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CHAPTER 15

LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY

This chapter provides summary information about criminal and civil court proceedings (including divorce and bankruptcy); selected crime reported or becoming known to the police; police strengths; prisons; expenditure on law and order; fire brigades; and patents, trademarks and copyright. The main sources of further information for individual States are the State Year Books and Statistical Registers, and the annual reports of the relevant justice authorities. See also Year Book No. 55, 1969, page 456, for short descriptions of the National Safety Council of Australia, lifesaving organisations, the Royal Humane Society and the Order of St. John.

The statistics in this chapter are influenced by a number of factors which affect comparability from State to State and from year to year, such as differences in the jurisdiction of courts; changes in the law in particular States and differences in the laws between States; differences in the methods of compiling the figures (e.g. in respect of persons convicted for more than one offence); the prevailing attitude to laws such as those connected with liquor, vagrancy, gaming, and traffic offences; and the strength and distribution of the police forces.

Details of the development and structure of the State, Territory, and Commonwealth legal systems are given in Year Book No. 55, pages 565–7 and Year Book No. 56, page 441. The only notable changes since then occurred in South Australia and New South Wales. In South Australia the Local Courts Act Amendment Act, 1969 came into effect on 20 August 1970, It provides for the establishment of District Criminal Courts. Provision has been made for the division of the State into districts and for the appointment by the Senior Judge, of judges known as Recorders, to courts in each of these Districts. Under the Act the District Court has the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court in respect of indictable offences except for capital offences and for felonies and misdemeanors where the maximum punishment is imprisonment exceeding ten years.

In New South Wales the Supreme Court Act, 1970 came into force on 1 July 1972. The Act provides for the concurrent administration of law and equity in the Supreme Court which will have the effect of bringing the New South Wales civil procedure in the Supreme Court in line with the other Australian States which have had concurrent administration from as early as 1876. Equitable reliefs and defences which could formerly only be pleaded in the Supreme Court exercising jurisdiction in equity can now be heard together with common law claims and defences in the one jurisdiction. The general scope of the Act will enable a suitor to obtain by one proceeding the same ultimate result as he would previously have obtained either by having selected the right jurisdiction or after having been to each jurisdiction in succession. The Law Reform (Law and Equity) Act, 1972 which, also commenced on 1 July 1972, provides that if any conflict or variance arises between the rules of equity and common law with reference to the same matter, the rules of equity will prevail. This principle extends, where applicable, to the inferior courts.

Lower (magistrates') courts

Particulars of the powers of magistrates, and of special provisions for dealing with juvenile offenders in special courts in the various States and Territories are given in Year Book No. 55, pages 567 to 571. The statistics in the following tables are influenced by the factors listed at the beginning of this chapter and, in particular by differences in the jurisdiction of lower courts in the various States.

Criminal proceedings

The number of charges heard at magistrates' courts in each State and Territory in the years 1966 to 1970 are given in the following table. The statistics relate to individual offences for which persons were charged, except for Queensland where proceedings against a person for a number of offences at the one hearing are counted as one charge.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS(a): CHARGES	HEARD,	STATES	AND	TERRITORIES
1966 TO	1970(b)			

State or Territory		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
New South Wales .	,	338,808	336,746	337,540	361,377	390,233
Victoria		307,465	318,172	326,445	341,284	339,019
Queensland $(c)(d)$.		111,743	95,155	100,046	107,375	110,803
South Australia(c).		83,080	98,588	117,081	118,877	125,867
Western Australia .		66,863	76,458	86,836	93,157	88,940
Tasmania		37,624	36,550	35,077	32,587	32,880
Northern Territory		(e)7.961	10,336	10,459	(f)13,153	14,695
Australian Capital Ter	rritory	9,025	7,318	7,647	6,685	(g)10,326
Australia		962,569	979,323	1,021,131	1,074,495	1,112,763

⁽a) Includes Children's Court, except for Darwin Children's Court in the Northern Territory prior to 1970. (b) Excludes minor traffic offences settled without court proceedings. (c) Year ended 30 June. (d) A person charged on several counts at the one hearing is included only once. (e) Excludes courts at Tennant Creek and Katherine. (f) Excludes court at Tennant Creek. (g) Includes remand cases, adjournments and court orders not collected in previous years.

Differences between States in the preceding table, and within States over a period of time, are influenced by the large number of traffic offences and the arrangements which have been introduced at various times for dealing with them. Provision exists in the States and the internal Territories for settlement of parking and minor traffic offences by payment of fines without court proceedings. The numbers involved are shown in the next table.

MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENCES SETTLED BY PAYMENT OF FINES WITHOUT COURT PROCEEDINGS, STATES AND TERRITORIES 1966 TO 1970

State or Territory			1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
New South Wales .		•	464,122	411,447	426,496	418,626	456,798
Victoria			313,529	343,432	410,857	443,222	477,332
Queensland(a) .			209,417	264,617	253,429	236,347	235,471
South Australia(a).			240,359	240,014	239,619	267,709	244,120
Western Australia			64,842	62,827	83,146	117,436	154,307
Tasmania			50,914	45,081	55,677	56,076	62,408
Northern Territory(b)			n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,438
Australian Capital Te	rritory		4,590	6,765	4,430	4,340	5,282
Total			1.347.773	1,374,183	1,473,654	1,543,756	1.644.156

⁽a) Year ended 30 June. (b) No provision for settlement of parking and minor traffic offences by payment of fines without court proceedings existed in the Northern Territory prior to 1970.

The following tables show the number of cases dealt with in magistrates' courts in which convictions were made.

CASES AT MAGISTRATES' COURTS(a) IN WHICH CONVICTIONS WERE MADE, BY CLASS OF OFFENCE: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1970

Class of offence	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld (b)(c)	S.A. (b)	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Against the person .	4,783	4,117	859	983	1,398	602	442	96	13,280
Against property .	34,931	28,387	6.666	6,331	14,459	2,942	921	615	95,252
Forgery and offences		,	•,	-,	•	•			•
against the currency	928	521		35	68	269	154	18	1,993
Against good order .	80.060	33,065	34,166	14,282	17,997	1,606	7,355	575	189,106
Other (d)	216,861	228,464	49,507	92,868	45,977	21,152	4,656	5,316	664,801
Total	337,563	294,554	91,198	114,499	79,899	26,571	13,528	6,620	964,432

⁽a) Includes Children's Courts. (b) Year ended 30 June. (c) A person convicted on several counts at the one hearing is included only once. (d) Includes traffic offences other than minor traffic offences settled without court proceedings.

CASES AT MAGISTRATES' COURTS(a) IN WHICH CONVICTIONS WERE MADE STATES AND TERRITORIES(b), 1966 TO 1970

State or Territory		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
New South Wales		299,780	297,697	290,616	309,297	337,563
Victoria		279,631	286,316	291,821	297,574	294,554
Queensland $(c)(d)$.		98,214	82,271	85,363	89,041	91,198
South Australia(c)		71,694	87,110	105,027	105,966	114,499
Western Australia		63,489	72,798	81,892	85,956	79,899
Tasmania		32,414	31,525	30,100	26,515	26,571
Northern Territory .		(e)7,402	9,437	9,416	(f)12,087	13,528
Australian Capital Territory	<i>.</i>	7,793	6,021	6,947	5,681	6,620
Australia	•	860,417	873,175	901,182	932,117	964,432

⁽a) Includes Children's Courts except for Darwin Children's Court in the Northern Territory prior to 1970. (b) Excludes minor traffic offences settled without court proceedings. (c) Year ended 30 June. (d) A person convicted on several counts at the one hearing is included only once. (e) Excludes courts at Tennant Creek and Katherine. (f) Excludes court at Tennant Creek.

The number of cases in which convictions for drunkenness were recorded during each of the years 1966 to 1970 are given in the following table.

DRUNKENNESS CASES(a) IN WHICH CONVICTIONS WERE MADE STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1966 TO 1970

Santa nu Tannitanu			1066	1067	1060	1060	1070
State or Territory			1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
New South Wales .			56,159	55,134	57,710	59,048	58,606
Victoria			24,279	23,855	24,338	25,582	25,054
Queensland $(b)(c)$.			28,791	29,530	28,409	28,140	31,259
South Australia(b)			7,334	6,109	6,889	7,528	9,650
Western Australia.			9,033	10,722	11,146	11,970	12,612
Tasmania			461	481	501	598	541
Northern Territory			(d)3,231	4,598	5,216	(e)6,299	6,675
Australian Capital Te	rritory	٠	377	313	316	388	572
Australia .			129,665	130,742	134,525	139,553	144,969

⁽a) Includes Children's Courts except for Darwin Children's Court in the Northern Territory prior to 1970. (b) Year ended 30 June. (c) A person convicted on several counts at the one hearing is included only once. (d) Excludes courts at Tennant Creek and Katherine. (e) Excludes court at Tennant Creek.

Convictions for certain serious offences at lower (magistrates') courts

The figures given in the preceding tables refer to all convictions, and include offences of a technical nature, drunkenness, and minor breaches of good order, which come under the heading of crime in a very different sense from the more serious offences. The following table has therefore been prepared to show convictions at magistrates' courts for the years 1966 to 1970 for offences against the person, offences against property, forgery, and offences against the currency.

