent. and general wholesalers for 8.6 per cent. of the total turnover. Trade or special equipment suppliers sold goods and equipment to taxi pools, butchers, fruit and vegetable shops, newsagents, etc., while the societies classified under other services included an insurance company, guarantee societies, and owner-driver truck pools.

Table 684. Co-operative Rural and Trading Societies

Particulars	Societies (active)	Mem- bers	Members' Funds			Turnover	Net Surplus
			Share Capital	Reserves	Total		
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
RURAL PRODUCTION							
1961-62							
Co-operative Farms ..	3	193	77,389	(-) 78,729	(-) 1,340	109,576	(-) 6,566
Assembling (and/or processing) and Marketing of Primary Products ..	128	109,928	8,310,143	7,907,797	16,217,940	105,337,677	2,649,366
Agricultural Services ..	27	1,138	153,467	300,068	453,535	442,661	12,054
Total, Rural ..	158	111,259	8,540,999	8,129,136	16,670,135	105,889,914	2,654,854
1962-63							
Co-operative Farms ..	3	192	82,154	(-)126,141	(-) 43,987	7,574	(-) 47,402
Assembling (and/or processing) and Marketing of Primary Products ..	126	108,899	8,904,515	8,168,991	17,073,506	105,284,000	2,787,678
Agricultural Services ..	26	1,149	154,660	302,186	456,846	428,494	12,725
Total, Rural ..	155	110,240	9,141,329	8,345,036	17,486,365	105,720,068	2,753,001
COMMERCIAL SERVICES							
1961-62							
General Wholesalers ..	1	90	346,557	270,896	617,453	2,226,436	15,396
Retail Stores* ..	86	115,405	3,837,595	1,543,709	5,381,304	18,146,745	1,166,881
Home Construction ..	10	615	29,821	37,170	66,991	294,956	(-) 208
Trade or Special Equipment Suppliers ..	59	29,771	416,499	101,439	517,938	2,974,693	151,011
Other Services ..	8	1,168	101,148	24,508	125,656	232,623	10,504
Total, Trading ..	164	147,049	4,731,620	1,977,722	6,709,342	23,875,453	1,343,584
1962-63							
General Wholesalers ..	1	92	347,211	263,247	610,458	2,068,650	2,576
Retail Stores* ..	88	118,273	3,969,304	1,680,803	5,650,107	17,879,395	1,165,219
Home Construction ..	10	613	30,238	39,815	70,053	234,290	5,050
Trade or Special Equipment Suppliers ..	60	35,987	482,032	118,082	600,114	3,461,113	169,753
Other Services ..	9	1,293	122,821	31,326	154,147	248,525	10,855
Total, Trading ..	168	156,258	4,951,606	2,133,273	7,084,879	23,891,973	1,353,453

* Societies engaged wholly in retail trading. Some of the rural societies engaged mainly in assembling, processing, and marketing of primary products also conduct retail stores.

The retail stores are organised on the Rochdale plan of "dividend on purchase". They have met with success in the Newcastle and other mining districts, and to a limited extent in other centres where large numbers of industrial workers reside. Of the 86 societies operating in 1961-62, five in the Newcastle and adjacent coalfields districts had a turnover of £9,147,807, while 81 societies in the rest of the State had a turnover of £8,998,938.

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES

There are four types of co-operative building societies operating in New South Wales—permanent building societies, Starr-Bowkett societies, actuarial-type terminating societies, and series-type societies. Their structure and methods of operation are described in the chapter "Housing and Building". Particulars of the societies for which annual returns were made in the last two years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 685. Co-operative Building Societies

Particulars	Permanent Societies		Starr-Bowkett Societies		Actuarial-type Terminating Societies*	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
Societies at 30th June	48	49	96	98	1,500	1,621
Members at 30th June	34,143†	39,939†	41,796	42,880	75,419	77,085
	£ thousand					
Assets at 30th June—						
Advances on Mortgage	27,225‡	33,022‡	7,262	7,621	149,840¶	159,576¶
Investments	809	1,911				
Cash	1,809	1,733	1,080	1,139	1,149	1,180
Land and Buildings	419	469				
Other	607	655				
Total Assets	30,869	37,790	8,342	8,760	150,989	160,756
Liabilities at 30th June—						
Share Capital	19,442‡	25,457‡	...	...	...	...
Members' Subscriptions .. .. .	...	...	7,206	7,517	35,033§	38,201§
Reserve Funds and Surplus	1,069	1,216	688	738	2,844	3,407
Deposits	1,810	1,998	...	...	...	...
Advances—						
Under Commonwealth—States Housing Agreements .. .. .	...	...	...	...	20,328	24,891
From Other Lenders	7,761	8,184	...	...	92,514	93,977
Other	787	935	448	505	270	280
Total Liabilities	30,869	37,790	8,342	8,760	150,989	160,756
Loans Made during Year	6,546	10,187	1,669	1,640	16,153	14,896
Loans Repaid during Year	4,036	4,390	1,261	1,233	7,213||	8,870||

* Includes "series" type societies.

† Investing members.

‡ Share subscriptions and dividends on borrowers' shares have been offset against "Advances on Mortgage".

¶ Total advances less those fully discharged; repayments as made are credited to members' subscription accounts, and not to advance accounts.

§ Includes provision for interest on members' subscriptions (£8,948,000 in 1961-62 and £10,328,000 in 1962-63).

|| Reduction in members' indebtedness—estimated by deducting the amount owing by societies at the end of the year from the sum of the amount owing by societies at the beginning of the year and the advances made by the societies during the year. The estimates take account of the transactions of societies terminated during the year.

Actuarial-type terminating building societies obtain their funds from banks and other financial institutions and, since 1st July, 1956, from loan moneys made available under Commonwealth-States Housing Agreements. The repayment of the loans obtained from private sources by nearly all the societies is guaranteed by the State Government.

The actuarial-type terminating societies make advances as their members apply for them. When all advances have been made and external obligations have been met, the society is wound up and a member's equity in the society (his subscriptions, the interest allowed thereon, and his share of any surplus of the society) is offset against his indebtedness.

CREDIT UNIONS

Credit unions utilise members' funds (share capital and deposits) and (to a limited extent) moneys borrowed from non-members to make loans to members for a wide variety of purposes. Profits may be distributed as dividends on shares or rebates of interest paid by borrowing members.

The first credit union was formed in 1945. Details of the operations of the unions during the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 686. Credit Unions: Finances

Particulars	Year ended 30th June					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of Unions *	89	104	116	124	132	140
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Liabilities—						
Share Capital	871,589	610,896	469,556	381,891	389,923	394,824
Deposits	192,884	646,592	1,101,064	1,736,370	2,433,143	3,762,245
Other	450,409	475,273	503,025	468,712	472,411	524,992
Total	1,514,882	1,732,761	2,073,645	2,586,973	3,295,477	4,682,061
Assets—						
Loans to Members ..	1,408,172	1,620,911	1,921,381	2,384,595	3,019,400	4,240,463
Other	106,710	111,850	152,264	202,378	276,077	441,598
Total	1,514,882	1,732,761	2,073,645	2,586,973	3,295,477	4,682,061
Operations during year—						
Loans Made	1,075,963	1,198,284	1,492,354	1,925,620	2,467,289	3,603,470
Loans Repaid	761,193	985,224	1,207,394	1,462,824	1,826,944	2,338,197
Income	111,404	141,578	163,182	208,004	258,103	366,296
Working Expenses ..	61,355	107,899	137,317	186,361	233,448	328,312

* Number making returns, exclusive of unions not operating.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The affairs of the friendly societies in New South Wales are conducted in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act, 1912-1958. The societies are required to register, and to furnish periodical returns to the Registrar giving details relating to membership, sickness and mortality benefits, and

finances. In this chapter, reference is made to the finances of the societies which provide medical, hospital, sick pay, funeral, and similar benefits. Other matters relating to friendly societies and to miscellaneous societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act are discussed in the chapter "Social Condition".

The affairs of the friendly societies are subject to State supervision, and provision has been made for the actuarial certification of tables of contributions, for valuations at least once every five years, the investigation of accounts, and other measures for safeguarding the funds. A society is not entitled to registration unless tables of contribution in respect of sickness and death benefits and policies of endowment are supported by an actuarial certificate. Rates of contribution to other funds are subject to the approval of the Registrar.

As a general rule, the moneys received or paid on account of a particular benefit must be kept in a separate account and be used only for the specified purpose.

The growth of the funds of friendly societies during the last six years is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 687. Friendly Societies*: Accumulated Funds

At 30th June	Sickness and Funeral Funds	Medical Funds	Hospital Funds	Manage- ment Funds	Other Funds	Total
	£ thousand					
1958	6,693	896	203	469	584	8,845
1959	6,721	926	261	516	657	9,081
1960	6,617	955	333	615	767	9,287
1961	6,693	1,087	611	656	809	9,856
1962	6,780	1,207	695	579	860	10,121
1963	7,022	1,295	862	796	958	10,933

* Societies which provide recognised benefits (hospital and medical benefits, sick pay, and funeral donations). Other societies, such as dispensaries, medical institutions, and accident societies are excluded.

At 30th June, 1963, the head office funds of 14 societies amounted to £9,050,064, representing 83 per cent of the accumulated funds of all friendly societies proper at that date. Approximately 68 per cent. of these funds was invested in mortgages, 3 per cent. in Commonwealth Government securities, and 6 per cent. in shares and debentures. In June, 1948, only 35 per cent. of head office funds was invested in mortgages, while 50 per cent. was held in government securities and shares and debentures.

The receipts and expenditure of friendly societies during recent years are summarised in the next table. Commonwealth Government hospital and medical benefits payable to contributors to friendly societies' hospital and medical funds are paid by the societies, which are subsequently reimbursed by the Commonwealth. The particulars of receipts and expenditure shown

in the table are therefore divided into two sections—transactions on the societies' own funds, and payment and reimbursements of Commonwealth benefits.

Table 688. Friendly Societies*: Receipts and Expenditure

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£ thousand						
SOCIETIES' OWN FUNDS							
Receipts—							
Contributions and Fees—							
Sick and Funeral Fund	252	240	251	258	275	282	349
Medical Fund	1,054	1,123	1,152	1,311	1,511	1,571	1,626
Hospital Fund	375	428	507	587	973	1,100	1,242
Management Fund	392	403	419	451	508	551	583
Other Funds	17	18	14	13	20	21	79
Total	2,090	2,212	2,343	2,620	3,287	3,525	3,879
Interest	347	369	381	444	468	460	492
Other	105	17	171	137	322	226	484
Total Receipts†	2,542	2,598	2,895	3,201	4,077	4,211	4,855
Expenditure—							
Benefits Paid—							
Sick Pay	208	214	212	198	202	210	215
Funeral Donations	143	143	148	157	147	154	191
Medical	970	1,056	1,157	1,311	1,442	1,543	1,592
Hospital	339	368	468	550	943	1,088	1,162
Other	11	5	7	13	28	38	60
Total	1,671	1,786	1,992	2,229	2,762	3,033	3,220
Administration	491	516	533	619	712	840	791
Other	48	5	137	149	116	117	76
Total Expenditure‡	2,210	2,307	2,662	2,997	3,590	3,990	4,087
COMMONWEALTH BENEFITS‡							
Reimbursements by Commonwealth Government to—							
Medical Fund	730	797	817	846	886	900	914
Hospital Fund	82	112	247	261	387	430	446
Total	812	909	1,064	1,107	1,273	1,330	1,360
Benefits paid on behalf of Commonwealth Government—							
Medical	741	796	822	864	866	894	917
Hospital	82	130	239	241	351	391	399
Total	823	926	1,061	1,105	1,217	1,285	1,316

* See note *, Table 687.

† Excludes inter-fund transfers.

‡ See text above table.

INSURANCE

Insurance in New South Wales is mainly the province of private organisations. Pensions for widows, aged persons, invalids, etc. and unemployment benefits provided by the Commonwealth or State Governments, the Government pension funds, and benefits provided through friendly societies are described in the chapters "Social Condition" and "Pensions".

The Commonwealth Parliament exercised its power to legislate in respect of insurance for the first time in 1945, by enacting the Life Insurance Act (see below). Prior to that date, the conduct of life insurance business in Australia was governed largely by State laws.

In New South Wales, State legislation regarding insurance mainly comprises the laws dealing with workers' compensation and insurance of motor vehicle owners against third-party risk.

LIFE ASSURANCE

The Commonwealth Life Insurance Act, 1945-1961, superseded State enactments as from 20th June, 1945. Under this Act, life insurance business throughout Australia is regulated in ways designed to afford maximum protection to policy holders.

The Act is administered, subject to the Treasurer's direction, by an Insurance Commissioner, who has wide powers to investigate the affairs of any company. After investigation he may, subject to a right of appeal to the Court, issue directions to a company or apply to the Court for the appointment of a judicial manager or for an order to wind up the company.

Every life insurance company must register with the Commissioner, must lodge deposits (maximum £50,000) with the Treasurer, must furnish certified statements of accounts, reports of actuarial valuations, and statistical returns, and may not use any form of proposal, policy, or written matter deemed by the Commissioner to be misleading. Each company must establish one or more statutory funds for the receipt of all moneys relating to its life insurance business, and may apply the assets of a fund only for the purpose of the class of life insurance business for which that fund was created. However, a company may transfer liabilities and assets relating to a class (or part of a class) of life insurance to a new statutory fund set up in respect of that business. The assets of a statutory fund must not be mortgaged or charged except to secure a temporary bank overdraft and they must not be invested in any other organisation carrying on life insurance business. An actuarial investigation of the company's affairs and of each statutory fund must be made at least every five years, observing a prescribed minimum basis of valuation.

A distribution of dividends to shareholders or of new bonuses to policyholders may not be made unless a surplus is disclosed by the valuation. Of any surplus derived from participating policies registered in Australia, the allocation for distribution to shareholders may not exceed 25 per cent. of the amount allocated to the holders of those policies.

Rates of premium must be approved by an actuary. Rules govern the assignment or mortgage of policies, the protection of policies against creditors in the event of bankruptcy, and the determination of surrender values and forfeitures. A policy holder is entitled to a paid-up policy if he

has paid three years' premiums, and to the surrender value in cash if the policy has been in force for six years. The amount payable on the death of a child under ten years of age is limited. A company must maintain a register of policies in each State in which it operates; a policy-holder may elect to have a policy registered in a State other than that in which he resides.

In 1962, there were 40 life assurance offices registered under the Life Insurance Act. Life business was also transacted by the New South Wales and Queensland Government Insurance Offices, which are not subject to the Commonwealth Act. Of the offices, 10 conducted ordinary, superannuation, and industrial business, 23 conducted ordinary and superannuation business, 2 conducted ordinary and industrial business, and 7 conducted ordinary business only. Thirty of the offices are of Australian origin, and twelve of them (one New Zealand, nine English, and two Swiss) are overseas offices.

Statistics of life assurance are obtained from returns supplied by each life office to the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner. The returns relate to a period of twelve months ended on the balance date of each office, which in most instances falls in September or December.

The statistics given below for New South Wales relate to policies on life offices' New South Wales registers. In recent years, many policy-holders resident in New South Wales have elected to have their policies registered in the Australian Capital Territory.

LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

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

Table 689. Life Assurances in Force in New South Wales
(Excluding Annuities)

Year	Ordinary and Superannuation Business				Industrial Business			
	Policies	Sum Assured	Bonus Additions*	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Bonus Additions	Annual Premiums
	No.	£ thousand			No.	£ thousand		
1952	990,730	490,236	44,796	17,077	1,434,431	100,934	2,646	5,095
1953	1,047,470	540,693	47,599	18,826	1,431,843	106,653	2,803	5,300
1954	1,093,268	603,259	51,522	21,020	1,403,180	110,868	2,983	5,428
1955	1,151,471	674,123	56,196	23,369	1,375,826	114,540	3,087	5,545
1956	1,202,098	752,239	61,530	25,793	1,356,523	118,273	3,506	5,672
1957	1,234,117	836,772	69,056	28,485	1,328,922	121,488	3,897	5,784
1958	1,272,500	925,122	77,190	30,863	1,299,189	124,077	4,319	5,864
1959	1,307,623	1,025,370	87,199	33,494	1,271,958	125,826	4,809	5,899
1960	1,431,459	1,157,927	98,917	36,732	1,238,374	130,452	5,468	6,046
1961	1,464,876	1,272,653	111,165	39,277	1,191,127	135,418	6,158	6,178
1962	1,476,143	1,397,901	127,135	41,823	1,148,198	143,295	7,061	6,414

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

Assurances effected in conjunction with the establishment by employers of staff superannuation and retirement schemes have contributed significantly to the rapid growth in business in recent years. Industrial assurances

are those upon which premiums are payable at intervals of less than two months and are receivable through collectors.

A broad classification of the business in force in 1962 is shown in the following table. Whole-life assurances are those payable at death only; endowment assurances are payable at the end of a specified period, or at death prior to the expiration of the period; and endowments are payable only in case of survival for a specified period.

Table 690. Life Assurances in Force in New South Wales, 1962

Particulars	Assurance and Endowment Policies					Annuity Policies	
	Whole-life Assurances	Endowment Assurances	Other Assurances	Endowments	Total		
ORDINARY BUSINESS							
Policies No.	386,323	778,499	16,864	27,946	1,209,632	980	
Sum Assured £000	586,687	477,037	106,118	17,506	1,187,348	179†	
Bonus Additions* .. £000	64,058	47,661	6	546	112,271	...	
Annual Premiums .. £000	13,207	19,573	803	1,097	34,680	2	
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS							
Policies No.	5,153	256,312	399	4,647	266,511	373	
Sum Assured £000	18,707	156,454	29,148	6,244	210,553	1,640†	
Bonus Additions* .. £000	923	13,887	...	54	14,864	...	
Annual Premiums .. £000	574	6,086	206	277	7,143	442	
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS							
Policies No.	128,221	987,407	...	32,570	1,148,198	...	
Sum Assured £000	9,762	129,719	...	3,814	143,295	...	
Bonus Additions .. £000	384	6,610	...	67	7,061	...	
Annual Premiums .. £000	605	5,607	11	191	6,414	...	

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

† Amount per annum.

NEW LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

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

Table 691. Life Assurances: New Business in New South Wales
(Excluding Annuities)

Year	Ordinary and Superannuation Business			Industrial Business		
	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£
1953	111,437	86,501,353	3,093,540	98,547	13,589,891	627,687
1954	110,302	97,246,365	3,521,683	91,554	13,313,256	616,837
1955	122,516	110,606,296	3,881,089	86,691	13,520,186	630,381
1956	121,641	121,639,569	4,083,556	87,085	13,779,954	660,132
1957	113,748	136,346,447	4,548,822	84,601	13,488,093	648,121
1958	112,822	148,887,331	4,594,904	83,136	13,628,914	648,422
1959	112,908	176,661,039	5,121,859	79,127	13,147,672	628,649
1960	155,892	225,500,478	6,209,712	77,159	15,884,124	722,066
1961	141,944	222,795,314	5,847,375	73,059	18,192,983	790,403
1962	137,229	242,485,223	6,076,210	62,450	21,593,445	897,474

The new policies issued in 1962 comprised the following types:—

Table 692. Life Assurances: Classification of New Business in N.S.W., 1962

Particulars	Assurance and Endowment Policies					Annuity Policies
	Whole-life Assurances	Endowment Assurances	Other Assurances	Endowments	Total	
ORDINARY BUSINESS						
Policies No.	37,158	63,453	4,107	2,167	106,885	37
Sum Assured £000	96,463	61,426	41,568	2,117	201,574	12*
Single Premiums £000	5	56	6	31	98	94
Annual Premiums £000	1,944	2,499	186	187	4,816	...
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS						
Policies No.	860	28,650	116	718	30,344	6
Sum Assured £000	3,992	27,410	8,166	1,344	40,912	169*
Single Premiums £000	1	42	...	74	117	44
Annual Premiums £000	114	1,029	65	52	1,260	79
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS						
Policies No.	7,410	50,595	...	4,445	62,450	...
Sum Assured £000	1,182	19,762	...	650	21,594	...
Single Premium £000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual Premiums £000	80	782	2	33	897	...

* Amount per annum.

The particulars of ordinary and superannuation business policies given in Tables 689 to 693 include "blanket" policies, which insure more than one life and are usually associated with superannuation schemes. The new superannuation business blanket policies issued in New South Wales in 1962 numbered 95; the sum assured was £12,485,000, and the annual premiums £279,361.

DISCONTINUANCES OF LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The causes of discontinuance of policies on the New South Wales register are shown in the following table for 1962:—

Table 693. Life Assurances: Discontinuances in New South Wales, 1962

Cause of Discontinuance	Ordinary Business			Superannuation Business			Industrial Business		
	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums
	No.	£ thousand		No.	£ thousand		No.	£ thousand	
Death	6,045	4,429	181	1,201	647	35	4,879	378	20
Maturity	17,923	5,008	299	2,372	714	69	52,638	2,889	152
Surrender	26,189	21,350	911	12,764	13,063	437	29,475	4,889	231
Forfeiture	24,054	39,340	818	307	709	16	17,955	5,494	228
Transfer	1,697	4,217	124	18,634	13,292	502	(—)	3	50
Other	1,534	13,716	113	10,073	(-)4,537	(-) 109	435	16	25
Total	77,442	88,060	2,446	45,351	23,888	950	105,379	13,716	662
Annuities	58	9*	...	21	239*	114	...	...	...

* Amount per annum.

In the above table, the item "transfer" represents net gain or loss resulting from transfers between the New South Wales and other registers. Policies lapsed after having overdue premiums advanced out of the surrender value are recorded as surrenders and not as forfeitures. Reinstatements are deducted from the causes under which the policies were discontinued.

PREMIUMS, CLAIMS, ETC. IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Complete revenue accounts in respect of life assurance business in New South Wales are not available, because it is not practicable to allocate items such as income from investments, taxation, etc. to the various registers maintained by the life offices. Returns collected by the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner, however, show particulars of premium income and claims in relation to the business in New South Wales, and these are summarised in the next table for the last six years:—

Table 694. Life Assurances: Premiums, Claims, etc. in New South Wales

Year	Premium Income	Claims, etc.					Total
		Death and Disability	Maturity	Surrenders	Annuities	Cash Bonuses	
£ thousand							
ORDINARY AND SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS							
1957	29,725	4,099	4,334	3,148	175	48	11,804
1958	32,077	4,871	4,488	3,738	183	53	13,333
1959	34,247	5,013	5,210	3,997	201	62	14,483
1960	36,971	5,798	5,676	12,163	205	50	23,892
1961	40,425	6,127	6,215	7,351	212	67	19,972
1962	43,623	6,528	7,182	6,030	392	86	20,218
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS							
1957	5,687	347	3,189	628	...	...	4,164
1958	5,702	346	3,030	675	...	...	4,051
1959	5,765	370	3,060	720	...	...	4,150
1960	5,854	366	3,355	745	...	...	4,466
1961	6,016	377	3,973	900	...	...	5,250
1962	6,288	399	3,352	1,012	...	...	4,763

LIFE ASSURANCE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The following summary of revenue and expenditure show the nature and magnitude of the operations in the last three years of the life offices registered under the Life Insurance Act and of the two State Government offices. The particulars refer to the business of the offices in Australia and overseas, except in the case of two Swiss and nine English offices, for which only the Australian branch business is included. Accident and general insurance business, which some offices transact, is omitted, the statement being confined to the statutory life funds maintained in respect of ordinary, superannuation, and industrial business.

Table 695. Life Assurance Offices*: Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars	Ordinary and Superannuation Business			Industrial Business			
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	
	£ thousand						
REVENUE							
Premiums	152,798	171,790	185,034	17,896	18,105	18,598	
Consideration for Annuities	6,406	8,453	14,921	...	...	...
Interest, Rents† Dividends,	56,313	64,562	75,841	7,190	7,648	8,116	
Other	1,673	1,210	841	234	97	96	
Total Revenue	217,190	246,015	276,637	25,320	25,850	26,810	
EXPENDITURE							
Claims—							
Death and Disability ..	23,727	26,397	29,381	1,140	1,149	1,196	
Maturity	25,826	28,981	31,652	11,009	13,313	11,649	
Surrenders	19,650	23,672	25,181	2,194	2,592	2,809	
Annuities	840	938	1,557	...	...	...
Bonuses in Cash	489	820	664	...	...	...
Commissions	13,128	14,169	16,007	2,540	2,644	2,751	
Management	13,857	15,690	17,327	2,886	2,937	2,988	
Taxes‡	1,262	1,611	1,071	288	270	143	
Staff Superannuation, etc.	1,160	1,231	1,360	246	233	221	
Shareholders' Dividends	346	387	433	42	47	53	
Other	2,410	3,180	2,997	313	549	418	
Total Expenditure ..	102,695	117,076	127,630	20,658	23,734	22,228	

* See text preceding table.

† After deducting taxes and rates thereon, amounting in 1962 to £6,103,000 for ordinary and superannuation business and £835,000 for industrial business.

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

Outgoings as shown in the table exclude transfers to general and investment reserves. Of the premium income totalling £218,553,000 for total ordinary, superannuation, and industrial business in 1962, £171,264,000 or 73 per cent. was derived from business in Australia, whilst the premiums from business in New South Wales amounted to £49,851,000 or 31 per cent. of the total in Australia. The cost of claims, surrenders, annuities, and cash bonuses totalled £104,089,000, of which £74,058,000 or 71 per cent. related to Australian business; in respect of New South Wales, the amount was £24,981,000, representing 34 per cent. of the Australian total.

LIFE ASSURANCE BALANCE SHEETS

The following table gives a summary of the balance sheets of the statutory life assurance funds of the offices registered under the Life Insurance Act and of the life offices of the New South Wales and Queensland State Governments:—

Table 696. Life Assurance Offices*: Balance Sheets

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	£ thousand				
LIABILITIES					
Assurance Funds, including Investment and Contingency Reserves, etc.	1,109,320	1,261,864	1,373,430	1,517,951	1,675,178
Claims Unpaid	11,973	12,711	14,466	15,212	17,026
Premiums in Advance, etc.	1,167	1,470	1,482	1,126	1,471
Other	21,315	29,534	39,954	35,903	39,202
Total Liabilities	1,143,775	1,305,579	1,429,332	1,570,192	1,732,877
ASSETS					
Loans: On Mortgage†	408,668	467,476	515,812	552,240	575,604
On Policies	50,379	57,819	57,457	64,911	64,297
Other	2,931	3,483	5,017	4,393	3,218
Government Securities—					
Australian	228,844	236,727	238,503	263,879	304,138
Other	59,418	74,452	77,115	79,026	96,625
Local and Semi-Government Securities	171,464	183,751	181,608	189,772	199,088
Debentures and Notes of Companies	80,285	102,956	116,275	128,418	141,932
Preference Shares	21,235	24,654	30,220	33,597	34,604
Ordinary Shares—					
Controlled Companies	4,010	4,268	4,122	4,192	3,514
Other Companies	40,078	55,598	87,140	110,728	138,455
Other Investments	423	424	196	398	262
Total Loans and Investments	1,067,735	1,211,608	1,313,465	1,431,554	1,561,737
Property, Furniture, Equipment	57,245	71,031	82,135	99,440	117,666
Debtors, Outstanding Interest, etc.	17,066	19,900	30,286	35,802	49,036
Cash and Deposits	1,238	2,305	2,023	2,531	3,687
Other	491	735	1,423	865	751
Total Assets	1,143,775	1,305,579	1,429,332	1,570,192	1,732,877

* Refers to the life assurance business (in Australia and oversea) of the life offices in Australia, except in the case of two Swiss and nine English offices, for which only the Australian branch business is included.

† Includes loans to building societies.

Shareholders' funds and related assets are excluded from the table, as are the liabilities and assets of fire, marine, and other classes of general insurance business in which some of the offices engage. Government securities, shares, etc. accounted for 53 per cent., loans for 40 per cent., and property, etc. for 7 per cent. of the total assets in 1962.

FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE

The nature of the general insurances effected in New South Wales is indicated by statistics in Tables 697 to 699. These have been compiled from annual returns furnished by insurance companies with offices situated within the State. The annual return of each company relates to the period of twelve months ended on its balancing date, which varies from one company to another. For instance, particulars relating to the year 1962-63 refer to companies whose annual balancing date is between 1st July, 1962 and 30th June 1963.

The statistics include the operations of the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W., but exclude workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry as these are effected under a special scheme operated by the Joint Coal Board.

The tables contain selected items of statistics which conform substantially to the following definitions and should not, therefore, be construed as "profit and loss" statements or "revenue accounts". *Premiums* represent the full amount receivable in respect of policies issued to policy holders in the year; they are not adjusted for premiums unearned at the end of the year and consequently the amounts shown differ from "earned premium income" appropriate to the year. When figures are increasing, as in recent years, premiums receivable (as shown in the statistics) are greater than "earned premium income" appropriate to the year; the converse applies when figures are declining. *Claims* include provisions for outstanding claims and represent claims incurred in the year. *Contributions to fire brigades, commission and agents' charges, and expenses of management* mainly represent charges paid in the year. *Taxation* also mainly represents payments in the year, and the amounts included for income tax therefore relate to income of earlier years.

The following table gives particulars of the total business transacted in New South Wales in all classes of general insurance in each of the last ten years:—

Table 697. General Insurance*: Premiums, Claims, and Expenses in New South Wales

Year	Premiums Receivable less Returns, Rebates, and Bonuses	Interest, Dividends, Rents, etc. †	Claims, Expenses, etc.					Total
			Claims, including Provision for Outstanding Claims	Contribution to Fire Brigades	Commission and Agents' Charges	Expenses of Management	Taxation ‡	
			£ thousand					
1953-54	38,381	1,797	20,980	1,363	3,871	6,663	1,615	34,492
1954-55	42,696	2,258	23,302	1,376	4,179	7,049	1,762	37,668
1955-56	48,726	2,520	28,888	1,436	4,894	7,959	1,812	44,989
1956-57	53,050	3,018	32,753	1,699	5,223	8,771	1,871	50,317
1957-58	59,875	3,299	35,390	1,826	5,897	9,828	2,003	54,944
1958-59	65,371	3,875	39,753	2,064	6,720	10,393	2,483	61,413
1959-60	71,419	4,680	44,688	2,141	7,063	11,509	2,664	68,065
1960-61	79,773	5,742	56,513	2,290	7,319	13,113	2,801	82,036
1961-62	84,131	6,650	57,450	2,502	7,665	13,814	2,606	84,037
1962-63	92,746	7,270	59,627	2,566	8,336	14,596	2,549	87,674

* Excludes workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry.

† From investments in New South Wales.

‡ Includes income tax, pay-roll tax, licence fees, and stamp duty.

The income from interest, dividends, rents, etc. is derived from investments within the State. Such investments are made from capital funds and reserves accumulated in past years, and these cannot be apportioned equitably over the different States and countries in which the companies operate. The investment income recorded in New South Wales, therefore, does not necessarily represent the amount attributable to general insurance business in New South Wales.

The next table shows the premiums and claims in each of the last three years for each class of general insurance:—

Table 698. General Insurance, N.S.W.: Premiums and Claims, by Class of Insurance

Group	Class of Insurance	Premiums			Claims		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
£ thousand							
A	Fire	12,040	12,466	12,727	4,225	5,008	4,294
	Householders' Comprehensive	4,446	4,901	5,515	1,031	1,463	1,282
	Sprinkler Leakage	26	22	27	6	16	13
	Loss of Profits	1,231	1,189	1,263	250	591	231
	Hailstone	1,018	887	1,272	1,035	978	615
	Total, Group A	18,761	19,465	20,804	6,547	8,056	6,435
B	Marine	3,720	3,610	4,201	1,539	1,695	1,881
C	Motor Vehicles	20,938	22,808	24,222	15,725	15,873	17,475
	Motor Cycle	59	66	42	53	45	38
	Compulsory Third Party	10,818	11,591	14,857	11,062	11,846	13,167
	Total, Group C	31,815	34,465	39,121	26,840	27,764	30,680
D	Workers' Compensation*	17,260†	17,492†	17,713†	12,788	14,467	14,506
E	Personal Accident	2,495	2,676	2,924	1,311	1,329	1,379
	Public Risk Third Party	1,355	1,540	1,750	628	720	840
	General Property	139	131	131	59	86	82
	Plate Glass	287	313	361	156	181	197
	Boiler	297	320	394	53	90	186
	Livestock	177	172	178	78	86	71
	Burglary	1,073	1,204	1,458	802	939	1,080
	Guarantee	147	169	196	3,805	95	84
	Pluvius	57	58	48	27	56	28
	Aviation	214	283	417	100	95	140
	All Risks	626	704	790	422	485	593
	Television	732	699	1,083	905	813	882
	Other	618	830	1,177	453	493	563
	Total, Group E	8,217	9,099	10,907	8,799	5,468	6,125
	Total, All Classes*	79,773	84,131	92,746	56,513	57,450	59,627

* Excludes workers' compensation insurances in coal mining industry.

† In the premiums as shown in these statistics, no deduction is made of amounts transferred to "Equalisation Reserve" in accordance with directions of the Premiums Committee (under Fixed Insurance Premiums Rates and Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme), and no addition is made of amounts withdrawn from the "Equalisation Reserve".

Particulars of commission and agents' charges and expenses of management in each of the last three years are shown in the next table. These items are distributed over the five groups of insurance indicated in Table 698 in accordance with an allocation made by the insurance companies. The contribution to fire brigades, shown in Table 697, is levied on premiums in respect of fire risks. Investment income and taxation charges, also shown in Table 697, are not distributed among the groups.

Table 699. General Insurance, N.S.W.: Commission and Agents' Charges and Expenses of Management

Group	Class of Insurance	Commission and Agents' Charges			Expenses of Management		
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
£ thousand							
A	Fire	2,718	2,833	3,050	4,210	4,370	4,485
B	Marine	439	406	498	568	561	596
C	Motor Vehicles and Cycles	2,309	2,473	2,585	3,684	3,967	4,209
D	Workers' Compensation ..	714	705	664	2,852	3,022	3,297
E	Other.. .. .	1,139	1,248	1,539	1,799	1,894	2,009
Total, All Classes		7,319	7,665	8,336	13,113	13,814	14,596

Employers must compensate employees for injuries sustained and disease contracted in the course of their employment, and must insure against their liability to pay compensation. Details regarding the workers' compensation law and its operation are given in the chapter "Employment".

The insurance of owners and drivers of motor vehicles against liability resulting from death or bodily injury caused to another person has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1st February, 1943. Particulars are given in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE

The Government Insurance Office of New South Wales commenced business in 1926, when it was authorised to undertake workers' compensation insurance for all employees and other classes of general insurance for government departments, semi-governmental authorities, and government employees and contractors. In 1942, its powers were widened to embrace all classes of general and life assurance—governmental and other.

The Office is conducted on the mutual principle, profit bonuses being paid to policy holders from available surplus funds. Policies issued by the Office are guaranteed by the State.

A summary of the general insurance business of the Office transacted in the year ended 30th June, 1963 is shown below:—

Table 700. Government Insurance Office: General Insurance Branch—Revenue and Expenditure, 1962-63

Particulars	Workers' Compensation	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Premiums	2,362,318	1,225,424	14,130,475	23,200	17,741,417
Interest and Other	360,340	157,484	1,779,945	14,980	2,312,749
Total Revenue	2,722,658	1,382,908	15,910,420	38,180	20,054,166
Claims	1,762,491	217,939	14,445,425	7,532	16,433,387
Fire Brigade	13,369*	102,307	9,918	46	125,640
Expenses	152,667	183,545	776,490	4,928	1,117,630
Taxation	165,839	203,423	161,793	8,923	539,978
Total Expenditure	2,094,366	707,214	15,393,626	21,429	18,216,635
Surplus	628,292	675,694	516,794	16,751	1,837,531

* Contribution to Workers' Compensation Commission.

Premiums for motor vehicle compulsory third-party insurance accounted for 82 per cent. of the total premiums of the General Accident Department in 1962-63.

The net profit in 1962-63 comprised £36,628 on motor vehicle third-party insurance and £1,800,903 on all other departments. The latter sum was distributed as follows—bonuses to policy holders, £873,335; provisions for equalisation of bonuses, £170,000; hospitals account, £100,000; and transfers to accumulated funds, £657,568. The allocation to hospitals was made in terms of the Government Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1941, which requires that funds at the close of each year in excess of the amount determined as reasonably required be paid to the Treasury for use in extending and improving hospital facilities; these allocations totalled £712,295 to 30th June, 1963.

Assets of the departments transacting general insurance business amounted to £44,059,029 at 30th June, 1963, including Commonwealth securities, £17,802,221, local and semi-government securities, £13,249,764, company shares, debentures, etc., £7,081,514, loans on mortgage, £2,319,525, and cash, £507,958. Reserves and revenue account balance amounted to £8,540,114, but these were offset by an accumulated trading loss of £5,553,092 on motor vehicle third-party insurance, leaving accumulated funds at £2,987,022. Provisions and current liabilities at 30th June, 1963 were £41,072,007, which included £31,442,125 for unadjusted claims, largely in respect of motor vehicle third-party insurance.

The life assurance branch of the Office was established in 1942. Particulars of the operations of the branch in the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 701. Government Insurance Office: Life Assurance Branch

Year ended 30th June	Revenue from Premiums	Expenditure		Life Assurance Fund at 30th June	New Business	
		Claims and Surrenders	Management and Agency Expenses		Policies	Sum Assured
	£	£	£	£	No.	£
1958	967,297	226,868	124,270	5,815,010	7,090	3,123,633
1959	1,032,163	341,424	136,346	6,704,292	5,841	3,128,498
1960	1,170,966	289,423	163,351	7,765,269	7,517	4,608,344
1961	1,323,750	304,222	162,219	9,092,622	7,722	5,023,050
1962	1,462,908	435,274	185,001	10,443,839	7,501	5,348,164
1963	1,631,971	491,225	194,293	12,031,879	9,391	5,452,501

INSTALMENT CREDIT

Hire purchase agreements in New South Wales are governed comprehensively by the Hire Purchase Act, 1960.

On every purchase under a hire purchase agreement, there must be a minimum deposit of 10 per cent. of the cash price. Persons other than bankers may not, in the course of business, lend deposits to purchasers, and vendors may not knowingly accept deposits lent to the purchaser by another person.

Before a hire purchase agreement is entered into, the prospective purchaser must be given a written statement which sets out his financial obligations under the proposed agreement and indicates the State the law of which is to apply to the agreement. Agreements must be in writing and must include prescribed information; if they do not comply with certain provisions of the Act, the liability of the purchaser is reduced by the amount of the terms charges. The written consent of the purchasers' spouse must be obtained for agreements made by married persons for the purchase of household furniture or effects.

Where a vendor re-possesses goods covered by a hire purchase agreement, the total payments and other consideration provided by the purchaser, the value of the goods at the time of re-possession, and statutory rebates in respect of unexpired terms charges and insurance premiums are set against the purchaser's liability under the agreement plus costs of re-possession, etc.; any excess over the purchaser's liability plus costs of re-possession, etc. is recoverable by the purchaser, and any deficiency by the vendor. Under certain conditions, the purchaser may secure the return of goods re-possessed. Provision is made for the re-opening of agreements on the application of purchaser or guarantor to a competent court. A purchaser's interests under an agreement may be assigned with the vendor's consent, but consent may be dispensed with if it is withheld unreasonably.

Terms charges—calculated as percentages of the cash price less deposit paid plus cost of delivery and, in some cases, cost of insurance and other fees—may not exceed prescribed amounts if the agreement provides for pay-

ment of more than eight instalments in one year. The maximum charge is 7 per cent. per annum if the goods covered by the agreement comprise industrial machinery, farm equipment, or a motor vehicle (9 per cent. if such goods are second-hand), 9 per cent. if a motor cycle, and 10 per cent. if the goods are of other kinds. If the terms charges exceed the prescribed maximum charges, the purchaser may elect to treat the agreement as void, or have his liability reduced by the full amount of the terms charges. The rates charged for insurance may be prescribed by regulation, and the vendor may not require a purchaser to insure with any particular insurer.

Agreements under which goods become the property of the buyer before all of the purchase price is paid, and which provide for more than eight instalments of the purchase price to be paid in one year, are regulated by the Credit-sale Agreements Act, 1957-1960. The provisions of this Act are intended to prevent avoidance of the law governing hire purchase transactions, and they are similar to those described above relating to agreements being in writing, consent of purchaser's spouse, minimum deposits, and maximum credit charges and rates of insurance. Ordinary trade transactions do not come within the provisions of the Act.

The available statistics of instalment credit cover credit schemes which involve repayment by regular predetermined instalments and which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales of goods. They embrace hire purchase, time-payment, budget account, and personal loan schemes, but do not cover lay-bys, credit accounts not payable by regular predetermined instalments, the financing of sales of land and buildings, property improvements, and services (e.g. repair work and travel), and rental and leasing schemes. In the tables below, all money amounts are shown in £ millions to one decimal place, without adjustment to ensure that component items add to the totals shown.

The growth in recent years in the debt outstanding under instalment credit schemes in New South Wales and Australia is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 702. Instalment Credit for Retail Sales: Balances Outstanding*, N.S.W.† and Australia

At 30th June	New South Wales †					Australia
	Type of Credit		Type of Business‡		Total Instalment Credit	Total Instalment Credit
	Hire Purchase	Other Instalment Credit	Retail Businesses¶	Non-retail Finance Businesses		
	£ million					
1959	173.8	22.9	58.9	137.8	196.6	472.2
1960	200.0	29.3	70.1	159.2	229.2	578.5
1961	201.2	37.1	78.1	160.3	238.3	601.0
1962	193.9	44.5	82.5	155.8	238.4	584.7
1963	205.1	50.3	88.1	167.3	255.4	628.4
1964	219.7	53.1	90.0	182.8	272.8	689.3

* Includes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Type of business on whose paper the agreement was written, even if the agreement was subsequently assigned, discounted, or mortgaged with another type of business.

¶ Includes subsidiary finance businesses set up by retailers primarily for financing their retail sales.

Table 703. Instalment Credit for Retail Sales, N.S.W.*: Amount Financed†, by Type of Credit and Type of Business

Year ended 30th June	Type of Credit		Type of Business		Total Instalment Credit
	Hire Purchase	Other Instalment Credit	Retail Businesses‡	Non-retail Finance Businesses	
£ million					
MOTOR VEHICLES, TRACTORS, ETC.¶					
1959	69.9	0.8	5.2	65.5	70.7
1960	82.2	2.0	7.4	76.8	84.2
1961	76.1	0.9	5.5	71.5	77.0
1962	72.1	0.9	3.3	69.7	73.0
1963	88.7	1.4	3.1	87.0	90.1
1964	99.3	1.7	3.0	98.0	101.0
PLANT AND MACHINERY¶					
1959	6.4	0.6	0.7	6.3	7.0
1960	8.0	0.4	0.8	7.6	8.4
1961	9.1	0.3	0.8	8.6	9.4
1962	8.9	0.3	0.3	8.9	9.1
1963	9.4	0.2	0.5	9.1	9.6
1964	10.1	0.2	0.4	9.9	10.3
HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL GOODS¶					
1959	48.6	27.3	44.4	31.6	76.0
1960	44.8	33.7	49.2	29.4	78.6
1961	34.8	39.1	51.7	22.2	73.9
1962	31.1	44.4	57.0	18.4	75.4
1963	31.9	48.2	62.6	17.6	80.1
1964	31.5	57.8	73.0	16.3	89.3
TOTAL, ALL GROUPS					
1959	124.9	28.8	50.2	103.5	153.7
1960	135.1	36.1	57.4	113.8	171.2
1961	120.0	40.3	58.1	102.2	160.3
1962	112.0	45.6	60.6	97.0	157.6
1963	130.0	49.8	66.2	113.6	179.8
1964	141.0	59.6	76.3	124.3	200.6

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

‡ Includes subsidiary finance businesses set up by retailers primarily for financing their retail sales.

¶ *Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.* includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, tractors, caravans, and motor parts and accessories.

Plant and Machinery includes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, aircraft, industrial plant and machinery, business machines and equipment, and commercial refrigeration equipment.

Household and Personal Goods includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, and bicycles.

The amount financed under instalment credit schemes in New South Wales during the last six years is dissected, in the table on page 799, by broad commodity groups, type of credit, and type of business.

Particulars of the new retail hire purchase agreements made by retail businesses and non-retail finance businesses in New South Wales in recent years are given in the next table:—

Table 704. New Retail Hire Purchase Agreements, N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.†	Plant and Machinery‡	Household and Personal Goods‡	Total, All Groups
NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS (thousand)				
1959	154.9	16.8	538.8	710.6
1960	175.5	18.3	575.0	768.9
1961	149.8	16.2	459.3	625.3
1962	145.1	17.4	412.4	574.9
1963	179.4	15.1	424.9	619.4
1964	194.9	14.7	424.3	633.9
VALUE OF GOODS PURCHASED (£ million)‡				
1959	112.3	9.6	58.2	180.1
1960	129.7	12.1	53.5	195.2
1961	119.4	13.6	41.7	174.7
1962	112.0	14.0	38.4	164.4
1963	134.9	14.4	39.0	188.3
1964	149.9	15.2	37.9	203.0
AMOUNT FINANCED (£ million)¶				
1959	69.9	6.4	48.6	124.9
1960	82.2	8.0	44.8	135.1
1961	76.1	9.1	34.8	120.0
1962	72.1	8.9	31.1	112.0
1963	88.7	9.4	31.9	130.0
1964	99.3	10.1	31.5	141.0

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† See note ¶, Table 703.

‡ Value at net cash or list price, excluding hiring charges and insurance.

¶ Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

CASH ORDERS

Cash order traders are subject to the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act, and are required to register as money-lenders.

The maximum amount for which a cash order may be issued is £50, and this is also the maximum which any single person, or husband and wife together, may owe at any time on one or more cash orders. A cash order may be varied to enable the person to whom it was issued to obtain further goods, etc., but the sum of the balance owing before the variation and the additional amount must not exceed £50. The Minister has power to limit the volume of business of any cash order trader.

The premium charged for a cash order may not exceed 9d. per £1 and orders must be repayable within twenty weeks. Those accepting cash orders in exchange for goods must present them for redemption within a month. The maximum rate of discount is 10 per cent., if payment is made within fourteen days after the month of presentation or date of delivery of goods; otherwise it is 5 per cent.

MONEY-LENDERS

The business of money-lending is regulated by the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941-1961. Money-lenders must obtain a licence issued by a court of petty sessions, renewable annually, in respect of every address at which they conduct business or have an agency. They must conduct their businesses only under their own or their firm's names, and at their registered offices. The Act does not apply to licensed pawnbrokers, registered friendly societies, institutions empowered by special Act of Parliament to lend money, banking and insurance companies, sales of goods on credit, persons who lend money in the course of their business (not being money-lending) at a rate of interest not exceeding 10 per cent., persons who apply for debentures of companies, or hire purchase or credit sales agreements. Parts of the Act (e.g. those described below—except the provisions relating to re-opening of contracts by courts) do not apply to loans to companies, loans of more than £5,000 to persons, advances aggregating more than £5,000 to persons for the erection of buildings, and loans on which the rate of interest does not exceed bank overdraft rate at the time of the transaction. The number of money-lenders' licences in force was 1,180 at 31st March, 1963.

A money-lender's contract is not enforceable unless it is signed by the borrower and a note of the contract, or a document relating to a security is given to the borrower within a specified time. The note or document must indicate the date of the making of the loan, the amount of the principal sum, the effective rate of interest charged, the amount of interest to be paid, the terms of repayment, and certain other details. The consent of the spouse of a married borrower is required if the loan exceeds £50, unless husband and wife are parties to the contract, or are living separately, or the spouse of the borrower is living outside of New South Wales, or security is given over business assets such as plant, merchandise, etc. Similarly, guarantees for the repayment of loans exceeding £50 must have the consent of a married guarantor's spouse. A continuing guarantee is ineffective unless executed before an independent legal adviser, who certifies that the provisions of the guarantee have been explained to the guarantor and are understood by him. Restrictions are placed upon advertising by money-lenders and powers are conferred on courts to re-open money-lending transactions, and to afford relief to borrowers where interest or charges are excessive, or terms are harsh and unconscionable. Where a bill of sale has been given as security to a money-lender, he cannot, without leave of a competent court, seize personal chattels such as household effects, tools of trade, or wearing apparel.

BANKRUPTCY

Under the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1960, sequestration orders may be made by the Bankruptcy Court on a bankruptcy petition presented either by a debtor or by a creditor, provided that the aggregate amount of indebtedness is not less than £50. Upon sequestration, the property of the bankrupt vests in an official receiver for divisions amongst the creditors. Provision is also made for compositions and assignments without sequestration and for deeds of arrangement. Details regarding bankruptcy law are contained in the chapter "Law and Crime".

The following statement shows particulars of the bankruptcies (sequestrations, compositions, assignments, and deeds of arrangement) in New South Wales under the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act in each of the past seven years. The records are inclusive of cases in the Australian Capital Territory, which, for the purposes of the Act, is included in the bankruptcy district of New South Wales.

Table 705. Bankruptcies in New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30th June						
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Sequestration Orders—							
Number	479	426	644	805	772	781	794
Liabilities	£ 1,512,423	1,164,429	1,679,262	2,019,413	2,212,915	2,576,413	2,891,990
Assets	£ 759,399	651,794	749,022	1,132,205	1,568,560	1,501,524	1,273,208
Orders for Administration, Deceased Debtors' Estates—							
Number	5	17	10	8	11	14	12
Liabilities	£ 58,422	54,122	*	108,511	2,329	22,505	27,832
Assets	£ 29,168	44,415	*	16,486	879	23,249	24,998
Composition and Assignments without Sequestration—							
Number	5	7	6	6	5	5	8
Liabilities	£ 33,062	30,265	25,442	91,372	33,321	74,902	105,864
Assets	£ 11,863	10,841	11,470	39,689	19,515	48,535	86,628
Deeds of Arrangement—							
Number	64	73	85	73	80	65	58
Liabilities	£ 653,457	759,830	974,652	997,593	1,057,399	566,201	676,770
Assets	£ 638,762	899,643	898,461	813,241	753,321	488,147	587,527
Total: Number	553	523	745	892	868	865	872
Liabilities	£ 2,257,364	2,008,646	*	3,216,889	3,305,964	3,240,021	3,702,456
Assets	£ 1,439,192	1,606,693	*	2,001,621	2,342,275	2,061,455	1,972,361

* Not available.

TRANSACTIONS IN REAL ESTATE

The sale by instalment contract of land in subdivisions comprising more than four lots is regulated by the Land Vendors Act, 1964. Except where a subdivision has been registered before the commencement of the Act, such land must be under (or in process of being brought under) the Real Property Act (see below). Before offering lots for sale, the vendor must arrange for a trustee approved by the Minister to be appointed to protect the interests of the purchasers, and must obtain certificates of compliance with the Local Government Act and of the local council's approval of the subdivision. The instalment contract must be in approved form, and the vendor, before accepting a preliminary deposit, must give the purchaser prescribed particulars of title and a statutory notice setting out the matters to which a prospective purchaser of land should have regard. Within seven days of the payment of a preliminary deposit, the vendor must give the purchaser a copy of the instalment contract and an undertaking to pay, up to a prescribed amount, the costs incurred by the purchaser in obtaining legal advice on the terms of the contract or particulars of title. Preliminary deposits and instalments must be paid to the trustee until 15 per cent. of the purchase price has been paid. After paying 15 per cent. of the purchase

price, or after receiving notice that the vendor intends to encumber the land to his detriment, the purchaser may require transfer of the title to him, in return for an approved mortgage securing the balance of the purchase money. Instalments under the mortgage must be for the same amounts and be payable at the same times as under the instalment contract.

The procedure in regard to land transfers is regulated under the Real Property Act, 1900, and its amendments. The title under this Act, first conferred under the Real Property Act, 1862, is known as "Torrens" title. The main features of the system are transfer of real property by registration of title instead of by deeds, absolute indefeasibility of the title when registered, and protection afforded to owners against possessory claims, as the title under the Act stands good notwithstanding any length of adverse possession. Lands may be placed under the Real Property Act only when the titles are unexceptionable. All lands alienated by the Crown since the commencement of the Act are subject to the provisions of the Real Property Act, but transactions in respect of earlier grants are governed by the Registration of Deeds Act, unless the land has been brought under the operation of the Real Property Act.

The following table shows, for each of the last ten years, the amount of consideration in transfers of private real estate; that is, of lands absolutely alienated, together with buildings thereon, with titles registered under the statutes shown. Transfers of conditional purchases and of leases from the Crown are excluded.

Table 706. Real Estate: Amount of Consideration on Conveyances and Transfers

Year	Under Registration of Deeds Act	Under Real Property (Torrens) Act	Total	Year	Under Registration of Deeds Act	Under Real Property (Torrens) Act	Total
	£ thousand				£ thousand		
1954	28,886	182,874	211,760	1959	35,908	275,352	311,260
1955	29,830	196,704	226,534	1960	49,915	374,973	424,888
1956	29,788	191,028	220,816	1961	44,432	302,592	347,024
1957	33,178	216,732	249,910	1962	40,127	331,111	371,238
1958	34,080	240,922	275,002	1963	49,161	390,977	440,138

MORTGAGES OF REALTY AND PERSONALTY

Mortgages, other than those regulated by the Merchant Shipping Act, may be registered at the Registrar-General's Office. No record is available of the number of unregistered mortgages.

Real estate mortgages are registered under the Registration of Deeds Act or the Real Property Act, according to the title of the property at the date of mortgage. The consideration stated in the document generally

represents the principal owing, but in some cases it stands for the limit within which clients of banks and of other lending institutions are entitled to draw.

Liens on wool, mortgages on livestock, and liens on growing crops are registered under a special Act. Mortgages on livestock are current till discharge, and liens on wool mature at the end of each season, terminating without formal discharge. The duration of liens on agricultural and horticultural produce may not exceed one year.

The registration of a bill of sale must be renewed every five years, and the records are open to the inspection of the public. Information is not readily available to show the total amount of advances made annually on bills of sale.

Mortgages of registered British vessels are arranged under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act of 1894.

Particulars of the mortgages of real estate, crops, wool, and livestock in each of the last six years are shown below:—

Table 707. Mortgages Registered

Year	Mortgages of Real Estate		Mortgages on Crops, Wool, and Livestock			
	Mortgages	Consideration*	On Crops	On Wool	On Livestock	Consideration
	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	£
1958	73,614	150,300,395	995	3,657	3,130	10,416,524
1959	80,333	166,540,313	670	2,895	2,552	8,948,267
1960	87,069	221,957,516	615	2,455	2,230	8,385,346
1961	77,710	220,579,605	680	2,195	2,476	7,241,557
1962	83,139	241,625,149	638	2,153	2,046	6,141,922
1963	91,778	273,047,024	561	2,348	2,849	6,551,222

* See text below.

The amounts shown under the heading "Consideration" include only the cases in which a specific amount is stated in the deeds, whether the amount was actually advanced or not. In many mortgages, the amount is omitted, and the totals shown in the table are therefore understated. Complete records of discharges and foreclosures are not available.

The trend of interest rates on loans secured by the mortgage of real estate is shown in Table 675.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

The following table shows the number and value of the estates assessed for New South Wales death duty in each of the last ten years:—

Table 708. Estates of Deceased Persons Assessed for N.S.W. Death Duty

Year ended 30th June	Not Liable for Duty	Liable for Duty						Total Liable and Not Liable
		£1,000 and under	£1,001 to £5,000	£5,001 to £12,000	£12,001 to £25,000	£25,001 to £50,000	£50,001 and over	
NUMBER								
1954	7,415	1,689	5,532	1,775	810	343	159	17,723
1955	7,231	1,472	5,728	1,925	879	368	192	17,795
1956	7,299	1,491	6,160	2,182	970	445	210	18,757
1957	7,333	1,538	6,764	2,334	994	491	221	19,675
1958	7,387	1,590	6,997	2,610	1,138	537	265	20,524
1959	7,314	1,641	6,995	2,693	1,200	546	238	20,627
1960	8,642	1,767	6,405	2,942	1,408	658	300	22,122
1961	8,544	1,702	6,087	3,211	1,297	622	323	21,786
1962	8,394	1,972	6,199	3,443	1,434	694	327	22,463
1963	7,955	1,901	5,915	3,528	1,355	675	352	21,681
VALUE* (£ thousand)								
1954	4,743	634	14,018	13,708	13,985	11,888	13,699	72,675
1955	4,803	446	14,922	14,857	15,075	12,956	17,433	80,492
1956	5,140	423	16,513	16,612	16,724	15,394	20,922	91,728
1957	5,266	444	18,369	17,793	17,152	17,150	22,512	98,686
1958	5,456	462	19,367	19,932	19,747	18,688	23,718	107,370
1959	5,904	438	19,475	20,494	20,714	19,132	22,393	108,550
1960	10,956	455	17,286	22,227	24,368	22,849	28,887	127,028
1961	11,896	492	16,468	24,131	22,430	21,891	32,220	129,528
1962	12,571	490	17,006	25,863	24,576	23,820	32,303	136,629
1963	12,077	528	16,409	26,584	23,408	23,418	34,056	136,480

* Excludes the value of interests in property limited to cease on the death of a specified person. The value of such property became liable for duty from 25th November, 1952. See text below.

The dutiable value of an estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death, including property which, within three years prior to death, was vested in a private company or trust in consideration of shares or other interest or transferred as a gift, and moneys payable under life assurance policies, etc. In the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, the estate also includes the value of personal property outside New South Wales. Deductions are allowed in respect of all debts actually due and owing by the deceased.

Estates not liable for duty comprise:—

- (a) those of persons who died before 28th April, 1953 as a result of injuries received or disease contracted on active war service;
- (b) those (of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death) not exceeding £1,000 in value; and
- (c) those (of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death) not exceeding £10,000 if passing to the widow, widower, or children under 21 years of the deceased.

Exemption (c) was £5,000 before 6th November, 1963 and £2,500 before 31st December, 1958.

On 25th November, 1952, the value of property which is subject to interests limited to cease on the death of a specified person became assessable for death duty. The value of such property is not aggregated with the value of other property, but is assessed as a separate estate. Particulars of the non-aggregated estates assessed for duty in the last three years, which are omitted from Table 708, are given in the following table:—

Table 709. Non-aggregated Estates Assessed for N.S.W. Death Duty

Value of Estate	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
	Number of Estates	Amount	Number of Estates	Amount	Number of Estates	Amount
		£000		£000		£000
Not Liable for Duty ..	758	3,593	801	3,588	805	4,273
Liable for Duty—						
Under £1,001 ..	27	7	24	10	27	8
£1,001 to £5,000 ..	115	297	130	335	130	340
£5,001 to £12,000 ..	85	765	91	812	70	571
£12,001 to £25,000 ..	102	1,723	79	1,307	104	1,774
£25,001 to £50,000 ..	36	1,229	39	1,333	35	1,238
Over £50,000 ..	5	348	7	537	8	590
Total, Liable and Not Liable	1,128	7,962	1,171	7,992	1,179	8,794

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The existing system of local government in New South Wales was established by Acts passed in 1905 and 1906. A consolidating law, the Local Government Act, 1919, with subsequent amendments and comprehensive ordinances, constitutes the present-day charter of local government in the State. Other statutes, which are supplementary to the system of local government, relate to water supply, sewerage, gas and electricity services, main roads, and the valuation of land.

The City of Sydney was first constituted by statute in 1842. Its civic affairs were governed by the Sydney Corporation Act until 1st January, 1949, when the Act was repealed and the City of Sydney became subject to the general provisions of the Local Government Act.

Local government extends over nine-tenths of New South Wales, including the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions and more than two-thirds of the sparsely-populated Western Division. The area and population of these districts are shown in the chapter "Population".

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The two basic types of areas established for local government purposes are known as municipalities and shires. Municipalities, the earlier form of corporation, are usually centres of population smaller in extent than shires. Shires are, for the most part, country areas embracing tracts of rural lands as well as towns and villages. Municipalities may be subdivided into wards, and shires into ridings.

New local government areas may be constituted, and the boundaries of existing areas may be changed, on the proclamation of the Governor. The Local Government Boundaries Commission, which was established in 1963, examines proposals for the constitution of new areas and the alteration of boundaries of existing areas, and makes recommendations on these proposals to the Minister for Local Government.

There were 193 municipalities when shires, numbering 134, were first incorporated in 1906. The numbers varied as new areas were constituted and existing areas were amalgamated, and at the end of 1930 there were 181 municipalities and 138 shires. In more recent years, there have been numerous amalgamations of local government areas, resulting mainly from the creation of the City of Greater Newcastle in 1938, the City of Greater Wollongong in 1947, and the Shoalhaven Shire in 1948, and from the reconstitution of areas in the County of Cumberland in 1949 and in the Grafton district in 1957. At 30th June, 1962, there were 94 municipalities and 133 shires.

Under the Local Government Act, a municipality may be proclaimed as a city if it is an independent centre of population and has had, during the preceding five years, an average population of at least 15,000 persons and an average annual income of at least £20,000. Twenty municipalities have been proclaimed as cities, including seven proclaimed under other Acts before the Local Government Act came into force.

The local government areas in New South Wales at 30th June, 1964 may be grouped as follows:—

City of Sydney, which embraces a little over 11 square miles containing the principal commercial parts of the metropolis and abutting on Sydney Harbour between Rushcutters Bay and Darling Harbour ;

City of Newcastle, 82 square miles in area ;

City of Greater Wollongong, 276 square miles in area ;

Other Municipalities, of which 30 are within the metropolis and 59 are outside the metropolis. The metropolitan municipalities cover an area of 506 square miles, and other municipalities (which include most of the principal towns of the State) cover 2,707 square miles ;

Shires, of which 4 (covering an area of 590 square miles) are within the metropolis and 130 (covering 268,260 square miles) are outside the metropolis. The shires range in area from 102 square miles (Warringah) to 19,844 square miles (Central Darling).

Each municipality and shire is governed by an elected council.

In the shires, urban areas may be established upon proclamation by the Governor if the majority of the electors in the locality favour the project. In such cases, the council of the shire exercises within each urban area the powers of the council of a municipality. Urban committees may be elected to exercise within the urban areas certain powers of the council, and to expend money raised by a local rate levied by the council upon the request of the urban committee. Councillors of the shire may not seek election to an urban committee. In June, 1964, there were 99 urban areas and 33 urban committees.

Provision was made in 1948 for the creation of local districts in municipalities, and the appointment of district committees to which the council may delegate powers and vote funds for the control of specified local works, parks, cemeteries, etc. A district committee consists partly of aldermen appointed by the council and partly of elected representatives. With the council's approval, a district committee may co-opt other members, who may vote at meetings, but the number of co-opted members may not exceed 20 per cent. of the total membership.

In recent years, county councils have become an important feature of local government in New South Wales. County councils are constituted for the administration of specified local services of common benefit in districts which comprise a number of municipalities and shires. The members of the county councils are delegates from the constituent municipal and shire councils. Except for the Sydney County Council, which was constituted under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935, all county councils are regulated by the Local Government Act.

The number of county councils increased from 4 in 1930 and 16 in 1945 to 53 in June, 1964. In 1964, 34 of the councils conducted electricity undertakings, 5 operated water supply schemes, 1 conducted a gas works and 6 an abattoir, 8 controlled eradication of noxious animals and weeds, 3 controlled flood-mitigation works, and 3 operated aerodromes ; seven of the councils administered both an electricity undertaking and one of the other services. Two county councils administering town planning schemes were abolished on 1st June, 1964 (see page 811).

MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE COUNCILS

Each municipality and shire is governed by a council elected for a term usually of three years.

The councils of the cities of Sydney, Newcastle, and Greater Wollongong consist of 21, 22, and 16 aldermen, respectively. In other municipalities, the number of aldermen ranges from 6 to 15, except in Bankstown and Parramatta (each with 18) and Maitland (which has 16).

Shire councils must consist of not less than 6 nor more than 9 councillors, but in special cases the Governor may fix a greater number. In 1962, there were 28 such cases, with councillors numbering from 10 to 15.

Each council has a chief executive and presiding officer, known as the Lord Mayor in the cities of Sydney and Newcastle, as the mayor in other municipalities, and as the president in shires. In the City of Sydney (since December, 1953) and the Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (since December, 1959), he is elected for a three-year term by separate ballot conducted concurrently with the ordinary triennial election. For other councils, he is usually elected annually by members of the council from among themselves, but since December, 1959, these councils may request the Governor to proclaim the method of separate ballot for their area. Proclamations to this effect were made in respect of eight municipalities and four shires before the ordinary triennial elections were held in December, 1962.

Aldermen and councillors receive no remuneration for their services, but they may be paid a fee by their councils (limited to £250 a year) for attending council meetings, making inspections, and attending to council business outside of its area. The majority of mayors and shire presidents receive an annual expense and entertainment allowance from their councils.

The right to be enrolled as an elector in a municipality or a shire extends to adult British subjects qualified as owners or rate-paying lessees of rateable land, or as occupiers of land.

The qualification as occupier is held by persons who have been continuously for three months in occupation of rateable land (*a*) by virtue of a miner's right or business licence under the Mining Act, or (*b*) as direct tenant of the owners or rate-paying lessees, where the yearly value of the land is not less than £5. If not enrolled under either of these qualifications, a person is entitled to enrolment as occupier in a ward or riding if he is enrolled on the Parliamentary electoral roll and his place of living, as there stated, is in the ward or riding.

A person may be enrolled and may vote only once in each municipality or shire in which he is qualified. If qualified in more than one ward or riding of the same municipality or shire, he may nominate the ward or riding in which he desires to enrol.

For resident electors, voting at local government elections has been compulsory since 1947. Councils may prosecute any resident elector who, without sufficient reason, fails to vote, a penalty of between 10s. and £2 being prescribed. Between 1947 and 1953, voting was also compulsory for non-resident electors.

At the council elections held in 1953, the system of proportional representation was used where three or more members were to be elected for a ward or riding or an undivided area, and the preferential voting system was used where less than three were elected. The same system must be used in the area in subsequent elections, unless a change to the other system is approved by a majority of the electors at a poll, which must be taken if sought by at least 10 per cent. of the electors. At the elections held in 1956, all councils were elected under the same voting system as that used in 1953, but eight municipalities subsequently decided (four before elections held in 1959, and four before those held in 1962) to change from the proportional representation to the preferential system.

Unless disqualified by the Local Government Act, any person entitled to vote may be elected to a municipal or shire council.

FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local government authorities in New South Wales are responsible for the local government of their areas, and they may exercise powers and functions granted them by statute, principally by the Local Government Act and its ordinances, but also by other legislation such as the Public Health Act. The local authorities share some functions with statutory bodies such as the Department of Main Roads and the Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales, and they provide certain services in co-operation with State Government departments. The activities of the local government authorities are supervised by the Minister for Local Government. The Local Government Act and its ordinances prescribe procedures and standards to be followed by local councils, and the Governor has the power, which has been exercised on several occasions, to suspend or dissolve a council and appoint an administrator to carry on temporarily.

A list of the principal functions of the local government authorities is set out below. It comprises the major services which may be rendered by councils in the normal exercise of their powers, including those carried out through trading undertakings established by them to provide electricity, gas, water, sewerage, and like services. Details of the activities of individual councils are given in expenditure tables in Part *Local Government* of the *Statistical Register of New South Wales*. The powers of councils in regard to the levying of rates and borrowing of money are discussed later in this chapter.

Public Roads, etc. Councils are responsible for the construction and upkeep in their areas of public roads, footpaths, and kerbing and guttering, and the provision of street lighting. Main and developmental roads are controlled by the Department of Main Roads, but councils contribute towards the cost of construction and maintenance and co-operate with the Department in executing the work. Councils also control the use of roads, structures on or abutting on roads, and menaces on roads, and they may provide parking areas. The function dealing with roads, etc. is one of the oldest exercised by councils, and it accounts for a large proportion of councils' expenditure.

Public Health. In settled areas, councils regularly collect and dispose of garbage, and they provide a sanitary service in unsewered localities. Councils may provide drainage services, control the use of premises in which food-

stuffs are prepared or sold, license certain type of shops and boarding and lodging houses, and control the keeping of animals and poultry on premises. They may also collect, treat, and sell milk, or regulate these activities, except in the areas administered by the Milk Board. Health services proper include immunisation against infectious diseases, medical and nursing services in sparsely settled areas, and, in co-operation with the Department of Public Health, baby health clinics. Councils may subsidise hospitals, ambulance services, and life-saving clubs.

Public Recreation. Councils provide and maintain recreation reserves, including facilities for sports, children's playgrounds, swimming baths, and camping areas. They also operate public libraries, schools of art, museums, etc. Councils regulate bathing on beaches and some forms of public amusement. They may acquire and preserve places of scenic attraction or historical interest, and may conduct tourist bureaux.

Building. Councils are responsible for the detailed control and inspection of building construction in their area, and they may compel the repair or demolition of unsatisfactory structures. Intending private builders have to submit detailed plans for council's approval before commencing construction. Practically all councils employ a building inspector, whose principal duty is to ensure that any new construction in the area complies with the building regulations. Councils may erect and sell or lease buildings, and make advances for the erection of houses.

Trading Undertakings. Trading undertakings have been established by a number of councils for the supply of electricity and gas on the principle of "minimum cost to the consumer", and for the operation of water and sewerage works and abattoirs. Councils may erect and operate community hotels. Other trading functions are authorised by the Act.

Other Functions. Further facilities and services which councils provide include public markets, wharves, pounds, cemeteries, drinking fountains, clocks, public conveniences, commons, aerodromes, and bush fire brigades. They may regulate advertisements, hoardings, burials and cremations (and may themselves erect crematoria), and can order the destruction of noxious animals and weeds. They are also empowered to acquire land by lease, purchase or resumption, and to prepare town and country planning schemes.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The basis for a co-ordinated system of town planning by local government authorities in New South Wales was first provided by legislation enacted in 1945. An outline of this legislation appears on page 288 of Year Book No. 57.

The State Planning Authority Act, 1963, substantially amended the 1945 legislation, and constituted the State Planning Authority which, subject to the Minister for Local Government, is responsible for promoting and co-ordinating planning throughout the State. The Authority is a corporate body of twelve members, each appointed by the Governor for a term not exceeding seven years. It absorbed the former Town and County Planning

Committee and the Cumberland and Northumberland County Councils, which had been formed pursuant to the 1945 legislation. The functions of the Authority include submission to the Minister of proposals for land use control, the execution of land development projects, examination of planning schemes prepared by councils, and, in certain circumstances, the preparation of planning schemes.

The Authority is responsible for regional planning, and municipal and shire councils for local planning. Councils, singly or in groups, may prepare planning schemes, and must do so when directed by the Authority. The plans prepared by councils are examined by the Authority prior to public exhibition, and must receive the Governor's assent before being implemented. Pending approval of schemes, land use in an area is controlled through interim development orders made by the Minister under the Local Government Act.

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

The administrative costs of the State Planning Authority, after deduction of charges for services rendered, are to be met from annual contributions by (a) the State Government and (b) municipal and shire councils in the Cumberland and Northumberland Development Areas, the City of Greater Wollongong, and Shellharbour Municipality. The councils' contribution is limited to an amount equal to the proceeds of a rate of $\frac{1}{10}$ d. in the £ of the unimproved capital value of rateable land. The State's contribution is to equal the councils' contribution, up to a maximum of £250,000 per annum. Annual capital expenditure is to be financed from loans raised by the Authority and from contributions by the State Government equal to half the cost of the Cumberland planning scheme in the year. Councils in a development area may be required to contribute to the principal and interest on loans raised for developmental schemes in the area.

A regional planning scheme prepared by the former Cumberland County Council has been in operation since 1951; of the eighteen local schemes prepared within its framework, four had received the Governor's assent by June, 1964. A scheme prepared by the former Northumberland County Council came into force in December, 1960. The Illawarra Planning Authority (a joint committee formed by the City of Greater Wollongong and Shellharbour Municipality) has also prepared a planning scheme, but it has not yet come into operation. At 30th June, 1964, 10 local schemes

covering other parts of the State had received the Governor's assent and 27 further schemes were in different stages of preparation, examination, and exhibition.

STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Statistics of local government authorities are compiled in the Bureau of Census and Statistics from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils. These accounts and returns are kept in prescribed form and relate to the year ended 31st December.

The metropolis, as used in this chapter, comprises the City of Sydney, 30 other municipalities, and 4 shires. It differs from the metropolis as defined for general statistical purposes in that it includes the whole of Blacktown and Liverpool Municipalities and Baulkham Hills and Hornsby Shires, only portions of which are included in the statistical metropolis. This is unavoidable because statistics of local government finances are available only for complete local areas. For all years given in the chapter, the statistics for the metropolis are on the basis of the metropolis as defined in 1954.

The comparability of figures given for "municipalities", "shires", and "county councils" over a series of years may be affected by amalgamations of municipalities and shires and by the formation of county councils.

EXTENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

At 30th June, 1963, the aggregate extent of the local government areas in New South Wales was 272,432 square miles, or about 88 per cent. of the total area of the State.

The area, population, and value of rateable property in the incorporated areas at 31st December, 1963 are shown in the next table:—

Table 710. Municipalities and Shires: Area, Population, and Value of Rateable Property, 1963

Local Areas	Area	Population (Estimated 30th June, 1963)	Unimproved Capital * Value	Improved Capital * Value	Assessed Annual Value *
	Sq. miles	No.	£ thousand		
Metropolis—					
Sydney (City)	11	168,800	270,357	609,061	44,904
Other Municipalities and Shires	1,096	2,131,760	1,249,136	3,286,704	200,247
Total, Metropolis	1,107	2,300,560	1,519,493	3,895,765	245,151
Newcastle (City)	82	144,050	53,856	202,095	11,409
Greater Wollongong (City)	276	142,170	89,461	258,502	16,258
Other Municipalities and Shires	270,967	1,448,460	584,772	†	†
Total—					
Municipalities	3,582	2,893,790	1,582,398	4,442,562	281,041
Shires	268,850	1,141,450	665,184	†	†
Municipalities and Shires	272,432	4,035,240	2,247,582	†	†

* Preliminary. Value of non-rateable properties is excluded (see page 815).

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

A general summary of the finances of municipalities, shires, and county councils in 1961 is shown in the following table. Explanations and other details of the finances are shown later—see page 821 for revenue accounts and page 836 for loan accounts.

Table 711. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Summary of Finances, 1961

Particulars	Municipalities and Shires					County Councils	Total
	Metropolis	Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total			
				Municipalities	Shires		
£ thousand							
ORDINARY SERVICES							
Revenue	34,546	4,453	35,739	43,620	31,118	879	75,125*
Expenditure from—							
Revenue	35,225	4,059	35,235	43,594	30,926	842	74,870*
Loans	3,210	419	3,940	4,696	2,873	354	7,923
TRADING, WATER, AND SEWERAGE UNDERTAKINGS							
Revenue—							
Electricity .. ..	...	...	1,836	1,232	604	74,686	76,522
Gas .. ..	...	...	1,306	1,202	104	159	1,465
Abattoirs .. ..	...	1,959	2,167	4,126	...	254	4,380
Water Supply .. ..	...	...	3,181	1,853	1,328	479	3,660
Sewerage	31	...	1,687	1,257	461	...	1,718
Total	31	1,959	10,177	9,670	2,497	75,578	87,745
Expenditure—							
Electricity, Gas, and Abattoirs .. ..	...	1,925	4,949	6,208	666	72,880	79,754
Water Supply and Sewerage	27	...	3,756	2,516	1,267	423	4,206
Capital Expenditure from—							
Loan Funds	94	71	3,842	2,260	1,747	10,121	14,128
Other Funds .. ..	...	12	1,169	675	506	6,328	7,509
NET LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS†							
Ordinary Services ..	23,876	2,253	20,524	31,389	15,264	1,972	48,625
Trading Undertakings ..	1,133	875	31,491	22,279	11,220	90,041	123,540

* Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires (£492,000 in 1961) are omitted to avoid duplication.

† Comprises net loan debt (gross debt less accumulated sinking funds for debt redemption), repayable Government advances, and time payment debts.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN LOCAL AREAS

Local government authorities obtain a large amount of revenue from the taxation which they are empowered to levy upon unimproved or improved values of land, principally from an annual levy on unimproved capital value.

The Valuer-General, appointed in terms of the Valuation of Lands Act, 1916, as amended, is empowered to assess land values for rating and taxing purposes in all municipalities and shires, but in many areas the valuations are made by valuers appointed by the councils. The Valuer-General may value a municipality or shire as a whole, or in complete wards or ridings in different years. The whole area or each ward or riding must be valued at least once in each six years. Valuations by councils' own valuers must be made at intervals not exceeding six years.

At 1st July, 1964, the valuations in force in 85 municipalities and 78 shires were made by the Valuer-General, and in 7 municipalities and 54 shires by valuers appointed by the councils. In one shire, the valuations were made partly by the Valuer-General and partly by the council's valuer. All municipalities and shires in the County of Cumberland are valued by the Valuer-General.

In municipalities, the valuation must show the unimproved capital value, the improved capital value, and the assessed annual value of rateable property. In the shires, the law requires the valuation of the unimproved capital value only, and the determination of the improved capital value and the assessed annual value is optional, except in urban areas, in which the assessed annual value must be determined. The Valuer-General usually determines improved values and assessed annual values for all lands in shires within his jurisdiction.

The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount for which the *fee-simple* estate in land could be sold under such reasonable conditions as a *bona fide* seller would require, assuming that the actual improvements had not been made. This basis of valuation has been applied, as from 1949, to Crown lands leased for pastoral or agricultural purposes; previously, the unimproved capital value of such lands for rating purposes was determined on the basis of annual rental payable to the Crown.

The unimproved capital value of a mine may be assessed on the basis of the average annual output during the preceding three years, if so directed by a council. For a coal or shale mine, the value is assessed at 2s. 6d. per ton of coal or shale mined; for other mines, at 20 per cent. of the value of ore or mineral won. In the case of an idle or undeveloped mine, the unimproved capital value may be calculated by multiplying the annual rental, if any, by twenty.

The improved capital value is the amount for which the *fee-simple* estate of the land, with all improvements and buildings thereon, could be sold.

The assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the fair average rental of land, with improvements thereon, but must not be less than 5 per cent. of the improved capital value.

All lands are rateable except the following—lands belonging to the Commonwealth Government; lands belonging to the State Government and statutory bodies, unless leased for private purposes or used in connection with a State industrial undertaking; lands vested in the Crown or public body or trustees and used for public cemeteries, commons, reserves, or free libraries; lands vested in and used by universities; lands belonging to and used for public hospitals, benevolent institutions, or charities; lands belonging to and used by religious bodies for public worship, religious teaching or training, or solely for the residence of the official heads or clergymen; and lands belonging to and used for schools

registered under the Bursary Endowment Act or certified under the Public Instruction Act including playgrounds and residences occupied by caretakers, servants, and teachers.

Where water is supplied or sewerage or drainage services are rendered, a charge or fee may be imposed in respect of properties thus exempted from rating. The underground mains of the gas and hydraulic power companies are rateable, and in respect of some Crown properties a contribution is made to councils' funds in lieu of rates.

A comparative summary of the unimproved and improved capital values and the assessed annual value of rateable property, excluding the lands coming within the exemptions noted above, is shown in the following table:—

Table 712. Municipalities and Shires: Valuation of Rateable Property

At 31st December	Metropolis		Newcastle (City)	Greater Wollon- gong (City)	Other Municipal- ities and Shires	Total		
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipal- ities and Shires				Municipal- ities	Shires	Municipal- ities and Shires
£ thousand								
UNIMPROVED CAPITAL VALUE								
1953	101,589	259,053	15,792	13,030	274,733	411,829	252,368	664,197
1954	106,085	292,138	16,610	13,821	307,542	454,029	282,167	736,196
1955	107,567	335,537	21,972	15,993	344,172	506,928	318,313	825,241
1956	120,721	398,429	24,856	24,832	379,292	588,326	359,804	948,130*
1957	154,507	460,377	28,046	26,630	416,982	689,106	397,436	1,086,542
1958	156,740	539,014	38,647	27,819	441,587	780,490	423,317	1,203,807
1959	161,644	647,002	39,478	41,544	469,705	884,013	475,360	1,359,373
1960	167,672	746,902	40,421	44,836	483,397	980,355	502,873	1,483,228*
1961	182,186	875,252	53,066	46,581	517,435	1,156,486	518,034	1,674,520*
1962*	212,616	1,049,763	53,103	48,074	551,755	1,331,504	583,807	1,915,311†
1963*	270,357	1,249,136	53,856	89,461	584,772	1,582,398	665,184	2,247,582†
IMPROVED CAPITAL VALUE								
1953	289,451	970,563	61,844	56,881	†	1,498,149	†	†
1954	306,603	1,168,005	73,001	60,954	†	1,746,501	†	†
1955	311,158	1,359,740	93,469	80,576	†	2,005,011	†	†
1956	355,300	1,614,556	115,461	102,433	†	2,334,176	†	†
1957	445,255	1,813,835	129,811	108,524	†	2,655,816	†	†
1958	453,377	2,041,949	157,998	128,733	†	2,943,679	†	†
1959	469,705	2,291,592	160,629	164,587	†	3,195,222	†	†
1960	484,768	2,449,559	162,032	173,710	†	3,363,395	†	†
1961	498,478	2,671,564	199,965	173,238	†	3,726,369	†	†
1962*	537,896	2,984,306	200,977	174,556	†	4,040,360	†	†
1963*	609,061	3,286,705	202,095	258,502	†	4,442,562	†	†
ASSESSED ANNUAL VALUE								
1953	17,059	55,715	3,849	3,195	†	88,823	†	†
1954	17,818	64,519	4,251	3,332	†	99,840	†	†
1955	18,318	73,537	5,225	4,506	†	112,472	†	†
1956	20,278	88,483	6,256	5,695	†	131,350	†	†
1957	24,344	101,314	7,053	6,090	†	149,451	†	†
1958	24,581	117,219	8,586	7,224	†	168,092	†	†
1959	25,170	133,202	8,726	9,683	†	184,221	†	†
1960	26,006	144,632	8,819	9,890	†	195,893	†	†
1961	27,100	157,835	11,308	9,921	†	219,597	†	†
1962*	29,645	178,763	11,355	10,220	†	241,964	†	†
1963*	44,904	200,247	11,409	16,258	†	281,041	†	†

* Subject to revision.

