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CHAPTER 27

THE TERRITORIES OF AUSTRALIA

The internal Territories of Australia are the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. External Territories under the control of Australia are: Norfolk Island; the Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands; the Australian Antarctic Territory; the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands; the Territory of Christmas Island; and the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands.

Information on all Territories except Ashmore and Cartier Islands is contained in the following pages, and details of the acquisition of all the Territories will be found on pages 6 and 7 of Chapter 1. More detailed statistics and additional descriptive matter are to be found in the Annual Reports of the Administrations of the various Territories and in the *Northern Territory Statistical Summary* (1306.7) and the *Australian Capital Territory Statistical Summary* (1307.0) issued by the ABS. Statistics for the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory are also included in chapters dealing with particular subjects.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

General description

The total area of the Northern Territory is 1,346,200 square kilometres.

The Northern Territory seat of Government is Darwin on the North Coast. Greater Darwin Area had a total population of 50,612 in July 1979.

Northern Territory Self-Government

The Northern Territory was established as a self-governing territory by the *Northern Territory (Self-Government) Act* 1978 of the Commonwealth. Under that Act, the Commonwealth transferred most of its powers to the Government of the Northern Territory.

In all fields of transferred power, the Government is similar to that of the Australian States, with some differences in titles, for example there is an Administrator instead of a Governor and a Chief Minister instead of a Premier.

The Administrator, appointed by the Governor-General, has responsibility for administering the Government of the Northern Territory. The Administrator is advised by an Executive Council comprised of all Northern Territory Ministers, led by the Chief Minister. The Administrator acts with the advice of the Executive Council on all matters transferred to the Northern Territory. He acts with Commonwealth advice on matters not transferred.

The Legislative Assembly of the Northern Territory is the Northern Territory's Parliament. It has 19 Members, which are elected for a period of four years. A Speaker is elected by, and Ministers are appointed from, the Members of the Legislative Assembly. A Ministry of six is responsible for the administration of all transferred powers and acts through a number of departments and authorities, most of which are staffed by the Northern Territory Public Service.

Local Government was established in Darwin in 1957 and afterwards in regional centres. Municipal councils are elected by universal adult franchise, with elections at intervals of not more than three years. Provision has been made for a limited form of local government by smaller communities. There has been considerable interest in this provision, particularly in Aboriginal communities.

Development of Administration

Upon the extension of New South Wales westwards to the 129th east meridian in 1825, the Northern Territory was incorporated in that colony, but in 1863 it was annexed by Royal Letters Patent to the province of South Australia. With the adjacent islands, it was transferred to the Commonwealth on 1 January 1911.

From 1911 until 30 June 1978, the Commonwealth administered the Northern Territory under the provisions of the *Northern Territory (Administration) Act* 1910, as amended. The Act provided for an Administrator, appointed by the Governor-General, to administer the Northern Territory on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

By amendment of the Act in 1947, a Legislative Council comprising seven official and six elected members, with the Administrator as President, was created to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Northern Territory. Composition of the Legislative Council was changed by further amendment in 1959 to provide for six official members, three nominated non-official members and eight elected members, and for an Administrator's Council to advise the Administrator. The Act was further amended in 1974 to provide for a Legislative Assembly of 19 elected Members and for a Speaker to be one of those Members, elected by the Members.

Laws passed by the Assembly were presented to the Administrator for assent. The Administrator was required to reserve laws on specific subjects for the pleasure of the Governor-General who was empowered to assent, withhold his assent or refuse his assent in part to such laws, or to return them to the Assembly with recommended amendments.

On 1 January 1977, the Commonwealth Government began a program of transferring executive powers to the Legislative Assembly by amendment of the Northern Territory (Administration) Act. A separate Northern Territory Public Service was created and administrative powers were transferred. Positions of Executive Member were created under the Act. These Members exercised ministerial-type powers in respect of transferred matters such as policy, fire brigade, local government and correctional services. An Executive Council replaced the Administrator's Council.

On 1 July 1978, the Northern Territory (Self-Government) Act came into force and established the Northern Territory as a body politic under the Crown. This Act also provided for the appointment of an Administrator by the Governor-General. It created offices of Ministers of the Northern Territory who, together with the Administrator, comprise the Executive Council of the Northern Territory. A Northern Territory Government, comprised of Ministers of the Northern Territory, was established with full responsibility for a range of state-type transferred powers administered through a Northern Territory Public Service and a Treasury. A Northern Territory flag was raised for the first time on 1 July 1978, the date upon which the Northern Territory became self-governing.