CONVICTIONS FOR CERTAIN SERIOUS OFFENCES(a) AT MAGISTRATES' COURTS(b): STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1966 TO 1970

State or Territory		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
New South Wales .		34,911	35,809	37,367	40,583	40,642
Victoria		25,804	27,355	26,338	30,286	33,025
Queensland $(c)(d)$.		6.900	6,789	6,604	6,865	7,525
South Australia(c).		5.085	5.180	5.817	6,678	7,349
Western Australia.		9,357	10,207	12,065	13,622	15,925
Tasmania		3,285	3,278	3,650	3,597	3,813
Northern Territory		(e)647	818	941	(f)1,307	1,517
Australian Capital Te	rritory	761	895	1,133	970	729
Australia .		86,750	90,331	93,915	103,908	110,525

⁽a) Offences against the person, offences against property, forgery, and offences against the currency. (b) Includes Children's Courts except for Darwin Children's Court in the Northern Territory prior to 1970. (c) Year ended 30 June. (d) A person convicted on several counts at the one hearing is included only once. (c) Excludes courts at Tennant Creek and Katherine. (f) Excludes court at Tennant Creek.

Committals to higher (judges') courts

In the case of other than minor offences a preliminary hearing is held before a stipendiary magistrate or justice of the peace for the purpose of determining whether a prima facie case has been made out. If the magistrate or justice of the peace finds that there is a case to answer, the person charged is committed for trial at a higher court. The numbers of such committals are shown in the following tables.

COMMITTALS TO HIGHER COURTS(a), BY CLASS OF OFFENCE: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1970

Class of offence	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld (b)(c)	S.A. (b)	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Against the person .	2,105	1,448	394	307	136	156	41	51	4,638
Against property	6,368	3,716	1,322	409	1,007	810	57	201	13,890
Forgery and offences	,				,				•
against the currency.	435	747	1	14	50	40	31	11	1,329
Against good order .	162	42	8	8	21	1	15	<i>:</i> .	. 257
Other	103	493	8	4	56	5	7	15	691
Total	9,173	6,446	1,733	742	1,270	1,012	151	278	20,805

⁽a) Includes committals from Children's Courts. counts at the one hearing is included only once.

COMMITTALS TO HIGHER COURTS(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES 1966 TO 1970

or Territory		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
South Wales		8,758	7,954	8,229	9,793	9,173
ria		5,308	5,655	6,192	5,515	6,446
sland(b)(c)		1,614	1,611	1,428	1,579	1,733
Australia(b).		737	713	726	749	742
rn Australia		523	609	1,037	950	1,270
ania		486	549	716	747	1,012
ern Territory .		(d)127	176	196	(e)232	151
alian Capital Territory	<i>,</i> .	137	170	240	219	278
Australia		17,690	17,437	18,764	19,784	20,805
Australia	•	17,690	17,437	18,764	19,784	

⁽a) Includes committals from Children's Courts except for Darwin Children's Court in the Northern Territory prior to 1970. (b) Year ended 30 June. (c) A person committed on several counts at the one hearing is included only once. (d) Excludes courts at Tennant Creek and Katherine. (e) Excludes court at Tennant Creek.

Higher (judges') courts

Higher courts are presided over by a judge, sometimes with a jury. The general jurisdiction of the higher courts in the States and Territories, which for this purpose include District, County and Supreme Courts, includes appeals from the lower courts, cases of serious crime committed for trial or sentence by lower courts, and civil cases involving common law, commercial causes, equity, etc. Under the Commonwealth *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959–1966, the Supreme Courts of the various States and Territories have exclusive jurisdiction in matrimonial causes, and under the *Bankruptcy Act* 1966–1969, the Federal Court of Bankruptcy, the Supreme Courts of New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory, and the Courts of Insolvency in Victoria and South Australia, can deal with bankruptcy cases. However, the Federal Court handles bankruptcy cases in New South Wales and Victoria.

Proceedings at higher courts include therefore criminal, civil, divorce, and bankruptcy proceedings. Separate details of all except civil proceedings are given in the following paragraphs.

⁽b) Year ended 30 June.

⁽c) A person committed on several

Criminal proceedings

The statistics in the following tables are influenced by the factors listed in the second paragraph at the beginning of this chapter.

PERSONS CONVICTED(a) AT HIGHER COURTS: BY NATURE OF OFFENCE: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1970

Offence	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld(b)	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Against the person—									
Murder	21	14	2	6	7	3	1		54
Attempted murder	3	6							9
Manslaughter(c)	24	17	16	7	16	5	2	1	88
Culpable driving	57	10	25	3	4	12	1	2	114
Rape	36	27	9	6	6	4	2		90
Other offences against females	359	260	94	126	7	43	16	8	913
Abduction	1	9	1		4	1			16
Unnatural offences	96	77	15	25	6	17	1	3	240
Abortion and attempt to procure .	2	5	6	2	1				16
Bigamy	10	4	2	2	5				23
Malicious wounding and aggravated									
assault	168	52	55	16	20	2	2	10	325
Common assault	62	43	12	4	14	4	4		143
Other offences against the person .	20	6	12	19	4	2	6	2	71
Total, against the person	859	530	249	216	94	93	35	26	2,102
Against property—									
Burglary, breaking and entering .	1,408	385	750	328	447	131	24	37	3,510
Robbery and stealing from the person	245	151	47	24	27	66	5	10	575
Embezzlement and larceny by servants	102	58	9	8	14			8	199
Other larceny(d)	769	190	214	21	24		6	1	1,225
Receiving	164	36	57	16	25	12	3	1	314
Fraud and false pretences	111	62	19	14	7	13	3	3	232
Arson	17	9	30	2	8	5		1	72
Malicious damage	6	15	3	1	2			2	29
Other offences against property	24		17	7	1		1	• •	50
Total, against property	2,846	906	1,146	421	555	227	42	63	6,206
Forgery and offences against the currency	44	82	2	13	7	8	5	5	166
Against good order	7	3	4			ī			15
Other	48	231	i	44	37	8	5	2	376
Grand total	3,804	1,752	1,402	694	693	337	87	96	8,865

⁽a) A person convicted on several counts at the one hearing is classified according to the most serious offence and is included only once. (b) Year ended 30 June. (c) Includes causing death by dangerous driving. (d) Includes unlawfully using vehicles.

PERSONS CONVICTED(a) AT HIGHER COURTS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1966 TO 1970

State or Territory	 1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
New South Wales	3,201	3,126	3,254	3,609	3,804
Victoria	1,725	1,786	1,790	1,689	1,752
Queensland (b)	1,330	1,279	1,160	1,610	1,402
South Australia	738	707	692	712	694
Western Australia	302	357	507	518	693
Tasmania	204	254	243	292	337
Northern Territory .	58	65	88	120	87
Australian Capital Territory	67	69	86	68	96
Australia	7,625	7,643	7,820	8,618	8,865

⁽a) See footnote (a) in table above.

Capital punishment

There were no executions in Australia in 1971. For a brief account of the law relating to capital punishment in Australia, see Year Book No. 55, page 573.

⁽b) Year ended 30 June.

Divorce and other matrimonial causes

A description of Commonwealth legislation governing divorce and other matrimonial causes in Australia is contained in Year Book No. 55, page 580. Under this legislation a court may grant decrees of dissolution of marriage (divorce), nullity of marriage, judicial separation, restitution of conjugal rights, and factitation of marriage (i.e., that a person should refrain from making a false claim that a marriage has taken place between him and another person). Orders may be made for maintenance, the custody and welfare of children, and settlement of property, and damages for adultery. The following statistics refer only to petitions for, and decrees of, dissolution, nullity, and judicial separation. Detailed statistics are published in the annual and quarterly *Divorce* bulletins (13.1 and 13.2), and the annual *Demography* bulletin (4.9).

Petitions filed

Statistics of petitions exclude cross-petitions contained in answers by respondents. The following table shows the number of petitions for dissolution of marriage, nullity of marriage, and judicial separation filed in each State and Territory during 1971.

PETITIONS FILED FOR DISSOLUTION, NULLITY, AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1971

Petition for				N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Dissolution— By husband By wife	:	:	:	2,746 4,877	1,631 2,611	736 1,176	622 1,026	673 778	221 261	63 47	115 164	6,807 10,940
Total				7,623	4,242	1,912	1,648	1,451	482	110	279	17,747
Nullity— By husband By wife	:	:	:	10 31	3 10	1 4	1 4	1 2	· .		·i	16 58
Total				41	13	5	5	3	6	••	1	74
Dissolution or By husband By wife	:	•	:	1 8 9	7 7 14	.; 3	1 1 2	::	::	::	::	9 19 <i>28</i>
	•	•	•	•	17	,	2	••	••	••	••	20
Judicial separa By husband By wife		- :	:	iš	ż	·;	1 8	::		::	·i	1 32
Total				18	2	3	9				1	33
All petitions— By husband By wife		per e	No.	2,758 36 4,934 64	1,641 38 2,630 62	737 38 1,186 62	627 38 1,041 62	674 46 780 54	221 45 267 55	63 57 47 43	115 41 166 59	(a)6,836 38 (b)11,051 62
Grand to	otal			7,692	4,271	1,923	1,668	1,454	488	110	281	(c)17,887

⁽a) Includes 3 petitions for dissolution or judicial separation. (b) Includes 2 petitions for dissolution or judicial separation. (c) Includes 5 petitions for dissolution or judicial separation.