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

Valuations are usually made at triennial intervals, and the values shown in the above table do not indicate the annual changes in the value of real property, but rather the trend over a longer period.

The ratio of assessed annual value to improved capital value in 1963 was 7.4 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 6.1 per cent. in the other metropolitan municipalities and shires, 5.6 per cent. in Newcastle, 6.3 per cent. in Wollongong, and 6.6 per cent. in other municipalities. As the assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the actual annual value, the proportions per cent. of annual value to improved value were 8.2 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 6.8 per cent. in the other metropolitan municipalities and shires, 6.3 per cent. in Newcastle, 7.0 per cent. in Wollongong, and 7.3 per cent. in other municipalities.

RATING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

All municipal and shire councils, some county councils, and the special boards constituted to administer water, sewerage, and drainage works, levy rates within the areas served by them. The amount of rates levied by the councils and the boards during the last five years is shown in Tables 610 and 611, where local rating is considered conjointly with other forms of taxation imposed in the State.

The following table shows the total amount of rates levied by the municipal, shire, and county councils in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years, according to the purposes for which the rates were levied. The rates shown for "ordinary services" include rates levied for the purposes of the general fund and special and local rates imposed in relation to functions which are similar to those of the general fund (e.g., roads, health, street lighting, etc.).

Table 713. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Rates Levied

Year	Ordinary Services	Electricity Fund	Gas Works Fund	Water Supply Fund	Sewerage Fund	Abattoir Fund	Total
£ thousand							
1953	20,187	176	15	952	552	...	21,882
1954	21,807	228	20	1,087	611	...	23,753
1955	23,894	244	32	1,304	697	...	26,175
1956	26,841	287	34	1,484	768	4	29,418
1957	31,166	324	36	1,631	852	4	34,013
1958	33,063	361	36	1,778	934	7	36,179
1959	35,014	324	37	1,902	978	11	38,266
1960	38,351	412	37	2,094	1,064	13	41,971
1961	43,704	481	43	2,288	1,164	13	47,693
1962	46,700	509	43	2,437	1,304	13	51,006
1963*	50,104	542	34	2,538	1,419	14	54,651

* Subject to revision.

Under the Local Government Act, municipal and shire councils may levy rates of four kinds—a general rate on the unimproved capital value of all rateable lands in the area, and special, local, and loan rates on the unimproved or improved capital value. A county council may levy rates if the power to do so has been delegated to it by the constituent municipalities and shires. Under the Gas and Electricity Act, the Sydney County Council has power, which it has not exercised, to levy rates on the unimproved capital values.

A minimum general rate of 1d. in the £ on unimproved capital value must be levied each year, but if this is more than sufficient for the requirements of the area, the Governor may approve of a lower rate. The general rate levied on mines worked for minerals other than coal or shale may not exceed 3d. in the £ of the unimproved value.

In municipalities wholly outside the County of Cumberland, differential general rates may be levied in respect of urban farm lands and other lands, and by proclamation the Governor may extend this provision to a municipality situated wholly or partly within that County. Urban farm land is rateable land which is valued as one assessment, exceeds 5 acres in area, and is used by the occupier for pastoral, dairying, fruit-growing, agricultural, or similar pursuits. The maximum general rate which may be levied thereon may not exceed (a) one-half of the general rate levied on other lands in the municipality or (b) the general rate levied by an adjoining shire, whichever is the greater. The minimum general rate may not be less than 1d. in the £ of the unimproved value.

Rates are due and payable one month after service of a rate notice, and interest at a maximum of 7 per cent. per annum simple interest is charged on rates overdue for three months or longer. Councils may write off or reduce rates payable by Commonwealth age or invalid pensioners; where this is done, councils are recouped by the State Government for an amount equivalent to one-half of the loss. From 1960, councils may also write off or reduce rates on residential properties located in areas reserved, under a town-planning scheme, for industrial or commercial use.

The Main Roads Act provides that the councils of municipalities and shires may be required to contribute towards the cost of main roads which are under the control of the Department of Main Roads. The contribution by the councils in the metropolitan road district (County of Cumberland and Blue Mountains City and parts of Greater Wollongong City and Colo and Wollondilly shires) is calculated at a uniform rate on the unimproved capital value of rateable property and, since 1964, is limited to an amount equal to a percentage of the councils' total rate income. The rate may not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on rateable property, and the rate on farming lands may be reduced to one-half of the rate on other lands; since 1955, the ordinary rate has been $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ and the rate on farming lands has been $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £. The limiting percentage of councils' total rate income is determined annually, and must be between 10 and 15 per cent.; in 1964, it was 12 per cent. The contribution payable by the City of Sydney in 1964 and 1965 in respect of rateable land in the inner area of the City is half of the amount calculated as above; from 1938 to 1963, the lands in the inner area of the City were exempt from the contribution. Contributions by country councils are based upon the amount actually expended on main roads, and are allocated to the councils according to the benefit each derives from the road works; the maximum contribution by a country council in any year is the sum which would be produced by a rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of rateable lands.

Revenue to meet these contributions is derived by councils either by the levy of a special rate or by provision in the general rate, and is included in the particulars of rates shown herein. The proceeds of the rate levied in the metropolitan road district amounted to £1,924,000 in 1961 and £2,357,000 in 1962.

The following table shows for recent years the amount of rates levied for all purposes by the municipal, shire, and county councils operating under the Local Government Act:—

Table 714. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Rates Levied

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963*
	£ thousand					
ORDINARY SERVICES						
Municipalities and Shires— Metropolis—						
Sydney (City)	4,368	4,497	4,686	4,987	5,530	5,914
Other Municipalities and Shires	13,047	14,246	15,868	18,812	20,261	21,934
Total, Metropolis	17,415	18,743	20,554	23,799	25,791	27,848
Newcastle (City)	1,023	1,052	1,097	1,371	1,389	1,458
Greater Wollongong (City) ..	764	993	1,168	1,560	1,558	1,612
Other Municipalities and Shires	13,857	14,222	15,528	16,969	17,958	19,174
Total— Municipalities	21,134	22,586	24,529	29,073	31,107	33,453
Shires	11,925	12,424	13,818	14,626	15,589	16,639
Municipalities and Shires ..	33,059	35,010	38,347	43,699	46,696	50,092
County Councils	4	4	4	5	4	12
Total, N.S.W.	33,063	35,014	38,351	43,704	46,700	50,104
TRADING, WATER, AND SEWERAGE UNDERTAKINGS						
Municipalities and Shires ..	2,683	2,796	3,064	3,362	3,637	3,866
County Councils	433	456	556	627	669	681
Total, N.S.W.	3,116	3,252	3,620	3,989	4,306	4,547
ALL SERVICES						
Total, N.S.W.	36,179	38,266	41,971	47,693	51,006	54,651

* Subject to revision.

The rates for ordinary services consist of general rates and special, local, and loan rates, other than those imposed for the purposes of trading, water, and sewerage undertakings. General rates are levied on all rateable lands within a municipal or shire area, but other rates, imposed to meet special or local needs, frequently apply to only portion of an area.

In 1963, the general rates amounted to £5,914,000, or 100 per cent. of the total rates for ordinary services in the City of Sydney, £21,239,000 or 97 per cent. in other metropolitan municipalities and shires, £1,387,000 or 95 per cent. in Newcastle, £1,612,000 or 100 per cent. in Wollongong, £5,525,000 or 93 per cent. in other municipalities, £12,337,000 or 93 per cent. in other shires, and £48,014,000 or 96 per cent. in all municipalities and shires.

The following table shows the average rate levied per £1 of unimproved capital value for ordinary services in groups of municipalities and shires in each of the last eleven years. These averages are based upon the aggregate unimproved value of rateable land within each group and the amount of rates levied—whether they were general over the whole municipality or shire or applied only to part thereof. Rates levied for trading, water, and sewerage funds are excluded.

Table 715. Municipalities and Shires: Average Rate Levied for Ordinary Services

Year	Metropolis		Newcastle (City)	Greater Wollongong (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total		
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires				Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires
Pence per £1 of Unimproved Capital Value								
1953	7.99	6.92	10.10	7.73	7.25	7.73	6.58	7.29
1954	6.98	6.74	10.11	7.00	7.35	7.29	6.81	7.11
1955	7.01	6.52	8.72	8.10	7.18	7.20	6.54	6.95
1956	7.17	6.41	8.33	6.50	7.23	6.98	6.48	6.79
1957	6.67	6.30	8.31	6.85	7.51	6.97	6.73	6.88
1958	6.69	5.81	6.35	6.59	7.53	6.50	6.76	6.59
1959	6.68	5.28	6.40	5.74	7.27	6.13	6.27	6.18
1960	6.71	5.10	6.51	6.25	7.71	6.00	6.59	6.20
1961	6.57	5.16	6.20	8.04	7.87	6.03	6.78	6.26
1962	6.38	4.65	6.44	7.62	7.84	5.66	6.39	5.88
1963	5.25	4.21	6.56	4.32	7.87	5.08	6.00	5.35

The amount of rates levied, as shown in Table 714, represents the amount taken to account by councils as revenue, after deductions from current assessments in respect of reductions of valuations on appeal and amounts written off as irrecoverable.

Most of the rates are collected in the year of levy. The amount of overdue rates and extra charges, as shown in the next table, has almost doubled in the last five years, with the rise in the total amount of rates levied. Despite this increase, the ratio of the amount outstanding at the end of the year to the rates levied in that year rose only from 11.4 per cent. in 1957 to 13.8 per cent. in 1962.

Table 716. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Overdue Rates and Extra Charges

Particulars	At 31st December					
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	£ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Metropolis—						
Sydney (City)	109	122	117	145	233	209
Other Municipalities and Shires	1,274	1,424	1,600	1,734	2,359	2,575
Total, Metropolis	1,383	1,546	1,717	1,879	2,592	2,784
Newcastle (City)	67	75	79	121	143	161
Greater Wollongong (City)	238	204	280	297	388	424
Other Municipalities and Shires	2,151	2,518	2,705	2,919	3,346	3,701
Total—						
Municipalities	2,185	2,381	2,682	2,992	4,009	4,360
Shires	1,654	1,962	2,099	2,224	2,460	2,710
Municipalities and Shires	3,839	4,343	4,781	5,216	6,469	7,070
County Councils	24	25	32	30	31	35
Total, N.S.W.	3,863	4,368	4,813	5,246	6,500	7,105
Ordinary Services	3,433	3,893	4,295	4,677	5,854	6,315
Trading, Water, and Sewerage	430	475	518	569	646	790
Total, N.S.W.	3,863	4,368	4,813	5,246	6,500	7,105

REVENUE FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The accounts of municipal, shire, and county councils in New South Wales are on an income and expenditure basis, and show the income accrued and expenditure incurred during the period to which they relate.

In each area governed under the Local Government Act, there must be:—

- (a) a general fund, to which must be credited all moneys receivable in respect of the general rate, loans raised for any general purpose and loan rates levied in respect thereof, and moneys receivable in respect of any matter not appertaining to another fund;
- (b) a special fund for each special rate levied;
- (c) a local fund for each local rate levied; and
- (d) a separate trading fund for each trading undertaking conducted by the council.

The resources of the general fund may be applied to any general purposes throughout the area, such as administration, health, roads, parks, etc., and the payment of interest and principal of loans, but the resources of a special or a local fund may be expended only on the special purpose or in the specified area in respect of which the rate is levied. Conditions governing the accounts of the Sydney County Council are contained in the Gas and Electricity Act.

ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE ACCOUNTS

The functions of local government embraced by the term "Ordinary Services" include all the functions described on pages 810 and 811, except those listed under the title "Trading Undertakings". Functions relating to ordinary services come within the scope of the general fund and those special and local funds which relate to similar works and services. Statistics of the funds of the trading undertakings are shown separately in Tables 723 to 730.

A summary of the revenue, and expenditure from revenue, on account of ordinary services in each of the last six years is shown in the following table:—

**Table 717. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—
Revenue and Expenditure from Revenue**

Particulars	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	£ thousand					
REVENUE						
Municipalities and Shires—						
Metropolis—						
Sydney (City)	5,125	6,054	6,423	7,181	7,751	8,488
Other Municipalities and Shires	14,898	16,974	18,328	20,469	22,963	26,058
Total Metropolis	20,023	23,028	24,751	27,650	30,714	34,546
Newcastle (City)	1,247	1,383	1,516	1,548	1,719	2,088
Greater Wollongong (City)	1,062	1,211	1,406	1,683	1,823	2,365
Other Municipalities and Shires	23,013	26,584	27,871	29,787	32,995	35,739
Total—						
Municipalities	25,279	29,028	31,338	34,370	37,886	43,620
Shires	20,066	23,178	24,206	26,298	29,365	31,118
Municipalities and Shires	45,345	52,206	55,544	60,668	67,251	74,738
County Councils	513	543	743	728	769	879
Total, N.S.W.*	45,570	52,440	55,946	61,024	67,624	75,125
EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE						
Municipalities and Shires—						
Metropolis—						
Sydney (City)	5,316	5,830	6,347	6,322	8,052	8,442
Other Municipalities and Shires	15,206	16,366	17,646	19,712	22,767	26,783
Total, Metropolis	20,522	22,196	23,993	26,034	30,819	35,225
Newcastle (City)	1,234	1,352	1,384	1,522	1,704	1,966
Greater Wollongong (City)	1,043	1,159	1,418	1,568	1,944	2,093
Other Municipalities and Shires	23,398	25,572	26,919	29,452	33,119	35,236
Total—						
Municipalities	25,877	27,954	30,330	32,712	38,243	43,594
Shires	20,320	22,325	23,384	25,864	29,344	30,926
Municipalities and Shires	46,197	50,279	53,714	58,576	67,587	74,520
County Councils	491	551	636	705	772	842
Total, N.S.W.*	46,403	50,510	54,024	58,911	67,963	74,870

* Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires (£492,000 in 1961) are omitted to avoid duplication.

ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE

A classification of the revenue on account of ordinary services during the last five years is given in the following table:—

Table 718. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Classification of Revenue*

Item of Revenue	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	£ thousand				
Revenue Raised by Councils—					
Rates Levied—					
General	28,700	31,050	33,055	36,494	41,438
Loan, Local, and Special	2,466	2,013	1,959	1,857	2,266
Extra Charges on Overdue Rates	198	228	297	323	400
Payments in Lieu of Rates	193	211	241	258	330
Miscellaneous Licence Fees and Charges for Mains, etc.	546	605	666	828	741
Public Works: Contributions	1,709	1,670	1,876	2,198	2,609
Other	139	170	242	212	180
Sanitary and Garbage Charges	3,442	3,566	3,645	3,741	4,287
Parks, Baths, Beaches, etc.	731	783	893	951	1,014
Public Markets	463	492	521	541	558
Libraries	50	95	93	99	134
Council Property (Rents, etc.)	1,477	1,611	1,778	1,812	1,883
Assets Sold and Advances Repaid—					
Housing	127	160	129	211	172
Other	665	1,031	2,057	1,872	1,141
Contributions from Bush Fire Fund	147	171	192	202	227
Interest	385	295	307	390	529
Other*	721	983	1,122	1,186	1,410
Total Revenue Raised by Councils	42,159	45,134	49,073	53,175	59,319
Government Grants—					
Roads, Streets, Bridges—					
Main Roads Department	5,623	5,845	6,574	8,446	8,669
Flood Damage Repair, n.e.i.	281	148	103	33	36
Other	3,555	3,647	3,919	4,495	5,451
Flood Mitigation Works	13	63	58	122	179
Baby Health Centres	33	33	45	59	52
Parks, Baths, Beaches	76	55	55	103	138
Libraries	178	184	368	396	434
Town Planning	168	288	178	195	208
Endowment	224	226	294	302	300
Other	130	323	357	298	339
Total Government Grants	10,281	10,812	11,951	14,449	15,806
Total Revenue—Ordinary Services	52,440	55,946	61,024	67,624	75,125

* Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires (classified in Table 719 to "Other Revenue Raised" by county councils) are omitted to avoid duplication. In 1961, these contributions amounted to £492,000.

Rates form the largest item of ordinary services revenue and (with interest on overdue rates) represented 74 per cent. of the revenue raised by councils and 59 per cent. of the councils' total revenue during 1961.

Ratepayers who directly benefit are charged a proportion of the cost of certain works carried out by councils (e.g., construction of footpaths and kerbing and guttering). These charges, together with payments to councils for works carried out by them on behalf of other councils, individuals, or organisations (e.g., the Housing Commission of N.S.W.), are included under "Public Works: Contributions" in the table above.

Government grants for ordinary services include substantial reimbursements of expenditure on works carried out by councils on behalf of the Main Roads Department (£8,669,000 in 1961) and grants for "rural" roads under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act. The grants for "rural roads", which are included under "Government Grants—Roads, Streets and Bridges—Other" amounted to £3,768,000 in 1960 and £4,637,000 in 1961.

Government grants represented 20 per cent. of councils' ordinary services revenue in 1957 and 21 per cent. in 1961. In these years, the proportions were 4 per cent. and 8 per cent., respectively, for metropolitan municipalities and shires, 8 and 11 per cent. for the Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong combined, 33 and 34 per cent. for other municipalities and shires, and 36 and 38 per cent. for county councils.

A general description of government financial assistance to councils is given on page 834.

Table 719. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Classification of Revenue, 1961

Item of Revenue	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils
	Metropolis		Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Total			
	Sydney (City)	Total, Metropolis		Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires	
£ thousand							
Revenue Raised by Councils—							
Rates Levied—							
General	4,987	23,285	2,555	28,013	13,425	41,438	...
Loan, Local, and Special .. .. .	...	514	376	1,060	1,201	2,261	5
Extra Charges on Overdue Rates	16	153	36	251	149	400	...
Payment in Lieu of Rates	158	227	20	303	27	330	...
Miscellaneous Licence Fees and Charges for Mains, etc.	380	462	56	519	222	741	...
Public Works—							
Contributions	211	1,349	197	1,702	907	2,609	...
Other	3	77	4	100	80	180	...
Sanitary and Garbage Charges	230	2,228	294	2,773	1,514	4,287	...
Parks, Baths, Beaches, etc.	86	548	37	760	254	1,014	...
Public Markets	378	384	...	504	54	558	...
Libraries	4	24	3	93	41	134	...
Council Property (Rents, etc.)	393	698	146	1,097	780	1,877	6
Assets Sold and Advances Repaid—							
Housing .. .. .	...	107	...	145	27	172	...
Other	46	514	68	644	477	1,121	20
Contributions from Bush Fire Fund .. .. .	...	14	3	12	215	227	...
Interest	209	338	35	416	107	523	6
Other	143	727	139	1,057	335	1,392	510
Total Revenue Raised by Councils	7,244	31,649	3,969	39,449	19,815	59,264	547
Government Grants—							
Roads, Streets, Bridges—							
Main Roads Department	1,147	2,128	320	2,641	6,028	8,669	...
Flood Damage Repair, n.e.i. .. .. .	...	...	...	2	34	36	...
Other	70	512	113	1,040	4,411	5,451	...
Flood Mitigation Works .. .. .	...	...	...	9	71	80	99
Baby Health Centres .. .. .	...	33	3	36	16	52	...
Parks, Baths, Beaches .. .. .	...	5	5	49	89	138	...
Libraries	27	208	41	330	104	434	...
Town Planning .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
Endowment .. .. .	...	6	2	7	293	300	...
Other .. .. .	...	5	...	57	257	314	25
Total Government Grants	1,244	2,897	484	4,171	11,303	15,474	332
Total Revenue—Ordinary Services..	8,488	34,546	4,453	43,620	31,118	74,738	879

ORDINARY SERVICES EXPENDITURE

Particulars of expenditure on ordinary services, as shown in this chapter, are not presented in the same form as in accounts furnished by the councils. The councils' statements are composite in character and show in combination expenditure from both revenue and loans. In this chapter, expenditure from each source is shown separately—expenditure from revenue in Tables 720 and 721, and expenditure from loans in Tables 733 and 734.

The summary of the annual expenditure from revenue on ordinary services, as shown in the following table, is divided into two parts:—

- (i) *Gross Expenditure*, which is the expenditure from revenue derived from all sources, i.e., revenue raised by the councils and government grants towards the cost of councils' services and for main roads and national works undertaken by councils for the Government ;
- (ii) *Net Expenditure*, which represents expenditure from councils' own revenue, and has been ascertained by deducting from *Gross Expenditure* the amounts received from the Government (as shown in Table 718).

Table 720. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils—Ordinary Services: Gross and Net Expenditure from Revenue

Year	Gross Expenditure*				Net Expenditure*		
	Administration, Works and Services	Debt Services		Total Gross Expenditure*	Administration, Works and Services	Interest and Debt Redemption	Total Net Expenditure*
		Interest	Provision for Debt Redemption				
£ thousand							
1956	41,737	1,541	3,125	46,403	32,743	4,661	37,404
1957	45,375	1,782	3,353	50,510	35,097	5,132	40,229
1958	48,513	1,858	3,653	54,024	37,769	5,443	43,212
1959	52,952	2,030	3,929	58,911	41,003	5,957	46,960
1960	61,458	2,259	4,246	67,963	47,010	6,504	53,514
1961	67,643	2,511	4,716	74,870	51,838	7,226	59,064

* See explanation in text preceding table.

Expenditure on interest relates to amounts payable on overdrafts, fixed loans, deferred or time payment debts, repayable government advances, and other liabilities. In the case of the City of Sydney, the amount of interest earned from investment sums held for purposes of debt redemption (but not being part of normal sinking funds) is deducted from the total amount of interest payable.

The provision for debt redemption shown in Table 720 is the amount provided from revenue for ordinary services, and includes an amount equivalent to interest earnings on sinking fund investments. The total provision from all sources is shown in Table 739.

Councils receive relatively small grants from the Government in respect of interest and repayment of loans raised by councils for main roads and for supplementing Government expenditure under pre-war unemployment relief work schemes. These grants amounted to £562 in 1961.

The net outgo on debt service borne by the councils, including provision for redemption, represented 11.9 per cent. of the total net expenditure on ordinary services in 1960 and 12.1 per cent. in 1961. In 1961, the ratio was 10 per cent. in the metropolitan municipalities and shires, 8 per cent. in Newcastle, 12 per cent. in Wollongong, 15 per cent. in other municipalities and shires, and 36 per cent. in the county councils.

Particulars of gross expenditure on ordinary services in each of the last five years are shown in the next table. A similar statement regarding net expenditure has not been compiled, because complete details are not available as to the objects on which moneys received from the Government were expended.

**Table 721. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—
Classification of Gross Expenditure from Revenue**

Item of Expenditure	1957	1958	1959		1961
	£ thousand				
Works and Services—					
Administration, n.e.i.	3,449	3,612	4,035	4,391	4,719
Public Works—					
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	24 792	25 796	27,576	32,144	35,136
Flood Mitigation Works . . . . .	...	...	139	42	212
Contribution to Main Roads Department	1,042	1,200	1,436	1,651	1,924
Street Lighting	1,142	1,214	1,319	1,437	1,552
Sanitary and Garbage	4,261	4,457	4,656	5,143	5,617
Parks, Baths, Beaches, etc.	3,123	3,466	3,975	4,302	5,258
Baby Health Centres	86	77	93	155	162
Health Services	936	1,001	1,092	1,632	1,849
Public Markets	356	354	384	404	473
Libraries	743	948	1,016	1,199	1,365
Noxious Animals, Weeds Destruction*	166	195	216	228	247
Contributions to: Fire Board	301	347	355	352	433
Bush Fire Fund	41	47	56	59	61
Fire Prevention	197	202	241	272	280
Cattle Straying	77	81	73	75	74
Town Planning*	517	533	552	666	659
Donations to Hospitals, Charities, Public Bodies	175	196	218	231	249
Housing (Construction, Advances)	19	18	11	686	231
Council Property†	1,838	2,172	2,527	3,000	3,069
Other*	2,114	2,597	2,982	3,389	4,073
Total, Works and Services*	45,375	48,513	52,952	61,458	67,643
Debt Charges—					
Interest on Loans, etc.	1,782	1,858	2,030	2,259	2,510
Repayment of Loans, etc.—					
Sinking Fund			320	363	364
Principal Instalments	3,353	3,653	3,609	3,883	4,353
Total Debt Charges	5,135	5,511	5,959	6,505	7,227
Total Expenditure from Revenue—Ordinary Services*	50,510	54,024	58,911	67,963	74,870

* Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires are omitted to avoid duplication.

† Includes purchases of public works plant and machinery, less amounts equal to depreciation on these assets charged to "Public Works".

Separate particulars of gross expenditure on ordinary services during 1961 are given in the next table for county councils and groups of municipalities and shires:—

Table 722. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Classification of Gross Expenditure from Revenue, 1961

Item of Expenditure	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils
	Metropolis		New-castle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Total			
	Sydney (City)	Total, Metropolis		Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires	
	£ thousand						
Works and Services—							
Administration, n.e.i.	599	2,209	246	2,859	1,860	4,719	...
Public Works—							
Roads, Streets and Bridges	2,561	12,116	1,874	15,581	19,555	35,136	...
Flood Mitigation Works . . . . .	...	...	...	11	100	111	101
Contributions to Main Roads							
Department	73	1,862	5	1,673	251	1,924	...
Street Lighting	146	1,000	106	1,210	342	1,552	...
Sanitary and Garbage	496	3,431	386	3,993	1,624	5,617	...
Parks, Baths, Beaches, etc.	746	3,336	334	4,193	1,065	5,258	...
Baby Health Centres	2	125	11	133	29	162	...
Health Services	686	1,261	88	1,446	403	1,849	...
Public Markets	318	322	...	431	42	473	...
Libraries	129	643	175	1,072	293	1,365	...
Noxious Animals, Weeds							
Destruction . . . . .	...	19	1	47	165	212	83
Contributions to—							
Fire Board	54	354	33	381	52	433	...
Bush Fire Fund . . . . .	...	6	1	4	57	61	...
Fire Prevention . . . . .	...	19	4	32	248	280	...
Cattle Straying	1	17	3	37	37	74	...
Town Planning	97	608	32	560	120	680	403
Donations to Hospitals, Charities,							
Public Bodies	96	182	13	210	39	249	...
Housing (Construction, Advances)	176	213	...	226	5	231	...
Council Property*	401	2,156	235	2,572	435	3,007	62
Other	1,070	2,074	155	2,668	1,415	4,083	10
Total, Works and Services	7,651	31,953	3,702	39,339	28,137	67,476	659
Debt Charges—							
Interest on Loans, etc.	474	1,257	140	1,622	793	2,415	95
Repayments of Loans, etc.—							
Sinking Fund	305	343	1	353	1	354	10
Principal Instalments	12	1,672	216	2,280	1,995	4,275	78
Total Debt Charges	791	3,272	357	4,255	2,789	7,044	183
Total Expenditure from Revenue—							
Ordinary Services	8,442	35,225	4,059	43,594	30,926	74,520	842

* Includes purchases of public works plant and machinery, less amounts equal to depreciation on these assets charged to "Public Works".

FINANCES OF TRADING UNDERTAKINGS

Many local government authorities conduct electricity supply undertakings and water supply and sewerage services, some operate gas works and abattoirs, but other trading activities are negligible.

ELECTRICITY TRADING FUNDS

In New South Wales, many of the establishments for the supply of electricity for public and private use are conducted by local government authorities, principally by county councils formed by groups of municipalities and shires for this purpose. A few of the larger councils, and some situated in remote parts of the State, have works for the generation as well as the distribution of electricity; other councils purchase supplies in bulk and distribute them to consumers.

At the end of 1961, electricity services were provided by 5 municipalities, 2 shires, and 36 county councils. Of these 43 councils, 8 generated electricity, including 6 which also purchased additional supplies for distribution, and 35 distributed current purchased in bulk.

The largest undertaking is the Sydney County Council, which buys electricity in bulk from the Electricity Commission of New South Wales, and distributes it direct to customers in the City of Sydney and in 22 metropolitan municipalities and 2 metropolitan shires.

The growth of the combined municipal, shire, and county councils' electricity enterprises is illustrated by the following table. The steady decline in the number of councils conducting electricity undertakings has been due mainly to the formation of county councils, which have taken over the separate undertakings of the constituent municipal and shire councils.

Table 723. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Electricity Undertakings

Year	Number of Councils	Expenditure	Revenue				Surplus
			Sales	Loan Rates	Other	Total	
£ thousand							
1951	118	24,096	21,073	125	1,988	23,186	(—) 910
1952	115	29,673	27,799	135	2,637	30,571	898
1953	114	33,541	32,656	176	2,775	35,607	2,066
1954	108	38,410	37,634	228	2,971	40,833	2,423
1955	103	42,631	41,043	244	3,232	44,519	1,888
1956	95	47,373	44,466	287	3,363	48,116	743
1957	84	50,974	49,576	324	3,466	53,366	2,392
1958	61	55,882	53,606	361	3,444	57,411	1,529
1959	54	61,169	59,269	324	3,481	63,074	1,905
1960	46	68,615	65,780	412	3,810	70,002	1,387
1961	43	74,190	71,622	481	4,419	76,522	2,332

—) Deficit.

Particulars of the revenue, working expenses, capital expenditure, and debt redemption of the electricity undertakings in 1961, and of the electricity purchased and sold by the undertakings in that year, are given on the next page.

Table 724. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Electricity Undertakings—Revenue and Expenditure, etc., 1961

Particulars	County Councils							Total, All Authorities
	Municipalities and Shires							
	Sydney	Prospect	Mackellar	St. George	Shortland	Illawarra	Other	
	£ thousand							
Revenue—								
Electricity Sales	1,701	7,206	1,906	2,657	5,353	2,491	16,027	71,622
Meter Rents	113	493	86	60	476	90	2,219	3,788
Installations, etc.	21	4	...	...	8	1	597	631
Government Grants	1	...	...	...	...	...	480	481
Loan Rates	1,836	7,703	1,992	2,717	5,837	2,582	19,323	76,522
Total Revenue								
Expenditure—								
Purchase, Distribution, etc.	1,538	6,686	1,678	2,318	5,077	2,267	14,071	64,461
Depreciation	132	329	25	84	276	147	2,056	5,046
Interest	81	316	96	82	164	94	2,195	4,683
Total Expenditure	1,751	7,331	1,799	2,484	5,517	2,508	18,322	74,190
Capital Expenditure from—								
Loan Funds	233	1,524	325	298	399	587	4,863	9,938
Depreciation Reserve and Revenue Surpluses	107	355	140	186	397	146	1,323	6,401
Total Capital Expenditure	340	1,879	465	484	796	733	6,186	16,339
Provision Made for Debt Redemption	108	310	86	132	177	114	1,968	4,061
Electricity—	Thousand kWh							
Generated	13,623	734,423	179,036	257,210	561,244	246,898	249,376	262,999
Purchased	132,351	682,909	163,358	235,685	533,851	227,189	1,173,581	6,397,355
Sold	128,357	3,093,814	3,093,814	3,093,814	3,093,814	3,093,814	1,234,687	6,300,030

The following summary of the balance sheets of the electricity undertakings of municipal, shire, and county councils shows the extent of capital investment and loan debt outstanding at 31st December, 1961:—

Table 725. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Electricity Undertakings—Liabilities and Assets, 1961

LIABILITIES					
Council	Capital Debt	Bank Overdraft	Creditors, etc.	Accumulated Funds	Total
	£ thousand				
Municipalities and Shires	1,625	270	141	1,330	3,366
County Councils—					
Sydney	33,751	3,463	4,666	10,708	52,588
Prospect	6,256	681	1,112	2,445	10,494
Mackellar	1,673	432	140	878	3,123
St. George	1,580	130	394	1,788	3,892
Shortland	3,112	517	696	3,665	7,990
Illawarra	1,913	291	462	859	3,525
Other	44,347	2,872	2,314	12,555	62,088
Total, N.S.W.	94,257	8,656	9,925	34,228	147,066

ASSETS					
Council	Land, Plant, etc.	Debtors	Cash, Bank, and Investments		Total
			Reserve Accounts	Other	
			£ thousand		
Municipalities and Shires	2,892	269	146	59	3,366
County Councils—					
Sydney	39,120	4,696	8,764	8	52,588
Prospect	8,991	915	390	198	10,494
Mackellar	2,804	317	...	2	3,123
St. George	3,295	363	212	22	3,892
Shortland	7,205	553	204	28	7,990
Illawarra	3,233	287	5	...	3,525
Other	55,810	3,302	1,356	1,620	62,088
Total, N.S.W.	123,350	10,702	11,077	1,937	147,066

The capital indebtedness comprises gross loans £89,721,000, government advances £4,453,000, and time payment debts £83,000. This capital indebtedness was offset by sinking funds for debt redemption (totalling £8,691,000) included in assets.

Loans owing in London by the Sydney County Council (£stg.3,000,000), and sinking fund investments held in London by the Council, are included above in £ sterling. In Tables 736, 737, and 738, they have been converted to the Australian currency equivalent at the International Monetary Fund mint par rate of exchange (£stg.0.8 equals £A.1).

The surplus funds of the Sydney County Council amounted to £10,708,000 and comprised General Reserve £762,000, Sinking Fund Reserve £8,038,000, Insurance Fund Reserve £853,000, Special Provision for Loan Repayment and Development Works, £909,000, and other reserves, £146,000. At 31st

December, 1961, the capital cost of the Council's land, plant, etc., with stores on hand, amounted to £56,972,000, but this total was reduced to £39,120,000 by the deduction of depreciation reserve, £17,852,000.

GAS TRADING FUNDS

The supply of coal gas for lighting and heating in New South Wales is undertaken mainly by private companies. The gasworks operated by 22 municipal and shire councils and one county council are situated in country towns.

Table 726. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Gas Trading Undertakings—Revenue Accounts

Year ended 31st December	Number of Councils	Expenditure	Revenue					Surplus or Deficiency (—)
			Sales		Loan Rates	Other	Total	
			Gas	Residuals				
		£	£	£	£	£	£	
1956	23	1,006,022	616,135	268,991	34,451	131,814	1,051,391	45,369
1957	23	1,038,276	628,040	277,607	36,071	114,380	1,056,098	17,822
1958	23	1,117,187	656,777	291,500	36,252	160,640	1,145,169	27,982
1959	23	1,236,805	741,523	305,502	36,912	189,708	1,273,645	36,840
1960	23	1,402,962	849,465	315,271	36,905	232,662	1,434,303	31,341
1961	23	1,423,460	894,336	298,750	42,621	229,034	1,464,741	41,281

The charges included in expenditure for depreciation of assets amounted to £129,407 in 1961, and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc. to £103,081.

The quantity of gas sold in 1961 was 1,001,781,000 cubic feet, the average price realised being 17s. 10d. per 1,000 cubic feet.

The balance sheets of the municipal, shire, and county council gas trading undertakings at 31st December, 1961 are summarised in the next table:—

Table 727. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Gas Trading Undertakings—Liabilities and Assets, 1961

Liabilities		Assets	
	£		£
Capital Debt.. ..	2,763,017	Buildings, land, stock, plant, etc.	3,334,810
Sundry Creditors, etc. ..	134,375	Debtors	215,537
Overdrafts	313,738	Outstanding Rates ..	6,582
Total Liabilities	3,211,130	Cash and Investments—	
		Trading Accounts ..	5,540
Excess of Assets	619,441	Reserve Accounts ..	101,079
Total	3,830,571	Loan Accounts	167,023
		Total Assets	3,830,571

The capital debt comprised debenture loans £2,760,837, government advances £780, and time payment debts £1,400.

Capital expenditure on the acquisition and improvement of assets amounted to £420,486 in 1961, including £246,950 from loan funds. Repayments of capital debt totalled £110,134 in 1961.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE FUNDS

The water supply and sewerage systems of the metropolitan and Newcastle districts and of Broken Hill and Cobar are administered by statutory boards, representative of the State Government and the local councils, and several water storage systems are under direct Government control. The larger systems are described on page 846. Other domestic water supply and sewerage works in New South Wales, except those associated with irrigation schemes, are vested in municipal, shire, and county councils.

It was usual for country water and sewerage works to be constructed by the State and transferred on completion to the councils, which were required to repay the cost, with interest, over a period fixed according to the durability of the works. Since 1935, it has been the practice for councils to undertake the construction of new works with State assistance, the councils raising loans to finance their share of the cost.

Under the scheme of assistance to councils for the establishment and extension of water supply and sewerage works, the State makes capital grants in approved cases, which are determined on the basis that the annual charge per head to be borne by the population served should not exceed 70s. for water and 70s. for sewerage. As a general rule, however, the State grant is limited to one-half of the total capital cost. Assistance is given in respect of outlying areas served by the Metropolitan and Newcastle Boards, as well as in country areas.

At 31st December, 1961, country water supply services were conducted or were being constructed by 51 municipalities, 82 shires, and 5 county councils, and country sewerage services by 50 municipalities and 36 shires.

The following table summarises the revenue accounts of the undertakings for 1961:—

Table 728. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Water Supply and Sewerage Undertakings—Revenue Accounts, 1961

Particulars	Water Supply				Sewerage		
	Municipalities	Shires	County Councils	Total	Municipalities	Shires	Total
£ thousand							
Revenue—							
Rates Levied	1,295	846	148	2,289	915	250	1,165
Water Sales	395	189	195	779	..	..	..
Government Grants	42	237	113	392	217	187	404
Other	121	56	23	200	125	24	149
Total	1,853	1,328	479	3,660	1,257	461	1,718
Expenditure—							
Management, Working Expenses, etc.	971	548	203	1,722	484	116	600
Depreciation	169	136	39	344	121	50	171
Interest	459	314	181	954	312	103	415
Total	1,599	998	423	3,020	917	269	1,186
Surplus	254	330	56	640	340	192	532

Particulars of capital expenditure from loan funds and government grants, etc., and of redemptions of capital indebtedness during 1961 are as follows:—

Table 729. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Water Supply and Sewerage Undertakings—Capital Expenditure and Debt Repayment, 1961

Particulars	Water Supply				Sewerage		
	Municipalities	Shires	County Councils	Total	Municipalities	Shires	Total
	£ thousand						
Capital Expenditure—							
From Loans	1,089	1,248	215	2,552	741	363	1,104
Other	179	268	28	475	246	200	446
Total	1,268	1,516	243	3,027	987	563	1,550
Provision for Debt Redemption	212	137	63	412	175	42	217

The capital debts of the water supply undertakings aggregated £21,797,123 (municipalities £9,857,541, shires £7,490,945, and county councils £4,448,637) at 31st December, 1961. An amount of £10,202,156 for sewerage works comprised £7,301,211 owing by the municipalities and £2,900,945 by the shires. The combined capital debt of the water and sewerage works was represented by debenture loans £31,522,678, government advances £470,813, and time payment debts £5,788.

ABATTOIR TRADING FUNDS

The Local Government Act authorises councils, other than those in areas under the jurisdiction of the Meat Industry Act, to conduct abattoirs. This power was exercised by nine municipal and six county councils at the end of 1961.

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

Table 730. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Abattoirs—Revenue Accounts

Year ended 31st December	Expenditure	Revenue				Surplus
		Sales, Dues, etc.	Government Grants	Other	Total	
		£ thousand				
1956	2,435	2,406	...	21	2,427	(—) 8
1957	2,910	3,053	...	27	3,080	170
1958	3,472	3,658	...	21	3,679	207
1959	3,708	3,823	...	55	3,878	170
1960	3,730	3,730	...	111	3,841	111
1961	4,141	4,228	...	152	4,380	239

The expenditure for 1961 includes charges for interest, £58,008, and depreciation of assets, £139,423.

Capital expenditure in 1961 amounted to £420,486, of which £246,950 was financed from loans. Redemptions of capital indebtedness totalled £110,134.

Assets, valued at £4,962,803 at 31st December, 1961, included premises, plant, and stores valued at £3,897,223, and exceeded liabilities by £1,593,388. The liabilities included loans and government advances amounting to £2,837,157.

The largest local authority abattoir is at Newcastle, where revenue amounted to £1,959,120 and expenditure to £1,924,515 in 1961. Assets at the Newcastle abattoir at the end of 1961 exceeded liabilities by £508,547.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

The State Government affords financial assistance to the local government authorities by supplementing general revenues and contributing to the cost of specified works and services.

Assistance to general revenue is paid in the form of endowment to shires and to certain municipalities in respect of portions of their areas which, prior to incorporation in the municipalities, were constituted as shires or formed part of a shire. The amount of endowment distributable annually was fixed at £200,000 from 1952 to 1954, £225,000 from 1955 to 1958, £258,000 in 1959, and £300,000 from 1960.

The individual areas participate in endowment according to an apportionment made by the Government in every third year. The matters to be taken into account in making the apportionment are specified in the Local Government Act—e.g., the necessity for developing new districts, the extent to which the council and the people of the areas concerned undertake to share in the development by constructing works or paying local rates, and the rate levied.

In addition to endowment, grants by the State are made to councils for specific purposes such as roads, parks, playgrounds, baths, beaches, baby health centres, libraries, the eradication of noxious weeds, flood control, and country water supply, sewerage, gas, and electricity services. Large sums are paid to municipal and shire councils which act as construction authorities for the Department of Main Roads. Other payments to councils for roads include part of the funds received by the State under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, most of the omnibus tax proceeds and half the omnibus service licence fees collected, and assistance towards flood damage repairs. From 1952 to 1964, the State Government made grants to the Cumberland County Council for its share of the cost of the town planning scheme.

Moneys paid to local government authorities for any of the abovementioned purposes are included in the following statement of funds provided by the State or Commonwealth Government and expended by councils.

Table 731. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Government Grants*

Year	Municipalities and Shires					County Councils	Total
	Metropolis	Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total			
				Municipalities	Shires		
£ thousand							
1951	391	144	4,466	1,024	3,977	142	5,143
1952	655	204	5,668	1,566	4,961	272	6,799
1953	658	174	5,322	1,397	4,757	361	6,515
1954	749	193	6,224	1,621	5,545	405	7,571
1955	927	159	7,805	1,894	6,997	494	9,385
1956	1,103	174	8,510	1,970	7,817	625	10,412
1957	982	222	9,584	1,889	8,899	744	11,532
1958	1,084	392	9,568	2,339	8,705	959	12,003
1959	1,369	378	10,561	2,524	9,784	1,035	13,343
1960	2,332	425	12,147	3,863	11,041	1,010	15,914
1961	2,900	484	12,824	4,465	11,743	1,057	17,265

* Comprises financial assistance grants (endowment, Commonwealth roads grants, etc.) and reimbursements for works carried out by councils as agents for the Main Roads Department.

A classification of moneys paid by the State or Commonwealth Government to local authorities, showing broadly the objects of expenditure, is given in the next table. Payments to the trading funds include substantial contributions towards the capital cost of new works and extensions.

Table 732. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Government Grants*—Objects

Year	Ordinary Services			Trading Funds		Total
	Endowment	Main Roads	Other	Electricity, Gas, and Abattoirs	Water and Sewerage	
						£ thousand
1951	180	2,518	1,963	209	273	5,143
1952	199	2,984	2,741	245	630	6,799
1953	201	2,921	2,501	318	574	6,515
1954	200	3,868	2,540	410	553	7,571
1955	223	4,714	3,328	529	591	9,385
1956	223	5,281	3,495	582	831	10,412
1957	224	5,623	4,434	637	614	11,532
1958	226	5,845	4,741	601	590	12,003
1959	294	6,574	5,083	692	700	13,343
1960	302	8,446	5,701	664	801	15,914
1961	300	8,669	6,837	663	796	17,265

* See note *, Table 731. Details of "ordinary services" grants to councils are given in Table 718.

LOAN FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Long-term borrowing by local government authorities in New South Wales is classified for statistical purposes under three headings:—

(i) *Loans*, i.e., amounts raised by the issue of mortgage-deeds, debentures, bonds, and inscribed stock to private individuals and financial institutions, mostly banks, superannuation boards, and life assurance societies ;

(ii) *Government Advances*, comprising repayable advances in cash and the cost of works and services performed or materials supplied by the State for which councils are liable ; and

(iii) *Time Payment Debts*, also known as deferred payment debts, relating generally to plant and property acquired by hire purchase, and sometimes to work performed under terms of extended payment.

BORROWING POWERS

Under the Local Government Act, loans may be raised by three methods viz., by limited overdraft and by renewal and ordinary loans. The Governor's approval is required for all loan raisings with the exception of limited overdrafts. Loans may be expended only for the specific purposes approved by the Governor, or for repaying principal of the loan. The Minister, however, may consent to the residue of a loan, after completion of all approved works, being expended on further works of the same kind.

Limited overdrafts may be obtained for any purpose upon which a council is authorised to expend a fund other than a trust fund. The amount of overdraft may not exceed half the income (exclusive of government grants other than endowment) in the preceding year of the fund in respect of which it is obtained.

Renewal loans may be raised for the repayment or renewal of existing loans and the payment of incidental expenses of such renewals, and ordinary loans may be raised for any other purpose.

A limited overdraft is secured upon the income of the fund for which the overdraft is raised. A renewal or ordinary loan is secured, firstly, upon the income of the fund to which the loan belongs and, secondly, upon the income of the council arising from any source.

The Treasurer is empowered, on the recommendation of the Minister, to guarantee the repayment of loans raised by the municipalities and shires situated within the Western Division (also the municipality of Nyngan) and by county councils engaged in the supply of water or electricity services. The amount of guaranteed loans outstanding was £1,963,899 at 30th June, 1963.

Loan rates must be levied in respect of renewal and ordinary loans, but a council may be exempted from doing so if it satisfies the Minister that it will meet interest and principal from its ordinary funds. Such loans are repayable in accordance with the terms as approved by the Governor, and unless they are repayable by instalments at yearly or half-yearly intervals, a sinking fund must be established to which appropriations are made in each year and to which interest earnings are credited.

County councils may raise loans if expressly authorised under the powers delegated by constituent councils.

A ratepayer's advance may be accepted by a council for the purpose of carrying out necessary works applied for by the ratepayer. The maximum amount of any such advance is £5,000, and the total liability for ratepayer's advances is restricted to 10 per cent. of the total revenue in the preceding year. The rate of interest payable may not exceed 5 per cent. per annum, and repayments may not extend beyond ten years.

Time payment contracts may be entered into by councils to pay for purchases and works by instalments spread over a period of years. In a particular fund, the annual charges payable under time payment contracts may not exceed 10 per cent. of the income of that fund.

LOAN EXPENDITURE

The following table shows particulars of the expenditure by local government authorities in the last five years from loans, government advances, and time payment debts:—

Table 733. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Classification of Expenditure from Loans, Government Advances, and Time Payment Debts Contracted

Item of Expenditure	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	£ thousand				
Ordinary Services—					
Public Works—					
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	2,716	2,907	3,438	3,630	3,753
Flood Mitigation Works . . . . .						31	76	50
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc.	316	258	466	712	725
Council Properties and Plant—					
Sanitary and Garbage	35	60	46	54	18
Baby Health Centres	20	2	1	17	15
Libraries	14	60	62	20	33
Public Markets	30	25	19	28	86
Parking Facilities	225	460	315	150	238
Other	1,956	1,789	2,169	2,369	2,423
Housing: Construction	47	34	9	7	40
Advances	71	38	106	154	135
Town Planning	150	249	209	299	292
Other	64	59	130	78	115
Total, Ordinary Services	5,644	5,941	7,001	7,594	7,923
Trading Undertakings—					
Electricity	7,756	9,132	9,698	11,457	9,938
Gas	347	329	757	427	287
Abattoirs	340	195	169	268	247
Water Supply—					
Contributions to Water Board for new works	112	49	..	104	255
Other	1,383	1,120	1,379	1,925	2,297
Sewerage—					
Contributions to Water Board for new works	180	215	76	105	149
Other	906	605	697	864	955
Total Trading Undertakings	11,024	11,645	12,776	15,150	14,128
All Services—					
Expenditure from Loans	16,082	15,052	17,586	20,922	21,295
Expenditure from Government Advances	146	2,276	1,901	1,486	246
Time Payment Debts Contracted	440	256	290	336	510
Total, All Services	16,668	17,584	19,777	22,744	22,051

The particulars given in Tables 733 to 735 relate only to new loan expenditure on works and services. Repayments of old loans, government advances, and time payment debts from borrowed funds are excluded.

Contributions to the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board for new water supply and sewerage works (as shown in the above table) include amounts charged to councils' general funds (water supply: £102,000 in 1957, £87,000 in 1960, and £135,000 in 1961; sewerage: £120,000 in 1957, £100,000 in 1958, and £76,000 in 1959).

Expenditure from government advances includes new debt incurred to the Electricity Commission for the purchase of transmission assets (£2,216,000 in 1958, £1,889,000 in 1959, £1,182,000 in 1960, and £242,000 in 1961). The balance of the expenditure from government advances in 1961 (£4,000) was on water supply.

Time payment debts contracted in 1961 comprised £457,000 for ordinary services (£7,000 for roads, bridges, etc., £1,000 for parks, etc., £25,000 for town planning, and £424,000 for "properties and plant—other") and £53,000 for trading undertakings (£21,000 for electricity, £1,000 for gas, £30,000 for abattoirs, and £1,000 for "water supply—other").

The total loan expenditure by selected groups of local government authorities in the State during the last six years is shown in the next table:—

Table 734. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Expenditure from Loans, Government Advances, and Time Payment Debts Contracted

Particulars	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	£ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Metropolis—						
Sydney (City)	481	297	680	617	598	621
Other Municipalities and Shires	2,408	2,117	2,091	2,097	2,461	2,683
Total, Metropolis	2,889	2,414	2,771	2,714	3,059	3,304
Newcastle (City)	454	263	146	105	95	283
Greater Wollongong (City)	473	313	296	394	202	207
Other Municipalities and Shires	5,994	6,537	5,209	6,330	7,417	7,782
Total: Municipalities*	6,255	6,126	5,454	5,751	6,211	6,956
Shires*	3,555	3,401	2,968	3,792	4,362	4,620
Municipalities and Shires*	9,810	9,527	8,422	9,543	10,773	11,576
County Councils*	5,703	7,141	9,162	10,234	11,971	10,475
Total, N.S.W.—						
Expenditure from Loans	14,933	16,082	15,052	17,586	20,922	21,295
Expenditure from Government Advances	227	146	2,276	1,901	1,486	246
Time Payment Debts Contracted	353	440	256	290	336	510
Total	15,513	16,668	17,584	19,777	22,744	22,051

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

A classification of the loan expenditure by selected groups of local government authorities in 1961 is given in the following table:—

Table 735. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Classification of Expenditure from Loans, Government Advances, and Time Payment Debts Contracted, 1961

Item of Expenditure	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils
	Metropolis		Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Total			
	Sydney (City)	Total, Metropolis		Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires	
£ thousand							
Ordinary Services—							
Public Works—							
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	449	2,279	157	2,615	1,138	3,753	...
Flood Mitigation Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc.	3	194	8	473	252	725	...
Council Properties and Plant—							
Sanitary and Garbage	...	2	...	2	16	18	...
Baby Health Centres . . .	...	13	...	15	...	15	...
Libraries . . . . .	...	7	10	31	2	33	...
Public Markets . . . . .	...	...	...	34	52	86	...
Parking Facilities	68	80	132	238	...	238	...
Other	65	595	94	1,096	1,288	2,384	39
Housing—							
Construction	36	36	...	36	4	40	...
Advances . . . . .	...	...	...	80	55	135	...
Town Planning . . . . .	...	...	15	26	...	26	266
Other . . . . .	...	4	3	50	66	116	(—) 1
Total, Ordinary Services	621	3,210	419	4,696	2,873	7,569	354
Trading Undertakings—							
Electricity . . . . .	...	...	...	130	103	233	9,705
Gas . . . . .	...	...	...	169	33	202	85
Abattoirs . . . . .	...	...	71	131	...	131	116
Water Supply—							
Contributions to Water Board for new works	...	60	...	255	...	255	...
Other . . . . .	...	...	...	834	1,248	2,082	215
Sewerage—							
Contributions to Water Board for new works	...	34	...	149	...	149	...
Other . . . . .	...	...	...	592	363	955	...
Total, Trading Undertakings . . . . .	...	94	71	2,260	1,747	4,007	10,121
All Services—							
Expenditure from Loans	621	3,072	460	6,676	4,432	11,108	10,187
Expenditure from Government Advances . . . . .	...	...	...	4	...	4	242
Time Payment Debts Contracted . . . . .	...	232	30	276	188	464	46
Total, All Services	621	3,304	490	6,956	4,620	11,576	10,475

LOAN AND OTHER LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS

At 31st December, 1961, the gross loan debt of local government authorities in New South Wales totalled £179,085,000, against which were held sinking fund balances of £14,582,000. The net loan debt therefore amounted to £164,503,000. With amounts owing for repayable government advances (£6,772,000) and time payment debts (£890,000), total net long-term indebtedness amounted to £172,165,000.

Table 736. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Long-term Debt, 1961

Particulars	Loan Debt			Government Advances	Time Payment Debts	Total Net Debt
	Gross Amount	Sinking Fund	Net Amount			
£ thousand						
Municipalities and Shires—						
Metropolis—						
Sydney (City)*	11,703	4,435	7,268	...	...	7,268
Other Municipalities and Shires	18,252	955	17,297	169	275	17,741
Total, Metropolis	29,955	5,390	24,565	169	275	25,009
Newcastle (City)	1,074	2	1,072	...	30	1,102
Greater Wollongong (City)	2,007	...	2,007	...	19	2,026
Other Municipalities and Shires	49,814	120	49,694	1,930	391	52,015
Total—						
Municipalities	56,884	5,495	51,389	1,880	399	53,668
Shires	25,966	17	25,949	219	316	26,484
Municipalities and Shires	82,850	5,512	77,338	2,099	715	80,152
County Councils—						
Sydney	33,058	8,360	24,698	1,443	...	26,141
Other	63,177	710	62,467	3,230	175	65,872
Total	96,235	9,070	87,165	4,673	175	92,013
Total, N.S.W.*	179,085	14,582	164,503	6,772	890	172,165

* See text below table.

The gross loan debt at 31st December, 1961 comprised £173,071,000 owing in Australia and £6,014,000 owing in London. Throughout these tables, the loans owing in London by the City of Sydney (£stg.1,811,600 in each year) and the Sydney County Council (£stg.3,000,000 in each year), and sinking fund investments held in London by these councils, have been converted to Australian currency equivalent at the International Monetary Fund mint part rate of exchange (£stg. 0.8 = £A.1). In previous issues of the Year Book, these loans and sinking fund investments were included in £ sterling.

Practically all the loan debts owing by councils under the Local Government Act (with the exception of the City of Sydney) are repayable by half-yearly instalments, and consequently their accumulated sinking funds are small. On the other hand, most of the loans of the City of Sydney and Sydney County Council were floated for fixed terms with provision for sinking funds, and thus these two bodies have accumulated large sinking funds. At the end of 1961, they were equivalent to 38 per cent. and 25 per cent. of the respective loan debts.

The following table shows particulars of the long-term debt at the end of each of the last six years:—

Table 737. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Long-term Debt

At 31st December	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils*	Total*
	Metropolis		Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total			
	Sydney (City)*	Other Municipalities and Shires			Municipalities	Shires		
			£ thousand					
GROSS LOAN DEBT								
1956	10,813	15,209	4,762	36,545	48,623	18,705	53,702	121,030
1957	11,418	15,271	2,903†	37,665	48,657	18,600	64,547	131,804
1958	10,859	15,759	2,396†	38,777	48,839	18,952	72,690	140,481
1959	10,957	16,628	2,699	41,159	51,058	20,385	81,016	152,459
1960	11,310	17,643	3,044	46,496	54,318	24,175	89,141	167,634
1961	11,703	18,252	3,081	49,814	56,884	25,966	96,235	179,085
NET LOAN DEBT‡								
1956	5,999	14,569	4,747	36,481	43,119	18,677	47,597	109,393
1957	6,302	14,566	2,903	37,593	42,790	18,574	57,903	119,267
1958	7,274	15,017	2,396	38,702	44,459	18,930	65,449	128,838
1959	7,130	15,790	2,699	41,074	46,323	20,370	73,257	139,950
1960	7,192	16,728	3,043	46,395	49,200	24,158	80,715	154,073
1961	7,268	17,297	3,079	49,694	51,389	25,949	87,165	164,503
GOVERNMENT ADVANCES								
1956	...	16	...	1,882	1,738	160	1,092	2,990
1957	...	13	...	1,959	1,824	148	1,079	3,051
1958	...	12	...	1,948	1,821	139	3,225	5,185
1959	...	10	...	2,021	1,801	230	4,573	6,604
1960	...	182	...	2,010	1,938	254	5,107	7,299
1961	...	169	...	1,930	1,880	219	4,673	6,772
TIME PAYMENT DEBTS								
1956	...	103	1	280	135	249	92	476
1957	...	189	1	425	313	302	82	697
1958	...	148	26	456	327	303	67	697
1959	...	152	26	441	281	338	75	694
1960	...	141	23	433	268	329	180	777
1961	...	275	49	391	399	316	175	890
TOTAL NET LONG-TERM DEBT¶								
1956	5,999	14,688	4,748	38,641	44,992	19,086	48,781	112,859
1957	6,302	14,768	2,904†	39,977	44,927	19,024	59,064	123,015
1958	7,274	15,177	2,422†	41,106	46,607	19,372	68,741	134,720
1959	7,130	15,952	2,725	43,536	48,405	20,938	77,905	147,248
1960	7,192	17,051	3,066	48,838	51,406	24,741	86,002	162,149
1961	7,268	17,741	3,128	52,015	53,668	26,484	92,013	172,165

* Revised series—see text following Table 736.

† Part of gross loan debt was transferred to county councils (£2,407,000 from Newcastle to Shortland County Council in September, 1957, and £691,000 from Greater Wollongong to Illawarra County Council in March, 1958).

‡ Gross loan debt less accumulated sinking funds.

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

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

Table 738. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Long-term Debt Classified by Services

At 31st December	Ordinary Services*	Electricity Fund*	Gas Fund	Abattoir Fund	Water Supply Fund	Sewerage Fund	Total*
	£ thousand						
NET LOAN DEBT†							
1952	21,489	32,784	473	374	8,420	3,814	67,379†
1953	23,776	40,258	541	373	10,376	4,282	79,629†
1954	26,475	45,497	625	486	12,039	5,036	90,179†
1955	29,685	50,040	810	519	13,816	5,635	100,524†
1956	32,955	53,292	961	591	15,214	6,363	109,393†
1957	35,155	59,058	1,297	718	15,847	7,178	119,267†
1958	38,415	63,504	1,442	800	16,612	8,053	128,838†
1959	41,043	69,320	2,277	943	17,759	8,598	139,950†
1960	45,314	75,840	2,576	1,061	19,930	9,352	154,073
1961	47,603	81,458	2,738	1,194	21,362	10,148	164,503
GOVERNMENT ADVANCES							
1952	123	...	1	965	317	73	1,479
1953	172	...	1	1,133	335	71	1,712
1954	117	...	1	1,288	370	69	1,845
1955	138	837	1	1,417	405	69	2,867
1956	75	824	1	1,583	441	66	2,990
1957	51	811	1	1,684	441	63	3,051
1958	43	2,957	1	1,688	435	61	5,185
1959	46	4,414	1	1,654	432	57	6,604
1960	270	4,911	1	1,636	427	54	7,299
1961	252	4,453	1	1,595	421	50	6,772
TIME PAYMENT DEBTS							
1952	62	8	...	...	...	...	70
1953	149	23	...	...	...	...	172
1954	208	30	...	...	...	...	238
1955	299	18	...	...	...	1	318
1956	440	12	22	...	1	1	476
1957	586	11	99	...	1	...	697
1958	601	8	82	4	1	1	697
1959	606	18	58	2	7	3	694
1960	647	66	55	...	7	2	777
1961	770	83	1	30	5	1	890
TOTAL NET LONG-TERM DEBT‡							
1952	21,674	32,792	474	1,339	8,737	3,887	68,928†
1953	24,097	40,281	542	1,506	10,711	4,353	81,513†
1954	26,800	45,527	626	1,774	12,409	5,105	92,262†
1955	30,122	50,895	811	1,936	14,221	5,705	103,709†
1956	33,470	54,128	984	2,174	15,656	6,430	112,859†
1957	35,792	59,880	1,397	2,402	16,289	7,241	123,015†
1958	39,059	66,469	1,525	2,492	17,048	8,115	134,720†
1959	41,695	73,752	2,336	2,599	18,198	8,658	147,248†
1960	46,231	80,817	2,632	2,697	20,364	9,408	162,149
1961	48,625	85,994	2,740	2,819	21,788	10,199	172,165

* Revised series—see text following Table 736.

† Gross loan debt less accumulated sinking funds.

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

†† Includes Buildings Materials Trading Fund: £25,000 in 1952, £23,000 in 1953, £21,000 in 1954, £19,000 in 1955, £17,000 in 1956, £14,000 in 1957, £12,000 in 1958, and £10,000 in 1959.

REPAYMENT OF DEBT

Amounts applied in each year to the redemption of loans, as shown in the following table, include direct repayments to lenders (where loans, etc. are repayable by yearly or half-yearly instalments) and credits to sinking fund, including interest earnings on accumulated balances (where loans are of fixed term). Repayments of loans from sinking funds and from renewal or conversion loans are not included.

Table 739. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Repayment of Long-term Debt

Particulars	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	£ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Metropolis—						
Sydney (City)	275	292	271	273	276	317
Other Municipalities and Shires	1,158	1,202	1,286	1,342	1,585	1,701
Total, Metropolis	1,433	1,494	1,557	1,615	1,861	2,018
Newcastle (City)	209	198*	108	114	109	130
Greater Wollongong (City)	132	115	88*	91	105	117
Other Municipalities and Shires	2,320	2,477	2,778	2,957	2,940	3,275
Total—						
Municipalities	2,522	2,596	2,679	2,843	3,033	3,329
Shires	1,572	1,688	1,852	1,934	1,982	2,211
Municipalities and Shires	4,094	4,284	4,531	4,777	5,015	5,540
County Councils	1,452	1,793	2,269	3,003	3,805	4,129
Total, N.S.W.—						
Repayment of Loans—						
Sinking Fund	5,234	5,786	6,392	1,022	1,105	1,203
Principal Repaid				6,061	6,709	7,281
Repayment of Government Advances	84	80	125	417	738	735
Repayment of Time Payment Debts	228	211	283	280	268	450
Total Repayments	5,546	6,077	6,800	7,780	8,820	9,669

* See note †, Table 737.

DEBT CHARGES

The debt charges borne by municipal, shire, and county councils comprise interest (including exchange on interest payable overseas) on gross loan debt, government advances, time payment debts, and bank overdrafts, and provisions for redemption of debt as described in the text above Table 739. Particulars of the interest charges in each of the last six years are given in the following table.

Table 740. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Interest Charges*

Particulars	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	£ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Metropolis—						
Sydney (City)	387	414	421	422	444	474
Other Municipalities and Shires	546	656	611	672	726	806
Total, Metropolis	933	1,070	1,032	1,094	1,170	1,280
Newcastle (City)	138	111*	37	54	51	54
Greater Wollongong (City) ..	73	92	84*	88	95	102
Other Municipalities and Shires	1,594	1,722	1,802	1,911	2,177	2,385
Total—						
Municipalities	1,962	2,126	2,070	2,187	2,384	2,570
Shires	776	869	885	960	1,109	1,251
Municipalities and Shires ..	2,738	2,995	2,955	3,147	3,493	3,821
County Councils	2,215	2,687	3,284	3,855	4,319	4,902
Total, N.S.W.	4,953	5,682	6,239	7,002	7,812	8,723

* Gross loan debt in respect of the electricity undertakings of the Cities of Newcastle (£2,407,000) and Greater Wollongong (£691,000), and the liability for debt charges attributable thereto, were transferred to the Shortland County Council (in September, 1957) and the Illawarra County Council (in March, 1958), respectively.

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

Table 741. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Debt Charges Classified by Services

Year	Gross Debt Charges							Net Debt Charges, All Services †
	Ordinary Services		Trading, Water, and Sewerage Funds		Total, All Services			
	Interest	Debt Redemption*	Interest	Debt Redemption*	Interest	Debt Redemption*	Total	
£ thousand								
1956	1,541	3,125	3,412	2,421	4,953	5,546	10,499	10,456
1957	1,782	3,353	3,900	2,724	5,682	6,077	11,759	11,715
1958	1,858	3,653	4,381	3,147	6,239	6,800	13,039	12,816
1959	2,030	3,929	4,972	3,851	7,002	7,780	14,782	14,701
1960	2,259	4,246	5,553	4,574	7,812	8,820	16,632	16,503
1961	2,510	4,717	6,213	4,952	8,723	9,669	18,392	18,303

* See text preceding Table 739.

† "Net Debt Charges" are ascertained by subtracting from "Gross Debt Charges" (shown in preceding columns) amounts received from the Government for interest and debt redemption.

MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE ELECTIONS

The local government electoral system in New South Wales is described on page 809.

The last ordinary triennial elections of aldermen and councillors were held on 1st December, 1962, except in two areas (Nyngan Municipality and Gosford Shire) where elections were postponed. Separate ballots were held, concurrently with the ordinary elections, for the election of the Lord Mayors of Sydney and Newcastle, the mayors of Greater Wollongong and seven other municipalities, and the presidents of three shires; in another municipality and another shire, there was no contest for the office of mayor or president.

Particulars relating to the 1962 elections are given in the next table. The candidates at the separate mayoral and presidential elections (4 each in the Cities of Sydney and Newcastle, 3 in Wollongong, and 33 in other municipalities and shires) and the vacancies to be filled at these elections, are included in the table, but the voting results are excluded; the proportion of voters (439,375) to electors enrolled (592,447) for these elections was 74.2 per cent. (70.8 per cent. in the City of Sydney), and the proportion of formal votes (422,333) to total votes (439,375) was 96.1 per cent. (95.5 in the City of Sydney).

Table 742. Municipal and Shire Elections, 1962*

Particulars	Metropolis		Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total		
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires			Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires
Electors Enrolled—							
Ratepayers	27,854	650,899	88,436	485,903	836,987	416,105	1,253,092
Other	81,506	695,141	68,524	469,467	958,913	355,725	1,314,638
Total Electors*	109,360	1,346,040	156,960	955,370	1,795,900	771,830	2,567,730
Aldermen or Councillors†—							
Elected after Contest	21	399	38	1,223	986	695	1,681
Returned Unopposed .. ..	...	44	...	417	51	410	461
Vacant Seats .. ..	...	...	...	7	2	5	7
Total in Full Councils* ..	21	443	38	1,647	1,039	1,110	2,149
Contested Elections†—							
Seats	21	399	38	1,223	986	695	1,681
Candidates	112	1,190	130	2,143	2,244	1,331	3,575
Electors Enrolled	109,360	1,235,561	156,960	778,519	1,680,510	599,890	2,280,400
Electors who Voted*—							
Formally	70,274	835,718	118,066	501,075	1,138,971	386,162	1,525,133
Informally	7,116	64,150	9,974	36,783	97,380	20,643	118,023
Total Voters	77,390	899,868	128,040	537,858	1,236,351	406,805	1,643,156
Proportion of—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ratepayers to Electors Enrolled	25.5	48.4	56.3	49.8	46.6	52.7	48.4
Voters to Electors*	70.8	72.8	81.6	69.0	73.6	67.8	72.1
Formal to Total Votes* ..	90.9	92.9	92.2	93.2	92.1	94.9	92.8

* See text above.

† Excludes the two areas where elections were postponed.

All seats were contested in 117 councils (82 municipalities and 35 shires) and no seats were contested in 14 councils. In the remaining 92 councils (8 municipalities and 84 shires), some but not all seats were contested, and there were 7 unfilled vacancies.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board controls the water supply and sewerage services in the County of Cumberland. The Board's jurisdiction covers an area of 3,993 square miles, extending to a large district outside the County of Cumberland and embracing the City of Greater Wollongong and Shellharbour and Kiama Municipalities. It supplies water to a population of more than 2,500,000 and sewerage services to more than 1,700,000 people.

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

The catchment areas of the Sydney water supply are the Nepean (347 square miles), Woronora (29 square miles), and Warragamba (3,480 square miles). The capacity of the storage reservoirs is 576,718 million gallons. There are 161 service reservoirs in the area reticulated, with a total capacity of 632,349,000 gallons.

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

Table 743. Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board Services

Year ended 30th June	Water Supply				Sewerage		Length of Stormwater Drains Miles
	Improved Properties for which Service is available	Length of Mains Miles	Consumption		Improved Properties for which Service is available	Length of Sewers Miles	
			During Year	Daily Average			
No.	Miles	Million gallons		No.	Miles	Miles	
1954	496,025	5,502	59,810	163.9	324,737	3,163	175
1955	513,855	5,656	59,064	161.8	334,280	3,252	175
1956	531,977	5,788	63,791	174.3	344,655	3,349	175
1957	545,992	5,904	71,530	196.0	353,800	3,462	175
1958	561,934	6,055	67,016	183.6	364,762	3,628	180
1959	579,900	6,246	72,624	198.9	379,069	3,791	179
1960	598,893	6,450	73,529	200.9	395,869	4,021	179
1961	620,944	6,664	79,988	219.1	412,034	4,231	180
1962	634,139	6,945	80,556	220.7	426,333	4,489	178
1963	653,674	7,173	85,282	233.6	451,997	4,763	179

General rates for water and sewerage are levied on the assessed annual value of the premises. The rate for water was 10d. in the £ from 1951-52 to 1959-60, 9½d. in 1960-61, and 10d. from 1961-62 to 1963-64. For sewerage, the rate was 9½d. in the £ from 1954-55 to 1956-57, 9d. from 1957-58 to 1960-61, and 9½d. from 1961-62 to 1963-64.

The charge for water supplied by meter for gardens, livestock, and trade purposes was 1s. 9d. per thousand gallons from 1952-53 to 1955-56, 2s. 3d. from 1956-57 to 1959-60, 2s. 6d. in 1960-61, and 2s. 9d. from 1961-62 to 1963-64. Water is supplied without a meter to areas, mostly small gardens not exceeding 1,000 square feet, for a special fee, which was increased from 15s. per annum in 1951-52 to 25s. in 1956-57.

Stormwater drainage rates are so fixed as to yield sufficient revenue to meet expenses, interest, and sinking fund charges. The rate was $\frac{7}{8}$ d. in the £ on assessed annual value from 1950-51 to 1955-56, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ d. from 1956-57 to 1963-64. In lieu of levying a drainage rate, the Board may arrange that the council of an area pay from its general fund a sum equivalent to the proceeds of such rate.

The Board's capital works are financed mainly from the proceeds of loans and of repayable advances and grants received from the State Government. Expenditure from these sources amounted to £17,230,000 in 1961-62 and £17,153,000 in 1962-63. These amounts exclude works expenditure from the renewals reserve account, which is referred to on page 849.

The capital debt of the Board, at 30th June, 1963 amounted to £187,888,210, against which were balances in loan repayment sinking fund totalling £21,237,686.

**Table 744. Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board:
Capital Debt at 30th June, 1963**

Particulars	Water	Sewerage	Drainage	Total
	£	£	£	£
Debt to Government—				
State Government	27,426,590	17,017,309	...	44,443,899
Commonwealth Govern- ment	120,058	...	...	120,058
Total	27,546,648	17,017,309	...	44,563,957
Loans owing by Board ..	96,395,478	45,241,815	1,686,960	143,324,253
Less Sinking Fund ..	14,126,133	6,713,364	398,189	21,237,686
Net Loan Debt	82,269,345	38,528,451	1,288,771	122,086,567
Total Net Capital Debt ..	109,815,993	55,545,760	1,288,771	166,650,524

The debt to the State Government comprises the principal outstanding at 30th June, 1963 in respect of debt assumed by the Board on its inception in 1925 (£10,221,781), advances made between 1925 and 1928 before the Board commenced to raise its own loans (£2,807,000), unemployment relief advances (£358,344), and advances made between 1952 and 1963 (£31,056,774). The Board is required to pay interest on the debt and also a proportion of the exchange, flotation, and sinking fund charges on the State's public debt. The rate of interest on the original debt and on the advances made between 1925 and 1928 is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; on unemployment relief advances, the rates are 3 or 4 per cent., and on advances made since 1952, interest is charged at the average rate paid on the public debt each year.

The Board, with the approval of the Governor, may raise its own loans, but the debt so incurred in respect of any of its services must not exceed 20 per cent. of the unimproved value of the lands rateable for that service. A sinking fund provision of at least 10s. per cent. is required in respect of such loans.

At 30th June, 1963, the amount outstanding in respect of the Board's loans was £143,324,253, all of which was owing in Australia. The rates of interest on the debt outstanding were as follows:—

Per cent.		Amount	Per cent.		Amount	Per cent.		Amount			
£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.	£			
No interest		112,983	4	5	0	10,612	5	8	9	1,665,500	
3	4	0	1,500,000	4	12	6	200,000	5	9	7	50,000
3	5	0	10,721,500	4	15	0	10,949,950	5	10	0	37,279,939
3	6	3	1,150,000	4	17	6	10,566,177	5	15	0	14,338,000
3	7	6	2,041,861	5	0	0	2,005,650	5	16	3	30,000
3	10	9	10,179	5	5	0	25,394,450	5	17	6	12,267,223
3	12	6	4,079	5	7	6	11,426,150				
4	2	6	1,500,000	5	7	11	100,000				
Total								£143,324,253			

The following statement shows particulars of the financial transactions relating to the services controlled by the Board in each of the last ten years:—

Table 745. Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board: Finances

Year ended 30th June	Capital Debt at 30th June	Revenue		Expenditure					Surplus
		Rates	Total Revenue	Working Expenses		Capital Charges		Total Expenditure	
				Management and Maintenance	Renewals *	Interest and Exchange on Interest	Debt Redemption		
£ thousand									
WATER SUPPLY									
1954	57,709	3,421	4,875	2,137	351	1,966	404	4,858	16.6
1955	63,371	3,893	5,415	2,238	605	2,119	435	5,397	17.7
1956	69,103	4,420	5,924	2,283	505	2,407	726	5,921	2.9
1957	74,377	5,308	7,115	2,465	812	2,756	1,080	7,113	2.4
1958	83,205	6,146	8,426	2,747	1,210	3,264	1,195	8,416	10.1
1959	91,216	6,920	9,090	2,739	1,280	3,696	1,370	9,085	5.5
1960	99,906	7,799	9,931	2,896	1,360	4,097	1,577	9,930	1.3
1961	108,892	8,187	10,817	3,296	1,020	4,674	1,821	10,811	5.8
1962	116,032	9,571	12,393	3,914	1,245	5,138	2,093	12,390	3.1
1963	123,942	10,757	13,827	4,254	1,840	5,592	2,133	13,819	8.3
SEWERAGE									
1954	25,526	2,679	2,875	1,726	60	872	186	2,844	31.1
1955	26,823	2,735	2,934	1,704	75	951	199	2,929	5.3
1956	28,414	3,043	3,253	1,902	45	998	305	3,250	2.5
1957	29,880	3,648	3,927	2,331	48	1,106	440	3,925	1.9
1958	32,050	4,064	4,354	2,604	60	1,224	464	4,352	1.4
1959	34,541	4,566	4,848	2,693	270	1,367	514	4,844	3.8
1960	39,730	5,093	5,391	2,981	240	1,572	597	5,390	0.6
1961	44,816	5,737	6,053	3,291	190	1,844	727	6,052	1.2
1962	52,694	6,741	7,035	3,668	220	2,241	899	7,028	7.1
1963	62,259	7,700	7,856	3,796	280	2,755	1,021	7,852	4.0
DRAINAGE									
1954	1,240	116	141	81	11	40	8	140	0.7
1955	1,240	130	159	90	20	40	8	158	1.1
1956	1,285	145	173	96	20	41	14	171	1.7
1957	1,370	218	258	133	65	37	21	256	1.8
1958	1,370	248	292	161	60	46	21	288	3.7
1959	1,334	270	305	128	110	44	20	302	3.0
1960	1,357	299	340	128	135	52	21	336	4.7
1961	1,415	331	377	167	130	55	20	372	4.9
1962	1,460	352	398	173	130	67	22	392	6.0
1963	1,687	389	412	194	120	72	24	410	2.0

* Transfers to Renewals Reserve Account.

In addition to the annual transfers from revenue shown in the table, the renewals reserve account received other credits (mainly from revenue surpluses) of £18,452 in 1961-62 and £17,648 in 1962-63. Actual expenditure on renewals amounted to £1,489,964 in 1961-62 and £1,624,123 in 1962-63, and the balance held in renewals reserve was £2,161,221 at 30th June, 1963.

HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Hunter District Water Board provides water, sewerage, and drainage services in Newcastle, Maitland, Greater Cessnock, and three shires.

Water is obtained mainly from a dam of 5,000 million gallons capacity on the Chichester River, and the catchment area is 76 square miles. This supply is supplemented by water extracted from sandbeds lying to the north of the Hunter River estuary. The source of water is rainfall on the sandbeds, which are about 50 square miles in extent. A continuous yield of 18 million gallons per day is expected from an area of 36 square miles being worked at present. In addition, a new source of supply is being developed at Grahamstown, which is expected to have an average capacity of 40 million gallons per day. There are 91 service reservoirs with a total capacity of 117,477,510 gallons. The estimated population served at 30th June, 1963 was 302,000 for water and 216,000 for sewerage.

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

Table 746. Hunter District Water and Sewerage: Services

Year ended 30th June	Water Supply				Sewerage	
	Occupied Lands Connected	Length of Mains	Consumption		Properties Connected	Length of Sewer
			During Year	Daily Average		
	No.	Miles	Million gallons		No.	Miles
1954	71,307	1,284	9,416	25.8	47,497	632
1955	73,770	1,322	9,179	25.1	49,093	640
1956	76,272	1,354	9,945	27.2	50,209	655
1957	77,380	1,369	10,768	29.5	51,101	677
1958	78,954	1,410	10,753	29.5	52,311	714
1959	81,398	1,439	10,281	28.2	53,619	726
1960	84,497	1,460	10,474	28.6	55,644	774
1961	86,032	1,483	10,854	29.7	58,631	805
1962	87,792	1,512	11,555	31.7	61,362	852
1963	89,283	1,551	13,352	36.6	63,707	897

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

Water and sewerage rates are levied on the assessed annual value. The sewerage rate was 15d. in the £ on premises and 12d. in the £ on vacant land in 1953-54 and 1954-55, 13½d. and 10½d., respectively, in 1955-56 to 1957-58, and 12½d. and 9½d., respectively, from 1958-59 to 1962-63. The water rate was 20d. on premises and 17d. on vacant land in 1953-54 and 1954-55, 18½d. and 15½d., respectively, in 1955-56 to 1957-58, and 17½d. and 14½d., respectively, from 1958-59 to 1962-63. Unless fixed by special agreement, the charge for water by meter was 24d. per 1,000 gallons from 1952-53 to 1955-56, 30d. from 1956-57 to 1961-62, and 33d. in 1962-63. A stormwater drainage rate was 2d. in the £ on the assessed annual value of areas drained from 1947-48 to 1954-55 and 1½d. since 1955-56.