Major matters not transferred on 1 July 1978 were the mining of uranium and other prescribed substances, Aboriginal land matters, health, education and the Supreme Court. Powers in respect of health, education and the Supreme Court were progressively transferred from the Commonwealth to the Northern Territory Government during 1979.

At the end of 1979, the only major powers retained by the Commonwealth in the Northern Territory were those relating to rights in respect of Aboriginal land and the mining of uranium and other prescribed substances. Since the end of 1979, the Northern Territory, although remaining a Territory of the Commonwealth and still subject to Commonwealth laws made under Section 122 of the Constitution, is in most respects a self-governing Territory.

The Northern Territory is represented in the Parliaments of the Commonwealth by one Member in the House of Representatives and two Senators, whose terms of office coincide with that of the Member in the House of Representatives.

Physical geography

The Territory is within the torrid zone, with the exception of a strip about 300 kilometres wide which lies south of the Tropic of Capricorn.

The low flat coastline seldom reaches a height of 30 metres. Sandy beaches and mud flats, thickly fringed with mangroves, prevail. Sandstone, marl and laterite form the occasional cliffy headlands. The coastline of 6,200 kilometres is indented by bays and inlets and intersected by numerous rivers, many of which are navigable for considerable distances from their estuaries. The only practicable deep-water port for general use, however, is Darwin.

Inland, the country generally is devoid of conspicuous landmarks. From the coast there is a general rise southwards to the vicinity of the seventeenth or eighteenth parallel of south latitude, where the higher lands form the watershed between the rivers that flow northwards to the sea and those that form the scanty supply for the interior system. Towards the centre of the continent the land over a wide area is of considerable elevation, and there are several mountain ranges, generally with an east west trend.

Climate, fauna and flora

There are two main climatic divisions: the wet season, November to April; and the dry season, May to October. The changes of weather are uniform and regular. Nearly all the rainfall occurs in the summer months.

The ordinary types of native Australian fauna inhabit the Territory. As elsewhere on the continent, the higher *Theria* are rare, but marsupials, birds, crocodiles, fresh-water tortoises, snakes (mostly non-venomous), and frogs abound. There are many varieties of fresh-water fish and littoral Mollusca. Butterflies and beetles are strongly represented. The termite is a pest which is capable of serious

damage to wooden buildings unless special preventive measures are taken. Mosquitoes and sandflies are very troublesome in the 'top end', particularly in the wet season. Buffaloes exist in large herds on the northern coastal plains. Most types of native fauna are protected.

The vegetation is north Australian in type, but a number of forms belong to the Malayan and Oceanic regions. The climate and generally poor soils associated with it give rise to tropical savannah vegetation, with the size and volume of woody material present being closely related to rainfall and the quality of the forests decreasing strikingly as one proceeds inland from the northern coastline. In the north, cypress pine (which is termite resistant), ironwood, bloodwood and paperbark timbers are cut and milled for local building purposes. Further inland, particularly on the Barkly Tablelands and parts of the Victoria River district, there are better grazing grasses and some shrubs, while the wide belt of sandy plain between the Barkly Tableland and the ranges in the Alice Springs area carries mainly spinifex grass and low scrub. The plains of the Alice Springs district carry chiefly an acacia scrub known as mulga, spinifex and other sparse grasses. The principal families represented in the interior are *Gramineae*, *Chenopodiaceae*, *Compositae* and *Mimosaceae*.

Population

See also Chapter 6, Demography.

The estimated population of the Northern Territory at 30 June 1981, was 129,827 persons.

Aboriginal Affairs

Policy

The Government is committed to policies of Aboriginal self-management at all levels. Involvement of Aborigines in delivery and planning programs, and in all stages of the development and implementation of policy is paramount.

The basis of the Government's approach is to secure for Aborigines access to government services equal to that accorded other Australian citizens, together with additional services appropriate to Aborigines' state of extreme disadvantage, and, in recognition of a community obligation deriving from Aborigines' past dispossession and dispersal, to secure for them certain special benefits not available to other citizens, provided such special benefits are sanctioned by the Parliament.

Legal status

As Australian citizens, Aborigines are entitled to equality before the law. For the purpose of administering various programs designed to benefit Aborigines, the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and other Commonwealth Government departments and agencies define an 'Aboriginal' or 'Torres Strait Islander' as a person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies himself, as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and is accepted as such by the community in which he lives.

Land and land rights

The *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* gives traditional Aborigines inalienable freehold title to former reserve land in the Northern Territory and provides a procedure for them to claim title to other areas of unalienated Crown Land.

Approximately 27 per cent of the Territory is Aboriginal land or in the process of becoming Aboriginal land. An additional 18.35 per cent has been claimed but these claims have not been determined.