Decrees granted

Statistics of decrees granted refer to decrees nisi made absolute except for the following cases, where no decree nisi is granted.

- (i) Decrees of judicial separation, which do not dissolve the marriage and may be discharged on resumption of cohabitation.
- (ii) Decrees of nullity of void marriage, as distinct from nullity of voidable marriage. A void marriage is invalid because of failure to meet a legal requirement, and the original decree of nullity is final. A valid marriage is voidable on proof of one or more of the grounds set out in Section 21 of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1959-1966, e.g. that either party is incapable of consummating the marriage.

The following tables show the number of dissolutions of marriage, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations granted in each State and Territory during 1971 classified according to petitioner, and the grounds on which decrees were granted during the years 1967 to 1971.

DECREES FOR DISSOLUTION, NULLITY, AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1971

Decree of—				N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Dissolution— To husband To wife To both		:		1,956 3,502 9	1,190 1,878 4	527 877	473 791	486 577 1	196 233	35 20	72 120	4,935 7,998 14
Total				5,467	3,072	1,404	1,264	1,064	429	55	192	12,947
Nullity— To husband To wife	:	:	:	5 11	2 4	۰.;	4 4	1 1	1 1	·ż		13 30
Total				16	6	7	8	2	2	2		43
Judicial separa To husband To wife	ion :	-	:	4	'i		1 2	·ż	1		'i	2 10
Total				4	1		3	2	1		1	12
All decrees— To husband			No.	1,961 36	1,192 39	527 37	478 38	487 46	198 46	35 61	72 37	4,950 38
To wife	•		No.	3,517 64	1,883 61	884 63	797 63	580 54	234 54	22 39	121 63	8,038 62
To both			No.	9	4	• • •		ĩ	•••			14
Grand to	tal			5,487	3,079	1,411	1,275	1,068	432	57	193	13,002

LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY

DECREES FOR DISSOLUTION, NULLITY, AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION GROUNDS, AUSTRALIA, 1967 TO 1971

Ground	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	DISSOLU	JTION			
Single grounds—					
Desertion	4,398	4,863	4,730	5,098	5,076
Adultery	2,270	2,611	2,916	3,419	3,977
Separation	1,868	1,959	1,758	2,023	2,243
Cruelty	550	670	750	942	983
Drunkenness	128	150	136	142	165
Failure to pay maintenance	3	10	8	3	1
Non-compliance with res-	_	_	_		
titution decree	5	5	5	2	1
Refusal to consummate .	30	39	32	42	29
Insanity	.7	.7	7	6	3
Frequent convictions	12	18	18	25	15
Imprisonment	7	. 4	3	3	8
Other single grounds	10	17	11	17	23
Dual grounds—					
Desertion and adultery .	76	68	102	90	87
Desertion and separation .	68	88	145	96	79
Desertion and cruelty	50	44	77	59	49
Desertion and drunkenness.	24	16	8	14	10
Desertion and failure to pay					
maintenance	4	6	5	3	6
Desertion and other	5	5	4	7	5
Adultery and separation .	9	1	3	4	3.
Adultery and cruelty	12	12	16	17	14
Adultery and other	3	2	2	2	1.
Separation and other	5	1	2	3	
Cruelty and drunkenness .	126	118	143	160	146
Cruelty and other		2	7	5	1
Other dual grounds	2	2	3	1	8
Three grounds or more	16	13	39	15	14
Total	9,688	10,731	10,930	12,198	12,947
	NULI	LITY			
Bigamy	15	18	14	15	23
Invalid marriage	5	2	1		ĩ
Incapacity to consummate .	27	23	28	29	15
Other grounds	4	ĩ	3	1	4
Total	51	44	46	45	43
JUI	DICIAL SE	PARATIO	N		
Desertion	1	1			1
Adultery	5	9	i	3	2
Cruelty	2	3	5		5
Other grounds		3	2	3	4
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		-	_	_	•
Total	8	16	8	6	12
	ALL DE	CREES			
Grand total	9,747	10,791	10,984	12,249	13,002

Divorced persons at each census, 1911 to 1966

The following table shows the number and proportion of divorced persons in Australia as recorded from returns supplied at each census from 1911 to 1966. A classification of divorced persons by ages for the censuses from 1891 to 1947 appeared in earlier issues of the Year Book (see No. 39, page 269). Before 1911 no record was made of divorced persons in South Australia, so comparisons cannot be made beyond that date.

DIVORCED PERSONS AT CENSUS DATES: AUSTRALIA, 1911 TO 1966

	Number								er per of age		of male er	s or fe	males I	15
Sex	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
Males . Females .	2,368 2,140	4,233 4,304	10,298 10,888	25,052 27,516	32,389 36,650	38,640 43,339	42,885 51,143	15 15	23 24	42 46	89 96	100 115	105 119	105 125

Bankruptcy

For a description of the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act 1966-1969, see Year Book No. 55, pages 586-7. The Bankruptcy Act was amended in 1970 to remove any obstacle the Act may present to the operation of compositions or schemes of arrangement entered into under State or Territory legislation providing assistance to farmers in respect of their debts.

Bankruptcy proceedings

The following table shows the number of bankruptcies of the various types in each State, together with the disclosed assets and liabilities of the debtors, during 1970-71.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1970-71

State or Territo	ry	(Sequestration orders and orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates	Compositions	Deeds of assignment	Deeds of arrangement	Total
	Number		626	8	39	21	694
N.S.W.(a) .	↓ Liabilities	\$	5,901,988	132,070	1,113,697	1,178,038	8,325,793
	Assets	\$	2,687,856	44,057	918,060	1,608,060	5,258,033
	Number	•	512	32	53	36	633
Vic	{ Liabilities	\$	3,782,780	375,607	1,595,371	950,840	6,704,598
	Assets	\$	1,030,853	109,923	1,041,250	977,557	3,159,583
	Number		264		21	8	300
Qld		\$	4,176,171	34,765	423,843	363,329	4,998,108
	Assets	\$	1,704,678	14,768	196,586	497,677	2,413,709
	Number		611	2	6	7	626
S. Aust	↓ Liabilities	\$	4,211,801	42,675	188,685	205,830	4,648,991
	Assets	\$	2,579,476	29,492	158,729	105,096	2,872,793
	Number	;	292	14	25	59	390
W. Aust	{ Liabilities	\$	2,321,984	253,536	540,829	1,907,930	5,024,279
	Assets	\$	636,720	70,046	471,092	1,941,916	3,119,774
	Number	ċ	122	1	8		139
Tas	{ Liabilities	\$	838,485	9,903	113,497	74,955	1,036,840
	Assets	\$	226,535	17,921	161,173	68,289	473,918
	Number	ċ	26,000	• •	••		1
N.T	Liabilities	\$	26,088	• •	• •		26,088
	Assets	\$	2,201	::			2,201
, A -4T'-	Number	ė	2,428	64	152	139	2,783
Australia	∠ Liabilities	\$	21,259,297	848,556	3,975,922	4,680,922	30,764,697
	Assets	\$	8,868,319	286,207	2,946,890	5,198,595	17,300,011

⁽a) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

The next table shows Australian figures in respect of each of the various types of bankruptcy, for the years 1966-67 to 1970-71.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS: AUSTRALIA, 1966-67 TO 1970-71

Year		Sequestration orders and orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates	Compositions	Deeds of assignment	Deeds of arrangement	Total
1966–67	Number Liabilities \$'000 Assets \$'000		127 2,176 - 1,293	18 535 308	108 2,310 1,542	2,537 24,129 10,829
1967 –68	Number . Liabilities \$'000 Assets \$'000		78 1,828 1,189	35 1,229 918	88 3,330 2,010	2,551 21,609 10,409
1968 -69	Number Liabilities \$'000 Assets \$'000		52 893 447	103 3,870 2,699	93 2,641 1,674	2,550 23,269 12,408
1969-70	Number . Liabilities \$'000 Assets \$'000		59 1,006 423	145 3,810 2,881	102 2,903 2,297	2,542 25,962 12,422
1970–71	Number Liabilities \$'000 Assets \$'000		64 849 286	152 3,976 2, 947	139 4,681 5,199	2,783 30,765 17,300

The High Court of Australia

The High Court of Australia consists of a Chief Justice and six other Justices. Its principal seat is in Melbourne, but sittings are held in every State capital as occasion requires. The High Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its original jurisdiction is usually exercised by a single Justice, appellate jurisdiction by at least three Justices. The following table sets out transactions in its original and appellate jurisdiction for 1970 and 1971.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA, 1970 AND 1971

Original jurisdiction(a)		1970	1971	Appellate jurisdiction	 1970	1971
Number of writs issued Number of causes entered f	or	63	90	Number of appeals— Set down for hearing	87	111
trial		38	27	Allowed	27	47
Judgments for plaintiffs		11	5	Dismissed	67	90
Judgments for defendants		3	3	Otherwise disposed of	8	18
Otherwise disposed of .		16	14	-		
Amounts of judgments		\$1,630,034	\$34,464			

⁽a) Some matters dealt with by the High Court neither originate as writs nor are entered as causes.