The net capital debt of the Board at 30th June, 1963 was £28,370,288, comprising £6,060,913 owing to the State Government and £22,309,375 in respect of loans raised by the Board. The gross amount owing in respect of loans was £24,133,821, but this was offset by £1,824,446 held in sinking fund for repayment.

The Board is authorised, with the Governor's approval, to obtain bank overdrafts and to raise loans, locally or oversea, for the construction of additional works, the renewal of loans, and the repayment of indebtedness to the State or any financial institution. The State Government will guarantee loans raised by the Board, and the Board must establish sinking funds to provide for their repayment in accordance with the terms of the Governor's approval.

The Board is required to pay interest on its debt to the State, together with a proportion of exchange, flotation, and sinking fund charges payable on the public debt of the State. Interest is charged at the rate of 3½ per cent. on the debt to the State incurred before 1958-59, and, on advances made since 1958-59, at the average rate paid on the public debt each year. At 30th June, 1963, the nominal rates of interest on loans raised by the Board, all of which were owing in Australia, were as follows:—

<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Amount</i>
£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£
3 5 0	450,000	5 0 0	516,000	5 10 0	12,191,367
3 6 3	450,000	5 5 0	868,400	5 15 0	567,400
3 7 6	700,000	5 7 6	106,700	5 16 3	3,400
4 2 6	350,000	5 8 9	212,800	5 17 6	4,247,113
4 17 6	3,470,641				
				Total	£24,133,821

The Board's capital works are financed mainly from the proceeds of loans and State Government grants. Expenditure from these sources amounted to £2,993,000 in 1961-62 and £2,765,000 in 1962-63. Expenditure on works from the renewals reserve is shown on the next page.

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

Table 747. Hunter District Water, Sewerage, and Drainage: Finances

Year ended 30th June	Capital Debt at 30th June	Revenue		Expenditure					Surplus
		Rates	Total Revenue	Working Expenses		Capital Charges		Total Expenditure	
				Management and Maintenance	Renewals *	Interest and Exchange on Interest	Debt Redemption		
WATER SUPPLY									
1958	12,905	906	1,387	655	116	454	163	1,388	0·8
1959	15,494	996	1,501	648	142	511	185	1,486	14·3
1960	17,297	1,098	1,603	678	91	561	271	1,601	2·0
1961	19,379	1,129	1,644	717	101	638	185	1,641	2·6
1962	21,067	1,305	1,870	773	112	781	200	1,866	4·1
1963	22,753	1,360	1,984	836	...	901	245	1,982	2·3
SEWERAGE									
1958	3,882	517	530	268	68	138	52	526	4·3
1959	4,344	572	586	299	61	151	58	569	17·2
1960	5,109	619	635	331	64	168	69	632	3·1
1961	5,709	666	684	377	39	218	49	683	0·8
1962	6,371	788	805	401	78	258	62	799	5·7
1963	6,929	844	861	443	...	302	114	859	1·9
STORMWATER DRAINAGE									
1958	213	36	43	18	14	7	3	42	0·6
1959	216	41	47	18	13	8	3	42	4·7
1960	233	43	50	22	12	9	3	46	3·8
1961	249	44	51	25	8	10	2	45	6·3
1962	266	52	59	25	8	11	2	46	12·8
1963	283	54	62	28	13	13	2	56	5·3

* Transfers to Renewals Reserve Account.

Actual expenditure on renewals from the renewals reserve account was £40,026 in 1961-62 and £48,212 in 1962-63. At 30th June, 1963, the renewals reserve account had a credit balance of £1,458,315.

RURAL INDUSTRIES

The statistics relating to rural industries, as shown in this Year Book, have been compiled generally from statutory returns supplied annually by occupiers of rural holdings in New South Wales.

A *rural holding* is defined for statistical purposes as a landholding, of one acre or more in extent, used for the production of agricultural products (including fruit and vegetables, nursery plants, etc.) and/or for the raising of livestock (including poultry) and the production of livestock products.

An occupier who works more than one rural holding is in general required to supply a separate annual return for each holding. If, however, the holdings are not far apart and are worked as one, the occupier may (and in many instances does, in fact) supply a single composite return covering the holdings concerned. The holdings covered by a composite return are regarded, for statistical purposes, as forming a single rural holding.

The maintenance of comprehensive lists of rural holdings in New South Wales is facilitated by a system (introduced in 1957-58) of tracing the changes in ownership and tenancy reported by occupiers of rural holdings and by reports from local police officers (who assist in the distribution and collection of the annual census returns). The lists of holdings in the Western Division of the State are reconciled periodically with the records of the Western Lands Commission; lists of holdings in other parts of the State, and of holdings engaged in specialized areas of farming, are reconciled with available administrative records from time to time as resources permit.

In 1963-64, the lists of rural holdings in certain municipalities and shires in the Cumberland statistical division were reconciled with lists of rateable land recorded by local authorities for rating purposes. This reconciliation led to the listing of an additional 1,352 rural holdings. The additional holdings were mostly small holdings (the majority being less than 10 acres in extent), and were mainly nurseries, orchards, market gardens, and poultry farms. The items "Number of Holdings", "Total Area of Holdings", "Pigs", and "Poultry" were affected to some extent by the inclusion of the additional holdings, but continuity of comparison of other items of statistics for Cumberland Division were not materially affected.

The boundaries of the statistical divisions, which are referred to throughout, are shown in the frontispiece map to this Year Book. Generally, they comprise groups of complete local government areas which together form strips of territory running from the northern to the southern boundary of the State in a south-westerly direction. The coastal belt includes four statistical divisions—the North Coast, Hunter and Manning, Cumberland, and South Coast. The Tableland, Western Slope, and Central Plains are each divided into three divisions—Northern, Central, and Southern—the southern portion of the Central Plain being known as the Riverina. These, with the Western Division, make fourteen statistical divisions in all, although statistics are sometimes given separately for the portions of the Western Division to the east and west of the Darling River.

RURAL HOLDINGS

The land of New South Wales which is occupied in rural holdings consists of alienated lands, lands in course of alienation, leased Crown lands, or various combinations of these tenures, while a considerable area remains as Crown reserves. At 31st March, 1964, the number of rural holdings of one acre or more in extent was 77,339, embracing a total area of 172,076,000 acres.

The number and area of holdings in statistical divisions in recent seasons, compared with the average for the pre-war quinquennium, are given in the following table:—

Table 748. Number and Area of Rural Holdings in Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	Annual Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39		1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area
	No.	Thous. acres	No.	Thous. acres	No.	Thous. acres	No.	Thous. acres
Coastal—								
North	11,905	4,732	12,436	4,966	12,202	4,964	11,933	4,981
Hunter and Manning	9,336	4,974	9,097	4,950	8,934	4,935	8,867	4,943
Cumberland	5,326	290	3,930	231	3,822	225	5,039	242
South	4,652	2,277	4,383	2,210	4,328	2,164	4,290	2,152
Total	31,219	12,273	29,846	12,357	29,286	12,288	30,129	12,318
Tableland—								
Northern	3,706	6,516	3,740	6,827	3,722	6,787	3,694	6,787
Central	7,472	7,693	7,815	7,884	7,766	7,845	7,992	7,907
Southern	3,179	5,740	3,249	5,379	3,213	5,383	3,220	5,423
Total	14,357	19,949	14,804	20,090	14,701	20,015	14,906	20,117
Western Slope—								
North	4,289	8,291	4,932	8,228	4,906	8,188	4,897	8,202
Central	4,411	6,999	4,691	6,901	4,655	6,890	4,628	6,881
South	8,044	10,052	8,076	9,465	8,017	9,491	8,003	9,503
Total	16,744	25,342	17,699	24,594	17,578	24,569	17,528	24,586
Central Plains and Riverina—								
North	1,902	7,701	2,263	7,680	2,268	7,669	2,264	7,669
Central	2,473	13,647	2,397	13,955	2,397	13,908	2,416	13,841
Riverina	7,268	16,334	7,377	16,148	7,506	16,110	7,491	16,113
Total	11,643	37,682	12,037	37,783	12,171	37,687	12,171	37,623
Western—								
East of Darling	1,121	33,531	1,592	33,762	1,586	33,748	1,636	33,718
West of Darling	708	44,576	971	43,741	972	43,731	969	43,714
Total	1,829	78,107	2,563	77,503	2,558	77,479	2,605	77,432
Total, N.S.W.	75,792	173,353	76,949	172,327	76,294	172,038	77,339	172,076

SIZE OF RURAL HOLDINGS

The classification of rural holdings by the area of the holdings has been undertaken at irregular intervals. Particulars for the year 1959-60, the last occasion on which the classification was made, are summarised in the following table:—

Table 749. Rural Holdings Classified by Area of Holding, in Divisions, 1959-60

Area of Holding (Acres)	North Coast	Hunter and Manning	Cumberland	South Coast	Northern Tableland	Central Tableland	Southern Tableland	North Western Slope
1- 19	1,980	985	2,612	408	100	402	78	292
20- 49	822	1,045	689	355	158	753	81	210
50- 99	1,419	937	341	420	187	596	94	178
100- 199	3,344	1,366	215	865	201	666	140	231
200- 299	1,955	1,067	92	645	192	448	154	158
300- 399	937	787	26	431	172	399	149	194
400- 499	530	589	26	287	149	370	142	263
500- 599	270	425	26	186	144	352	136	170
600- 699	233	296	14	142	146	364	159	182
700- 799	163	211	8	94	106	273	144	133
800- 899	108	173	3	84	111	273	138	149
900- 999	84	148	7	55	103	235	113	161
1,000- 1,999	476	721	26	260	948	1,570	887	1,271
2,000- 4,999	298	348	9	153	765	924	652	1,087
5,000- 9,999	80	80	1	31	196	130	164	223
10,000-19,999	26	16	...	12	49	23	31	42
20,000-49,999	9	6	...	2	16	6	2	11
50,000-99,999	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
100,000 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Holdings	12,736	9,201	4,095	4,430	3,744	7,784	3,264	4,955

Area of Holding (Acres)	Central Western Slope	South Western Slope	North Central Plain	Central Plain	Riverina	Western	New South Wales
1- 19	165	265	37	21	347	230	7,922
20- 49	143	383	27	27	636	386	5,715
50- 99	117	333	30	29	427	67	5,175
100- 199	144	550	47	25	196	28	8,018
200- 299	138	353	18	14	131	11	5,376
300- 399	144	382	30	15	206	12	3,884
400- 499	146	362	39	14	322	6	3,245
500- 599	147	400	54	13	518	7	2,848
600- 699	219	506	36	17	601	7	2,922
700- 799	193	422	34	14	340	3	2,138
800- 899	256	435	59	12	335	2	2,138
900- 999	269	366	71	15	340	2	1,969
1,000- 1,999	1,600	2,171	548	278	1,502	46	12,304
2,000- 4,999	868	995	801	914	849	63	8,726
5,000- 9,999	125	138	304	663	286	107	2,528
10,000-19,999	15	33	75	236	152	337	1,047
20,000-49,999	5	6	23	65	85	712	948
50,000-99,999	...	2	3	10	26	392	437
100,000 and over	...	...	1	2	9	147	159
Total Holdings	4,694	8,102	2,237	2,384	7,308	2,565	77,499

Holdings of small size preponderate in the Coastal divisions, where dairy farming and intensive cultivation characterise rural activities. Holdings tend to be considerably larger in the Tableland and Western Slope divisions, where 63 per cent. in 1959-60 were from 500 to 5,000 acres in extent. The

existence of irrigation settlements accounts for most of the small holdings in the Riverina and the Western divisions. Holdings of medium size, adapted for agriculture and mixed farming, are the more numerous in the Central Plains, and the largest size groups (owing to the sparse pastoral occupation which alone is practicable in that region) are mostly found in the Western Division.

Similar classifications were undertaken for the year 1926-27 (summarised in the Official Year Book for 1928-29), for 1947-48 (page 549, Year Book No. 52), for 1949-50 (page 983, Year Book No. 55), and for 1955-56 (page 923, Year Book No. 56).

TYPES OF RURAL HOLDINGS

A detailed and systematic classification of rural holdings by type of activity was undertaken on the basis of information given in the annual census returns supplied for the 1959-60 season by occupiers of rural holdings.

In general, each holding was classified to the activity which accounted for more than half of the estimated gross receipts of the holding.

There were, however, exceptions to the general rule:—

- (a) Certain holdings were not classified by type. These consisted of (1) "sub-commercial" holdings (those with gross receipts of less than £600), and (2) holdings used for intermittent grazing, those not used in 1959-60, and those of a special character (e.g., experiment, hospital, prison farms).
- (b) In the case of holdings with sheep and cereal grain, the two activities were treated as a single joint activity if together they accounted for at least three-quarters of the holding's gross receipts and if neither activity contributed more than four times the other. Holdings which satisfied this condition were classified as "sheep and cereal grain" holdings.
- (c) Holdings with dairy cattle and pigs contributing together more than half the gross receipts of a holding were classified as "Dairying" holdings, irrespective of the relative contribution of each activity.
- (d) If no single activity accounted for at least half of the gross receipts, the holding was classified as a "multi-purpose" holding.

The "gross receipts" of each holding were estimated from the areas of crops and numbers of livestock shown in the census return for 1959-60 and from unit values derived from average yields or turn-off and average prices (at the holding) of crops and livestock products marketed in the seasons 1953-54 to 1957-58. In estimating the receipts from sheep, however, wool prices in the single season 1957-58 were used because it was considered that the level of wool prices in the earlier seasons was too high in relation to the changed circumstances of the industry.

Particulars of the classification of rural holdings by type of activity in 1959-60 are summarised for each statistical division of the State in the following table. The full series of classifications by type of activity is published in *Classification of Rural Holdings by Size and Type of Activity, 1959-60*, Bulletin No. 1, New South Wales.

Table 750. Rural Holdings Classified by Type of Activity, in Divisions, 1959-60

Type of Activity	North Coast	Hunter and Manning	Cumberland	South Coast	Northern Table-land	Central Table-land	Southern Table-land	North Western Slope
Sheep and Cereal Grain ..	...	9	...	1	80	680	5	1,660
Sheep	9	327	16	516	1,901	3,861	2,571	1,676
Cereal Grain	13	5	2	2	8	30	...	142
Beef Cattle	1,342	1,061	28	271	520	153	42	150
Dairying	6,231	4,125	277	1,767	177	168	28	96
Vineyards .. .. .	...	13	38	...	...	2	...	...
Fruit	2,205	422	344	151	147	575	14	9
Vegetables: Potatoes ..	31	20	7	32	53	91	11	8
Other*	121	294	568	98	85	238	6	18
Poultry	26	433	954	134	19	101	14	239
Pigs	26	44	56	42	20	45	14	43
Sugar	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco .. .. .	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	47
Other (One Main Purpose)	13	51	145	16	1	46	4	18
Total "One Main Purpose" Holdings ..	10,512	6,804	2,435	3,030	3,022	5,990	2,709	4,106
Multi-purpose Holdings ..	75	49	29	32	79	207	9	227
Total Holdings Classified by Type ..	10,587	6,853	2,464	3,062	3,101	6,197	2,718	4,333
Sub-commercial	1,308	1,664	953	891	490	1,258	413	455
Unused, Special, etc. ..	841	684	678	477	153	329	133	167
Total Rural Holdings ..	12,736	9,201	4,095	4,430	3,744	7,784	3,264	4,955

Type of Activity	Central Western Slope	South Western Slope	North Central Plain	Central Plain	Riverina	Western	New South Wales
Sheep and Cereal Grain ..	2,491	2,418	919	599	3,055	5	11,922
Sheep	1,195	3,388	889	1,532	1,873	1,734	21,488
Cereal Grain	109	59	72	21	172	2	637
Beef Cattle	24	215	55	27	60	12	3,960
Dairying	46	423	17	10	218	12	13,595
Vineyards	5	1	...	...	172	296	527
Fruit	21	233	3	3	617	135	4,879
Vegetables: Potatoes ..	1	14	...	...	2	...	270
Other*	29	17	4	3	93	92	1,666
Poultry	39	98	9	...	62	14	2,142
Pigs	77	54	19	17	41	10	508
Sugar .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	495
Tobacco .. .. .	...	...	...	...	4	2	64
Other (One Main Purpose)	10	31	1	1	17	1	355
Total "One Main Purpose" Holdings ..	4,047	6,951	1,988	2,213	6,386	2,315	62,508
Multi-purpose Holdings ..	199	163	66	41	262	9	1,447
Total Holdings Classified by Type ..	4,246	7,114	2,054	2,254	6,648	2,324	63,955
Sub-commercial	319	781	110	81	435	149	9,307
Unused, Special, etc. ..	129	207	73	49	225	92	4,237
Total Rural Holdings ..	4,694	8,102	2,237	2,384	7,308	2,565	77,499

* Includes holdings where neither potatoes nor other vegetables alone accounted for more than half of the gross receipts of the holding, but where together they accounted for more than half of the receipts.

LAND USE ON RURAL HOLDINGS

The following table shows the area of rural holdings and the land use on rural holdings in statistical divisions of the State in 1963-64:—

Table 751. Land Use on Rural Holdings, in Divisions, 1963-64

Statistical Division	Total Area of Division *	Total Area of Holdings	Land Use on Rural Holdings			
			Land Used for Cropping †	Fallow Land	Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers ‡	Balance of Area ¶
Thousand acres						
Coastal—						
North Coast	6,965	4,981	98	10	861	4,012
Hunter and Manning .. .	8,493	4,943	110	16	622	4,195
Cumberland	967	242	23	2	41	176
South Coast	5,899	2,152	34	8	447	1,663
Total	22,324	12,318	265	36	1,971	10,046
Tableland—						
Northern	8,088	6,787	112	14	1,397	5,264
Central	10,616	7,907	572	121	1,294	5,920
Southern	7,106	5,423	67	10	899	4,447
Total	25,810	20,117	751	145	3,590	15,631
Western Slope—						
North	9,236	8,202	1,469	180	319	6,234
Central	7,724	6,881	1,574	544	764	3,999
South	11,239	9,503	1,316	504	2,414	5,269
Total	28,199	24,586	4,359	1,228	3,497	15,502
Central Plains and Riverina—						
North	9,542	7,669	969	131	103	6,466
Central	14,813	13,841	715	235	82	12,809
Riverina	16,966	16,113	1,564	647	1,369	12,533
Total	41,321	37,623	3,248	1,013	1,554	31,808
Western	80,358	77,432	47	18	13	77,354
New South Wales	198,012	172,076	8,670	2,440	10,625	150,341

* At 30th June, 1964. Excludes 24,714 acres, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours and rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

† Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season are counted for each crop.

‡ Excludes native grass, but includes paspalum.

¶ This is a balancing item. It represents the area of land (other than under sown grasses and clovers and certain crops fed off) used for grazing, the area occupied by buildings, etc., and the area of forested, mountainous, etc. land not used for farming or grazing purposes.

The area of the State not occupied by rural holdings is approximately 26,000,000 acres, and includes approximately 3,000,000 acres covered by rivers, lakes, harbours, etc., 5,000,000 acres of rugged land unfit for occupation of any kind, town lands and holdings used for agricultural and pastoral purposes which are less than one acre in extent, land embraced in State forests and not otherwise occupied, and unoccupied reserves for necessary public purposes (such as commons, travelling stock and water reserves, roadways, and railway enclosures). Most of the land unsuitable for settlement is in the Coastal and Tableland divisions, but proportionately smaller areas are found in all divisions.

Trends since 1938-39 in the principal land uses on rural holdings in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 752. Land Use on Rural Holdings

Season	Rural Holdings		Land Use on Rural Holdings			
	Number	Total Area	Land Used for Cropping*	Fallow Land	Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers†	Balance of Area‡
		Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres
1938-39	75,365	174,660	7,049	2,876	3,200	161,535
1953-54	73,371	168,996	5,425	¶	6,016	157,555¶
1954-55	73,759	169,445	5,394	¶	6,866	157,185¶
1956-57	77,812	172,411	3,624	¶	9,040	159,747¶
1957-58	78,120	173,278	4,916	1,539	9,238	157,585
1958-59	77,857	172,978	6,506	1,758	8,980	155,734
1959-60	77,499	172,721	6,936	1,686	9,143	154,956
1960-61	76,871	172,697	7,673	1,708	9,535	153,781
1961-62	76,949	172,327	8,059	2,183	9,994	152,091
1962-63	76,249	172,038	8,642	2,395	10,179	150,822
1963-64	77,339	172,076	8,670	2,440	10,625	150,341

* Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season are counted for each crop.

† Excludes native grass, but includes paspalum.

‡ This is a balancing item. It represents the area of land (other than under sown grasses and clovers and certain crops fed off) used for grazing, the area occupied by buildings, etc., and the area of forested, mountainous, etc. land not used for farming or grazing purposes.

¶ The area of fallow land in these seasons is included in "Balance of Area".

TENURE OF HOLDINGS

The tenure of landholdings in New South Wales is principally of two classes—freehold and leasehold from the Crown. Only a small proportion of the total area occupied is rented from private owners, although the area held on lease from the Crown is very large. Tenancy, as understood in older countries, is therefore uncommon, and a very large proportion of the total alienated area is occupied by its owners.

Except in the Western Division, most land used for rural purposes falls in the class "alienated or virtually alienated". In the Western Division, almost all of the land is held under perpetual or other long-term lease from the Crown. A classification of the area of rural holdings by tenure, as at 31st March, 1941, when this information was last collected from landholders, is given on page 546 of Year Book No. 52.

CHARACTER OF SETTLEMENT

The nature and pattern of rural settlement in New South Wales have been determined largely by rainfall and the configuration and varying quality of the land, by accessibility to markets, and by local factors such as water supply, forest stands, and means of communication.

The pastoral industry was the basis of initial settlement throughout the State. It is still nearly State-wide, but the Western Division is the only portion given over almost solely to grazing activities. In that division, land occupation retains its early characteristics of sparse settlement on large

holdings with but a few widely scattered small towns and hamlets. The progress of agriculture in the central districts, particularly in the 15 to 20 inches rainfall belt, at first caused substantial displacement of sheep grazing, but the widespread adoption of mixed farming has arrested and reversed that trend. Progressive development of schemes of water supply and irrigation, and better means of communication, have been material factors in promoting closer settlement within the central districts. Dairying, beef cattle raising, and intensive cultivation are the principal farming activities in the coastal districts.

The following table shows the rainfall, population, area, and major items of production of the statistical divisions of the State:—

Table 753. Rainfall, Population, Area, and Production, in Divisions

Statistical Division	Range of Average Annual Rainfall *	Popu-lation at 30th June, 1964 †	Area at 30th June, 1964 †	Production, 1963-64				
				Wool	Wheat	Butter	Mining ‡	Manu-facturing ¶
	Inches	Thous-and	Thous. acres	Thous. lb.	Thous. bushels	Thous. lb.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Coastal—								
North Coast	35-74	169	6,965	176	1	40,807	4,630	14,505
Hunter and Manning	20-61	471	8,493	5,138	100	22,679	24,737	119,957
Cumberland	28-45	2,431	9,967	78	...	272	3,671	815,046
South Coast	29-58	249	5,899	4,234	...	9,729	21,523	111,324
Total .. ..	..	3,320	22,324	9,626	101	73,487	54,561	1,060,832
Tableland—								
Northern	28-38	57	8,088	41,950	472	643	397	3,159
Central	21-53	163	10,616	69,322	4,922	162	6,328	24,976
Southern	19-61	68	7,106	42,192	190	45	1,578	5,727
Total .. ..	..	288	25,810	153,464	5,584	850	8,303	33,862
Western Slope—								
North	20-31	71	9,236	48,552	21,500	363	522	5,714
Central	17-26	70	7,724	58,474	22,171	43	207	3,747
South	17-38	138	11,239	97,438	19,770	2,569	536	16,823
Total .. ..	..	279	28,199	204,464	63,441	2,975	1,265	26,284
Central Plains and Riverina—								
North	18-25	36	9,542	44,281	16,524	9	105	1,822
Central	15-20	30	14,813	71,662	11,624	10	277	774
Riverina	12-24	92	16,966	86,511	24,730	4,195	461	7,513
Total .. ..	..	158	41,321	202,454	52,878	4,214	843	10,109
Western Division	8-18	61	80,358	108,365	468	6	27,704	2,171
New South Wales .. ..	..	4,117§	198,012	678,373	122,472	81,532	92,676	1,133,258

* At recording stations within the divisions, during the period 1911 to 1940.

† Excludes 24,714 acres, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours and rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

‡ Calendar year, 1963.

¶ Value added to materials by the process of manufacture.

§ Includes 11,000 migratory persons not included in divisional totals.

|| Estimated.

The density of settlement throughout the State increases in a general way from west to east. Large tracts of very rugged and often wooded or poor country militate against settlement in the Tablelands and South Coast divisions, but there is dense settlement in some parts of these divisions. The northern and central divisions of the coastal region, which are favoured with abundant rainfall, are by far the most densely occupied. Dairying and intensive agriculture on well compacted holdings characterise the fertile lands of the many river basins in the coastal region, while the more rugged and less accessible districts are devoted to cattle raising; sheep are few, and wheat growing is negligible. Even without the metropolis and the cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong, the density of population in the Coastal divisions is much greater than in any other part of the State.

In the north, the region of high average rainfall extends further inland than in the south, with the result that the isohyets run in a general north and south direction. The south-western extremity of the Riverina lies about 100 miles further from the coast than does the north-western extremity of the Northern Plain, and, as the average annual rainfall diminishes with increasing rapidity towards the west, the Northern divisions shown above generally receive more rain than the Central, and the Central more than the Southern divisions.

Approximately 40 per cent. of the total area of the State receives average rains exceeding 20 inches per year, and over about three-fifths of it the average exceeds 15 inches per year. Where the rainfall is greatest, conditions generally favour the dairying industry, the areas with moderate rainfall being more suitable for sheep and wheat. In the dry western areas, woolgrowing is the only important rural industry.

The quantity and the seasonal incidence and reliability of the rainfall, and the amount of evaporation, are important considerations in determining the productive possibilities of any region. Intermittency of rainfall adversely affects the western hinterland. The meteorological conditions of each division are discussed in greater detail in the chapter "Climate", which contains a diagrammatic map showing the configuration and rainfall distribution of the State.

COASTAL DIVISIONS

The area occupied by rural holdings in the Coastal divisions in 1963-64 was 12,318,000 acres, or 55 per cent. of the total area (excluding principal harbours). Much of the country not used for purposes of rural production is very rugged. Rural settlement is most dense in the North Coast Division.

The character of settlement has been determined by the abundant rainfall, numerous fertile river valleys and basins, and the dense industrial markets of the Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong areas.

The Coastal divisions contained approximately 90 per cent. of the dairy cattle, 44 per cent. of the pigs, 28 per cent. of the beef cattle, and 46 per cent. of the total area of citrus orchards in New South Wales in the 1963-64 season. The whole of the sugar-cane and banana crops are grown in this part of the State. The main areas devoted to commercial poultry farming—Cumberland statistical division, Newcastle and suburbs, and Wollongong and environs—are within the Coastal belt.

TABLELAND DIVISIONS

Although extensive plateaux exist in the Tableland divisions, which comprise 25,810,000 acres, considerable areas are rugged and rock-strewn and are not adaptable to agriculture. Grazing has remained the staple industry, although many farmers combine agriculture with grazing, and large areas are cultivated in suitable localities. The rainfall is ample throughout, and the headwaters of most of the principal rivers make this a well-watered region. Railway communications are good, but except on the Central Tableland, settlement is sparse, fewer towns exist than on the coast, and small settlements are rarer because lands suitable for intense farming are more scattered. The development of dairying and agriculture has been limited.

Rural settlement is most dense in the Central Tableland division, which was the first portion to be settled. In 1963-64, the proportion of land occupied by rural holdings was 84 per cent. in the Northern, 74 per cent. in the Central, and 76 per cent. in the Southern Tableland.

The Tableland divisions depastured 24 per cent. of the sheep and 25 per cent. of the beef cattle in New South Wales at 31st March, 1964.

Guyra (in the Northern Tableland) and Blayney, Crookwell, and Orange (in the Central Tableland) are four of the main potato growing areas in the State. Parts of the Northern and Central Tableland divisions are particularly suited to growing pome and stone fruits.

WESTERN SLOPE DIVISIONS

The divisions of the Western Slope contain gently undulating lands with a westerly trend, watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers, and an adequate and regular rainfall. These fertile areas are eminently suitable for agriculture and are, with the Riverina, the most productive portions of the interior.

The area occupied by rural holdings in 1963-64 was 24,586,000 acres, or 86 per cent. of the total area of the divisions. Rural settlement is most dense on the South Western Slope, but the proportion of occupied land is higher in the North and Central Western Slopes.

The Western Slope divisions contained 52 per cent. of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1963-64, and at 31st March, 1964 depastured 31 per cent. of the sheep and 25 per cent. of the beef cattle in the State.

Beef cattle are raised extensively in the North and South Western Slope. Development in dairying, however, has been mainly in the South Western Slope, near Tumut and the southern border.

Tobacco is grown near the Macintyre River in the North Western Slope. Pome fruits, prunes, and cherries are produced at Batlow and Young in the South Western Slope.

CENTRAL PLAINS AND RIVERINA DIVISIONS

The plains of the Central divisions, including the Riverina, cover 41,321,000 acres, and constitute the eastern portion of a remarkable extent of almost level country which stretches from the last hills of the Western Slope to the western boundary of the State. With an average width of 120 miles, the divisions comprise the great sheep districts of the State and about

40 per cent. of the agricultural lands. Generally speaking, they are not well watered, the average rainfall is low, and its intermittency is a source of frequent loss. They are traversed by the western rivers in their lower courses, but these do not supply water to a very extensive area, as they are few and their natural flow is irregular. Schemes of irrigation, however, are progressively increasing the productive capacity of these inland areas. Artesian water underlies a considerable area in the north, and bores supply permanent water in a number of localities. In the south, sub-artesian bores are of great practical utility.

The Central Plains and Riverina divisions contained 42 per cent. of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1963-64, and at 31st March, 1964, depastured 29 per cent. of the sheep and 18 per cent. of the beef cattle in New South Wales.

The whole of the State's rice crop is grown in the Riverina division. This division is also the main area for the cultivation of wine grapes, and an important area for the production of tobacco and oranges and of peaches and apricots for canning.

WESTERN DIVISION

The plains of the Western Division, which cover 80,358,000 acres, seem unlikely ever to become a populous and highly productive region. One-third of the division receives, on the average, less than 10 inches of rain per year, and practically the whole of the remainder receives less than 15 inches. Though the soils are uniformly fertile, the lack of rain and of permanent water and grasses, and the high rate of evaporation, ranging up to 90 inches per year, render it relatively unproductive. Except on the irrigation areas at Wentworth, there is little agriculture and dairying is negligible. By reason of the small rainfall, the sheep-carrying capacity of the land is only about one-fifth as great as that of the plains further east, but the climate is well suited to the production of high-grade merino sheep. Irrigation from the Murray and the vast lake reservoirs of the South Darling, and regulation of the flow of the Darling River, combined with dry-farming methods, may make agriculture possible on limited areas, and water and fodder conservation may increase sheep-carrying capacity.

The area occupied by rural holdings in the Western Division was 77,432,000 acres in 1963-64. Almost all of the land occupied by these holdings is held under perpetual or other long-term lease from the Crown. The greater part of the land was let originally in very large holdings, but since 1934 the State has withdrawn substantial areas from these leases, in stages, to provide land for new settlers and to build up to reasonable size the holdings of settlers with inadequate areas. As a result, there have been significant changes in the number and average size of holdings in the division during more recent years.

Excluding the mining districts, the Western Division is a vast region comprising two-fifths of the area of the State, depasturing little more than 14 per cent. of the sheep, and inhabited by some 31,000 persons (less than one per cent. of the State's population). Near the western boundary, however, is situated one of the richest silver-lead-zinc fields of the world, and in the large mining town of Broken Hill there is a population of about 30,000 persons.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF RURAL INDUSTRIES

The next table shows the value of production of the rural industries in 1920-21 and later years. The gross value of production at the place of production represents the value of gross rural production at principal markets (estimated by applying to recorded production the average annual wholesale prices in the principal markets, and including subsidies paid to producers) less the estimated costs of marketing. The net value of production, which was not computed for years before 1930-31, is the gross value at the place of production less the costs incurred for seed, fertilizers, water for irrigation, sprays and dips, and stock feed.

Table 754. Value of Production of Rural Industries, N.S.W.

Season	Gross Value of Production at Place of Production				Net Value of Production at Place of Production			
	Pastoral*	Agri-cultural	Dairying and Farmyard	Total*	Pastoral*	Agri-cultural	Dairying and Farmyard	Total*
£ thousand								
1920-21	20,336	32,373	16,447	69,156	†	†	†	†
1930-31	17,835	12,328	12,039	42,202	17,592	9,776	10,383	37,751
1940-41	36,718	14,279	16,825	67,822	35,305	11,215	13,368	59,888
1950-51	305,234	50,457	45,785	401,476	302,642	44,492	38,852	385,986
1954-55	184,504	56,862	69,441	310,807	175,446	48,711	58,323	282,480
1955-56	172,471	70,498	73,542	316,511	163,287	63,646	63,000	289,933
1956-57	242,246	53,812	70,443	366,501	231,674	48,425	57,852	337,951
1957-58	177,069	50,989	69,870	297,928	157,679	44,754	55,511	257,944
1958-59	174,087	89,805	78,030	341,922	162,366	82,473	65,077	309,916
1959-60	211,813	85,969	82,865	380,647	198,380	78,518	69,285	346,183
1960-61	179,576	107,182	79,579	366,337	159,960	98,548	63,933	322,441
1961-62	200,115	102,921	76,403	379,439	183,002	93,858	58,902	335,762
1962-63	220,051	123,195	80,051	423,297	201,830	113,036	62,456	377,322
1963-64	270,456	132,754	84,453	487,663	251,545	122,953	65,900	440,398

* Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of the 1930-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. Eight distributives of such profits were made—£9,423,000 in 1949-50, £9,423,000 in 1951-52, £6,027,000 in 1952-53, £6,241,000 in 1953-54, £4,891,000 in 1954-55, £203,400 in 1956-57, £60,500 in 1957-58, and £46,300 in 1958-59. (See page 957).

† Not available.

PERSONS RESIDENT ON RURAL HOLDINGS

The number of persons (of all ages) residing permanently on rural holdings in New South Wales has contracted during recent years, as shown in the following table. The figures given in this table exclude guests, visitors, and other persons temporarily on the holdings.

Table 755. Persons Permanently Resident on Rural Holdings

At 31st March	Males	Females	Persons	At 31st March	Males	Females	Persons
1939	*	*	323,617	1959†	167,050	143,490	310,540
1949	166,828	135,901	302,729	1960	164,095	141,077	305,172
1953	164,107	138,141	302,248	1961	160,702	138,426	299,128
1954	168,390	141,681	310,071	1962	159,174	137,393	296,567
1955	169,061	142,321	311,382	1963	157,446	136,025	293,471
1957	175,153	148,279	323,432	1964	158,216	136,922	295,138
1958	172,765	147,736	320,501				

* Not available.

† Partly estimated.

EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL INDUSTRIES

The following table shows the rural work force in New South Wales as ascertained at the last three population censuses. The work force includes all persons engaged in rural industry (whether as employers, self-employers, unpaid male helpers, or wage and salary earners), together with those usually so engaged who were out of a job at the time of the census.

Table 756. Rural Work Force

Industry	At Census, 30th June, 1947	At Census, 30th June, 1954	At Census, 30th June, 1961			Proportion of Total Work Force (Persons)		
	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	1947	1954	1961
						Per cent.		
Agriculture and Mixed Farming	69,140	58,259	51,295	3,802	55,097	5.52	4.15	3.44
Grazing	40,156	52,628	44,638	3,877	48,515	3.21	3.75	3.03
Dairying .. .	30,165	29,365	22,130	1,970	24,100	2.41	2.09	1.51
Pig Farming ..	410	626	418	36	454	0.03	0.04	0.03
Poultry Farming	5,307	4,590	3,164	813	3,977	0.42	0.33	0.25
Beekeeping ..	840	572	462	17	479	0.07	0.04	0.03
Other Farming ..	1,135	2,806	1,670	36	1,706	0.09	0.21	0.11
Total Rural Work Force	147,153	148,846	123,777	10,551	134,328	11.75	10.61	8.40
Total Work Force	1,252,623	1,403,408	1,191,594	408,157	1,599,751	100.00	100.00	100.00

Particulars of the persons engaged in rural industry are available also from the annual census returns supplied by occupiers of rural holdings. A classification of the persons engaged permanently in farm work on the holdings in 1931 and later years is given in the next table:—

Table 757. Persons Permanently Engaged on Rural Holdings

At end of March	Owners, Lessees, Tenants, and Sharefarmers		Relatives (of Owners, etc.) Not Receiving Wages or Salary		Employees, in- cluding Managers and Relatives Receiving Wages or Salary		Total Permanently Engaged		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
1931*	66,297	902	20,743	7,940	27,949	701	114,989	9,543	124,532
1939	68,009	872	17,555	5,442	40,777	745	126,341	7,059	133,400
1951	70,236	1,678	7,509	7,198	33,889	2,051	111,634	10,927	122,561
1955	70,815	1,514	7,462	6,251	32,578	1,074	110,855	8,839	119,694
1961†	65,105	522	3,718	5,298	26,764	1,012	95,587	6,832	102,419
1962	64,162	503	4,048	5,058	27,644	1,312	95,854	6,873	102,727
1963	64,214	497	4,064	4,942	27,988	1,091	96,266	6,530	102,796
1964	63,045	607	3,359	4,304	28,851	1,259	95,255	6,170	101,425

* At end of June.

† Owing to changes in the Form used in the annual collection and other factors affecting the statistics, figures for 1961 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years. However, the longer term comparisons in the above table, though not strictly on a uniform basis, are broadly illustrative of the trends in the number of persons permanently engaged on rural holdings.

The number of seasonal and casual workers employed on wages or contract on rural holdings at the end of March declined from approximately 40,000 in 1939 to 28,934 in 1955 and 27,065 (24,184 males and 2,881 females) in 1964.

CONDITIONS OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Conditions of employment in the pastoral industry were first regulated by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1907. The award made by the Court in that year covered pastoral workers (other than station hands) on large holdings. Station hands were first covered by award in 1917.

From 1943 to 1948, the award was declared a "common rule" of the industry (in terms of National Security Regulations), and so applied to all employees where employers were predominantly engaged in the raising and/or shearing of sheep. It did not, however, apply to the employment of station hands on holdings depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep.

A new, comprehensive Commonwealth award for the pastoral industry was issued by a Conciliation Commissioner in 1948. This award, which rendered the "common rule" inoperative, did not apply to members of an employer's family, domestic servants, or jackeroos, nor to the employment of station hands on a property depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep. Later awards were issued in 1950 and 1956, the 1956 award extending the scope of the 1948 award to cover the employment of station hands on properties depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep.

Between May, 1949 and December, 1956, a schedule of wool value allowances, to be paid in addition to the ordinary rates of pay, was incorporated in the award. The allowance was based on the price of wool, and was reviewed periodically.

The rates of wages prescribed in 1939 and later years under the Commonwealth Pastoral Industry Award for shearers, shed hands, and station hands in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 758. Rates of Wages for Shearers and Shed and Station Hands

At 30th September	Shearers— Per 100 Ordinary Flock Sheep (Machine)		Shed Hands		Station Hands	
			Found	Not Found	With Keep	Without Keep
	s.	d.	£ s. d. per week			
1939	35	6	4 14 0	6 0 0	2 5 6	3 7 0
1954†	146	0	16 2 8	20 8 8	9 12 9*	12 16 1*
1955†	146	0	16 2 8	20 8 8	9 12 9*	12 16 1*
1956†	149	6	16 13 10	21 4 2	9 19 5*	13 6 1*
1957	152	3	18 14 5	23 14 5	11 1 0*	14 11 0*
1958	153	9	19 0 3	24 0 3	11 4 4*	14 16 0*
1959	158	6	19 15 6	24 15 6	11 14 4	15 11 0
1960	162	3	19 18 9	24 18 9	12 1 4	15 18 0
1961	166	6	20 12 3	25 12 3	12 9 4	16 10 0
1962	166	6	20 12 3	25 12 3	12 9 4	16 10 0
1963	166	6	20 12 3	25 12 3	12 9 4	16 10 0
1964	172	6	21 14 0	26 14 0	13 6 6	17 11 0

* Working at or about homestead on other than domestic duties.

† Including wool value allowances (see text above table).

Apart from the pastoral award and other Commonwealth awards and agreements relating to the fruit-growing and sugar-cane industries, rural employment in New South Wales generally was not subject to regulation

by industrial tribunals in the decade before the last war. During the war period, the Commonwealth Government assisted the producers of certain crops and dairy products, and from 1943 the wages and working conditions of employees of these producers were regulated under National Security Regulations. These Regulations were continued in operation until 1950, when awards under them were deemed to have lapsed. Details of the awards are given on page 558 of Year Book No. 52.

Since 1943, the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act had provided that an award in respect of any rural industry could be issued only after the gazettal of a certificate by the Industrial Commission, after public enquiry, to the effect that the industry would be able to meet the award wages without becoming unprofitable. An amendment in 1951 removed this provision and brought the rural industries within the normal scope of the Act. Following this, ten conciliation committees were established to deal with rural employees, and in 1953 and 1954 State awards were determined for most phases of rural employment not previously regulated. The following table shows the rates of wages prescribed in recent years for selected occupations covered by the principal awards:—

Table 759. Rates of Wages for Selected Rural Occupations under State Awards

Award	Occupation (Adult Males)	At 31st December					
		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
£ s. per week							
Agricultural ..	General Farm Hand	14 13	14 19	15 18	16 5	16 4	16 7
Horticultural ..	General Hand ..	14 13	14 19	16 0	16 7	16 6	16 18
Sugar Field Workers	Cane Cutter*	15 16	16 2	17 8	17 15	18 5	18 8
Citrus, Apple and Pear Growing	General Hand ..	14 8	14 14	15 13	16 0	15 19	17 1
Potato Growers ..	General Hand ..	14 18	15 4	16 6	16 13	16 14	16 17
Dairying	General Hand†	14 18	15 4	16 4	17 6	17 5	17 8

* Approximate weekly equivalent of day labour hourly rates.

† Class 2 General Hand (i.e. Hand who drives tractor, etc. in addition to general farm work).

The standard of accommodation to be provided for employees by rural employers is governed by the Rural Workers Accommodation Act, 1926-1951, which is described on page 1001 of Year Book No. 55.

SHARE-FARMING

The system of share-farming was introduced in New South Wales towards the end of the last century. Under the system, the owner provides suitable land, and sometimes seed and fertilizer, and the farmer generally provides the necessary plant and labour. The usual contract is that the land be operated for a specified purpose and a fixed time. Various arrangements are made for sharing the product. Sometimes the parties to the agreement take equal shares of the produce up to a specific yield, and any excess goes to the farmer as a bonus; in other cases, the owner takes one-third and the farmer two-thirds of the total product. Since 1st July, 1943, tenancy under share-farming agreements has been subject to the Agricultural Holdings Act, which provides for a minimum tenancy of two years and establishes the right to compensation for improvements effected by tenants.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, 1941

The majority of tenancies of agricultural land in New South Wales are tenancies at will or yearly tenancies, and many areas are worked for cultivation or dairying under share-farming agreements. Insecurity of tenure leads to the impairment of the productive resources of the land by discouraging good husbandry and improvement of holdings.

The Agricultural Holdings Act, 1941, which came into operation in 1943, applies to tenancies of agricultural and pastoral holdings of two acres or more, including tenancies at will and those under share-farming agreements. The minimum tenancy under the Act is two years, and at least twelve months' notice, to expire at the end of the year, must be given for the termination of a tenancy. The Act also defines rights to compensation for improvements (including those attributable to a better system of farming than required under the contract) and for disturbance of a tenancy, as described on page 398 of Year Book No. 50.

Agricultural committees are appointed under the Act when required to determine references and matters in dispute. Each committee consists of an officer of the Department of Agriculture as chairman and two members, one selected by the landlord and the other by the tenant from respective panels of landlords and of tenants appointed by the Minister.

MACHINERY ON RURAL HOLDINGS

Particulars of farm machinery on rural holdings in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 760. Machinery* on Rural Holdings, at 31st March

Type of Machinery	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Tractors	60,946	65,068	67,789	70,251	72,805	76,166
Rotary Hoes and Rotary Tillers ..	13,489	13,400	13,341	14,075	13,640	13,688
Mouldboard Ploughs	†	†	31,146	†	†	30,500
Disc Implements (Ploughs, Harrows, etc.)	†	†	†	†	†	59,246
Tyne Implements—	†	†	†	†	†	†
Chisel Ploughs, Scarifiers, etc. ..	†	†	†	†	†	50,441
Tyne Harrows (Leaves)	†	†	†	†	†	140,156
Grain Drills: Combine Type	24,405	24,651	24,999	25,890	26,356	27,071
Other Types	5,726	6,305	5,761	5,733	5,914	5,626
Fertilizer Distributors and Broadcasters	18,916	18,970	19,780	20,208	20,514	21,066
Grain and Seed Harvesters (including Headers and Strippers)	16,771	18,206	18,726	19,021	19,031	19,252
Forage Harvesters	664	†	†	1,431	1,749	1,912
Mowers: Power Driver	16,286	†	†	19,761	†	†
Ground Driver	9,183	†	†	6,791	†	†
Hay Rakes: Side Delivery	8,287	†	†	10,138	†	†
Buck	2,429	†	†	2,243	†	†
Dump	6,415	†	†	5,135	†	†
Pick-up Balers	6,324	6,709	7,485	7,968	8,510	8,748
Stationary Hay Presses	3,676	2,802	2,544	2,258	†	†
Corn Pickers	195	†	†	255	†	†
Potato Diggers	902	†	†	1,169	†	†
Peanut Pickers	17	†	†	15	†	†
Shearing Machines (Stands)	66,036	66,759	66,435	68,778	68,708	68,859
Milking Machines (Units)	43,065	43,980	43,640	43,369	43,089	42,970
Hammer Mills (incl. Roughage Mills) ..	3,529	†	†	5,056	†	†

* Serviceable machinery only.

† Particulars are available only at triennial intervals.

‡ Not available.

The marked increase since 1939 in the use of tractors on rural holdings is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 761. Tractors on Rural Holdings, at 31st March

Statistical Divisions	Holdings with Tractors				Number of Tractors*			
	1939	1949	1959	1964	1939	1949	1959	1964
Coastal	1,388	3,721	12,788	15,481	1,442	4,003	14,956	19,750
Tableland	1,565	3,233	8,827	9,855	1,707	3,653	11,635	14,213
Western Slope	5,361	7,767	12,952	13,666	5,921	8,835	18,711	22,235
Central Plains and Riverina	3,316	5,144	8,959	9,838	3,637	5,900	13,509	17,253
Western Division	192	497	1,633	1,952	219	541	2,135	2,715
Total, N.S.W.	11,822	20,362	45,159	50,792	12,926	22,932	60,946	76,166

* Serviceable tractors only, in 1959 and later years.

A classification of the tractors on rural holdings in March, 1963 showing the type, horse-power, and age of the tractors and the type of fuel used, is given in the following table:—

Table 762. Tractors on Rural Holdings: Type, Horse-power, and Age of Tractor, and Type of Fuel Used, 31st March, 1963

Maximum Horse-power* of Tractor	Type of Fuel Used			Age of Tractor (years)				Total Tractors
	Kero-sene	Petrol	Diesel	Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 or more	
WHEELED TYPE								
Up to 10	37	256	6	62	91	86	60	299
Over 10 and up to 20	2,109	3,197	216	153	1,650	2,660	1,059	5,522
" 20 " " " 30	7,090	7,473	4,601	2,634	7,202	6,549	2,779	19,164
" 30 " " " 40	10,634	2,354	14,715	9,429	7,779	6,921	3,574	27,703
" 40 " " " 55	3,798	33	9,554	5,720	3,176	2,457	2,032	13,385
" 55 " " " 100	63	16	1,856	1,275	495	137	28	1,935
Over 100	...	1	11	8	2	2	...	12
Total, Wheeled Type	23,731	13,330	30,959	19,281	20,395	18,812	9,532	68,020
CRAWLER TYPE								
Under 10	4	277	1	29	155	93	5	282
10 and under 35	719	114	614	109	309	447	582	1,447
35 " " 45	60	12	1,460	161	506	568	297	1,532
45 " " 61	13	6	755	127	284	240	123	774
61 " " 85	8	8	499	31	134	182	168	515
85 " " 121	3	2	148	21	30	48	54	153
121 " " 171	...	1	70	4	16	24	27	71
171 or more	...	2	9	1	...	3	7	11
Total, Crawler Type	807	422	3,556	483	1,434	1,605	1,263	4,785
ALL TYPES								
Total Tractors	24,538	13,752	34,515	19,764	21,829	20,417	10,795	72,805

* Belt horse-power for Wheeled-type tractors; drawbar horse-power for Crawler-type tractors.

Details of the types of cultivating implements, harvesters and balers on rural holdings are available only at triennial intervals. Particulars for the latest year available are given in the next table:—

Table 763. Cultivating Implements, Harvesters, and Balers on Rural Holdings* at 31st March

Cultivating Implements (1964)		Grain and Seed Harvesters (1964)		Pick-up Balers and Forage Harvesters (1962)	
Rotary Hoes and Rotary Tillers	13,688	Headers—		Pick-up Balers—	
Mouldboard Ploughs—		Power Take-off ..	14,366	Power Take-off—	
Trailing Type ..	18,359	Engine-functioned ..	719	Wire Tie	259
Tractor Mounted Type	12,141	Self-propelled ..	1,506	Twine Tie	3,828
		Ground Drive ..	2,079	Engine-functioned—	
Disc Implements†—		Other Grain and Seed Harvesters—		Wire Tie	1,668
Trailing Type ..	43,969	Power Take-off ..	107	Twine Tie	2,212
Tractor Mounted Type	15,277	Engine-functioned ..	15	Self-propelled—	
Tyne Implements—		Self-propelled ..	460	Twine Tie	1
Chisel Ploughs, Scarifiers, etc.‡—		Ground Drive ..		Total Pick-up Balers..	7,968
Trailing Type ..	29,616				
Tractor Mounted Type ..	20,825			Forage Harvesters—	
Tyne Harrows¶—		Total Grain and Seed Harvesters	19,252	Power Take-off ..	1,363
Trailing Type ..	123,025			Engine-functioned ..	68
Tractor Mounted Type ..	17,131			Total Forage Harvesters	1,431

* Serviceable machinery only.

† Disc ploughs, disc cultivators, disc tillers, and disc harrows.

‡ Includes rippers and cultivators.

¶ Number of leaves.

ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES

Progress has been made, especially since the second World War, in the improvement of the nutritional value of pastures by the sowing of non-native species of grasses. These may be sown after cultivation and top-dressing of the soil with fertilizer, usually superphosphate, and the pasture may be further topdressed in subsequent years, and renovated occasionally by further light cultivation. Some areas of improved pasture, however, have been established by sowing without cultivation, and some have been "self-sown" by the spread of non-native species from adjoining land. The practice of sowing pasture seed and spreading fertilizer on pasture from the air has been increasing, especially in hilly areas unsuited to cultivation.

Before the war, the main area of non-native grasses was in the Coastal divisions, the predominant species being *paspalum*, largely self-sown. In recent years, however, the main increase has taken place in inland areas, especially in the South and Central Western Slope, Southern and Central Tableland, and Riverina divisions, where the establishment of improved pastures has been a major factor in increasing the stock-carrying capacity of holdings. The species most widely used at present include lucernes, clovers, *paspalum*, kikuyu, rye grasses, buffel grasses, and cocksfoot varieties.

The development of sown pastures has led in recent years to a rapid expansion in the local production of pasture seed. Much of the seed is produced under certification schemes controlled by the Department of Agriculture, and some species are now exported to other States and oversea.

Landholders are asked to show on their annual returns the area "under sown grasses and clovers", in which they are requested to include the whole area laid down, or self-sown, exclusive of areas which have died out. They are also requested to include areas of paspalum and areas of lucerne sown with a mixture of pasture grasses, and to exclude native grasses and areas sown with grass or clover and over-sown with crops during the season. The following table, which summarises the figures reported by landholders, illustrates the progress made in the development of pastures:—

Table 764. Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers*, in Divisions

At 31st March	Coastal	Tableland			Western Slope			Central Plains	Riverina	Western Division	New South Wales
		North-ern	Cent-ral	South-ern	North	Cent-ral	South				
Thousand acres											
1921	1,725	6	4	10	5	4	5	1	55	1	1,816
1931	2,016	10	19	5	2	10	28	...	19	...	2,109
1939	2,293	30	168	81	76	109	239	44	136	24	3,200
1941	2,322	32	212	103	70	120	350	36	174	...	3,419
1951	1,668	113	378	248	15	119	731	18	415	8	3,713
1955	1,865	328	769	550	117	434	1,670	121	1,005	7	6,866
1956	1,878	425	904	650	142	542	1,889	144	1,128	10	7,712
1957	1,856	569	1,087	687	256	725	2,220	268	1,365	7	9,040
1958	1,826	619	1,108	740	289	724	2,271	243	1,409	9	9,238
1959	1,818	649	1,091	697	203	670	2,243	197	1,405	7	8,980
1960	1,982	760	1,106	749	196	660	2,207	175	1,301	7	9,143
1961	1,966	848	1,167	804	218	749	2,268	197	1,307	11	9,535
1962	2,050	1,003	1,262	867	246	720	2,345	188	1,302	11	9,994
1963	2,069	1,184	1,245	848	275	716	2,313	209	1,307	13	10,179
1964	1,971	1,397	1,294	899	319	764	2,414	185	1,369	13	10,625

* Excludes native grass, but includes paspalum.

Another practice adopted to increase stock-carrying capacity is the top-dressing of pastures with fertilizer. The spread of this practice, particularly during the post-war years, is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 765. Treatment of Pastures with Artificial Fertilizers

Season	Area of Pastures Treated with Artificial Fertilizers			Artificial Fertilizers* Used on Pastures			
	Natural Pasture	Sown Pasture	Total	Natural Pasture	Sown Pasture	Total	Total per Acre
	Thousand acres			Tons			lb.
1935-36	†	†	351	†	†	16,736	107
1938-39	†	†	823	†	†	37,923	103
1945-46	†	†	463	†	†	19,044	92
1948-49	†	†	1,132	†	†	54,178	98
1953-54	†	†	2,909	†	†	146,814	113
1954-55	†	†	3,335	†	†	175,941	118
1955-56	1,252	2,751	4,003	64,357	145,434	209,791	117
1956-57	1,290	2,805	4,095	69,132	155,413	224,545	123
1957-58	1,428	3,217	4,645	74,793	172,068	246,861	119
1958-59	1,155	3,165	4,320	57,336	160,738	218,074	113
1959-60	1,511	3,533	5,044	77,776	183,847	261,623	116
1960-61	2,229	4,348	6,577	114,436	227,641	342,077	117
1961-62	2,232	4,362	6,594	116,253	232,643	348,896	119
1962-63	2,682	4,699	7,381	138,751	249,919	388,670	118
1963-64	3,526	5,583	9,109	185,203	304,171	489,374	121

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

† Not available.

The following table shows the area of pastures treated and the quantity of artificial fertilizers used for this purpose in groups of divisions:—

Table 766. Treatment of Pastures with Artificial Fertilizers, in Divisions

Season	Coastal Divisions	Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	New South Wales
AREA OF PASTURES TREATED WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS (ACRES)						
1938-39	47,660	307,540	368,413	99,776	50	823,439
1958-59	354,004	1,684,072	1,632,129	645,489	4,438	4,320,132
1959-60	481,165	2,120,834	1,797,044	639,880	4,732	5,043,655
1960-61	648,832	2,840,516	2,383,099	698,647	5,762	6,576,856
1961-62	700,379	2,911,758	2,248,087	728,663	5,245	6,594,132
1962-63	819,030	3,256,016	2,527,508	772,332	5,824	7,380,710
1963-64	953,664	4,280,607	2,978,825	889,943	5,226	9,108,265
ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS* USED (TONS)						
1938-39	3,189	14,932	15,635	4,166	1	37,923
1958-59	25,396	87,899	75,834	28,665	280	218,074
1959-60	35,426	111,692	85,045	29,153	307	261,623
1960-61	46,051	149,657	113,620	32,400	349	342,077
1961-62	53,457	153,241	107,317	34,623	257	348,895
1962-63	63,173	168,754	119,344	37,062	338	388,671
1963-64	74,193	227,079	142,708	45,075	319	489,374

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

During recent years, increasing use has been made of aircraft for top-dressing and seeding (mainly of pastures) and for spraying and dusting of crops and pastures. The following statistics have been compiled by the Department of Civil Aviation from returns collected from operators of aircraft for agricultural purposes.

Table 767. Aerial Agriculture, N.S.W.

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Topdressing and Seeding—						
Area Treated with—						
Superphosphate .. Acres	713,402	1,765,577	3,432,128	3,998,707	4,834,665	7,122,481
Seed .. Acres	72,329	223,352	345,145	168,030	203,499	470,842
Other .. Acres	65,301	100,630	206,693	264,699	249,385	454,423
Total Area* .. Acres	785,948	1,951,819	3,824,006	4,330,707	5,078,579	7,574,871
Materials Used—						
Superphosphate .. Tons	35,809	91,773	180,380	201,659	239,264	350,189
Seed .. lb.	117,374	271,477	428,500	323,920	305,993	1,093,482
Spraying and Dusting—						
Area Treated with—						
Insecticides .. Acres	63,920	45,068	125,609	115,686	122,277	262,681
Fungicides .. Acres	...	...	20	1,950	620	3,071
Herbicides .. Acres	68,244	65,244	207,008	278,184	313,703	360,208
Total Area* .. Acres	128,124	110,655	305,401	351,775	400,247	415,517
Total Area Treated*† .. Acres	914,072	2,066,974	4,134,327	4,687,232	5,480,999	8,083,748
Aircraft Flying Time .. Hours	8,861	16,688	32,712	30,838	36,226	52,632

* Area treated with more than one type of material in one operation is counted **once only**.

† Includes area baited for rabbit destruction.

CONSERVATION OF FODDER

Fodder is conserved to maintain herds and flocks during winter months, when the growth of grass is retarded, and during recurrent periods of deficient rainfall. The Department of Agriculture and farmers' organisations foster the practice of fodder conservation, and advise on methods of making silage and constructing silos and silage pits.

The production and farm stocks of fodder in New South Wales in each of the last eleven seasons are shown in the next table:—

Table 768. Production and Farm Stocks of Hay and Silage

Season	Hay			Silage		
	Production*	Stocks at 31st March		Production	Stocks at 31st March	
		Quantity	Holdings with Stocks		Quantity	Holdings with Stocks
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	
1953-54	638,702	700,367	12,732	84,465	101,262	994
1954-55	680,508	809,263	14,889	102,790	99,238	1,116
1955-56	846,273	830,619	11,414	86,125	101,179	907
1956-57	537,605	775,464	10,324	106,521	135,302	1,037
1957-58	535,036	553,691	11,543	91,486	134,895	1,139
1958-59	1,182,445	1,463,334	25,062	243,990	333,178	2,008
1959-60	779,270	1,535,252	25,775	202,821	404,777	2,306
1960-61	1,242,929	1,704,486	25,991	256,459	499,244	2,423
1961-62	922,404	1,775,977	26,296	196,625	567,801	2,543
1962-63	964,437	1,609,639	24,770	210,653	602,585	2,725
1963-64	1,005,844	1,610,063	24,132	222,126	565,457	2,425

* Includes grass and pasture cut for hay.

The following table gives particulars of silage made in divisions of the State in 1963-64 and earlier seasons:—

Table 769. Silage Made

Season	Holdings on which Made	Silage Made					
		Coastal Divisions	Table-land Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	New South Wales
		No.	Tons				
Average—							
1942-1946	963	37,976	5,832	13,522	3,799	374	61,503
1947-1951	1,286	44,453	7,183	15,823	10,705	90	78,254
1952-1956	1,366	31,447	7,114	28,861	13,689	176	81,287
1957-1961	1,456	51,348	28,188	57,468	41,932	1,319	180,255
Season—							
1953-54	1,536	36,792	5,197	27,680	14,786	10	84,465
1954-55	1,709	37,850	9,504	43,706	11,635	95	102,790
1955-56	1,233	18,360	10,721	34,907	21,620	517	86,125
1956-57	1,241	20,227	11,217	47,264	27,788	25	106,521
1957-58	1,193	33,919	6,477	25,802	21,833	3,455	91,486
1958-59	1,754	67,298	38,183	67,225	69,179	2,105	243,990
1959-60	1,398	71,184	50,410	47,065	34,022	140	202,821
1960-61	1,693	64,110	34,655	99,984	56,840	870	256,459
1961-62	1,476	74,371	29,124	51,603	40,195	1,332	196,625
1962-63	1,336	60,359	26,390	70,820	50,634	2,450	210,653
1963-64	1,280	58,214	28,884	65,859	66,073	3,096	222,126

CONSERVATION OF THE SOIL

It was not until the late nineteen-thirties that the grave injury to national resources from the ever-widening incidence and severity of soil erosion throughout the State came to be recognised, though early in the century problems such as the siltation of dams, the protection of watersheds, and the denudation of soil on steeply-sloping cleared lands were receiving attention.

A survey in 1943 showed that roughly one-half (or 93,700 square miles) of the eastern and central divisions of the State showed no appreciable erosion, but that approximately 87,500 square miles were affected in varying degree; about 900 square miles were very severely eroded, with extensive gullies, some 30,200 square miles were moderately eroded with occasional severe gully erosion, about 36,900 square miles showed sheet erosion, nearly 1,000 square miles were severely wind-eroded, and 18,500 square miles were affected by wind erosion in minor degree. In the Western Division, surveys have shown that serious degeneration of pasture and timber cover has occurred over much of the country. Large areas have become seriously eroded on the more susceptible soil types and, in the more arid regions, eroded country is beyond economic reclamation.

Under the Soil Conservation Act, 1938-1952, the Soil Conservation Service is authorised to investigate all phases of erosion, undertake research and experimental works, conduct demonstrations, and advise and assist landholders generally in their erosion problems. The Catchment Areas Protection Board, constituted under the Act, regulates the disposal of Crown lands in notified catchment areas.

Problems relating to run-off and soil loss under different types of land use, and cropping practices in relation to erosion and water disposal, are studied at Soil Conservation Research Stations at Wagga Wagga, Cowra, Wellington, Gunnedah, Inverell, and Scone. The work on the Stations is open to inspection by those associated with primary production.

The Soil Conservation Service is giving special attention to the control of erosion within catchment areas, and has undertaken a programme of reclamation in the most seriously affected areas. Methods of stabilising and re-vegetating wind-eroded lands in the western parts of the State are being studied in experimental areas set up by the Service. The Service has also investigated methods of controlling roadside erosion, and has prepared detailed schemes of control at the request of road authorities.

The principal function of the Soil Conservation Service is the provision of technical advice and assistance to landholders. These extension activities are conducted through district soil conservation offices and technical officers located throughout the State. Compulsory action can be taken, in certain circumstances, against landholders whose actions or neglect result in the depreciation of adjoining lands or adversely affect water storages and hydro-electric or irrigation projects.

In many cases, the soil conservation measures recommended to a landholder involve the construction of soil conservation works. The landholder may undertake these works with his own plant or may hire a private contractor, but most landholders arrange for the Soil Conservation Service to undertake the works under the Service's Plant Hire Scheme. Under this

Scheme, the Service provides the plant and skilled operators, and charges a hiring fee based on the full cost of operating the plant.

Advances of up to 100 per cent. of the actual cost may be granted to landholders for approved soil conservation works, provided the landholder undertakes to maintain the works and to fulfil conditions imposed in relation to land use, etc. The advances are made through the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank, are repayable over periods of up to fifteen years, and bear interest at rates fixed by the State Treasurer. Between 1948 (when the advances scheme was introduced) and 30th June, 1964, 376 advances were approved for amounts totalling £308,387.

Capital expenditure by landholders in preventing or remedying soil erosion has been allowed, since 1957, as a deduction from income for taxation purposes.

To 30th June, 1964, the Soil Conservation Service had received requests for technical advice and assistance from 23,883 landholders, and 23,757 inspections of their properties had been made. Soil conservation works had been undertaken, in most cases under the Plant Hire Scheme, on 11,129 properties (with a total area of 14,451,600 acres) in the eastern and central divisions of the State and on 229 properties (with an area of 2,943,000 acres) in the western division; the works were constructed on a total of 1,508,000 acres within the properties (including 41,400 acres in the western division). Hirings under the Plant Hire Scheme numbered 14,720 and cost landholders a total of £2,416,000.

A Hunter Valley Conservation Trust was constituted in 1950. The Trust, working in conjunction with government departments, is concerned with the implementation of schemes for the restoration of the Hunter Valley by mitigation of damage done by erosion and flood.

In 1952, the Conservation Authority of New South Wales took a Western Lands Lease for a period of 21 years over a block of 96,094 acres at Fowler's Gap, north of Broken Hill, to provide a centre for research into the particular problems of the Western Division. Organisations associated with the project are the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Conservation, the Western Lands Commission, and the Universities of Sydney and New England.

BUSH FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

The Bush Fires Act makes provision for financing and strengthening the volunteer bush fire brigade system and co-ordinating its activities with the services of the Board of Fire Commissioners and the Forestry Commission.

The brigades have defined territories of operation and have wide powers in controlling and suppressing bush fires. The Minister is assisted by a Bush Fire Committee in the consideration of matters relating to bush fire prevention and control, and a special sub-committee is required to make annual estimates, for each of the fire regions proclaimed under the Act, of the probable expenditure from the Eastern and Central Divisions Bush Fire Fighting Fund established by the Act. One-half of the expenditure from the Fund is met by fire insurance companies, one-quarter by the State Government, and one-quarter by local government authorities. Since 1958, the State Government has provided £584,000 for the construction of about 3,500 miles of fire trails into remote parts of the coastal and tableland areas of the State.

Local government authorities must take all practical steps to prevent outbreaks and the spread of fire in areas under their control. Before fire is used for clearing land, adjoining landholders must be notified, and during a proclaimed period of bush fire danger, private persons must obtain a permit from the local authority. Local authorities may require occupiers or owners of land to establish and maintain fire breaks and to remove fire hazards, and in the event of default, may carry out the work at the landholder's expense.

Workers' compensation is provided for the benefit of any volunteer injured whilst engaged in fire fighting.

Penalties may be imposed in cases where property is endangered or damaged as a result of lighting inflammable material near crops, stacks of grain or hay, etc., or failure to extinguish fires lit in contravention of the Act or Regulations. The sale and use of wax matches and the use of phosphorous baits for poisoning rabbits are subject to regulation.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES AND RURAL INDUSTRIES

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture is the State authority responsible for rural industries in general. The Department administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to rural industries, and seeks, by scientific investigation and experiment and the dissemination of information, to promote improved methods of cultivation, possible new crops, means of combating pests, the use of fertilizers, irrigation, and better marketing of produce. It promotes marketing schemes, fosters a community spirit among farmers, and conducts the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges.

The Department has eight divisions, as follows:—

Administration. Finance, staff and personnel, legal matters, registration and licensing, co-ordination of research and regional extension services, supervision of research stations, etc.

Plant Industry. Research and extension work in connection with field crops, vegetables, pastures, weeds, and fodder conservation; irrigation and land settlement; seed testing and seed certification.

Horticulture. Research and extension work in connection with fruit culture and viticulture; administration of Acts relating to pest and disease control and marketing of fruit.

Animal Industry. Investigation and control of animal diseases (including cattle tick); veterinary research; livestock production research, and extension services relating to sheep, wool, beef cattle, horses, goats, pigs, poultry, and bees; meat inspection.

Dairying. Research and extension work in connection with the quality (both on farms and in factories) of dairy products; administration of Acts relating to dairy produce manufacture; conduct of the School of Dairy Technology at Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

Science Services. Agricultural biology (plant pathology and bacteriology) and chemistry, botany, and entomology.

Marketing and Agricultural Economics. Administration of Marketing of Primary Products Act; collection and dissemination of general information relating to production and marketing of primary products; issue of crop

reviews and forecasts; research and extension work in connection with agricultural economics, farm management, and the marketing of rural products.

Information Services. Editing and distribution of publications; rural groups (Agricultural Bureau) and rural women's service as extension aids; library services; film library; radio and television aids; display designing; and extension methods schools.

Soil conservation, water conservation and irrigation, and forestry are the responsibility of the State Department of Conservation. This Department comprises three organisations—the Soil Conservation Service, the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, and the Forestry Commission—together with a central administration. The Conservation Authority of New South Wales co-ordinates the activities of the three organisations.

The State-owned Rural Bank provides finance for settlers, through its General Bank Department and, on behalf of the State Government, through its Government Agency Department.

The Commonwealth Department of Trade is responsible for the negotiation and administration of international trade and commodity agreements, for trade promotion, and for the provision of advice to the Government on the formulation of trade policies.

The Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry administers government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for Australian primary products. It co-operates with the Department of Trade in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Commonwealth marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection, grading, and labelling of primary produce submitted for export.

Much of the work of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is for the advancement of the rural industries. Commonwealth quarantine measures are administered by the Department of Health, in co-operation with the Department of Customs and Excise.

The Reserve Bank (through its Rural Credits Department) and the Commonwealth Development Bank provide funds for financing farming activities and marketing schemes.

The Australian Agricultural Council, which was formed in 1934, is a permanent organisation to promote uniformity of action between Commonwealth and States in relation to questions of marketing and agricultural problems. The Council consists of the Ministers in charge of agricultural administration in the States and the Commonwealth Ministers for Primary Industry, Trade, and Territories; other State or Commonwealth Ministers may be co-opted. The Standing Committee on Agriculture, which is a permanent technical committee, advises the Council; its members comprise the permanent heads of State Departments of Agriculture, a member of the executive committee of the C.S.I.R.O., and representatives of the Commonwealth Departments of Health, Primary Industry, Territories, Trade, and the Treasury.

RURAL FINANCE

The problem of promoting and maintaining effective rural settlement in New South Wales is associated with that of rural finance. Substantial investment is necessary for the proper development of rural holdings and temporary financial assistance must be available to rural producers, particularly in periods of drought and low prices.

Active measures have been taken by the State Government from time to time to encourage settlement on the land and to assist settlers in times of adversity. Important among such measures have been the sale of Crown lands by deposit and instalments, the institution of closer settlement and soldier settlement schemes, and the provision of advances on conditions more liberal than are obtainable from the private financial institutions.

The trading banks, pastoral finance companies, and other private institutions provide extensive credit facilities for landholders. The loans made by these institutions are usually in the form of overdrafts payable on demand, though in practice many of them continue for lengthy periods. As a general rule, security is lodged by the borrower, the amount of overdraft may fluctuate up to a certain limit, and interest is charged on the daily balance.

ADVANCES BY MAJOR TRADING BANKS

The extent of rural lending in New South Wales by the major trading banks is illustrated by the following table. This table shows the bank advances to borrowers in the rural industries outstanding on the second Wednesday in July in 1964 and earlier years. The advances, which were mainly for business purposes, are classified according to the main industry of the borrower and exclude loans made to governmental authorities. The "major trading banks" comprise the major private trading banks and the Commonwealth Trading Bank, which operate in all Australian States.

Table 770. Advances to Rural Industry Borrowers by Major Trading Banks, N.S.W.

On Second Wednesday in July	Main Industry of Borrower				Total Advances Outstanding
	Sheep Grazing	Wheat- growing	Dairying and Pig Raising	Other Rural Industries	
	£ million				
1954*	40.2	6.6	12.3	10.6	69.7
1955*	33.6	7.6	13.3	12.6	87.1
1956*	34.3	6.5	12.6	10.7	84.1
1957*	32.0	3.9	12.8	10.6	79.3
1958*	65.5	4.3	13.0	11.3	94.1
1959*	65.4	4.4	11.8	11.1	92.7
1960*	64.7	4.2	11.7	12.3	92.9
1961*	62.6	4.3	10.2	12.1	89.2
1962	63.5	4.6	10.0	13.5	91.6
1963	62.1	5.2	10.4	13.9	91.6
1964	59.9	5.2	10.8	15.8	91.7

* At end of June.

Advances to rural industry borrowers represented 18 per cent. of the banks' total advances in New South Wales at 30th June, 1964.

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The foundation and development of the Rural Bank are described briefly in the chapter "Private Finance" and in more detail in earlier issues of the Year Book.

The Bank at present operates through two departments—the General Bank Department and the Government Agency Department. The General Bank Department conducts the general banking business. The Government Agency Department, which was established in 1934, administers various lending activities on behalf of the State Government.

Four of the agencies within the Government Agency Department are actively concerned with rural finance—the Rural Reconstruction, Rural Industries, Advances to Settlers, and Irrigation agencies. In respect of each of these agencies, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy. Two other agencies associated with rural finance (the Closer Settlement and Government Guarantee agencies) are now restricted to the administration of outstanding advances or the recovery of debts previously written off.

General Bank Department

Loans and advances made by the General Bank Department are classified as General, Rural, Home, or Personal loans. A few loans to primary producers are ranked as general loans, but most of the Department's lending to promote rural settlement and development takes the form of rural loans.

Rural loans are made generally on the basis of two-thirds of the Bank's valuation of the property. In earlier years, the loans took the form of long-term or fixed loans, but since the early nineteen-thirties, most loans have been by way of overdrafts on current accounts. The extent of the Department's rural lending in recent years is illustrated by the following table:—

Table 771. Rural Loans by General Bank Department of Rural Bank

Year ended 30th June	Long-term and Fixed Loans			Overdraft Advances		
	Advances during Year	Outstanding at end of Year		Advances during Year	Outstanding at end of Year	
		Number	Amount*		Number	Amount*
	£		£	£	†	£
1939	58,481	5,858	4,865,241	†	8,664	14,096,371
1954	2,625	372	210,172	3,106,820	8,552	15,953,495
1955	...	318	176,246	3,402,850	8,337	15,962,974
1956	3,375	264	141,785	1,707,495	8,084	15,438,008
1957	1,649	226	117,615	1,316,585	7,918	16,628,416
1958	724	193	97,357	1,354,675	7,608	15,805,997
1959	4,000	167	81,880	1,974,995	7,326	15,160,829
1960	...	123	66,639	3,991,204	7,305	16,041,499
1961	5,418	80	46,633	4,708,191	7,174	17,336,801
1962	...	60	46,126	6,590,183	7,149	18,053,782
1963	4,136	55	42,126	9,093,078	7,142	19,520,207
1964	...	46	35,314			

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

† Not available on a comparable basis.

Rural Reconstruction Agency

The Rural Reconstruction Agency was established on 1st March, 1935, but functioned under the name of the Farmers' Relief Agency until 22nd November, 1939. It gives effect to the decisions of the Rural Reconstruction Board, which exercises powers as described on page 887.

The main function of the Board is to assist in restoring to a sound basis farmers in financial difficulties who are deemed to have reasonable prospects of carrying on. For this purpose, it may authorise advances to enable farmers to effect compositions with private creditors, and to enable them to carry on while their affairs are under investigation and after they have received an advance for debt adjustment.

Particulars of advances in 1938-39 and recent years are shown below:—

Table 772. Rural Reconstruction Agency: Advances to Settlers

Year ended 30th June	Advances			Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Outstanding at 30th June*
	General	Debt Adjustment	Marginal Wheat Areas		Principal	Revenue Charges		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	413,759	459,108	...	59,971	265,361	32,071	32,181	2,254,368
1959	149,593	248,207	21	54,460	219,908	40,694	1,962	2,210,851
1960	128,733	172,273	18	56,896	254,468	53,604	905	2,259,794
1961	120,743	292,722	16,334	56,822	264,835	54,549	5	2,427,026
1962	145,810	306,510	15,836	62,588	283,615	53,553	982	2,619,620
1963	186,579	267,908	4	65,882	342,851	55,290	4,522	2,737,330
1964	158,815	236,024	13	64,460	472,791	61,228	1,310	2,661,313

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

The total amount of capital funds of the Agency at 30th June, 1964 was £4,363,366. This included £3,503,366 made available by the Commonwealth Government, comprising £366 for drought relief purposes (forming part of a larger loan to the State) distributed through the Rural Industries Agency, non-repayable grants of £2,253,000 for debt adjustment, and £1,250,000 for reconstruction of marginal wheat areas.

Rural Industries Agency

This Agency was established on 1st July, 1935. The Agency makes advances to wheat growers who, as a result of adverse seasonal conditions, are unable to obtain accommodation through normal commercial channels, and to any type of primary producer who is in necessitous circumstances as a consequence of drought, flood, fire, hail, pestilence, etc. Advances are also available to dairy farmers and small graziers for the purchase of approved breeding stock, and to all types of primary producers for fodder storage facilities, pasture improvement, and the purchase, growing, and conservation of fodder intended for use as drought reserve.

Table 773. Rural Industries Agency: Advances to Necessitous Farmers, and for Certain Other Purposes

Year ended 30th June	Advances	Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Outstanding at 30th June*
			Principal	Revenue Charges		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	103,331	32,156	45,769	6,751	64,307	1,054,938
1959	79,427	10,612	209,904	10,412	933	372,147
1960	52,561	8,559	161,314	9,183	424	262,346
1961	92,125	7,421	97,729	7,040	1,203	255,920
1962	132,832	7,866	97,960	7,037	349	291,272
1963	217,639	10,384	120,096	1,253	1,253	388,694
1964	306,267	13,474	161,016	13,182	540	533,697

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

Advances to Settlers Agency

This Agency, which was established on 1st July, 1935, makes advances for permanent improvements on rural holdings and for the purchase of stock and plant by dairy farmers. These advances are repayable over terms up to thirteen years, with interest at 3 and 4½ per cent. per annum, depending on the purpose for which the advance was made.

Particulars of advances in 1938-39 and recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 774. Advances to Settlers Agency: Advances to Settlers

Year ended 30th June	Advances	Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Outstanding at 30th June*
			Principal	Revenue Charges		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	32,768	23,744	62,846	16,006	3,887	830,151
1959	220,396	44,889	283,350	41,097	118	1,327,140
1960	193,108	43,682	328,870	46,259	1,038	1,187,763
1961	308,223	43,602	301,311	42,182	171	1,195,924
1962	293,705	45,711	289,983	44,944	...	1,200,413
1963	365,152	51,120	308,772	50,329	768	1,256,816
1964	352,064	53,354	343,555	54,657	...	1,264,022

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

Irrigation Agency

Matters relating to the conservation of water and the development and management of irrigation projects in New South Wales are controlled by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, as described in the chapter "Water Conservation and Irrigation".

On 1st July, 1935, administration of financial transactions between settlers and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission was transferred to the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank.

The Agency makes loans to settlers in the irrigation areas, and collects interest and principal sums in respect of loans and land purchase, rentals, water rates, and other charges. It also collects payments to the Crown in respect of debts for shallow boring and charges for water in domestic and stock water supply and irrigation districts. Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946, the Agency may lend, for terms up to fifteen years, up to 90 per cent. of the actual cost of approved works for providing or improving water supplies on farms and for preparing land for irrigation (see page 1006). Upon approval by the Minister for Conservation, advances may also be made through this Agency, under the Soil Conservation (Amendment) Act, 1947, to carry out work for the conservation of soil resources and mitigation of soil erosion.

Advances made by the Irrigation Agency and new capital debts incurred by settlers in 1938-39 and recent years are shown in the following table. It includes advances made to ex-servicemen settled on Irrigation Areas under the provisions of the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941 (as amended), details of which are shown on page 884. Amounts shown for new capital debts represent mainly the balance owing for the purchase of land sold by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and the cost of improvements effected and shallow bores sunk by the Commission. The debts written off include debts on forfeited or surrendered holdings.

Table 775. Irrigation Agency: Advances to Settlers

Year ended 30th June	Advances	New Capital Debts Incurred	Revenue Charges, including Interest and Water Charges	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances and Capital Debts Outstanding at 30th June*
				Principal	Revenue Charges		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	107,293	91,593	232,291	147,497	221,647	9,039	1,858,086
1954	424,964	153,361	977,594	265,411	836,669	3,676	2,841,160
1955	598,594	172,234	759,644	257,526	892,664	3,455	3,217,987
1956	493,532	167,546	872,399	252,915	797,181	2,450	3,698,918
1957	821,397	154,032	925,751	364,938	697,828	61,385	4,475,947
1958	862,715	326,796	1,304,321	559,668	1,132,685	27,493	5,249,933
1959	982,674	204,100	1,315,922	737,498	1,237,219	13,468	5,764,404
1960	810,307	237,358	1,466,316	776,572	1,308,567	6,072	6,187,174
1961	780,779	210,539	1,409,964	648,171	1,453,256	325,341	6,161,688
1962	628,053	195,618	1,442,877	591,823	1,427,251	400,748	6,008,414
1963	427,225	293,522	1,722,337	475,822	1,625,087	69,987	6,280,602
1964	328,907	244,010	1,819,253	524,732	1,774,420	190,330	6,183,290

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

New capital debts incurred in 1963-64 included £80,241 for sale of land, £26,464 for improvements, and £137,305 for shallow bores. The total amounts of these in the years 1935-36 to 1963-64 were—sale of land, £2,116,949; improvements, £336,813; and shallow bores, £1,780,295.