Aborigines who are able to prove strong traditional links with unalienated Crown Land may make a claim before the Aboriginal Land Commissioner, a judge of the Northern Territory Supreme Court. The Aboriginal Land Rights Act requires the Land Commissioner, in hearing a claim, to consider a number of matters in addition to traditional ownership before making a recommendation to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs. The Minister can then accept or reject the Land Commissioner's recommendations.

Many Aboriginal land claims have been lodged with the Land Commissioner. By October 1981, 8 had been finalised and others were in the process of being heard or were awaiting the decision of the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs.

As a result of claims heard, Aborigines have been granted an additional 105,863 square kilometres. By October 1981, Aboriginal land in the Northern Territory totalled 362,540 square kilometres or approximately 27 per cent of the Territory.

Titles to Aboriginal land are held by Aboriginal Land Trusts and the land is administered by Aboriginal Land Councils.

Minerals on Aboriginal land remain the property of the Crown. The Aboriginal Land Rights Act provides, however, that mineral exploration can only proceed with the approval of the appropriate

land council which in turn must abide by the wishes of the traditional Aboriginal owners of the area concerned. This veto power can be overruled if the Governor-General, by Proclamation, declares that the national interest requires the grant of a mining interest, and neither House of Parliament disallows that Proclamation. Pre-existing mining interests were exempt from the requirement for Aboriginal consent and these include the Ranger Project Area and the Jabiluka deposit. In all cases however, agreement must be reached on terms and conditions of mining and the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs is able to appoint an arbitrator in cases where Aboriginal consent is not required but a land council is unable or unwilling to reach agreement with a mining interest.

Royalties from mining on Aboriginal land are paid into an Aboriginal Benefits Trust Account and are distributed to pay administrative expenses of land councils, to communities affected by mineral developments and, on the recommendation of an advisory committee, to Aboriginal communities of the Northern Territory generally. Control of uranium mining has been reserved by the Commonwealth and special arrangements have been made between the Commonwealth and the Northern Territory Governments in relation to payments in lieu of royalties.

Aboriginal communities are also being assisted to purchase land off reserves. An Aboriginal Land Fund Commission was established in 1974 for this purpose. This function was taken over on 1 July 1980 by the Aboriginal Development Commission which assists Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, groups and individuals to acquire land for a variety of purposes, engage in business enterprises, obtain finance for housing and other personal needs, and to receive training where necessary.

Community services and affairs

Government policy in the administration of Aboriginal affairs is to encourage existing State and Commonwealth departments and instrumentalities to provide services to Aboriginals as to other Australian citizens and to take special measures to ensure that these services are appropriate, accessible and reflect the variety of Aboriginal life styles. In line with the transfer of other functions to the Northern Territory Government on 1 July 1978, the Northern Territory Government has assumed responsibility for the provision of major services to Aboriginal communities including essential services such as water and power supply, health, education and support for local government. Housing however, remains the responsibility of the Commonwealth and is now administered by the Aboriginal Development Commission.

Special programs for Aboriginals

Attention is being given to changing the institutional character of Aboriginal reserve communities in the Northern Territory. Support is designed to encourage and strengthen the capacity of Aboriginals to manage their own affairs, to increase their economic independence, and to reduce social handicaps facing them.

Government policy is to provide Aboriginal primary school children in Aboriginal communities with education in their own language as far as practicable. Bilingual education programs initiated in Northern Territory Aboriginal communities in 1973 have been expanded and are operating in several schools.

Aboriginal Legal Services operated by Aboriginals and supported by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs have been established on the initiative of Aboriginal groups in all States and the Northern Territory to ensure that Aboriginals have access to legal advice and are competently represented in the courts.

Production

See also the chapters dealing with particular subjects.

Land tenure

On 30 June 1981, 19,682,293 hectares were held under freehold title; 77,169,774 hectares under leasehold; 27,717 hectares under various licences; 13,247,036 hectares reserved for public purposes and for the benefit of Aboriginals; 82,334 hectares set aside for Government use; and 24,410,846 hectares unalienated. Land rent collected for the year 1980-81 amounted to \$358,298.

Following the report of the Aboriginal Land Rights Commissioner in April 1974, the Commonwealth Government introduced the *Aboriginal Land Rights (N.T.) Act* 1976. This Act which commenced on Australia Day, 26 January 1977 provides for the granting to Aboriginals of a title in fee simple, of traditional Aboriginal land in the Northern Territory.