During 1970 and 1971, respectively, the High Court dealt also with the following: appeals from assessments under the Taxation Assessments Act, 153, 53; special cases stated for the opinion of the Full Court, 11, 3; applications for prohibition, etc., 5, 10. The fees collected amounted to \$15,183 in 1970 and \$15,992 in 1971.

Selected crime reported to police

The following tables show some details of certain categories of offences reported or becoming known to police. This series, which commenced in 1964, is derived from police records and is based, as far as possible, on definitions and procedural arrangements uniformly determined for all States. The following explanations are necessary in order to interpret the figures in this series.

Offences reported or becoming known. All incidents reported or becoming known to the police which are found to constitute offences within the scope of the crimes covered are included. Offences are shown as 'reported or becoming known' in the period during which it has been established that the incident constitutes a crime, not necessarily in the period when the incident occurred. However, the incident is included when the police are satisfied that a crime has been committed, even though it may be established in subsequent proceedings that no crime or a crime of a different nature was committed. As far as possible, the offences are recorded in respect of the State in which the incident occurred, regardless of which police force undertakes investigations or prosecutions, or where an arrest is made. In the case of homicide, assault, robbery, and rape, one offence is counted in respect of each victim, regardless of the number of offenders involved. In the case of breaking and entering, and fraud, etc., one offence is counted for each act or series of directly related acts occurring at the same time and place, and under the same circumstances. Each motor vehicle stolen is counted as constituting a separate offence.

Offences cleared. An offence of the type included in this series is counted as 'cleared' when an information (charge, arrest or summons to appear) has been laid against at least one person involved. However, an offence may also be counted as 'cleared' without an information being laid. This may occur when the offender has received an official caution or has died, has committed suicide, has been committed to a mental institution, or is in another jurisdiction from which extradition is not desired or available, or is serving a sentence; or if there are other obstacles to prosecution, such as diplomatic immunity or that the complainant refuses to prosecute. A clearance is always shown against the classification under which the offence was 'reported', regardless of the nature of the charge laid or changes in the description of an offence due to later information. The entries are made in respect of the year when the offence was 'cleared', whether or not the offence was 'reported' in that or an earlier year.

Persons involved in crimes cleared. This is the sum of the number of persons dealt with in each of the offences shown as 'cleared'. If more than one person is involved in the one offence, each person is counted. If the same person is involved in more than one offence cleared, he is counted separately for each offence. Persons involved are shown against the categories of offences to which an incident was originally allocated, regardless of the actual offences they are charged with. This basis of counting 'persons involved in offences cleared' was adopted to reveal trends in crime participation by persons in various age-groups. The figures in this series are not directly comparable with statistics of persons charged or convicted in court, or of cases brought before the courts; nor do these figures reveal the number of offenders in the community.

Offences included in the statistics

Homicide. Separate details are provided for murder, attempted murder (i.e. acts done with intent to murder) and manslaughter (unlawful killing other than murder), excluding manslaughter arising from motor traffic accidents.

Serious assault. These are assaults normally dealt with on indictment. Includes woundings, offences causing bodily harm, assaults with a weapon, etc., and attempts of this nature. Excludes sexual assault and robbery. Uniform interpretation of this definition between States is especially difficult to effect.

Robbery. Stealing anything, if at or immediately before or after the time of stealing, the offender uses or threatens to use violence to any person or property in order to obtain the thing stolen, or to prevent or overcome resistance to its being stolen. Includes attempts of this nature.

Rape. Includes attempted rape and assault with intent to rape. Excludes unlawful carnal knowledge (i.e. where consent is given, but the girl is below the legal age of consent) and indecent assault.

Breaking and entering. Breaking and entering a building (or entering a building and breaking out) and committing or intending to commit a crime. Includes burglaries. Separate details are shown according to the type of building involved, namely, dwellings (including unoccupied dwellings, tents, caravans, etc., used as dwellings, and the residential parts of hotels, schools, etc.); shops (including kiosks, service stations, restaurants, bars, non-residential clubs, etc.); and offices, factories and warehouses (including parts of buildings, but excluding dwellings and shops used for such purposes). Includes attempts. From 1967 the figures exclude breakings involving property valued at \$100 or less.

Motor vehicle thefts, illegal use, etc. Includes all offences of illegal, unlawful or unauthorised use, use without consent, unlawfully assuming control, etc., no matter under which legislation these offences are prescribed. Excludes cases of 'interference', but includes attempts at illegal use. The number of stolen motor vehicles which are recovered is also shown.

Fraud, forgery, false pretences. Includes embezzlement, 'omit to account', misappropriation, fraudulent appropriation, conversion, larceny as bailee, falsification of accounts, company fraud, forgery, uttering, false pretences, passing of valueless cheques and offences by trustees. Includes attempts, but excludes imposition. As a general rule, offences are included only if there is an element of deception or trickery. Separate details are shown for valueless cheque offences (i.e. passing of valueless cheques, whether there is no account, insufficient funds or a false signature of the purported drawer of the cheque. However, this sub-group excludes cases where a genuine cheque is altered or the endorsement of the payee is forged. These cases are regarded as forgery and or uttering and included in 'other').

Offences reported or becoming known to police

The following table shows, for each State and Territory, the number of offences in each of the seven categories covered by this series which were reported or became known to police during the years 1967 to 1971. The table excludes offences reported to and investigated by the Commonwealth Police, which are shown on page 458.

SELECTED CRIME REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE NUMBER OF OFFENCES, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1967 TO 1971

				N/	S W (a)	Vic	011	S.A.	W.A.	T	N.T.	A.C.T.	4
Category	of c	rime		IV.	.S.W.(a)		Qld 	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.I.	A.C.1.	Aus
Iomicid	e—												
1967			•		139	57	47	25	.7	.7	17	1	30
1968	٠	•	•		140	52	51	18	14	10	12	3	30
1969	•	•	•	•	120	66	38	21	12	15	7	1	2
1970 1971	•	•	•	•	125 134	107 87	36 44	34 27	15 26	10 8	9 15	3 2	3
	•		•	•	134	07	***	21	20	0	13	2	,
erious a 1967	ıssau	(t(b)	-		547	1,338	119	71	20		39	13	
1968	•	•	•	•	611	1,600	128	52	60	11 19	15	23	2,1 2,5
1969	•	•	•	•	626	1,460	134	92	77	47	30	17 17	2,3
1970	٠	•	•	•	799	2,014	177	92 87	95	32	46	32	3,2
1971	•	•	•	•	724	2,457	212	J15	156	32	120	46	3,8
obbery	•	•	•	•		2,107	~.~	•••		J_			٥,٠
1967					386	395	79	51	21	18	5	5	g
1968	•	:	:	•	544	480	88	79	48	23	6	12	1,2
1969	•	:	•	•	777	503	106	127	41	23 23	13	19	1,3
1970	•	:	:	:	867	744	124	140	69	33	ii	11	1,9
1971	:		:	:	1,490	792	205	151	92	39	36	13	2,8
lape					•								
1967	_	_			72	138	32	43	5	17	2	2	3
1968	-		·		95	168	34	43	5	7	2 7	4	
1969					126	144	35	32	6	7	7	2 4 7	
1970					136	160	42	21	6	17	29	5	- 2
1971					204	191	74	44	21	23	17	4	
reaking													
lings, si 1967	nops,	omce	s, eic	:.)(c)—	7,806	7,656	1,417	1,165	552	340	40	96	19,0
1968	•	•	•	•	11,026	8,069	1,417	1,183	883	422	54	86	23,
1969		•	•	•	11,923	8,215	2,035	1,299	1,368	586	66	105	25,
1970	•	•	•	•	13,879	9,870	2,538	1,727	1,825	492	68	192	30,3
1971(a	ກໍ		:	:	13,394	12,189	3,798	1,878	1,623	666	171	206	33.9
fotor v		theft	etc -	_ `	,	,	-,	1,010	-,				,
1967			, 0.0.		12,558	8,348	1,544	1,701	1,707	603	119	211	26,7
1968	-			•	13,008	9,352	1,740	1.967	2,084	759	192	196	29,
1969	- 1		·		16.082	9,343	2,295	1,741	1,895	658	228	250	32,
1970					18,464	11,246	3,023	2,140	2,700	722	347	284	38.
1971					20,756	12,688	4,090	2,746	3,645	1,012	482	376	45,
raud, fe	orger	y, etc	.—										
1967					5,438	3,367	2,872	2,185	1,256	292	143	270	15,
1968					6,283	4,402	4,154	1,596	1,476	607	271	166	18,9
1969			•		5,897	4,554	4,056	2,927	1,924	660	187	210	20,4
1970		-			7,184 9,881	5,438 5,777	3,658	3,541 3,098	2,048 1,818	663 634	154 217	179 217	22, 25,
1971							4,324						

⁽a) Figures for 1971 are not necessarily comparable with those for earlier years because of changes in reporting procedures.

(b) See definition on page 455. (c) Excludes offences involving property valued at \$100 or less. (d) Excludes 8,175 attempted breaking and entering offences in New South Wales.

Crimes cleared and persons involved

The tables which follow show, for the various categories of offences, the numbers of offences reported, the numbers cleared, and the numbers of persons involved according to age and sex. Sub-divisions of the categories homicide, breaking and entering, and fraud, etc., are provided. See pages 454–6 for definitions used and the bases on which these statistics are prepared.