Closer Settlement Agency

The Closer Settlement Agency, established on 23rd December, 1936, made advances to persons who received finance from Rural Bank funds to assist them to acquire for rural production part of an estate approved for

subdivision for the purpose of promoting closer settlement. Advances were made up to 13½ per cent. of the value of security, to supplement advances up to 66½ per cent. made by the Rural Bank. In this way the settler obtained an advance of up to 80 per cent. of the valuation of his property. No new advances have been made since 1941-42, and at 30th June, 1964, there were 30 loans for £30,486 outstanding.

COMMONWEALTH RE-ESTABLISHMENT LOANS AND ALLOWANCES

Under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-1959, re-establishment loans were made to ex-servicemen for agricultural purposes and re-establishment allowances were paid, by way of grant, until a venture became income-producing in terms of the Act. The loans were made up to a maximum of £1,500, with no interest payable on the first £50 of a loan and interest at the rate of 2 per cent. on the next £200 and 3½ per cent. per annum on the remainder of the loan. The Rural Bank, through its General Bank Department, has administered the scheme in New South Wales on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

No new loans have been made under the scheme, and no allowances have been paid, since 1957-58. By then, 5,581 loans had been granted under the scheme for amounts totalling £4,239,659, and allowances totalling £619,537 had been paid to 3,625 ex-servicemen. At 30th June, 1964, the loans outstanding numbered 798 and amounted to £331,781.

ADVANCES FROM CLOSER SETTLEMENT FUND

The operations of the Closer Settlement Fund are confined to the closer settlement schemes instituted in 1905 and the settlement of ex-servicemen of the 1914-1918 War. No advances have been made from the Fund since 1948-49. The balances outstanding in the Fund have decreased substantially since 1938-39, partly because of repayment by settlers, and partly because of the conversion of settlement and group purchases into leases in perpetuity under the provisions of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Conversion Act, 1943. The balance of debt outstanding at 30th June, 1964 was £1,105,062.

WAR SERVICE LAND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT ADVANCES

The War Service Land Settlement Agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments in 1945 (described on page 1028) provided for the settlement on the land of ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War. Farms were allotted to ex-servicemen on a perpetual leasehold basis.

Under the Agreement, the costs of structural, minimum developmental, and pasture improvements on the farms were to be repaid by ex-servicemen settlers over an extended period, with interest in general at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. Advances to the settlers for working capital, additional structural improvements, and the purchase of stock and equipment were repayable within varying maximum periods, with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum. Non-repayable living allowances were granted during the first year's occupancy of the farm.

Particulars of the financial assistance given to the ex-servicemen settlers in New South Wales are shown in Table 776. With the expiry of the Agreement in June, 1960, activities under the scheme are now restricted to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances.

Table 776. Advances, etc. under War Service Land Settlement Agreement

Particulars	Years ended 30th June			
	1962	1963	1964	Total to end of 1964
SETTLERS NOT ON IRRIGATION AREAS*				
Settlers Assisted†	...	...	...	2,736
Advances	£ 63,834	£ 54,978	£ 16,294	£ 14,727,574
Improvement Debts Incurred ††	133,211	75,155	14,355	8,534,109
Repayments: Advances	553,856	525,343	380,600	12,128,889
Improvement Debts	275,936	520,713	499,357	2,590,996
Interest Payments	311,928	318,135	333,619	3,305,914
Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc. §	58,372	85,137	9,461	1,016,711
Advances and Improvement Debts Outstanding at end of year ††	10,642,830	9,696,480	8,786,605	8,786,605
Lease Rentals Paid	473,309	513,633	525,073	5,262,988
Living Allowances to Settlers	...	...	...	933,155
SETTLERS ON IRRIGATION AREAS†				
Settlers Assisted†	...	...	...	199
Advances and Improvement Debts †† Incurred	£ 333,499	£ 149,121	£ 83,911	£ 5,868,645
Repayments of Advances and Improvement Debts	283,125	141,374	110,982	3,078,611
Interest Payments	68,263	51,537	102,081	444,403
Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc. §	386,368	55,642	167,610	987,591
Advances and Improvement Debts Outstanding at end of year ††	2,441,095	2,423,638	2,207,304	2,207,304
Lease Rentals Paid	43,015	32,132	33,164	232,419
Living Allowances to Settlers	...	...	...	76,769
TOTAL, NEW SOUTH WALES				
Settlers Assisted†	...	...	...	2,935
Advances and Improvement Debts †† Incurred	£ 530,544	£ 279,254	£ 114,560	£ 29,130,328
Repayments of Advances and Improvement Debts	1,112,917	1,187,430	990,939	17,798,496
Interest Payments	380,191	369,672	435,700	3,750,317
Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc. §	444,740	140,779	177,071	2,004,302
Advances and Improvement Debts Outstanding at end of year ††	13,083,925	12,120,118	10,993,909	10,993,909
Lease Rentals Paid	516,324	545,765	558,237	5,495,407
Living Allowances to Settlers	...	...	...	1,009,924

* Advances, etc. to ex-servicemen settled other than on irrigation areas are administered by the Lands Department (in respect of the eastern and central land divisions of the State) and the Western Lands Commission (western division).

† Advances, etc. to ex-servicemen settled on irrigation areas are administered by the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank. The advances, etc. are included in the figures given in Table 775.

‡ Represents the number of farms in respect of which financial assistance was first given in the year.

†† Improvement debts represent the costs of structural, developmental, and pasture improvements debited to settlers' accounts.

§ Includes advances and improvement debts written off and interest and lease rentals waived.

|| Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not yet paid.

RESERVE BANK AND COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Commonwealth Development Bank provide credit facilities of a special nature for the benefit of rural industries.

The Rural Credits Department, which was established in 1925 as a department of the Commonwealth Bank (the forerunner of the Reserve Bank), may make short-term seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in the marketing or processing of primary produce. In lieu of making advances, the Department may discount bills on behalf of these institutions.

The Commonwealth Development Bank, which commenced operations in January, 1960, was formed basically from an amalgamation of the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank. The main function of the Development Bank is to provide finance to primary producers (and also to industrial undertakings), in cases where the granting of assistance is considered desirable and finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. In considering whether to grant a loan, the Bank has regard primarily to the prospects of the borrower's operations being successful, and not necessarily to the amount of security that can be provided. Finance is provided by the Bank by way of fixed-term loans and hire purchase.

Further particulars regarding these banking institutions are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

LIENS ON LIVESTOCK, WOOL, AND CROPS

Particulars of the number and amount of registered loans made on the security of livestock, wool, and growing crops are published in the chapter "Private Finance". These include advances made on such security by Government agencies as well as by private institutions and individuals.

RATES OF INTEREST ON RURAL LOANS

The trend in rates of interest on rural loans is illustrated in the following table. The table shows the rates current in January in 1939 and later years on rural loans made by the General Bank and Government Agency Departments of the Rural Bank, by the Commonwealth Development Bank, and by private trading banks. The rates of interest on loans for agricultural purposes made under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act are shown on page 883. The rates shown in the following table for carry-on and debt adjustment advances through the Rural Reconstruction Agency of the Rural Bank are the maximum rates chargeable; the Rural Reconstruction Board has power to fix lower rates or to waive interest under certain conditions.

Table 777. Rates of Interest* on Rural Loans

Lending Authority	1939	1946	1953	1958	1960	1963	1964
	Per cent. per annum						
Rural Bank of N.S.W.—							
General Bank Department—							
Long-term Loans	4½	4½	5	5½	5½	5½	5½
Overdrafts	4½	4½	5	6**	6**	7**	6½**
Loans to Co-operative Societies ..	4½	4½	4½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Government Agency Department—							
Advances to Settlers	3	3	3	4½	4½	4½	4½
Rural Industries Advances—							
Cereal Growers	4	4	4	4½	4½	4½	4½
Herd Improvement	4	4	4	4½	4½	4½	4½
Fodder Conservation .. .. .	...	1½ and 3§	1½ and 3§	4½	4½	4½	4½
Relief Schemes (Flood, Bushfire, etc.) .. .. .	...	1½	1½	1½ and 3||	1½ and 3||	1½ and 3||	1½ and 3||
Control of Serrated Tussock .. ..	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½	4½
Small Landowners Assistance .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½
Irrigation—							
Bore Advances†	4	4	3	4½	4½	4½	4½
Carry-on Advances .. .. .	...	...	4	4½	4½	4½	4½
Soil Conservation .. .. .	...	...	3	4½	4½	4½	4½
Rural Reconstruction‡—							
Carry-on Advances	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Debt Adjustment Advances	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Commonwealth Development Bank—							
Long-term Loans .. .. .	...	...	...	...	6**	7**	6½**
Mortgage Bank Department¶							
Loans—							
To 20 years .. .. .	...	4	4½	5	...	...	...
Over 20 years .. .. .	...	4½	4½	5	...	...	...
Private Trading Banks—							
Overdrafts	4½ to 5½	4½ to 4½	4½ to 5	6**	6**	7**	6½**

* Current in January of each year shown.

† Includes Farm Water Supplies after 1946.

‡ Maximum rates; see text preceding table.

¶ Part of Commonwealth Bank until absorbed by Commonwealth Development Bank in 1960.

§ 1½ per cent. for stored fodder crops; 3 per cent. for pasture improvement and storage facilities.

|| 1½ per cent. for necessitous cases; 3 per cent. for non-necessitous.

** Maximum rate. Average rate on all advances was not to exceed 5½ per cent. from 1956 (Rural Bank, 1958) to 1960, and 6 per cent. in 1961 and 1962.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Farmers' Relief and Rural Reconstruction Acts

The provisions of the Farmers' Relief Act, 1933, and the Rural Reconstruction Act, 1939, were outlined on page 588 of Year Book No. 52. Under these Acts, the Rural Reconstruction Board, constituted in 1939, assists farmers in financial difficulty to restore their farming venture to a sound basis. The Board may make advances at low rates of interest to enable private debts to be discharged on a composition basis, and may provide the means of obtaining the capital items (power, plant, income-producing stock, and additional land, etc.) and working funds necessary for successful farming operations.

Applications received from farmers for debt adjustment up to 30th June, 1964 numbered 6,049, and at that date 670 applications had been withdrawn, 2,514 rejected, and 16 were awaiting consideration. Of the 2,849 applications which had been accepted by the Board, there were 426 in which the position of farmers under protection had improved sufficiently to enable them to carry on without debt composition, and 2,423 for which

schemes of debt adjustment had been approved by the Board. Creditors had signified assent, and settlement had been effected or was in process, in 2,421 of the cases approved.

Particulars of the debt adjustment in respect of the 2,410 cases completed up to 30th June, 1964 are shown below:—

Table 778. Adjustment of Farmers' Debt under Farmers' Relief Act, at 30th June, 1964

Particulars	Govern- mental Bodies	Other Creditors		Total
		Secured	Unsecured	
	£	£	£	£
Debts Prior to Adjustment	4,145,136	10,557,409	1,513,763	16,216,308
Debts Written Off	562,327	1,670,574	613,324	2,846,225
Debts after Adjustment (including finance provided by the Board to effect debts composition and finance otherwise arranged at instigation of the Board)	3,582,809	8,886,835	900,439	13,370,083
Proportion of Debts Written Off	Per cent. 13·6	Per cent. 15·8	Per cent. 40·5	Per cent. 17·6

The item "debts written off" relates to amounts involved in compositions through the Rural Reconstruction Board. It takes no account of amounts written off in settlers' debts to the Crown, pursuant to Government policy, by authorities other than the Rural Reconstruction Board.

Total advances to 30th June, 1964 amounted to £10,599,220 (£6,194,921 for debt adjustment and £4,404,299 for supplementary assistance), repayments to £8,193,894, and advances written off to £48,103. The advances current at that date totalled £2,357,223.

Reconstruction in Marginal Wheat Areas

The Commonwealth Wheat Industry Assistance Act, 1938 (described on page 727 of the Official Year Book, 1937-38) made moneys available to the States for the purpose, *inter alia*, of moving farmers from marginal wheat areas and enabling the lands to be devoted to other uses in accordance with plans approved by the Commonwealth Minister on the advice of the State Minister.

A plan to operate in New South Wales was approved in 1940. Under this plan, farmers in marginal wheat areas who voluntarily vacated their lands were granted up to £300, together with removal expenses and release from all liabilities in each case. To farmers who remained, advances on long terms were made to enable them to acquire enough vacated land to increase their farms to home maintenance standard for new uses, and to purchase the stock, plant, and other requisites needed in changing their farming activities.

The plan was administered by the Rural Reconstruction Board. The Board declared as Marginal Wheat Areas approximately 4,000,000 acres, embracing about 2,000 farms, in the counties of Nicholson, Sturt, Dowling, Cooper, and Gipps (between the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers). Reconstruction of these areas has been completed.

Financial assistance given under this scheme to 30th June, 1964 amounted to £1,591,991, and comprised grants of £91,377 to 315 farmers who had vacated land, advances of £1,325,163 to 564 farmers for the purchase of additional areas, and advances of £175,451 to 245 farmers for improvements, purchase of stock, etc. in the reconstruction of their farming activities. The total advances amounted to £1,500,614, and repayments to £1,293,139. Advances current at 30th June, 1964 totalled £307,381.

Although reconstruction of the areas has been completed, the Board continues to exercise general supervision to ensure adherence to the conditions under which reconstruction was effected.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES RELATING TO RURAL LOANS

As a measure of assistance for the rural industries, the Government of New South Wales has guaranteed the repayment of certain advances made by banks and other lenders. Prior to 1935, the scheme was administered by the Government Guarantee Board constituted under the Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act, 1929-1934, the provisions of which were outlined on page 590 of Year Book No. 52. On 1st July, 1935 the Board was dissolved and its functions were transferred to the Government Guarantee Agency of the Rural Bank. All loans guaranteed under this Act have been repaid, and the Agency is kept open only to record the recovery of debts previously written off.

Under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1943, the State Treasurer is empowered to guarantee the repayment of advances made by banks or other approved lenders to marketing boards and co-operative societies formed mainly for the promotion of rural industry or the handling, treatment, manufacture, sale, or disposal of rural products. The limit of guarantees (not the actual balance outstanding) under the Government Guarantees Act was £554,120 at 30th June, 1964.

At 30th June, 1964, the amount claimed under the two Government Guarantees Acts was £326,213.

AGRICULTURE

Until the end of the nineteenth century, pastoral pursuits were predominant in New South Wales and agricultural production barely sufficed for local needs. Settlement became more intensive with the spread of railways and the enactment of land legislation, and after 1897, when the export trade commenced, wheatgrowing expanded rapidly. Oats, lucerne, and maize are the principal fodder crops grown. Irrigation has led to the production of rice and dried fruits for export, and citrus, pome, and stone fruits are also grown in certain areas. Sugar-cane and bananas are produced on the far north coast.

The following table shows the area of crops in New South Wales in quinquennial periods since 1891 and in each of the last eleven seasons. Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop in 1940-41 and later seasons, but only once in earlier seasons.

Table 779. Area* of Crops in New South Wales

Season	Area of Crops	Season	Area of Crops	Season	Area of Crops
Average—	Acres	Average—	Acres		Acres
1891-1895	1,048,554	1926-1930	5,014,364	1953-54	5,425,341
1896-1900	1,894,857	1931-1935	6,042,593	1954-55	5,394,012
1901-1905	2,436,765	1936-1940	6,313,190	1955-56	5,456,196
1906-1910	2,824,253	1941-1945	5,486,881	1956-57	3,624,161
1911-1915	4,025,165	1946-1950	6,229,772	1957-58	4,915,676
1916-1920	4,615,913	1951-1955	5,024,344	1958-59	6,505,759
1921-1925	4,665,362	1956-1960	5,487,532		
				1959-60	6,935,868
				1960-61	7,672,588
				1961-62	8,058,626
				1962-63	8,642,028
				1963-64	8,669,571

* Since 1940-41 areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

Fluctuations in the area under crops are due mainly to variations in the extent of wheatgrowing. During the last ten seasons, the area sown with wheat represented, on the average, 57 per cent. of the total area under crops.

The area of land under sown grasses and clovers has increased considerably in recent years, particularly in the South and Central Western Slope, Southern and Central Tableland, and Riverina divisions, where the establishment of improved pastures has been a major factor in increasing the stock-carrying capacity of holdings. Particulars of the area under sown grasses and clovers, which is not included in the area of crops, are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

The number of holdings with one acre or more under cultivation in recent years, and the number of holdings on which one acre or more of the principal crops was grown, are shown in the following table:—

Table 780. Cultivated Holdings and Principal Crops Grown

Crop	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Holdings* growing 1 acre or more of—							
Wheat	14,687	17,450	18,335	18,742	19,362	19,864	19,240
Maize	8,916	8,584	7,076	6,685	6,258	5,545	5,348
Barley	1,828	2,122	2,237	3,116	3,288	3,516	3,460
Oats	19,971	24,188	19,323	22,377	20,881	19,958	20,922
Rice	742	779	850	783	876	951	1,029
Lucerne	10,388	13,707	13,834	13,636	13,674	13,439	12,503
Potatoes	2,661	2,201	1,958	1,940	2,226	2,445	1,911
Tobacco	51	63	83	119	120	111	113
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing)	537	594	582	586	583	585	594
Grapes	1,176	1,191	1,203	1,195	1,191	1,216	1,268
Orchard Fruit	5,470	5,397	5,330	5,265	5,200	5,147	5,277
Citrus	3,184	3,082	3,013	2,938	2,931	2,891	2,948
Other	3,261	3,298	3,305	3,310	3,290	3,258	3,334
Bananas	2,488	2,997	2,910	2,726	2,513	2,469	2,330
Cultivated Holdings †	45,314	47,785	46,917	46,515	46,063	45,355	45,132

* Holdings growing more than one of the crops shown in the table are counted for each crop.

† Holdings with one acre or more under cultivation, those with more than one crop being counted once only.

The number of holdings with one acre or more of orchard fruit is less than the combined total of those growing one acre or more of citrus and of other orchard fruit, because some holdings grow both kinds.

Although holdings on which oats were grown have outnumbered wheat farms in recent years, the greater proportion of them had only small areas of oats, and the total area of the crop was much smaller than for wheat. The next table shows the number of holdings growing twenty or more acres of the major cereal crops and the number with five acres or more of sugar-cane cut for crushing:—

Table 781. Holdings Growing Cereal Crops and Sugar-cane

Season	Holdings with 20 acres or more of—					Holdings with 5 acres or more of Sugar-cane cut for crushing
	Wheat for Grain	Oats for Grain	Maize for Grain	Barley for Grain	Rice	
1953-54	14,865	7,019	645	497	538	387
1954-55	13,784	8,200	510	589	572	379
1955-56	14,035	10,413	560	798	617	395
1956-57	10,197	5,530	533	693	651	461
1957-58	12,111	8,296	615	1,026	738	447
1958-59	15,313	12,534	713	1,330	775	547
1959-60	16,798	7,719	600	1,496	848	558
1960-61	16,959	10,463	585	2,222	781	551
1961-62	17,489	8,691	625	2,350	873	563
1962-63	18,286	8,980	550	2,512	951	564
1963-64	17,753	9,362	547	2,463	1,029	576

SUMMARY OF ALL CROPS GROWN IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The area, production, and average yield per acre of the various crops grown in 1962-63 and 1963-64 are shown in the following table:—

Table 782. Area and Production of all Crops

Crop	1962-63			1963-64		
	Area*	Production	Average Yield per Acre†	Area*	Production	Average Yield per Acre†
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Grain: Wheat	5,008,210	109,001,835	21.8	4,963,811	122,472,114	24.7
Maize	46,537	2,145,078	46.1	44,679	2,089,239	46.8
Barley: 2-row	139,705	3,328,227	23.8	126,865	3,194,232	25.2
6-row	80,770	2,033,019	25.2	84,692	2,156,364	25.5
Oats	707,855	16,035,345	22.7	794,069	19,811,592	24.9
Rye	1,747	30,606	17.5	1,782	29,607	16.6
Rice	54,929	7,119,413	129.6	59,398	7,454,827	125.5
Sorghum	80,255	1,890,849	23.6	61,203	1,268,706	20.7
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Hay: Wheat	85,360	123,163	1.44	57,039	89,478	1.57
Barley	1,272	1,981	1.56	772	883	1.15
Oats	65,096	93,110	1.43	63,744	99,666	1.56
Rye	119	166	1.39	64	104	1.63
Lucerne	208,574	403,770	1.94	172,771	372,067	2.15
	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.
Green Fodder (cut and grazed)	1,900,130	2,170,300	1 2 10	1,973,637	2,527,740	1 5 7
Vegetables for Human Consumption: Potatoes..	27,420	132,969	4.85	24,352	98,308	4.04
Other	45,751	...	...	41,693	...	...
Vegetables for Animal Fodder	6,993	83,920	12 0 0	6,495	84,440	13 0 0
	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.
Broom Millet: Grain ..	2,437	23,100	9.48	2,044	18,048	8.83
Fibre	3,163	13,651	4.31	2,927	11,298	3.85
Tobacco	2,359	25,759‡	8.1‡	2,927	23,677‡	8.1‡
Seed Cotton	2,359	2,993,643	1,269	10,947	8,166,567	746
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Sugar-cane: Crushed ..	14,109	637,310	45.17	15,508	617,402	39.81
Not Cut	12,656	...	...	14,204	...	...
Used as Plants	495	...	...	594	...	...
Grapes—		Gallons	Gallons		Gallons	Gallons
Bearing Vines, for—						
Drying	6,940	9,173¶	...	7,366	13,184¶	...
Table Use	2,315	6,537	...	2,471	7,012	...
Wine	6,698	34,028	...	6,870	39,080	...
Wine made .. ..	...	5,857,671	...	...	6,030,499	...
Young Vines, for—						
Wine	950	...	...	1,181	...	...
Other Purposes	801	...	...	827	...	...
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Orchards: Bearing	54,372	11,810,523	217.2	55,886	11,760,967	210.4
Young Trees	18,555	...	...	18,317	...	...
Bananas: Bearing	22,319	4,023,758	180.3	21,997	4,497,024	204.4
Young Stools	1,872	...	...	1,390	...	...
Pineapples: Bearing ..	115	23,864	207.5	97	24,574	253.3
Young Plants	48	...	...	63	...	...
	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.
Nurseries	661	1,010,712	1,529 1 4	996	1,777,727	1,784 17 4
Other Crops	32,799||	...	...	28,820||	...	...
Total Area of Crops ..	8,642,028||	...	...	8,669,571||	...	...

* Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

† Land under crops which failed is reckoned in the average.

‡ Dried leaf.

¶ Dried weight.

§ Area and production cannot be related because grapes are not always used for the purpose for which originally cultivated.

|| Excludes grass and pasture cut for hay and grasses and clovers harvested for seed.

Wheat (for grain) represented 57 per cent., and other grain crops 14 per cent., of the total area under crops in 1963-64.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of production of crops at the place of production, and the average value per acre, in quinquennial periods since 1907 and in each season since 1953-54. These values represent the value of the crops at principal markets (ascertained by applying to recorded production the average annual wholesale prices in the principal markets) less the estimated costs of marketing. Variations in the average value of crops per acre are partly attributable to fluctuations in the area of cereal crops, and the figures should therefore be read in conjunction with those in Table 785.

Table 783. Gross Value of Production of Crops* at Place of Production

Season	Area of Crops	Gross Value of Production of Crops	Average Value of Crops per Acre	Season	Area of Crops	Gross Value of Production of Crops	Average Value of Crops per Acre
Average—	Acres	£	£ s. d.		Acres	£	£ s. d.
1907-1911	2,933,021	8,565,164	2 18 5	1953-54	5,425,321	76,324,870	14 1 4
1912-1916	4,507,748	12,867,474	2 17 1	1954-55	5,394,012	56,862,310	10 10 10
1917-1921	4,349,814	16,986,250	3 17 8	1955-56	5,456,196	66,835,550	12 5 0
1922-1926	4,680,110	22,328,630	4 15 5	1956-57	3,624,161	51,560,120	14 4 6
1927-1931	5,467,982	16,842,398	3 1 7	1957-58	4,915,676	49,404,210	10 1 0
1932-1936	5,826,754	15,656,024	2 13 9	1958-59	6,505,759	85,836,740	13 3 11
1937-1941	6,440,214	19,567,460	3 0 9	1959-60	6,935,868	82,980,360	11 19 3
1942-1946	5,428,223	29,753,850	5 5 7	1960-61	7,672,588	101,758,400	13 5 3
1947-1951	5,964,407	58,747,404	9 17 0	1961-62	8,058,626	100,112,920	12 8 6
1952-1956	5,163,431	68,140,418	13 3 11	1962-63	8,642,028	119,670,210	13 16 11
1957-1961	5,930,810	74,307,970	12 10 7	1963-64	8,669,571	128,000,180	14 15 3

* Since 1955-56, excludes grass and pasture cut for hay and grasses and clovers harvested for seed.

The gross value of agricultural production (at place of production), and its components, are summarised in the following table for each of the last seven seasons. The total value of agricultural production includes the value of grass and pasture cut for hay and of grasses and clovers harvested for seed. To this extent, it exceeds the value of crops shown in the previous table for 1955-56 and later seasons, when these items were excluded from statistics of crops.

Table 784. Gross Value of Agricultural Production at Place of Production

Crop	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat (grain)	5,927,680	35,171,280	41,559,390	49,050,090	48,584,310	64,554,520	71,179,260
Maize (grain)	1,845,320	1,620,510	1,253,040	1,493,940	1,380,090	1,233,420	1,436,350
Barley (grain)	392,190	1,585,210	1,214,110	2,060,230	1,766,490	2,367,960	2,468,660
Oats (grain)	1,807,690	7,946,050	2,688,520	5,634,830	3,196,080	4,810,600	5,530,800
Rice (grain)	2,925,430	3,422,200	2,966,310	2,687,820	3,330,330	3,464,040	3,610,930
Hay	8,075,070	10,145,260	6,639,380	11,712,340	8,381,190	8,950,590	9,428,340
Green Fodder	1,228,660	1,415,840	1,685,690	2,035,450	1,969,220	2,170,300	2,527,740
Sugar-cane	1,292,690	1,948,370	2,264,300	2,248,250	2,273,310	2,738,040	2,983,470
Grapes	2,241,450	2,407,030	1,838,110	2,778,400	2,727,670	2,257,960	3,388,120
Fruit: Citrus	3,685,800	3,577,500	2,468,430	4,167,550	3,714,880	3,835,910	4,193,530
Other	12,678,280	11,095,120	10,781,480	11,413,170	12,180,910	12,321,380	11,838,440
Vegetables*—							
Potatoes	1,021,180	1,653,110	1,138,860	2,356,350	3,652,400	3,511,490	1,310,360
Other	4,803,100	4,768,880	5,227,660	5,634,120	5,968,590	6,301,810	7,409,300
Other	3,064,710	3,048,190	4,243,560	3,908,980	3,795,200	4,677,420	5,448,950
Total	50,989,250	89,804,550	85,968,840	107,181,520	102,920,670	123,195,440	132,754,250

* For human consumption.

The next table shows for recent seasons the average gross value of production of the principal crops per acre. These average values measure the effect from year to year of the yield obtained and the prices realised—that is, the combined effect of season and market on the average returns obtained by farmers from their holdings.

Table 785. Average Gross Value of Production (at Place of Production) of Principal Crops per Acre

Crop	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat, Grain	2 12 6	11 1 4	10 10 5	12 0 8	10 16 2	12 17 10	14 6 10
Maize, Grain	32 1 8	26 0 8	24 4 5	30 6 5	26 16 8	26 10 1	32 2 11
Oats, Grain	2 10 6	7 0 7	4 14 9	6 2 10	4 9 9	6 15 11	6 19 4
Rice	62 10 11	72 14 7	60 12 0	58 5 8	66 7 3	63 1 3	60 15 3
Hay	14 4 1	14 8 11	14 13 10	16 11 4	14 2 8	15 4 10	16 3 1
Potatoes	58 18 9	94 11 3	59 8 10	128 6 2	180 14 8	128 1 3	53 16 1
Sugar-cane*	120 8 7	145 15 0	158 18 5	164 12 5	155 2 5	194 1 3	192 7 8
Grapes*	137 19 11	148 14 3	115 0 10	178 11 11	172 10 9	141 10 9	202 15 11
Orchards*	195 7 6	183 15 8	176 5 0	216 3 6	202 9 8	199 0 6	209 6 5

* Productive area only.

Gross and Net Values of Agricultural Production

In the absence of actual records of farm sales and purchases, the value of agricultural production is estimated from recorded figures of quantities produced and certain materials used, together with information on market prices. The estimated values in 1938-39 and the last eleven seasons are summarised in the following table:—

Table 786. Gross and Net Values of Agricultural Production

Season	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets	Estimated Costs of Marketing	Gross Production valued at Place of Production	Seed Used and Fodder for Farm Stock Used in Agricultural Work	Cost of Principal Other Materials Used	Net Value of Production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
£ thousand						
1938-39	23,665	5,206	18,459	4,253	805	13,401
1953-54	93,735	17,410	76,325	5,018	2,965	68,342
1954-55	70,588	13,726	56,862	5,288	2,863	48,711
1955-56	89,671	19,173	70,498	3,825	3,027	63,646
1956-57	67,455	13,643	53,812	2,717	2,670	48,425
1957-58	62,091	11,102	50,989	3,134	3,101	44,754
1958-59	114,599	24,794	89,805	3,824	3,508	82,473
1959-60	109,465	23,496	85,969	3,649	3,802	78,518
1960-61	134,575	27,393	107,182	4,266	4,368	98,548
1961-62	127,352	24,431	102,921	4,400	4,663	93,858
1962-63	154,130	30,935	123,195	4,862	5,297	113,036
1963-64	165,417	32,663	132,754	4,565	5,236	122,953

Column (2) of the table is an estimate of the value of production at prices recorded for the various products in the principal markets, mainly metropolitan. The prices used for this purpose include any subsidy which may be paid to growers.

Column (4) shows the value of the same products at the place of production; in the case of agriculture this is at the farm or at the nearest rail siding. These figures, which are those published in Table 784, are obtained from those in column (2) by deduction of those in column (3), which are estimates of the costs of marketing (including freights, containers, handling charges, and commission).

The value of agricultural products used within the agricultural industry (i.e., seed and fodder for farm stock used in agricultural work) is given in column (5). Estimates of the cost of certain other materials used in agriculture (fertilizers, sprays, and water for irrigation) are given in column (6).

The last column gives the estimated net value of production, which is obtained by deducting the figures in columns (5) and (6) from those in column (4). The net value of production represents the amount available to the producer to meet other expenses (wages, rent, depreciation, etc.) and to provide for income.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The following quotations are the average prices obtained for farm products (local and imported) in the various Sydney markets. The average for the year is the mean of the prices ruling during each month, and does not take into account the quantity sold during the month. The prices ruling in each month, i.e., the mean of the daily quotations, are shown in the *Statistical Register*.

Table 787. Wholesale Prices* of Agricultural Products, Sydney

Product	Unit of Quantity	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat (f.a.q.) †	Bushel	15 0 3	15 4 5	15 10 1	15 10 1	14 7
Flour, Plain †	2,000 lb.	41 6 3	42 12 6	43 10 0	43 6 11	41 13 9
Bran, in 110 lb. sacks ¶ . .	2,000 lb.	19 18 4	20 10 0	20 10 0	20 5 10	18 0 0
Pollard, in 140 lb. sacks ¶	2,000 lb.	20 18 4	21 10 0	21 10 0	21 5 10	19 0 0
Maize, Yellow §	Bushel	17 9	17 9	14 2	17 0	15 10
Potatoes (local) **	Ton	27 11 1||	57 13 5	34 10 5	18 8 7	44 12 0
Hay, Lucerne (prime)	Ton	20 12 1	18 14 9	19 9 7	20 2 5	21 6 3
Chaff, Wheaten (prime)	Ton	21 9 5	22 2 2	22 4 3	23 0 0	23 19 0

* Mean of average monthly prices.

† Australian Wheat Board prices for bulk wheat for flour for local consumption, f.o.r., Sydney.

‡ Delivered, metropolitan area, in 150 lb. sacks (including cost of sack), when ordered in lots over $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.

¶ 2,000 lb. lots and over, ex. mill or f.o.r., mill town.

§ Ex trucks, Alexandria.

|| Revised.

** No. 1 grade. Primary wholesale prices, ex. trucks, Alexandria. Prices are averages for sales by auction and by private treaty.

FERTILIZERS

Superphosphate is most extensively used in the southern districts of New South Wales, where the soil is deficient generally in phosphoric acid.

There is little use of natural manures except in market gardens.

The following table shows the area of crops treated with artificial fertilizers, the proportion of such area to the total area of crops, and the quantity of superphosphates and other artificial fertilizers used in various seasons since 1920-21:—

Table 788. Crops Treated with Artificial Fertilizers

Season	Area of Crops Treated			Area Treated as Proportion of Total Area of Crops	Artificial Fertilizers Used	
	Wheat	Other Crops	Total		Super-phosphate	Other
	Acres			Per cent.	Tons	
1920-21	*	*	1,991,736	44.6	42,656	7,253
1930-31	*	*	4,538,729	66.6	119,911	11,661
1938-39	*	*	4,670,693	66.3	131,116	17,530
1953-54	2,200,245	497,877	2,698,122	49.7	80,206	24,419
1954-55	1,837,017	611,096	2,448,113	45.4	75,504	22,103
1955-56	1,754,003	646,574	2,400,577	44.0	76,495	21,323
1956-57	969,175	366,993	1,336,168	36.9	45,412	22,304
1957-58	1,374,168	620,129	1,994,297	40.6	66,531	24,473
1958-59	1,900,854	1,114,807	3,015,661	46.4	97,743	28,672
1959-60	2,514,029	838,742	3,352,771	48.3	106,248	32,831
1960-61	2,604,692	1,149,841	3,754,533	48.9	122,590	32,824
1961-62	2,916,604	1,038,833	3,955,437	49.1	129,651	33,655
1962-63	3,310,542	1,187,239	4,497,781	52.0	152,883	35,008
1963-64	3,103,501	1,311,155	4,414,656	50.9	158,530	36,065

* Not available.

The area of crops treated with artificial fertilizers in divisions of the State, and the quantity of fertilizer used, are shown for the last two seasons in the next table:—

Table 789. Crops Treated with Artificial Fertilizers, in Divisions

Statistical Division	1962-63				1963-64			
	Total Area of Crops	Area of Crops Treated	Artificial Fertilizers Used		Total Area of Crops	Area of Crops Treated	Artificial Fertilizers Used	
			Super-phosphate	Other			Super-phosphate	Other
	Acres		Tons		Acres		Tons	
Coastal	270,901	125,668	8,525	24,778	264,677	130,031	8,503	24,932
Tableland	762,808	378,333	18,416	2,887	751,403	370,814	18,864	2,904
West'n. Slope	4,369,447	2,179,924	68,930	1,029	4,358,942	2,167,852	73,938	1,194
Plains	1,534,996	398,747	9,693	20	1,684,089	476,674	12,343	57
Riverina	1,665,788	1,398,852	46,652	5,301	1,563,753	1,245,557	43,829	5,766
Western	38,088	16,257	667	993	46,707	23,728	1,053	1,212
Total, N.S.W.	8,642,028	4,497,781	152,883	35,008	8,669,571	4,414,656	158,530	36,065

Most of the superphosphate is used in the central and southern parts of the wheat belt. The major part of the other fertilizers is used in the coastal divisions, mainly in the growing of fruit and vegetables.

The following table shows particulars of the superphosphate and other artificial fertilizers used on the principal crops in 1963-64:—

Table 790. Artificial Fertilizers Used on Principal Crops, 1963-64

Crop	Coastal Divisions	Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Plains Divisions	Riverina Division	Western Division	New South Wales
AREA OF CROPS TREATED (Acres)							
Wheat	3,222	171,272	1,632,960	399,690	883,730	12,627	3,103,501
Vegetables ..	19,073	18,800	1,790	17	2,076	1,552	43,308
Fruit and Vines ..	29,193	9,931	4,735	43	18,882	6,467	69,251
Other Crops ..	78,543	170,811	528,367	76,924	340,869	3,082	1,198,596
Total Area Treated	130,031	370,814	2,167,852	476,674	1,245,557	23,728	4,414,656
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (Tons)							
Wheat	148	6,906	52,806	10,260	28,898	326	99,344
Vegetables ..	1,937	2,338	184	1	570	132	5,162
Fruit and Vines ..	1,349	420	311	...	1,902	416	4,398
Other Crops ..	5,069	9,200	20,637	2,082	12,459	179	49,626
Total Superphosphate Used ..	8,503	18,864	73,938	12,343	43,829	1,053	158,530
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS USED (Tons)							
Wheat	4	45	253	37	162	...	501
Vegetables ..	6,675	985	176	3	478	255	8,572
Fruit and Vines ..	13,535	1,470	329	4	3,080	859	19,277
Other Crops ..	4,718	404	436	13	2,046	98	7,715
Total Other Artificial Fertilizers Used ..	24,932	2,904	1,194	57	5,766	1,212	36,065

The average quantity of artificial fertilizer per acre applied to crops of vegetables in 1963-64 was 6.3 cwt., including 2.4 cwt. of superphosphate. In fruit growing, the average per acre was 6.8 cwt., including 1.3 cwt. of superphosphate.

In wheatgrowing, the average quantity of superphosphate used per acre was 67.8 lb. in 1962-63 and 71.7 lb. in 1963-64, compared with about 56 lb. per acre before the war. Other fertilizers are very rarely used for this purpose. Tests of manuring conducted on farmers' experiment plots indicate that benefits derived from the application of superphosphate to wheat-lands are most marked in the South Western Slope and Riverina divisions, which comprise the southern portion of the wheat belt. The beneficial results gradually diminish in the central portion of the wheat

belt, and the least advantages gained in the heavier and phosphate-bearing soils of the north-western districts. The results may be affected, however, by the fact that fallowing is more common in the south than elsewhere. The use of superphosphate on wheat crops in the northern, central, and southern sections of the wheatgrowing divisions is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 791. Use of Superphosphate on Wheat Areas, 1963-64

Wheatgrowing Divisions (Tableland, Slope, and Plains)	Area under Wheat	Wheat Crops Treated with Superphosphate		Superphosphate Used	
		Area	Proportion of Area under Wheat	Total	Average per Acre Treated
	Acres	Acres	Per cent.	Tons	lb.
Northern	1,524,041	131,686	8·6	4,258	72·4
Central	1,693,503	1,256,088	74·2	37,996	67·8
Southern	1,903,811	1,699,878	89·3	56,616	74·6

DATES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING OF CROPS

The usual periods of planting and harvesting the principal crops of the State in the main districts in which they are grown are as follows:—

Crop	Most usual Months of—	
	Planting	Harvesting
Wheat	April-June	November-January
Maize	September-December	January-July
Oats	March-May	October-December
Barley	May	October-December
Rice	October	April-May
Sorghum	September-January	March-May
Linseed	April-May	December
Potatoes : early	July-August	October-January
late	November	February-August
Sugar-cane	September	July-November
Tobacco	November-December	March-April
Cotton	October-November	March-June
Broom Millet	September-November	January-April

WHEAT

Wheat is the staple agricultural product of New South Wales. It is the principal product on a large proportion of the rural holdings of the State, and, generally, about 60 per cent. of the total area under crop is devoted to its growth. Relatively few farms, however, are devoted exclusively to the cultivation of wheat.

Particulars of a classification of rural holdings by type of activity in 1959-60 are summarised on page 857. Special data indicating the extent to which wheatgrowing has been combined with other rural activities are given on page 545 of Year Book No. 52.

DEVELOPMENT OF WHEATGROWING

The following table, which shows the area under wheat, the yield of wheat, and the quantity exported overseas, illustrates the development of wheatgrowing in New South Wales since 1897-98 (the first season in which the area sown with wheat exceeded 1,000,000 acres):—

Table 792. Wheat: Area, Production, and Exports

Season	Area Sown with Wheat*				Production of Wheat		Average Yield of Wheat per Acre		Wheat and Flour Exported Oversea †
	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Fodder	Total	Grain	Hay	Grain	Hay	Thous. bush. ‡
	Thousand Acres				Thous. bush.	Thous. tons	Bushels	Tons	
Average— 1898-1902	1,333	317	¶	1,650	12,885	267	9·7	·84	1,917
1903-1907	1,684	308	¶	1,992	17,588	289	10·4	·94	5,434
1908-1912	1,857	420	76	2,353	21,235	416	11·4	·99	8,507
1913-1917	3,238	664	197	4,099	37,340	750	11·5	1·13	16,543
1918-1922	2,707	551	237	3,495	31,763	551	11·7	1·00	19,263
1923-1927	3,143	489	196	3,828	40,592	545	12·9	1·12	19,054
1928-1932	3,982	388	146	4,516	46,310	420	11·6	1·08	26,818
1933-1937	4,223	281	32	4,536	57,819	348	13·7	1·24	29,350
1938-1942	4,384	374	37	4,795	52,797	384	12·0	1·03	22,674
1943-1947	3,364	283	57	3,704	38,906	290	11·6	1·02	10,741
1948-1952	3,835	152	42	4,029	64,966	203	16·9	1·33	32,588
1953-1957	2,731	109	47	2,887	48,742	131	17·8	1·20	18,970
1958-1962	3,592	117	95	3,804	63,082	137	17·6	1·17	35,682
Season— 1953-54	3,357	146	45	3,548	63,681	186	19·0	1·28	17,410
1954-55	2,919	185	74	3,178	37,718	166	12·9	·90	17,551
1955-56	2,937	85	42	3,064	57,149	128	19·5	1·51	24,510
1956-57	1,742	33	35	1,810	28,490	40	16·4	1·20	9,340
1957-58	2,258	209	81	2,548	10,603	143	4·7	·68	2,060
1958-59	3,178	102	60	3,340	66,441	158	20·9	1·55	24,643
1959-60	3,950	83	76	4,109	75,358	115	19·1	1·40	42,108
1960-61	4,076	101	100	4,277	84,657	154	20·8	1·52	61,907
1961-62	4,498	91	156	4,745	78,350	116	17·4	1·28	47,690
1962-63	5,008	85	149	5,242	109,002	123	21·8	1·44	76,109
1963-64	4,964	57	130	5,151	122,472	89	24·7	1·56	88,595§

* In 1928-29 and later seasons, areas of wheat which failed entirely are included in the column which corresponds to the purpose for which the wheat was sown. In 1927-28 and earlier seasons, however, all areas of wheat which failed entirely and were fed-off are included in the column "For Green Fodder".

† In calendar year following harvest.

‡ Flour has been expressed as its equivalent in wheat (1 ton of flour = 48 bushels of wheat prior to 1951, and 46·3 bushels in 1951 and later years).

¶ Not available.

§ Preliminary.

Wheatgrowing expanded rapidly during the early part of the century, and in the 1915-16 season the area sown with wheat exceeded 5,000,000 acres. Progressively smaller acreages were sown in the seasons from 1916-17

to 1919-20, but wheatgrowing recovered during the nineteen-twenties. In 1930-31, the area sown with wheat (5,674,000 acres, including 5,135,000 acres for grain) was the highest ever recorded. The area under wheat exceeded 4,500,000 acres, on the average, in the fifteen seasons from 1927-28 to 1941-42, but contracted to 3,900,000 acres, on the average, in the ten seasons from 1942-43 to 1951-52 and to 2,900,000 acres, on the average, in the five seasons from 1952-53 to 1956-57. Since 1956-57, the area sown with wheat has increased steadily, and averaged 3,800,000 acres in the five seasons ended 1961-62 and 5,200,000 acres in the 1962-63 and 1963-64 seasons.

The average yield of wheat (grain) per acre has been subject to marked fluctuations by reason of the widely divergent nature of the seasons. The highest yields have frequently been recorded in seasons following drought, and, besides giving proof of the advantages of fallowing, have gone far to make immediate compensation for the losses sustained. Since 1930-31, the average annual yield has fallen below 12 bushels per acre in only four seasons—in 1940-41 (when winter rains failed and the average was 5.4 bushels), in 1944-45 (when severe drought prevailed in southern wheat areas and the average yield was 6 bushels), in 1946-47 (when there was extreme drought in all areas and the average was 3.5 bushels), and in 1957-58 (when severe drought again affected the principal wheatgrowing areas, and only 4.7 bushels per acre were harvested). The highest average ever recorded was 24.7 bushels per acre in 1963-64.

Although the yield is influenced largely by the nature of the seasons, it is apparent that the average is increasing, as scientific methods of cultivation are being more widely adopted and land is properly fallowed, tilled, and manured, and as types of wheat are improved by plant breeding. In the ten seasons ended 1963-64, the average yield of wheat (grain) was 18.0 bushels per acre.

In many seasons, the smaller area sown with wheat has been offset in part by the high yield per acre. In the 1963-64 season, the record yield per acre and the large acreage sown resulted in a record harvest of 122,472,000 bushels of wheat.

THE WHEAT BELT

A description of the nature and extent of the wheat belt of New South Wales was published on page 573 of the Year Book for 1928-29, and the approximate current limits of commercial wheatgrowing are defined in the diagrammatic map on page 9 of this edition.

The extension of the limits of wheatgrowing in New South Wales formed the subject of special reports by the Government Statistician in 1905, 1913, and 1923. Since the year 1923, there has been little change in the eastern and western limits of wheatgrowing in New South Wales, but pastoral activities such as sheep farming have replaced wheat farming on appreciable areas on the western fringe of the wheat belt between the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers.

The principal wheat-producing districts of the State are the Riverina, Central Western Slope, and South Western Slope divisions, with the North Western Slope division next in order. Large areas are also sown in the North Central Plain, Central Plain, and Central Tableland divisions.

Table 793. Area Sown with Wheat for Grain, in Divisions

Statistical Division	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	Acres						
Northern Tableland ..	7,248	15,368	14,944	12,859	16,041	18,627	18,028
Central Tableland ..	97,830	157,847	194,802	184,206	204,147	224,803	211,158
Southern Tableland ..	2,047	4,133	5,743	5,106	8,365	9,102	8,694
Total, Tableland ..	107,125	177,348	215,489	202,171	228,553	252,532	237,880
North Western Slope ..	451,606	579,755	623,317	632,361	657,558	715,424	780,991
Central Western Slope ..	517,496	749,674	883,123	858,451	901,779	979,077	929,480
South Western Slope ..	344,433	524,960	707,932	709,277	834,560	928,150	856,744
Total, Western Slope ..	1,313,535	1,854,389	2,214,372	2,200,089	2,393,897	2,622,651	2,567,215
North Central Plain ..	309,900	387,208	457,361	495,343	533,666	571,705	621,551
Central Plain ..	157,088	224,883	298,259	329,090	394,563	453,692	512,338
Riverina ..	361,953	524,421	754,727	832,971	927,657	1,087,561	998,247
Total, Plains and Riverina	828,941	1,136,512	1,510,347	1,657,404	1,855,886	2,112,958	2,132,136
Summary—							
Northern Wheat Divisions	768,754	982,331	1,095,622	1,140,563	1,207,265	1,305,756	1,420,570
Central Wheat Divisions	772,414	1,132,404	1,376,184	1,371,747	1,500,489	1,657,572	1,652,976
Southern Wheat Divisions	708,433	1,053,514	1,468,402	1,547,354	1,770,582	2,024,813	1,863,685
Total, N.S.W. (incl Coastal and Western Divisions)	2,257,398	3,178,013	3,950,389	4,076,110	4,498,244	5,008,210	4,963,811

Although the proportions vary seasonally, approximately 37 per cent. of the area sown for grain in the last ten seasons was in the southern districts of the wheat belt, 34 per cent. in the central districts, and 29 per cent. in the northern districts. The northern part of the wheat belt normally receives the greater part of its rainfall in the summer, and the southern in the winter; the rainfall of the central districts is non-seasonal in character. Differences of soil, geographical features, cultural methods, and other factors play a considerable part in determining the yields of the various divisions. Of the total acreage of wheat for grain in 1963-64, 99.5 per cent. was within the nine divisions listed in the above table.

The following statement shows the average yield of wheat per acre in the three portions of the wheat belt in recent seasons:—

Table 794. Average Yield of Wheat (Grain) per Acre, in Wheat Districts

Season	Northern Wheat Divisions	Central Wheat Divisions	Southern Wheat Divisions	Total, N.S.W. (including Coastal and Western Divisions)
	Bushels			
Average— 1954-55 to 1963-64	18·6	18·3	19·8	18·9
Season—				
1953-54	21·9	15·5	19·8	19·0
1954-55	12·4	13·0	13·2	12·9
1955-56	21·0	18·9	18·7	19·5
1956-57	19·0	15·6	14·0	16·4
1957-58	4·5	2·9	6·8	4·7
1958-59	19·7	22·2	20·7	20·9
1959-60	18·8	19·3	19·1	19·1
1960-61	16·3	21·7	23·3	20·8
1961-62	14·9	16·7	19·8	17·4
1962-63	23·7	19·5	22·5	21·8
1963-64	27·1	23·4	24·0	24·7

SIZE OF WHEAT AREAS ON HOLDINGS

In 1938-39, the number of holdings growing wheat (17,650) was greater than in any season of the preceding two decades, and the average wheat area per holding was also high. The war-time restriction of wheatgrowing reduced the number of holdings and the average area, but expansion was resumed in 1944-45, and by 1947-48 the number of holdings with wheat for grain had risen to 17,682. The relatively high price of wool in subsequent seasons probably induced a large number of farmers to increase their sheep-raising activities at the expense of wheatgrowing, and the number of holdings with wheat for grain fell to 15,231 in 1955-56. With the reversal of this trend in recent seasons, the number of holdings growing wheat for grain rose to a record of 17,715 in 1959-60.

The rural holdings growing wheat for grain in 1959-60 are classified in the following table according to the size of the area for grain on the holdings:—

Table 795. Rural Holdings with Wheat for Grain, Classified by Area of Wheat for Grain, in Divisions, 1959-60

Statistical Division	Size of Area Sown with Wheat for Grain Holding						Total Holdings with Wheat for Grain
	1 to 49 acres	50 to 299 acres	300 to 499 acres	500 to 999 acres	1,000 to 1,999 acres	2,000 or more acres	
Coastal Divisions	115	48	1	...	...	...	164
Northern Tableland	100	98	4	2	...	...	204
Central Tableland	468	902	116	30	3	...	1,519
Southern Tableland	97	32	3	...	...	...	132
North Western Slope	405	1,591	496	214	45	3	2,754
Central Western Slope	254	1,937	821	343	27	7	3,389
South Western Slope	510	2,373	589	179	9	1	3,661
North Central Plain	67	599	366	213	48	8	1,301
Central Plain	83	367	258	153	28	1	890
Riverina	367	2,535	535	204	36	4	3,681
Western Division	7	9	3	1	...	...	20
Total, New South Wales	2,473	10,491	3,192	1,339	196	24	17,715

Similar classifications were undertaken for the 1947-48 season (summarised on page 615 of Year Book No. 52) and the 1955-56 season (page 967 of Year Book No. 56).

VARIETIES OF WHEAT GROWN

Progress in plant-breeding has been continuous since Farrer's work (between 1886 and 1905), though retarded during the war periods. New varieties of wheat have been introduced and subsequently replaced by types more serviceable from the standpoint of climate and soil, disease resistance, quality, and productivity. In this work, wheatgrowers have co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in cultivating experimental plots or farms throughout the State.

Wheats of good milling and baking quality have been developed in recent years to replace weak, soft flour wheats of low gluten content, especially in the North Western Slope division, where wheats of greater flour strength are produced. Fewer varieties of wheat are now recommended for cultivation, and this has resulted in greater uniformity in the f.a.q. sample, with consequent advantages in marketing.

In 1964, the Department of Agriculture recommended fifteen varieties of wheat for production of grain in specified regions of the New South Wales wheat belt. The varieties and their characteristics are listed in the following table. The order of sowing relates to the normal range of sowing dates for each district.

Table 796. Varieties of Wheat Recommended for New South Wales, 1964

Variety	Agricultural Regions for which Recommended*	Characteristics				
		Baking Quality	Straw	Disease Resistance†		Other and General
				Flag Smut	Stem Rust	
FOR HAY AND GREEN FODDER‡						
Bordan ..	W., M.W., S. .. ..	...	Tall	M.R.	S.	Good rainfall districts only.
Olympic ..	All except N. and N.W.	...	Med. tall	R.	S.	...
Warigo ..	N., N.W. .. ..	...	Med. tall	R.	S.	...
FOR GRAZING AND GRAIN—VERY EARLY TO EARLY SOWING						
Winglen ..	N., N.W.	Strong	Tall	R.	S.	Escapes frost damage.
Windebri ..	N., N.W.	Strong	Tall	R.	S.	Escapes frost damage.
FOR GRAIN—EARLY TO MID-SEASON SOWING						
Bordan ..	W., M.W., S.	Medium-strong	Tall	M.R.	S.	Good rainfall districts only.
Dural ..	N., N.W.	Strong	Tall	R.	S.	Suitable macaroni, etc. only.
Eureka ..	N., N.W., W., and Irrig. Areas.	Strong	Medium, strong.	R.	S.	...
Festiguay ..	N., N.W.	Strong	Medium-tall.	R.	R.	Escapes frost damage.
Olympic ..	All except N. and N.W.	Soft	Medium-tall.	R.	S.	...
Pinnacle ..	Irrig. Areas	Soft	Short, stiff.	R.	S.	Late maturing.
Warigo ..	N., N.W.	Medium-strong.	Medium-tall.	R.	S.	...
FOR GRAIN—LATE SOWING						
Falcon ..	M., M.W., and S.W.	Medium-strong.	Medium-strong.	R.	S.	Frost susceptible.
Gamenya ..	All Regions	Strong	Short, strong.	S.	S.	Very adaptable.
Heron ..	All except N. and N.W.	Soft	Short	R.	S.	Bunt resistant.
Mendos ..	N. and N.W.	Strong	Short	R.	R.	...
Mengavi ..	N., N.W., and Irrig. Areas	Over-stable.	Fine, strong.	R.	S.	In demand by millers.
Spica ..	N. and N.W.	Strong	Short, weak.	M.R.	S.	Bearded heads good quality.

* Agricultural Regions used for regional extension purposes—N = Northern; N.W. = North Western; W. = Western; M.W. = Mid-Western; S. = Southern; S.W. = South-Western.

† R. = Resistant; M.R. = Moderately resistant; S. = Susceptible.

‡ Also recommended for hay or green fodder in coastal districts—Early Sowing: Warigo; Mid-season Sowing: Gamenya.

New races of stem rust made their appearance in recent years. Only two of the varieties recommended are resistant to all prevalent races of this disease, but all are capable of producing medium to heavy yields under reasonable conditions of growth. All commercial varieties of wheat are susceptible to leaf rust.

The area sown to the principal varieties of wheat in New South Wales in recent seasons is shown in the next table:—

Table 797. Varieties of Wheat Sown

Variety	1960-61	1962-63	1963-64	Variety	1960-61	1962-63	1963-64
	Acres				Acres		
Bencubbin ..	433,106	346,079	244,053	Kendee ..	121,468	*	*
Bordan ..	113,800	104,816	66,200	Koala ..	40,099	*	*
Celebration ..	90,024	*	*	Koda ..	189,048	127,883	78,708
Charter ..	*	*	*	Mengavi ..	*	428,439	562,417
Dural ..	8,040	5,826	4,685	Olympic ..	180,023	481,824	453,785
Eureka ..	131,937	220,112	157,022	Pinnacle ..	75,422	114,419	88,597
Falcon ..	*	141,746	378,519	Sabre ..	188,541	135,157	85,380
Festival ..	368,369	214,413	122,729	Spica ..	142,923	121,289	102,595
Ford ..	89,376	*	*	Warigo ..	32,450	30,469	26,847
Gabo ..	385,047	285,659	185,526	Winglen and ..			
Gala ..	*	*	18,286	Windebri ..	*	133,847	137,780
Gamenya ..	*	200,995	397,100	Other Specified ..	412,735	504,188	352,856
Glenwari ..	873,880	684,496	444,213	Unspecified ..	122,374	192,174	313,679
Heron ..	*	475,148	735,828	Total Sown ..	4,276,599	5,241,953	5,150,814
Insignia ..	146,056	213,580	194,009	Area ..			
Javelin and ..			*				
Javelin 48 ..	131,881	79,394	*				

* Information not compiled.

INDEX OF RAINFALL IN WHEAT DISTRICTS

A monthly index of rainfall in the wheat districts of the State is shown for the last fifteen years in the following table. For each wheat district, the percentage of actual to normal rainfall is calculated, and these percentages are combined into a single index after weighting by the district average acreage over a period.

Table 798. Index of Rainfall in N.S.W. Wheat Districts

Normal rainfall for each month = 100

Month	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Jan.	120	90	25	108	206	88	189	28	111	88	165	83	277	186	77
Feb.	339	114	49	116	226	428	227	134	117	262	104	69	74	85	36
Mar.	354	33	167	24	6	113	425	68	144	239	54	151	85	154	81
Apr.	174	75	246	81	96	57	230	69	72	151	66	166	66	81	243
May	112	120	216	140	23	142	250	11	118	40	182	19	158	226	57
June	143	123	136	46	62	92	155	66	51	71	22	70	33	114	106
July	188	102	104	41	40	102	204	125	106	88	133	118	87	104	111
Aug.	92	130	141	141	79	147	90	72	109	28	140	147	122	109	66
Sept.	107	121	85	106	57	103	91	20	131	67	192	38	91	105	188
Oct.	291	84	209	157	181	246	251	35	168	178	75	80	113	106	182
Nov.	224	56	115	126	228	103	47	41	77	94	128	281	58	79	49
Dec.	49	32	96	27	167	76	32	119	128	71	145	162	185	133	62

Average Yield of Wheat (Grain) per Acre in Season ended March of following Year

Bushels	13·0	14·4	21·0	19·0	12·9	19·5	16·4	4·7	20·9	19·1	20·8	17·4	21·8	24·7	*
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* Not yet available.

The significant months as regards the effect of rainfall on wheat yields are from April to October—especially April, May, and September. The wheat districts extend over practically the whole length of the hinterland, and seasonal conditions vary widely as between districts. The incidence of fallowing and fertilizing, temperatures, and winds also plays a large part in modifying the effect of rainfall on yield.

In the next table, the monthly index of rainfall in the northern, central, and southern sections of the wheat belt is compared with the average yields of wheat per acre in the sections in the last three years:—

Table 799. Index of Rainfall and Average Yield of Wheat in Various Wheat Districts

Month	1962				1963				1964			
	North- ern	Central	South- ern	Total	North- ern	Central	South- ern	Total	North- ern	Central	South- ern	Total
Index of Rainfall *												
January	235	208	315	277	176	204	181	186	186	75	56	77
February	132	89	55	74	56	154	63	85	40	10	45	36
March	108	55	93	85	197	163	141	154	136	63	78	81
April	104	42	68	66	89	92	74	81	244	194	265	243
May	93	187	160	158	275	219	219	226	80	67	48	57
June	9	25	42	33	82	112	122	114	73	138	98	106
July	68	97	88	87	40	99	120	104	122	92	116	111
August	112	199	91	122	154	113	98	109	65	74	63	66
September	109	68	97	91	73	100	113	105	174	159	203	188
October	184	114	98	113	80	97	116	106	184	190	178	182
November	53	43	65	58	104	94	68	79	46	64	43	49
December	135	200	189	185	130	154	125	133	40	38	77	62
Average Yield of Wheat (Grain) per Acre †												
Bushels	23·7	19·5	22·5	21·8	27·1	23·4	24·0	24·7	‡	‡	‡	‡

* Normal rainfall for each month = 100.

† In season ended March of following year.

‡ Not yet available.

WHEAT RESEARCH

In terms of Commonwealth legislation passed in May, 1957, a tax of one farthing per bushel is imposed on wheat delivered to the Australian Wheat Board, and the proceeds of the tax are paid to a Wheat Research Trust Account for the purpose of financing research into the scientific and economic problems of the wheat industry. A separate account is kept for the tax collected in respect of each State, and a Wheat Research Committee in each mainland State (appointed by the State Minister for Agriculture) allocates the amounts available for research. The State Committees must report the expenditure approved to the Wheat Industry Research Council, which comprises a representative of the Department of Primary Industry, two wheat-growers' representatives, one representative from each Department of Agriculture in the mainland States, one representative of the universities, and one representative of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

The Commonwealth Government has undertaken to contribute additional funds for research, up to an amount equal to the tax proceeds mentioned above. The Wheat Industry Research Council recommends the avenue of research on which the Commonwealth's contribution should be spent.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT STABILISATION

Wheat grown in Australia is marketed under a Government stabilisation plan, which provides for the fixing of a home-consumption price for each season, the pooling of the proceeds of local and oversea sales, the guarantee of a minimum price equal to the estimated cost of production, and the operation of a stabilisation fund to which are paid the proceeds of a tax on exports. The plan is authorized by joint Commonwealth and State legislation and is administered by a statutory authority, the Australian Wheat Board.

The first post-war wheat stabilisation plan, which operated between 1948 and 1953, was designed to meet a situation in which export prices considerably exceeded those fixed for domestic consumption. Under this plan, the Commonwealth Government guaranteed to wheatgrowers a minimum price on up to 100 million bushels of wheat exported from any one season's crop. The guaranteed price was varied in each season in accordance with movements in an index of costs of production. A tax on exports was levied when export prices exceeded the guaranteed price, and the proceeds were paid into a stabilisation fund which was to be drawn upon when export prices fell below the guaranteed price. Growers received an "average net realisation" price for wheat sold from each season's pool, whether sold on the export market or at the fixed home-consumption price. Owing to the continuing favourable position of the wheat market, the fund had not been drawn on for stabilisation purposes when the scheme came to an end in 1953, and in a series of refunds the balance was returned to contributors.

Plans for a new stabilisation scheme in 1952-53 lapsed for want of the necessary agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments on the domestic price to be fixed. Wheat harvested in that season was sold under an "orderly marketing" scheme authorised by the Wheat Marketing Act, 1953, in which the principles of pooling the returns from all sales and of central disposal through the Wheat Board were retained, but not the stabilisation features provided by the fixed home-consumption price, export tax, guaranteed price, and stabilisation fund.

A new stabilisation plan was introduced in 1954, and operated during the seasons 1953-54 to 1957-58. The main features of the previous scheme were re-introduced, with some changes in detail. The guaranteed price was again limited to 100 million bushels of export wheat, but the rate of export tax was 1s. 6d. a bushel where the export price exceeded the cost of production by this amount or more, and proportionally less at other times. The stabilisation fund was limited to a maximum of £20 million, and any money received in excess of this amount was to be refunded to the oldest contributing pool. As before, the guarantee was to be met, in circumstances where export prices fell below the cost of production, first from the balance in the stabilisation fund, and then by the Commonwealth Government. The home-consumption price was to be not less than the cost of production determined for each season; subject to this, it was to be 14s. a bushel, or the International Wheat Agreement price, whichever was less. The home-consumption price included a small loading above these minima to cover the cost of transporting wheat from mainland States to Tasmania. A premium of 3d. a bushel on export prices was allowed to Western Australian growers in recognition of their natural freight advantage in oversea markets.

The third post-war stabilisation plan operated during the seasons 1958-59 to 1962-63. It followed the lines of the previous plan except that the home-consumption price was related only to the cost of production and the cost of shipping wheat to Tasmania. The guaranteed minimum prices for the seasons from 1958-59 to 1962-63 were 14s. 6d., 14s. 10d., 15s. 2d., 15s. 9d., and 15s. 10d. per bushel, respectively. The home-consumption prices in the respective seasons were 14s. 8d., 15s., 15s. 4d., 15s. 10d., and 15s. 11½d. per bushel, bulk basis, f.o.r. (including, in each season, a loading to cover the cost of shipping wheat to Tasmania).

The fourth post-war stabilisation plan was introduced in 1963, in terms of the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act, 1963, and is to operate in respect of the five seasons 1963-64 to 1967-68. The main features of the previous plan have been retained, but the guaranteed price is limited to 150 million bushels of wheat and the stabilisation fund is limited to a maximum of £30 million. The guaranteed minimum price was 14s. 5d. per bushel (bulk basis, f.o.r. ports) for the 1963-64 season and is 14s. 7d. per bushel for the 1964-65 season. The home-consumption prices were 14s. 7d. per bushel for 1963-64 and 14s. 8d. per bushel for the 1964-65 season (including, in each season, a loading to cover the cost of shipping wheat to Tasmania).

The home-consumption price for each season is fixed under the respective State Wheat Industry Stabilisation Acts.

Australian Wheat Board

The Australian Wheat Board consists of a chairman, a person engaged in commerce with experience of the wheat trade, a finance member, a representative of flour mill owners, and a representative of employees (all appointed by the Minister) and ten representatives of wheatgrowers (two each from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland).

The Board has control over the receipt and disposal of all wheat and wheat products. It also controls the handling, storage, and shipment of wheat. Under the stabilisation plan, the Board is the sole authority for marketing wheat within Australia and for marketing wheat and flour for export from Australia.

BULK HANDLING

The bulk handling system in New South Wales is controlled and operated by the Grain Elevators Board. The Board comprises five members, including two representatives of New South Wales wheatgrowers.

The system consists of concrete and steel shipping elevators at Sydney (with a storage capacity of 7,500,000 bushels at one filling) and Newcastle (with a capacity of 4,200,000 bushels), and storage units in country districts with an aggregate capacity of 71,660,000 bushels. The capacity of the country storage units consists of 31,910,000 bushels in 196 concrete elevators, 10,520,000 bushels in 100 bulkheads (30 of steel construction and 70 of timber and galvanised iron), 12,730,000 bushels in 27 bulk wheat depots, and 16,500,000 bushels in four sub-terminals located at important rail junctions for the purpose of receiving overflow wheat from elevators and other storage units during the harvest season. The total storage capacity of the complete system is 83,360,000 bushels.

The terminal elevators at Sydney and Newcastle have been built and equipped for receiving, handling, and shipping classified wheats, and facilities for cleaning and conditioning are provided. The elevator at Sydney has a receiving capacity of 2,000 tons (approximately 75,000 bushels) per hour, and a shipping capacity of 1,500 tons (approximately 56,000 bushels) per hour. At Newcastle, the receiving capacity is 600 tons hour and the shipping capacity 1,000 tons per hour.

The country storages are equipped for receiving wheat in bulk from farmers' waggons and loading into bulk trucks. Facilities are available for inwards weighing at all plants, the weighbridges at many units being built into the structure, and in most cases out-loading scales are also installed. The capacity of the individual country storages varies from 30,000 bushels to 1, 050,000 bushels.

At one time, all of the wheat taken into the storages was transported from the farms in bags, either sewn or fastened by clips, the bags being emptied and returned to the grower for further use. Almost all of the wheat is now delivered in bulk waggons. Special railway trucks are provided for conveyance from the country stations to the terminals, sub-terminals, flour mills, and other destinations.

A certificate showing particulars of the wheat received from a grower is forwarded by the Grain Elevator Board to the Australian Wheat Board. Payment is then made to the grower, in accordance with the Wheat Board's approval, by cheque.

The development of the bulk handling system during the last ten seasons is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 800. Grain Storages: Capacity and Wheat Received

Season	Storages in Country Districts		Capacity of Storages Available in Country Districts (at one filling)	Wheat Received *			Proportion of Total Crop Received in Storages
	Available	Used		In Country Storages	In Terminal Elevators from Non-silo Stations	Total	
	Number							Bushels			Per cent.
1952-53	219	217	39,728,000	39,353,438	121,598	39,475,036	69.7
1953-54	220	219	42,728,000	45,360,691	43,345	45,404,036	69.9
1954-55	219	219	58,528,000	24,678,012	78,498	24,756,510	65.6
1955-56	233	231	57,778,000	38,941,784	21,790	38,963,574	68.2
1956-57	233	192	57,778,000	17,358,498	32,799	17,391,297	61.0
1957-58	233	103	57,408,000	2,349,845	17,913	2,367,758	22.3
1958-59	233	231	58,469,800	48,697,250	105,863	48,803,113	73.4
1959-60	247	247	61,799,800	54,326,904	98,992	54,425,896	72.1
1960-61	249	249	63,629,000	63,894,823	54,205	63,949,028	75.5
1961-62	308	308	67,161,800	61,521,038	15,034	61,536,072	78.5

* Excludes wheat handled through the storage system from bag stacks, interstate, etc. (1,021,978 bushels in 1955-56, 6,339,132 bushels in 1957-58, and 19,465 bushels, 285,858 bushels, 31,804 bushels, and 15,096 bushels, respectively, in the seasons 1958-59 to 1961-62).

Under the system of pooling wheat, fees for the handling of wheat by the Grain Elevators Board are paid by the Australian Wheat Board. Since November, 1942, the basis of payment has been actual working expendi-

ture during the wheat season (November to October), plus an allowance of 5 per cent. of the capital cost (as at the commencement of the season) for capital charges on bulk handling equipment. In addition, since March, 1955, depreciation on assets has been allowed as a working expense. Financial operations in connection with the bulk handling system are shown for the last ten years in the next table:—

Table 801. Grain Elevators Board: Finances

Year ended 31st October	Capital Cost of Bulk Handling System (at beginning of season)	Receipts from Australian Wheat Board		
		For Working Expenses	For Capital Charges	Total
	£	£	£	£
1953	6,216,392	416,894	310,820	727,714
1954	7,041,671	414,897	352,083	766,980
1955	7,166,644	608,584	358,332	966,916
1956	7,369,099	789,620	368,455	1,158,075
1957	7,555,946	702,516	377,456	1,079,972
1958	7,602,051	636,546	393,388	1,029,934
1959	7,633,650	845,369	412,901	1,258,270
1960	8,270,680	989,578	525,779	1,515,357
1961	9,456,851	1,312,445	668,119	1,980,564
1962	10,510,767	1,389,901	719,210	2,109,111

WHEAT RECEIVED BY WHEAT BOARD IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The following table shows for the last eleven seasons the quantity of wheat received from growers by the Wheat Board in New South Wales. The figures in the table exclude New South Wales wheat consigned to the Wheat Board in Victoria.

Table 802. Wheat Received by Wheat Board in New South Wales

Season	Bulk (including Grain Elevators)	Bagged	Total	Proportion of Harvest*	Proportion of Receipts	
					In Bulk	In Bags
Thousand bushels				Per cent.		
1952-53	43,751	7,858	51,609	91.1	84.8	15.2
1953-54	49,959	7,885	57,844	90.8	86.4	13.6
1954-55	27,581	4,803	32,384	85.9	85.2	14.8
1955-56	42,241	9,547	51,788	90.7	81.6	18.4
1956-57	19,969	4,045	24,014	84.3	83.2	16.8
1957-58	3,395	1,222	4,617	43.5	73.6	26.4
1958-59	52,464	7,537	60,001	90.3	87.4	12.6
1959-60	58,201	8,872	67,073	89.0	86.8	13.2
1960-61	67,074	5,917	72,991	86.2	91.9	8.1
1961-62	64,183	3,601	67,784	86.5	94.7	5.3
1962-63	92,375	6,301	98,676	90.5	93.6	6.4

* The remainder, apart from wheat retained on farms for seed or stock feed, was received by the Wheat Board in Victoria.

As a rule, small quantities of new season's wheat become available towards the end of November, the actual time varying under seasonal influences. Usually, all but a small proportion of the crop intended for sale is sent from the farm to the railhead before the end of February.

WHEAT POOLS MANAGED BY THE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT BOARD

Wheat of each harvest acquired and marketed by the Australian Wheat Board is treated in a separate pool. The wheat acquired and the advances made by the Board in respect of the pools for recent harvests are shown in the following table. Pools No. 18A, 19A, and 19B were for relatively small quantities of inferior grade wheat.

Table 803. Australian Wheat Pools

Pool No.	Harvest	Wheat Acquired in—		Advances (including repayment from Wheat Stabilisation Fund)			
		New South Wales	All States	Total *		Per Bushel—ex Trucks, Terminal Port	
				New South Wales	All States	Bagged	Bulk †
		Thousand	bushels	£ thousand		s. d.	s. d.
16	1952-53	51,609	179,810	39,077	137,714	16 0.8	14 11.7
17	1953-54	57,844	183,201	35,156	112,374	12 8.7	12 0.8
18	1954-55	32,385	148,345	19,548	94,646	12 7.3	11 11.8
18A	1954-55	...	4,406			11 11.5	11 4.0
19	1955-56	40,016	167,442			12 8.5	12 0.0
19A	1955-56	10,199	11,647	31,076	103,403	12 2.9	11 5.5
19B	1955-56	1,573	1,673			12 0.2	11 3.7
20	1956-57	24,014	120,130	15,152	76,163	13 1.9	12 6.1
21	1957-58	4,617	81,326	3,041	53,268	13 8.2	12 11.9
22	1958-59	60,001	199,417	39,740	132,434	13 9.6	13 2.0
23	1959-60	67,073	179,339	45,379	121,246	14 1.0	13 5.4
24	1960-61	72,991	251,481	49,957	172,574	14 4.1	13 7.6
25	1961-62	67,784	224,290	49,093	162,610	15 3.6	14 5.3
26	1962-63	98,676	285,722	69,044	199,934	14 8.7	13 11.3

* Including freight.

† Additional amounts (2.63d. per bushel for Pool No. 17, 2.57d. for Pool No. 18, 2.75d. for Pool No. 19, 2.5d. for Pool No. 20, 1.77d. for Pool No. 21, 2.75d. for Pool No. 22, 2.71d. for Pool No. 23, 2.77d. for Pool No. 24, 2.78d. for Pool No. 25, and 2.8d. for Pool No. 26) were paid to Western Australian growers.

Each year, the amount of the first advance to growers is announced before the commencement of the season. The features of the wheat stabilisation plan, which give considerable assurance to the receipts of a pool, make a large first advance possible. The advance is payable by the Wheat Board on receipt of growers' claims. Additional payments are made as sufficient funds become available to the Board from sales realisations.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

Details of the first and second International Wheat Agreements, which operated from 1st August, 1949 to 31st July, 1953, and from 1st August, 1953 to 31st July, 1965, respectively, are given on page 1044 of Year Book No. 55. Details of the third International Wheat Agreement, which operated from 1st August, 1956 to 31st July, 1959, are given on page 844 of Year Book No. 57.

The fourth International Wheat Agreement operated from 1st August, 1959 to 31st July, 1962. Under this Agreement, the participating importing countries undertook to buy each year from the exporting countries a stated percentage of their total commercial import requirements (and not a fixed quota, as before). The participating exporting countries were to compete to supply at prices within a prescribed price range. The United Kingdom participated in the Agreement.

The agreed price range was expressed in terms of Canadian currency per bushel for No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat in bulk in store, Fort William-Port Arthur. The equivalent maximum for f.a.q. Australian wheat f.o.b. was about 17s. (Australian currency) per bushel. The minimum was about 13s. 6d. per bushel, subject to variations in relative transport costs in moving Australian and Canadian wheat to the United Kingdom.

The Agreement provided for the International Wheat Council to make an annual review of the world wheat situation, including the international implications of national policies in respect of wheat production, stocks, and marketing, and the disposal of wheat surpluses on non-commercial terms.

There was provision for a right of appeal against excessive discounts from the minimum price on the basis of differences in quality between the basic wheat (No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat) and the wheat supplied by the other exporting countries.

The fifth International Wheat Agreement, which came into force on 1st August, 1962 and will operate until 31st July, 1965, continues the basic arrangements covered by the fourth Agreement. The main objective of the Agreements has been to obtain an element of stability in world wheat marketing by ensuring that a significant proportion of the wheat entering international trade will be bought and sold at prices within a prescribed price range. The agreed price range is, as before, expressed in terms of Canadian currency per bushel for No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat in bulk in store at Fort William-Port Arthur. Without adjustment for the difference in quality between the basic wheat and f.a.q. Australian wheat, the maximum price is equivalent to about 18s. 4d. (Australian currency) per bushel, f.o.b. Australian ports, and the minimum price is about 14s. 6d. per bushel. These prices are approximately 1s. 2d. (Australian currency) higher than those prescribed under the fourth Agreement.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR

The movement of wheat and flour oversea from New South Wales in the years 1939 to 1963 is shown in the following table. The particulars for the respective years relate to the twelve months ending 30th November, and represent the movement following each harvest. Flour is expressed at its equivalent in wheat, 2,000 lb. of flour being taken as equal to 46.3 bushels (48 bushels before July, 1951) of grain.

The greater portion of the wheat exported from Australia is shipped in specially chartered vessels under the Australian Grain Charter ("Aust-wheat") terms and conditions. The charter rates for bulk wheat for shipment to the United Kingdom were 82s. 6d. (stg.) per long ton at 24th November, 1962, and 110s. (stg.) at 7th November, 1963.

Table 804. Oversea Exports and Stocks of Wheat and Flour, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th November	Exports Oversea from N.S.W.		Recorded Stocks at end of year *	Year ended 30th November	Exports Oversea from N.S.W.		Recorded Stocks at end of year *
	Wheat	Flour as Wheat	Wheat and Flour as Wheat		Wheat	Flour as Wheat	Wheat and Flour as Wheat
	Thousand bushels				Thousand bushels		
1939	13,993	15,808	6 674	1958	46	979	4,420
1953	11,852	12,833	9,888	1959	12,972	8,540	19,934
1954	6,548	9,761	26,458	1960	34,240	8,335	19,878
1955	6,888	11,980	17,483	1961	53,849	9,987	7,701
1956	12,569	12,275	21,365	1962	41,199	7,794	5,574
1957	142	9,870	8,982	1963	65,262	7,501	10,879

* At mills, sidings, ports, and depots.

GRADING OF WHEAT

Wheat for export is marketed almost entirely on the basis of an "f.a.q." (fair average quality) standard. This standard is determined for each season's crop, and varies from State to State.

Samples of wheat are obtained each season from the different wheat districts of a State, and are mixed in the proportions grown in the districts to give a representative sample of the State's whole crop. The f.a.q. weight is determined from the sample by the use of a Schopper 1-litre scale chondrometer.

The determination of the standard has been controlled since the 1958-59 season by an F.A.Q. Standards Committee established in each State by the Australian Wheat Board. This Committee comprises representatives of the Wheat Board, the State Department of Agriculture, the bulk handling authorities, farmers' organisations, and shippers and millers. Until the 1957-58 season, the standard in New South Wales was determined by the Grain Trade Section of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce.

The standards adopted in New South Wales for the last twelve seasons, and the date on which they were fixed, are shown in the next table. Since 1958-59, two f.a.q. standards have been fixed in each season for New South Wales wheat—one for Northern wheat which is exported through Newcastle, and one for Western and Southern wheat exported through Sydney.

Table 805. F.A.Q. Standards of N.S.W. Wheat

Season	Date Fixed	f.a.q. Weight of Bushel of Wheat*		Season	Date Fixed	f.a.q. Weight of Bushel of Wheat	
		N*	W & S*			N*	W & S*
		lb.				lb.	lb.
1952-53	30th Jan., 1953	64†		1958-59	10th Feb., 1959	62	61‡
1953-54	29th Jan., 1954	64		1959-60	9th Feb., 1960	64	64‡
1954-55	11th Feb., 1955	61‡		1960-61	7th Feb., 1961	64	62
1955-56	3rd Feb., 1956	62‡		1961-62	23rd Feb., 1962	63‡	61
1956-57	1st Feb., 1957	64‡		1962-63	12th Feb., 1963	64‡	63‡
1957-58	7th Feb., 1958	64‡		1963-64	14th Feb., 1964	63‡	64‡

* N = Northern wheat; W & S = Western and Southern wheat.

† Bagged wheat, 65 lb.

‡ Bagged wheat, 61 lb.

The weights shown in the table are those used for guidance in determining whether particular lots of wheat are at or above fair average quality, and not as a measure of quantity. In certain seasons, when a substantial quantity of the grain was pinched or damaged by adverse seasonal conditions, a second-quality grade was determined.

Normally, wheat is sold in New South Wales by weight (bushel of 60 lb.), and not by volume.