HOMICIDE: CRIMES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN, CRIMES CLEARED AND PERSONS INVOLVED, AUSTRALIA, 1969 TO 1971

	Murde	:r		Attem	pted mui	rder	Mansl	aughter		All ho	micide	
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Numbers reported or becoming known . Numbers cleared . Persons involved in crimes cleared—	157 152	172 160	185 178	90 82	145 139	119 112	33 33	22 22	39 39	280 267	339 321	343 329
Aged(a)— 16 years and under 17 and 18 years . 19 and 20 years . 21 years and over .	4 8 8 147	15 8 14 147	9 11 9 171	6 6 6 65	7 11 17 116	3 8 11 99	2 7 5 22	1 4 1 16	1 2 5 35	12 21 19 234	23 23 32 279	13 21 25 305
Total persons in- volved	167	184	200	83	151	121	36	22	43	(<i>b</i>)286	(<i>b</i>)357	(b)364

SERIOUS ASSAULT, ROBBERY, RAPE: CRIMES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN CRIMES CLEARED, AND PERSONS INVOLVED, AUSTRALIA, 1969 TO 1971

				Serio	ous assaul	't	Robl	bery		Rape		
				1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Numbers reported or bec	omin	ig kno	own		3,282		1,599		2,818	364	416	578
Numbers cleared .			•	1,892	2,524	2,936	648	755	827	286	315	375
Persons involved in crime Aged(a)—	S CIE	area-	-									
16 years and under				176			182			30	40	39
17 and 18 years .				333			227	285		74	58 73	111
19 and 20 years .				326		511	210		217	83	73	100
21 years and over			•	1,590	1,884	2,168	476	566	669	207	223	239
Total persons involved	ved			(b)2,425	(b)3,007	(b)3,669	(c)1,095	(c)1,289	(c)1,420	394	394	(d)489

⁽a) Age last birthday at time of clearance. (b) Includes 110 females in 1969, 119 in 1970 and 169 in 1971. (c) Includes 58 females in 1969, 44 in 1970, and 50 in 1971. (d) Includes 1 female in 1971.

BREAKING AND ENTERING(a): CRIMES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN, CRIMES CLEARED, AND PERSONS INVOLVED, AUSTRALIA, 1969 TO 1971

	Dwel	lings		Shops	7			s and louses		Total		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Numbers reported or becoming known . Numbers cleared . Persons involved in crimes cleared— Ages(c)—	12,258 1,983	15,110 2,306	17,707 2,119	7,215 1,862	7,552 1,885	9,243 1,854	6,124 1,142	7,929 1,253	6,975 836		30,591 5,444	(<i>b</i>)33,92 5 4,809
16 years and under 17 and 18 years . 19 and 20 years . 21 years and over .	845 492 384 1,013	1,122 600 387 1,180	1,072 682 415 1,112	553 594 391 1,357	694 590 421 1,175	902 634 512 1,182	422 306 210 764	407 331 221 890	409 251 178 588		2,223 1,521 1,029 3,245	2,383 1,567 1,105 2,882
Total persons involved	2,734	3,289	3,281	2,895	2,880	3,230	1,702	1,849	1,426	(d)7,331	(<i>d</i>)8,018	(<i>a</i>)7,937

⁽a) Excludes offences involving property valued at \$100 or less. (b) Excludes 8,175 attempted breaking and entering offences in New South Wales. (c) Age last birthday at time of clearance. (d) Includes 210 females in 1969, 134 in 1970, and 274 in 1971.

⁽a) Age last birthday at time of clearance. (b) Includes 54 females in 1969, 51 in 1970, and 43 in 1971.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, ETC., FRAUD, ETC.: CRIMES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN, CRIMES CLEARED, AND PERSONS INVOLVED, AUSTRALIA, 1969 TO 1971

	34			Fraud	, forger	y, false	pretence	5				
	Moto theft,	r vehicle etc.	es.	Value	less che	ques	Other	+		All fr	auds, etc.	
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Numbers reported or becoming known . Numbers cleared . Persons involved in crimes cleared— Males aged(a)—	32,492 6,772	38,926 7,820	45,795 10,395	8,694 6,643	9,016 6,564	10,284 6,809	11,721 10,601	13,849 12,557	15,682 12,396	20,415 17,244	22,865 19,121	25,966 19,205
16 years and under . 17 and 18 years 19 and 20 years 21 years and over .	4,571 2,753 1,295 1,840	5,662 3,331 1,300 2,035	7,754 4,168 1,692 2,907	177 209 409 5,352	189 241 332 4,887	177 294 441 5,189	404 298 369 7,512	529 332 513 7,507	346 661 663 8,529	581 507 778 12,864	718 573 845 12,394	523 955 1,104 13,718
Total males .	-	-	•	6,147	5,649	6,101	8,583	8,881	•	14,730	14,530	16,300
Females aged(a)— 16 years and under . 17 and 18 years 19 and 20 years 21 years and over	86 69 25 33	118 42 39 34	269 71 49 52	43 17 85 748	35 102 86 1,226	55 54 106 846	132 178 315 1,729	132 351 255 3,274	120 313 285 2,113	175 195 400 2,477	167 453 341 4,500	175 367 391 2,959
Total females	213	233	441	893	1,449	1,061	2,354	4,012	2,831	3,247	5,461	3,892
Total persons involved .	10,672	12,561	16,962	7,040	7,098	7,162	10,937	12,893	13,030	17,977	19,991	20,192

(a) Age last birthday at time of clearance.

The number of stolen motor vehicles recovered was: 1969, 29,371; 1970, 34,864; 1971, 41,332.

Offences reported or becoming known to Commonwealth Police

In addition to the offences shown in the preceding tables, the following statistics relate to those offences in the selected crime series which were reported to and investigated by the Commonwealth Police in 1971.

Breaking and Entering	Valueless cheques	Other Fraud
8	2,004	6,148
6	419	2,268
		*
	1	30(8)
	13(1)	19(7)
	14(2)	148(29)
6	406(124)	2,075(801)
6	434(127)	2,272(845)
	Entering 8 6 6	Entering cheques 8 2,004 6 419 1 13(1) 14(2) 6 406(124)

(a) Numbers of females are shown in brackets. (b) Age last birthday at time of clearance.

Drug offences

Australia is a signatory to the Single Convention of Narcotic Drugs which has as its main aim the limitation of narcotic drugs to legitimate medical and research purposes.

As its name implies, the Single Convention covers only the so-called narcotic drugs. In recognition that there are other drugs of dependence, the member nations met during 1970 and 1971 and drew up a further Convention to impose controls on psychotropic substances such as hallucinogens, amphetamines, other central nervous system stimulants, barbiturates, tranquillisers and certain other sedatives.

Legislative provisions

Regulation 5 of the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations made under Section 50 of the Customs Act 1901–1971 provides the legal controls for the importation of narcotic drugs and other drugs of dependence. Under this regulation all importers of these drugs must be licensed and must obtain permission in writing for each importation. Importers are also required to keep these drugs in a secure place and to keep such records as may be required concerning use or disposal.

The penalty on conviction for an offence relating to narcotic goods as defined in the Customs Act 1901-1971 is:

- (a) In a Court of Summary Jurisdiction—
 - A fine not exceeding \$2,000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 2 years, or both.
- (b) On indictment—

A fine not exceeding \$4,000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years, or both.

The manufacture of narcotic drugs in Australia is controlled under the Narcotic Drugs Act 1967. The Act requires that a manufacturer shall be licensed and shall comply with strict conditions and directions relating to such manufacture and the handling of the drugs concerned. Failure to comply with these requirements constitutes an offence against the Act and the penalty upon conviction for such an offence is:

- (a) In a Court of Summary Jurisdiction-
 - A fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 2 years, or both.
- (b) On indictment—

A fine not exceeding \$4,000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years, or both.

State and Territory legislation relating to the regulation, control and prohibition of the sale, use, possession and administering (including smoking) of poisons, restricted substances, drugs of addiction, dangerous drugs and deleterious substances, is listed below.

New South Wales				Poisons Act, 1966-1967; Summary Offences Act, 1970
Victoria				Poisons Act 1962
Queensland .				'The Health Acts 1937 to 1967'
South Australia .	•	•	•	Narcotic and Psychotropic Drugs Act, 1970 (formerly Dangerous Drugs Act, 1934-1955); Food and Health Act, 1908-1962; Police Offences Act, 1953-1961
Western Australia				Police Act, 1892-1967; Poisons Act 1964
Tasmania	•	•	٠	Dangerous Drugs Act 1959; Alcohol and Drug Dependency Act 1968; Health Services Act 1960
Northern Territory	٠	•	•	Dangerous Drugs Ordinance 1928-1969; Poison Ordinance
Australian Capital T	erritory			Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance 1967

In some States this legislation also provides for the offence of 'trafficking' (where there is possession of a minimum specified quantity of a prescribed substance, prohibited drug, or drug of addiction, such possession being *prima facie* for the offence), and for the offence of being the owner, lessee, or concerned in the management of any premises used for the purposes of drug abuse such as the smoking of opium or indian hemp. Offences of habitually consorting, etc., with reputed drug offenders are also covered under State legislation.

During 1971 some States introduced legislation requiring that stocks of dangerous drugs in pharmacies be stored in heavy metal safes.

All State Governments have agreed to a uniform code of penalties based on those applicable in Commonwealth legislation. Some State Governments have already taken the legislative action to implement this decision.

Law enforcement

Law enforcement in respect of drugs is handled by State police forces, the Commonwealth Police Force, and the Department of Customs and Excise. In 1969 a National Standing Control Committee on Drugs of Dependence was established to consider further action by the Commonwealth and States to combat all aspects of the drug problem in Australia and to make recommendations on legislative and administrative action. The Committee is chaired by the Comptroller-General of Customs and its members comprise senior officers of Commonwealth and State police and health authorities.

The National Standing Control Committee on Drugs of Dependence recommended that the Central Crime Intelligence Bureau of the Commonwealth Police serve as the national agency for the systematic collection, evaluation and dissemination of information concerning the illicit drug traffic in Australia. During 1971, the second complete year for which the Central Crime Intelligence Bureau compiled statistics, 3,869 drug offences, for which 1,890 males and 408 females were prosecuted, were reported to the Bureau. Details of the offences and the drugs involved are given in the following table.

DRUG OFFENCES REPORTED TO THE CENTRAL CRIME INTELLIGENCE BUREAU: 1971
(Source: Commonwealth Police(a))

				Type of offence(b))			
Type of drug				Possession (including importation)	Use	Traffic	Total	per cent
Amphetamines—								
Amphetamine				32	24	3	59)	
Dexamphetamine .				28	6	2	36 İ	
Methylamphetamine .				37	9	7	53	7.1
Other-Not specified.				59	11	8	78	
other frot speemed.	•	•	•	•	••	Ū	.0)	
Total amphetamines				156	50	20	226	7.1
Barbiturates—								
Amylobarbitone (amytal)				3	8	6	17]	
Pentobarbitone (nembutal)				25	21	10	56 }	2.6
Other-Not specified.				6	3	1	10}	
Total barbiturates				34	32	17	83	2.6
Comment's								
Cannabis	•		4_					
Indian hemp, hashish, mari (cannabis), seeds (cannab		na, pi	ants	859	559	125	1,543	48.6
	.,						•	
Hallucinogenic—								
L.S.D				96	130	87	313 🕽	10.4
Psilocybin				16	1	2	19 }	10.4
Total hallucinogenic				112	131	89	332	10.4
N7 4'		•						
Narcotics—				24	26	7	577	
Heroin	•	•	•					
Morphine	٠	•	•	102	132	15	249	
Opium	•	•	•	19	9	••	28 }	18.5
Pethidine		•	•	23	38	6	67	
Other-Not specified.		•		71	93	23	ز 187	
Sec. 1								
Total narcotics .	•	•	•	239	298	51	588	18.5
Other—Not specified	٠		•	310	73	24	407	12.8
Total				1,710	1,143	326	3,179	

⁽a) From information provided by State police forces and the Commonwealth Department of Customs and Excise.
(b) These offences comprised 82.1 per cent of the total of 3,869 offences reported for 1971.

In 1969 the Commonwealth Bureau of Narcotics was created within the Department of Customs and Excise, as part of the Government's campaign to combat the increasing incidence of illicit trafficking of drugs in Australia. The Bureau operates on a national basis and is made up of three sections:

Overseas Liaison—responsible for maintaining an effective system for the exchange of information with overseas law enforcement agencies concerned with the suppression of illicit trafficking in drugs.

Law Enforcement—responsible for the prevention of, and investigations into, illegal importation, exportation, and major trafficking of drugs. Its activities are concentrated in co-ordinated operations against importers and major distributors.

The following table shows the types of drugs and amounts seized by the Department of Customs and Excise in the years 1967-71.

Licit Control Section—responsible for the control of legal importation and exportation of all drugs of dependence as well as controlling the manufacture of narcotic drugs in Australia. The section is also responsible for ensuring that Australia's obligations, as a signatory to the various international conventions on drugs, are complied with.

POLICE 461

DRUG SEIZURES BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE: 1967 TO 1971

1971	1970	1969	1968	1967		Unit					Type of drug
18	11,379	••		••		gram	•			s(a)	Amphetamine
1,421		688				tablet					•
22						gram				1)	Barbiturates(a
287	2,800					tablet					
178,654	98,078	47,809	5,654	1,376		gram					Cannabis
4						gram				•	Cocaine .
9	120					tablet					
21,676	17,611	368	••	237	unit	dosage u	•	•	•	•	L.S.D Narcotics—
6,094	9,950	889	3,660	21,530		gram					Opium
2,468	1,405	196	1,977	2,572		gram					Heroin
31	29		1,387	• • •		gram					Morphine
6	18	8				ampoule					-
2	151					tablet					
6	43			••		tablet					Pethidine

(a) Not a prohibited import until 1969.

The number of offenders charged with drug offences by the Department of Customs and Excise, and the sentences imposed in the years 1967 to 1971 are given in the following table. Particulars of all drug offences in 1971 reported to the Central Crime Intelligence Bureau are shown in the table on page 460.

PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS UNDER THE CUSTOMS ACT AND THE NARCOTIC DRUGS ACT FOR OFFENCES INVOLVING DRUGS OF DEPENDENCE 1967 TO 1971

(Source: Department of Customs and Excise)

Offence and year			Number of	Number of indi- vidual	Con- victions on indi- vidual	Fines imp	osed	Gaol sent	ences	Number of bonds granted	lumber of charges not pro- ceeded with or dis-	Number of charges
Offence an	d ye	ar	offenders	charges	charges	Number	Amount	Number	Months	(a)	missed	pending
Unlawful	poss	ess-					8					
sion												
1967			50	54	48	29	2,940	17	228 1	2	1	5
1968			51	52	46	41	8,820	4	22	1	3	3
1969			61	63 82	60	50	9,490	5	57	5	1	2
1970			79	82	68	50	18,415	19	220	4	5	9
1971			53	56	31	13	2,870	14	266	4	12	13
Unlawful i	impo	rt—										
1967			11	11	7	-4	325	3	8		1	3
1968			21	25	15	13	1,615	2	42		3	7
1969			21 32	34	27	20	5,300	7	84	1		7
1970			55	62	58	36	15,285	16	238	9		4
1971			74	78	60	41	11,005	16	188	3	2	16
Other offer	nces-	_										
1967			1	1							i	
1968			1	1	-1	1	500					
1969			5	5	4	3	500	1	6		1	
1970			12	13	12	11	700				1	
1971			15	15	10	6	3,950	4	88			5
							•					

(a) Bonds include suspended gaol sentences and/or other recognisances to be of good behaviour for a specified period. Note. Where dual penalties such as a fine and a bond were imposed both are included.

Senate Select Committee

On 25 November 1969, by resolution of the Senate, a Select Committee into Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse was established. The report of the findings of the Senate Select Committee was tabled in May 1971.

Police

The primary duties of the police are to prevent crime, to detect and detain offenders, to protect life and property, to enforce the law, and to maintain peace and good order. 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 various other

Acts. In metropolitan and large country areas they also regulate the street traffic. With the exception of the Commonwealth Police Force and the police in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, the police forces of Australia are under the control of the State Governments, but their members perform certain functions for the Commonwealth Governments, such as acting as aliens registration officers and concurrently with Commonwealth Police and other Commonwealth Officers, policing various Commonwealth Acts and Regulations.

Women police perform special duties at places where young women and girls are subject to moral danger, control traffic at school crossings and lecture school children on road safety. They also assist male police as required in the performance of normal police duties.

The strength of the police force and the duties and ranks of the personnel involved in each State and Territory for 1971 are shown in the following table. Comparability between States is affected by differences in the classification of ranks and duties, and known differences between States are mentioned in footnotes.

Also included in the table are statistics of ancillary and civilian staff employed by police departments. Differences between States in the use of such staff are considerable. These differences arise, on the one hand, from differences in the extent to which police make use of such staff for police functions and, on the other hand, in the extent to which such staff are required to undertake additional functions (such as parking control) which are allocated to the police in varying degrees between States. There is also some overlap between duties of ancillary and civilian staff as defined in the footnotes to the table.

POLICE FORCES AND ASSISTANT STAFF: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1971

Duty and rank(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.
200		POL	ICE FOR	CES				
Criminal investigations, plain clothes police, scientific			<u> </u>					
duties— Executive officers	3	2	1	1	1	ì		
Inspectors	15	18		3	.5	.5	.!	1
Sergeants	344 826	64 602	147 (c)296	41 241	52 93	17 90	11 29	8 19
Total, criminal investi-			(-)					
gations, etc	1,188	686	(c)453	286	151	113	41	28
Traffic duties-								
Executive officers	2	1	1	1	3	1		٠,
Inspectors	8 160	10 22	4 31	20	4 42	2 7	.;	1 10
Constables(b)	886	443	(c)263	197	186	77	14	61
Total, traffic duties .	1,056	476	(c)299	222	235	87	17	72
Other special and general duties-	•		(0)					-
Executive officers	23	22	6	9	13	5		
Inspectors	122	99	(d)67	40	19	31	.3	10
Sergeants	1,328 3,473	222 3,152	673 (c)1,518	173 1,210	229 883	45 441	32 157	47 181
Total, other special, etc.	4,946	3,192	(c)2,264	1,432	(e)1,144	522	(f)192	(f)238
	4,940	3,493	(0)2,204	1,432	(e)1,1 44	322	())192	())230
Not allocated— Executive officers whose duties extend beyond one								
branch	5	3	(g)5	2	4	••	(h)3	2
Inspectors	ģģ	1 109	30	37	34	iż	·.	· 7
Trainees and cadets	176	175	146	381	48	59	•••	
Total, not allocated .	280	288	181	420	86	74	9	9
Total police force-								-
Executive officers	33	(h)28	(g)13	13	(h)21	7	(h)3	2
Inspectors	145	128	80	47	28	38	4	12
Sergeants	1,832 5, 185	308 4, 197	851 (c)2,077	234 1,648	323 1,162	69 608	46 200	65 261
Police women	3,199	109	30	37	34	15	206	7
Trainees and cadets	176	175	146	381	48	59		
Total police force .	7,470	4,945	3,197	2,360	1,616	796	259	347
	ANCII	LARY	AND CIV	ILIAN S	TAFF	·····		
Employed by Police Depart-								
ment— Ancillary staff(i)—								
Full-time	187	104	25	(j)178			34	
Part-time		. 3		2	118			
Civilian staff(k)—	(01.097	707	202	07	(m)476	106	27	53
Full-time	(I)1,087	787 58	383 30	87 8	(<i>m)</i> 476 181	106	21	33
		20						

For footnotes see next page.