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Estimates of the consumption of wheat in New South Wales are based upon total recorded production, net exports, and changes in recorded stocks (excluding seed wheat and wheat retained for use in the locality in which it is grown). For the purpose of the estimates, the wheat year is considered to extend from 1st December to 30th November, and at the latter date returns of stocks are obtained. As, however, in some years considerable quantities of new season's wheat arrive on the market in the latter half of November, and as records of wheat in transit are difficult to obtain, it is not possible to estimate closely the consumption of individual years. The average quantity used for seed is approximately one bushel per acre.

Prior to the war, the average annual consumption of wheat in New South Wales was estimated to be about 22,700,000 bushels (13,750,000 bushels used as flour, 4,700,000 bushels as seed, and 4,250,000 bushels for other purposes, mainly poultry feed). During recent years, the average annual consumption of wheat has been about 25 per cent. higher than the pre-war level, mainly because of the greater usage of wheat for stock feed.

An indication of the consumption of wheat in New South Wales in the past ten seasons, according to the purpose for which it was used, is shown in the next table:—

Table 806. Consumption of Wheat in New South Wales

Season	Flour (as Wheat)	Breakfast Foods	Stock Feed Wheat Sales	Seed	Other Wheat Retained on Farms*	Total Wheat Consumed
	Thousand bushels					
1953-54	13,250	601	8,610	3,274	570	26,305
1954-55	14,765	606	7,434	2,977	1,090	26,872
1955-56	13,860	603	6,352	2,571	1,845	25,231
1956-57	15,325	623	9,996	2,611	1,557	30,112
1957-58	13,244	585	5,398	3,062	2,735	25,024
1958-59	14,767	621	4,312	4,131	1,050	24,881
1959-60	15,699	583	5,997	4,260	2,490	29,029
1960-61	14,822	596	6,001	4,522	4,335	30,276
1961-62	15,215	500	3,796	4,498	4,002	28,011
1962-63	15,225	441	3,355	5,008	4,492	28,521

* Includes wheat retained for stock feed.

PRICES OF WHEAT

The trend in export and domestic prices for Australian wheat is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 807. Export and Domestic Prices of Australian Wheat*

Export Price †			Home Price for Human Consumption‡	Export Price †			Home Price for Human Consumption‡
Year	Wheat Sold under I.W.A.	Other Wheat		Year	Wheat Sold under I.W.A.	Other Wheat	
s. d. per bushel			s. d. per bushel				
1944-45	¶		3 11.3	1954-55	14 6	14 6	14 1.5
1945-46	¶		3 11.3	1955-56	13 4.4	13 4.4	13 5.5
1946-47	14 1		3 11.3	1956-57	13 5.7	13 5.7	13 9.5
1947-48	19 4.7		6 0.2	1957-58	14 6.0	14 6.0	17 5.4
1948-49	15 8.2		6 8	1958-59	13 10	13 10	14 8
1949-50	15 5.2	18 5.8	6 8	1959-60	13 3.8	13 3.8	15 0
1950-51	16 1	18 8.8	7 9.6	1960-61	13 6.2	13 6.2	15 4
1951-52	16 4.3	20 9	10 0	1961-62	14 5.3	14 5.3	15 10
1952-53	16 6	21 2	11 11	1962-63	14 5.2	14 5.2	15 11.5
1953-54	16 7	16 7	14 1.5	1963-64	15 3.2	15 3.2	15 7

* See text following table.

† Average of the twelve monthly prices, year ended July.

‡ Average of the twelve monthly prices, year ended November.

¶ Not available.

The export prices shown in the table for the years 1944-45 to 1948-49 are the basic export selling prices (average for bulk and bagged wheat, f.o.r., Sydney) of the Australian Wheat Board. The prices for 1949-50 and later years are the Board's basic selling prices for f.a.q. bulk wheat, f.o.b., Sydney. These quotations are more or less nominal, with sales being made above and below the basic price from time to time. Actual selling prices are lower than the basic price particularly where other exporting countries have a geographical freight advantage.

For 1949-50 and later years, separate export prices are shown for wheat sold under the terms of the International Wheat Agreements and for other wheat. There was no differential between these prices from 1953-54 to 1963-64 (i.e., during the currency of the second and later Agreements), when all Australian export wheat was sold at prices within the range of maximum and minimum prices fixed under the Agreements. The maximum and minimum prices during the fifth Agreement (1962-63 to 1964-65), without adjustment for the difference in quality between the basic Canadian wheat and f.a.q. Australian wheat, are approximately 18s. 4d. and 14s. 6d. per bushel (Australian currency).

The home prices shown in the table are the Australian Wheat Board's prices for bulk wheat (f.o.r., Sydney) sold to millers for gristing into flour for consumption in Australia. These prices include the loading (1½d. per bushel from 1953-54 to 1956-57, 2d. from 1957-58 to 1960-61, 1d. in 1961-62, 1½d. in 1962-63, and 2d. in 1963-64) used to meet freight charges on wheat shipped to Tasmania. The price for 1957-58 includes an additional loading (4s. 0½d. per bushel until 18th June, 1958, and 2s. for the remainder of the year) to meet the cost of importing wheat from Canada and Western Australia to supplement the poor harvest in New South Wales.

Since 1953-54, the prices charged by the Wheat Board for wheat for stock feed in Australia have been the same as those charged for wheat for human consumption. Before 1953-54, differential rates had been charged in some years.

ESTIMATED RETURN TO WHEATGROWERS FOR WHEAT

The following table shows for a long series of seasons the estimated net return (as at country rail sidings, and allowing for the cost of bags) to New South Wales wheatgrowers. For 1938-39 and earlier seasons, the estimated return represents the weighted average price of wheat delivered at country railway sidings. The return to wheatgrowers in 1939-40 and later seasons has been estimated on the basis of advances by the Australian Wheat Board.

Table 808. Estimated Return to Wheatgrowers (as at Country Sidings)

Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1919-20	7 6	1930-31	1 7	1941-42	3 3·6	1952-53	13 0·6
1920-21	7 0	1931-32	2 11·5	1942-43	3 11·7	1953-54	11 1·4
1921-22	4 8	1932-33	2 6	1943-44	4 9·6	1954-55	9 9·4
1922-23	4 8	1933-34	2 5·5	1944-45	5 2·8	1955-56	9 10·8
1923-24	4 7	1934-35	2 11·2	1945-46	6 11·6	1956-57	10 9·1
1924-25	5 7	1935-36	3 4	1946-47	10 3·8	1957-58	11 2·2
1925-26	5 1	1936-37	4 8	1947-48	13 7·2	1958-59	10 7·0
1926-27	4 6	1937-38	3 4·5	1948-49	10 7·6	1959-60	11 0·4
1927-28	4 7	1938-39	2 2·8	1949-50	12 4·6	1960-61	11 7·1
1928-29	4 0	1939-40	2 11·9	1950-51	11 10·3	1961-62	12 4·8
1929-30	3 2	1940-41	3 7	1951-52	12 10·9	1962-63	11 10·1

Payments to wheatgrowers in the nature of bounty, drought relief, and payments from flour tax are included in the estimated net return. These were as follows:—

	d. per bushel		d. per bushel		d. per bushel		d. per bushel
1931-32	4·3	1935-36	2·8	1941-42	1·5	1945-46	1·7
1932-33	3·1	1938-39	5·3	1942-43	1·6	1946-47	23·1
1933-34	3·8	1939-40	1·0	1943-44	4·1	1947-48	0·3
1934-35	5·5	1940-41	5·8	1944-45	19·1		

In calculating the averages (per bushel) shown above, drought relief paid in some seasons on acreages which failed to produce a minimum yield of wheat was taken into account.

The net return also includes reimbursements to growers of their contributions to the stabilisation fund. These reimbursements have been included in the season of production.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF WHEAT CROPS

Wheatgrowing has been outstandingly the major source of income of agriculturists in New South Wales, although the value of production from wheat crops fluctuates considerably from year to year in consequence of the

nature of seasons and variations in the area sown and the price of wheat. The gross value of production of wheat crops (at place of production) in 1920-21 and later seasons is shown in the next table. The value of wheat grown for green fodder is not available.

Table 809. Gross Value of Production of Wheat Crops at Place of Production

Season	Wheat for Grain	Wheat for Hay	All Wheat Crops	Season	Wheat for Grain	Wheat for Hay	All Wheat Crops
	£ thousand				£ thousand		
1920-21	19,469	3,441	22,910	1955-56	28,301	1,164	29,465
1930-31	5,215	1,186	6,401	1956-57	15,327	322	15,649
1936-37	12,989	1,057	14,046	1957-58	5,928	1,954	7,882
1940-41	4,286	846	5,132	1958-59	35,171	1,155	36,326
1946-47	8,091	896	8,987	1959-60	41,559	808	42,367
1947-48	64,758	2,139	66,897	1960-61	49,050	1,220	50,270
1950-51	25,661	911	26,572	1961-62	48,584	850	49,434
1953-54	35,399	2,399	37,798	1962-63	64,555	877	65,432
1954-55	18,448	1,656	20,104	1963-64	71,179	687	71,866

The high values of wheat production in each of the last six seasons reflected the good harvests in those season, in each of which the production of wheat for grain exceeded 66,000,000 bushels. In 1963-64, the average yield of wheat (grain) per acre (24.7 bushels), the total production of wheat for grain (122,472,000 bushels), and the value of wheat grain produced (£71,179,000) were the highest ever recorded.

MAIZE

The growing of maize for grain contracted greatly during the post-war seasons. In the five seasons from 1956-57 to 1960-61, the annual average area under maize for grain was only 54,799 acres, compared with 124,308 acres in the period 1936-37 to 1940-41 and 188,384 acres in the period 1906-07 to 1910-11. The smaller area sown with maize has been offset in part by the higher yields per acre. The yield of 48.0 bushels per acre in 1959-60 was the highest on record.

A certification scheme for hybrid maize was instituted by the Department of Agriculture in 1948. Approximately 90 per cent. of the maize harvested for grain is now of hybrids. The Department has developed and released five late-maturing, one mid-season, and six early-maturing hybrids, and six early-maturing hybrids have been released by a private company.

A large proportion of the maize for grain is now harvested mechanically, and in some districts bulk handling is replacing the older methods. A recent trend has been to harvest mechanically and to dry the grain by artificial means.

Details of maize-growing since 1921-22 are given in the following table.

Table 810. Maize: Area and Production

Season	Area Sown with Maize			Production of Maize (Grain)		Gross Value of Production of Maize (Grain) (at farm)	
	For Grain	For Green Fodder	Total	Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
	Acres			Bushels		£	£ s. d.
Average—							
1922-1926	143,870	23,485	167,355	3,874,670	26.9	813,910	5 13 2
1927-1931	119,479	21,280	140,759	3,167,620	26.5	662,460	5 10 10
1932-1936	114,406	38,014	152,420	3,060,320	26.8	489,330	4 5 10
1937-1941	124,308	43,579	167,887	3,297,500	26.5	641,260	5 3 2
1942-1946	102,123	37,406	139,529	2,744,710	26.9	751,810	7 7 3
1947-1951	80,077	26,624	106,701	2,251,885	28.1	923,900	11 10 9
1952-1956	55,943	21,338	77,281	1,779,112	31.8	1,299,010	23 4 5
1957-1961	54,799	14,557	69,356	2,350,842	42.9	1,466,282	26 15 2
Season—							
1953-54	58,556	23,660	82,216	1,737,579	29.7	1,259,740	21 10 3
1954-55	50,617	19,070	69,687	1,767,258	34.9	1,192,900	23 11 4
1955-56	55,678	18,000	73,678	1,867,737	33.5	1,206,250	21 13 4
1956-57	53,225	16,177	69,402	1,945,392	36.6	1,118,600	21 0 4
1957-58	57,513	18,144	75,657	2,236,752	38.9	1,845,320	32 1 8
1958-59	62,249	14,955	77,204	2,859,714	45.9	1,620,510	26 0 8
1959-60	51,738	11,732	63,470	2,485,344	48.0	1,253,040	24 4 5
1960-61	49,269	11,779	61,048	2,227,008	45.2	1,493,940	30 6 5
1961-62	51,434	10,660	62,094	2,349,096	45.7	1,380,090	26 16 8
1962-63	46,537	9,234	55,771	2,145,078	46.1	1,233,420	26 10 1
1963-64	44,679	8,947	53,626	2,089,239	46.8	1,436,350	32 2 11

Maize for grain is cultivated chiefly in the valleys of the coastal rivers and on the Northern Tableland. The following table shows the area and production of maize for grain in each division of New South Wales in the last two seasons, compared with the averages in the five preceding seasons:—

Table 811. Maize for Grain: Area and Production, in Divisions

Statistical Division	Area Sown			Production			Average Yield per Acre		
	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	Acres			Bushels					
Coastal—									
North ..	20,635	16,217	15,529	925,910	716,556	724,080	44.9	44.2	46.6
Hunter and Manning ..	10,488	10,557	10,788	553,800	575,370	583,458	52.8	54.5	54.1
Cumberland ..	762	520	698	36,433	18,315	30,723	47.8	35.2	44.0
South ..	5,674	3,153	3,170	350,773	182,760	186,576	61.8	58.0	58.9
Total ..	37,559	30,447	30,185	1,866,916	1,493,001	1,524,837	49.7	49.0	50.5
Tableland—									
Northern ..	9,461	8,753	7,052	272,386	280,551	217,863	28.8	32.1	30.9
Central ..	1,999	2,337	2,507	97,616	122,607	146,328	48.8	52.5	58.4
Southern ..	60	26	23	2,371	843	591	39.5	32.4	25.7
Total ..	11,520	11,116	9,582	372,373	404,001	364,782	32.3	36.3	38.1
Western Slope ..	4,824	4,690	4,465	178,322	241,128	185,703	37.0	51.4	41.6
Rest of N.S.W. ..	860	284	447	13,972	6,948	13,917	16.2	24.5	31.1
Total, N.S.W. ..	54,763	46,537	44,679	2,431,583	2,145,078	2,089,239	44.4	46.1	46.8

The usage of maize grain for livestock feed is increasing, and most of the grain produced in the coastal divisions is now retained on the farm for this purpose. Most of the maize used as green fodder is grown for stock in the dairying districts.

OATS

Most of the oats crop in New South Wales is grown as fodder for sheep (either as grain, hay, or green fodder), a relatively small proportion of the grain harvested being milled for human consumption. Some of the area sown for grain is customarily grazed by stock during the growing period. The following table shows the area of oats sown for each purpose in recent seasons:—

Table 812. Area and Purpose of Oats Crops

Season	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Feed	Total Area Sown	Season	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Feed	Total Area Sown
	Acres					Acres			
1952-53	729,961	127,795	356,967	1,214,723	1958-59	1,130,296	117,298	379,714	1,627,308
1953-54	506,758	114,302	413,180	1,034,240	1959-60	567,341	58,722	469,456	1,095,519
1954-55	657,292	100,702	490,026	1,248,020	1960-61	917,516	98,059	554,682	1,570,257
1955-56	902,192	102,173	359,146	1,363,511	1961-62	713,331	64,786	578,856	1,356,973
1956-57	420,501	46,079	299,497	766,077	1962-63	707,855	65,096	570,465	1,343,416
1957-58	715,489	105,799	400,755	1,222,043	1963-64	794,069	63,744	657,706	1,515,519

Because of its earlier maturity, good grain characteristics, and moderate resistance to smut, Belar has for many years been the most popular variety of oats, particularly in the main wheatgrowing districts. Algerian, which is later maturing than Belar and lacks its resistance to smut, is grown mainly in the cooler districts of the slopes and tablelands. In 1963-64, the latest season for which particulars are available, Belar accounted for 22 per cent., and Avon for 15 per cent., of the total area under oats. Some newer varieties—e.g., Avon (a variety with high grain yield and resistance to shattering) and Fulmark (a dual-purpose variety)—have become increasingly popular in recent years.

Table 813. Varieties of Oats Sown

Variety	1959-60	1961-62	1963-64	Variety	1959-60	1961-62	1963-64
	Acres				Acres		
Acacia ..	32,223	36,012	29,525	Fulghum ..	62,029	95,440	111,691
Algerian ..	257,128	274,412	215,498	Fulmark ..	14,678	80,136	117,647
Avon ..	*	64,223	223,013	Garry ..	*	3,897	4,074
Ballidu ..	29,837	41,683	33,423	Kent ..	*	*	8,535
Belar ..	443,530	445,675	340,223	Orient ..	30,104	41,445	40,271
Burke ..	30,537	42,483	28,941	Other and Un-specified ..	128,559	161,166	237,729
Cooba ..	*	*	69,774	Total Area Sown ..	1,095,519	1,356,973	1,515,519
Dale ..	66,894	70,401	55,175				

* Information not compiled.

The development of the cultivation of oats for grain is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 814. Oats for Grain: Area and Production

Season	Area Sown	Production		Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
		Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
	Acres	Bushels		£	£ s. d.
Average—					
1922-1926	91,022	1,623,610	17·8	275,870	3 0 8
1927-1931	140,972	2,301,560	16·3	283,440	2 0 3
1932-1936	207,226	3,562,220	17·2	280,700	1 7 1
1937-1941	306,516	4,218,626	13·8	408,690	1 6 8
1942-1946	454,160	6,052,040	13·3	765,990	1 13 9
1947-1951	450,468	6,501,706	14·4	1,281,040	2 16 11
1952-1956	678,546	10,891,591	16·1	3,539,600	5 4 4
1957-1961	750,229	14,107,503	18·8	3,934,360	5 4 10
Season—					
1958-59	1,130,296	27,638,451	24·5	7,946,050	7 0 7
1959-60	567,341	11,124,756	19·6	2,688,520	4 14 9
1960-61	917,516	21,466,032	23·4	5,634,830	6 2 10
1961-62	713,331	13,224,966	18·5	3,196,080	4 9 9
1962-63	707,855	16,035,345	22·7	4,810,600	6 15 11
1963-64	794,069	19,811,592	24·9	5,530,800	6 19 4

The elevated districts of Monaro, Goulburn, Bathurst, and New England contain large areas of land on which oats may be cultivated with excellent results, as oats are able to withstand a severe winter. The next table shows, for recent seasons, the area and production of oats for grain in each of the six statistical divisions which together account for over 95 per cent. of the State's total production of oats:—

Table 815. Oats for Grain: Area and Production, in Divisions

Statistical Division	Area for Grain			Production			Yield per Acre		
	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1961-62	1962- 63	1963- 64
	Acres			Bushels					
Riverina ..	236,146	229,713	240,374	4,957,650	6,056,133	6,636,390	21·0	26·4	27·6
S.W. Slope	200,083	171,106	225,962	4,468,108	4,383,657	5,906,067	22·3	25·6	26·1
C.W. Slope ..	137,586	113,808	116,801	2,331,024	2,072,694	2,760,189	16·9	18·2	23·6
Central									
Tableland	62,609	56,084	54,857	1,096,523	1,135,392	1,100,376	17·5	20·2	20·1
Central Plain	67,870	52,904	73,212	1,022,639	748,362	1,699,554	15·1	14·1	23·2
N.W. Slope ..	45,399	36,822	39,218	690,159	709,344	833,547	15·2	19·3	21·3
Rest of N.S.W. ..	59,102	47,418	43,645	913,554	929,763	875,469	15·5	19·6	20·1
Total, N.S.W.	808,795	707,855	794,069	15,479,657	16,035,345	19,811,592	19·1	22·7	24·9

Particulars of oaten hay are shown in Table 819.

BARLEY

Barley-growing (and particularly the growing of barley for grain) has expanded rapidly during the last ten seasons, but production in New South Wales is still only on a moderate scale. Although there are several districts where the conditions as to soil and drainage are suitable for the crop, particularly the malting varieties, barley is grown mainly in the Western Slope and Riverina divisions. The areas under the crop in other districts are small.

The following table shows the area and production of barley in 1938-39 and later seasons. Of the total area sown to barley (for all purposes) in 1963-64, 51 per cent. was for malting barley, 34 per cent. for other barley grain, and 15 per cent. for hay or green feed. In 1962-63, both the area (220,475 acres) and the production of barley for grain (5,361,246 bushels) were the highest ever recorded.

Table 816. Barley: Area and Production

Season	Area Sown					Production		
	Barley for Grain		Hay	Green Feed	Total Area Sown	Barley (Grain)		Hay
	Malting Barley	Other Barley				Malting Barley	Other Barley	
	Acres					Bushels		Tons
1938-39	6,961	7,233	2,225	7,737	24,156	111,780	105,900	2,238
1953-54	21,487	10,273	421	8,516	40,697	455,193	225,234	504
1954-55	26,382	10,484	649	13,621	51,136	355,125	145,521	747
1955-56	37,072	17,116	764	10,018	64,970	764,367	356,004	862
1956-57	30,634	13,501	203	7,972	52,310	565,845	214,944	227
1957-58	45,366	23,489	1,096	15,296	85,247	440,844	244,413	833
1958-59	73,407	32,432	1,173	11,329	118,341	2,019,003	902,919	1,802
1959-60	79,477	38,792	640	16,714	135,623	1,733,826	847,044	510
1960-61	119,352	70,071	812	21,036	211,271	2,946,981	1,838,892	1,284
1961-62	125,984	74,771	446	24,946	226,147	2,562,183	1,574,619	470
1962-63	139,705	80,770	1,272	32,000	253,747	3,328,227	2,033,019	1,981
1963-64	126,865	84,692	772	38,203	250,532	3,194,232	2,156,364	883

RICE

The cultivation of rice in New South Wales on a commercial basis was first undertaken in 1924-25 on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. Rice growing has since been extended to the Tabbita, Benerembah, and Wakool Irrigation Districts (in 1943-44), the Tullakool Irrigation Area (in 1948-49), the Denimein and Deniboota Irrigation Districts (in 1954-55 and 1955-56), and Coleambally Irrigation Area (in 1960-61). These irrigation areas are the only localities in Australia where rice has been grown extensively, although rice-growing projects are being developed in the Northern Territory and in Western Australia. The amount of water available, and the fact that the use of water for rice growing in certain areas is injurious to adjacent holdings, makes it necessary to limit the area of rice sown in each season. Rice research stations are maintained by the Department of Agriculture at Yanco and Leeton, where plant breeding, seed selection, and general experimental work are undertaken.

The progress of rice-growing in New South Wales since 1925-26 is illustrated in the next table. The area and production of rice in 1963-64 were the highest ever recorded; the highest average yield per acre (140.70 bushels) was recorded in 1958-59.

Table 817. Rice-growing

Season	Holdings on which Rice was Grown	Area Sown with Rice	Production of Paddy Rice		Gross Value of Production of Paddy Rice (at farm)	
			Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
		Acres	Bushels *	Bushels *	£	£
1925-26	30	1,556	61,100	39.21	12,030	7.7
1930-31	270	19,825	1,427,413	72.00	259,610	13.1
1935-36	304	21,705	2,163,520	99.68	354,620	16.3
1948-49	406	32,689	2,738,970	84.00	872,840	26.7
1953-54	542	38,859	4,069,067	104.71	2,695,440	69.4
1954-55	574	38,688	5,080,107	131.31	2,781,360	71.9
1955-56	621	41,182	4,725,173	114.74	2,486,650	60.4
1956-57	653	50,477	4,262,240	84.44	2,266,000	44.9
1957-58	742	46,774	5,658,133	120.97	2,925,430	62.5
1958-59	779	47,054	6,618,933	140.70	3,422,200	72.7
1959-60	850	48,950	6,732,053	137.53	2,966,310	60.6
1960-61	783	46,117	6,001,067	130.13	2,687,820	58.3
1961-62	875	50,185	7,045,333	140.39	3,330,330	66.4
1962-63	951	54,929	7,119,413	129.61	3,464,040	63.1
1963-64	1,029	59,398	7,454,827	125.50	3,610,930	60.8

* 42 lb. per bushel.

Rice is marketed by a Rice Marketing Board constituted under the Marketing of Primary Products Act. The average selling price of rice per ton, f.o.r. Leeton, was £27 in 1960-61, £29 in 1961-62 and 1962-63, and £28 in 1963-64.

Particulars of the production and oversea exports of rice in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 818. Production and Oversea Exports of Rice

Year ended 30th June	Rice (Paddy) Produced in N.S.W.*	Rice Exported Oversea from Australia			Total Value
		Quantity			
		Cleaned	Uncleaned	Meal and Flour	
		Tons			£A f.o.b.
1939	52,031	11,832	151	835	185,260
1955	95,252	26,319	2,793	†	2,110,071
1956	88,597	33,530	8,965	†	2,576,019
1957	79,917	20,432	8,856	†	1,906,127
1958	106,090	21,419	10,566	†	2,050,907
1959	124,105	35,213	9,129	†	2,792,679
1960	126,226	52,792	13,282	†	3,427,582
1961	112,520	43,813	17,972	†	3,228,564
1962	132,100	37,446	14,027	†	2,885,995
1963	133,489	45,279	11,991	†	3,443,957
1964	139,778	49,436	6,427	†	3,625,590

* Excludes the very small quantities of rice produced, since 1956-57, elsewhere in Australia.

† Not recorded separately.

The bulk of Australia's exports of cleaned rice is shipped to the U.S. Pacific Islands (36 per cent. in 1963-64), Papua and New Guinea (26 per cent.), British Pacific Islands (13 per cent.), and the United Kingdom (11 per cent.).

HAY

The production of wheaten and oaten hay varies in accordance with the seasonal factors controlling yield, the prospects for grain crops, and the market demand for hay. In favourable years, considerable quantities are stacked for use in dry seasons. The production of lucerne hay tends to be less variable than that of wheaten and oaten hay.

The following table shows the area and production of each of the principal kinds of hay since 1935-36. Particulars of grass and pasture cut for hay are not available for seasons before 1945-46.

Table 819. Hay: Area and Production

Season	Wheaten	Oaten	Lucerne	Barley and Rye	Grass and Pasture	Total
AREA (Acres)						
Average—						
1936-1940	338,100	349,161	98,762	2,342	*	788,365†
1941-1945	293,150	276,111	85,138	2,846	*	657,245†
1946-1950	242,965	190,100	87,232	1,122	7,835	529,254
1951-1955	124,890	106,132	110,581	938	44,415	386,956
1956-1960	102,236	86,014	180,068	1,347	172,696	542,361
Season—						
1958-59	102,173	117,298	230,912	1,173	295,309	746,865
1959-60	82,429	58,722	166,926	927	173,112	482,116
1960-61	101,002	98,059	207,844	953	342,344	750,202
1961-62	90,490	64,786	231,549	675	206,523	594,023
1962-63	85,360	65,096	208,574	1,391	226,808	587,229
1963-64	57,039	63,744	172,771	836	289,247	583,637
PRODUCTION (Tons)						
Average—						
1936-1940	390,732	399,040	153,017	2,638	*	945,427†
1941-1945	278,491	265,431	138,286	2,753	*	684,961†
1946-1950	281,823	212,865	161,990	1,211	10,612	668,501
1951-1955	147,340	123,733	199,960	1,086	60,596	532,715
1956-1960	116,693	103,743	294,595	1,458	259,637	776,126
Season—						
1958-59	157,887	171,722	397,421	1,802	453,613	1,182,445
1959-60	115,004	76,577	329,259	835	257,595	779,270
1960-61	153,654	149,489	405,395	1,470	532,921	1,242,929
1961-62	115,660	81,086	436,467	752	288,439	922,404
1962-63	123,163	93,110	403,770	2,147	342,247	964,437
1963-64	89,478	99,666	372,067	987	443,646	1,005,844
AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE (Tons)						
Average—						
1936-1940	1.16	1.14	1.55	1.13	*	1.20†
1941-1945	0.95	0.96	1.62	0.97	*	1.04†
1946-1950	1.16	1.12	1.86	1.08	1.35	1.26
1951-1955	1.18	1.17	1.81	1.16	1.36	1.38
1956-1960	1.14	1.21	1.64	1.08	1.50	1.43
Season—						
1958-59	1.55	1.46	1.72	1.54	1.54	1.58
1959-60	1.40	1.30	1.97	0.90	1.49	1.62
1960-61	1.52	1.52	1.95	1.54	1.56	1.66
1961-62	1.28	1.25	1.88	1.11	1.40	1.55
1962-63	1.44	1.43	1.94	1.54	1.51	1.64
1963-64	1.56	1.56	2.15	1.18	1.53	1.72

* Not available.

† Excludes grass and pasture cut for hay.

Information regarding the storage of hay on rural holdings is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

SUGAR-CANE

The great bulk of Australian sugar-cane is grown in Queensland, but its cultivation is an important enterprise on the far north coast of New South Wales. The cane-fields in New South Wales are confined to the hills and flats of the Tweed and the flats of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, where favourable conditions—cheap transport (important because of the bulky nature of the crop), suitable soil, good drainage, adequate rainfall, and reasonable freedom from frost—are found.

In New South Wales, the planting of sugar-cane takes place from late August to early November, according to location, soil, and climatic conditions. Three crops are usually harvested from a single planting, the plants being replaced every fifth or sixth year. Harvesting is a standardised process carried out on a contract basis.

The cut cane is crushed in three mills at convenient centres. The area cut for crushing is dependent upon the capacity of mills to treat cane within seasonal limits, and a daily or weekly quota of cane that can be cut for crushing is imposed upon individual growers. Certain particulars regarding the operations of the sugar mills and the sugar refinery at Pymont (Sydney) are given in the chapter "Factories".

The area and production of sugar-cane in New South Wales in selected seasons since 1915-16 are shown in the following table:—

Table 820. Sugar-cane: Area and Production

Season	Area under Sugar-cane			Production of Cane		Gross Value of Production of Cane (at farm)	
	Cut for Crushing	Not Cut*	Total†	Total	Average Yield per Acre Cut	Total	Average per Acre Cut
	Acres			Tons		£	£ s. d.
1915-16	6,030	5,228	11,258	157,748	26.16	205,070	34 0 2
1925-26	8,688	10,675	19,363	297,335	34.22	397,690	45 15 6
1930-31	7,617	8,007	15,624	160,209	21.03	279,700	36 14 5
1938-39	10,458	10,772	21,230	336,701	32.20	482,520	46 2 6
1955-56	7,522	8,728	16,250	284,539	37.83	1,080,690	143 13 5
1958-59	13,368	9,727	23,095	471,798	35.29	1,948,370	145 15 0
1959-60	14,248	10,510	24,758	574,527	40.32	2,264,300	158 18 5
1960-61	13,657	11,385	25,042	480,147	35.16	2,248,250	164 12 5
1961-62	14,655	11,299	25,954	555,858	37.93	2,273,310	155 2 5
1962-63	14,109	12,656	26,765	637,310	45.17	2,738,040	194 1 3
1963-64	15,508	14,204	29,712	617,402	39.81	2,983,470	192 7 8

* Stand-over and newly-planted cane.

† Excludes the small acreages cut for green food and for plants.

The area under sugar-cane has increased steadily during recent seasons, and reached a record (29,712 acres) in 1963-64. The average yield of cane per acre varies considerably from season to season; it depends partly upon seasonable conditions, cultural methods, and variety of cane, and especially upon the maturity of the cane.

The sugar industry in Australia has been regulated since 1923 in terms of agreements between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments. The current Sugar Agreement, which is to operate from 1st September,

1961 to 31st August, 1967, preserves the main features of the previous agreements. In particular, it provides for an embargo on the oversea importation of sugar and fixes the wholesale prices of refined sugar on a uniform basis throughout Australia. Under the Agreement, the Queensland Government determines peak quotas (the quantity of raw sugar the Government undertakes to acquire) for each sugar mill in Queensland on the understanding that mills allot quotas to individual canegrowers, acquires all raw sugar produced in Queensland and purchases the raw sugar produced in New South Wales, makes refined sugar available in Australia at the stipulated prices, accepts responsibility for losses arising from the export of surplus sugar, meets the cost of rebates on the sugar content of products exported, and contributes funds to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee to assist the Australian fruit-processing industry.

The Queensland Sugar Board, as agent for the Queensland Government, arranges for the refining of the raw sugar acquired and for the local and oversea marketing of sugar. The proceeds of sales at the fixed domestic prices and of export sales of sugar, less refining, transport, and administrative costs, are pooled, and the Board pays to the mills an average net realisation price in respect of the raw sugar acquired in each season. The mills retain approximately 30 per cent. of the net realisations, the balance being distributed among the canegrowers.

The following table shows the average net returns from domestic and export sales, the average net realisation prices paid to mills for raw sugar, and the Australian wholesale and retail prices of refined sugar in 1938 and recent years:—

Table 821. Prices of Australian Sugar

Year ended 31st December	Raw Sugar (94 Net Titre)			Refined Sugar		
	Average Net Return per ton from—		Average Net Realisation Price per ton Paid to Mills	Date of Change	Wholesale Price per Ton	Retail Price per lb.
	Domestic Sales	Export Sales				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	d.
1938	24 0 0	8 4 3	15 3 11	(1938)	33 4 0	4
1958	54 15 0	39 8 2	45 9 11	24- 3-52	65 12 10	8
1959	56 8 6	40 6 3	47 9 11	13-10-52	73 16 11	9
1960	62 10 6	39 19 1	49 1 9	14- 5-56	82 1 0	10
1961	62 9 6	37 15 0	48 4 4	16- 5-60	90 5 2	11
1962	62 11 0	41 1 0	47 19 10			
1963	61 0 0	65 12 2	63 19 8			

Under the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, which became effective in 1953 and has been extended to 1971, Australia is permitted to export up to 600,000 tons of raw sugar per annum to British Commonwealth countries at negotiated or preferential prices. If the exports from any country participating in the Agreement fall short of its basic quota in any year, Australia's basic quota of 600,000 tons is increased by a share of the deficiency. The United Kingdom is to take at least 300,000 tons of Australia's basic quota, at a price negotiated annually; the price negotiated for 1963 and again for 1964 was £46 0s. 10d. (sterling) per long ton. The balance of the basic export quota is for sale within the Commonwealth countries at world prices plus tariff preferences.

The 1953 and 1958 International Sugar Agreements had established export quotas for the countries participating in the Agreements, the total quota for the British Commonwealth being allocated between Commonwealth countries in terms of the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. From 1962, the export limitations imposed by the International Agreement became inoperative, and sugar exports from Commonwealth countries were subject only to the quotas established by the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

The United Kingdom Sugar Act, 1956, provided for the reversion of dealings in sugar in the United Kingdom to a trader to trader basis, as from 1st January, 1957. However, a Sugar Board created under the Act is responsible for the purchase of the negotiated-price sugar which the United Kingdom contracted to take under the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

COTTON

Cotton-growing in Australia has, until recently, been restricted almost entirely to Queensland, and the quantity produced has represented only a small proportion of Australia's annual consumption of raw cotton. In recent years, however, there has been a rapid increase in the area sown to cotton in New South Wales, the area increasing from 97 acres in 1959-60 to 10,947 acres in 1963-64.

The main areas in which cotton is grown in New South Wales are in the North Central Plain division (along the Namoi River) and the irrigation areas of the Riverina division. All cotton grown in the State is cultivated on irrigated holdings, in contrast to the dry-farming methods mainly used in Queensland. Three ginneries have been built in the main cotton-growing areas (at Wee Waa, Narrabri, and Darlington Point).

The development of cotton-growing in New South Wales is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 822. Cotton-growing

Season	Holdings growing 5 or more acres of Cotton	Area Sown with Cotton	Production of Seed Cotton		Gross Value of Production of Seed Cotton (at farm)*	
			Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
1959-60	5	Acres 97	lb. 108,000	lb. 1,113	£ 6,300	£ 64.9
1960-61	5	201	112,099	558	6,540	32.5
1961-62	10	1,956	582,000	298	33,940	17.4
1962-63	18	2,359	2,993,643	1,269	174,630	74.0
1963-64	44	10,947	8,166,567	746	496,500	45.4

* Includes bounty payments.

Under the Raw Cotton Bounty Act, 1963, a bounty has been payable, since 1st January, 1964, on raw cotton produced and sold for use in Australia. The rate of bounty is 16.125d. per lb. for middling white raw

cotton of a staple length of one inch, with premiums and discounts for other grades and staple lengths. The Cotton Bounty Act, 1951-1958, which provided for a bounty on seed cotton, expired on 31st December, 1963.

TOBACCO

Tobacco-growing has been encouraged by the Commonwealth and State Governments for many years, but the industry in New South Wales has not progressed greatly.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has investigated many fundamental problems connected with tobacco culture, and has developed a technique to control blue mould in the seed bed. The Department of Agriculture, which has developed tobacco varieties resistant to blue mould, has a Tobacco Specialist, maintains a research and extension staff to investigate problems associated with tobacco culture and to advise farmers, and is establishing a research station at Ashford (in the northern tobacco-growing districts). Most of the expenditure on research and extension activities is met from levies paid by tobacco growers and manufacturers and from contributions by the Commonwealth and the States where tobacco is grown.

The tobacco industry has a highly protective tariff. Manufacturers of Australian cigarettes and tobacco are granted a lower rate of duty on imported tobacco leaf if the imported leaf is blended with a prescribed minimum percentage of Australian leaf ; since 1st July, 1964, the percentage has been 42½ per cent.

The principal tobacco-growing districts in New South Wales are in the North Western Slope division, the Riverina division, and the Northern Tableland division. Trends in the cultivation of tobacco leaf since 1921-22 are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 823. Tobacco-growing

Season	Holdings Cultivating Tobacco	Area Planted	Production (Dried leaf)		Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
			Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
		Acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£ s.
Average—						
1922-1926	135	1,493	12,234	8·19	95,890	64 6
1927-1931	87	688	4,310	6·26	38,128	55 8
1932-1936	180	1,931	12,041	6·24	149,414	77 5
1937-1941	52	759	5,175	6·82	49,508	65 5
1942-1946	39	643	5,064	7·88	58,852	91 12
1947-1951	22	385	2,895	7·57	58,444	152 15
1952-1956	29	581	4,972	8·55	280,024	481 16
1957-1961	73	1,863	14,595	7·83	836,332	448 16
Season—						
1958-59	63	1,543	10,335	6·70	691,330	448 1
1959-60	83	2,142	12,837	5·99	873,220	407 13
1960-61	119	3,408	31,590	9·27	1,467,140	430 10
1961-62	120	3,078	27,826	9·04	1,214,950	394 14
1962-63	111	3,163	23,304	7·37	1,443,250	456 6
1963-64	113	2,927	23,677	8·09	1,193,110	407 12

Tobacco leaf grown in northern New South Wales is sold by auction through the Queensland Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board, and that produced in the Riverina is sold through the Victorian Tobacco Growers Association.

GRAPES

The most important viticultural districts in New South Wales are the irrigation areas in Wentworth Shire (where the area under vines in 1963-64 included 6,459 acres for drying, 432 acres for wine, and 240 acres for table use), the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (5,213 acres for wine, 1,101 acres for table use, and 21 acres for drying), the irrigated areas in Wakool Shire (1,186 acres for drying, 211 acres for wine, and 82 acres for table use), and in the Hunter and Manning Division (1,163 acres for wine and 159 acres for table use).

The following table shows the total area under vines in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later seasons, distinguishing the purpose for which the vines were cultivated:—

Table 824. Grapes: Area Under Vines

Season	Bearing Vines				Young Vines (not yet bearing)			Total Area under Vines
	For Table Use	For Drying	For Wine	Total	For Wine	For Other Purposes	Total	
	Acres							
1938-39	3,178	5,011	7,499	15,688	647	644	1,291	16,979
1953-54	2,312	6,155	7,554	16,021	719	1,388	2,107	18,128
1954-55	2,285	6,586	7,614	16,485	491	1,229	1,720	18,205
1955-56	2,408	6,967	7,251	16,626	422	1,051	1,473	18,099
1956-57	2,315	6,983	7,037	16,335	365	694	1,059	17,394
1957-58	2,344	7,069	6,830	16,243	303	438	741	16,984
1958-59	2,298	7,108	6,780	16,186	348	718	1,066	17,252
1959-60	2,317	7,167	6,494	15,978	402	856	1,258	17,236
1960-61	2,318	6,803	6,436	15,557	588	843	1,431	16,988
1961-62	2,335	6,853	6,621	15,809	903	895	1,798	17,607
1962-63	2,315	6,940	6,698	15,953	950	801	1,751	17,704
1963-64	2,471	7,366	6,870	16,707	1,181	827	2,008	18,715

The production of table, dried, and wine grapes in 1938-39 and later seasons is shown in the next table. The produce of some varieties of vines cultivated for a particular purpose may be used ultimately in a different way. The quantities stated below cannot therefore be related to the acreages given in the previous table.

Table 825. Grapes: Production

Season	Table Grapes	Dried Grapes	Wine Grapes	Wine Made	Season	Table Grapes	Dried Grapes	Wine Grapes	Wine Made
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Thous. gals.		Tons	Tons	Tons	Thous. gals.
1938-39	4,034	6,076	16,613	2,502	1958-59	5,007	11,770	24,159	4,397
1953-54	4,268	8,852	27,138	5,066	1959-60	4,531	8,184	20,690	3,840
1954-55	3,627	8,536	13,544	2,271	1960-61	5,570	11,758	25,535	4,904
1955-56	3,327	5,038	14,371	2,350	1961-62	5,917	13,499	33,538	6,442
1956-57	3,620	9,965	19,427	3,463	1962-63	6,537	9,023	34,028	5,858
1957-58	4,765	11,282	23,496	4,150	1963-64	7,012	13,184	39,080	6,030

Seasonal conditions affect average yields greatly. The most critical periods are during the budding and early growing season (September and October) and in February and March, when ripening and picking are in progress and drying is commenced.

Particulars regarding the varieties of dried grapes—currants, sultanas, and lexias—are shown on page 932.

A Wine Grapes Marketing Board, constituted under the State Marketing of Primary Products Act, functions mainly as a negotiating body between the growers of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the winemakers.

For many years, the wine export trade was assisted by a Commonwealth bounty, paid under Wine Export Bounty Acts, on all wine shipped overseas. Payment of the bounty was discontinued in 1947. Under the Wine Export Bounty Act, 1947, £500,000 of the sum available to meet bounty payments was transferred to the Wine Industry Assistance Account. This money was to be used for the assistance of the wine industry, requests for assistance being subject to investigation by the Tariff Board and approval by the Minister for Trade and Customs.

The Australian Wine Research Institute was established in 1955, at Urrbrae (near Adelaide). Under the Wine Research Act, 1955, £100,000 was paid to the Institute, from the Wine Industry Assistance Account, for capital expenditure on land, buildings, and laboratories, and the balance of the account was invested to provide income for the Institute.

Under the Wine Overseas Marketing Act, 1929-1963, an Australian Wine Board has been established to organise the export trade in Australian wine and brandy, to ensure the quality of the wine exported, and to promote the sales of Australian wine and brandy both in Australia and overseas. The Board, which comprises representatives of wineries and distilleries, grape-growers, and the Commonwealth Government, maintains a Wine Centre in London as a retail outlet for Australian wines and a medium for promoting interest in these products. To meet the Board's expenses, a levy is imposed on grapes used in Australia for making wine, brandy, or spirit used for fortifying wine. The levy for 1963-64 was at the rate of 13s. per ton of fresh grapes and 39s. per ton of dried grapes.

FRUIT

With the climate ranging from comparative cold on the highlands to semi-tropical heat on the north coast, a large variety of fruits can be cultivated. In the vicinity of Sydney, citrus fruits, peaches, plums, apples, and passion fruit are most generally planted. On the tablelands, apples, pears, apricots, and all the fruits from cool and temperate climates thrive; in the west and in the south-west, citrus, pome and stone fruits, figs, and almonds are cultivated; and in the north coast districts, bananas, pineapples, and other tropical fruits are grown.

The usual periods of harvesting are in the summer and early autumn. Bananas and citrus fruits are harvested throughout the year. Apples and pears ripen from December to May, peaches and plums from November to March, and apricots from November to February.

The following table shows the area (bearing and not bearing) and production of the principal kinds of fruit on rural holdings in New South Wales in each of the last three seasons:—

Table 826. Fruit: Area and Production

Fruit	Area under Cultivation			Production		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	Acres			Bushels		
Citrus Fruit—						
Oranges: Navel	9,369	9,963	10,283	1,387,918	1,497,257	1,449,264
Valencia	16,281	16,843	17,275	2,901,017	2,984,391	2,956,438
Other	748	795	637	114,584	109,818	102,887
Total	26,398	27,601	28,195	4,403,519	4,591,466	4,508,589
Lemons	2,378	2,372	2,422	478,653	485,821	434,982
Mandarins	2,125	2,243	2,408	206,877	192,665	202,935
Grape Fruit	513	523	601	171,507	193,785	177,268
Other	11	13	34	980	1,250	3,248
Total, Citrus Fruit	31,425	32,752	33,660	5,261,536	5,464,987	5,327,022
Other Orchard Fruit—						
Apples	17,095	18,193	18,743	2,660,412	3,245,854	3,328,431
Apricots	2,034	2,069	2,074	315,312	396,699	219,781
Cherries	2,522	2,713	2,714	161,160	149,300	200,045
Figs	65	65	69	9,631	11,744	14,763
Nectarines	489	431	433	55,965	50,854	45,661
Peaches: Canning	4,456	4,530	4,246	766,612	768,488	856,423
Other	3,469	3,538	3,661	421,931	385,272	456,601
Pears: Canning	1,156	1,343	1,193	251,644	283,242	261,157
Other	2,149	2,058	2,007	480,846	440,682	465,634
Plums	1,770	1,742	1,903	148,698	122,233	164,335
Prunes	3,166	3,066	3,075	300,103	463,655	391,643
Quinces	120	80	74	16,046	9,927	13,517
Other	58	57	54	...	...	...
Total, Other Orchard Fruit	38,549	39,885	40,246	...	...	...
Plantation Fruit—						
Bananas	22,965	24,191	23,387	4,165,596	4,023,758	4,497,024
Papaws	22	16	10	2,752	2,530	2,179
Passion Fruit	638	699	876	20,109	22,011	35,525
Pineapples	235	163	160	41,405	23,864	24,574
Total, Plantation Fruit	23,860	25,069	24,433	...	...	...
Berry Fruit						
Olives	58	36	34	1,536*	954*	713*
Edible Nuts—	138	123	121	2,874*	4,178*	3,079*
Almonds	98	59	66	37,898†	16,946†	28,146†
Other	118	108	110	...	...	...
Total, All Fruit	94,246	98,032	98,670	...	...	...

* Cwt.

† lb.

CITRUS FRUITS

Particulars of the area and production of citrus fruit are shown in the next table:—

Table 827. Citrus Fruits: Area and Production

Season	Area under Cultivation			Production		Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total	Total	Average Yield per Acre Bearing	Total	Average per Acre Bearing
	Acres			Bushels		£	£ s. d.
Average—							
1937-1941	23,569	4,164	27,733	2,731,579	116	728,460	30 18 2
1942-1946	23,500	5,225	28,725	2,682,546	93	1,629,954	56 13 6
1947-1951	25,146	6,610	31,756	3,638,917	145	1,773,288	70 10 5
1952-1956	26,348	6,295	32,643	3,701,807	140	3,036,990	115 5 3
1957-1961	24,206	6,386	30,592	3,889,732	161	3,244,560	134 0 10
Season—							
1938-39	23,416	4,072	27,488	3,108,859	133	823,300	35 3 2
1958-59	23,595	6,663	30,258	3,283,945	139	3,577,500	151 12 5
1959-60	23,513	7,009	30,522	4,723,060	201	2,468,430	104 19 8
1960-61	23,347	7,152	30,499	3,668,051	157	4,167,550	178 10 2
1961-62	24,066	7,359	31,425	5,261,536	219	3,714,880	154 7 3
1962-63	24,788	7,964	32,752	5,464,987	220	3,835,910	154 14 8
1963-64	25,676	7,984	33,660	5,327,022	207	4,193,530	163 6 6

Most of the citrus orchards are concentrated about Gosford, Wyong, Windsor, Kurrajong, Baulkham Hills, and Hornsby, within about 50 miles of Sydney, and in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area in the Riverina division. Of 33,660 acres under citrus fruits in 1963-64, approximately 16,800 acres were in the areas first named and about 7,400 acres were in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area.

The number of citrus fruit trees of bearing age and the production of the various kinds of citrus fruits in 1938-39 and recent seasons are shown in the following table:—

Table 828. Citrus Fruits: Trees and Production

Season	Oranges				Lemons	Mandarins	Other Citrus Fruit	Total Citrus Fruit
	Navel	Valencia	Other	Total, Oranges				
1938-39	643.7	802.3	185.7	1,631.7	207.5	332.0	39.6	2,210.8
1958-59	625.3	1,265.2	58.7	1,949.2	192.9	130.7	47.8	2,320.6
1959-60	630.0	1,279.5	52.8	1,962.3	184.3	129.7	45.3	2,321.6
1960-61	620.2	1,277.2	52.0	1,949.4	185.8	129.0	44.3	2,308.5
1961-62	645.4	1,306.8	60.1	2,012.3	190.7	135.5	43.0	2,381.5
1962-63	670.0	1,345.5	57.8	2,073.3	191.4	148.5	42.2	2,455.4
1963-64	706.2	1,396.3	52.2	2,154.7	196.0	149.7	45.5	2,545.9

TREES OF BEARING AGE (Thousands)								
1938-39	643.7	802.3	185.7	1,631.7	207.5	332.0	39.6	2,210.8
1958-59	625.3	1,265.2	58.7	1,949.2	192.9	130.7	47.8	2,320.6
1959-60	630.0	1,279.5	52.8	1,962.3	184.3	129.7	45.3	2,321.6
1960-61	620.2	1,277.2	52.0	1,949.4	185.8	129.0	44.3	2,308.5
1961-62	645.4	1,306.8	60.1	2,012.3	190.7	135.5	43.0	2,381.5
1962-63	670.0	1,345.5	57.8	2,073.3	191.4	148.5	42.2	2,455.4
1963-64	706.2	1,396.3	52.2	2,154.7	196.0	149.7	45.5	2,545.9

PRODUCTION (Thousand bushels)								
1938-39	1,078.3	1,172.6	227.2	2,478.1	256.5	305.8	68.5	3,108.9
1958-59	950.5	1,668.0	80.0	2,698.5	280.7	147.6	157.1	3,283.9
1959-60	1,310.6	2,578.4	99.1	3,988.1	364.0	212.2	158.8	4,721.1
1960-61	1,054.5	1,831.5	97.4	2,983.4	361.9	166.5	156.3	3,668.1
1961-62	1,387.9	2,901.0	114.6	4,403.5	478.6	206.9	172.5	5,261.5
1962-63	1,497.3	2,984.4	109.8	4,591.5	485.8	192.7	195.0	5,465.0
1963-64	1,449.3	2,956.4	102.9	4,508.6	435.0	202.9	180.5	5,327.0

Oranges predominate, with valencias comprising 61 per cent. and navels 36 per cent. of the orange trees. The number of orange trees of bearing age increased by 32 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1963-64, lemon trees decreased by 6 per cent., and mandarin trees decreased by 55 per cent.

Seasonal conditions cause rather marked fluctuations in production. Despite the decreasing number of trees of bearing age, the crop in 1959-60 was the highest yet recorded.

NON-CITRUS ORCHARD FRUIT

The following table shows the area and value of production of non-citrus orchard fruit at intervals since 1936-37:—

Table 829. Non-citrus Orchard Fruit*: Area and Production

Season	Area under Cultivation			Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total	Total	Average per Acre Bearing
	Acres			£	£ s. d.
Average—					
1937-1941	33,927	9,957	43,884	932,843	27 9 11
1942-1946	31,860	6,889	38,749	1,954,864	61 7 2
1947-1951	32,697	6,936	39,633	2,820,736	86 5 4
1952-1956	29,696	7,477	37,173	5,373,406	180 18 11
1957-1961	27,361	9,585	36,946	6,146,468	224 12 10
Season—					
1938-39	34,037	9,955	43,992	899,120	26 8 4
1958-59	26,996	9,727	36,723	5,725,320	212 1 7
1959-60	27,416	10,482	37,898	6,498,730	237 0 10
1960-61	27,248	11,255	38,503	6,769,270	248 8 8
1961-62	28,330	11,211	39,541	6,888,750	243 3 3
1962-63	29,947	10,927	40,874	6,985,560	233 5 3
1963-64	30,708	10,711	41,419	7,504,480	244 7 8

* Includes Passion Fruit.

Of the total area under these fruits in 1963-64, 12,925 acres were in the Central Tableland, 7,108 acres were in the South Western Slope, and 8,473 acres (mostly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area) were in the Riverina division.

Apples are the principal kind of non-citrus fruit and, with pears, are grown extensively around Bathurst and Orange (Central Tableland), Batlow and Tumbarumba (South Western Slope), Uralla (Northern Tableland), between Camden and Mittagong (South Coast), and in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (Riverina division).

The number of trees of bearing age and the production of the principal varieties of non-citrus fruit in 1938-39 and recent seasons are shown in the next table:—

Table 830. Non-citrus Orchard Fruit: Trees and Production

Season	Apples	Pears	Peaches	Apricots	Plums	Prunes	Cherries
TREES OF BEARING AGE							
1938-39	1,104,399	290,942	496,560	146,969	201,000	248,567	268,643
1958-59	1,103,170	251,738	418,382	139,085	111,697	235,580	141,983
1959-60	1,119,851	258,634	435,129	139,541	110,501	241,226	150,660
1960-61	1,118,314	251,091	458,680	137,748	102,831	242,876	153,710
1961-62	1,121,640	251,341	543,933	152,413	114,237	247,333	159,170
1962-63	1,210,212	262,230	611,655	161,083	118,530	239,673	157,955
1963-64	1,245,018	253,124	626,085	164,037	129,939	246,213	165,176
PRODUCTION (Bushels)							
1938-39	936,766	338,467	583,833	153,685	114,140	146,409	127,459
1958-59	1,862,477	496,976	726,253	309,602	105,105	266,157	113,829
1959-60	2,261,115	603,269	865,678	262,368	131,654	330,242	156,472
1960-61	2,385,927	621,047	752,255	258,278	96,134	377,754	127,117
1961-62	2,660,412	732,490	1,188,543	315,312	148,698	300,103	161,160
1962-63	3,245,854	723,924	1,153,760	396,699	122,233	463,655	149,300
1963-64	3,328,431	726,791	1,313,024	219,781	164,335	391,643	200,045

BANANAS

The development of banana-growing since 1929-30 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 831. Banana-growing

Season	Holdings Cultivating Bananas	Area under Cultivation			Production	Gross Value of Production (at farm)
		Bearing	Not Bearing	Total		
			Acres		Bushels	£
1929-30	523	1,806	1,534	3,340	175,680	107,840
1934-35	2,117	12,179	3,893	16,072	1,589,064	306,220
1938-39	1,501	11,677	2,194	13,871	1,582,706	585,270
1948-49	2,876	19,684	3,242	22,926	2,404,200	1,789,890
1953-54	2,580	16,842	3,872	20,714	2,747,717	4,655,290
1954-55	2,694	17,926	3,610	21,536	2,521,741	4,426,950
1955-56	2,703	19,566	2,117	21,683	4,037,187	2,820,090
1956-57	2,516	18,610	2,192	20,802	3,063,235	4,589,220
1957-58	2,488	17,789	3,162	20,951	2,871,406	6,096,460
1958-59	2,997	20,786	4,411	25,197	3,917,640	5,293,140
1959-60	2,910	21,409	3,512	24,921	4,171,022	4,229,820
1960-61	2,726	21,093	2,518	23,611	4,188,297	4,593,790
1961-62	2,513	20,781	2,184	22,965	4,165,596	5,245,280
1962-63	2,469	22,319	1,872	24,191	4,023,758	5,247,660
1963-64	2,330	21,997	1,390	23,387	4,497,024	4,197,210

Banana-growing in New South Wales is almost confined to the North Coast division, where it is extensive in the Tweed River and Coff's Harbour districts. The industry developed rapidly during the depression years, but with more prosperous conditions and a recurrence of bunchy-top, it contracted during the later nineteen-thirties. Since the war, the industry has again expanded, and the area under cultivation has generally exceeded 20,000 acres. The production of bananas in 1963-64 was a record.

Bananas consigned to southern market are handled by the Banana Growers' Federation, a growers' co-operative organisation.

DRIED FRUITS

The cultivation and drying of vine fruits is important in the Coomealla, Curlwaa, Goodnight, and Pomona irrigation areas and on the lower Murray generally, where there are many producers with private water licences. The earlier plantings on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area are now mostly used for supplying wineries and distilleries. Prunes are grown in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and in the Young district, and dried apricots and peaches are produced in the Murrumbidgee and Curlwaa Irrigation Areas. Small quantities of dried fruits are also produced in the Junee, Albury, and Euston districts.

The following table gives particulars of the production of dried fruits in New South Wales in 1939 and the last eleven years, as recorded by the State Dried Fruits Board. Fluctuations in production are mainly due to seasonal factors.

Table 832. Dried Fruits: Production

Calendar Year	Currants	Sultanas	Lexias	Prunes	Peaches	Apricots	Nectarines	Pears	Total
	Tons								
1939	1,282	4,114	395	1,049	120	187	2	2	7,151
1954	582	6,992	1,244	2,747	21	78	3	2	11,669
1955	664	6,916	957	1,915	16	34	...	...	10,502
1956	725	3,939	374	2,232	6	15	...	...	7,291
1957	585	8,223	1,157	1,750	1	7	...	...	11,723
1958	674	9,104	1,505	2,104	6	3	...	...	13,396
1959	856	9,425	1,489	2,593	3	22	...	...	14,388
1960	462	6,282	1,439	3,238	3	17	...	...	11,442
1961	981	9,347	1,430	3,662	...	7	...	...	15,427
1962	410	11,615	1,474	2,842	1	4	...	...	16,346
1963	463	7,322	1,238	4,586	...	2	...	...	13,611
1964	709	11,931	1,632	4,213	...	1	...	...	18,486

All dried fruits must be handled in registered packing houses, and graded and packed hygienically in properly branded containers. The N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board regulates the marketing of dried fruits in New South Wales, and the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Control Board has controlled exports since 1924. The system of marketing gives to each producer an equal share of local sales and the less profitable oversea marketings. Quotas, which are declared by the State Boards each season, and which are uniform for all States, fix the proportion of the production of each kind of dried fruit which may be sold within the State. The quotas for dried fruits produced in each of the last eleven years are given in the next table:—

Table 833. Quotas for Intrastate Sales of Dried Fruit

Kind of Dried Fruit	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Per cent. of Production										
Currants	29	30	35½	30	42	21¼	35½	49	32	50	56
Sultanas	16	16½	17½	23½	20	13¾	16½	23	20	15	24
Lexias	33	22½	44	66	78	37½	49	39	48	45	54
Prunes*	...	...	60	65	...	...	66½	50	50	50	40
Peaches*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
Apricots*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...

* A quota is not declared each season.

VEGETABLES

The following table shows the area and production of the principal varieties of vegetables grown for human consumption on rural holdings in New South Wales in each of the last two seasons:—

Table 834. Vegetables for Human Consumption: Area and Production

Vegetable	Area		Production		
	1962-63	1963-64	Unit of Quantity	1962-63	1963-64
	Acres	Acres		1962-63	1963-64
Potatoes	27,420	24,352	Ton	132,969	98,308
Carrots	2,001	2,139	Ton	18,266	19,973
Onions	800	682	Ton	5,185	4,998
Parsnips	428	394	Ton	3,680	3,679
Beetroot	547	490	Ton	4,869	4,198
Tomatoes	3,912	3,629	Half-case	2,452,765	2,641,441
Beans, French	6,750	6,571	Bushel	1,049,295	1,107,588
Peas, Green	16,996	13,767	Bushel	1,290,698	964,194
Cabbages	1,106	1,236	Dozen	398,566	452,287
Cauliflowers	1,778	1,854	Dozen	577,555	514,666
Lettuce	986	1,203	Case	461,722	581,212
Asparagus	2,574	2,841	lb.	9,380,998	10,192,124
Other Vegetables	7,873	6,887	...	...	...
Total, All Vegetables	73,171	66,045	...	...	...

All persons growing more than one acre of potatoes must be licensed under the State Potato Growers' Licensing Act, 1940, at a fee of £1 per annum. The fees collected are expended for the benefit of the industry. A Potato Marketing Board, which had controlled marketing in New South Wales since 1948, was voted out by growers in 1956.

Local potatoes meet only part of the State's requirements, and large quantities are imported from other States, principally Tasmania and Victoria. Most of the local potatoes are grown in the Coastal and Northern and Central Tableland divisions, as the following table shows.

Table 835. Potatoes: Area and Production

Season	Area					Production				
	Coastal Divisions	Northern Tableland	Central Tableland	All Other Divisions	Total, N.S.W.	Coastal Divisions	Northern Tableland	Central Tableland	All Other Divisions	Total, N.S.W.
	Acres					Tons				
1953-54	4,710	3,912	5,685	2,206	16,513	17,494	11,137	20,873	8,542	58,046
1954-55	4,115	3,451	4,746	1,585	13,897	13,658	10,049	17,627	6,366	47,700
1955-56	3,772	3,593	4,400	1,505	13,270	14,797	8,938	14,828	5,599	44,162
1956-57	5,452	3,438	4,318	1,751	14,959	21,598	12,198	14,491	6,172	54,459
1957-58	6,184	4,136	5,237	1,769	17,326	23,047	15,867	20,566	7,209	66,689
1958-59	5,275	4,114	6,364	1,729	17,482	24,521	16,154	36,226	7,549	84,450
1959-60	5,554	4,339	7,462	1,804	19,159	25,064	12,163	37,176	7,505	81,908
1960-61	5,570	3,845	7,113	1,837	18,365	28,623	13,559	34,970	8,030	85,182
1961-62	6,493	4,004	7,397	2,315	20,209	23,752	16,462	34,015	9,072	83,301
1962-63	8,839	4,984	10,768	2,829	27,420	43,576	20,812	57,983	10,598	132,969
1963-64	8,485	3,319	10,004	2,544	24,352	38,551	11,324	39,913	8,520	98,308

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING

The following table shows the production of canned and bottled fruit and vegetables in factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and recent years:—

Table 836. Production of Canned and Bottled Fruit and Vegetables

Year ended 30th June	Fruit, Canned or Bottled		Vegetables, Canned or Bottled*		Fruit Juice (natural)	
	Quantity	Value (at factory)	Quantity	Value (at factory)	Quantity	Value (at factory)
	Thous. lb.	£ thous.	Thous. lb.	£ thous.	Thous. gals.	£ thous.
1938-39	28,387	507	4,902	170	53	16
1957-58	42,874	3,177	31,557	3,321	384	207
1958-59	36,914	2,568	31,105	3,449	358	180
1959-60	39,312	2,759	32,742	3,734	562	321
1960-61	32,420	2,506	43,368	4,796	536	310
1961-62	57,798	4,059	55,175	5,637	743	410
1962-63	60,243	3,881	57,591	5,846	991	497

* From 1959-60, includes pickled vegetables (other than "pickles" or chutney).

Under the Sugar Agreements between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments (see page 922), the Queensland Government, on behalf of the sugar industry, contributes funds to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee (constituted by the agreements) for the payment of domestic and export sugar rebates. The domestic sugar rebate (£5 per ton of refined cane sugar since 1st June, 1960) is designed to assist the Australian manufactured fruits industry, and is paid in respect of the cane sugar used in the manufacture of approved fruit products for home consumption or export. The export sugar rebate is paid in respect of approved fruit products exported, to ensure that the manufacturers concerned do not pay higher prices for Australian sugar than the price for which the cheapest imported sugar could be landed duty-free in Australia. Under the current agreement, which is to operate until 31st August, 1967, the Queensland Government contributes £264,000 annually to the Committee and, in addition, reimburses the Committee for the actual expenditure on the export sugar rebates and the domestic rebates in respect of approved fruit products ultimately exported. Funds which remain after the payment of rebates and administrative expenses may be used by the Committee to promote the use and sale of Australian manufactured fruit products or for research directed to increasing the yield per acre of fruit required for Australian manufactured fruit products.

Domestic and export sugar rebates paid in respect of New South Wales fruit products amounted to £94,249 (domestic £65,008, export £29,241) in 1961-62 and £85,162 (domestic £56,125, export £32,037) in 1962-63.

The export of canned fruit is supervised by the Australian Canned Fruits Board, under the Canned Fruits Export Marketing Act, 1963.

Most of the canned fruits exported from Australia go to the United Kingdom. The Canned Fruits Board estimated the total Australian production in 1963 at 7,280,000 cases of deciduous tree fruits and 2,022,000 cases of canned pineapple products, to be disposed of as follows—United Kingdom, 43 per cent.; other countries of export, 8 per cent.; Australian domestic market, 49 per cent. New South Wales production represented approximately 16 per cent. of the Australian deciduous fruits pack.

MARKETING OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The principal centre for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables in New South Wales is the Sydney Fruit and Vegetables Markets, owned and controlled by the Council of the City of Sydney. Fruit and vegetables sold at the Sydney Municipal Markets are received by road, rail, and sea (and occasionally by air) from intrastate and interstate sources. Most of the business conducted at the Markets comprises sales by growers' agents or co-operative societies to retailers; growers may sell direct to buyers in a section of the Markets known as the Producers' Market.

Large quantities of hard vegetables (potatoes, onions, pumpkins, swedes, etc.) are also sold at the Alexandria Railway Goods Yard and at a nearby road delivery centre, and from wharves, by Sussex Street merchants. The Alexandria market receives produce consigned by rail and road from intrastate and interstate sources, whereas the produce handled at Sussex Street consists mainly of consignments received from interstate sources by sea. The bulk of the business handled at Alexandria and Sussex Street comprises sales by wholesale merchants to secondary wholesalers.

Most fruit is sold in bushel or half-bushel cases. Pineapples, however, are packed in tropical cases (1.6 bushels), and cherries and figs in ½-bushel cases. The principal varieties of fresh fruit marketed and the approximate weight per bushel of each are shown below:—

Table 837. Fruit: Principal Varieties Marketed and Approximate Weight

Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel	Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel	Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel	Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel
	lb.		lb.		lb.		lb.
Apples ..	42	Grapes ..	50	Oranges ..	48	Pineapples ..	46
Apricots ..	55	Lemons ..	47	Passion Fruit ..	34	Plums ..	60
Bananas ..	52	Mandarins ..	46	Peaches ..	44	Quinces ..	42
Cherries ..	48	Nectarines ..	48	Pears ..	50	Tomatoes ..	48
Figs ..	36						

Vegetables are marketed in crates, cases, bags, bunches, and loose, and are generally sold as received.

Officers of the Department of Agriculture attend the markets to ensure that vegetables and fruit have been graded and packed, and that disease-affected produce is destroyed, as required under the Plant Diseases Act, 1924, to inspect agents' records in connection with complaints by growers and others, and to collect wholesale prices data.

Farm Produce Agents Act

Persons who, as agents, sell fruit, vegetables, potatoes and other edible roots and tubers, eggs, poultry and honey must be licensed under the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926-1960. However, co-operative societies which dispose of the agricultural products of their members only do not come within the provisions of the Act, and auctioneers registered under the Auctioneers, Stock and Station, Real Estate, and Business Agents Act need not hold a licence to auction farm produce beyond a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office, Sydney.

Agents must provide a bond from an approved insurance company, and must keep books in the form prescribed. The fees, charges, and commis-

sion which an agent may charge are fixed by regulation. The current maximum commission which may be charged is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (subject to minimum rates of 1s. 3d. per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel case, 1s. per bushel case, 9d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel case, and 6d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ -bushel case for fruit and tomatoes); but for vegetables, potatoes, and other edible roots and tubers sold outside a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office, Sydney, the maximum commission rate is 10 per cent.

At 1st January, 1964, the number of agents registered was 293, of whom 277 were in the metropolitan area, 14 in Newcastle, and 2 in country centres.

PASTORAL INDUSTRY

The climate, terrain, and vegetation of New South Wales are pre-eminently suited for pastoral pursuits, and the early economic progress of the State was closely identified with the development of the pastoral industry. Extensive agricultural and dairying industries have also arisen, but the pastoral industries remain the greatest of the rural industries, usually contributing between 50 and 60 per cent. of the total value of rural production.

Some indication of the geographical distribution of the pastoral lands of New South Wales is given in succeeding pages and in the chapter "Rural Industries". Sheep grazing is the outstanding pastoral pursuit, and is the principal rural enterprise in practically every division except the coastal. Even in the wheat belt, the value of wool production in recent years has exceeded that of wheat. Beef cattle are raised mainly on the tablelands and in the northern parts of the coastal, slopes, and plains divisions. The distribution of sheep, dairy cattle, and beef cattle throughout the State is indicated in the diagrammatic map published on page 9 of this Year Book. Pigs are bred principally in conjunction with dairying and wheatgrowing, but not in sufficient numbers to meet local requirements.

LIVESTOCK

The following table shows the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in New South Wales at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1951, and at the end of each of the last ten seasons:—

Table 838. Livestock in New South Wales

Year*	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Year*	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
1861	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,000	146,091	1955	258,153	3,460,692	59,200,000	375,019
1871	304,100	2,014,888	16,279,000	213,193	1956	247,139	3,678,634	62,988,000	343,030
1881	398,577	2,597,348	36,592,000	213,916	1957	235,505	3,910,827	67,670,000	386,789
1891	469,647	2,128,838	61,831,000	253,189	1958	220,684	3,736,300	65,410,000	397,011
1901	486,716	2,047,454	41,857,000	265,730	1959	214,445	3,663,476	67,936,000	348,730
1911†	689,004	3,194,236	48,830,000	371,093	1960	204,011	3,840,565	71,000,000	398,959
1921†	663,178	3,375,267	37,750,000	306,253	1961	192,254	4,241,860	68,087,000	455,345
1931	524,512	2,840,473	53,366,000	334,331	1962	167,868	4,398,678	69,498,000	471,579
1941	531,776	2,769,061	55,568,000	507,738	1963	166,280	4,569,143	70,021,000	391,999
1951	328,428	3,702,848	54,111,000	316,833	1964	163,240	4,788,976	71,764,000	391,300

* At 31st December in 1861 to 1911, at 30th June in 1921 and 1931, and at 31st March in 1941 and later years.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

A comparison of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in New South Wales and in the other Australian States is shown below:—

Table 839. Livestock in Australia, 31st March, 1964

State	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	Thousands			
New South Wales	163	4,789	71,764	391
Victoria	56	3,201	28,413	322
Queensland	206	7,502	24,337	388
South Australia	25	694	16,403	154
Western Australia	39	1,299	20,165	128
Tasmania	8	450	3,600	83
Northern Territory	39	1,055	9	2
Australian Capital Territory	1	14	289	
Total, Australia	537	19,004	164,980	1,468
Proportion per cent. in N.S.W.	30·4	25·2	43·5	26·6

An indication of the fluctuations in the number of livestock depastured in the State since 1861 is given in the next table. For this purpose, an arbitrary equivalent of ten sheep to each head of large stock is used to express sheep, horses, and cattle in common terms, pigs being disregarded. The resulting sheep equivalent is shown for significant years between 1861 and 1951 and for each year since 1953.

Table 840.—Stock-Sheep Equivalent

Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed	Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed	Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed
	Thousands		Thousands		Thousands
1861	30,666	1916	67,743	1951	94,424
1870	41,636	1918	81,560	1953	96,932
1875	60,272	1920	70,616	1954	97,980
1877	52,267	1921	78,134	1955	96,388
1881	66,551	1923	77,872	1956	102,246
1884	49,283	1927	90,350	1957	109,133
1891	87,816	1930	80,931	1958	104,980
1895	74,118	1933	90,399	1959	106,715
1899	60,706	1935	93,504	1960	111,446
1901	67,199	1939	82,309	1961	112,428
1902	48,563	1940	87,347	1962	115,163
1905	67,955	1945	82,473	1963	117,375
1910	89,489	1947	76,734	1964	121,286

*At 31st December in 1861 to 1910, at 30th June in 1916 to 1930, and at 31st March in later years.

The substantial increase during the nineteenth century was due mainly to the rapid development of sheep grazing. It has been held that the peak figure of 1891 was the result of overstocking, in relation to the scanty pastoral improvements then to be found in the hinterland. Unfavourable seasons are reflected in the low livestock numbers in 1884, 1902, 1916, 1920, 1939, and 1947. These fluctuations have been much less marked in the last three decades. The increase during the post-war years in the sheep equivalent of livestock grazed reflects the reduction of rabbit infestation by the introduction of myxomatosis, the progress in pasture improvement, and the use of improved farm equipment.

The following table shows the geographical distribution of livestock in New South Wales at intervals since 1891. As the statistics since 1922 have been compiled in local government areas, and not in counties as

formerly, there has been considerable alteration in the areas comprising the Western Slope and Central Plains divisions, where large numbers of stock are depastured. The divisional figures for 1891 and 1921 are therefore not strictly comparable with those for later years. The distribution of livestock in New South Wales is also illustrated in a diagrammatic map published on page 9 of this Year Book.

Table 841. Livestock, in Divisions

Statistical Divisions	Livestock Numbers (Thousands)					Proportion per cent. of Total				
	1891*	1921†	1941‡	1951‡	1964‡	1891*	1921†	1941‡	1951‡	1964‡
SHEEP										
Coastal ..	1,483	1,048	1,277	1,166	1,155	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.2	1.6
Tableland ..	7,882	7,524	12,879	12,772	17,853	12.8	19.9	23.2	23.6	24.9
Western Slope ..	10,869	9,743	17,579	17,017	22,391	17.6	25.8	31.6	31.4	31.2
Central Plains and Riverina ..	25,194	14,370	16,328	16,258	20,731	40.7	38.1	29.4	30.0	28.9
Western ..	16,403	5,065	7,505	6,898	9,634	26.5	13.4	13.5	12.8	13.4
Total, N.S.W. ..	61,831	37,750	55,568	54,111	71,764	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DAIRY COWS AND HEIFERS IN COMMERCIAL DAIRIES ¶										
Coastal ..	197	754	941	878	842	57.4	80.0	89.2	91.1	90.2
Tableland ..	67	80	39	31	24	19.5	8.5	3.7	3.2	2.6
Western Slope ..	37	64	61	43	34	10.8	6.8	5.8	4.5	3.6
Central Plains and Riverina ..	35	42	13	11	32	10.2	4.5	1.2	1.1	3.5
Western ..	7	2	1	1	1	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total, N.S.W. ..	343	942	1,055	964	933	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OTHER CATTLE										
Coastal ..	640	929	682	931	1,192	35.9	38.2	39.8	34.0	30.9
Tableland ..	465	572	393	622	925	26.0	23.5	22.9	22.7	24.0
Western Slope ..	247	436	370	662	927	13.8	17.9	21.6	24.2	24.0
Central Plains and Riverina ..	339	364	208	429	675	19.0	15.0	12.1	15.6	17.5
Western ..	94	132	61	95	137	5.3	5.4	3.6	3.5	3.6
Total, N.S.W. ..	1,785	2,433	1,714	2,739	3,856	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HORSES										
Coastal ..	163	203	151	118	45	34.7	30.6	28.4	36.0	27.6
Tableland ..	92	112	91	64	34	19.6	16.9	17.1	19.5	20.9
Western Slope ..	76	168	150	76	40	16.2	25.4	28.2	23.2	24.5
Central Plains and Riverina ..	95	152	113	54	32	20.2	22.9	21.2	16.4	19.6
Western ..	44	28	27	16	12	9.3	4.2	5.1	4.9	7.4
Total, N.S.W. ..	470	663	532	328	163	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* At 31st December.

† At 30th June.

‡ At 31st March.

¶ In 1891, all cows in milk; in 1921 and later years, all dairy cows and heifers (excluding heifers calves).

The table shows that the main increase in sheep in the twentieth century has occurred in the Tableland and Western Slope divisions, in which more than half of the State's sheep are now to be found. It also illustrates the predominance in dairying of the Coastal divisions, which have over 90 per cent. of the dairy cows and heifers in commercial dairies.

IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES AND FODDER CONSERVATION

Information regarding the improvement of pastures (by fertilization of the land and by cultivation of suitable grasses) and the conservation of fodder is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

SHEEP

The following table shows the number of sheep at the end of each quinquennial period from 1861 to 1956 and at the end of each of the last ten seasons, as well as the average rate of increase or decrease in each period:—

Table 842. Sheep Numbers

Year*	Sheep Numbers	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease	Year*	Sheep Numbers	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease	Year*	Sheep Numbers	Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease
	Thous.	Per cent.		Thous.	Per cent.		Thous.	Per cent.
1861	5,615	...	1911	48,830	2.0	1955	59,200	-0.7
1866	11,562	15.5	1916	36,490	-5.6	1956	62,988	6.4
1871	16,278	7.1	1921	37,750	0.7	1957	67,670	7.4
1876	25,269	9.2	1926	53,860	7.4	1958	65,410	-3.3
1881	36,591	7.7	1931	53,366	-0.2	1959	67,936	3.9
1886	39,169	1.4	1936	51,936	-0.5	1960	71,000	4.5
1891	61,831	9.6	1941	55,568	1.4	1961	68,087	-4.1
1896	48,318	-4.8	1946	44,076	-4.1	1962	69,498	2.1
1901	41,857	-2.8	1951	54,111	4.6	1963	70,021	0.8
1906	44,132	1.1	1956	62,988	3.3	1964	71,764	2.5

* At 31st December in 1861 to 1911, at 30th June in 1916 to 1931, and at 31st March in later years.

Before 1956, the number of sheep was greatest in 1891. During the thirty years following 1891, the decline in the number of sheep seems to have been due mainly to a remarkable deterioration of seasons. The weighted average annual rainfall of the State was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches less in the twenty years which followed 1894 than in the preceding quarter of a century, and this decline was proportionately heaviest in the plain districts of low average rainfall, which in 1891 carried two-thirds of the sheep depastured in the State. The rabbit pest, too, aggravated the effects of dry weather through destruction of natural herbage, and the expansion of the agricultural industry caused land to be diverted from the purpose of sheep-breeding.

In the nineteen-twenties and later years, the grazing capacity of the pastoral lands was improved by increased conservation of water, control of the rabbit pest, the fertilizing of pastures and cultivation of grasses, and improvements in facilities for the transfer of stock from localities where seasonal conditions had become unfavourable. Between 1923 and 1926, the number of sheep rose by 15 millions, and it remained above 50 millions (except in 1930 and 1939) until 1945, when it fell sharply to 46,662,000. The number further declined to 43,105,000 in 1947, but, with a succession of good seasons and high wool prices, rapid recovery was made. In the five years from 1960 to 1964, the number of sheep averaged 70,074,000; the number in 1964 (71,764,000) was the highest on record, and was about 16 per cent. greater than the peak of 1891.

The numbers of sheep in statistical divisions of New South Wales in 1926 and later years are shown in the next table:—

Table 843. Sheep Numbers, in Divisions

At 31st March	Tableland Divisions			Western Slope Divisions			Central Plains Divisions		River- ina Divi- sion	Western Division		Total, including Coastal Divisions
	N.	C.	S.	N.	C.	S.	N.	C.		E.D. *	W.D *	
Thousands												
1926†	2,784	4,261	3,173	5,039	4,612	6,022	4,500	6,086	7,827	3,852	4,708	53,860
1936	3,095	5,267	3,716	5,621	4,496	6,620	4,018	5,278	6,283	2,909	3,444	51,936
1941	3,105	5,728	4,046	5,355	4,685	7,539	4,244	5,688	6,396	3,570	3,935	55,568
1946	2,763	5,228	3,479	4,958	4,207	5,650	3,847	4,849	4,049	1,665	2,304	44,076
1951	2,889	5,728	4,155	4,980	4,499	7,538	4,026	5,469	6,763	2,931	3,967	54,111
1956	3,456	6,645	4,265	5,853	5,442	8,711	4,813	6,448	7,669	3,601	4,855	62,988
1958	3,759	7,104	4,411	6,124	5,761	9,420	4,732	6,261	8,296	3,774	4,451	65,410
1959	3,840	7,507	4,456	6,241	6,079	9,802	5,099	6,786	8,418	3,629	4,752	67,936
1960	4,170	7,955	4,718	6,345	6,400	10,399	5,248	7,113	8,452	3,650	5,184	71,000
1961	4,081	7,684	4,742	5,938	6,187	9,940	4,945	6,533	8,473	3,627	4,717	68,087
1962	4,131	7,757	4,923	5,744	6,125	10,425	5,027	6,934	8,605	3,812	4,878	69,498
1963	4,533	7,681	4,740	5,642	6,124	10,256	4,895	7,170	8,350	4,032	5,356	70,021
1964	5,138	7,909	4,806	5,912	6,139	10,340	5,062	7,076	8,594	4,225	5,409	71,764

* E.D.—East of Darling; W.D.—West of Darling.

† At 30th June.