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POLICE FORCES AND ASSISTANT STAFF: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1971—

Duty and rank(a)				N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.
					TOT	TAL STA	FF	···			
Grand total— Full-time . Part-time .	:	:	:	8,744	5,836 61	3,605 30	2,625 10	2,092 299	902	320	400

⁽a) Where more than one duty is involved, officers have been allocated to the category of duties in which the greater part of their time is spent. The allocation of executive officers and inspectors to categories of duties is necessarily somewhat arbitrary and varies from State to State. (b) Includes probationary constables. (c) Excludes probationary constables; included with trainees and cadets. (d) Includes sub-inspectors. (e) Includes officers engaged on motor vehicle examination and testing and licensing drivers. (f) Does not include transport and maintenance; each section undertakes its own transport, and maintenance is done on contract and/or by the government transport pool. (g) Includes 1 chief superintendent. (h) Includes 1 chief inspector. (l) Parking police, native trackers, wardresses, etc.; special constables in New South Wales and Tasmania; police reservists in Victoria. (l) Includes clerical workers in the Women Police Auxiliaries. (k) Clerks, typists, artisans, cleaners. (l) Does not include cleaning which is done by the Cleaning Services Branch of the Government Stores Department. (m) Includes 58 cadets whose appointment is not subject to

Ancillary and civilian staff are excluded from the following table.

POLICE FORCES: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1967 TO 1971

Aust.	A.C.T.	N.T.	Tas.	W.A.	S.A.	Qld	Vic.	N.S.W.	 30 June—	
18,977	215	151	645	1.375	2,059	3,056	4,711	6,765		1967
19,686	228	172	632	1.421	2,214	3,083	4.825	7,111		1968
20,079	288	195	670	1,490	2,255	3,179	4,743	7,259		1969
20,321	290	235	701	1,529	2,282	3,221	4,739	7,324		1970
20,990	347	259	796	1,616	2,360	3,197	4,945	7,470		1971

Commonwealth Police Force

The Commonwealth Police Force commenced operations on 21 April 1960, and is the principal agency for the enforcement of the laws passed by the Commonwealth Parliament. It is also responsible for the protection of Commonwealth property and interests at various buildings and establishments under the control of the Commonwealth. This force co-ordinates the work of other Commonwealth investigation and law enforcement agencies and acts on behalf of the United Nations Organisation for the suppressing of traffic in women and the suppression of obscene literature.

Under the control of the force is the Australian Police College at Manly, New South Wales, which provides training for officers of various police forces and other agencies in Australia and New Zealand. The force has its Head Office in Canberra and District Offices in each capital city. The strength of the force at 30 June 1971 was 974 policemen and 4 policewomen. At that date there were, in addition, 103 civilian employees.

Prisons

Prisons and prison accommodation

PRISONS AND PRISON ACCOMMODATION: STATES AND NORTHERN TERRITORY, 30 JUNE 1970

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	Aust.
Prisons Accommodation .	21 3,783	13 2,626	8 1,303	16 1,356	17 1,548	1 417	2 218	

There is no gaol in the Australian Capital Territory, but there are two lock-ups attached to police stations at Canberra and another lock-up at Jervis Bay where offenders are held for short periods. Prisoners remanded or sentenced by a court in the Australian Capital Territory for more than five days are usually held in New South Wales prisons.

Convicted prisoners

CONVICTED PRISONERS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1966 TO 1970

									Australia	
30 J ui	ne	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	Number	Per 10,000 of popu- lation
1966		3,140	1,872	995	818	863	259	107	8,054	6.9
1967		3,334	1,994	1,021	866	1,137	275	112	8,739	7.4
1968		3,292	2,103	958	926	1,150	281	120	8,830	7.3
1969		3,327	2,199	1,065	884	1.214	331	177	9,197	7.5
1970	-	3,429	2,178	1,104	836	1,174	327	198	9,246	7.4

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory prisoners held in New South Wales prisons.

Expenditure on law, order and public safety

Expenditure on law, order and public safety

The following table shows the identifiable expenditure on goods and services of Commonwealth and State public authorities whose activities are primarily directed towards serving the purposes of law, order and public safety. Because of differing legislative and administrative arrangements and differing accounting practices in the various States, the activities covered by the figures are not the same in each State; and the activities covered by the Commonwealth figures differ from those of the States because of the Commonwealth's different responsibilities in this field. The Commonwealth and State figures are therefore not strictly comparable; but they have been compiled by uniform methods, and each series is comparable from year to year.

ALL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES: EXPENDITURE ON LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY 1966-67 TO 1970-71
(\$ million)

					1966-67	1967–68	1968–69	1969-70	1970-71
Net current expenditu	re o	n go	ods	and	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Commonwealth Auth	oritie	s.			11.2	12.5	13.9	16.5	20.1
State Authorities—									
New South Wales					5 9.6	64.9	71.6	81.2	93.4
Victoria					36.9	40.0	43.7	48.3	53.5
Queensland .					22:.6	24.7	27.5	31.2	38.5
South Australia					12.2	13.3	14.4	15.6	18.2
Western Australia					11.9	12.8	15.4	18.7	22.8
Tasmania .				•	4.9	5.9	6.5	7.2	8.4
Total States .					148.0	161.5	179.2	202.1	234.8
Total Current					159.2	174.0	193.1	218.7	254.9
Gross fixed capital expe	nditu	ге—							
Commonwealth author					0.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.1
State authorities—		•	•	•	0.0				
New South Wales	_			_	4.4	5.3	7.2	9.3	10.6
Victoria	·	Ĩ.			4.4	4.7	7.0	4.4	3.9
Queensland .	•	· ·	·		2.9	3.2	3.9.	4.6	4.4
South Australia	•	•	•	•	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.7
Western Australia	•	Ċ	•	•	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.3	1.8
Tasmania .	:	:	÷.	•	0.8	0.8	1.2	1,.2	1.8
Total States .					14.6	15.7	21.8	22.0	24.2
Total Capital				•	15.2	17.1	23.3	23.4	26 .3
Total expend	iture				174.4	191.1	216.4	242.1	281.2

Fire brigades

New South Wales

A Board of Fire Commissioners, consisting of six members, two appointed by the State Government (President and Deputy President) and one each representing insurance companies, local government authorities, volunteer firemen, and permanent firemen, operates under the Fire Brigades Act, 1909–1970, and 167 fire districts had been constituted at the end of 1970. The cost of maintenance of fire brigades is borne in proportions of local councils and the Government each one-eighth, and the insurance companies three-quarters.

At 31 December 1971 the actual strength of the Fire Brigade throughout the fire districts of New South Wales was 493 officers and 1,395 permanent and 2,739 volunteer firemen. Corresponding figures for the Sydney Fire District were 398, 1,201 and 238. The revenue for the year 1970 was \$12,241,000, as follows: from the Government, \$1,511,000; municipalities and shires, \$1,511,000; fire insurance companies and firms, \$9,054,000; and from other sources, \$165,000. The disbursements for the year were \$13,277,000. The Board of Fire Commissioners provides the fire protection services for Canberra, in the Australian Capital Territory, and the cost of these services is reimbursed by the Commonwealth Government.

Under the Bush Fires Act, 1949–1970 a Bush Fire Fighting Fund exists from which finance is provided for the prevention and fighting of bush fires. Contributions to the Fund by the Government, councils and insurance companies are in the proportion of one-quarter, one-quarter and one-half, respectively. At 30 June 1971 Volunteer Brigades equipped by means of this fund numbered 2,420 with an active membership of about 60,000 persons. The expenditure from the Fund for equipment, up to 30 June 1972, amounted to \$11,016,000.

Victoria

In Victoria, fire brigades are controlled by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board consisting of eight members, including an employees' representative, and the Country Fire Authority consisting of eleven members.

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board. The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board receives contributions from the municipalities and the insurance companies in the proportion of one-third and two-thirds respectively. At 30 June 1971 the Board had under its control 46 stations, 1,242 permanent staff, and 271 special service and clerical, etc. staff. The total receipts for 1970–71 were \$10,371,377, comprising contributions. \$9,171,388, receipts for services \$779,192, and interest and sundries \$420,797. The expenditure was \$10,094,515.

Country Fire Authority. This authority is responsible for the prevention and suppression of fires in the 'country area of Victoria', which embraces the whole of the State outside the Metropolitan Fire District, excluding State forests, National Parks and certain Crown lands. The country area has been divided into twenty-five fire control regions, three of which (Ballarat, Bendigo and Geelong) are wholly urban and the remainder mixed urban and rural. The Country Fire Authority receives contributions in the proportion of two-thirds from insurance companies and one-third from the Treasury. At 30 June 1971 the Country Fire Authority Act applied to 180 insurance companies and 212 urban and 1,052 rural fire brigades. Permanent staff of the Authority totalled 311 (including administrative), while the effective strength of volunteer personnel was 112,730. Income for the year 1970-71 amounted to \$4,111,392. Total expenditure other than loan redemption and capital expenditure amounted to \$3,914,971.

Oueensland

There are two controlling bodies responsible for fire fighting services throughout Queensland. The State Fire Services Council controls brigades set up under 'The Fire Brigades Acts, 1964 to 1966,' and the Rural Fires Board under provisions of 'The Rural Fires Act, 1946 to 1968' administers bush fire brigades. In addition a local authority may establish a fire fighting brigade of its own as do some major establishments such as the State Forestry Department and private companies whose activities involve fire hazards.

Fire districts are constituted under 'The Fire Brigades Acts, 1964 to 1966'. For each district, there must be a Fire Brigades Board consisting of seven members, and the cost of maintenance of each brigade is proportioned as follows: Treasury one-eighth, insurance companies three-quarters, and local authorities one-eighth. The insurance companies' contribution is paid to the State Government and thence to fire brigades.

At 30 June, 1971 there were 81 fire brigade boards. The number of stations was 186 and full-time staff numbered 1,195, comprising 64 administrative, 306 officers and 825 firemen. Volunteers numbered 46. Part-time staff numbered 1,339 comprising 74 administrative, 160 officers and 1,105

firemen. The total revenue for the year 1970-71 was \$7,610,232, received mainly from the following sources: Government \$911,500, local authorities \$911,500, insurance companies \$5,468,998. Loan receipts (Government and other) were \$758,928. The total expenditure for the year was \$7,443,031, the chief items being salaries and wages \$5,478,257, and interest and redemption of loans \$659,712.

The Rural Fires Board consists of a chairman and nine members. All, except the one representing the United Graziers Association, are appointed by the Governor-in-Council from Government Departments and the Minister of Lands has power to add up to three additional members from the community as a whole. For administrative purposes the State is divided into Rural Fire Districts under the control of a Chief Fire Warden and in these districts fire wardens are appointed to assigned areas. These officers co-ordinate and control the bush fire brigades on a voluntary basis. At 30 June 1971 there were 180 rural fire districts with 1,656 voluntary fire wardens and bush fire brigades numbered 1,041. Expenditure by the State Government during 1970-71 amounted to \$91,233.

South Australia

The Fire Brigades Act, 1936-1958 provides for a board of five members, that the expenses and maintenance of brigades are defrayed in the proportion of two-ninths by the Treasury, five-ninths by insurance companies and two-ninths by the municipalities concerned, and that when the Treasury proportion exceeds its statutory contribution of approximately \$31,000, the excess is borne five-sevenths by insurance companies and two-sevenths by the municipalities. At 30 June 1971 there were altogether 37 fire brigade stations, of which 16 were metropolitan and 21 country.

The strength of the permanent staff at 30 June 1971 was 554, comprising 388 officers and men, 109 country auxiliary firemen and 57 other employees (including maintenance workers). The total revenue for the year 1970–71 was \$2,177,060, including contributions of \$1,901,772 made up as follows: insurance companies \$1,144,374, Treasury \$299,648 and municipalities \$457,750. The Treasury contribution includes a special grant of \$266,972.

Western Australia

By the provisions of the Fire Brigades Act, 1942–1966 certain local government areas are constituted fire districts under the control of the Western Australian Fire Brigades Board. There were 64 fire districts at 30 June 1971. The contribution to the Board is made in the proportion of 16 per cent from the Government, 20 per cent from local government authorities, and 64 per cent from insurance companies. The number of local government authorities and insurance companies who contributed numbered 77 and 165 respectively. Fifteen permanent and two volunteer brigades operate in the metropolitan fire district centred on the City of Perth. Permanent brigade personnel serve with volunteer brigade personnel in five large country centres and volunteer brigades provide town fire protection at some fifty other centres. At 30 June 1971 the Board had 557 employees and there were 1,460 volunteer brigade officers and firemen. The revenue for the year ended 30 June 1971 was \$3.636.986 and the expenditure \$3.750.772.

Under the Bush Fires Act, 1954–1970 a Bush Fires Board, consisting of thirteen members, six of whom are nominated by the Country Shire Councils' Association, was set up to advise the Minister for Lands on bush fire control and to administer the Bush Fires Act. The Act also provides for the registration of bush fire control officers, who numbered 2,396 at 30 June 1971, and the establishment of bush fire brigades, 944 at 30 June 1971. Many individual brigades are large organisations with numerous self-contained sections.

Tasmania

The Fire Brigades Act 1945 provided for the creation of the Fire Brigades Commission of Tasmania to co-ordinate the activities of existing fire brigade boards, while leaving the responsibility for individual control and management with the boards. The Commission comprises the following: two persons nominated by the Minister; one person representing the City or Municipal Councils; one person nominated by the Chairman of the Rural Fires Board; and three persons representing the insurance companies. Contributions towards the cost of operations are on the basis of 22.5 per cent each from the Treasury and the municipalities and 55 per cent from the insurance companies concerned. The cost for the year 1970-71 amounted to \$1,262,167. There were, at 30 June 1971, 23 boards controlling 40 stations, and their aggregate staffs numbered 683 (officers and firemen), comprising 224 permanent firemen, 419 part-time firemen and 40 volunteers; the volunteers all operate under the Hobart Board in the forested and mountainous Fern Tree area.

Following the fire disaster of February 1967, amendments were made to the Rural Fires Act 1950. The 1967 Act brought the separate urban and rural fire services and the State Civil Defence and Emergency Services together under the Chief Secretary. The newly-constituted Rural Fires Board, under a chairman appointed by the Governor, consists of 16 members. The Board has a paid staff of 15, headed by the State Fire Control Officer and includes five regional fire officers and an assistant

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regional officer. At 30 June 1971 there were 273 rural fire brigades composed of 6,600 registered volunteers. The Board's budget in 1970-71 was \$371,937. Half the administrative expenditure is met by insurance companies insuring rural properties, and half by the Government. Special fire area expenditure is borne by the Government, with remaining expenditure being shared proportionately between the Government and municipalities.

Patents, trade marks and designs

Patents

Patents for inventions are granted under the *Patents Act* 1952–1969, which applies to the Commonwealth of Australia and the Territories of Norfolk Island and Papua New Guinea. The Act is administered by a Commissioner of Patents. The amending Act of 1969 came into operation on 1 January 1970. Regulations under the Act provide variable fees for lodgment of applications depending on size of specifications and number of claims. The basic fee for lodging an application and complete specification is \$20.00. Examination no longer automatically follows lodgment of applications. The Commissioner may now direct an applicant to request examination in which case the examination fee is \$60.00, or the applicant may request it of his own accord, in which case the fee is \$80.00. If examination is not requested within five years after lodgment, the application lapses.

Annual taxes are payable commencing with a fee of \$8.00 after the expiration of two years from the date of lodgment of the complete specification and rising to \$50.00 after the expiration of 15 years from that date.

PATENTS: AUSTRALIA, 1967 TO 1971

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Applications Applications accompanied by	15,733	16,712	17,446	16,443	16,407
provisional specifications . Letters patent sealed	3,708 6,356	3,899 5,537	3,637 7,127	3,628 6,130	3,933 10,641

Trade marks and designs

Under the *Trade Marks Act* 1955-1966 the Commissioner of Patents is also Registrar of Trade Marks. Provision is made for the registration of users of trade marks and for their assignment with or without the goodwill of the business concerned. A new classification of goods was adopted in 1958, and trade marks registered under repealed Acts are reclassified on renewal. Under the *Designs Act* 1906-1968 the Commissioner of Patents is also Registrar of Designs.

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS: AUSTRALIA, 1967 TO 1971

		1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Trade marks—	 					
Received .		7,537	8,301	9,246	9,117	8,866
Registered		5,333	4.612	4,809	5,823	5,710
Designs-		-,	,	,	-,	-,
Received .		1,627	1,769	1,975	2,007	1.977
Registered		1,833	1,614	1,440	1,604	1,578

Copyright

Copyright is regulated by the Commonwealth Copyright Act 1968, which came into force on 1 May 1969. On that date Australia ratified its adherence to the Brussels revision of the Berne Copyright Convention and to the Universal Copyright Convention, whereby citizens of member countries are accorded protection by complying with the convention formality requiring proprietors to place on their works the symbol © together with their name and the year of first publication, in such a manner and location as to give reasonable notice of their claim of copyright in the works so identified. The new legislation contains no provision for the registration of copyright, and the Copyright Office ceased to exist on 1 May 1969. Copyright is now administered by the Attorney-General's Department.

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