The following table shows as closely as possible the extent of each of the principal factors in the increase and decrease in the number of sheep during each of the last eleven seasons:—

Table 844. Sheep: Elements of Increase and Decrease

Season	Lambs Marked	Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered	Net Exports of Sheep	Approximate Number of Deaths on Holdings (Balance) *	Net Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Sheep at 31st March
					(+)	(—)	
Thousands							
1953-54	14,469	7,042	1,489	3,760	(+)	2,178	59,639
1954-55	13,313	7,536	1,716	4,500	(—)	439	59,200
1955-56	15,770	7,043	880	4,059	(+)	3,788	62,988
1956-57	16,967	6,560	805	4,920	(+)	4,682	67,670
1957-58	14,273	7,512	1,468	7,553	(—)	2,260	65,410
1958-59	16,856	8,447	1,383	4,500	(+)	2,526	67,936
1959-60	19,330	9,958	1,742	4,566	(+)	3,064	71,000
1960-61	17,176	11,457	2,731	5,901	(—)	2,913	68,087
1961-62	19,466	11,707	1,879	4,469	(+)	1,411	69,498
1962-63	19,960	11,777	2,648	5,012	(+)	523	70,021
1963-64	20,881	11,888	2,712	4,538	(+)	1,743	71,764

* The figures in this column represent a balance and are rough approximations.

The effect of adverse seasons on the sheep flocks is apparent in four directions—losses by death attributable mainly to floods and to lack of fodder and water, increase in the slaughtering of fat stock, decrease in lambing, and increased export to other States.

Apart from temporary set-backs in 1954-55 and 1957-58 (when seasonal conditions were dry) and in 1960-61 (when the fall in sheep numbers was attributable mainly to a record number of slaughterings and a lower level of lambing), the sheep population has increased steadily during the last

eleven seasons. The record number of sheep in March, 1964 (71,764,000) reflected the high level of lambing in the three seasons 1961-62 to 1963-64, and was 12,000,000 (or 20 per cent.) greater than the number in 1954.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF SHEEP FLOCKS

The sheep flocks on rural holdings in New South Wales in 1960 are classified in the following table according to the size of the flock:—

Table 845. Rural Holdings with Sheep, Classified by Size of Sheep Flock, 31st March, 1960

Size of Sheep Flock	Coastal Divisions	Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Divisions	Total, N.S.W.
Under 50	655	520	559	201	23	1,958
50-99	133	391	291	118	12	945
100-199	157	643	537	200	19	1,556
200-299	108	552	518	214	15	1,407
300-399	99	557	571	292	16	1,535
400-499	109	520	623	396	11	1,659
500-999	340	2,613	3,691	2,342	55	9,041
1,000-1,999	285	3,321	5,028	2,961	106	11,701
2,000-4,999	112	1,951	2,880	2,439	819	8,201
5,000-9,999	24	347	412	503	644	1,930
10,000-19,999	6	74	76	147	84	387
20,000-49,999	...	11	14	47	12	84
50,000 or more	...	...	...	4	...	4
Total Holdings	2,028	11,500	15,200	9,864	1,816	40,408

Almost three-quarters of the sheep flocks in the State contained from 500 to 4,999 sheep. The most numerous flocks were those with 1,000 to 1,999 sheep, and they represented 29 per cent. of the total number of flocks. About one-fifth of the total flocks contained less than 500 sheep, and only four flocks had 50,000 or more sheep.

Trends since 1891 in the size of sheep flocks on rural holdings in the State are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 846. Rural Holdings with Sheep, Classified by Size of Sheep Flock

Year	Size of Sheep Flock								Total Rural Holdings with Sheep
	Under 500 Sheep	500 to 999 Sheep	1,000 to 1,999 Sheep	2,000 to 4,999 Sheep	5,000 to 9,999 Sheep	10,000 to 19,999 Sheep	20,000 to 49,999 Sheep	50,000 or more Sheep	
1891	5,358	2,248	1,954	1,696	686	495	491	259	13,187
1901	8,838	2,962	2,351	1,722	729	465	344	88	17,499
1911	13,895	3,878	3,510	2,735	847	507	296	59	25,727
1921	15,431	4,474	3,459	2,310	722	349	149	28	26,922
1929	13,061	6,789	5,669	4,271	1,209	518	171	20	31,708
1941	12,517	7,681	6,563	5,326	1,384	471	143	13	34,098
1950	11,111	8,990	7,252	4,815	1,042	280	71	5	33,566
1956	10,945	10,452	9,968	6,038	1,325	262	55	5	39,050
1960	9,060	9,041	11,701	8,201	1,930	387	84	4	40,408

AGE AND SEX OF SHEEP

The following table gives an approximate age and sex distribution of the sheep in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 847. Sheep: Sex and Age

At 31st March	Number of Sheep					Proportion of Total Sheep				
	Sheep, 1 year and over			Lambs and Hoggets (under 1 year)	Total Sheep	Sheep, 1 year and over			Lambs and Hoggets (under 1 year)	Total Sheep
	Rams	Ewes	Wethers			Rams	Ewes	Wethers		
	Thousands					Per cent.				
1954	774	30,638	15,850	12,377	59,639	1.3	51.4	26.6	20.7	100.0
1955	782	31,424	15,768	11,226	59,200	1.3	53.1	26.6	19.0	100.0
1956	802	32,645	16,329	13,212	62,988	1.3	51.8	25.9	21.0	100.0
1957	836	34,917	17,505	14,412	67,670	1.2	51.6	25.9	21.3	100.0
1958	854	34,652	18,025	11,879	65,410	1.3	53.0	27.5	18.2	100.0
1959	867	35,556	17,532	13,981	67,936	1.3	52.3	25.8	20.6	100.0
1960	868	36,548	17,844	15,740	71,000	1.2	51.5	25.1	22.2	100.0
1961	894	36,242	17,476	13,475	68,087	1.3	53.2	25.7	19.8	100.0
1962	882	36,322	17,038	15,256	69,498	1.3	52.2	24.5	22.0	100.0
1963	885	36,487	17,294	15,355	70,021	1.3	52.1	24.7	21.9	100.0
1964	879	37,051	17,824	16,010	71,764	1.2	51.6	24.9	22.3	100.0

LAMBING

The greater part of the lambing of the State takes place during the autumn and winter months, although a considerable proportion of ewes, varying according to the nature of the season, is reserved for spring and early summer lambing. Comparatively few lambs are dropped in the months of December, January, and February. Seasonal changes play a large part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and of resultant lambs, and cause wide variations in the natural increase. It is possible to breed from ewes twice a year, but it is not considered good policy and is rarely practised, except after severe losses.

Lambing results in quinquennial periods since 1931-32 and in each of the last fifteen seasons were as follows:—

Table 848. Lambing

Season	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated	Season	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
	Thousands		Per cent.		Thousands		Per cent.
Average—							
1932-1936	19,877	12,725	64.0	1953-54	20,661	14,469	70.0
1937-1941	20,704	13,270	64.1	1954-55	19,818	13,313	67.2
1942-1946	20,307	12,855	63.3	1955-56	22,204	15,770	71.0
1947-1951	18,893	12,732	67.4	1956-57	24,012	16,967	70.7
1952-1956	20,258	13,669	67.5	1957-58	23,841	14,273	59.9
1957-1961	24,791	16,920	68.3	1958-59	24,227	16,856	69.6
Season—				1959-60	26,656	19,330	72.5
1949-50	19,162	13,280	69.3	1960-61	25,217	17,176	68.1
1950-51	19,370	12,507	64.6	1961-62	26,520	19,466	73.4
1951-52	18,904	11,147	59.0	1962-63	26,827	19,960	74.4
1952-53	19,703	13,646	69.3	1963-64	27,548	20,881	75.8

* Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the period shown.

During the twenty-five seasons from 1931-32 to 1955-56, the number of ewes mated in the season averaged about 20,000,000, the number of lambs marked averaged 13,050,000, and the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated improved from 64.0 per cent. in the first five seasons to 67.5 per cent. in the last five seasons. In the five seasons from 1956-57 to 1960-61, the average number of ewes mated rose to almost 25,000,000, the average number of lambs marked to almost 17,000,000, and the ratio further improved to 68.3 per cent. With particularly favourable seasonal conditions in the three seasons 1961-62 to 1963-64, the average number of ewes mated was almost 27,000,000, the average number of lambs marked exceeded 20,000,000, and the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated rose to 74.5 per cent. In 1963-64, the ratio (75.8 per cent.), the number of ewes mated (27,548,000), and the number of lambs marked (20,881,000) gave the best lambing results on record.

Particulars of lambing in divisions of the State in the last two seasons are shown in the next table. The ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated in the Western Division (which is the driest part of the State) is consistently lower than the ratio for the State as a whole.

Table 849. Lambing, in Divisions

Statistical Division	1962-63			1963-64		
	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
	Thousands		Per cent.	Thousands		Per cent.
Coastal ..	276	199	72.1	299	234	78.3
Tableland—						
Northern ..	1,097	826	75.3	1,317	1,057	80.3
Central ..	2,545	2,003	78.7	2,699	2,209	81.9
Southern ..	1,363	961	70.5	1,410	1,065	75.5
Total ..	5,005	3,790	75.7	5,426	4,331	79.8
Western Slope—						
North ..	1,963	1,379	70.2	2,070	1,574	76.0
Central ..	2,793	2,137	76.5	2,861	2,257	78.9
South ..	3,739	2,866	76.7	3,700	2,780	75.1
Total ..	8,495	6,382	75.1	8,631	6,611	76.6
Central Plains and Riverina—						
North ..	2,096	1,527	72.9	2,128	1,597	75.0
Central ..	3,059	2,245	73.4	3,138	2,355	75.0
Riverina ..	4,101	3,146	76.7	4,027	3,047	75.7
Total ..	9,256	6,918	74.7	9,293	6,999	75.3
Western ..	3,795	2,671	70.4	3,899	2,706	69.4
Total, N.S.W. ..	26,827	19,960	74.4	27,548	20,881	75.8

* Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the season shown.

BREEDS OF SHEEP

The merino is the most important breed of sheep in New South Wales. It is essentially a wool-producing animal, and is found in all districts of the State where sheep are raised. It is noted for its hardiness and its ability to endure extreme weather conditions, and is therefore the only suitable sheep for the far-western areas, where pastures are sparse and the climate hot and dry.

Although the running of crossbreds is encouraged by closer settlement and pasture improvement, both of which have increased in recent years, favourable wool prices have caused the high proportion of merinos to be maintained. The British breeds and the various types of crossbreds used mainly for the production of meat require good grazing conditions, and are therefore found in the higher rainfall areas of 20 or more inches per annum. Australasian breeds, such as the Corriedale and Polwarth, which have been evolved specially for Australian conditions, are valuable as dual-purpose sheep, breeding a marketable lamb and producing a good quality saleable fleece. The Corriedale is a fixed cross between Lincoln rams and merino ewes, and the Polwarth a fixed comeback bred from the mating of merino rams with Lincoln-merino ewes.

The numbers of the principal breeds of sheep in New South Wales in 1939 and more recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 850. Breeds of Sheep

Breed	Total Sheep (Rams, Ewes, Wethers, Lambs, and Hoggets)					Rams (1 year and over)
	1939	1947	1956	1959	1962	1962
Merino	40,861,601	31,067,510	49,994,202	52,467,394	54,095,959	588,734
Other Recognised Breeds—						
Corriedale	471,134	1,437,107	2,453,314	3,648,808	3,978,613	59,397
Polwarth	25,089	74,389	257,077	513,183	555,071	9,585
Border Leicester	124,774	412,839	331,783	1,164,172	1,652,110	118,977
Romney Marsh	45,277	118,864	119,843	249,737	304,512	12,671
Dorset Horn	20,610	56,651	276,721	353,327	550,137	76,106
Southdown	19,033	32,534	42,582	50,953	50,340	8,375
Other	12,701	7,509	9,687	56,621	112,400	6,939
<i>Total, Other Recognised Breeds</i>	<i>718,618</i>	<i>2,139,893</i>	<i>3,491,007</i>	<i>6,036,801</i>	<i>7,203,183</i>	<i>292,050</i>
Merino Comeback	2,483,916	2,059,812	3,791,491	3,407,629	1,864,449	312
Crossbred	4,812,528	7,837,785	5,711,300	6,024,176	6,334,409	1,144
Total, All Breeds	48,876,663	43,105,000	62,988,000	67,936,000	69,498,000	882,240

Merinos represented nearly 85 per cent. of the sheep in New South Wales during the years 1932 to 1939, but had declined to 72 per cent. by 1947. This decline was due, firstly, to the development of the fat lamb industry, and, later, to severe drought in areas where most merinos were depastured. With recovery from the drought, and in response to a post-war demand for fine wools, the proportion of merinos increased to 76 per cent. in 1953 and 79 per cent. in 1956. The proportion contracted to 78 per cent. in 1962, with the increase in dual-purpose sheep flocks.

In normal circumstances, the number of crossbred sheep depends on prospects for the export of fat lambs. This breed represented 10 per cent. of the total sheep in 1939, but rose to 18 per cent. in 1947 for the reasons stated above. The proportion subsequently declined, and has been 9 per cent. since 1956.

The breed of ram used for mating is usually determined by the type of sheep husbandry carried on, which, in turn, is determined to some extent by climate and topography. In all sheep-raising divisions of New South Wales, flocks bred from merino rams predominate. In the drier areas of the Plains and the Western Division, and in those parts of the Northern and Southern Tableland in which winter feed is light, the merino ram is

used almost exclusively, with ewes of the same breed. Where rainfall and pastures are sufficient and reliable, mainly on the Central Tableland and Western Slope and in the Riverina, fat lambs may be bred, by the mating of crossbred ewes to rams of the English shortwool breeds, mainly Dorset Horn and Southdown. The lambs mature rapidly, and are usually marketed at about four months of age without having been shorn. This type of breeding, which is highly specialised and requires good pastures and management, is also suitable for irrigated areas where feed is assured. Where the rainfall is lighter and less reliable, there are many dual-purpose flocks. The most common rams used in these flocks are the long-wool English breeds Border Leicester and Romney Marsh, and they are mated with merino ewes. The progeny may be sold as fat lambs if the season and markets are good, or kept for wool-growing or for later fattening as mutton. Another type of dual-purpose flock is that consisting of Corriedale or Polwarth sheep.

STUD SHEEP

Stud flocks of sheep in New South Wales have reached a high standard, and further development can be expected with the introduction of new methods of breeding and feeding. There is a register of studs, based on specified standards for each breed of sheep, and registration is controlled by the executives of the various breeding associations.

The number of stud flocks listed with the principal breeding organisations in 1963 was: Merino, 633; Poll Merino, 93; Corriedale, 190; Polwarth, 70; British Breeds, 1,300.

Since 1929, the oversea export of stud merino sheep has been prohibited, except with the approval of the Minister.

SHEEP EXPERIMENT WORK

The Department of Agriculture conducts a number of research stations on which sheep breeding and feeding problems are investigated. Among these are the Trangie Agricultural Research Station, where there is a wool laboratory and the work is concentrated on merino breeding. At Leeton and Yanco Agricultural Research Stations in the irrigation area, the production and feeding of fat lambs is investigated. Shannon Vale Nutrition Station, at Glen Innes on the Northern Tableland, has made a considerable contribution to improved husbandry and management of sheep in this environment.

WOOL PRODUCTION

Most of the wool produced in New South Wales is obtained by shearing the live sheep. Considerable quantities of wool are, however, obtained by fellmongering, and a small quantity is picked from the carcasses of dead sheep on the holding. In normal times, many sheep skins are exported overseas and interstate, and the quantity of wool on these is estimated and included in the total production.

The weight of the wool clip is stated as "in the grease", because precise data of the clean scoured yield are not available. The greasy wool produced in New South Wales in recent years is estimated to have yielded about 55 per cent. clean scoured weight. Very little wool is washed on holdings.

The following table shows, in quinquennial periods from 1881 and for each of the last sixteen seasons, the quantity and value of wool produced in New South Wales:—

Table 851. Quantity and Value of Wool Produced

Average of Seasons	Quantity Produced (as in the grease)	Gross Value of Production * at Principal Market	Season	Quantity Produced (as in the grease)	Gross Value of Production *	
					At Principal Market	At Place of Production
	Thous. lb.	£ thous.		Thous. lb.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1881-1885	188,763†	8,113	1948-49	463,208	86,095	82,348
1886-1890	258,956†	8,955	1949-50	515,043	126,948	122,188
1891-1895	362,726†	9,805	1950-51	492,130	288,697	281,396
1896-1900	281,648†	8,597	1951-52	437,837	135,864	129,564
1901-1905	260,517†	9,344	1952-53	556,552	192,124	181,989
1906-1910	369,321†	14,958	1953-54	544,934	180,781	171,901
1911-1915	357,256	15,468	1954-55	540,977	155,335	147,294
1916-1920	328,065	18,507	1955-56	593,712	149,128	140,451
1921-1925	323,635	24,272	1956-57	660,343	217,124	206,280
1926-1930	457,712	30,648	1957-58	557,287	143,337	134,878
1931-1935	488,064	20,679	1958-59	684,184	134,763	125,290
1936-1940	490,929	27,347	1959-60	715,445	168,112	157,231
1941-1945	513,508	28,311	1960-61	664,276	138,881	128,639
1946-1950	452,936	69,399	1961-62	701,168	154,920	143,842
1951-1955	514,485	190,560	1962-63	693,734	166,170	155,479
1956-1960	642,194	162,493	1963-64	731,316	208,416	196,503

* Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. (See page 957.)

† Excludes wool exported on skins.

Drought conditions were responsible for the reduced sheep flocks and wool production in the seasons from 1944-45 to 1947-48. The clip of 422,260,000 lb. in 1947-48 was the lowest since 1925-26. With restocking, shearing increased and the quantity of wool produced reached 515,000,000 lb in 1949-50. Production fell slightly in 1950-51, and more heavily in 1951-52, when the average cut per head was almost $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. less than in the previous season. In 1952-53, as the result of a high average clip and a marked increase in the numbers shorn, the quantity of wool produced rose to 557,000,000 lb. Although there were further increases in the number of sheep shorn in 1953-54 and in 1954-55, the average cuts in those seasons were lower, and production fell slightly. High average clips, combined with a small increase in the numbers shorn in 1955-56 and a marked increase in 1956-57, resulted in wool production rising sharply to 594,000,000 lb. in 1955-56 and 660,000,000 lb. in 1956-57. In 1957-58, when seasonal conditions were adverse, the number of sheep shorn contracted, the average cut per head was over 1 lb. lighter than in the previous season, and wool production fell sharply to 557,000,000 lb. Seasonal conditions were quite favourable during 1958-59 and 1959-60, when high average clips and the rising number of sheep shorn resulted in substantially greater wool production. In 1959-60, the average cut per head was 8.97 lb. and the total clip reached 715,000,000 lb. With seasonal conditions not as favourable in 1960-61, shearing contracted and wool production fell to 664,000,000 lb., but with quite favourable conditions in the three seasons 1961-62 to 1963-64, the numbers shorn and the average clip recovered and wool production rose markedly. In 1963-64, the average cut per head (9.05 lb.), the number of sheep shorn (75,000,000), and the total wool clip (731,000,000 lb.) were at record levels.

The marked changes in the value of wool produced have been caused by fluctuations in price rather than variations in production. For the seasons 1939-40 to 1945-46, the value was based on the average price under the agreement with the United Kingdom Government for the purchase of the Australian clip. Wool prices rose sharply on the resumption of the auction sales in 1946, and continued to advance during the next five seasons. The prices reached their peak in 1950-51, and the value at place of production in that season (£281,000,000) was the highest ever recorded. Prices fell heavily during 1951-52, and the value of wool produced was less than half that of the previous season. The value rose substantially to £182,000,000 in 1952-53, partly as a result of an increase in prices and partly because of the marked increase in production, but with contracting prices it fell during the next three seasons to £140,000,000 in 1955-56. A recovery in prices, combined with a sharp increase in wool production, raised the value of wool produced to £206,000,000 in 1956-57. Prices again contracted during the next two seasons, and the value of wool produced fell heavily to £125,000,000 in 1958-59. With a significant recovery in prices and higher wool production, the value of wool produced rose to £157,000,000 in 1959-60, but with lower wool production and slightly lower prices, it contracted to £129,000,000 in 1960-61. A recovery in prices during the next two seasons, combined with an increase in wool production, raised the value of wool produced to £155,000,000 in 1962-63. With significantly higher prices and record production in 1963-64, the value of wool produced rose to £197,000,000, the highest since 1956-57.

Particulars of the number of sheep shorn, the average clip per sheep, and the quantity of shorn and other wool produced in New South Wales in quinquennial periods from 1920-21, and in each of the last eleven seasons, are shown in the following table:—

Table 852. Sheep Shorn and Wool Produced

Season	Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Average Clip (greasy) *	Quantity of Wool Produced (as in the grease)					
			Shorn and Crutched	Dead	Fell-mongered	Exported on Skins	Total Production	
			Thous.	lb.	Thousand lb.			
Average—								
1921-1925	38,378	7.5	286,786	925	23,599	12,325	323,635	
1926-1930	50,944	8.2	418,405	985	18,548	19,774	457,712	
1931-1935	53,691	8.2	438,594	1,035	34,109	14,326	488,064	
1936-1940	54,426	8.2	445,206	1,815	26,172	17,736	490,929	
1941-1945	56,696	8.2	463,871	1,155	41,712	6,770	513,508	
1946-1950	48,677	8.4	409,027	776	24,346	18,787	452,936	
1951-1955	56,930	8.4	475,379	688	18,094	20,325	514,486	
1956-1960	68,874	8.7	596,209	534	18,761	26,690	642,194	
Season—								
1953-54	59,183	8.5	501,016	518	20,364	23,036	544,934	
1954-55	59,616	8.4	499,898	488	17,834	22,757	540,977	
1955-56	61,821	8.9	550,958	447	18,428	23,879	593,712	
1956-57	70,121	8.8	617,875	559	18,255	23,654	660,343	
1957-58	67,783	7.6	517,053	669	14,693	24,872	557,287	
1958-59	70,855	8.9	633,485	443	21,581	28,675	684,184	
1959-60	73,788	9.0	661,675	552	20,848	32,370	715,445	
1960-61	70,931	8.6	607,216	492	21,633	34,935	664,276	
1961-62	72,248	8.9	646,111	393	21,071	33,593	701,168	
1962-63	72,345	8.9	640,509	399	20,866	31,960	693,734	
1963-64	74,924	9.0	678,021	352	18,301	34,642	731,316	

* Average for all sheep, including lambs. Includes crutchings.

SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF SHEARING

The main months of shearing in New South Wales are from July to November, few sheep being shorn in the remaining seven months.

The percentage distribution by months in the 1955-56 season, when a special analysis of shearing was undertaken, is shown for each statistical division (except the Coastal divisions) in the following table. The percentages were derived by allocating all the sheep and lambs on each rural holding to the main month of general shearing (the month of lamb shearing, when it differed from that of general shearing, being ignored). The distribution is therefore only approximate.

Table 853. Seasonal Distribution of General Shearing, 1955-56

Statistical Division	Percentage of Sheep and Lambs Shorn on Holdings whose Main Month of General Shearing was *:-												All Mths.
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Tableland—													
Northern ..	...	...	...	...	1.1	8.1	51.7	37.2	1.2	0.7	...	...	100
Central ..	0.6	0.5	...	1.8	12.2	28.8	31.6	22.2	1.3	...	0.5	0.5	100
Southern ..	...	...	...	...	4.7	19.1	40.9	31.9	3.2	0.2	...	...	100
Western Slope—													
North ..	1.0	2.1	0.8	6.2	30.6	36.9	10.7	3.0	0.8	1.9	2.7	3.3	100
Central ..	1.3	2.1	3.4	13.3	32.5	35.5	8.7	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.6	100
South ..	0.2	0.3	0.4	3.2	22.0	49.9	19.6	3.7	0.3	0.3	...	0.1	100
Central Plains and Riverina—													
North ..	6.6	6.1	3.7	20.7	25.7	13.8	3.3	2.2	1.0	2.7	4.3	9.9	100
Central ..	5.1	9.0	9.5	25.7	25.7	12.1	2.5	1.0	0.4	1.1	1.6	6.3	100
Riverina ..	0.7	0.8	3.0	22.4	41.0	27.3	3.6	0.4	...	0.1	0.3	0.4	100
Western ..	7.6	4.0	4.7	21.4	24.0	9.2	2.3	2.7	0.7	2.9	8.5	12.0	100
New South Wales ..	2.4	2.5	2.7	12.4	23.9	26.0	14.7	8.0	0.7	1.0	2.1	3.6	100

* See text above table.

Shearing commenced earliest in the hot, dry Western Division and the Central Plain, July and August being the two months in which most of their shearing was done. In the adjacent divisions, Riverina, Central Western Slope, and North Central Plain, the peak of shearing activity was slightly less marked, extending over the three months July to September. In the North and South Western Slopes, it began a month later and extended over the three months August to October. In the three Tableland divisions, where the climate is more rigorous, the peak was a month later again, extending from September to November, with a tendency to be slightly later in the Northern Tableland than in the Central or Southern Tableland. Three divisions, the Western and the North Central and Central Plains, showed a slight tendency towards a minor peak of shearing in March, possibly less marked than in a normal year, as the shearing in this month in 1956 may have been affected by floods and a shearing dispute.

QUALITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL

Details of all greasy wool (other than from Joint Organisation stocks) appraised or sold at auction in Australia since 1940-41 have been recorded by the Central Wool Committee (covering the seasons 1940-41 to 1945-46), the Australian Wool Realisation Commission (covering the period from 1946-47 to October, 1953), the Australian Wool Bureau (from October, 1953 to April, 1963), and the Australian Wool Board (from May, 1963), and have been analysed in respect of qualities, combing or carding classifications, and degrees of vegetable fault. The summary which follows covers the analyses relating to greasy wool sold at auction at Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn; sales at Albury (which is regarded as a Victorian selling centre) are not included.

The following table shows the proportional distribution, by predominant spinning quality counts, of the greasy wool sold at auction in New South Wales in the last eight seasons. The figures under the heading "Spinning Quality Group" indicate the degree of fineness of the wool fibre, in descending order.

Table 854. Quality Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W.*

Spinning Quality Group	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales							
70's and over	3.5	4.7	3.5	3.6	4.5	4.1	5.0	4.6
64/70's	16.6	22.6	13.5	13.5	15.8	12.1	12.9	10.8
64's	21.4	24.2	18.4	19.5	20.8	17.8	18.2	17.1
64/60's and 60/64's	34.1	27.5	37.5	36.6	33.8	38.5	36.8	39.3
60's	10.8	8.7	12.6	12.6	11.5	13.3	12.5	13.3
58's	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7
56's	5.0	4.2	5.2	5.3	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.5
50's	1.8	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
Below 50's	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Oddsments	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Excludes sales at Albury.

Production of 64's and finer wools, which represented 71 per cent. of the total in 1940-41, declined to 55 per cent. in 1944-45 and 40 per cent. in 1945-46, after drought had reduced the number of sheep by over ten million. This downward trend was reversed with the recovery in the number of merinos, and the proportion of 64's or better rose from 47 per cent. in 1946-47 to 58 per cent. in 1951-52. However, the proportion fell sharply to 41 per cent. in 1952-53 and, apart from the rise to 51 per cent. in 1957-58, remained about or below that level in following seasons.

An analysis of combing or carding groups is given for recent seasons in the following table. Noble combing wools, which predominate in the New South Wales clip, consist largely of wools carrying light vegetable fault and those free or nearly free of vegetable fault. Only a small proportion of the French combing wools, which are usually of shorter length, are free of vegetable fault.

Table 855. Combing and Carding Group Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W.*

Season	Noble Combing	French Combing	Carding	Season	Noble Combing	French Combing	Carding
	Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales				Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales		
1954-55	69.0	15.1	15.9	1959-60	69.9	14.0	16.1
1955-56	71.1	12.9	16.0	1960-61	70.1	14.8	15.1
1956-57	70.0	13.4	16.6	1961-62	71.3	13.7	15.0
1957-58	63.9	21.5	14.6	1962-63	70.1	15.3	14.6
1958-59	69.7	14.4	15.9	1963-64	72.1	13.6	14.3

* Excludes sales at Albury.

The incidence of vegetable fault in the New South Wales clip in recent seasons is shown in the next table:—

Table 856. Vegetable Fault Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W.*

Year	Free or Near Free	Light Burr and/or Seed	Medium Burr and/or Seed (combing)	Heavy Burr and/or Seed (combing)	Carbonising	Total
	Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales					
1954-55	21.7	40.1	18.1	7.8	12.3	100.0
1955-56	21.6	42.6	17.1	7.0	11.7	100.0
1956-57	23.8	41.7	16.4	6.0	12.1	100.0
1957-58	23.0	45.0	15.1	6.0	10.9	100.0
1958-59	22.8	41.8	16.7	7.0	11.7	100.0
1959-60	22.5	40.6	17.3	7.4	12.2	100.0
1960-61	24.0	42.1	15.6	7.4	10.9	100.0
1961-62	26.5	39.8	16.5	6.7	10.5	100.0
1962-63	25.7	42.2	15.7	6.4	10.0	100.0
1963-64	27.9	40.0	16.4	6.3	9.4	100.0

* Excludes sales at Albury.

In a normal season, approximately 65 per cent. of the clip is free of or contains light vegetable fault, 25 per cent. contains medium or heavy burr and/or seed, and 10 per cent. is carbonising wool. The proportion of wool falling within the classifications varies considerably under the influence of seasonal conditions. During drought periods, the relative importance of free or nearly free wools increases. On the other hand, in good seasons, when more seed is present in the pastures, there is a decline in the proportion of free wools.

The three preceding tables relate to wool sold at New South Wales selling centres. Table 857 shows the total Australian sales of wool of New South Wales origin, classified by the predominating spinning quality group of the wool and the statistical division of origin within the State.

Table 857. Greasy Wool of New South Wales* Origin, Sold at Auction in Australia: Predominating Spinning Quality and Statistical Division of Origin, 1963-64 Season

Source: Australian Wool Bureau

Statistical Division	Predominating Spinning Quality Group									Total †	
	70's and over	64-70's and 64's	64-60's and 60-64's	60's	60-58's	58's	56's	50's	Below 50's		
Bales											
Tableland—											
Northern	23,438	50,808	43,453	9,188	4,066	3,989	4,598	2,183	772	142,495	
Central	13,852	65,541	70,624	17,463	4,070	13,988	18,836	6,443	1,575	214,392	
Southern †	21,084	34,959	47,791	9,783	2,845	5,585	5,069	1,989	1,159	150,244	
Western Slope—											
North	4,937	48,828	61,486	14,245	3,500	7,450	10,051	3,109	1,604	155,210	
Central	466	39,563	79,689	24,131	4,743	14,331	18,625	5,777	1,845	189,170	
South	6,303	64,535	96,328	28,299	4,739	31,905	30,627	9,321	2,219	274,276	
Central Plains and Riverina—											
North	720	38,963	69,488	15,321	4,233	5,290	6,517	2,201	960	143,693	
Central	40	51,142	107,070	33,349	7,973	4,747	6,245	2,439	1,320	214,325	
Riverina	458	26,030	90,262	42,242	11,334	37,233	37,638	11,153	2,560	258,910	
Western	1,773	21,995	130,314	57,981	31,984	26,217	5,773	968	435	277,440	
Other (Coastal Divisions and Bulk-classed and Dealers' Wool)	1,473	43,650	14,935	4,159	1,022	1,995	2,634	1,005	309	71,182	
Total, New South Wales Wool...	74,544	506,014	811,440	256,161	80,509	154,730	146,613	46,588	14,738	2,091,337†	

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Excludes 15,519 bales of unclassified oddments and 23,556 bales of rough fleece.

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF FLEECE

The average weight of the fleece fluctuates considerably from year to year with variations in seasonal conditions. It is also affected by changes in the proportion of lambs in the number shorn. Over the last ten seasons, the average clip per head (excluding crutchings) was 9.4 lb. for sheep, 3.2 lb. for lambs, and 8.4 lb. for sheep and lambs combined. The annual averages for sheep (exclusive of lambs), in groups of statistical divisions, are shown in the next table:—

Table 858. Average Clip (excluding Crutchings) per Sheep (excluding Lambs), in Divisions

Season	Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1954-55	8.3	8.7	9.4	10.1	9.0
1955-56	8.9	9.4	10.1	10.9	9.6
1956-57	9.1	9.1	10.0	10.9	9.6
1957-58	7.7	7.8	8.4	9.4	8.2
1958-59	9.2	9.5	9.6	10.3	9.6
1959-60	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.8	9.8
1960-61	8.5	8.8	9.5	10.6	9.2
1961-62	9.0	9.4	10.2	11.2	9.7
1962-63	8.7	9.1	10.1	11.3	9.6
1963-64	9.2	9.4	10.2	11.4	9.8
Average, 10 seasons ended 1963-64	8.9	9.1	9.8	10.7	9.4

The average weight of fleece shorn from sheep and from lambs in statistical divisions of New South Wales in recent seasons is shown in the following table. Crutchings, which generally represent 2 or 3 per cent. of total wool production, are not included.

Table 859. Average Clip (excluding Crutchings) per Sheep and Lamb

Statistical Division	Sheep					Lambs				
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Tableland—										
Northern ..	8.43	7.94	8.25	8.60	9.25	2.71	2.70	3.13	3.19	3.02
Central ..	9.38	8.67	9.06	8.74	9.18	2.77	2.74	2.75	2.79	2.79
Southern ..	9.76	8.88	9.40	8.81	9.12	1.99	2.00	1.98	1.89	1.96
Total ..	9.25	8.55	8.96	8.72	9.18	2.53	2.51	2.53	2.56	2.57
Western Slope—										
North ..	8.80	8.19	8.84	8.46	8.90	3.04	3.17	3.30	3.18	3.28
Central ..	9.66	9.30	9.60	9.34	10.00	3.09	3.09	3.07	2.99	3.14
South ..	9.92	8.78	9.57	9.40	9.42	2.98	2.92	2.92	2.80	2.83
Total ..	9.55	8.76	9.39	9.15	9.44	3.03	3.02	3.03	2.92	3.01
Central Plains and Riverina—										
North ..	9.34	9.07	9.71	9.41	9.45	3.83	4.13	4.04	3.93	3.89
Central ..	10.37	9.61	10.57	10.55	10.60	3.77	3.94	4.01	4.04	4.02
Riverina ..	10.05	9.77	10.08	10.11	10.23	3.06	3.24	3.13	3.05	3.13
Total ..	10.00	9.55	10.15	10.09	10.17	3.44	3.64	3.57	3.55	3.58
Western ..	10.84	10.58	11.16	11.33	11.38	3.90	4.08	4.11	4.45	4.49
New South Wales (including Coastal Divisions)	9.75	9.15	9.71	9.58	9.83	3.22	3.31	3.30	3.34	3.39

As the figures quoted in the preceding tables relate to greasy wool, comparisons between divisions necessitate allowance for the presence in the fleece of foreign matter, such as dust, burr, and seed. Generally, the greasy wool from the Tableland produces the highest yield of scoured wool. The yield is lower in the Western Slope, Plains, Riverina, and Western Divisions.

INDEX OF RAINFALL IN SHEEP DISTRICTS

The climatic and rainfall characteristics of the various statistical divisions are shown in the chapter "Climate". The diagrammatic maps on pages 8 and 9, showing, inter alia, the principal rainfall regions, isohyets, and the principal sheep regions, afford a general view of the average conditions under which the industry is conducted.

A monthly index of rainfall in the sheep districts of New South Wales is shown for the last fifteen years in the following table. For each sheep district, the percentage of actual to normal rainfall is calculated, and these percentages are combined into a single index after weighting by the number of sheep in the districts.

Table 860. Index of Rainfall in Sheep Districts
Normal Rainfall for each month = 100

Month	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
<i>Spring—</i>															
September ..	179	115	105	68	81	61	98	86	15	143	71	155	37	101	98
October ..	243	339	69	210	139	248	291	207	35	166	174	81	86	110	95
November ..	155	276	53	90	111	187	103	40	32	74	108	137	281	52	91
<i>Summer—</i>															
December ..	48	38	36	89	28	131	73	43	101	129	88	113	148	190	126
January ..	130	120	27	100	149	117	182	36	130	132	133	73	241	187	99
February ..	309	101	84	156	250	405	294	139	107	234	94	87	80	87	49
<i>Autumn—</i>															
March ..	283	50	158	33	7	83	372	68	124	206	52	140	112	171	79
April ..	202	59	200	75	73	104	192	70	79	159	65	158	75	87	207
May ..	112	102	173	155	23	147	237	10	116	46	153	30	131	223	59
<i>Winter—</i>															
June ..	186	137	124	29	67	80	161	64	77	64	27	54	24	102	97
July ..	253	74	107	35	73	100	191	102	81	112	125	114	104	78	109
August ..	86	129	191	148	76	130	66	81	130	24	129	127	132	125	75
Year ended August	182	128	111	99	90	149	188	79	86	124	102	106	121	126	99

There is a close relationship between rainfall and the weight of the fleece, years of poor rainfall almost invariably resulting in a decline in the quantity of wool shorn per sheep. Whilst satisfactory seasonal conditions throughout the year are needed for good results, summer and autumn rains exercise a considerable influence upon wool production.

In the next table, the monthly index of rainfall in the northern, central, and southern sections of the sheep districts is shown for the last two years.

Table 861. Index of Rainfall in Various Sheep Districts

Normal rainfall for each month = 100

Year and Month	North-ern*	Cent-ral†	South-ern‡	West-ern¶	Total	Year and Month	North-ern*	Cent-ral†	South-ern‡	West-ern¶	Total
1962-63—						1963-64—					
September	111	88	111	77	101	September	73	115	115	72	98
October	136	113	99	68	110	October	69	99	108	113	95
November	55	42	63	40	52	November	126	86	77	57	91
December	152	200	164	343	190	December	124	147	122	88	126
January	158	223	173	212	187	January	166	74	52	138	99
February	65	135	70	67	87	February	64	47	45	26	49
March	202	165	124	252	171	March	122	66	76	15	79
April	87	85	86	97	87	April	201	176	264	129	207
May	283	206	204	168	223	May	76	61	49	36	59
June	68	113	113	135	102	June	68	144	96	57	97
July	27	86	122	63	78	July	115	93	131	73	109
August	151	128	103	115	125	August	65	76	82	79	75

* Northern Tableland, North Western Slope, and North Central Plain.

† Central Tableland, Central Western Slope, and Central Plain.

‡ Southern Tableland, South Western Slope, and Riverina.

¶ Western Division.

WOOL MARKETING

For many years, the whole of the wool grown in New South Wales was shipped for sale in London. As the number of continental buyers increased, however, there developed a tendency to seek supplies of the raw material at their source, and after the year 1885 local wool sales began to assume importance. The proportion of the clip shipped overseas before sale nowadays rarely reaches 1 per cent.

WOOL SALES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Sydney is the largest primary wool market in the world, and the auction sales are attended by representatives of firms from practically every country in which woollen goods are manufactured extensively. Sales are held regularly in Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn, and usually extend from September to June each season. At least one series is held in Sydney each month during the season, the frequency in other centres depending on the quantity of wool to be offered at each in any season. Sales are made by private treaty in July and August, but the quantity of wool sold in this way is very small. Wool auctions were suspended during the seasons from 1939-40 to 1945-46, when wool was acquired under the appraisalment system associated with the United Kingdom Government's purchase of the Australian wool clips. Auctions were resumed in Sydney on 2nd September, 1946.

Apart from a small quantity of good quality free wool selected for sale from November each year, each lot is offered for sale strictly in order of arrival at brokers' stores. The quantity of wool and the proportion of various types and qualities sold each month varies considerably. Generally, wool of relatively low quality is offered in September and June, and fine wool in November, December, and January. The quality of wool received at brokers' stores each month is governed largely by the order of shearing throughout the State; most wool from early-shearing districts is coarser and usually carries more vegetable matter than that from late-shearing districts.

Particulars of wool auction sales in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later seasons are shown in the next table. In 1963-64, 1,055,000 bales (greasy and scoured) were sold in Sydney, 414,000 bales in Newcastle, and 147,000 bales in Goulburn.

Table 862. Wool Auction Sales in N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	Wool Sold			Proportion of Bales of each Description Sold						Average Weight per Bale Sold	
	Greasy	Scoured	Amount Realised	Breed		Growth		Condition		Greasy	Scoured †
				Merino	Other than Merino	Fleece, etc.	Lambs	Greasy	Scoured		
	Thous. bales	£ thous.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	lb.	lb.				
1939‡	1,119	58	15,521	91	9	97	3	95	5	302	233
1954	1,380	45	144,796	81	19	94	6	97	3	298	229
1955	1,342	39	122,999	83	17	94	6	97	3	302	231
1956	1,455	33	115,699	82	18	95	5	98	2	302	230
1957	1,657	31	166,341	84	16	94	6	98	2	294	236
1958	1,400	22	107,693	85	15	95	5	98	2	289	236
1959	1,623	32	100,990	84	16	96	4	98	2	303	232
1960	1,690	26	123,039	84	16	94	6	98	2	299	237
1961	1,554	30	102,095	85	15	95	5	98	2	297	236
1962	1,522	25	108,915	84	16	95	5	98	2	303	233
1963	1,523	22	115,192	83	17	95	5	99	1	301	224
1964	1,599	17	142,492	84	16	95	5	99	1	301	219

* Excludes sales at Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

† Includes skin wool.

‡ Sydney and Newcastle. Goulburn centre not yet in operation.

The quantity of wool sold and the amount realised, as shown in this table, are not comparable with records of production. They include wool carried forward from the preceding season and small quantities of wool from other States (mainly Queensland) forwarded to Sydney for sale, but exclude wool carried forward to the next season and wool grown in New South Wales and marketed interstate or oversea.

In 1963-64, 2,123,008 bales of greasy wool identified as of New South Wales origin were sold in Australian auction centres. Particulars of the quantity sold in each centre are as follows:—

Table 863. Sales of Greasy Wool of New South Wales* Origin in Australian Auction Centres, 1963-64

Source: Australian Wool Bureau

Particulars	Sydney	Newcastle	Goulburn	Albury	Melbourne	Geelong	Brisbane	Adelaide
Bales Sold (thous.)	1,008	407	144	129	269	6	77	82
Proportion per cent. of Total Sales	47.5	19.2	6.8	6.1	12.6	0.3	3.6	3.9

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Figures compiled by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association show that it is exceptional for a significant proportion of the wool received by brokers not to be sold during the season in which it reaches the stores.

The following table shows the carry-over in Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn for each of the last twelve seasons. Frequently, much of the wool carried-over consists of autumn shearings and crutchings which have not reached the selling centre in time for offering at the final sale of the season.

Table 864. Wool (Greasy and Scoured) Carried-over at N.S.W. Auction Centres*

At 30th June	Quantity Carried-over	At 30th June	Quantity Carried-over	At 30th June	Quantity Carried-over
	Bales		Bales		Bales
1953	18,091	1957	37,719	1961	57,279
1945	20,851	1958	40,033	1962	66,565
1955	25,464	1959	57,850	1963	66,676
1956	18,818	1960	81,628	1964	87,341

* Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

POST-WAR MARKETING OF WOOL

The Australian wool clips of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 seasons were purchased by the United Kingdom Government in terms of an agreement with the Commonwealth Government. Details of the purchase arrangements are given on page 418 of Year Book No. 51. The United Kingdom Government also purchased the New Zealand and South African clips of the same seasons.

A Joint Organisation (U.K.-Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd.) was set up by the United Kingdom, Australian, New Zealand, and South African Governments in 1945 to dispose of the stocks of Dominion wool accumulated by the United Kingdom Government under the war-time purchase arrangements. A subsidiary of the Joint Organisation, the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, was appointed to control operations in Australia. The accumulated stocks were sold at auction, in conjunction with current clips, under a reserve price scheme. With very favourable marketing conditions in the early post-war years, the stocks were disposed of rapidly and large-scale support of the sale of new clips proved unnecessary. The Joint Organisation went into liquidation in January, 1952, and since then the auction system has operated without any reserve on prices. Details of the operations of the Joint Organisation are given on page 1118 of Year Book No. 55.

Australia's share of the profits arising from the operations of the Joint Organisation amounted to approximately £93,000,000 (including interest). In terms of the Wool Realisation (Distribution of Profits) Act, 1948-1957 this amount was distributed, by the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, among woolgrowers who had participated in the marketing schemes for the seasons 1939-40 to 1945-46. The share of the profits received by each grower represented approximately 25 per cent. of the aggregate appraisal value of the wool contributed by him in those seasons. Growers in New South Wales received a total of £36,315,200, paid in instalments between 1949 and 1959. Moneys unclaimed at 30th June, 1959, when the distribution of profits was regarded as completed, were paid into the Wool Research Trust Fund.

PRICES OF WOOL

The following table shows the average prices realised for greasy wool in New South Wales in each season since 1930-31. Average prices obtained at Sydney auctions have been recorded by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association since 1899. The average prices (stated in Australian currency) shown for the seasons 1939-40 to 1945-46 have been based on the agreed price for the sale of the clip to the United Kingdom Government.

Table 865. Average Price Realised for Greasy Wool at N.S.W.* Auctions

Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.
	d.		d.		d.		d.
1931	8·7	1941	13·1†	1951	145·3	1961	51·9
1932	8·3	1942	13·1†	1952	76·5	1962	54·6
1933	8·5	1943	15·1†	1953	85·1	1963	59·5
1934	15·8	1944	15·3†	1954	81·8	1964	70·3
1935	9·7	1945	15·1†	1955	70·6		
1936	14·0	1946	15·1†	1956	61·6		
1937	16·4	1947	23·6	1957	80·5		
1938	12·7	1948	37·9	1958	62·8		
1939	10·3	1949	46·8	1959	48·3		
1940	13·4†	1950	61·8	1960	57·4		

* Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre). Prices for 1930-31 to 1938-39 are those obtained at Sydney auctions.

† Based on the agreed price for the sale of the clip to the United Kingdom Government. Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of wool clips.

These figures represent the average price of the wool sold during a season, and usually furnish an accurate guide to the average value per pound (greasy) of the clip produced in the season. The prices are affected over long terms by changes in the proportion of merinos, other recognised breeds, merino comebacks, and crossbreds in the sheep flocks, and by variations in the quality of the wool within these broad classifications. In the short run, the prices are affected by the impact of seasonal conditions on the quality, length, soundness, colour, and style of the wool, and on the proportion of natural grease and vegetable and other foreign matter in the clip. These variables, in any season, within limits set by the composition of the flocks, determine the proportionate quantities of wool of various qualities in the clip. The wool sold locally as scoured is of limited range and quantity, and the prices are not sufficiently representative to be of value for comparative purposes.

MONTHLY WOOL PRICE INDEX

The average price of wool sold each month is comparable only to a limited extent with that of wool sold in other months, or during the whole season. The qualities and types of wool sold differ markedly from month to month, partly because they are drawn from different parts of the State, in accordance with the seasonal pattern of shearing. A further reason is the practice mentioned above of offering selected free wool of good quality at auction from November onwards.

The index shown in Table 866 below is the result of an endeavour to eliminate the effects of the monthly variation in quality, type, and condition from the average monthly price. The aim is to measure the average price that would have been attained each month had the composition of qualities, types, and conditions been approximately the same as the normal annual composition of the entire clip. The series is the weighted average

of the prices of selected representative types, numbering seven in the period 1928-29 to 1938-39 inclusive, and thirty-three from the 1946-47 season. Although prices of individual types in the series since 1946-47 are no longer multiplied by weights, the average is still a weighted average in the sense that the selection of types as representative implies weighting. In the price series as constructed since 1946-47, the number of types selected to represent each quality group, fault classification, etc., is in approximately the same proportion to thirty-three as the quantity of wool in that quality group is to the total quantity of New South Wales wool sold in a normal year. The simple average of the prices of the thirty-three types therefore gives approximately the average price which a whole year's clip would realise if sold at the level of the prices of the month in question.

In order to eliminate the effect of variation in condition, the price of each type selected is taken in the form of the clean equivalent of the actual (greasy) auction price, converted according to the brokers' estimate of the clean yield of each lot of wool of that type sold in the month; but the average price used in the index is expressed in greasy terms, after application of a constant conversion factor. In this way, the average price for a month in the series is independent of any variations in clean yield in wool sold in that month.

In most years, the weighted annual average of the monthly index prices so derived is close to the average Australian greasy price actually realised at auctions. The divergence in some years is evidently due to a departure of the actual clean yield for the season from that implicit in the constant conversion factor used, or a variation of the Australian type composition for the season from the normal New South Wales composition on which the index is based. In addition, it may have been due to the very wide market fluctuations which have occurred in some seasons.

Table 866. Monthly Average Price of N.S.W. Wool Clip*

Month	1928-29	1936-37	1938-39	1946-47	1950-51	1955-56	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	Pence per lb. greasy											
July ..	(17.8)	(13.3)	(11.1)	...	(78.5)	(67.0)	(53.0)	(54.0)	52.0	(56.0)	55.0	64.0
August ..	17.8	(13.5)	(11.0)	...	114.5	60.0	(47.0)	(59.0)	48.0	56.0	52.0	62.0
September ..	17.8	13.1	10.4	21.0	118.0	58.0	47.0	57.0	48.5	55.0	52.0	63.0
October ..	16.9	14.0	10.6	22.0	118.0	58.0	44.5	57.0	48.0	53.0	54.0	66.0
November ..	17.3	16.2	10.7	23.5	128.0	58.0	45.0	56.0	50.0	52.0	55.0	72.0
December ..	16.9	16.6	10.5	23.0	129.0	60.0	43.5	58.0	49.5	52.0	57.0	71.0
January ..	17.3	18.0	10.5	24.5	166.0	61.0	42.5	58.0	50.0	52.0	63.0	72.0
February ..	16.9	17.2	10.6	25.5	177.5	61.0	45.0	55.0	52.0	55.0	62.0	73.0
March ..	16.0	17.8	10.3	26.0	190.5	60.0	46.0	55.0	53.0	56.0	63.0	73.0
April ..	15.6	18.6	10.0	26.5	145.0	62.0	55.0	57.0	57.0	56.0	63.0	68.0
May ..	14.7	(18.3)	9.9	27.0	129.0	66.0	55.0	55.0	57.0	56.0	63.0	62.0
June ..	12.9	17.2	10.5	26.0	95.0	(67.0)	53.0	55.0	56.0	56.0	65.0	63.0
Weighted Average for Season ..	16.7	16.3	10.5	24.4	140.0	60.7	47.5	56.3	51.5	54.1	58.3	68.0
Average Price per lb. greasy realised at Australian Auctions												
Season ..	16.4	16.5	10.4	24.5	144.2	61.5	48.6	57.8	52.1	54.1	59.0	69.7

* See text preceding table. Prices shown in brackets are nominal, being estimates made on various data for periods when there were no auction sales.

Wool prices rose steeply from 21d. per lb. in September, 1946 to 54.5d. in February, 1949. There was a decline just before the currency devaluation in September, 1949, but thereafter the general upward movement was resumed, accelerating rapidly in the 1950-51 season and reaching a record 190.5d. in March, 1951. Although they fell to 61d. in March, 1952, prices in the 1952-53 season were again generally rising, and the season closed with the index at 85.0d. Throughout the 1953-54 season, the index remained slightly below this level. After an initial decline, prices in 1954-55 were steady at a level about 14 per cent. below the average for the previous season. There was a further decline in the early months of 1955-56, but prices began to rise in April, 1956, and the average for the season rose from 60.7d. in 1955-56 to 77.9d. in 1956-57. Prices were again generally falling throughout 1957-58, and the average for the season was 20 per cent. lower than in 1956-57. The fall in prices continued into 1958-59, and although they recovered in the second half of the season, the average for 1958-59 was 24 per cent. lower than in 1957-58. Prices were comparatively steady throughout 1959-60, and the average for the season was 19 per cent. higher than in 1958-59. During 1960-61, prices at first tended to drift, and although they later recovered, the average for the season (51.5d.) was 9 per cent. lower than in 1959-60. Prices fluctuated between 52d. and 56d. during 1961-62 and the first half of 1962-63, but with a rise in prices in the second half of 1962-63, the average for the whole season was 13 per cent. higher than in 1960-61. The rise in prices continued into 1963-64, and although there was a marked fall after March, 1964, the average for 1963-64 (68.0d.) was 17 per cent. higher than in 1962-63 and the highest since 1956-57.

PRICES OF 64'S AND 64/70'S QUALITIES

Price series are given in the next table for wool of two predominant quality groups—64's and 64/70's. These made up 17.1 per cent. and 10.8 per cent., respectively, of the New South Wales clip in 1963-64. The prices are expressed as clean on the selling floor in Sydney, being converted, in accordance with brokers' estimates of yield, from actual greasy prices realised. The prices given in the table are the unweighted average prices of twenty representative types of combing and carding wools, selected in the same way as the prices included in the monthly price index.

Table 867. Average Monthly Prices in Sydney and 64's and 64/70's Wools

Month	1962-63			1963-64		
	64's Quality (11 Types)	64/70's Quality (9 Types)	64's and 64/70's Quality (20 Types)	64's Quality (11 Types)	64/70's Quality (9 Types)	64's and 64/70's Quality (20 Types)
Pence per lb., clean on the selling floor						
July	98	113	105	115	127	120
August	92	106	98	110	123	116
September	94	108	100	111	123	116
October	97	112	103	116	129	122
November	99	114	105	126	140	132
December	102	117	109	124	137	130
January	112	128	120	126	139	132
February	109	125	117	128	142	134
March	111	126	118	128	142	134
April	112	127	119	120	135	127
May	112	126	118	109	123	115
June	117	132	124	111	125	117

WOOL PROMOTION AND RESEARCH

AUSTRALIAN WOOL BOARD

An independent Wool Marketing Committee of Inquiry, appointed by the Commonwealth Government in 1961 to inquire into the marketing and promotion of Australian wool and related matters, recommended that wool promotion, research, and testing should be brought under the control of a single body, which should also act as an advisory authority on wool marketing. This recommendation was implemented under the Wool Industry Act, 1962, which re-established the Australian Wool Board.

The Australian Wool Board, which was constituted in its present form on 1st May, 1963, comprises a chairman, six members representing wool-growers, three members experienced in certain fields (wool marketing and manufacturing, wool research, or finance and commerce), and a representative of the Commonwealth Government. The woolgrower representatives are nominated by the Wool Industry Conference, and the three members with special experiences are appointed by the Minister from a panel of names submitted by the Conference.

The Wool Board has assumed the functions of the Australian Wool Bureau (described on page 895 of Year Book No. 57), the Wool Research Committee (see below), and the Wool Testing Authority. Its functions include the promotion of the use of wool in Australia and overseas, the provision of a testing service for wool and wool products, the preparation of annual programmes of wool research expenditure (which are subject to the approval of the Minister for Primary Industry), the operation of the Wool Statistical Service, and (with the assistance of an ancillary Wool Marketing Committee appointed by the Board) the continuing investigation of all aspects of wool marketing. The Board's promotional activities overseas are carried out through the International Wool Secretariat, which has headquarters in London and branches in seventeen countries and is maintained jointly by the Wool Boards of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. In preparing programmes of research expenditure, the Board is assisted by two ancillary advisory committees, one dealing with wool production research and the other with wool textile research.

Table 868. Australian Wool Board*: Income and Expenditure

Year	Income		Expenditure			Balance Transferred to Accumulated Fund†
	Proceeds of Wool Levy	Total Income	International Secretariat	Other	Total Expenditure	
1958-59	£ 926,324	£ 1,423,486	£ 1,249,288	£ 224,021	£ 1,473,309	(—) 49,823
1959-60	1,028,063	1,517,431	1,397,416	502,530	1,899,946	(—) 382,515
1960-61	1,169,426	1,559,199	1,659,210	603,762	2,262,972	(—) 703,773
1961-62	2,346,477	3,192,709	2,020,002	957,987	2,977,989	214,720
1962-63	2,452,689	3,210,220	2,887,787	971,563	3,859,350	(—) 649,130
1963-64	2,664,050	3,588,749	3,543,609	1,302,451	4,846,060	(—)1,257,311

* Australian Wool Bureau until 1st May, 1963.

† (—) denotes deficit.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

The Wool Industry Conference was formed by woolgrowers in 1962 to provide an organisation with sufficient authority to speak for the wool-growing industry as a whole. The Conference, which is not a statutory body, comprises 25 members appointed by the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council, 25 members appointed by the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation, and an independent chairman.

The Conference makes recommendations to the Commonwealth Government on matters of policy concerning the wool industry, including the rates of wool levy to be paid by woolgrowers to finance the activities of the Australian Wool Board. Under the Wool Industry Act, it nominates the woolgrowers representatives on the Wool Board and submits the panel of names from which the specialist members are selected.

WOOL LEVY

Levies on woolgrowers were imposed by the Commonwealth Government from 1936-37 to 1945-46, to provide funds for promotion of the use of wool and (until 1944-45) for research in connection with the production and use of wool. The rate of levy was 6d. per bale of shorn wool produced in Australia from 1936-37 to 1944-45, and 2s. per bale in 1945-46.

The wool levy was suspended in 1946, and from 1946-47 to 1951-52 contributory charges were imposed on woolgrowers, partly to cover the costs of the Joint Organisation, and partly to provide the 2s. per bale which would otherwise be available from the wool levy. The charges were a percentage of the value of a woolgrower's sales of shorn wool. The rates were 5 per cent. for the 1946-47 season, $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for 1947-48, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 1948-49 and 1949-50, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for 1950-51, and $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. for 1951-52.

The contributory charges were discontinued after the 1951-52 season, and the wool levy was re-introduced. For the seasons 1952-53 to 1956-57, the levy was imposed at the rate of 4s. per bale of shorn wool produced in Australia, and the proceeds of the levy were for wool promotion purposes. For the seasons 1957-58 to 1959-60, woolgrowers were levied at the rate of 6s. per bale, of which 4s. per bale was for wool promotion and 2s. was for wool research. The levy was raised to 7s. per bale (5s. for wool promotion and 2s. for wool research) for the 1960-61 season and to 12s. per bale (10s. for wool promotion and 2s. for wool research) for the seasons 1961-62 to 1963-64.

The basis of the wool levy was changed in 1964, from an amount per bale to a percentage of the value of a woolgrower's sales of shorn wool. The rate of levy for the 1964-65 season was fixed at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the value of sales, of which an amount equivalent to 2s. per bale was allocated to wool research and the balance to wool promotion.

The Commonwealth Government has contributed to wool research since 1944-45, on the basis of an amount per bale of shorn wool produced in Australia. The contribution was 2s. per bale from 1944-45 to 1956-57 and 4s. per bale in 1957-58 and later seasons. In addition to this contribution to wool research, the Commonwealth Government has undertaken to contribute to wool promotion, in the three seasons from 1964-65 to 1966-67, an amount equal to the excess of the proceeds of the wool levy over 12s. per bale.

WOOL RESEARCH

Since 1945, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has been responsible for scientific and technical research into sheep raising and wool production, as well as wool textile research, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (a division of the Department of Primary Industry) has been responsible for research into the economics of wool-growing and sheep-station management and other economic aspects of the wool industry.

From 1945 to 1957, finance for research purposes was provided from the Wool Research Trust Account and the Wool Industry Fund. The revenue of the Trust Account was the Commonwealth Government's contribution to wool research, equivalent to 2s. for each bale of shorn wool produced in Australia. The Wool Industry Fund was established in 1946 from funds accumulated by the Central Wool Committee during the war; the income from investments of the Fund was available for research purposes.

Under the Wool Research Act, 1957, the Trust Account and the Wool Industry Fund were combined to form the Wool Research Trust Fund. The Act also provided for the Commonwealth contribution to wool research to be raised to 4s. per bale, and for part of the proceeds of the levy on woolgrowers (amounting to 2s. per bale) to be paid into the new Fund.

Until 1963, expenditure from the Wool Research Trust Fund was made on the recommendation of the Wool Research Committee, which comprised representatives of the C.S.I.R.O., the Department of Primary Industry, the universities, and other interested bodies. Since January, 1964, expenditure from the Fund has been made, in terms of the Wool Industry Act, on the recommendation of the Australian Wool Board. Expenditure from the Fund in 1963-64 amounted to £2,926,383.

CATTLE

The number of cattle in New South Wales at intervals since 1861 is shown on page 937. An age and sex distribution of the cattle in each of the last eleven years is given in the next table:—

Table 869. Cattle: Sex and Age

At 31st March	Bulls (1 year and over)	Cows and Heifers (1 year and over)		Bullocks, Steers, etc.	Calves (under 1 year)		Total Cattle
		For Commercial Milk, etc.*	Other†		Heifer Calves*	Other†	
1954	72,474	979,378	1,209,785	534,513	139,233	618,633	3,554,016
1955	65,139	973,615	1,175,745	551,969	130,437	563,787	3,460,692
1956	67,676	992,985	1,284,999	556,098	143,385	633,491	3,678,634
1957	73,351	986,639	1,451,395	564,088	147,398	687,956	3,910,827
1958	73,047	976,496	1,371,681	521,984	141,013	652,079	3,736,300
1959	69,700	968,299	1,360,841	518,351	133,690	612,595	3,663,476
1960	72,633	940,159	1,443,458	471,988	138,389	773,938	3,840,565
1961	82,131	946,036	1,648,071	556,767	139,574	869,281	4,241,860
1962	86,148	938,643	1,747,735	550,968	144,089	931,095	4,398,678
1963	86,697	929,302	1,851,541	525,465	146,249	1,029,889	4,569,143
1964	88,845	933,133	1,953,678	557,674	152,929	1,102,717	4,788,976

* Cattle used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale.

† Cattle mainly for meat production.

In 1964, cows and heifers comprised 60 per cent. (those used or intended for the production of milk or cream for sale comprised 19 per cent., and those raised mainly for meat production 41 per cent.), bullocks and steers comprised 12 per cent., calves comprised 26 per cent. (heifer calves 3 per cent., other calves 23 per cent.), and bulls comprised 2 per cent. of the total cattle in New South Wales.

The number of cattle in the State varies under the influence of three factors—natural increase (excess of calving over deaths from causes other than slaughtering), net imports, and slaughtering. Available particulars of the increases and decreases in recent seasons are shown in the next table. Adequate records of calving are not available, and the figures in the table therefore do not balance from season to season. Nevertheless, the table illustrates in a general way the influence of the various factors.

Table 870. Cattle: Elements of Increase and Decrease

Season	Slaughterings *		Deaths of Cattle (Disease, Drought, etc.)	Net Imports of Cattle	Calves Surviving at end of Season	Total Cattle at end of Season
	Calves	Other Cattle				
1953-54	588,966	992,959	136,929	185,701	757,866	3,554,016
1954-55	552,721	978,640	118,146	309,266	694,224	3,460,692
1955-56	581,866	975,966	95,871	368,496	776,876	3,678,634
1956-57	602,391	999,954	109,999	317,689	835,354	3,910,827
1957-58	677,799	1,078,403	202,214	191,247	793,092	3,736,300
1958-59	622,115	1,283,612	110,550	211,830	746,285	3,663,476
1959-60	528,132	973,953	97,679	160,238	912,327	3,840,565
1960-61	500,278	772,343	121,381	219,796	1,008,855	4,241,860
1961-62	535,448	1,079,704	114,116	84,319	1,075,184	4,398,678
1962-63	567,709	1,248,067	131,740	128,087	1,326,588	4,569,143
1963-64	561,955	1,373,753	139,348	122,703	1,255,646	4,788,976

* Year ended June.

There is, in most seasons, a heavy import of cattle to New South Wales from Queensland, and an appreciable export to Victoria; the interchange with South Australia is usually small. Because of diseases among the cattle of certain districts, and the presence of cattle tick in the north-east of New South Wales and in parts of Queensland, the interstate movement of cattle is regulated closely.

CATTLE TYPES

The cattle in New South Wales in each of the last six seasons are classified in the following table according to whether they were raised for milk production or for meat production. The number of cattle used (or intended) for the production of milk or cream for sale remained virtually unchanged during these seasons, and was at an appreciably lower level than in the years before World War II. On the other hand, the number of cattle raised mainly for meat production has increased sharply, almost all of the increase occurring among cows (including heifers of one year and over) and calves (under one year). In 1964, the number of cattle raised mainly for meat production was 45 per cent. (44 per cent. for cows and heifers, and 80 per cent. for calves) greater than in 1959, and the highest ever recorded. The number of bulls used (or intended) for service rose by 27 per cent. between 1959 and 1964.

Table 871. Cattle, by Type

Classification	At 31st March					
	1959*	1960*	1961*	1962*	1963*	1964
Bulls (1 year and over) used (or intended) for service ..	69,700	72,633	82,131	86,148	86,697	88,845†
Cows and Heifers used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale—						
Cows	761,332	751,115	748,559	749,101	752,099	743,175
Heifers (1 year and over) ..	206,967	189,044	197,477	189,542	177,203	189,958
Heifer calves (under 1 year) ..	133,690	138,389	139,574	144,089	146,249	152,929
Total	1,101,989	1,078,548	1,085,610	1,082,732	1,075,551	1,086,062
Other Cattle (mainly for meat production)—						
Cows and Heifers (1 year and over)‡	1,360,841	1,443,458	1,648,071	1,747,735	1,851,541	1,953,678
Calves (under 1 year) .. .	612,595	773,938	869,281	931,095	1,029,889	1,102,717
Bullocks, Steers, etc. .. .	518,351	471,988	556,767	550,968	525,465	557,674
Total	2,491,787	2,689,384	3,074,119	3,229,798	3,406,895	3,614,069
Total Cattle	3,663,476	3,840,565	4,241,860	4,398,678	4,569,143	4,788,976

* Because of the introduction in 1964 of improved methods of collection, the figures for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for 1964.

† Comprises 21,606 bulls of dairy breeds and 67,239 of beef breeds.

‡ Includes house cows and heifers kept for own milk supply (116,205 in 1964).

The next table contains separate particulars of the cattle in commercial dairies and on other rural holdings in 1964, and illustrates the extent to which the raising of cattle for meat production is combined in commercial dairies with the raising of cattle for commercial milk and cream.

Table 872. Cattle in Commercial Dairies and on Other Rural Holdings

Classification	At 31st March					
	1961*	1962*	1963*	1964		
				In Commercial Dairies†	On Other Rural Holdings	Total, All Rural Holdings
Bulls (1 year and over) used (or intended) for service—						
Dairy Breeds	‡	‡	‡	18,366	3,240	21,606
Beef Breeds	‡	‡	‡	5,239	62,000	67,239
Total Bulls	82,131	86,148	86,697	23,605	65,240	88,845
Cows and Heifers used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale—						
Cows	748,559	749,101	752,099	743,175	...	743,175
Heifers (1 year and over) ..	197,477	189,542	177,203	189,958	...	189,958
Heifer Calves (under 1 year) ..	139,574	144,089	146,249	152,929	...	152,929
Total	1,085,610	1,082,732	1,075,551	1,086,062	...	1,086,062
Other Cattle (mainly for meat production)—						
Cows and Heifers (1 year and over) .. .	1,648,071	1,747,735	1,851,541	81,301	1,872,377	1,953,678
Calves (under 1 year) .. .	869,281	931,095	1,029,889	61,755	1,040,962	1,102,717
Bullocks, Steers, etc. .. .	556,767	550,968	525,465	41,877	515,797	557,674
Total	3,074,119	3,229,798	3,406,895	184,933	3,429,136	3,614,069
Total Cattle	4,241,860	4,398,678	4,569,143	1,294,600	3,494,376	4,788,976

* See note *, Table 871.

† Rural holdings producing milk or cream for sale and/or raising dairy herd replacements.

‡ Not available.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE

Most of the dairy cattle in commercial dairies in New South Wales (90 per cent. in 1964) are in the Coastal divisions, principally the North Coast and Hunter and Manning divisions. In inland areas, dairy farming is undertaken mainly to supply local needs, but there is some concentration of dairy herds near the southern border and in irrigation settlements. The principal dairying regions of the State are indicated in the diagrammatic map on page 9 of this volume.

Table 873. Dairy Cattle* in Commercial Dairies†, in Divisions

At 31st March	Coastal Divisions				Total, Coastal Divisions	Table- land Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains, Riverina, and Western Divisions	Total, N.S.W.
	North Coast	Hunter and Manning	Cumber- land	South Coast					
1954	532,605	297,758	25,149	155,395	1,010,907	34,618	52,907	20,179	1,118,611
1955	520,084	300,814	26,498	151,772	999,168	33,010	51,006	20,868	1,104,052
1956	522,496	315,155	28,425	158,977	1,025,053	33,129	54,060	24,128	1,136,370
1957	510,907	314,443	28,852	164,364	1,018,566	32,731	54,739	28,001	1,134,037
1958	512,693	305,103	27,284	163,550	1,008,630	30,430	51,533	26,916	1,117,509
1959	501,874	307,237	28,656	158,076	995,843	30,035	48,434	27,677	1,101,989
1960	478,333	313,275	29,639	158,421	979,668	28,645	44,428	25,807	1,078,548
1961	472,791	318,634	29,773	163,751	984,949	27,986	43,596	29,079	1,085,610
1962	461,986	319,416	29,896	167,848	979,146	26,718	43,715	33,153	1,082,732
1963	446,841	321,654	30,520	171,439	970,454	26,773	41,272	37,052	1,075,551
1964	435,620	327,683	34,127	178,115	975,545	27,516	41,379	41,622	1,086,062

* Cows, heifers, and heifer calves used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale.

† Rural holdings producing milk or cream for sale and/or raising dairy herd replacements.

Cattle raised mainly for meat production are more widely distributed throughout the State. The principal areas for these cattle are the North Coast division (12 per cent. of the State total in 1964), Hunter and Manning (11 per cent.), Northern Tableland (11 per cent.), North Western Slope (11 per cent.), and South Western Slope division (10 per cent.).

Table 874. Cattle for Meat Production*, in Divisions

At 31st March	Coastal Divisions			Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.
	North Coast	Hunter and Manning	Other					
1954	315,607	301,627	102,086	572,076	623,177	373,662	74,696	2,362,931
1955	299,535	309,083	88,316	534,945	596,391	384,886	78,345	2,291,501
1956	320,122	329,731	91,147	546,529	649,910	458,237	78,912	2,474,588
1957	315,255	329,240	97,942	613,437	714,353	536,055	97,157	2,703,439
1958	328,311	317,504	100,812	599,112	666,822	447,969	85,614	2,545,744
1959	339,940	304,642	89,390	585,443	644,571	440,832	86,969	2,491,787
1960	381,775	340,862	104,612	631,825	678,824	463,381	88,105	2,689,384
1961	408,207	357,293	121,815	741,835	800,374	547,672	96,923	3,074,119
1962	420,463	359,961	140,608	772,325	845,367	580,320	110,754	3,229,798
1963	438,025	388,475	151,126	834,335	870,061	604,628	120,245	3,406,895
1964	430,697	404,533	168,617	903,919	899,466	652,994	133,823	3,614,069

* Cattle raised mainly for meat production. Excludes bulls used (or intended) for service and cows and heifers used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale.

BEEF CATTLE RESEARCH

Funds for research into the scientific, technical, and economic problems connected with the beef industry have been provided since 1960 from the proceeds of a levy imposed by the Commonwealth Government on cattle (over 200 lb. dressed weight) slaughtered in Australia for human consumption. From 1st August, 1964, the levy for cattle research and the levy on meat exports (see page 972) were replaced by a single levy on all cattle (over 200 lb. dressed weight), sheep, and lambs slaughtered for human consumption, and part of the proceeds of the new levy (equivalent to 2s. per head of cattle) were allocated to beef research. The Commonwealth contributes additional funds, equal to the proceeds of the levy allocated to research.

The funds available for research are allocated to research projects on the recommendation of the Australian Cattle and Beef Research Committee. This Committee comprises the Chairman of the Australian Meat Board and representatives of the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council, the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation, the Australian Agricultural Council, universities concerned with beef research, the C.S.I.R.O., and the Department of Primary Industry.

In New South Wales, beef cattle research is being undertaken by the Department of Agriculture on several private properties and at Leeton and Trangie Agricultural Research Stations. Herd improvement based on selective breeding methods, animal response to pasture production, the milk production of beef cows, and other breeding and feeding problems are being investigated.

HORSES

The number of horses on rural holdings in New South Wales at decennial intervals since 1861 is shown on page 937. The record number of horses in the State was 764,170 in 1913, but since then, with the mechanization of transport and farming, the number has declined markedly. Particulars of the horses in New South Wales in 1939 and recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 875. Horses in N.S.W.

At 31st March	Foals Surviving	Draught Horses	Total Horses	At 31st March	Foals Surviving	Draught Horses	Total Horses
1939	29,282	216,173	531,355	1959	11,933	35,785	214,445
1954	17,645	77,326	280,063	1960	13,052	29,426	204,011
1955	15,054	63,872	258,153	1961	12,317	23,803	192,254
1956	14,682	56,362	247,139	1962	11,126	18,289	167,868
1957	14,609	47,923	235,505	1963	10,950	14,813	166,280
1958	13,820	39,957	220,684	1964	11,664	11,837	163,240

PRICES OF LIVESTOCK

The following statement shows the average prices of certain classes of fat stock in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in 1959 and later years. The averages stated are the means of the monthly prices in each calendar year, the monthly prices being the averages for all stock sold during the month.

Table 876. Average Prices of Fat Stock, Homebush Saleyards

Stock	1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964	
	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
Cattle—												
Bullocks, Medium	63	14	72	16	62	9	55	19	59	3	67	9
Cows, Heavy	51	16	58	13	49	19	42	2	42	16	48	13
Sheep and Lambs—												
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Merino Wethers, Prime	56	0	60	11	59	11	56	8	68	5	78	6
Merino Ewes, Prime	48	11	54	8	54	2	50	7	61	10	70	2
Lambs and Suckers, Prime	70	3	83	1	81	0	73	7	79	11	90	9

Prices of livestock vary from year to year under the influence of seasonal conditions. When pastures are deteriorating during periods of dry weather, fat stock are hastened to market and prices decline; but with the advent of relief rains, stock are retained on the holdings for fattening or breeding and prices tend to rise. Under normal conditions, prices of cattle at Homebush are influenced by the demand for beef for local consumption, by the condition of the export trade, and by the supply of cattle from Queensland for the New South Wales market. The price of wool is a further factor affecting prices of sheep and lambs.

Monthly variations in the prices of typical grades of livestock are shown in the next table:—

Table 877. Monthly Prices of Fat Stock, Homebush Saleyards

Month	Bullocks Medium			Merino Wethers, Prime			Lambs and Suckers, Prime		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January	54 12	58 15	61 7	54 2	57 1	68 7	77 8	72 9	80 1
February	54 6	56 17	60 15	55 5	53 2	76 8	76 3	68 7	81 7
March	50 2	57 17	61 4	52 10	50 2	75 7	69 6	66 5	88 10
April	53 17	60 2	62 19	50 5	54 10	77 5	69 0	70 2	95 11
May	51 19	61 15	69 1	52 10	60 8	86 2	66 3	81 11	110 10
June	55 0	*	69 4	61 0	70 5	87 3	72 1	92 1	109 3
July	54 3	60 1	71 8	60 6	77 3	90 7	76 3	90 4	100 4
August	58 0	58 13	70 11	69 4	89 8	88 0	92 1	89 0	89 1
September	62 3	57 17	74 19	63 5	85 6	82 8	79 9	87 11	89 8
October	60 5	59 1	70 13	56 4	77 4	75 8	69 0	80 11	88 1
November	58 5	59 12	68 4	53 1	71 2	68 7	65 4	78 3	77 6
December	58 14	60 0	69 8	50 11	74 2	64 9	69 9	80 8	77 11
Average for year	55 19	59 3	67 9	56 8	68 5	78 6	73 7	79 11	90 9

* No quotes.

The quantity of wool carried affects the price of sheep considerably. As a general rule, sheep at market in January and February have been shorn, during March and April they have growing fleece, from May to August they are woolly, and from September to the end of the year both shorn and woolly sheep are marketed.

Monthly prices of various classes and grades of fat stock are published in the *Statistical Register*. Prices of certain types of pigs are given in Table 901.

SLAUGHTERING OF LIVESTOCK

The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and the number of stock slaughtered in the State in quinquennial periods since 1921, and in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 878. Slaughtering of Livestock

Period	Slaughtering Establishments	Stock Slaughtered in Slaughtering Establishments and on Rural Holdings							
		Sheep			Cattle				Pigs
		Sheep	Lambs	Total	Bullocks *	Cows†	Calves	Total	
		No.	Thousands						
Average 5 years ended—									
1921 (June)	926	3,788	337	4,125	275	136	55	466	296
1926 (June)	1,077	3,625	809	4,434	397	218	139	754	348
1931 (June)	1,078	4,272	1,364	5,636	312	246	154	712	421
1936 (Mar.)	1,132	4,581	2,309	6,890	323	218	292	833	488
1941 (Mar.)	1,018	4,040	2,889	6,929	350	326	449	1,125	569
1946 (Dec.)	800	5,129	3,558	8,687	361	267	390	1,018	538
1951 (Dec.)	685	3,096	2,968	6,064	458	308	385	1,151	464
1957 (June)	528	3,839	3,284	7,123	980		556	1,536	542
1962 (June)	519	5,410	4,758	10,168	561	477	573	1,611	652
Year ended June—									
1954	526	4,124	3,260	7,384	563	430	589	1,582	499
1955	511	4,027	3,311	7,338	519	459	553	1,531	622
1956	491	3,641	3,212	6,853	545	431	582	1,558	583
1957	568	3,706	3,270	6,976	608	392	602	1,602	547
1958	554	4,312	3,502	7,814	556	522	678	1,756	644
1959	514	4,674	4,218	8,892	651	633	622	1,906	609
1960	513	5,573	5,235	10,808	545	429	528	1,502	589
1961	515	6,512	5,253	11,765	428	345	500	1,273	660
1962	497	5,978	5,581	11,559	623	456	536	1,615	760
1963	452	5,799	5,953	11,752	683	565	568	1,816	692
1964	410	6,023	5,944	11,967	734	640	562	1,936	640

* Includes a small number of bulls.

† Includes heifers.

Sheep were slaughtered in substantial numbers during the war years, but slaughtering decreased after the war, partly owing to drought losses and the consequent effort of graziers to build up their flocks. A low level of slaughtering was reached in 1951, when high wool prices encouraged retention of sheep on holdings. Since then slaughtering of sheep and lambs has increased to record levels, the average for the two years ended June, 1964 being 96 per cent. higher than in the five years ended December, 1951 and 37 per cent. higher than in the five years ended December, 1946.

Cattle slaughterings increased steadily during the post-war years until 1958-59, but fell sharply in 1959-60 and 1960-61. Slaughtering recovered during the next three years, and in 1963-64 was at a record level.

The slaughter of livestock for sale as food, either for local consumption or for export, is permitted only in places licensed for the purpose.

In the County of Cumberland, which embraces the metropolitan area, the slaughter of stock for human consumption is controlled by the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, which comprises a chairman, a representative of employees, and a representative of producers. The State Abattoir, controlled by the Board, is located at Homebush Bay, about 2 miles from the stock saleyards. The carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof, and deliver them to the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated by the Board's staff, and the chilled carcasses are delivered to the owners at the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning.

The Newcastle City Council controls slaughtering and inspection within a radius of 14 miles of the Newcastle Post Office, and operates the Newcastle District Abattoir. There are livestock saleyards at Waratah.

Meat inspection at the State Abattoir and at the majority of country abattoirs is carried out by inspectors employed by the Department of Agriculture, except in the case of meat for export, which is inspected by officers of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry. At other abattoirs, inspection for local consumption is carried out by meat inspectors employed by local authorities.

MEAT PRODUCTION

Trends in meat production in New South Wales since 1930-31 are illustrated in the following table. The figures include the relatively small quantities of meat produced from stock slaughtered on rural holdings.

Table 879. Meat Produced

Period	Beef and Veal*	Mutton*	Lamb*	Pig Meats†	Bacon and Ham‡
	Tons				
Average, 5 years ended—					
1934-35	123,968	93,816	27,241	20,872	9,249
1939-40	176,706	73,744	29,714	25,936	10,533
1944-45	145,149	89,196	50,619	35,291	15,705
1949-50	160,415	66,710	47,160	28,375	14,734
1954-55	206,146	66,101	45,757	28,722	12,403
1959-60	236,322	81,814	60,382	28,322	11,196
Year:					
1953-54	220,915	75,771	48,759	29,098	11,875
1954-55	215,462	73,484	49,015	33,031	11,769
1955-56	222,315	70,841	49,774	30,543	11,463
1956-57	235,142	70,414	51,531	28,879	10,355
1957-58	232,533	76,682	51,118	28,683	11,435
1958-59	274,849	88,737	67,283	27,253	11,669
1959-60	216,773	102,396	82,204	26,252	11,060
1960-61	168,045	115,155	81,262	29,048	11,328
1961-62	233,582	107,821	89,023	32,677	11,145
1962-63	259,626	104,301	94,034	30,342	12,739
1963-64	286,417	107,199	94,858	28,717	13,584

* Bone-in weight basis.

† Bone-in weight of dressed carcasses. Includes meats later converted into bacon and ham.

‡ Cured weight. Pressed ham and canned bacon and ham are included on a bone-in weight basis in 1951-52 and later years, and on a bone-out weight basis in earlier years.

Beef and veal production rose steadily during the post-war years until 1958-59, reflecting the relatively favourable seasonal conditions for the beef industry, generally rising cattle numbers, and assured prices for meat in the United Kingdom. Production fell sharply in 1959-60 and 1960-61, mainly because of a contraction in the United Kingdom market, but with greatly expanded exports to the United States and developing exports to other overseas markets, the production of beef and veal rose sharply in 1961-62 and 1962-63 and reached a record level in 1963-64.

The production of mutton and lamb has increased markedly in recent years, reflecting the relatively favourable seasonal conditions, higher sheep numbers, lower wool prices, the rising domestic consumption of lamb, assured prices in the United Kingdom, and the higher level of mutton exports to the United States.

MEAT EXPORT TRADE

The meat export trade began to assume importance in New South Wales towards the end of the nineteenth century, when the export of frozen meat became possible through the provision of refrigerated shipping space, and has since expanded considerably. A satisfactory method for transporting meat from Australia in a chilled condition was evolved by 1932. Exports of chilled meat grew rapidly in the following years, but were suspended during the war and have been negligible in post-war years. In recent years, the quantity of boneless beef and mutton exported has exceeded that in carcass form.

The following table shows the quantity of frozen and chilled beef, mutton, and lamb, and of canned meats exported from New South Wales to overseas destinations in 1938-39 and recent years. Ships' stores are excluded from the table; in 1963-64, these were valued at £388,257 and consisted mainly of frozen or chilled meats (2,191,252 lb. valued at £381,322). Exports of rabbits and hares are shown in Table 885, and bacon and ham in Table 902:—

Table 880. Oversea Exports of Meats from New South Wales

Year	Frozen or Chilled			Offals	Preserved in Tins, etc.	Value of All Meats Exported *
	Beef and Veal	Mutton	Lamb			
Thousand lb.						£A f.o.b.
1938-39	13,292	10,880	34,104	†	2,326	1,714,454
1954-55	21,993	5,737	4,741	4,841	24,638	8,160,409
1955-56	32,365	3,671	4,960	4,778	24,017	8,684,271
1956-57	31,365	2,349	2,149	5,046	17,086	6,574,353
1957-58	36,521	6,278	2,509	4,837	15,754	7,754,324
1958-59	93,212	13,481	10,453	6,522	15,382	17,533,589
1959-60	70,993	4,358	6,657	5,901	10,396	14,676,613
1960-61	49,243	10,739	5,290	4,362	8,734	11,799,508
1961-62	86,296	11,696	1,961	6,889	11,449	16,316,553
1962-63	105,092	17,922	5,090	8,227	6,324	19,770,975
1963-64	109,246	21,854	5,060	7,869	5,718	21,067,157

* Includes poultry, rabbits and hares, pork, bacon and ham, etc. Excludes deficiency payments under the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement with the United Kingdom (see page 975).

† Not recorded separately.

Frozen beef (107,836,000 lb. in 1963-64) is the principal meat export from New South Wales, and has dominated the frozen meat export trade since 1952-53.

The high level of overseas meat exports (and particularly of beef exports) between 1952-53 and 1958-59 reflected the guaranteed prices for meat sold in the United Kingdom under the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement, generally rising livestock numbers, relatively favourable seasonal conditions for the pastoral industries, and lower wool prices. The peak level in 1958-59 reflected also the very satisfactory market for good quality beef in the United Kingdom and the particularly good market for low-grade manufacturing beef in the United States of America. Since 1958-59, exports of meat to the United Kingdom have contracted sharply, but exports (principally of boneless manufacturing beef) to the United States have continued to expand. In 1963-64, the quantity of beef exported to the United States from New South Wales was more than three times the quantity exported in 1958-59, while the quantity of mutton exported remained at a high level. In recent years, an increasing quantity of mutton has been exported to Japan.

CONTROL OF MEAT EXPORT TRADE

The export of Australian meat is controlled by the Australian Meat Board under the provisions of the Meat Industry Act, 1964. Beef, veal, mutton and lamb, meat products, and edible offal may be exported only by the Meat Board or by licensed exporters, and subject to such conditions as are prescribed after recommendation by the Board. The Board advises the Minister for Primary Industry on the quality standards and grading of meat for export, and is empowered to regulate shipments and to arrange contracts in respect of freights and insurances.

Special attention is given to the preparation and transport of meat for export. The meat is inspected by veterinary officers of the Department of Primary Industry, and its shipment is stringently regulated by the Department.

Australian Meat Board

The Australian Meat Board, which was originally set up in 1935, was reconstituted, from 1st July, 1964, under the provisions of the Meat Industry Act, 1964.

The Board consists of a chairman, five members representing meat producers, two representatives of meat exporters, and a representative of the Commonwealth Government. All members of the Board are appointed by the Minister for Primary Industry. The chairman is appointed after consultation with the Australian Meat Board Selection Committee, a non-statutory body established by the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council and the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation. The producer representatives are appointed from a panel of names submitted by the Selection Committee, and the exporter representatives from a panel of names submitted by the Australian Meat Exporters' Federal Council.

Under the provisions of the Meat Industry Act, the Meat Board is able effectively to control the export of meat and its sale and distribution oversea. The Board is also empowered to encourage and assist the export of meat from Australia, to promote the consumption of meat both in Australia and oversea, to purchase and sell meat (in its own right) for the purposes of developing oversea markets or administering an international undertaking entered into by the Commonwealth Government, and to assist research designed to improve the quality of Australian meat and methods of producing, storing, and transporting it. Finance for the Board's operations is derived for the most part from levies imposed on cattle, sheep, and lambs slaughtered for human consumption.

Meat Levies

From 1935 to 1964, levies on meat exported oversea were imposed by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Meat Export Charge Act. The rates of levy operative during 1963-64 were $\frac{1}{15}$ d. per lb. for frozen, chilled, or cured meats and $\frac{1}{20}$ d. per lb. for canned meats. The proceeds of the levy, which amounted to £243,174 in 1963-64, were used to finance the operations of the Australian Meat Board.

From 1st August, 1964, the levy on meat exports and the levy for cattle research (see page 967) were replaced by a single levy on all cattle over 200 lb. dressed weight, sheep, and lambs slaughtered in Australia for human consumption. The new levy is imposed under the Livestock Slaughter Levy Act, which prescribes maximum rates of 7s. 6d. per head for cattle and 9d. per head for sheep and lambs. The actual rates are fixed on the recommendation of the Australian Meat Board, after consultation with the main industry organisations concerned and (in the case of cattle) the Cattle and Beef Research Committee. The rates effective from 1st August, 1964 are 3s. 3d. per head for cattle and 1½d. per head for sheep and lambs.

Part of the proceeds of the new levy (equivalent to 2s. per head of cattle) is allocated to beef research (see page 967), and the balance is used to finance the operations of the Australian Meat Board.

MEAT AGREEMENTS WITH UNITED KINGDOM

Before the outbreak of war in 1939, Australian meat was exported, for sale in the United Kingdom, under free market conditions. In September, 1939, the United Kingdom and Australian Governments agreed to the export of Australian meat for sale to the U.K. Ministry of Food on a bulk contract basis. The initial contract was renewed from time to time until 1952, when the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement (1952-1967) between the two Governments came into operation. The objects of the Agreement were the promotion of meat production in Australia, enabling increased exports to be made to the United Kingdom, and the provision of a satisfactory market in the United Kingdom for that meat. The Agreement, which came into force on 1st July, 1952, applied to mutton, lamb, and beef; canned meats and pig meats were not included. Contract prices for the principal types of meat in the years 1947-48 to 1953-54 are shown on page 1137 of Year Book No. 55.

In September, 1953, the United Kingdom Government announced that bulk-purchase contracts would not be renewed after 1953-54. As a result of the negotiations which followed this announcement, Australia was left with these rights and obligations under the Fifteen Year Agreement:—

- (1) the unrestricted right of entry for Australian beef, veal, lamb, and mutton into the United Kingdom for the remainder of the fifteen years;
- (2) the right to receive a deficiency payment from the U.K. Government if the average realised price of each class of Australian meat fell below minimum prices agreed on from time to time;
- (3) an obligation, until September, 1958 for mutton and lamb and until September, 1961 for beef and veal, to restrict the export of Australian meat to markets other than the United Kingdom and British colonies and dependencies to 3 per cent. of exports to the United Kingdom, or such other quantity as might be agreed on annually; and
- (4) an obligation on the Australian Government not only to maintain, but to endeavour to increase, the existing volume of exports of meat to the United Kingdom.

A deficiency payment is due to Australia if the weighted average price realised in a year on the open United Kingdom market for a class of Australian meat (beef and veal, mutton, or lamb) is below the weighted average minimum price guaranteed. The amount of the payment is calculated by multiplying the tonnage of the class of meat which arrived in the United Kingdom from Australia during the year by the amount of the difference between the two average prices. The guaranteed minimum prices are subject to review at the request of either Government.

The minimum prices agreed upon for the year ended September, 1955 were 5 per cent. below the 1953-54 contract price for beef and veal, 7 per cent. below for lamb, and from 7 to 25 per cent. below for different types of mutton.

Negotiations held at various times since 1954 have resulted in a general reduction in the guaranteed minimum prices. The minimum prices for the year ended September, 1961 were 5 per cent. less in the case of beef, veal, and lamb, and about 25 per cent. less in the case of mutton, than the minimum prices for 1954-55.

The negotiations also resulted in Australia being permitted to export increased quantities of meat to destinations other than the United Kingdom and the colonies and dependencies. Lower grade beef and veal and all grades of lamb and mutton were freed from quota restriction from October, 1958, and all remaining quota restrictions were removed from October, 1961.

As a result of negotiations held in August, 1961, the minimum prices for beef and veal for the years 1961-62 to 1966-67 were fixed at 5 per cent. below their level in 1960-61. It was also agreed that the minimum prices for lamb for the year 1961-62 would be the same as for 1960-61, and for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 would be 2½ per cent. below the 1960-61 level. From October, 1961, there would be no minimum prices in respect of mutton.

At negotiations in 1964, the guaranteed minimum prices for lamb for the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 were fixed at the level which had applied for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64.

The guaranteed minimum prices for selected kinds and grades of beef exported to the United Kingdom under the Fifteen Year Agreement are shown in the following table for the thirteen years ending September, 1967:—

Table 881. Guaranteed Minimum Prices of Beef Exports to United Kingdom

Description	Oct. 1954 to Sept. 1955		Oct. 1955 to Sept. 1958		Oct. 1958 to Sept. 1961		Oct. 1961 to Sept. 1967	
	1st Quality	2nd Quality	1st Quality	2nd Quality	1st Quality	2nd Quality	1st Quality	2nd Quality
Pence (Aust.) per lb., f.o.b.								
Ox Hinds	18·41	16·16	18·41	16·16	17·48	15·35	16·61	14·59
Ox Crops	14·75	13·53	14·75	13·53	14·00	12·85	13·30	12·21
Cow Hinds	14·64	14·16	14·64	14·16	13·90	13·45	13·21	12·78
Cow Crops	12·53	12·05	12·53	12·05	11·90	11·45	11·31	10·88

The guaranteed minimum prices for selected kinds and grades of lamb and mutton exported to the United Kingdom under the Agreement are shown for the thirteen years ending September, 1967 in the next table:—

Table 882. Guaranteed Minimum Prices of Lamb and Mutton Exports to United Kingdom

Description	Oct. 1954 to Sept. 1955	Oct. 1955 to Sept. 1958	Oct. 1958 to Sept. 1960	Oct. 1960 to Sept. 1961	Oct. 1961 to Sept. 1962	Oct. 1962 to Sept. 1967
	Pence (Aust.) per lb., f.o.b.					
Spring Lamb from Victoria, S.A., W.A., and Tas.—						
1st Quality: 36 lb. and under ..	18-62	18-62	17-69	17-69	17-69	17-25
37-42 lb. ..	16-25	16-25	15-44	15-44	15-44	15-05
43-50 lb. ..	14-50	14-50	13-78	13-78	13-78	13-44
2nd Quality: 36 lb. and under ..	17-25	17-25	16-39	16-39	16-39	15-98
37-42 lb. ..	14-50	14-50	13-78	13-78	13-78	13-44
3rd Quality: All weights ..	16-37	16-37	15-56	15-56	15-56	15-17
Summer Lamb, All States, and Spring Lamb, N.S.W., and Qld.—						
1st Quality: 36 lb. and under ..	16-12	16-12	15-31	15-31	15-31	14-93
37-42 lb. ..	14-00	14-00	13-30	13-30	13-30	12-97
43-50 lb. ..	13-50	13-50	12-83	12-83	12-83	12-51
2nd Quality: 36 lb. and under ..	14-62	14-62	13-90	13-90	13-90	13-55
37-42 lb. ..	12-00	12-00	11-40	11-40	11-40	11-12
3rd Quality: All weights ..	11-75	11-75	11-16	11-16	11-16	10-88
Mutton—Wether—						
1st Quality: 48 lb. and under ..	9-88	11-25	9-56	8-84	*	*
49-72 lb. ..	9-50	6-62	5-62	5-20	*	*
2nd Quality: 48 lb. and under ..	8-75	9-00	7-65	7-08	*	*
49-72 lb. ..	8-00	6-37	5-43	5-02	*	*
3rd Quality: 48 lb. and under ..	7-25	8-25	7-01	6-48	*	*
49-72 lb. ..	6-75	6-00	5-10	4-72	*	*
Mutton—Ewe—						
2nd Quality: 48 lb. and under ..	5-87	7-75	6-59	6-10	*	*
49-72 lb. ..	5-38	5-62	4-77	4-41	*	*
3rd Quality: 48 lb. and under ..	5-50	8-12	6-91	6-39	*	*
49-72 lb. ..	5-25	4-87	4-14	3-83	*	*

* From October, 1961, there are no guaranteed minimum prices for mutton.

The average prices realised for beef were below the guaranteed minimum prices in each year from the resumption of free trading in 1954 to 1956-57, and above the guaranteed minimum from 1957-58 to 1963-64. The prices realised for lamb were above the guaranteed minimum in each year from 1954 to 1959-60, below the minimum in 1960-61 and 1961-62, and above the minimum in 1962-63 and 1963-64. Average prices realised for mutton exceeded the minimum in each year in which minimum prices were guaranteed. The deficiency payments received by the Australian Meat Board amounted to £150,000 for 1954-55, £3,250,000 for 1955-56, and £5,930,000 for 1956-57 in respect of the beef exports in those years, and £264,000 for 1960-61 and £53,000 for 1961-62 in respect of the lamb exports in those years.

In terms of the Meat Agreement (Deficiency Payments) Act, 1955, deficiency payments are passed on by the Meat Board in the form of bounties, through exporters, to the producers. The Meat Export (Additional Charge) Act was passed in 1955 to make provision for the Board to recoup any over-payment.

MEAT AGREEMENT WITH UNITED STATES

In February, 1964, the Australian and United States Governments concluded an agreement to regulate meat exports from Australia to the United States. Under the agreement, Australia undertook to limit its exports of beef, veal, and mutton (in all forms except canned, cured, and cooked meat) to 242,000 tons in 1964, 251,000 tons in 1965, and 260,000 tons in 1966. The limits in subsequent years were to be increased in proportion to the estimated growth in the total United States market for these meats. Australia also undertook to maintain approximately the existing relationship between beef and mutton exports, and to limit exports of the better quality primal cuts of beef and veal. The limits were accepted on the understanding that access to the U.S. market would not be affected by tariff increases.

Subsequently, the U.S. Congress enacted legislation which imposed limits on the total quantity of beef and mutton that could be imported into the United States in 1965 and later years, and which provided for quotas to be imposed on individual supplying countries if total imports in a year were expected to exceed the limit set for the year. The limit set for 1965 was about equal to the U.S. imports in 1962.

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of pastoral production (at place of production) in New South Wales, and its components, in 1901 and later seasons. These values represent the value of the items of pastoral production at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing.

Table 883. Gross Value of Pastoral Production at Place of Production

Season	Wool *	Sheep		Cattle		Total Value of Pastoral Production †
		Slaughtered ‡	Net Exports	Slaughtered ‡	Net Exports	
£ thousand						
1901	8,425	2,071	...	1,229	...	12,447
1911	14,085	2,811	...	1,689	...	20,586
1920-21	13,023	2,313	...	2,973	...	20,336
1928-29	30,879	2,801	1,576	5,814	(-) 583	40,679
1930-31	13,705	1,795	364	2,767	(-) 899	17,835
1938-39	17,076	3,537	197	4,495	(-) 586	24,894
1953-54	171,901	12,671	4,170	26,373	(-) 5,192	210,229
1954-55	147,294	15,151	3,689	27,639	(-) 9,575	184,504
1955-56	140,451	14,900	2,305	25,971	(-) 11,445	172,471
1956-57	206,280	15,172	2,783	26,959	(-) 9,315	242,246
1957-58	134,878	14,242	2,967	30,147	(-) 5,568	177,069
1958-59	125,290	12,704	2,498	41,090	(-) 7,819	174,087
1959-60	157,231	18,240	2,864	40,572	(-) 7,480	211,813
1960-61	128,639	23,944	4,210	32,685	(-) 10,266	179,576
1961-62	143,842	23,735	2,962	35,067	(-) 2,977	200,115
1962-63	155,479	25,614	3,340	38,430	(-) 4,865	220,051
1963-64	196,503	28,995	4,381	44,302	(-) 4,697	270,456

* Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of wool clips. (See note * Table 754).

† The value of skin wool obtained from sheep is included under "Wool".

‡ Excludes cattle culled from dairy herds and all other calves.

¶ Includes the value of stud yearling horses sold, not shown separately

(-) denotes excess of imports.

Apart from seasonal influences, fluctuations in the value of pastoral production are mainly the result of variations in wool prices. In 1963-64, the value of wool accounted for 73 per cent. of the gross value of all pastoral production.

The net value of pastoral production is obtained by deducting from the gross value (at place of production) the value of certain materials (fodder consumed by stock, fertilizer and seed used on pastures, water purchased for irrigation, and dips and sprays) used in the pastoral industry. The value of these materials in 1963-64 was £18,911,000.

The total value of pastoral products or by-products (apart from dairy and farmyard products) exported oversea from New South Wales in 1938-39 and recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 884. Oversea Exports of Pastoral Products from New South Wales

Year ended June	Wool	Meat	Livestock	Hides and Skins	Other	Total Pastoral Products	Proportion of Total Exports (Merchandise)
	£A thousand, f.o.b.						Per cent.
1939	17,221	1,545	67	1,577	646	21,056	58.0
1959	102,273	17,049	290	7,463	2,694	129,769	62.8
1960	132,177	14,362	839	8,758	3,007	159,143	59.3
1961	109,206	11,503	351	7,637	2,269	130,966	50.2
1962	116,339	16,059	351	9,056	2,625	144,430	48.9
1963	117,807	19,445	160	9,049	2,368	148,829	51.7
1964	148,710	20,640	681	11,832	2,599	184,462	67.2

The values of pastoral exports, shown in the above table, should not be related to the values of pastoral production shown in Table 883. The exports include products of other States shipped oversea from N.S.W. ports, but exclude products of New South Wales shipped oversea from ports in other States. Moreover, they relate to year of export and not to year of production, they are valued on an "f.o.b., port of shipment" basis rather than at place of production, and they contain items which have been enhanced in value by manufacture and other processes.

NOXIOUS ANIMALS

The only large carnivorous animals dangerous to stock in Australia are the dingo (or so-called native dog) and the fox (which has been introduced from abroad); but graminivorous animals, such as rabbits (which are of a foreign origin), kangaroos and wallabies, are deemed by the settlers to be even more noxious. In the Western Division, the Western Lands Commission is required to take measures to destroy dingoes, and to maintain a dog-proof fence along the western border; a small rate is imposed on the land to pay expenses.

RABBITS

The rabbit has done incalculable damage to pastures since it first became a problem about 1881. It rapidly spread over the whole State, and is believed to have played a major part in the decline, which occurred in the thirty or so years following 1890, in the capacity of sheep properties to carry stock and resist drought. By the late 'thirties, through the expenditure of much money and effort, the rabbit pest had been brought under

control by landholders in many parts of the State, though it continued to limit carrying capacity and the control measures were costly to maintain. During the war, scarcity of labour, fumigants, and wire netting made it difficult to keep the rabbit pest in check, and it became an increasing menace over wide areas. The problem was entirely transformed, however, after 1951, when the virus disease myxomatosis, introduced by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, spread rapidly down the Murray Valley, up the Darling and Lachlan Rivers, and then over the rest of the State. By mid-1953, it was estimated by the Organisation that myxomatosis had destroyed four-fifths of the rabbits in eastern Australia, and that there were practically no rabbits left west of the Darling. The surviving rabbits have shown increased resistance to the disease, possibly owing to a decline in its virulence, and complete eradication is believed to depend on their destruction by other means. Poisoning by sodium fluoroacetate, under the supervision of Pastures Protection Board officers trained in its use, is now being fostered as a method of rabbit control. More rabbit inspectors have been employed by Pastures Protection Boards to carry out rabbit control measures.

Particulars of the export trade in frozen rabbits and hares and rabbit and hare skins are shown in the following table:—

Table 885. Rabbits and Hares: Oversea Exports from New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Quantity		Value		
	Frozen Rabbits and Hares	Rabbit and Hare Skins	Frozen Rabbits and Hares	Rabbit and Hare Skins	Total
	lb.*	lb.	£	£	£
1939	†	1,661,935	27,531	197,707	225,238
1957	2,631,736	508,034	260,352	212,376	472,728
1958	3,483,027	853,817	321,386	259,723	581,109
1959	3,869,131	1,161,751	418,453	388,869	807,322
1960	4,162,374	818,580	498,523	338,452	836,975
1961	5,524,760	792,939	683,479	340,982	1,024,461
1962	3,306,296	950,578	386,938	374,305	761,243
1963	1,875,998	652,471	240,580	243,496	484,076
1964	2,843,475	697,489	358,473	301,571	660,044

* Excludes a small quantity of furred rabbit and hare carcasses for which weight is not available.

† Not available.

PASTURES PROTECTION BOARDS

For the purpose of administering the Pastures Protection Act (which relates to travelling stock, sheep brands and marks, destruction of rabbits and other noxious animals, and certain other matters), the State is divided into 59 Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Pastures Protection Board of eight directors, elected every three years from among their own number by landholders who pay pastures protection rates.

These rates are levied by the Boards upon landholders with ten or more head of large stock or 100 or more sheep, and are based on the total number of stock or sheep on the holding. A rebate of 50 per cent. may be made to occupiers of holdings enclosed with rabbit-proof wire netting fences, if the holdings have been kept reasonably free from rabbits during the preceding year. The Boards are required to pay 3 per cent. of their annual revenue to the State Treasury to cover the cost of administration.

Pastures Protection Boards are empowered to erect rabbit-proof fences as "barrier" fences wherever they deem necessary, to pay a bonus for the scalps of noxious animals, and to enforce the provisions for the compulsory destruction of rabbits. Veterinary inspectors, rangers, and rabbit inspectors are employed by the Boards as field staff.

The Boards levy rates on travelling stock, except in the Western Division, to raise funds for the improvement of travelling stock and camping reserves.

Tenders are called by the Boards for the lease of public watering places in the Western Division, and the rents so received, supplemented by grants from the State Government, are used for maintenance and repairs to the watering places. The lessees charge a fee for watering stock which is fixed by regulation.

REGISTRATION OF BRANDS

Stock brands, which may be used on either cattle or horses, are registered under the Registration of Stock Brands Act. The number of standing registrations of large stock brands is approximately 138,500.

Sheep brands, of which the registrations are approximately 75,000, are issued for Pastures Protection Districts. A brand may not be duplicated in any one District, but the same brand may be issued in several Districts.

ANIMAL HEALTH

Diseases of various kinds exist amongst livestock in New South Wales, but the State is free from many of the more serious epizootic and parasitic diseases (e.g., rinderpest, bluetongue, foot and mouth disease, rabies, glanders, sheep scab, and trypanosomiasis) which cause heavy loss in other pastoral countries. Certain diseases are notifiable under the Stock Diseases Act, and powers are provided for the inspection and testing of stock and for the detention, seizure, treatment, quarantine, and destruction of diseased stock.

Movements of livestock interstate are controlled, and inspectors are maintained where required along the borders. This work is of particular importance along the Queensland border owing to the presence of cattle tick in that State. Power is provided to enforce the dipping of cattle, sheep, goats, and horses before they enter New South Wales.

The work in connection with the control of livestock diseases is administered by the Animal Industry Division of the Department of Agriculture. Veterinary officers and inspectors are stationed throughout the country, under the supervision of district veterinary officers. These officers investigate livestock sicknesses and deaths, control diseases scheduled under the Act, advise stock owners on the control of other diseases, and act as extension officers in respect of livestock health matters.

The most serious diseases dealt with under the Stock Diseases Act are tuberculosis, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, anthrax, and swine fever. Swine fever was discovered in New South Wales in 1961, having apparently been introduced from oversea, but its eradication is believed to have been achieved since no clinical case of the disease has been reported since 1962. An official testing scheme aimed at the elimination of bovine tuberculosis is

in operation. The Milk Board requires that raw milk sold in Sydney and other distributing districts under its control must be the product of tubercle-free cows.

Work at the well-equipped veterinary research station at Glenfield, under the control of the Director of Veterinary Research, is co-ordinated with the work of the veterinary officers in the field. Research and diagnostic work is also carried out at research stations in other country centres.

At the McMaster Animal Health Laboratories, located in the grounds of the University of Sydney, extensive scientific investigation of matters affecting animal health is undertaken by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, in co-ordination with similar activities in other States and the Faculty of Veterinary Science of the University. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has an area of 1,250 acres at St. Mary's which is used mainly as a field station in connection with the laboratory and for genetic work on sheep. A modern sheep biology laboratory has been established at Prospect.

CATTLE TICK ERADICATION

The cattle tick is a serious external parasite which attaches to cattle and other livestock. The tick first extended into New South Wales in 1907, and has now invaded some 8,000 square miles of the far north coast.

The cost of the cattle tick eradication scheme is borne equally by the New South Wales and Commonwealth Governments. The scheme is administered by a Cattle Tick Control Commission comprising representatives of the two Governments.

CATTLE AND SWINE COMPENSATION ACTS

To assist eradication of disease (especially tuberculosis) from cattle, compensation is paid, in terms of the Cattle Compensation Act, 1951-1957, for cattle condemned as being diseased and for carcasses condemned as unfit for human consumption. The funds required to meet the compensation payments are raised by means of a per capita tax on cattle (collected from owners by Pastures Protection Boards) and a stamp duty on the delivery of cattle to an abattoir for slaughter.

Compensation is also paid, in terms of the Swine Compensation Act, 1928-1958, for pigs and pig carcasses condemned because of disease. Funds to meet these payments are raised by means of a stamp duty on the delivery of pigs for slaughter.

VETERINARY SURGEONS ACT, 1923-1957

The Veterinary Surgeons Act provides for the registration of veterinary surgeons and regulation of the practice of veterinary science. The Act, which is administered by the Board of Veterinary Surgeons, specifies the qualifications for registration and prohibits practice by unregistered persons. Since 1952, qualified alien veterinary surgeons have been able to become registered after passing a special examination. The number of registered veterinary surgeon was 505 at 30th June, 1964.

DAIRYING, POULTRY, BEEKEEPING

Although natural physical features and climatic conditions in parts of New South Wales are particularly suitable for dairying, the industry developed slowly until towards the end of the nineteenth century.

The introduction of refrigeration, pasteurization, and other mechanical processes for the treatment of milk made possible the manufacture and distribution of perishable dairy products in the warm climate, and gave a marked impetus to the industry. With improvement in shipping facilities, butter and, more recently, processed milk products became important items of the export trade.

The development of co-operative movements also proved a great benefit to the industry in both the manufacture and distribution of produce.

Dairying in New South Wales reached a peak in 1933-34. During the economic depression of the early 'thirties, producers had endeavoured to offset low prices by increasing production, and new producers had been attracted to the industry to augment shrinking incomes from other forms of rural activity.

During World War II, labour difficulties and unfavourable seasons proved so detrimental that in 1948 the Commonwealth Government introduced annual dairy industry grants to help promote efficiency on dairy farms. In recent years, increased mechanisation on farms, improved breeding of cattle, the development of improved pastures and better farming practices generally, and the Commonwealth stabilisation plans have assisted the industry.

SUPERVISION OF DAIRYING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

The Dairies Supervision Act, 1901-1930, is designed to prevent the spread of disease through unhygienic conditions in the handling of milk and milk products. It requires all dairymen and milk vendors in the State to register their premises with local authorities, renders the premises subject to inspection, and makes illegal the sale of milk or milk products from unregistered premises.

The manufacture of dairy produce in New South Wales is regulated in terms of the Dairy Industry Act. Dairy produce factories and stores must be registered. Milk and cream supplied to a dairy produce factory must be tested and graded at the factory, and the farmer is paid either on the basis of the butter-fat content, or on the amount of commercial butter obtained from his cream or the computed cheese yield of his milk. Margins of payment for the different grades of the various dairy products are fixed by regulations under the Act. Butter must be graded on a uniform basis, and packed in boxes bearing registered brands indicating the quality of the product and the factory where it was produced. Testing, grading, and the manufacture of butter and cheese at the factory may be undertaken only by persons holding certificates of qualification.

In each of the thirteen dairying districts into which the State has been divided, a dairy officer of the Department of Agriculture supervises the dairy factories and administers the provisions of the Dairy Industry Act.

He instructs factory managers and cream-graders in matters connected with the industry, advises dairy farmers, inspects animals and buildings, supervises the quality of butter produced, and organises herd recording units.

Legislation relating to the supply and distribution of milk in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, and in other milk distributing districts supervised by the Milk Board, is described in the chapter "Marketing and Consumption of Foodstuffs".

OVERSEA MARKETING OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

The overseas marketing of Australian dairy produce has been organised and controlled by the Australian Dairy Produce Board (formerly the Australian Dairy Produce Control Board) since 1924. As reconstituted in 1963, the Board comprises three members as representatives of Australian dairy farmers, one member from each State to represent co-operative butter and cheese factories in the State, two members to represent proprietary and privately-owned butter and cheese factories in Australia, one member representing butter and cheese factory employees, and a chairman who represents the Commonwealth Government.

The Board's functions under the Dairy Produce Export Control Act include the purchase and sale of dairy produce intended for export, control of the handling, storage, treatment, transfer, and shipment of the produce purchased, the issue of licences to exporters of dairy produce, and the promotion of the overseas sales of Australian dairy produce. All butter and cheese exported to the United Kingdom, whether or not purchased by the Board before shipment from Australia, is sold in the United Kingdom by approved agents acting under the general direction of the Board.

An export levy is imposed, in terms of the Dairy Produce Export Charges Act, to cover the administrative, overseas promotion, and other expenses of the Board. The current rates of levy on exports are $\frac{9}{28}$ d. per lb. of butter, $\frac{9}{56}$ d. per lb. of cheese, $\frac{4.5}{11.2}$ d. per lb. of ghee, butter-fat, or products containing not less than 40 per cent. butter-fat, $\frac{1}{28}$ d. per lb. of casien, and $\frac{1}{56}$ d. per lb. of dried skim milk.

Under the Dairy Produce Research and Sales Promotion Act, the Dairy Produce Board is responsible for the promotion of the sales of dairy produce in Australia and for the administration of dairy produce research programmes. These activities, and the Board's overseas promotion activities, are outlined on page 987.

Butter for export is graded by Commonwealth official graders according to grades fixed by regulation, and each box is branded to indicate the quality of the butter and the factory which made it. A national brand (the kangaroo) is stamped on all boxes of "choicest" quality butter. The trade description for "choicest" must contain the word "Australian" in the centre of an outline map of Australia, the name of the State, the registered number of the factory, and the net weight; in addition, a word registered by the factory may be added to the approved design. In 1963-64, 67.5 per cent. of the Australian butter for export was graded as "choicest" quality, 25.0 per cent. as first quality, and 7.5 per cent. as second or lower quality.

STABILISATION OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

The returns to producers of butter and cheese in Australia are determined through the operation of a marketing scheme with the following features:—

- (a) a fixed home-consumption price ;
- (b) restriction, by means of quotas, of the proportion of local production which may be sold for local consumption ;
- (c) pooling of the proceeds of local and oversea sales and payment of an average realisation price ;
- (d) payment by the Commonwealth Government of a subsidy to lift the producer's average return, and guarantee by the Commonwealth of a minimum average return.

EQUALISATION

From 1926 to 1934, a voluntary marketing scheme known as the "Paterson Plan" was in operation to stabilise the price of butter. The scheme provided for a levy on all butter produced in Australia and the payment, from the proceeds of the levy, of a bonus on butter exported. Further details of the scheme are given on page 530 of the Year Book for 1934-35.

In May, 1934, the Paterson Plan, which had applied only to butter, was superseded by a compulsory equalisation scheme authorised by Commonwealth and State legislation. This scheme provided for a fixed home-consumption price for butter and for cheese, the equalisation to producers (by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd.) of the proceeds of local and export sales, the determination by State Dairy Products Boards of quotas representing the proportion of local production which may be sold for local consumption, and the determination of corresponding export quotas and the licensing of inter-State trade by the Commonwealth Government. In 1936, the Privy Council held that this type of restriction on interstate trade was beyond the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth.

Since the Privy Council decision, the equalisation scheme has been continued in operation by the voluntary co-operation of producers. The Dairy Products Board in each State determines monthly the proportion or quota of butter and cheese which may be sold by manufacturers in that State for local consumption. This quota is sold at the fixed home-consumption price. The Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd., which had been formed in 1934, and which comprises members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other persons representing manufacturers of dairy products, enters into agreements with manufacturers throughout Australia to secure to them equal rates of return from all sales of butter and of cheese. Each season, the Committee calculates the average price realised for all sales (local, interstate, and export), and establishes this price, by a system of rebates and reclamations, as the average equalisation price received by all manufacturers.

The average returns realised on local, interstate, and oversea sales of butter and cheese and the average equalisation rates determined by the Equalisation Committee in recent years are shown on page 986.

The monthly quotas representing the proportion of the local butter and cheese production which may be sold for local consumption, as determined by the Dairy Products Boards, are shown for recent years in the following

table. The quotas are identical in all States. Under normal conditions, the requirements for local consumption do not vary greatly from month to month, and quota variations reflect variations in production.

Table 886. Quotas of Butter and Cheese for Local Consumption

Month	Butter					Cheese				
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	Per cent. of local production									
July	79.17	84.44	78.72	86.00	71.15	75.00	85.71	80.00	74.07	64.52
August	64.41	62.07	57.81	58.73	52.11	54.55	54.55	48.78	44.44	41.67
September	53.52	47.37	48.68	46.25	45.68	40.91	38.78	37.04	32.26	33.33
October	45.24	40.45	42.05	39.78	39.78	30.00	29.69	30.30	27.03	28.17
November	44.19	42.53	41.57	38.14	40.22	29.03	27.94	30.77	27.40	28.57
December	42.70	44.05	41.57	43.53	43.53	31.60	36.84	32.79	33.33	33.33
January	44.71	46.25	47.44	47.44	45.57	41.86	44.68	42.55	40.00	37.04
February	60.32	57.81	67.27	64.91	61.16	52.94	57.14	62.50	48.78	46.51
March	63.33	67.27	67.27	63.79	65.38	62.07	71.43	68.97	60.61	61.54
April	65.52	77.08	71.15	74.00	69.66	78.26	100.00	86.96	83.33	83.68
May	88.37	94.87	90.24	92.50	93.55	90.00	100.00	81.63	95.24	95.24
June	90.48	88.10	88.10	88.09	89.55	100.00	100.00	95.24	85.11	82.64

Dairy Products Board

In New South Wales, the Dairy Products Board comprises a government representative (appointed by the Minister for Agriculture) and six other members representing the proprietary and co-operative manufacturers and the Primary Producers' Union. The work of the Board in determining quotas of butter and cheese for local consumption is described above. The Board's administrative expenses are met by the imposition of a levy of 1s. 8d. per ton of butter and 10d. per ton of cheese manufactured in the State.

COMMONWEALTH SUBSIDIES AND GUARANTEED PRICES

Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts and Dairying Industry Acts (the first of which was passed in 1942), the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on milk supplied for the manufacture of butter and cheese and (since July, 1962) butter-fat products containing not less than 40 per cent. butter-fat. Subsidies are distributed by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd., through factories to milk producers, by payments on butter and cheese manufactured.

Details of the Commonwealth subsidies paid in the years 1942-43 to 1956-57 are given in earlier issues of the Year Book.

Under the five-year stabilisation plan which operated in respect of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62, the Commonwealth Government, at the commencement of each year, determined the ex-factory price of butter and cheese (with the concurrence of the States), guaranteed to dairy farmers a minimum average return (related to costs of efficient production) in respect of that quantity of butter and cheese sold for consumption in Australia and that quantity of exports equivalent to 20 per cent. of home consumption, and determined the total subsidy payment it would provide for the year. In fixing the ex-factory prices and the total amount of subsidy

to be provided, it was realised that final returns (including subsidy) in respect of the proportion of production covered by the guarantee might be above or below the guaranteed minimum. Although the Commonwealth guarantee and subsidy were directed to a part of total production, the actual subsidy payments were distributed, under the equalisation arrangement administered by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd., in respect of the total production of butter and cheese. The total subsidy payment provided for each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 was £13,500,000.

The cost of efficient production of butter-fat was assessed annually, for purposes of the stabilisation plan, by the Dairy Industry Investigation Committee, an independent body appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

In each of the years 1958-59 to 1961-62, the Commonwealth, in addition to providing the fixed subsidy payment of £13,500,000, guaranteed to dairy farmers an average return of 40d. per lb. (commercial butter basis) in respect of total production of butter and cheese. Although this guaranteed minimum was exceeded in each year without any further Government assistance, the existence of the guarantee enabled the Equalisation Committee to make higher initial payments to factories (for distribution to farmers) than would otherwise be possible without risk of over-payment.

The current five-year stabilisation plan, which was introduced in terms of the Dairying Industry Act, 1962, is to operate in respect of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67. Under the plan, the Commonwealth Government provides a total subsidy payment of £13,500,000 per annum, and pays subsidy in respect of the total production of butter, cheese, and butter-fat products (containing not less than 40 per cent. butter-fat) brought under the equalisation scheme administered by the Equalisation Committee. During the period of the plan, the Commonwealth will guarantee an average return to dairy farmers in respect of the butter, cheese, and butter-fat products taken into the equalisation scheme; the guaranteed return will be decided before the commencement of each year of the plan, and was fixed at 40d. per lb. (commercial butter basis) for the years 1962-63 to 1964-65. However, the Commonwealth has discontinued its guarantee of a minimum average return, related to costs of efficient production, in respect of a part of total production, and the Dairy Industry Investigation Committee (which assessed costs of efficient production) has accordingly been disbanded.

Under the current stabilisation plan, the determination of the ex-factory prices of butter and cheese is the responsibility of the Australian Dairy Industry Council, which comprises representatives of the Australian Dairy Farmers' Federation, the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd., and the Australian Dairy Produce Board.

Since 1962-63, the Commonwealth Government has provided bounties, in terms of the Processed Milk Products Bounty Act, on processed milk products exported oversea. The bounty is payable on the butter-fat content of the products, at a rate equivalent to the final butter subsidy rate for the particular year. If the total bounty payable for a year exceeds the maximum amount of bounty provided for the year by the Commonwealth the bounties payable are reduced proportionately. The maximum total bounty provided was £350,000 for 1962-63, £500,000 for 1963-64, and £400,000 for 1964-65.

RETURNS FROM BUTTER AND CHEESE SOLD

The average realisations from the sales of butter and cheese and the average subsidy rates paid in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 887. Returns from Butter and Cheese Sold

Year ended 30th June	Average Proceeds of Sales			Equalisation Rate	Subsidy Rate	Rate of Overall Return to Manufacturer
	Local	Interstate	Oversea			
s. d. per cwt.						
BUTTER						
1956	438 1	419 8	353 0	400 11	65 1	466 0
1957	453 5	425 5	298 7	392 6	65 8	458 2
1958	454 0	431 11	238 4	380 9	71 8	452 5
1959	468 8	448 7	334 3	412 11	64 11	477 10
1960	468 9	453 4	343 7	417 6	63 6	481 0
1961	481 5	462 8	262 0	399 8	68 11	468 7
1962	479 5	466 8	291 0	398 5	62 7	461 0
1963	478 8	464 11	326 9	411 6	61 6	473 0
CHEESE						
1956	264 0	259 10	262 4	31 6	293 10	
1957	267 11	166 8	224 0	26 3	250 3	
1958	270 7	137 8	240 1	35 11	276 0	
1959	279 0	274 0	277 1	29 8	306 9	
1960	279 8	204 11	247 11	29 1	277 0	
1961	283 11	211 6	256 1	28 6	284 7	
1962	283 11	189 6	241 3	24 4	265 7	
1963	283 11	202 11	242 3	23 4	265 7	

Average prices paid to dairy farmers in respect of cream supplied to butter factories are shown on page 994.

DAIRY INDUSTRY STABILISATION FUND

The export prices of butter and cheese in the years 1948-49 to 1950-51 exceeded the estimated farm and factory costs of production, and the excess export proceeds were retained in a Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund established for use in stabilising returns from exports. No payments from export sales have been made to the Fund since 1950-51. During 1951-52, the Fund met the deficiency in respect of all exports which did not realise sufficient to meet the guaranteed return to the factory.

From July, 1952 to June, 1957, the Fund was available to the Australian Dairy Produce Board to be used to make good any deficiency in respect of all exports other than the 20 per cent. provided for under the five-year stabilisation plan. An amendment to the Dairy Industry Act in 1957 authorised the Board to use the Fund for any additional purpose approved by the Minister for Primary Industry, and in 1962-63 and 1963-64 part of the balance in the Fund was used in the establishment of milk processing plants in Asian countries (see below). The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1964 was £2,082,698.

DAIRY INDUSTRY RESEARCH AND SALES PROMOTION

Under the Dairy Produce Export Control Act, the Australian Dairy Produce Board is responsible for the promotion of overseas sales of Australian dairy produce. The Board maintains offices in London and Kobe (Japan), contributes funds to the Australian Overseas Trade Publicity Committee, the Butter Information Council, and the Cheese Bureau for promotion activities in the United Kingdom, and carries out advertising campaigns in many other countries. The Board has also provided capital and marketing, promotional, and technical advice for the establishment of milk processing plants in the Philippines, Thailand, and Malaysia; these plants, which are operated in association with overseas interests, are designed to produce condensed and evaporated milk from Australian butteroil and skim milk powder. The cost of the Board's overseas promotional activities is met mainly from the proceeds of a levy on exports of dairy produce (see page 982).

Under the Dairy Produce Research and Sales Promotion Act, 1958-1964, the Dairy Produce Board is responsible for the promotion of the sales of dairy produce in Australia and for the administration of programmes of scientific, technical, and economic research into dairy industry problems. In respect of research, the Board is advised by the Dairy Produce Research Committee, which comprises certain members of the Board and a representative each from the Australian Agricultural Council, the Department of Primary Industry, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

Funds for the research and Australian sales promotion programmes are obtained from the proceeds of a levy imposed, in terms of the Dairy Produce Levy Act, 1958-1964, on all butter, cheese, and (since 1st July, 1964) butter powder, butter-oil, and ghee manufactured in Australia. The rates of levy have been $\frac{3}{16}$ d. per lb. of butter and $\frac{3}{32}$ d. per lb. of cheese since November, 1959, and $\frac{3}{16}$ d. per lb. of butter powder and $\frac{1}{64}$ d. per lb. of butteroil or ghee since July, 1964. Two-thirds of the proceeds of the levy are allocated to sales promotion, and one-third to research. The Commonwealth Government contributes additional funds for research, up to an amount equal to the proceeds of the levy allocated to research.

Experimental and educational work relating to dairying is conducted by the Department of Agriculture at State agricultural research stations, Glenfield Veterinary Research Station, and the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. The breeds of stud cattle kept at research stations include Australian Illawarra Shorthorn and Polled Jersey at Grafton, Guernsey at Wollongbar and Yanco, and Jersey at Wagga Wagga; Friesian cattle are kept at Hawkesbury College.

The McMaster Animal Health Laboratory (conducted by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation) and the Dairy Husbandry Research Foundation Laboratories (conducted by the University of Sydney at Camden) are also active in investigations into dairy industry problems.

DAIRY INDUSTRY EXTENSION GRANT

During the fifteen years from 1948-49 to 1962-63, the Commonwealth Government made an annual grant of £250,000 to be expended by the State Governments in promoting efficiency on dairy farms. This assistance was

extended for a further period of five years from 1963-64, the annual grant being increased to £350,000. The amounts allocated to New South Wales (including £64,880 in each year from 1954-55 to 1962-63 and £89,000 in 1963-64 and later years) have enabled the appointment of additional advisory officers, the extended organisation of schools, field days, and demonstrations on farms, more extensive publicity, and assistance to farmers in dairy herd recording.

HERD RECORDING

Herd records enable farmers to ascertain the productivity of individual cows, to cull unprofitable animals, to retain the progeny of those of higher grade, to determine the merit of the sire, and so to establish herds of uniformly high-producing cows.

A herd production improvement scheme is conducted by the State Department of Agriculture in two divisions—one for registered pure bred cows for which official production certificates are required, and one for grade cows and registered pure bred cows for which a certificate is not sought. The aim is to ascertain the milk and butter-fat production of each cow in the herd. A detailed description of the herd recording system is given on page 727 of Year Book No. 52.

The number of dairy cows recorded under the State herd production improvement scheme in recent years was as follows:—

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Pure Bred Cows (Official Certificate) ..	4,598	5,126	5,345	6,224
Other Cows	59,719	60,785	68,477	71,294
Total Cows Recorded	<u>64,317</u>	<u>65,911</u>	<u>73,822</u>	<u>77,518</u>

The Commonwealth Government has subsidised the cost of approved grade herd recording projects since 1945. In each year since 1953, the Commonwealth has met 25 per cent. of the cost, up to a limit of 40 per cent. of the State's allocation under the Dairy Industry Extension Grant. The dairy farmer meets about one-third of the cost of recording.

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING OF CATTLE

The artificial breeding of dairy cattle is becoming accepted in Australia as a means of controlling disease and accelerating improvements in the quality and productivity of the average commercial dairy herd.

Commercial artificial breeding centres have been established at Berry (on the South Coast) and at Aberdeen (in the Upper Hunter area). By 1964, 27 sub-centres (for storage, sales, and inseminations) had been established in country towns in the principal dairying districts of the State. These centres and sub-centres are under the control of the N.S.W. Milk Board, although the Department of Agriculture is responsible for scientific and technical aspects of artificial breeding.

The Milk Board provides an initial breeding service for a fee and, if necessary, two free repeat services within three months of the first service. The Board also sells semen to private inseminators in areas under its control and to organisations and institutions in other areas.

The growing demand for artificial breeding is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 888. Artificial Breeding of Dairy Cattle, N.S.W.

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Bulls at Breeding Centres—					
Friesians	15	17	19	18	16
Jerseys	13	18	21	22	22
A.I. Shorthorns	15	12	13	13	13
Other Breeds	9	14	17	18	20
Total	52	61	70	71	71
Inseminations Carried Out by Milk Board—					
First Service	41,219	50,657	59,433	66,907	78,147
Free Returns	21,283	26,787	31,231	31,586	40,534
Total	62,502	77,444	90,664	98,493	118,681
Conception Rate*	62%	59%	61%	64%	†
Semen Sold by Milk Board .. Units	78,762	77,585	65,458	57,490	60,009

* Estimate, in respect of Milk Board inseminations, based on non-returns within 90-120 days of first service.

† Not available.

DAIRY CATTLE

Particulars of the dairy cattle in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Pastoral Industry".

Although details of numbers of cattle of each breed are not available, it is known that in the dairy herds in this State the Jersey and Australian Illawarra Shorthorn predominate. The latter breed had its origin in the Illawarra or South Coast district of New South Wales; its evolution is attributed to the foresight of the early settlers in this part of the State, who recognised the need for developing a breed of cattle adaptable to the wide variety of conditions in the State's dairying districts. The popularity of other dairying breeds (Ayrshire, Guernsey, and Friesian) varies, and is largely determined by local conditions and market demands. Since World War II, there has been an increased demand for the supply of whole milk for human consumption, and, as a result, the heavier milking breeds (particularly the Friesian) have increased in popularity.

MILK

Cows producing milk for sale are inspected by government officers, who have power to condemn and to prevent the use of diseased animals. The standard of milk to be sold for human consumption is prescribed, the quality of milk sold is tested frequently, and prosecutions are instituted where deficiencies are found. By these means, the purity and wholesomeness of dairy products are protected.

The supply and distribution of milk and cream in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong areas and in fifteen other proclaimed distributing districts (Erina, Hunter, Upper Hunter, Hastings, Manning, Armidale, Tamworth, Blue Mountains-Lithgow, Bathurst, Orange, Illawarra, Southern, Goulburn, Wagga Wagga, and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area) are controlled by the Milk Board. The Board, which is appointed by the Governor,

comprises a chairman, a representative of dairymen, and a representative of consumers. It has power to regulate the methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk in producing districts, to grade milk for sale, to inspect dairy premises and milk stores, to fix prices of milk and cream, and to determine the quantities of milk and cream to be supplied by producing districts to the Board and to butter factories.

The marketing and consumption of milk and milk products are described in the chapter "Marketing and Consumption of Foodstuffs". Particulars of the prices paid or fixed by the Milk Board for fresh milk distributed in the Board's metropolitan distributing district are given in the chapter "Prices and Rents".

PRODUCTION AND UTILISATION OF WHOLE MILK

The total production of milk is not known precisely, as few dairy farmers record the quantity of milk obtained from their cows throughout a year. Close estimates of milk production may, however, be obtained by converting milk products to their equivalent in whole milk on the basis of butter-fat content, and by adding the quantity of fresh milk used for human consumption and other purposes.

The next table shows the estimated production of whole milk in New South Wales, and the quantity of this milk used for various purposes, in 1938-39 and later seasons:—

Table 889. Production and Utilisation of Whole Milk, N.S.W.

Season	Total Milk Produced	Milk Used for—				Other Purposes§
		Butter*	Cheese†	Other Milk Products‡	Distribution by Milk Board¶	
Thousand gallons						
1938-39	311,384	225,565	7,715	9,645	26,457	42,002
1953-54	282,187	147,399	7,333	24,245	62,614	40,596
1954-55	315,719	187,960	5,762	16,896	65,606	39,495
1955-56	333,942	198,306	7,405	19,082	68,228	40,921
1956-57	306,298	165,284	8,953	19,452	70,843	41,766
1957-58	288,565	147,750	8,944	19,154	73,201	39,516
1958-59	327,679	182,705	10,746	19,061	75,491	39,676
1959-60	348,389	199,349	9,134	20,276	77,566	42,064
1960-61	319,410	165,321	11,259	21,553	80,759	40,518
1961-62	344,724	182,209	12,628	25,617	82,465	41,805
1962-63	324,113	169,114	10,541	22,455	83,170	38,833
1963-64	322,547	165,483	10,541	22,634	85,367	38,522

* Includes the milk equivalent of cream used for butter.

† Factory production now accounts for virtually all the cheese produced in New South Wales. The figures for 1959-60 and earlier seasons include estimates of the quantity of milk used for making cheese on farms.

‡ Includes sweet cream, ice cream, and condensed, concentrated, and powdered milk, etc.

¶ Distributing districts under the Board's control were extended during the seasons covered by the table.

§ Includes milk supplied to factories outside New South Wales.

Fluctuations in the quantity of milk produced are mainly the result of varying seasonal conditions. With the marked expansion in both the consumption of fresh milk and the manufacture of condensed, concentrated, and powdered milk, etc., the proportion of milk production used for butter-making has been much lower in recent years than before the war.

AVERAGE YIELD PER COW

Estimates of the productivity, in terms of commercial butter, of cows in commercial dairies in New South Wales are shown for 1929-30 and later seasons in the following table. For the purpose of these estimates, the mean of the number of cows (both in milk and dry) at the beginning and end of a season has been taken to represent the average number kept for milking during that season, and estimates have been made (on the basis of butter-fat content) of the quantity of commercial butter which could be obtained from milk used for purposes other than butter-making.

The estimated number of cows (excluding heifers) in commercial dairies during the season, shown in the column B of the table, represents the mean of the numbers at the beginning and end of the season concerned. The estimated production per cow, shown in column G, is obtained by dividing the average number of cows (column B) into the quantity of commercial butter produced or producible from the milk of cows in commercial dairies in the respective years (column F). This average production therefore relates to all milking cows in commercial dairies, irrespective of periods of lactation and including heifers with first calf, aged cows, and cows disabled from any cause.

Table 890. Productivity of Cows in Commercial Dairies*

Season	Cows (excl. heifers) in Commercial Dairies at end of Season (A)	Estimated Number of Cows (excl. heifers) in Commercial Dairies during Season (B)	Butter Produced		Estimated Commercial Butter Producible from Milk (of Cows in Commercial Dairies) Used for Other Purposes (E)	Total Commercial Butter Produced or Producible from Milk of Cows in Commercial Dairies (F)	Estimated Production of Commercial Butter per Cow (G)
			In Factories from Milk Produced in New South Wales (C)	In Commercial Dairies (D)			
			Thousand lb.				lb.
1929-30	777,815	777,069	100,603	1,025	23,783	125,411	161.4
1934-35	957,987	951,446	145,843	1,635	26,740	174,218	183.1
1938-39	886,911	896,212	105,537	1,054	31,251	137,842	153.8
1953-54	778,838	765,946	68,042	932	52,322	121,296	158.4
1954-55	770,032	774,435	88,041	896	48,819	137,756	177.9
1955-56	798,588	784,310	93,348	927	51,746	146,021	186.2
1956-57	795,163	796,875	78,128	918	53,655	132,701	166.5
1957-58	774,841	785,002	69,283	902	54,087	124,272	158.3
1958-59	761,332	768,086	86,533	895	55,676	143,104	186.3
1959-60	751,115	756,224	94,619	968	56,453	152,040	201.1
1960-61	748,559	749,837	77,917	956	59,230	138,103	184.2
1961-62	749,101	748,830	90,824	790	60,889	152,503	203.7
1962-63	752,099	750,600	83,813	687	59,456	143,956	191.8
1963-64	743,175	747,637	82,796	675	59,809	143,280	191.6

* Rural holdings producing milk or cream for sale and/or raising dairy herd replacements.

The averages shown in the table should be considered in conjunction with the index of rainfall in dairying districts given in Tables 891 and 892. The estimated production per cow (calculated as indicated above) fluctuated considerably over the period covered by the table with the extremes reflecting the incidence of lush seasons and years of drought, as well as variations in the proportion of cows in milk to all cows in commercial dairies. The estimated average yield per cow was the lowest on record (132.9 lb.) in 1944-45, and the highest on record (203.7 lb.) in 1961-62.

INDEX OF RAINFALL IN DAIRYING DISTRICTS

The climatic and rainfall characteristics of the various statistical divisions of the State are shown in the chapter "Climate". The diagrammatic maps on pages 8 and 9, showing, inter alia, the principal rainfall regions, isohyets, and the principal dairying regions, afford a general view of the average conditions under which dairy farming is conducted.

A monthly index of rainfall in the coastal dairying districts of New South Wales is shown for the last fourteen years in the following table. For each dairying district, the percentage of actual to normal rainfall is calculated, and these percentages are combined into a single index after weighting by the average milk production in the districts over a period.

Table 891. Index of Rainfall in Coastal Dairying Districts

Normal Rainfall for each month = 100

Month	1950 -51	1951 -52	1952 -53	1953 -54	1954 -55	1955 -56	1956 -57	1957 -58	1958 -59	1959 -60	1960 -61	1961 -62	1962 -63	1963 -64
July	398	21	98	37	193	47	34	129	15	139	54	66	255	34
August	193	54	356	98	120	13	59	233	246	97	41	131	114	135
September	90	63	47	35	233	82	41	14	84	176	53	100	84	103
October	198	58	176	90	211	123	87	72	71	243	98	164	66	96
November	208	22	54	45	124	64	26	33	44	253	87	218	70	151
December	78	41	63	35	70	244	107	46	151	119	90	161	239	145
January	268	28	178	86	120	132	64	87	199	93	96	217	131	59
February	90	124	270	384	158	398	142	111	157	115	164	83	75	133
March	117	105	121	45	151	174	73	89	200	89	97	103	246	150
April	30	120	32	62	145	58	27	172	56	46	62	213	247	141
May	62	68	129	118	154	150	6	21	43	62	79	141	284	55
June	268	154	7	52	63	160	36	209	92	87	98	15	160	104
Year ended June	167	72	128	91	145	137	59	101	113	127	85	134	164	109

Protracted dry periods, in any season, are detrimental to good pastures. This fact is of special significance in the spring and summer, when production normally moves from low winter levels to a seasonal peak. The seasonal effect of rainfall upon production can be seen in Table 894.

In the next table, the monthly index of rainfall in the northern (North Coast division), central (Hunter and Manning and Cumberland divisions), and southern (South Coast division) sections of the coastal dairying districts is shown for the last three years:—

Table 892. Index of Rainfall in Various Coastal Dairying Districts

Normal Rainfall for each month = 100

Month	1961-62			1962-63			1963-64		
	Northern	Central	Southern	Northern	Central	Southern	Northern	Central	Southern
July	59	29	176	363	98	48	9	49	120
Aug.	93	133	312	133	70	110	110	159	206
Sept.	108	56	153	60	74	222	79	141	143
Oct.	178	145	133	46	110	74	93	116	73
Nov.	148	179	632	80	51	62	161	142	120
Dec.	155	128	255	257	205	216	138	115	241
Jan.	221	231	168	128	139	128	59	76	27
Feb.	74	67	154	75	61	98	172	81	50
Mar.	120	91	50	201	381	193	187	108	56
Apr.	241	223	62	223	310	234	122	106	299
May	112	222	115	309	240	252	63	46	36
June	19	10	3	131	208	204	43	179	245
Year	127	126	184	167	162	153	103	110	134

BUTTER

The following table shows the total production of butter (whether in factories or on farms), in the principal butter-producing statistical divisions and in the whole of New South Wales, in quinquennial periods from 1926-30 and in each of the last eleven years. The figures include the butter made in factories from cream produced in other States; the quantity was 2,071,843 lb. in 1963-64.

Table 893. Butter Production

Year ended 30th June	North Coast Division	Hunter and Manning Division	South Coast Division	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.		
					In Factories	On Farms*	Total
Thousand lb.							
Annual Average—							
1926-30	57,664	23,070	9,088	11,454	96,536	4,740	101,276
1931-35	69,005	30,636	13,026	19,724	126,946	5,445	132,391
1936-40	65,179	26,570	11,014	15,540	112,978	5,325	118,303
1941-45	55,632	19,165	6,545	11,586	88,450	4,478	92,928
1946-50	48,917	11,838	6,599	10,352	73,544	4,162	77,706
1951-55	47,071	12,998	7,380	9,486	73,134	3,801	76,935
1956-60	47,690	19,023	9,640	9,280	82,403	3,230	85,633
Year—							
1954	39,348	12,842	8,235	9,808	66,557	3,676	70,233
1955	53,267	19,332	7,920	9,367	86,661	3,225	89,886
1956	52,678	21,357	10,567	10,750	91,988	3,364	95,352
1957	42,305	17,330	9,496	9,939	75,770	3,300	79,070
1958	43,563	11,462	7,352	7,946	67,063	3,260	70,323
1959	48,718	20,483	9,601	8,844	84,521	3,125	87,646
1960	51,189	24,482	11,183	8,922	92,676	3,100	95,776
1961	39,783	21,080	10,345	8,044	76,152	3,100	79,252
1962	48,054	22,758	10,442	7,121	87,346	1,029	88,375
1963	40,872	23,261	10,215	6,990	80,568	770	81,338
1964	40,807	22,679	9,729	8,317	80,880	652	81,532

* Year ended 31st March, in 1932 and later years.

The quantity of butter produced is dependent mainly on seasonal conditions in the dairying districts and on the proportion of total milk production available for butter-making. The highest level of butter production was reached in the bountiful seasons of 1933-34 and 1934-35, partly because of farmers' efforts to offset low prices by increasing production and partly because of a temporary expansion of dairying in the hinterland. Since pre-war years, there has been a marked expansion in both the consumption of fresh milk and the manufacture of cheese and concentrated and powdered milk. In the five years from 1959-60 to 1963-64, the quantity of butter produced in New South Wales was 28 per cent. less than in the five years ending with 1939-40.

Approximately half of the butter produced in New South Wales is made in factories and on farms in the North Coast division. The other principal butter-producing divisions are the Hunter and Manning (28 per cent. of the total production in 1963-64) and the South Coast (12 per cent.). The quantity of butter produced on farms has been declining for many years, and factory production now accounts for virtually all the butter produced in the State.

Butter production is subject to seasonal variation during each year. Production increases in a marked degree during the summer months, usually attaining a maximum between December and March, and decreases during

the winter, usually reaching a minimum in June or July. The following table shows the quantity of butter produced in factories in New South Wales in each month of 1933-34 (the year of greatest production) and more recent years:—

Table 894. Monthly Production of Butter in Factories

Month	1933-34	1938-39	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	Thousand lb.							
July.	5,929	4,437	3,512	3,809	2,629	3,291	2,762	2,824
Aug.	6,306	4,887	4,050	4,962	4,133	4,136	4,225	3,932
Sept.	8,102	6,915	6,073	7,351	5,650	6,332	5,632	5,973
Oct.	13,046	10,842	8,518	10,435	7,484	9,855	8,853	8,627
Nov.	15,607	12,589	8,247	12,229	8,587	11,325	9,197	10,638
Dec.	17,606	11,423	9,857	12,931	9,262	12,569	9,670	11,470
Jan.	18,293	9,707	11,535	11,499	9,353	12,712	11,485	10,901
Feb.	14,950	10,826	9,408	9,312	7,419	9,275	9,359	8,156
Mar.	15,480	12,137	8,324	7,530	8,011	7,287	7,505	7,011
Apr.	12,064	11,880	6,242	5,652	5,591	4,887	5,743	4,875
May	9,135	10,456	4,925	4,052	4,759	3,264	3,586	3,633
June	6,690	7,742	3,830	2,914	3,274	2,412	2,551	2,840
Total	143,208	113,841	84,521	92,676	76,152	87,345	80,568	80,880

Further particulars of butter, cheese, and concentrated and powdered milk factories are given in the chapter "Factories".

PRICES OF BUTTER

Trends since 1938-39 in the export and wholesale prices for New South Wales butter and in the net return to dairy farmers in New South Wales are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 895. Butter: Export and Wholesale Prices and Return to Farmer*

Year ended 30th June	Export Price	Wholesale Price (Sydney)	Net Return to Farmer	Year ended 30th June	Export Price	Wholesale Price (Sydney)	Net Return to Farmer
	d. per lb.				d. per lb.		
1939	13.2	17.0	13.0	1956	41.6	48.2	44.9
1948	27.3	19.5	23.9	1957	32.6	50.0	43.1
1949	31.3	23.1	25.9	1958	26.5	50.0	43.7
1950	33.6	23.1	28.5	1959	32.9	52.0	44.4
1951	36.4	23.1	32.2	1960	40.9	52.0	46.6
1952	39.1	31.2	42.1	1961	30.1	53.8	44.9
1953	42.0	44.8	47.4	1962	31.4	54.2	43.7
1954	43.7	44.8	47.5	1963	36.1	54.3	45.0
1955	42.0	44.8	46.5	1964	38.8	54.3	45.7

* See text following table. Prices quoted to nearest decimal.

The export prices shown in the table are for choicest grade butter, and are expressed in Australian currency. The price for 1938-39 is the Sydney parity of the average top price, London, weighted by monthly N.S.W. exports. The prices for 1947-48 to 1954-55 are the f.o.b. contract prices for butter sold to the United Kingdom Government. The prices from 1955-56 are the weighted average prices, f.o.b., Australia, of butter sold in the United Kingdom.

The wholesale prices shown in the table are also for choicest grade butter. Except between 1939 and 1948, when prices were controlled by the Commonwealth Government, the wholesale price of butter for consumption in New South Wales has been determined, under the equalisation scheme (see page 983), by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. Since 1951-52, the ex-factory price of butter has been fixed by the Commonwealth Government or (from 1962-63) the Australian Dairy Industry Council, for purposes of the dairy stabilisation plan (see page 984), and the Equalisation Committee has determined the wholesale price by adding wholesaler's commission to the ex-factory price.

The net return to farmer, as shown in the table, is the weighted average price, per lb. of commercial butter, paid to dairy farmers for cream supplied to butter factories in New South Wales. It includes the Commonwealth subsidy which has been paid in each year since 1942-43.

The initial payment to the dairy farmer for cream supplied to a butter factory is based on a price which is estimated to be slightly below the final price he will receive. Further payments are made as amounts become available from the proceeds of butter sales and from Commonwealth subsidy payments. The final payment is made, after the end of the season, when the final proceeds of butter sales and the final subsidy payments are distributed to butter factories by the Equalisation Committee.

CHEESE

Although conditions for cheese-making are favourable, the production of cheese in New South Wales is not sufficient for local requirements and appreciable quantities are imported from other States. The following table shows the total production of cheese in the principal cheese-making divisions and in the whole of New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 896. Cheese Production

Year ended 30th June	North Coast Division	Hunter and Manning Division	South Coast Division	Western Slope Divisions	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
	Thousand lb.					
1939	1,170	784	5,497	...	35	7,486
1954	2,530	1,052	3,094	428	87	7,191
1955	1,979	159	3,062	372	46	5,618
1956	2,384	300	4,304	570	12	7,570
1957	3,493	758	4,278	397	78	9,004
1958	3,528	1,008	3,975	455	88	9,054
1959	3,725	1,874	4,929	596	175	11,299
1960	2,661	1,104	5,117	581	277	9,740
1961	3,014	1,094	6,378	579	798	11,863
1962	3,797	1,426	6,471	710	932	13,336
1963	2,136	993	6,422	757	1,573	11,881
1964	2,587	1,001	6,868	532	539	11,527

Most of the cheese produced in the State is made in the South Coast (60 per cent. of total production in 1963-64), North Coast (22 per cent.), and Hunter and Manning (9 per cent.) divisions, and most is of cheddar variety. Production is subject to a marked seasonal pattern, and usually attains a maximum between September and January. The quantities of cheese made on farms have been negligible in recent years.

PIGS

Pig breeding in New South Wales is usually carried on in association with other types of farming activity which provide feed for pigs. Before World War II, pig breeding was usually undertaken in association with dairy farming, but during the war, it expanded considerably as a mixed farming activity and steps were taken to encourage increased production from the industry. As explained in the chapter "Pastoral Industry", pig meats were included in the war-time meat contracts between the Australian and United Kingdom Governments, but were excluded from the Fifteen-year Meat Agreement (1952-1967) between the two Governments.

Under the influence of war-time demands, the number of pigs on rural holdings in New South Wales rose to a record of 561,924 in 1944. The number then declined almost continuously to 292,829 in 1952, but it has since risen markedly. In the five years 1960 to 1964, the number of pigs on rural holdings averaged 422,000.

Pig slaughtering was at peak levels during World War II, but decreased sharply during the early post-war years. The number of pigs slaughtered has increased markedly in recent years, and in 1961-62 was the highest ever recorded.

The number of pigs in the State at decennial intervals from 1861 is shown on page 937. The next table shows the number of pigs and the number of pig slaughtering in 1926 and later years:—

Table 897. Pig Numbers and Pig Slaughtering, N.S.W.

Five Years ended—	Pigs at end of period	Pigs Slaughtered (annual average)	Year ended 31st March	Pigs at end of year	Pigs Slaughtered during year	Year ended 31st March	Pigs at end of year	Pigs Slaughtered during year
1926 (June)	382,674	348,461	1939	377,344	552,939	1957	386,789	546,645†
1931 (June)	334,331	420,747	1950	333,198	507,321*	1958	397,011	644,072†
1936 (Mar.)	436,944	488,016	1951	316,833	460,215*	1959	348,730	609,303†
1941 (Mar.)	507,738	568,596	1952	292,829	483,222*	1960	398,959	588,956†
1946 (Mar.)	432,612	591,965*	1953	298,690	469,454*	1961	455,345	660,229†
1951 (Mar.)	316,833	461,165*	1954	371,608	498,962†	1962	471,579	759,824†
1956 (Mar.)	336,235	531,429	1955	375,019	622,432†	1963	391,999	692,132†
1961 (Mar.)	397,367	609,841†	1956	343,030	583,077†	1964	391,300	639,794†

* Year ended previous 31st December.

† Year ended 30th June.

Trends in the industry are also revealed by changes in the number of breeding stock from year to year. Particulars for each of the last twelve years are as follows:—

Table 898. Breeding and Other Pigs

At 31st March	Boars	Breed-ing Sows	Other Pigs	Total Pigs	At 31st March	Boars	Breed-ing Sows	Other Pigs	Total Pigs
1953	8,778	43,797	246,115	298,690	1959	8,884	48,352	291,494	348,730
1954	10,117	55,326	306,165	371,608	1960	10,077	59,821	329,061	398,959
1955	10,020	51,405	313,594	375,019	1961	11,131	69,322	374,892	455,345
1956	9,615	48,462	284,953	343,030	1962	11,002	68,610	391,967	471,579
1957	10,423	57,197	319,169	386,789	1963	9,420	57,344	325,235	391,999
1958	9,830	51,615	335,566	397,011	1964	9,405	59,660	322,235	391,300

The following table shows the number of pigs in statistical divisions of New South Wales in 1945 and more recent years:—

Table 899. Pigs, in Divisions

Statistical Division	At 31st March					
	1945	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
North Coast	198,793	140,879	146,037	132,104	115,128	115,298
Hunter and Manning .. .	57,840	23,591	24,396	23,104	20,507	20,321
Cumberland	30,013	16,749	13,043	12,974	12,662	17,914
South Coast	26,262	21,029	22,314	19,785	16,373	16,796
Total, Coastal Divisions ..	312,908	202,248	205,790	187,967	164,670	170,329
Tableland	36,844	27,445	33,809	36,507	30,212	29,192
Western Slope	117,678	110,961	143,805	162,895	131,568	128,690
Other Divisions	56,487	58,305	71,941	84,210	65,549	63,089
Total, N.S.W.	523,917	398,959	455,345	471,579	391,999	391,300

In 1964, 29 per cent. of the pigs in the State were in the North Coast division, 14 per cent. were in the other Coastal divisions, and 33 per cent. were in the Western Slope divisions.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF PIG HERDS

The rural holdings with pigs in New South Wales in 1960 are classified in the following table according to the size of the pig herd:—

Table 900. Rural Holdings with Pigs, Classified by Size of Pig Herd, 31st March, 1960

Statistical Division	Size of Herd								Total Rural Holdings with Pigs
	1 to 4 pigs	5 to 9 pigs	10 to 14 pigs	15 to 19 pigs	20 to 29 pigs	30 to 49 pigs	50 to 99 pigs	100 or more pigs	
Coastal—									
North Coast	344	466	609	499	861	1,215	625	93	4,712
Hunter and Manning .. .	494	276	241	115	190	108	61	19	1,504
Cumberland	72	39	24	15	20	24	20	43	257
South Coast	109	106	84	76	129	113	77	21	715
Total Holdings	1,019	887	958	705	1,200	1,460	783	176	7,188
Tableland	486	172	123	97	131	130	110	47	1,296
Western Slope	659	469	352	272	498	578	444	212	3,484
Central Plains and Riverina .. .	442	269	183	129	242	295	272	96	1,928
Western	50	14	12	5	5	5	4	6	101
New South Wales—									
Number	2,656	1,811	1,628	1,208	2,076	2,468	1,613	537	13,997
Per cent.	19.0	12.9	11.6	8.6	14.9	17.7	11.5	3.8	100.0

Herds with less than 10 pigs represented 27 per cent. of the total number of herds in the coastal belt and 38 per cent. of the herds in inland areas. In the Coastal divisions, herds with from 10 to 49 pigs represented 60 per cent. of the total herds and those with 50 or more represented 13 per cent. : the corresponding proportions in inland areas were 45 and 17 per cent.

PRICES OF PIGS

The average prices of certain representative classes of pigs in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in each month of the last five years are shown in the next table:—

Table 901. Average Prices of Pigs, Homebush Saleyards

Month	Baconers, Heavy and Medium Weights					Porkers, Heavy and Medium Weights														
	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964											
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.										
Jan.	339	6	334	7	262	6	360	1	355	8	253	5	221	11	173	1	236	8	223	10
Feb.	340	4	298	10	245	0	327	3	333	6	230	4	201	5	158	1	210	5	189	1
Mar.	335	10	307	8	255	0	316	3	347	1	214	3	200	1	156	11	201	6	211	7
Apr.	339	3	277	1	268	4	336	7	367	0	218	0	187	6	155	6	212	4	203	0
May	337	2	281	9	249	8	316	6	388	9	207	1	184	6	142	6	211	3	233	8
June	373	10	254	2	280	0	313	11	448	0	225	8	178	8	199	4	211	1	239	6
July	370	1	241	2	329	0	326	5	432	3	232	0	131	0	193	2	200	2	242	3
Aug.	363	2	261	6	373	4	374	8	424	4	234	1	177	6	216	4	214	7	245	5
Sept.	326	8	253	9	377	0	382	1	414	9	243	9	165	11	222	1	215	0	245	3
Oct.	330	6	242	1	385	10	370	4	426	2	230	10	161	8	211	3	217	3	238	0
Nov.	329	7	234	7	342	11	377	4	343	1	214	4	172	8	206	6	210	2	218	8
Dec.	348	1	280	0	349	6	366	2	357	1	219	0	177	5	215	9	229	3	231	4
Average for year	344	6	272	3	309	10	347	3	386	6	226	9	180	0	187	6	214	3	226	9

PIG RESEARCH

The Department of Agriculture conducts research in pig nutrition problems at Wollongbar Agricultural Research Station on the far North Coast, and maintains stud pig herds at Grafton Agricultural Research Station and the Hawkesbury and Wagga Wagga Agricultural Colleges.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

The following table shows the principal dairy products exported overseas from New South Wales ports in 1938-39 and later years. These products are not exclusively or completely the produce of this State; in some years, for example, a substantial quantity of New South Wales butter has been shipped abroad from Brisbane, Queensland.

Table 902. Oversea Exports* of Dairy Products

Year ended 30th June	Butter		Cheese		Preserved Milk†		Bacon and Ham (Cured)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Thous. lb.	£A f.o.b.	Thous. lb.	£A f.o.b.	Thous. lb.	£A f.o.b.	Thous. lb.	£A f.o.b.
1939	24,391	1,382,876	294	12,121	2,979	247,806	464	28,268
1954	2,158	433,364	417	68,171	26,455	2,908,190	762	163,959
1955	2,704	506,576	359	56,403	30,764	2,647,895	439	99,171
1956	2,907	521,774	218	38,103	33,679	3,033,931	247	59,285
1957	3,675	540,136	231	41,187	31,153	3,425,175	133	40,130
1958	3,724	499,698	260	40,008	22,131	2,846,859	89	25,813
1959	1,465	236,764	303	47,323	38,956	3,760,169	61	16,844
1960	4,842	754,189	794	110,786	33,655	3,773,447	58	18,270
1961	1,116	185,443	557	96,151	23,511	3,146,138	47	12,978
1962	4,544	574,225	455	79,553	24,681	3,006,403	59	12,619
1963	6,287	871,035	415	63,483	27,465	2,653,070	...	...
1964	4,028	637,545	945	173,709	17,430	1,483,870	3	1,256

* Includes ships, stores, except for bacon and ham in 1960-61 and later years.

† Includes powdered, concentrated, and condensed milk, etc.

POULTRY FARMING

Poultry farming in New South Wales was formerly conducted mainly in conjunction with other rural pursuits, but it is now a distinct and highly specialised industry.

Research on poultry nutrition, breeding, and husbandry is undertaken by the Department of Agriculture at the Poultry Research Station at Seven Hills. Research on poultry disease problems is conducted at the Glenfield Veterinary Research Station. Livestock officers of the Department assist producers in the leading poultry farming areas of the Central Coast and wheat-growing districts of the State, and a free diagnostic service is provided at the Glenfield Research Station. Tests are conducted at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College to measure the improvement being made by selective breeding and the quality of strains offered by breeders and hatcherymen to commercial producers.

Under the Stock Diseases Act, poultry used for breeding must be free of pullorum disease. Official accreditation is given to poultry breeders whose flocks are free of the disease, and who follow breeding methods approved by the State Poultry Improvement Plan (Eggs).

In recent years, there has been a marked development in the growing of poultry for meat, and the production of "broiler" chickens has increased greatly. Private stud hatcheries have made considerable progress in breeding special strains of meat-producing birds which have a fast growth and a high feed-meat conversion rate.

The numbers of fowls and chickens, in 1935 and later years, on rural holdings (holdings of 1 acre or more) which had at least 150 head of poultry and from which poultry products were marketed, were as follows:—

1935	2,321,000	1955	4,483,000	1961	6,082,000
1940	2,647,000	1958	4,241,000	1962	6,105,000
1945	6,897,000	1959	4,470,000	1963	5,904,000
1950	5,426,000	1960	5,190,000	1964	7,806,000

The marked increase in poultry numbers since 1958 is attributable mainly to the growth in the production of "broiler" chickens.

Poultry are also kept on most other farms (including many holdings of less than 1 acre) and by private householders in backyard runs, but complete records of the total number of poultry in the State are not available.

EGG MARKETING BOARD

The Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales controls the marketing of eggs produced from flocks with 20 or more hens in most areas of the State. The Board, which was first constituted in 1928, in terms of the Marketing of Primary Products Act, comprises five members elected to represent producers and two members nominated by the Government.

The greater proportion of the eggs under the control of the Board is consigned direct to the Board for disposal. Individual producers are, however, authorised as producer-agents to deal direct with purchasers within the framework of prices set by the Board. Under marketing arrangements introduced in 1956, sales by producer-agents are confined to those customers to whom direct delivery can be made.

The proceeds arising from the disposal of eggs consigned to the Board are pooled by the Board and distributed to producers on an average realised price basis. Both consignors and producer-agents contribute to the marketing pool at rates ranging (in 1963-64) from 6d. to 10d. per dozen eggs produced. Consignors also pay a handling and selling charge (4½d. per dozen eggs in 1963-64) and producer agents make a contribution (2½d. per dozen on private sales) to cover the Board's administrative expenses. Since 1st July, 1959, all producers have contributed towards the cost of building operations at the rate of ¼d. per dozen eggs produced.

Particulars of the operations of the Egg Marketing Board in the last eleven years are given in the following table. The quantity of eggs under the control of the Board in a pool year, as shown in the table, does not represent the total production of eggs in the State in that year. The estimated total production of eggs, based upon the Board's records and including allowances for eggs produced in areas and from flocks not controlled by the Board and for production by poultry-keepers who evaded the Board's control, was 77.9 million dozen in 1952-53, 75.2 million dozen in 1957-58, 83.0 million dozen in 1962-63, and 84.7 million dozen in 1963-64.

Table 903. Operations of Egg Marketing Board

Pool Year	Eggs under Control of Board			Payments to Consignors			Liquid Egg Pulp Produced Thous. lb.
	Consigned to Board for Disposal	Sold by Producer-agents	Total	Total Payments	Average Realised Price	Average Net Return*	
	Thous. doz.	Thous. doz.	Thous. doz.	£ thous.	d. per doz.	d. per doz.	
1953-54	37,629	14,255	51,884	8,959	57·1	48·0	20,942
1954-55	40,907	14,150	55,057	8,986	52·7	41·7	17,057
1955-56	36,134	15,501	51,635	8,380	55·7	45·9	14,649
1956-57	40,248	12,087	52,335	9,861	58·8	46·9	18,755
1957-58	40,820	8,348	49,168	9,440	55·5	44·4	13,198
1958-59	35,895	9,326	45,221	8,980	60·0	48·8	10,466
1959-60	43,282	10,216	53,498	10,750	59·6	46·1	19,577
1960-61	50,972	11,185	62,157	12,520	58·9	43·5	26,697
1961-62	50,366	11,290	61,656	10,678	50·9	35·7	24,644
1962-63	42,438	12,171	54,609	9,263	52·4	41·4	14,314
1963-64	43,066	13,647	56,713	9,906	55·2	43·5	13,656

* Average realised price less contributions to the marketing pool, towards the Board's administrative expenses, and (from 1959-60) towards the cost of building operations.

OVERSEA MARKETING OF EGGS

The overseas export of Australian eggs and egg products is subject to control, in terms of the Egg Export Control Act, 1947-1954, by the Australian Egg Board. The Board, which was established in its present form in 1954, comprises six representatives from State Egg Marketing Boards (two from the N.S.W. Board) and three members appointed by the Commonwealth Government. Its trading operations are confined to the overseas marketing of eggs and egg products voluntarily pooled by State Egg Boards for export. Any State Board desiring to export on its own account may do so, subject to general terms and conditions laid down by the Australian Egg Board.

The Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales has conducted its own overseas sales of eggs since June, 1954. From July, 1957 to June, 1959, the Board participated in the Australian Board's pooling arrangements for egg pulp, but it has otherwise also conducted its own overseas sales of pulp.

Particulars of the oversea exports of eggs and poultry from New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 904. Oversea Exports of Eggs and Poultry

Year ended 30th June	Eggs			Frozen Poultry		Total Value
	In Shell	Other	Value	Quantity	Value	
	Doz.	lb.	£A f.o.b.	lb.	£A f.o.b.	£A f.o.b.
1939	3,427,702	686	205,801	19,294*	18,295	224,096
1955	10,330,452	11,300,724	3,082,265	92,190*	288,430	3,370,695
1956	8,692,323	11,367,328	2,967,621	707,247	175,508	3,143,129
1957	3,713,735	12,634,109	2,374,316	397,369	81,260	2,455,576
1958	4,375,550	8,814,747	1,637,399	195,703	44,874	1,682,273
1959	1,936,914	6,427,424	959,684	110,612	28,921	988,605
1960	1,024,117	12,280,475	1,682,079	82,038	20,399	1,702,478
1961	2,742,422	19,155,604	2,714,780	107,939	27,944	2,742,724
1962	2,712,510	19,975,238	2,820,685	81,744	20,453	2,841,138
1963	2,094,420	9,401,968	1,493,807	37,808	9,891	1,503,698
1964	1,575,987	7,144,170	1,195,118	69,092	17,075	1,212,193

* Pairs of poultry.

The sharp fall in exports of eggs in shell since 1954-55 was caused mainly by the contraction of the United Kingdom market, which had been the leading export outlet. Exports of egg products (mainly pulp) expanded greatly during the war and post-war years, reaching a peak of 20 million lb. in 1961-62; the United Kingdom was the principal market.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF EGGS

The following table shows the average monthly and yearly prices of new-laid, first-quality hen eggs in Sydney in 1946 and more recent years. The monthly prices are unweighted averages of daily quotations; the yearly prices are unweighted averages of the monthly average prices.

Table 905. Wholesale Prices of Eggs, Sydney

Month	1946	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	d. per dozen									
January	21-0	61-4	65-9	67-6	65-0	65-0	65-0	56-9	60-0	62-9
February	23-9	62-0	71-0	71-0	68-0	69-8	70-4	58-0	60-0	66-0
March	24-0	67-4	71-0	71-0	71-0	71-0	71-0	60-1	62-9	66-0
April	24-0	68-0	71-0	71-0	71-0	71-0	71-0	61-0	66-0	66-0
May	24-0	68-0	68-4	71-0	71-0	71-0	71-0	61-0	66-0	66-0
June	24-0	68-0	59-0	71-0	71-0	71-0	71-0	61-0	66-0	66-0
July	24-0	68-0	59-0	71-0	71-0	68-1	69-0*	56-4	66-0	64-7
August	21-0	64-1	53-6	62-0	64-4	59-0	64-0	55-0	66-0	60-0
September	19-0	59-0	53-0	53-0	59-0	59-0	64-0	55-0	64-3*	55-1
October	19-0	59-0	53-0	57-1	59-0	59-0	57-1	55-0	60-0	54-0
November	19-0	59-0	54-4	63-5	59-0	59-0	52-0	55-0	60-0	54-9
December	19-0	63-3	64-1	65-0	65-0	64-7	52-0	60-0	60-0	60-0
Year	21-8	63-9	61-9	66-2	66-2	65-6	64-8	57-9	63-1	61-8

* From 24th July, 1961, the minimum weight for first-quality hen eggs was increased from 1½ oz. to 2 oz. From 23rd September, 1963, the minimum weight was changed to 24 oz. per dozen eggs.

BEEKEEPING

The beekeeping industry in New South Wales is well established, normally producing sufficient honey for local requirements and a surplus for export oversea. Most commercial apiarists operate on a migratory basis, but some sideline beeffarmers occupy fixed holdings. Good table honey is obtained from the flora of native eucalypts of many varieties and introduced crops and pasture plants.

The industry is subject to regulation in terms of the Apiaries Act, in order to prevent the spread of disease amongst bees. Frame hives must be used, and beekeepers must register their hives each year with the Department of Agriculture.

The number of hives and the production of honey and beeswax in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are shown in the following table:—

Table 906. Bee Hives and Honey and Beeswax Production

Season	Bee Hives			Honey Produced	Yield of Honey per Productive Hive	Beeswax Produced
	From which Honey was taken	From which No Honey was taken	Total			
1938-39	60,346	25,895	86,241	lb. 2,723,719	lb. 45·1	lb. 43,780
1948-49	140,771	19,119	159,890	26,007,774	184·8	295,892
1955-56	140,164	53,504	193,668	15,207,330	108·5	183,931
1956-57	125,486	56,720	182,206	14,945,957	119·1	187,750
1957-58	119,704	50,159	169,863	13,028,751	108·8	164,848
1958-59	116,196	71,279	187,475	10,583,214	91·1	136,852
1959-60	142,905	50,613	193,518	18,681,499	130·7	256,720
1960-61	134,044	56,023	190,067	15,285,973	114·0	197,228
1961-62	137,278	56,575	193,853	15,325,758	111·6	208,193
1962-63	120,608	71,037	191,645	14,086,369	116·8	176,644
1963-64	132,144	56,120	188,264	15,134,710	114·5	193,845

The yield per productive hive is subject to marked fluctuations according to seasonal conditions. Conditions were particularly favourable in 1948-49, and the total production of honey and the average yield per hive in that season were by far the highest ever recorded.

Oversea exports of honey from New South Wales amounted in 1963-64 to 2,900,008 lb., valued at £225,563.

VALUE OF DAIRY, FARMYARD, AND BEE PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of dairy, farmyard, and bee production (at place of production) in New South Wales, and its components, in 1938-39 and later seasons. These values represent the value of the items of dairy, farmyard, and bee production at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing.

The net value of dairying, farmyard, and bee production is obtained by deducting from the gross value (at place of production) the value of certain materials (fodder consumed by stock, etc.) used in the dairying and farmyard industries. The value of these materials in 1963-64 was £18,553,000.

Table 907. Gross Value* of Dairy, Farmyard, and Bee Production at Place of Production

Season	Dairying						Poultry	Bees	Total	
	Milk (or Cream) Used for—				Stock Slaughtered or Exported					
	Butter	Cheese	Human Consumption†	Other Purposes	Cattle ‡	Pigs				
										Total, Dairying
£ thousand										
1938-39	6,489	223	2,949	228	1,224	1,350	12,463	3,853	43	16,359
1953-54	13,986	855	18,924	2,626	5,836	6,343	48,570	19,883	464	68,917
1954-55	17,517	651	19,073	1,274	6,462	5,657	50,634	18,071	736	69,441
1955-56	17,947	866	19,695	1,779	6,025	6,959	53,271	19,500	771	73,542
1956-57	14,446	822	19,916	1,762	5,178	6,972	49,096	20,442	905	70,443
1957-58	13,036	914	20,929	1,822	6,454	6,793	49,948	19,158	764	69,870
1958-59	16,429	1,264	21,238	1,797	10,636	6,619	57,983	19,429	618	78,030
1959-60	18,831	1,055	22,036	2,128	9,240	7,513	60,803	21,032	1,030	82,865
1960-61	14,994	1,238	22,158	2,006	7,776	7,432	55,604	23,252	723	79,579
1961-62	16,589	1,243	22,416	2,010	6,954	6,542	55,754	20,059	590	76,403
1962-63	15,735	1,142	22,250	1,779	8,988	8,369	58,263	21,154	634	80,051
1963-64	15,809	1,180	23,356	1,640	10,280	7,994	60,259	23,277	917	84,453

* Values for milk products include the Commonwealth subsidy paid (see page 985). The subsidy amounted to £2,287,000 in 1963-64.

† Consumption as milk or cream.

‡ Cattle culled from dairy herds and all other calves.

PRICES OF DAIRY, FARMYARD, AND BEE PRODUCTS

The average wholesale prices, at the Sydney markets, for the principal dairy, farmyard, and bee products are shown for recent years in the following table. The average quoted for a year is the mean of the prices ruling in each month, no account being taken of the quantity of the product sold during the month.

Table 908. Wholesale Prices of Dairy, Farmyard, and Bee Products, Sydney

Product	Unit of Quantity	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Milk, Fresh*	Gal.	5 11·8	5 11·8	5 11·8	5 11·8	5 11·8	6 0·6	6 2·9
Butter †	lb.	4 3	4 4	4 4·8	4 5·9	4 6·3	4 6·3	4 7·2
Cheese ‡	lb.	2 7·3	2 7·8	2 8	2 8·4	2 8·8	2 8·8	2 9·3
Ham (uncooked)	lb.	5 6·6	5 10·4	6 7·5	6 2·6	5 8·3	6 5·5	6 2·2
Bacon (sides)	lb.	4 5	4 9·1	5 6	5 2·9	4 7·9	5 3	5 4·6
Eggs¶	Doz.	5 6·2	5 6·2	5 5·5	5 4·8||	4 8·1	5 2·7||	5 1·8
Fowls (Cockerels)	Pair	28 1	26 1	27 10	24 7	24 3	24 7	23 8
Drakes (Muscovy)	Pair	39 3	37 4	39 3	36 4	38 1	34 0	37 10
Ducks (Muscovy)	Pair	23 0	22 3	23 4	20 3	20 3	18 11	9 8
Turkey (Gobblers)	Pair	132 3	97 8	105 6	99 11	119 8	98 0	89 10
Honey§	lb.	1 3	1 3	1 2	11·5	11	1 2·6	1 4
Beeswax	lb.	5 6	5 6	5 4	4 10	4 9	4 9	4 9

* Milk Board's agent to milk-round vendor, bottled in 1-pint bottles.

† Choicest quality; in prints in 54 lb. boxes, delivered (incl. price of box).

‡ Average, loaf and large; delivered.

¶ New-laid first-quality hen eggs.

§ First grade, in 60 lb. tins.

|| See note *, Table 905.

WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION

Over a wide area of New South Wales, where the rainfall is low and irregular and the rate of evaporation is high, the conservation of water for rural purposes is necessary for the full utilisation of natural resources.

Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission

Control of water conservation (other than town and domestic supplies) is vested in the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The Commission (which comprises three commissioners appointed by the Governor), the Forestry Commission, and the Soil Conservation Service are controlled by the Minister for Conservation. The N.S.W. Conservation Authority co-ordinates the activities of the three organisations.

The operations of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission include the construction and control of water conservation works, the control of State irrigation areas, the establishment, operation, and maintenance of works in irrigation districts (set up for domestic and stock water supply and irrigation), in flood control and irrigation districts, and in sub-soil or surface drainage districts, the control of private irrigation and of the use of artesian and sub-artesian waters, and the provision of assistance under the farm water supplies scheme.

Under the Water Act, 1912-1955, the right to use and control the water in rivers and lakes in New South Wales is vested in the Commission, for the benefit of the Crown. The Commission may issue licences authorising the construction of private works for water conservation, irrigation, water supply, drainage, and the prevention of inundation.

Works for the improvement of rivers and foreshores in New South Wales are controlled, in terms of the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act, 1948, by the Public Works Department (construction authority for tidal waters) and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission (construction authority for the non-tidal portions of rivers). The Act also provides for the constitution of a Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Board.

River Murray Waters Agreement

Control of the waters of the River Murray for the benefit of the States concerned—New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia—is exercised by the River Murray Commission in terms of the Murray Waters Agreement between these States and the Commonwealth. The Commission comprises a representative from each of the States and from the Commonwealth.

Under the Agreement, South Australia is entitled (except in times of drought) to a flow of at least 1,254,000 acre feet of water per annum. The flow of the Murray at Albury is shared equally by New South Wales and Victoria and each State has full control of its tributaries below Albury, subject to meeting the South Australian entitlement. In times of drought, the Commission may declare periods of restriction, when the available Murray waters are allocated between the States in the proportions of 1,000 to New South Wales, 1,000 to Victoria, and 603 to South Australia.

The original Agreement, which was ratified by the River Murray Waters Act, 1915, provided for the construction of works—the Hume Reservoir, locks and weirs in the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers, Lake Victoria storage (551,700 acre feet), and barrages at the mouth of the Murray River—designed to regulate the flow of the Murray River.

Subsequent amendments of the Agreement provided for the construction of additional works. An amendment in 1954, designed to control the additional water diverted to the Murray under the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, provided for the enlargement of the Hume Reservoir (from its existing capacity of 1,382,000 acre feet to a capacity of 2,500,000 acre feet) and for the construction of regulators and other works between Tocumwal and Echuca. Amendments in 1963 provided for the construction of a storage (with a capacity of 4,750,000 acre feet) at Chowilla in South Australia, and for any water in excess of 390,000 acre feet in the Menindee Lakes Storage during the period 1963 to 1969 to be shared between the States.

Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme

The Snowy Mountains Scheme was proposed by a technical committee which was representative of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments, and which had investigated the water resources of the Snowy Mountains area in south-eastern New South Wales.

The Scheme is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation, will be used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels, and shafts, to operate power stations with an ultimate generating capacity of about 2,500,000 kW. When fully discharged from the diversion networks, the water will flow at low elevation into the Murrumbidgee and Murray river systems on the western side of the Range, and be used for irrigation.

Ultimately, the Scheme will provide approximately 1,900,000 acre feet per annum of additional water, of which 1,100,000 acre feet will go to the Murrumbidgee and 800,000 acre feet to the Murray. Almost half of the additional water will be gained from regulation (whereby storages will be available for summer irrigation), and the remainder will be gained as a result of diversions.

The Scheme is described in more detail in the chapter "Factories".

New South Wales—Queensland Border Rivers Agreement

The waters of the Severn, Dumaresq, Macintyre, and Barwon Rivers are controlled by the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, established in 1947 under an agreement between the New South Wales and Queensland Governments. Within New South Wales, the scheme is administered by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The agreement provides for the construction of a storage dam on the Dumaresq River, 12 weirs in the border rivers, and 4 regulators in effluent streams. The costs of constructing, maintaining, and operating these works are to be borne by the States in equal shares. Water discharged from the storage dam will also be shared equally.

Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946

Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, individual farmers or groups of farmers may be assisted to provide or improve water supplies for domestic, stock, or irrigation purposes and to prepare land for irrigation. The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission is authorised by the Act to provide technical assistance in the form of land surveys and designs for proposed works and (at the request of farmers) to carry out the works. The Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank is authorised to make advances of up to 90 per cent. of the cost of the approved works, for terms up to fifteen years.

IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

The extent of irrigation in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which shows the area of land irrigated during recent years under the various irrigation and water supply schemes. Fluctuations from year to year in the area actually irrigated reflect varying seasonal conditions.

Table 909. Area of Land* Irrigated, N.S.W.

System	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	Acres						
Irrigation Areas	209,527	172,366	211,751	198,311	235,199	263,684	285,582
Irrigation Districts	384,339	396,362	508,307	457,772	535,219	564,872	538,505
Irrigation Trusts†	2,651	2,643	2,610	2,588	2,548	2,615	2,631
Licensed Diversions	98,848	69,977	166,773	178,520	191,782	205,675	233,761
Total Area Irrigated	695,365	641,548	889,441	837,191	964,748	1,036,846	1,060,479

* Excludes flood control and irrigation districts.

† Excludes a small area, particulars of which are not available.

IRRIGATION AREAS

Irrigation areas are essentially closer settlement schemes designed for intensive irrigation. The land to be included in an irrigation area is resumed by the Crown and divided into farms of "home maintenance" standards. The farms are occupied, in general, under perpetual lease tenure. All the areas are administered by the Water Conservation Commission, which is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the water supply works.

The irrigation areas established by the State are the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (comprising 451,263 acres, served with water through a channel system stemming from the Murrumbidgee River at Berembled Weir, the Coleambally Irrigation Area (125,886 acres, served by a channel system from the Murrumbidgee at Gogeldrie Weir), the Coomealla Irrigation Area (34,672 acres, served by pumping from the Murray), the Curlwaa Irrigation Area (10,393 acres, served by pumping from the Murray), the Hay Irrigation Area (6,850 acres, supplied with water pumped from the Murrumbidgee), the Tullakool Irrigation Area (18,006 acres, supplied from the Edward River by diversion at Stevens Weir), and the Buronga (8,693 acres) and Mallee Cliffs (1,900 acres) Irrigation Areas served by pumping from the Murray.

The principal source of water supply for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas is the Burrinjuck storage (capacity 837,000 acre feet), on the Murrumbidgee River to the north-west of Canberra. Water is stored principally during the winter and spring freshets, and is released from the dam during the September-May irrigation season. The water, which is supplemented west of the dam by the flow from the Tumut River (including waters diverted to the Upper Tumut under the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme), passes along the river channel to Berembed Weir (240 miles to the west), where it is diverted into the main canal. This canal, which has an off-take capacity of 1,600 cubic feet per second, has been completed to beyond Griffith, 96½ miles from the off-take. The Areas are served by a system of reticulation channels (with a total length of 797 miles) and drainage channels (855 miles). In addition, there are approximately 450 miles of supply channels serving irrigation districts adjacent to the Murrumbidgee Areas.

The nature of irrigated culture in the State Irrigation Areas is illustrated in the following table. In recent years, there has been a substantial increase in the number of sheep (particularly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas) accompanying the growth of fat lamb raising on improved pasture under irrigation. Rice is the principal crop grown in the Areas.

Table 910. Area Irrigated in Irrigation Areas, 1963-64

Culture	Murrumbidgee*	Coleambally	Hay*	Tullakool	Coomealla	Curlwaa, Buronga, and Mallee Cliffs	Total
	Acres						
Cereals for Grain—							
Rice	30,122	9,162	...	1,039	...	...	40,323
Other	22,556	7,009	...	250	...	...	29,815
Vineyards	5,161	40	...	...	4,610	685	10,496
Orchards—							
Citrus	10,660	35	...	...	1,522	1,757	13,974
Deciduous	10,002	11	...	...	58	107	10,178
Vegetables	2,429	77	...	...	...	...	2,506
Fodder Crops—							
Lucerne	7,013	200	163	35	...	...	7,411
Other	2,952	175	520	80	7	56	3,790
Pastures—							
Sown	89,156	4,655	1,989	6,065	...	...	101,865
Natural	4,793	...	96	...	...	...	4,889
Other	34,563	25,472	...	300	...	...	60,335
Total Area Irrigated	219,407	46,836	2,768	7,769	6,197	2,605	285,582

* Includes small areas outside the Irrigation Areas supplied with water under special agreements.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

Irrigation districts are established by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission for domestic and stock water supply and for irrigation purposes. The water supply works are constructed, maintained, and operated by the Commission.

These districts differ from Irrigation Areas in that the existing ownership of the land is not disturbed and water is supplied in limited quantities for the partial irrigation of existing holdings. They differ from water trusts (described later) in that landholders are required to pay annual water charges to cover maintenance and operation costs and part of the interest on capital cost, but are not required to repay the cost of the works.

Within irrigation districts, water is supplied for fodder crops and sown pastures, and not generally for intensive cultivation. Water rights are allotted to holdings on the basis that only a portion of each holding (one acre in three, five, or ten, according to the district) will be irrigated. A water right is the right to one acre foot of water annually.

The Wakool District (comprising 503,322 acres), Berriquin Provisional District (803,737 acres), Deniboota Provisional District (339,610 acres), Denimein Provisional District (147,005 acres), and the uncompleted Jernargo (4,325 acres) and Barramein (89,080 acres) Provisional Districts have been established along the Murray River to utilise the New South Wales share of the waters conserved in the Hume Reservoir. The Benerembah District (112,818 acres), Tabbita District (32,330 acres), Wah Wah District (575,716 acres), and Gumly District (353 acres) receive their water supplies from the Murrumbidgee River. The adjacent Jemalong and Wylde's Plains Districts (224,556 acres) receive water from the Lachlan River.

The nature of irrigated culture in the Irrigation Districts is illustrated in the following table. Fat lamb raising has expanded considerably in recent years.

Table 911. Area Irrigated in Irrigation Districts, 1963-64

Culture	Berriquin	Wakool	Deniboota and Denimein	Benerem- bah	Other Murrumbidgee Districts *	Jemalong and Wylde's Plains	Total
	Acres						
Cereals for Grain—							
Rice .. ..	..	7,034	6,475	5,141	358	..	19,008
Other	20,484	5,440	3,537	9,120	8,192	5,788	52,561
Orchards .. ..	..	..	12	..	20	..	32
Vegetables	125	..	72	50	56	..	303
Fodder Crops—							
Lucerne	18,589	1,856	3,087	1,785	1,684	11,411	38,412
Other	2,869	1,560	1,295	1,391	323	618	8,056
Pastures—							
Sown	236,028	63,119	36,680	32,378	14,185	12,532	394,922
Natural	680	..	..	1,370	150	1,100	3,500
Other	3,729	1,020	845	10,062	5,615	440	21,711
Total Area Irrigated	282,504	80,029	52,003	61,497	30,583	31,889	538,505

* Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Districts.

The works for the Berriquin District include the Mulwala Canal, which branches from the Murray at Yarrowonga Weir. The Canal runs for 75 miles and has an off-take capacity of 5,000 acre feet per day. It supplements the supply of water from the Edward River to the Wakool District, and serves the Deniboota District by a pipe siphon passing under the Edward River. The total length of the canals and channels in the Berriquin, Wakool, Deniboota, and Denimein Districts is 1,897 miles. Works in Irrigation Districts do not incorporate an extensive surface drainage system.

FLOOD CONTROL AND IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

In flood control and irrigation districts, works are constructed by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission for controlling or partly controlling floods and for supplying water for irrigation by controlled flooding. Landholders deemed to be benefited by the works pay rates levied by the Commission.

The Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District (399,707 acres), the first of its kind, was constituted in 1945. Its purpose is to provide flood irrigation to 94,194 acres of pasture lands by diversion of water from the Maude and Redbank Weirs on the lower Murrumbidgee River.

The Medgun Flood Control and Irrigation District was constituted later in 1945. It embraces about 272,800 acres on either side of Medgun Creek, about 40 miles north-west of Moree, and provides for the flood irrigation of 56,180 acres.

WATER AND IRRIGATION TRUST DISTRICTS

Trust districts may be constituted for domestic and stock water supply, for town water supplies, for irrigation, and for flood prevention or control. The necessary works are constructed or acquired by the Water Conservation Commission, and are then transferred to trustees to administer. The trustees in each district comprise persons elected by the occupiers of land within the district and a representative of the Commission. They levy rates, assessed on the basis of the area of land benefited, to repay the cost of the works by instalments and to meet the cost of operating and maintaining the works.

In 1964, there were 6 irrigation trusts (with a total area of 13,534 acres), 13 trusts (2,827,484 acres) for domestic and stock water supplies, 1 trust (117 acres) for town water supplies, and 1 trust (2,190 acres) for flood prevention.

LICENSED DIVERSIONS

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission may authorise landholders to divert water from rivers and lakes for the irrigation of individual holdings or for joint irrigation schemes. The authorities are issued, usually for a period of five years, on payment of a fee related to the area of land to be irrigated. The Commission may also issue licences authorising the construction of private works for water conservation, water supply, drainage, and the prevention of inundation.

The number of licensed diversions for irrigation purposes has increased substantially during recent years. Many new diversions have been constructed in the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan river valleys as well as along the coastal streams in sub-humid districts of the State.

At 30th June, 1964, there were 8,878 licensed diversions for the irrigation of a total area of 485,205 acres. The area actually irrigated during 1963-64 was 233,761 acres.

WATER CONSERVATION WORKS

The main dams and storages conserving water principally for rural purposes in New South Wales (with their storage capacity, in acre feet, shown in parentheses) are:—

Murray System. Half share of Hume Reservoir (1,250,000) and of Yarrawonga, Torrumbarry, Euston, Mildura, and Wentworth Weirs (111,420); Stevens Weir on Edward River (7,165).

Murrumbidgee System. Burrinjuck Dam (837,000); Berembled Weir (10,000); Redbank Weir (7,360); Maude Weir (6,740); Gogeldrie Weir.

Darling System. Menindee Lakes Storage (2,000,000).

Namoi System. Keepit Dam (345,000).

Lachlan System. Wyangala Dam (temporarily reduced to 245,000); Lake Brewster (123,900); Lake Cargelligo (29,435); Jemalong Weir (2,200).

Hunter System. Glenbawn Dam (293,000).

The works on the Murray River are under the control of the River Murray Commission, and the other works are controlled by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

Water from the Hume Reservoir and associated storages is used in New South Wales for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Curlwaa and Coomealla Irrigation Areas, and for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Berriquin, Wakool, Deniboota, and Denimein Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts. The Reservoir is situated just above Albury. Reconstruction work completed in 1961 raised the storage capacity of the Reservoir from 1,382,000 to 2,500,000 acre feet, of which the New South Wales share is 1,250,000 acre feet.

The flow of water from Burrinjuck Dam is supplemented by the flow of the Tumut River, which joins the Murrumbidgee a few miles upstream from Gundagai. Water from these sources and associated storages is used for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Murrumbidgee, Hay, and Coleambally Irrigation Areas, for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Benerembah, Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts, and for licensed private diversion schemes. Flood flows are relied on to serve the Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District, and no water is released from the Dam for that purpose.

Further particulars of the Murray and Murrumbidgee systems are given earlier in the chapter.

The Menindee Lakes Storage, about seventy miles from Broken Hill in the far west of the State, has been formed by the conversion of dry lakes into effective water storages. Levees, channels joining the lakes, and regulators to control the flow of water were largely completed by 1960, but damage to the levees during 1962 temporarily reduced the maximum storage capacity. Water from the Darling River is diverted into the storages during periods of high flow, and is released when needed to replenish the flow of the Darling River below Menindee. The water is used for domestic and stock purposes along both the Darling River and the Great Ana Branch of the Darling, and to augment the Broken Hill town supply.

The Keepit Dam, which was completed in 1960, is situated on the Namoi River just above its confluence with the Peel. Water from the Dam is used to stabilise the flow of the Namoi and to provide supplies for stock and domestic purposes and licensed private irrigation diversions.

The Wyangala Dam is thirty miles upstream from Cowra. Water from the Dam, supplemented by the unregulated flow of the Belubula River, is used for town water supply, domestic and stock supply along the full length of the Lachlan, and licensed private irrigation diversions. Balance storages at Lake Cargelligo and Lake Brewster conserve water during periods of high flow for release as required. Water from the Lachlan, diverted at Jemalong Weir, supplies the Jemalong and Wylde's Plains Irrigation Districts.

The Glenbawn Dam, which was completed in 1958, is the first of eight dams proposed for the Hunter Valley irrigation and flood mitigation scheme. The Dam's storage capacity comprises 185,000 acre feet for irrigation storage and 108,000 acre feet for flood mitigation storage.

Other dams and storages which are under construction are:—

Darling River Scheme. This scheme provides for the construction of 35 to 40 weirs along the course of the Darling. When completed, the weirs will "back up" the waters of the River into an unbroken chain of pools stretching from the Queensland to the Victorian border. Water will be available for stock and domestic use and for irrigation of limited areas.

Macquarie River Scheme. This scheme provides for the construction of Burrendong Dam (a storage capacity of 1,361,000 acre feet) near Wellington on the upper reaches of the Macquarie River. Flood-mitigation requirements will account for 397,000 acre feet of the total storage capacity of the Dam. Water from the Dam will be used to stabilise the flow of the Macquarie and to provide supplies for stock and domestic purposes and licensed private irrigation diversions.

UNDERGROUND WATER

The portion of the Great Australian Artesian Basin which extends into New South Wales covers approximately 80,000 square miles in the northern and western hinterland of the State. The watering of the north-western country by means of artesian water has increased the carrying capacity of the land and has made practicable some closer pastoral settlement.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission exercises general control over the use of artesian water, to preserve the efficiency of the bores and prevent waste. The Commission may sink artesian bores, improve the supply from existing wells, and construct drains for the benefit of landholders, and may authorise the installation of bores by private owners.

At 30th June, 1964, the number of artesian bores giving a flowing or pumping supply of water was 1,123. The estimated total daily flow from the 650 flowing bores was 61,000,000 gallons; 501 of the flowing bores are privately-owned and 149 are government-owned. The deepest bores are in the Moree district; one at Boronga has the greatest depth (4,570 feet) and daily outflow (984,000 gallons).

By 1964, 87 Bore Water Trusts and 12 Artesian Wells Districts had been constituted for the supply of artesian water principally for stock purposes. These Trusts and Districts cover over 5,600,000 acres, the water being delivered to holdings by means of 3,652 miles of open earth drains. The Bore Trusts are administered by trustees in the same way as Water Trusts, but in Artesian Wells Districts the settlers themselves maintain the drains.

Most of the other artesian bores are also used for stock-watering, but a few provide the water supply for country towns.

The flow of artesian water is decreasing, mainly because of the multiplicity of bores. Control headgear is being used to limit the discharge of water from bores, and thereby to prolong their existence.

The Water Conservation Commission assists settlers in shallow boring operations, for which repayments are required over a period. The number of shallow bores sunk by the Commission to 30th June, 1964 was 5,681, and their average depth was 302 feet.

FORESTRY

THE FOREST ESTATE

The total area of forest in New South Wales, as estimated by the Forestry Commission, is 23,972,000 acres. This area, which includes productive, potentially productive, and protective forest land, comprises 6,790,000 acres of State (including National) Forests, 1,331,000 acres of timber reserves, and 15,851,000 acres of forest on vacant Crown lands, leaseholds, and private lands. The forest area is mainly in the Coastal and Tableland divisions.

At 30th June, 1964, there were 788 State Forests, covering 6,789,900 acres, which had been dedicated for forestry use. Areas of the State Forests have been grouped into 66 declared National Forests, embracing 1,380,084 acres. Alienation of dedicated State Forests may be accomplished by resolution of both Houses of Parliament, but declared National Forests can be alienated only by Act of Parliament.

The timber reserves, amounting to 1,331,112 acres, are temporary reservations covering, for the most part, areas of poorer forest held for supplying regional needs in farm and fuel timber, pending decision as to their ultimate value for forestry purposes. They may later be dedicated as State Forests or made available for settlement.

Forests on vacant Crown lands include a large proportion of inaccessible areas. Those which have a prospective value for timber supply are being dedicated or reserved as State Forests or timber reserves. A considerable proportion of such areas has protective value for soil and water conservation. Forests on leasehold and private land are mostly remnant stands which are in process of clearing with the spread of settlement, and are not generally devoted to commercial afforestation.

Types of Forest Timber

The main forest timber of New South Wales is that of the native eucalypt hardwoods, which are used extensively for scantlings, flooring, and weatherboards. Hardwood logs are also used in the round as poles and piles, and hewn hardwoods are used in sleepers, bridge and wharf construction, mining, and fencing. Some hardwoods are pulped for use in the manufacture of wallboards. The hardwood species most commonly used include blackbutt, flooded gum, bloodwood, spotted gum, the "ash" group (alpine ash, silvertop ash, and mountain gum), Murray red gum, and "mahoganies" (red and white), the stringybarks, grey gum, Sydney blue gum, brown barrel, tallow-wood, and the ironbarks.

The cypress pine is the principal remaining native softwood. It is in demand for weatherboards, flooring, and other housing purposes which require high resistance to white ants. The cutting of this timber is subject to a quota system, which was introduced as a means of conserving the dwindling resources. Softwood requirements are being met to an increasing extent by radiata pine, which is the principal species used in forest plantations.

The "brushwood" forests consist mainly of broad-leaved evergreens which occur only in the wet coastal zone. Among the valuable "brushwood" species are coachwood (a fine cabinet and veneer timber), various timbers

of the genus *Flindersia*, black bean, white and negrohead beech, yellow carrabeen, sassafras, bollywood, and crabapple. Among the brushwood forest types are also found red cedar and hoop pine (a valuable native softwood), both now remnant, having been heavily cut for many years. Turpentine (useful for marine piling and flooring) occurs as a scattered tree among brushwoods and eucalypts.

Minor products of the New South Wales forests include tanbark, essential oils, the medicinal extracts hyoscine and rutin, charcoal, kino gum, and "paper" bark.

State Forests

The 6,789,900 acres of State (including National) Forests supply over half of the New South Wales timber requirements. About 25 per cent. of the State forest area is under cypress pine, and 4 per cent. is under Murray red gum. Areas accounting for a further 26 per cent. of the State forest are suitable for intensive management; these areas include 100,000 acres under plantation softwoods (mainly radiata pine, slash pine, and native hoop pine). Areas which have rudimentary fire protection, incomplete roading, and no silvicultural treatment, and which are suitable for extensive management, account for 25 per cent. of the State forest. A further 16 per cent. of the State forest area is required wholly or mainly for protection—watersheds, catchment areas, etc.—and the remaining 4 per cent. is unclassified.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Plans of development have been laid down for some of the principal National and State forests, after intensive survey and detailed mapping, with the object of sustaining productive capacity. Cutting is controlled with due regard to regeneration, and supplemented by silvicultural treatment to increase the forest yield. Regeneration of indigenous species is almost entirely natural, but the planting of some valuable varieties is necessary.

The area of softwood plantations (mainly of radiata pine and other exotic coniferous species) has been increased steadily during recent years, and a large supply of case timber has been obtained by thinning from the plantations. Hardwood plantations comprise a much smaller area.

Table 912. Area* of Forest Plantations, N.S.W.

At 30th Sep- tember	Government				Private	Total, N.S.W.		
	Softwood			Hardwood	Softwood (mainly radiata pine)	Softwood	Hardwood	Total
	Radiata Pine	Other Species	Total					
Acres								
1959	59,020	18,339	77,359	1,180	11,261	88,620	1,180	89,800
1960	64,372	18,646	83,018	1,180	11,630	94,648	1,180	95,828
1961	68,343	19,198	87,541	1,180	12,495	100,036	1,180	101,216
1962	73,556	19,399	92,955	1,180	13,000	105,955	1,180	107,135
1963	79,458	20,091	99,549	1,180	13,000	112,549	1,180	113,729
1964	86,842	20,850	107,692	1,180	14,000	121,692	1,180	122,872

* Excludes firebreaks and other areas not actually forested.

Silvicultural and fire-protection work is continuous. There is an extensive system of forest access roads, fire-breaks, and fire-lines; and fire-roads (which also give access for logging) have been established for fire

protection. Other works include look-out towers at strategic points, an interlocking system of forest water supplies, equipment huts and telephone lines, and radio equipment. Aerial fire detection facilities are made available by public and private authorities during periods of great fire danger.

GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES

Forestry Commission of New South Wales

The Forestry Commission, comprising one Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners appointed for seven years, administers the Forestry Act, 1916-1957, under the control of the Minister for Conservation. The Commission is responsible for the control and management of the State Forests and timber reserves, the conversion, marketing, and economic utilisation of forest produce, the licensing of timber-getters and sawmills, and the organisation of research into silviculture and wood technology and a system of education in scientific forestry. The Act provides, in addition, for the permanent dedication of reserves for the preservation of natural flora, the protection of water supply catchment areas, and the prevention of erosion.

The Commission may undertake the silvicultural management of the catchment area of any water-supply system and the direction of tree planting schemes of public authorities. It is also responsible for implementing forestry works required by the State Conservation Authority in the interests of water and soil conservation.

Up to 20 university traineeships in forestry are offered each year. The trainees follow a five-year course which includes two years' study of prescribed science subjects at the University of Sydney, one year of practical training in forests, and two years of training in forestry at the Australian National University. Trainees who complete the course are appointed to the staff of the Commission as foresters.

The principal financial operations of the Forestry Commission in recent years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 913. Forestry Commission: Receipts and Payments

Item	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS					
Timber Royalties and Sales	2,572,441	2,559,972	2,342,738	3,508,167	2,650,947
Other Receipts	132,209	116,901	122,593	120,778	140,188
Total Receipts	2,704,650	2,676,873	2,465,331	3,628,945	2,791,135
PAYMENTS					
Administration	1,255,579	1,377,906	1,494,746	1,574,254	1,711,066
Reforestation—					
Acquisition of Land	11,683	73,696	111,847	74,692	86,883
Plantations — Establishment and Treatment	174,446	187,870	180,033	202,340	231,609
Indigenous Forests—Regeneration and Treatment	164,533	205,709	214,159	216,695	218,690
Nurseries—Working and Maintenance	43,325	47,933	46,806	42,741	52,693
Research and Experiment	29,099	31,414	31,206	32,992	40,218
Protection from Fire, Disease, etc.	238,362	342,533	269,354	258,889	286,695
Forest Works—					
Surveys	57,863	71,424	83,486	81,592	105,633
Construction and Maintenance of roads and buildings, etc.	615,522	682,668	663,352	688,483	835,622
Supervision of Licensed Operations	153,647	169,616	178,793	175,183	189,172
Total Payments	2,744,059	3,190,769	3,273,782	3,347,861	3,758,281

Commonwealth Forestry and Timber Bureau

The Commonwealth Forestry and Timber Bureau conducts silvicultural and other forest research work and advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on matters relating to the supply, production, oversea trade, and distribution of Australian timber. The Australian Forestry School, which provided professional training in forestry and was conducted by the Forestry and Timber Bureau, was absorbed in 1965 by the Australian National University.

Australian Forestry Council

The Australian Forestry Council, established in July, 1964, comprises the Ministers responsible for forestry in each of the States together with appropriate Commonwealth Ministers. The Council is concerned with the co-ordination of Commonwealth and State policies in the development of the forestry and forest product industries.

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER

Regulations under the Forestry Act require the licensing of sawmills and the provision by each mill of a monthly return recording every log received in the mill-yard, whether from Crown or private land. The production of native timber in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years, as estimated from these returns, is shown in the following table:—

Table 914. Estimated Production of Native Timber, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Logs for Sawing, Slicing, or Peeling				Hewn (including Mining Timber)	Poles and Piles	Pulpwood	Total (excluding Firewood)*
	Forest Hardwoods	Brushwoods and Scrubwoods	Pines					
			Indigenous	Exotic				
1939	174,152	27,527	69,414	369	147,287	19,797	†	438,546
1954	436,407	42,361	87,703	25,463	190,783	14,328	28,344	825,389
1955	427,375	31,272	94,903	29,251	151,518	19,303	28,680	782,302
1956	432,695	38,023	84,167	36,517	191,758	25,995	40,350	849,505
1957	447,290	39,547	82,468	27,748	171,697	30,294	40,759	839,803
1958	414,534	39,073	77,530	32,479	192,517	21,885	52,026	830,044
1959	430,899	45,985	76,540	37,910	169,569	23,673	48,604	833,180
1960	462,122	42,482	82,509	42,291	154,607	26,613	61,511	872,135
1961	468,715	43,968	79,446	40,192	160,611	30,470	58,228	881,630
1962	414,338	35,961	71,831	46,419	168,558	20,584	40,362	798,053
1963	435,188	42,398	71,668	49,063	140,811	20,246	41,306	800,680
1964	483,694	40,623	72,356	48,203	148,034	24,996	44,076	861,982

* The estimated production of firewood in this period fluctuated between 26 million super feet hoppus (in 1963-64) and 223 million super feet hoppus (in 1940-41).

† Not available.

The next table shows the quantity of sawn timber produced in New South Wales sawmills, veneer mills, and other woodworking establishments, in 1938-39 and later years, from native and imported logs.

Table 915. Sawmills, etc., N.S.W.: Logs Treated and Sawn Timber Produced

Year ended 30th June	Logs Treated			Sawn Timber Produced					
	Native	Im- ported	Total	From Native Logs				From Im- ported Logs	Total
				Hardwoods	Brush- woods and Scrub- woods	Soft- woods	Total		
	Thousand cubic feet			Thousand super feet					
1939	22,914	9,817*	32,731	†	†	†	179,350	101,819*	281,169
1957	49,638	1,513	51,151	278,078	23,425	64,044	365,547	11,558	377,105
1958	47,703	1,929	49,632	270,182	23,246	66,309	359,737	15,489	375,226
1959	49,910	2,048	51,958	280,936	32,778	65,798	379,512	25,429	404,941
1960	52,700	2,788	55,488	300,152	26,760	71,916	398,828	23,994	422,822
1961	52,035‡	2,714	54,749‡	297,725	23,299	72,551‡	393,575‡	24,238	417,813‡
1962	48,300	1,583	49,883	274,131	22,307	68,077	364,515	13,690	378,205
1963	49,786	2,017	51,803	279,330	22,558	76,200	378,088	18,237	396,325

* Includes interstate imports.

† Not available.

‡ Revised.

The total quantity of sawn timber produced in 1962-63 was 41 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The principal element in this increase was native hardwood timber, the production of which was greatly expanded, partly to meet the growing demand for timber and partly to supplement the imports of softwoods (which were subject to import restriction for much of the post-war period). Sawn timber produced from imported logs was only 18 million super feet in 1962-63, compared with 102 million super feet in 1938-39.

In addition to the sawn timber shown in this table, a large quantity of other timber is produced (e.g., sleepers, piles, poles, fencing material, timber used in mining and as fuel), information regarding which is incomplete.

Further particulars of the operations of sawmills are given in the chapter "Factories".

Under the Timber Marketing Act, 1945-1952, timber must be sold true to description. For the protection of consumers, restrictions are placed on the use of untreated borer-susceptible timbers in buildings and articles for sale, and of unseasoned timber in furniture, joinery, flooring, and mouldings, where borer attack or excessive moisture would affect its utility.

EMPLOYMENT IN FORESTRY

The number of persons engaged in afforestation and timber-getting in statistical divisions of New South Wales at 30th June, 1961, and the total number in the State recorded at earlier census and quasi-census enumerations, are shown in the following table:—

Table 916. Persons Engaged in Forestry, N.S.W.

Date	Persons	Statistical Division	Persons at 30th June 1961
1933: June	6,484	North Coast	891
1939: June	8,200	Hunter and Manning	908
1943: June	5,418	South Coast	508
1945: June	6,088	Northern, Central, and Southern Tableland	496
1947: June	6,307	North, Central, and South Western Slope	478
1954: June	4,575	Other	562
1961: June	3,843	Total, New South Wales	3,843

VALUE OF FORESTRY PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of forestry production (at place of production) in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years. These values represent the value of forest products at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing.

Table 917. Gross Value of Forestry Production at Place of Production

Year ended 30th June	Value	Year ended 30th June	Value	Year ended 30th June	Value	Year ended 30th June	Value
	£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.
1939	2,261	1946	3,745	1953	13,692	1960	15,169
1940	2,347	1947	4,508	1954	12,905	1961	15,300
1941	2,576	1948	5,741	1955	13,686	1962	14,431
1942	3,159	1949	6,561	1956	15,343	1963	13,988
1943	3,155	1950	7,185	1957	16,758		
1944	3,285	1951	8,966	1958	15,341		
1945	3,321	1952	12,461	1959	15,574		

OVERSEA TRADE IN TIMBER

The overseas imports and exports of timber to and from New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are summarised in the following table. Most of the imports are in the form of undressed timber and are mainly softwoods. The undressed softwoods come principally from Canada, the United States of America, and New Zealand, while the hardwoods come mainly from Malaya and Borneo. The exports consist largely of undressed hardwood timber, mostly consigned to New Zealand.

Table 918. Oversea Trade in Timber, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Imports				Exports (Australian Produce)			
	Undressed Timber *		Other Timber	Total Value	Undressed Timber *		Other Timber	Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Value		Quantity	Value	Value	
	Thous. sup. feet	£A f.o.b.			Thous. sup. feet	£A f.o.b.		
1939	199,196	880,422	65,305	945,727	27,251	382,584	39,053	421,637
1952	155,610	7,547,279	2,290,922	9,838,201	21,076	1,200,161	127,087	1,327,248
1953	72,967	3,133,303	213,728	3,347,031	35,584	2,162,988	30,339	2,193,327
1954	154,152	6,358,569	223,992	6,582,561	29,515	1,458,716	30,931	1,489,647
1955	194,517	7,955,919	704,027	8,659,946	19,682	939,709	52,305	992,014
1956	165,975	7,604,793	591,293	8,196,086	17,866	962,210	132,363	1,094,578
1957	169,986	7,721,034	539,068	8,260,102	23,553	1,434,009	101,289	1,535,298
1958	173,215	7,412,506	599,931	8,012,437	22,964	1,488,833	77,195	1,566,028
1959	179,249	7,136,332	532,789	7,669,121	15,703	984,061	138,844	1,122,905
1960	223,940	10,345,576	667,139	11,012,715	13,776	871,458	82,681	954,139
1961	216,735	10,517,054	787,594	11,304,648	13,387	857,801	69,449†	927,250†
1962	181,455	7,538,356	806,075	8,344,431	14,989	814,614	68,383	882,997
1963	185,853	8,224,981	761,033	8,986,014	7,184	463,610	67,115	530,725
1964	206,194	9,591,935	850,778	10,442,713	8,823	528,972	87,377	616,349

* Includes logs and railway sleepers.

† Revised.

FISHERIES

The waters along the coast of New South Wales contain many species of fish of high commercial value. The estuarine fisheries (those in coastal lakes and estuaries and on coastal beaches) and the demersal fisheries (those offshore for fish which live close to the sea floor) have frequently been overfished, with a consequent diminution of stocks. On the other hand, the pelagic species of fish (those which inhabit the upper water layers) have barely been exploited. Perch, Murray cod, and other freshwater species are taken from the inland rivers.

Fisheries in New South Wales within the three-mile territorial limit are regulated by the Chief Secretary's Department in terms of the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-1963. The Act authorises the closing of waters to the taking of fish (either wholly, as to a certain season, or in respect of prescribed species or sizes of fish), the licensing of fishing boats and of persons who gain a substantial proportion of their income from fishing, the regulation of the use of nets, and the prohibition of the use of explosives in fishing. Other provisions govern the consignment and sale of fish, and the supply of returns showing the nature and extent of fishing operations. Inspectors of fisheries are appointed under the Act, and inspectorial powers are entrusted to members of the police force and honorary vigilance committees.

The Commonwealth Fisheries Office, a division of the Department of Primary Industry, is responsible for the development and administration of fisheries and whaling in extra-territorial waters, in terms of the Commonwealth Fisheries Act, 1952-1959, and co-ordinates fisheries administration throughout Australia. State inspectors of fisheries exercise certain powers under the Act on behalf of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Whaling Act, 1960, gives effect to the 1946 International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, and governs operations in extra-territorial waters by ships under Commonwealth jurisdiction.

Particulars of the professional fishermen licensed and of the boats and other equipment used in the fisheries during recent years are shown in the next table. Professional fishermen fishing beyond territorial waters must be licensed under the Commonwealth Fisheries Act, and those fishing within territorial waters must be licensed under the State Fisheries Act; many fishermen are licensed under both Acts. All boats used for professional fishing must be licensed under the State Act.

Table 919. Fisheries: Fishermen Licensed and Boats Engaged

At 30th June	Fishermen Licensed			Boats Engaged*		Value of Boats and Equipment	
	Extra- territorial	Territorial		General Fisheries	Oyster Fisheries	General Fisheries	Oyster Fisheries
		Tidal	Inland				
1959	832	2,265	217	2,298	1,079	£ 2,058,364	£ 137,552
1960	832	2,210	195	2,485	1,164	2,513,849	167,142
1961	661	2,149	178	2,359	1,398	2,856,370	186,687
1962	727	2,288	159	2,389	1,302	2,762,296	232,321
1963	988	2,304	141	2,419	1,256	3,065,670	224,937
1964	902	2,298	141	2,463	1,366	3,015,061	212,321

* Includes steam and motor trawlers (362 in 1963-64), punts, and launches.

Under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, the areas available for oyster culture are classified as special, average, or inferior areas according to their productive capacity. The areas are leased by the State Government, the tenure being 15 years for special and average areas and 10 years for inferior areas. Inferior areas may not be exploited during the first year of the lease, and may be re-classified in the last year of the lease. Leases of special areas are offered by public auction or public tender; the rental for other leases is fixed by the Minister. When a lease expires, the existing lessee has a preferment right to apply for renewal of the lease.

The following table shows the number and extent of leases for oyster culture in 1939 and recent years:—

Table 920. Oyster Leases

At 30th June	Number of Leases	Length of Foreshore in Leases		Area of Off-shore Leases		At 30th June	Number of Leases	Length of Foreshore in Leases		Area of Off-shore Leases	
		Yards	Acres	Yards	Acres			Yards	Acres		
1939	4,493	913,571	3,439	1961	4,859	903,917	6,051				
1958	4,738	876,776	5,415	1962	4,983	897,440	6,710				
1959	4,725	851,354	5,508	1963	5,149	908,071	7,342				
1960	4,668	844,181	5,537	1964	5,073	894,689	7,068				

Public oyster reserves may be notified, and may be opened to the public for the taking of oysters for immediate personal consumption.

Suitable streams (almost all those above an altitude of 2,500 feet) are stocked with trout, and acclimatisation societies are registered to control the trout fishery. The close season for trout is generally from 1st May to 31st August.

An angler's licence must be held by any person, other than an aborigine or a child under 16 years of age, who fishes for any species of fish in inland waters (including coastal streams above the influence of the tide). The method of fishing is subject to regulation.

Marketing of Fish

The marketing of fish in New South Wales is controlled by the N.S.W. Fish Authority, under the general supervision of the Chief Secretary's Department. The Authority, which was established in 1964, comprises three members nominated by fishermen's co-operative societies and two members nominated by the State Government.

Markets are conducted by the Fish Authority at Sydney and Wollongong and by fishermen's co-operatives at other coastal centres. Fish produced in the State must be sold by auction through these markets, except that licensed fishermen may sell direct to canneries and in certain instances (subject to the approval of the Chief Secretary) to other consumers. The major part of the State's catch is sold through the Sydney market.

The fishermen's co-operatives, which have been established at 19 centres, arrange for the handling of fish at the point of catch and for its transport to market. The co-operatives supply the bulk of the fresh fish sold in Sydney, Wollongong, and Newcastle.

Fisheries Research

The Division of Fisheries and Oceanography of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has its headquarters and central laboratory at Cronulla (N.S.W.) and is engaged in scientifically investigating the marine resources of Australian waters.

The Chief Secretary's Department conducts a marine laboratory in Sydney, and has established an extensive fisheries research station at Narrandera.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The recorded production of the principal species of fish during recent years by licensed New South Wales professional fishermen is shown in the following table. The species are listed according to their common name, and the quantities are on the basis of landed weight.

Table 921. Fish: Recorded Production by Species

Common Name	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Freshwater Species—					
Golden Perch	321,295	352,395	266,795	248,161	140,542
Murray Cod	177,212	147,570	98,915	77,036	42,210
Other	197,252	205,636	151,679	134,008	93,213
Total	695,759	705,601	517,389	459,205	275,965
Marine Species—					
Australian Salmon	1,953,576	1,538,321	1,383,598	1,564,297	2,900,717
Bream	745,529	596,783	521,045	711,661	450,644
Flathead	2,814,123	3,025,508	3,940,004	4,755,845	3,680,969
Garfish	192,396	189,763	250,383	328,541	290,370
Gurnard	219,673	282,427	370,048	388,597	275,133
John Dory	464,907	629,909	608,513	754,049	711,932
Latchet	245,285	278,171	242,363	318,377	205,671
Leatherjacket	1,194,944	1,217,181	1,059,775	946,721	533,246
Luderick	1,107,832	1,046,514	864,970	1,129,637	1,056,211
Mackerel	210,844	223,950	188,452	322,041	239,012
Morwong	2,251,464	1,827,167	2,368,190	4,663,598	4,015,700
Mullet	6,402,801	5,936,734	5,880,198	6,446,368	6,028,533
Redfish	173,331	88,145	93,824	244,867	196,849
Shark	835,218	952,373	1,050,010	1,271,004	1,134,720
Snapper	1,425,225	1,807,879	1,712,928	1,656,129	1,553,820
Tailer	425,041	407,156	259,425	221,903	427,245
Tuna	3,927,214	4,727,307	3,130,843	2,769,441	5,688,450
Whiting	285,757	292,816	415,526	437,884	487,487
Yellowtail-Kingfish	325,020	386,386	451,835	797,130	463,207
Other	1,983,575	2,099,615	1,761,510	1,411,027	2,203,382
Total	27,183,755	27,554,105	26,553,440	31,139,117	32,543,298
Total Fish Production	27,879,514	28,259,706	27,070,829	31,598,322	32,819,263

Almost half the State's catch is taken by the trawl fishery. The principal fish captured by trawling are tuna (2,651,610 lb. in 1963-64), flathead (3,047,394 lb.), morwong (3,083,582 lb.), and snapper (678,131 lb.).

The next table shows the quantity of fish taken from the major fishing grounds by licensed fishermen during recent years:—

Table 922. Fish: Production by Fishing Grounds

Grounds	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	Thousand lb.				
North Coast—Q'land. Border to Macleay R.	4,711	5,056	4,301	4,660	4,004
Hunter-Manning—Hastings R. to Tuggerah L.	4,339	3,872	4,133	4,571	4,511
Metropolitan—Terr gal to P. Hacking	1,387	1,335	1,426	1,771	1,538
South Coast—Wollongong to Vic. Border	6,080	5,834	5,301	6,099	9,259
Trawled Fish	10,667	11,457	11,393	14,039	13,231
Inland Waters	696	706	517	458	276
Total Fish Production	27,880	28,260	27,071	31,598	32,819

The total recorded production of fish, molluscs, and crustaceans by licensed New South Wales professional fishermen in 1939 and recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 923. Production of Fish, Molluscs, and Crustaceans

Year ended 30th June	Fish			Oysters	Prawns	Crabs and Crayfish
	Trawled	Other	Total			
	lb.*	lb.*	lb.*	Bags†	lb.‡	lb.‡
1939¶	13,340,940	17,502,445	30,843,385	40,681	1,069,050	431,550
1954	12,926,661	17,205,085	30,131,746	58,016	3,558,402	732,131
1955	10,744,250	14,007,738	24,751,988	63,736	4,602,873	782,603
1956	8,134,561	13,292,875	21,427,436	57,480	3,671,826	645,824
1957	11,668,772	15,657,751	27,326,523	60,594	2,386,180	603,191
1958	10,385,341	15,928,382	26,313,723	64,078	1,520,165	678,702
1959	9,931,511	18,093,737	28,025,248	77,434	3,147,972	735,010
1960	10,666,566	17,212,948	27,879,514	76,022	3,623,841	839,469
1961	11,456,587	16,803,119	28,259,706	83,098	2,915,467	620,666
1962	11,392,424	15,678,405	27,070,829	76,275	4,677,995	588,338
1963	14,038,648	17,559,674	31,598,322	78,773	6,622,684	725,594
1964	13,231,215	19,588,048	32,819,263	77,887	6,106,564	503,286

* Landed weight.

† Bags of 3 bushels.

‡ In-shell weight.

¶ Calendar year

VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value (at place of production) of the recorded fisheries and whaling production of New South Wales, and its components, in 1938-39 and later years. These values represent the values of the products at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing, and they exclude fish condemned and molluscs other than oysters.

Table 924. Gross Value of Fisheries and Whaling Production, at Place of Production

Year ended 30th June	Fish	Oysters	Other*	Total	Year ended 30th June	Fish	Oysters	Other *	Total
	£ thousand					£ thousand			
	1939	387	81	40		508	1958	1,762	617	413	2,792
1952	1,114	333	374	1,821	1959	1,695	745	507	2,947
1953	1,429	346	458	2,233	1960	1,786	729	586	3,101
1954	1,621	481	540	2,642	1961	1,944	796	559	3,299
1955	1,498	617	624	2,739	1962	1,667	925	698	3,290
1956	1,645	553	486	2,684	1963	1,801	1,008	991	3,800
1957	1,876	583	480	2,939	1964	1,888	1,074	966	3,928

* Comprises whaling (separate details of which are not available for publication) and crustaceans.

OVERSEA TRADE IN FISH

Oversea imports of fish normally provide a considerable proportion of the State's supply. Apart from re-exports of fish imported from oversea, there is a small export trade in canned fish and fresh and frozen fish and oysters. Particulars of the oversea trade in fish and fish products in 1938-39 and recent years are given in the next table:—

Table 925. Oversea Trade in Fish and Fish Products, N.S.W.

Year ended June	Imports		Exports					
	Quantity	Value	Quantity			Value		
			Australian Produce	Re-exports	Total	Australian Produce	Re-exports	Total
			lb.	£A f.o.b.	lb.	lb.	lb.	£A f.o.b.
1939	19,444,703	733,027	42,743	585,893	628,636	1,381	24,225	25,606
1959	22,338,061	2,886,330	820,411	95,219	915,630	238,061	14,165	252,226
1960	29,140,168	3,610,754	259,323	188,906	448,229	70,891	27,907	98,798
1961	33,281,334	4,738,984	536,407	63,165	599,572	175,932	11,683	187,615
1962	29,273,001	3,930,291	321,329	67,011	388,340	110,859	13,841	124,700
1963	28,937,722	4,167,984	205,228	174,322	379,550	56,834	28,905	85,739
1964	34,453,662	5,268,826	401,945	111,226	513,171	122,010	20,868	142,878

The quantity of fish imported into New South Wales from oversea has been subject to marked fluctuation. In 1963-64, the imports included 18.8 million lb. of fresh or frozen fish (55 per cent. of the total fish imported), 11.7 million lb. of canned fish (34 per cent.), and 3.2 million lb. of smoked or dried fish (9 per cent.). Most of the fresh or frozen fish came from the United Kingdom, the Republic of South Africa, New Zealand, West Germany, and Denmark. Salmon from Japan, herrings from the United Kingdom, and sardines from Canada and Norway were the principal varieties of canned fish.

FISH PRESERVING

Fish of many kinds specially suitable for treatment by canning, smoking, or salting are obtainable in the waters along the coast of New South Wales. The main canneries are situated at Narooma and Eden on the South Coast.

LAND SETTLEMENT

An account of the land legislation of New South Wales in relation to the progress of settlement, describing the many forms of acquisition and tenure from the Crown, is given in the 1942-43 and previous issues of the Year Book. The review of these matters given in this chapter affords a general indication of the manner in which the law relating to the control and disposal of Crown lands is administered, and indicates the class of tenures under which landholders hold their lands.

LAND ADMINISTRATION

On the establishment of responsible government in 1856, control of the Crown lands was conferred on the New South Wales Parliament. The principal enactments now governing the alienation, occupation, and management of Crown lands are the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, as amended, the Closer Settlement and Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, the Irrigation Acts, and the Western Lands Acts.

The administration of Crown lands in the Eastern and Central land divisions is conducted by the Lands Department, under the direction of the Minister for Lands. The lands of the Western land division have been administered separately since 1901, first by a Board, and since 1934 by a Commission or Commissioner, responsible to the Minister for Lands.

Since 1938, the Catchment Areas Protection Board, which comprises the Minister for Conservation (as chairman), the Director of the Soil Conservation Service, and representatives of the Departments of Lands, Agriculture, and Mines and of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and Forestry Commission, has exercised oversight over the disposal of lands within the principal catchment areas of the State.

Land Divisions

For administrative purposes, the State is divided into three territorial land divisions—the Eastern, Central, and Western Divisions—bounded by lines running approximately north and south. The Eastern Division, which comprises 60,661,926 acres, covers the Coastal and Tableland statistical divisions and about half the area of the North and South Western Slope statistical divisions. The Central Division (57,055,846 acres) embraces the remainder of the Western Slope statistical divisions, the Central Plains and Riverina divisions, and a small part of the Western statistical division. The Western Division (80,319,348 acres) almost coincides with the Western statistical division. The total area of New South Wales is 198,037,120 acres, but the land area (excluding the surface covered by rivers, lakes, etc.) is 195,068,040 acres, or about 304,793 square miles.

Land Boards and Land and Valuation Court

The Eastern and Central Divisions are divided into 87 Land Districts, with a Crown Land Agent in each. These Districts are grouped into 13 Land Board Districts, with a District Surveyor in each. There are also

special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas. In each Land Board District, a Local Land Board, comprising an official chairman (usually an officer of the Lands Department who sits on a number of boards) and two local members, determines many matters under the Lands and other Acts. There are also two special Land Boards, with the powers and duties of a Local Land Board, for war service land settlement matters.

The Western Division is divided into 11 administrative districts, which coincide with Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises the Western Lands Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner and a local member.

The Land and Valuation Court gives awards and judgments, having the same force as those of the Supreme Court, on appeals, references, and other matters under the Crown Lands Acts, Closer Settlement Acts, and certain other Acts concerned with the use, value, and ownership of land.

Further particulars regarding the Local Land Boards and the Land and Valuation Court are given in the chapter "Law and Crime".

CLASSES OF LAND TENURE—HISTORICAL SURVEY

From the early days of settlement up to 1884, lands were alienated by grants from the Governor. Sales from the Crown commenced in 1831, and leasehold tenures were given to "squatters" after 1832. Conditional purchase under the "free selection before survey" system was introduced in 1861, to open to land-seekers a means of acquiring land already held under lease, and the system continued until 1884. Since 1895, the principles governing the disposal of Crown land have been pre-classification of land, survey before selection, each holding of sufficient size to provide a "living area", one man one selection, and *bona fide* selection. Sales at or after auction have decreased in importance. Closer settlement, described in later pages, has been an important factor in providing for new settlers during the greater part of this century.

In the disposal of Crown lands, government policy has fluctuated as between purchase (ultimately freehold) tenure and leasehold tenure. Most of the lands of the State are now either alienated or in course of alienation, or carry rights to alienation, or are held under perpetual lease. Nearly all tenures of land carrying rights of alienation have been granted and made transferable subject to a condition of residence by the holder, and many of the tenures require substantial improvements to be effected within a prescribed period. These provisions have as their objects the promotion of settlement and prevention of the aggregation of large areas under private ownership.

ALIENATION AND TENURE OF CROWN LANDS

Progress in the alienation of Crown lands within New South Wales since 1861 is illustrated in the following table. The area which had been alienated by 30th June, 1964 (65,116,000 acres) comprised 41,271,000 acres sold by conditional purchase, 7,147,000 acres granted or sold before 1862, 11,598,000 acres sold by auction or under deferred payments since

1862, and 5,100,000 acres disposed of by other forms of alienation. The methods of alienation are described on page 816 of the Year Book for 1942-43.

Table 926. Area of Alienated Lands

At 31st December	Area Alienated	At 30th June	Area Alienated	At 30th June	Area which had been Alienated	Area Resumed or Reverted to Crown	Area Remaining Alienated
	Thous. acres		Thous. acres				
1861	7,147	1911	36,234	1960	61,206	6,149	55,057
1871	8,631	1921	39,680	1961	61,939	6,172	55,767
1881	19,615	1931	44,075	1962	63,095	6,295	56,800
1891	23,683	1941	50,283	1963	64,379	6,204	58,175
1901	26,407	1951	51,126	1964	65,116	6,266	58,850

The next table summarises the manner in which the lands of the State were held at 30th June, 1964:—

Table 927. Alienation and Tenure of Crown Lands, 30th June, 1964

Nature of Tenure	Eastern and Central Divisions	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.									
	Acres	Acres	Acres									
Alienated	63,938,873	2,042,033	58,850,268									
In process of alienation				1,710,136	1,107	7,130,638						
Virtually alienated							24,294,271	18,834	1,711,243			
Alienable leases (long-term and perpetual)										1,099,688	130,880*	24,313,105
Long-term leases with limited rights of alienation													91,042,968	2,192,854	93,235,822
Total of foregoing tenures	4,432,142	69,981,157	74,413,299									
Perpetual leases with no right of alienation	2,396,250	7,006,241	7,006,241									
Other long-term leases	1,559,748	314,828	2,711,078									
Short leases and temporary tenures	194,475	103,077	1,662,825									
Forest leases and permits within State Forests	19,190	19,190	213,665									
Mining leases and permits	18,092,189	702,001	18,794,190									
Neither alienated nor leased (includes reserves, State Forests not occupied, roads, stock routes, etc.)	117,717,772	80,319,348	198,037,120									
Total Area												

* Perpetual.

In the Eastern and Central Divisions, there were 99,625,583 acres under occupation in 1964, and of that area 89,943,280 acres (or 90 per cent.) were absolutely or virtually alienated, in process of alienation, or held under leases wholly alienable. Almost all of the Western Division is leasehold, mostly in the form of perpetual leases.

Of the land in process of alienation, 5,701,323 acres were held as conditional purchase, 877,667 acres as settlement purchases, 125,168 acres as soldiers' group purchases, and 240,855 acres as irrigation land purchases. The land virtually alienated comprised homestead grants and selections.

Within the Western Division, the greater part of the land was let originally under long-term leases in very large holdings. Since 1934, however, the State has withdrawn substantial areas from these leases, in stages, to provide land for new settlers and to build up to reasonable size the holdings of settlers with inadequate areas. As a result, there have been significant changes in the number and average size of holdings in the Division in recent years.

The total area of Crown land in New South Wales held under lease, occupation licence, or permissive occupancy was 113,262,024 acres at 30th June, 1964. The area under each tenure is shown in the next table:—

Table 928. Leases, etc. of Crown Lands, 30th June, 1964

Nature and Name of Tenure	Area	Nature and Name of Tenure	Area
	Acres		Acres
<i>Virtually Alienated—</i>		<i>Perpetual, No Right of Alienation—</i>	
Homestead Selection and Homestead Grant	1,711,243	Closer Settlement Lease	3,163,101
<i>Alienable (Long-term and Perpetual)—</i>		Group Purchase Lease	221,834
Homestead Farm	5,170,503	Settlement Purchase Lease	1,044,626
Suburban Holding	83,536	Special Lease	2,581
Settlement Lease*	2,508,402	Western Lands Lease	69,981,157
Crown Lease*	6,713,567	Total	74,413,299
Conditional Purchase Lease*	93,948	<i>Other Long-term—</i>	
Conditional Lease*	9,496,602	Western Lands Lease, Ordinary	7,006,241
Returned Soldiers' Special Holding	10,879	<i>Short-term and Temporary—</i>	
Week-end Lease	380	Annual Lease	261,784
Town Lands Lease	31	Occupation Licence	448,668
On Irrigation Areas—		Preferential Occupation Licence	81,550
Irrigation Farm Lease	219,587	Permissive Occupancy	1,664,838
Non-irrigable Lease	15,448	Irrigation Lease	254,238
Town Lands Lease	222	Total	2,711,078
Total	24,313,105	Forest Lease and Occupation Permit	1,662,825
<i>Long-term, Limited Rights of Alienation—</i>		Mining Lease and Permit	213,665
Conditional Lease brought under Western Lands Act (Perpetual)	130,880	Total Area of Leases, etc.	113,262,024
Prickly-pear Lease	76,791		
Residential Lease	1,376		
Special Lease	1,021,521		
Total	1,230,568		

* New leases mainly perpetual; old leases convertible to perpetual leases.

The tenures listed in this table, and the rights and obligations of their holders, are described on page 816 of the Year Book for 1942-43. The multiplicity of tenures has arisen from legislative measures taken from time to time to adapt the conditions of occupation and acquisition of Crown land to the changing character of rural settlement.

LAND IN IRRIGATION AREAS

Settlers within irrigation areas generally hold their land under freehold title, under tenures leading to alienation, or under leases convertible to alienable tenures. A residence condition frequently applies under Crown tenures and a requirement of improvements and satisfactory development of the land is usual. The principal tenures of irrigable lands in irrigation areas carry water rights varying according to the type and area of the holding.

In irrigation areas at 30th June, 1964, there were 15,216 acres alienated (including 8,195 acres alienated as Irrigation Farms), 240,855 acres in process of alienation (including 224,166 acres as Irrigation Farm Purchases), 235,257 acres held under long-term alienable leases, and 254,238 acres in other leases (including 164,460 acres outside irrigation areas but under the control of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission).

RESERVES

Throughout the State, considerable tracts of land have been reserved from sale (some from lease, also) in the public interest, for various purposes, the principal being travelling stock reserves, temporary commons, mining, forestry, and recreation reserves and parks. Some lands are reserved pending survey and classification. The reserves are subject to review periodically, and are revocable when their retention is found unnecessary.

The following summary of reserved areas excludes land permanently dedicated for State Forests, National Parks, commons, railways, cemeteries, etc., and therefore does not show the total area of Crown lands set aside for community purposes:—

Table 929. Reserves, 30th June, 1964

Classification	Area	Classification	Area
	Acres		Acres
Travelling Stock	4,979,058	Recreation and Parks	713,163
Water and Camping	765,407	From Conditional Purchase in Goldfields	607,724
Mining	1,039,403	Other	6,140,562
Forest	1,544,603	Total Reserved Areas	15,931,124
Temporary Common	141,204		

CLOSER SETTLEMENT

The circumstances leading to the closer settlement schemes instituted in 1905 are described on page 680 of the Year Book for 1928-29. The manner of provision and disposal of land under these schemes is described on page 832 of the 1942-43 edition.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide that private land and long-term leases may be acquired by the Crown in certain circumstances, by direct purchase or resumption, to provide for new holdings and for additions to existing holdings. Acquisition must be recommended by Closer Settlement Advisory Boards and approved by Parliament. The Acts also provide that persons with prescribed qualifications may enter into agreements with private land-owners to buy private lands, and the Crown may acquire the land from the vendors and dispose of it to settlers by perpetual lease.

Closer settlement operations have been concerned largely with the settlement of ex-servicemen. Between 1945 and 1960, all land acquired for closer settlement was allotted to ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War and the Korea and Malaya operations. A new closer settlement scheme was introduced in 1960 for land-seekers generally.

SETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN

1914-1918 WAR

Conditions under which ex-servicemen of the 1914-1918 War acquired their holdings, and assistance rendered to them in subsequent years, are outlined in the 1942-43 and earlier issues of the Year Book. Operations under this scheme are now confined to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances.

1939-1945 WAR

Commonwealth-State Land Settlement Agreement, 1945

Following the introductory War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941 (described in the Year Book for 1942-43), an Agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments in 1945 was ratified by the New South Wales Parliament by the War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act, 1945. The Agreement provided for the settlement on the land of eligible ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War. Ex-servicemen from the Korea and Malaya operations became eligible to participate in the scheme in 1954. The Agreement expired on 30th June, 1960, and activities under the scheme are now restricted to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances to settlers.

Under the War Service Land Settlement Agreement, the State was responsible for finding, subdividing, and improving and developing the land to make it quickly productive after allocation to settlers, half the cost of any losses in providing and developing the land being borne by the Commonwealth Government. The State dealt with applications from ex-servicemen within five years of their discharge or the cessation of hostilities, whichever was the later. Selected applicants, who were chosen by the State, were trained and maintained by the Commonwealth during training and the first year of occupation. The Commonwealth also bore half the cost of remission of rent and interest payments during the first year of occupation, and shared any loss to the State arising from advances made to settlers with Commonwealth concurrence. Settlers were required to pay to the State the net proceeds from their holdings during the first year of occupation (or "assistance period"), during which they received a living allowance (not repayable) and were relieved of practically all commitments.

Principles governing the settlement of ex-servicemen were defined as follows: settlement to be undertaken only where economic prospects for the production concerned are reasonably sound; settlers to possess farming aptitude and experience; holdings to be of a size enabling settlers to operate efficiently and to earn a reasonable labour income; lack of capital not to preclude selection, but settlers expected to invest a reasonable proportion of their capital in the holdings; all settlers to be given adequate guidance and technical advice; and purchase prices which would enable success in the long run.

Under the War Service Land Settlement and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1948, two special War Service Land Settlement Boards were appointed in 1949, one for areas outside Irrigation Districts but not including the Western Division, and one for areas within Irrigation Districts.

Classification of Applicants

All applicants for participation in the War Service Land Settlement Scheme appeared before a Classification Committee of three members constituted under the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941, and, if considered eligible and suitable, were granted a qualification certificate. Up to 30th June, 1960, 28,937 applications for certificates had been received and 19,362 certificates had been granted for purposes as follows: pastoral,

5,919; pastoral and farming, 9,618; farming, 377; dairying, 2,180; orchards, 850; poultry, 194; other purposes, 224. The holder of a qualifying certificate was entitled to apply for inclusion in a ballot for a subdivision of acquired land, or to submit a proposal under the "promotion" provisions described below.

Acquisition of Land

The Agreement provided that the State should acquire, compulsorily or by agreement, private lands or lands under lease from the Crown, comprised in an approved plan for settlement. Lands acquired in this manner through the Department of Lands were "picked" properties in good rainfall areas or with assured water supplies. Private lands were allotted by either the "Ballot" method or the "Promotion" method.

"Ballot" Method

The acquisition of properties for subdivision and disposal by ballot was carried out, under the provisions of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1907, on the recommendation of Closer Settlement Advisory Boards. The Boards reported to the Minister on the suitability of properties in their respective areas for closer settlement and made recommendations for the acquisition of properties. Upon selection, such lands were safeguarded against dealings, and made transferable only with the Minister's consent. Then followed a joint inspection of the land by a Closer Settlement Advisory Board and by Commonwealth representatives, who determined whether a detailed investigation by the State was warranted. The latter included a topographical survey, comparison with sales of neighbouring lands, a soil classification and survey, an erosion survey, and a report from the Local Closer Settlement Advisory Committee (which is a voluntary advisory body, composed of representatives of local organisations). On these reports, the Closer Settlement Advisory Board and Commonwealth representatives conferred as to suitability, the number and type of farms into which the estate could be divided, and the developmental work necessary. Formal concurrence of the Commonwealth was then obtained, and the Board negotiated with the owner to decide the value of the property. Before December, 1948, a property could not be valued at more than its value at 10th February, 1942 (plus the value of improvements since then), but under the War Service Land Settlement and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1948, the maximum valuation was raised to 15 per cent. above the 1942 value. From 1950-51, however, the State Government authorised the purchase of estates at prices above the statutory limit. The Board finally recommended to the Minister either that the estate be purchased at a price agreed upon by the Board and the owner or, failing agreement, that it be resumed at a price not exceeding the maximum valuation as indicated. Approval of the New South Wales Parliament was necessary before acquisition was completed.

"Promotion" Method

"Promotion" cases were dealt with under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Amendment (Conversion) Act, 1943-1947. This Act provided that one or more ex-servicemen who held a qualification certificate and who

desired to acquire any private lands from the one owner could, with the owner's consent, apply to the Minister to acquire the property on his or their behalf at the price shown in the application. A Closer Settlement Advisory Board valued the land, subject to the same conditions as to maximum price as those described above in connection with the "ballot" method. After agreement was reached as to price, detailed investigation similar to that for the "ballot" method was undertaken by the State. If, after investigation, the Closer Settlement Advisory Board believed the property suitable, the concurrence of the Commonwealth in its acquisition was sought. Unless Commonwealth approval was obtained, no further action was taken. Final approval to purchase was given by the State Minister; parliamentary consent was not required.

Tenure of Farms

Under the "ballot" or acquisition method of settlement, the State subdivided the land into farms of adequate size, advertised the farms as available for application, and allotted them to qualified ex-servicemen by way of ballot conducted by the War Service Land Settlement Board. Under the "promotion" method, the State purchased the property, subdivided the land into farms where necessary, and vested the title of the farms in the applicants.

The tenure granted under both methods was a lease in perpetuity. The lease provided, *inter alia*, for (a) an annual lease rental equal to 2½ per cent. of the capital value of the farm (including the cost of clearing and timber treatment), (b) the cost of improvements on the holding to be repaid over an extended period, (c) lessees to reside on the holding for at least five years, (d) lessees to use proper methods of land husbandry, to destroy noxious animals and vegetation, to preserve timber on the land, and to prevent land erosion and overstocking, (e) lessees to have Ministerial consent to transfer, convey, assign, mortgage, or otherwise deal with the lease, and (f) the lease not to be transferable until at least ten years after its commencement (reduced to five years from December, 1961), except to another qualified ex-serviceman or, in the event of the lessee's death, to his widow or children.

Development of Farms

Under the War Service Land Settlement Agreement, the State was to develop and improve the land acquired for settlement to a stage where it could be brought into production by a settler within a reasonable time. Shortages of materials and labour made it possible for the State to do this in only a few instances; in most cases, the settlers secured tenders to effect improvements, or carried them out themselves, after obtaining approval of their plans. The plan of development of every farm was a matter for discussion and agreement between Closer Settlement Advisory Boards and the Commonwealth Director of Land Settlement.

The cost of structural improvements undertaken on a farm by the State before its allocation to a settler was to be repayable over an extended period. Principal was repayable in 25 or 35 annual instalments (depending on the capital value of the improvements), the first instalment being due after five years' occupancy, and interest being at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

Minimum "developmental" improvements authorised under the Agreement for each farm included fencing of the external boundary, the provision of essential water supply, and the erection of a dwelling (up to £2,000), utility shed, and (for a dairy farm) dairy, bails, and yard. The cost of these improvements, whether undertaken by the State (before allocation of a farm to a settler) or by the settler (after allocation) was repayable on the same terms as the cost of structural improvements.

The cost of pasture improvement on a farm, whether undertaken by the State (before allocation of the farm to a settler) or by the settler (after allocation, and as a condition of the lease) was repayable over an extended period, with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum.

In terms of the Agreement, the Minister for Lands was empowered to make such advances as he deemed necessary for the satisfactory occupation and development of settlers' farms. Advances were made for working capital, for effecting further improvements (internal fencing, further water supply, farm buildings, etc.), and for the purchase of stock, plant, and equipment. They were repayable within varying maximum periods in equal annual instalments, with the interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

Living Allowances Granted to Settlers

A living allowance could be granted to a settler for a period of twelve months after he commenced to occupy and work the farm. The rates and conditions of the living allowances were determined by the Commonwealth, and varied according to the settler's marital status and the number of his dependants. The allowances, which amounted to £1,009,924 to 30th June, 1964, were paid by the State from moneys made available by the Commonwealth.

Summary of Operations

Particulars of the land made available and the farms allotted under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme are shown in the next table. Details of financial assistance given to ex-servicemen settlers are shown on page 884.

Table 930. War Service (1939-1945) Land Settlement Scheme: Land Made Available and Farms Allotted to 30th June, 1960

Particulars	Eastern and Central Land Divisions		Western Land Division	Total, N.S.W.
	Irrigation Areas	Other		
Estates Acquired by Purchase—				
Number	2	805	...	807
Area Acres	52,442	2,977,690	...	3,030,132
Purchase Price £ thous.	284	19,818	...	20,102
Crown Land Made Available Acres	3,558	...	6,060,331	6,063,889
Total Land Made Available Acres	56,000	2,977,690	6,060,331	9,094,021
Farms Allotted—				
By Ballot	189	1,283	212	1,684
By Promotion	10	1,363	...	1,373
Total	199	2,646	212	3,057

Since the expiry of the Commonwealth-State Agreement in June, 1960, activities under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme have been restricted to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances to settlers. Any of the holdings which revert to the Crown are re-allotted to ex-servicemen under War Service Land Settlement conditions. Preference is given to ex-servicemen in respect of some of the holdings made available under the "ballot" provisions of the new general closer settlement scheme described below.

GENERAL CLOSER SETTLEMENT SCHEME

A new closer settlement scheme was introduced by the State Government in 1960, in terms of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1960, for land-seekers generally. The provisions of the new scheme are similar to those of the War Service (1939-1945) Land Settlement Scheme in respect of the methods of acquisition, sub-division, and allocation of land. However, advances are not made to assist incoming settlers, and the annual lease rental (at 5 per cent. of the capital value of the farm) and the rate of interest on improvement debts incurred (at 4 per cent. per annum) are higher than those charged under the War Service Scheme.

The new scheme provides for farms of a home-maintenance area to be made available under both the "ballot" and "promotion" methods. The "promotion" provisions have been extended to enable an existing holder of less than a home-maintenance area to apply for additional land so as to bring his holding up to a full home-maintenance area.

An applicant for a farm must satisfy the Local Land Board that he has sufficient capital, as well as the necessary experience and fitness, to occupy and develop the area to be made available.

By 30th June, 1964, 33 estates, comprising 213,036 acres, had been acquired for a total purchase price of £3,000,058. From these areas, 137 farms had been made available under the "ballot" provisions and 26 farms under the "promotion" provisions of the scheme.

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