Existing reserves for the use and benefit of Aborigines will be subject to fee simple title pursuant to the provisions of the Act, while title to other areas of land over which traditional rights are claimed are subject to hearings by the Aboriginal Land Commissioner, who must be a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Northern Territory.

With the commencement of the Crown Lands Amendment Act (No. 3) 1980 most existing leases in the Territory were automatically converted to freehold tenure making it the rule rather than the exception. Most Pastoral Leases and all Special Purposes Leases were excluded from automatic freeholding.

The various forms of lease or licence of lands are as follows:

Pastoral leases	—granted for periods not exceeding 50 years.
Crown leases (Term)	—granted for a term of years, and in majority of cases can be converted to freehold when developed.
Crown leases (Perpetual)	—granted in perpetuity.
Special purposes leases	—granted for a term of years or in perpetuity for purposes other than pastoral, agricultural or mining, or for private residential purposes within a town.
Grazing licences	—granted to graze stock on Crown Lands for periods not exceeding one year.
Occupation licences	—granted for manufacturing, industrial or any prescribed purposes for periods not exceeding five years.
Miscellaneous licences	—granted for periods not exceeding one year.

Pastoral and agricultural industries

Beef cattle production is the major rural industry in the Northern Territory. The beef industry has been characterised throughout its history by a slow rate of expansion due to the poor quality of native pastures in the Top End and unsatisfactory market outlets. Developments in pasture improvement and the use of adapted Zebu cross-cattle in the northern areas, the opening in 1963 of the export abattoirs in Katherine and Darwin, some improvement in disease control coupled with better management techniques, and various incentives and research programs introduced by the Government to encourage development of the pastoral industry have resulted in an increase in turnoff figures and value of production.

In the mid 1970's industry development suffered a major set-back due to a prolonged period of low export meat prices despite the upgraded export status given to Point Stuart Meatworks as well as the development of the live cattle export market in Malaysia. Over that period cattle numbers increased by approximately 400,000 head to 1.8 million, reflecting the high cost of mustering and cartage, which, together with the low returns resulted in non-profitability of cattle sold to market.

Between 1978 and 1980 the industry saw a dramatic upturn in prices by more than 300 per cent. Additional export abattoirs opened at Alice Springs and Tennant Creek. During 1981 beef cattle prices retreated from their historic high of 1980 and buffalo prices, due mainly to adverse exchange rate movement fell by up to 30 per cent.

Animal production has continued to be augmented by the buffalo meat industry. Development in the domestication of buffaloes continues on the sub-coastal plains properties, the 1981 estimated population being 6,300 out of an estimated feral buffalo population of 150,000. Buffalo meat exports of 2,200 tonnes during 1980 increased by one-third over the 1979 figure of 1,500 tonnes, the market changing quite radically. The American and Far East Markets of Hong Kong, Malaysia and Taiwan Province declined in favour of European markets, especially the Federal Republic of Germany and Scandinavia. Both the pig and poultry industries, unaffected by overseas marketing, have continued to expand.

In 1980 the Agricultural Development and Marketing Authority (ADMA) was established to encourage crop growing, diversification within the pastoral and agricultural industries, economies of scale and market development. ADMA has commenced development of three farms for cropping in the Daly Basin, 250 kilometres from Darwin, and is managing a program of co-ordinated farm development on a commercial scale for the production of maize, sorghum, soya beans, peanuts and pastures for seed production, hay or grazing. A grain handling facility and a seed and fertilizer store in Katherine have been established and horticultural marketing in the Darwin region is being promoted.

Continuing private investment in rural development is leading to greater pressures upon the Government for extension services and research. The work of CSIRO and the Dept. of Primary Production research stations and experimental farms is providing the basis for continuing rural development. As new knowledge is being gathered it will be followed by testing on farm scale.

The research institutions in existence in the Northern Territory are as follows:

Arid Zone Research Institute—Alice Springs. With the completion of the new research laboratory in 1967, more emphasis is being placed on arid zone research in the 'Centre' and on the need to conserve valuable pastoral lands while achieving maximum productivity. Fields of work at the Institute include animal health, agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation, botany, animal production and range management.

Coastal Plains Research Station. The Station has 3 main roles: one as a regional station examining suitable pasture and animal production systems in the Coastal Plains/Darwin area; the second as the major centre for rice research and a third as a centre researching into buffalo production. Its efforts have been devoted to the animal breeding investigations, with some attention being paid to the development of improved pasture systems including establishment, maintenance and the reaction to various grazing rates. Breeding trials are being conducted with Brahms and Africander cross-breeds, and Shorthorns. A small herd of cross-bred cattle (Shorthorn cows artificially inseminated from Bantang (Bali) Purebred Semen) has now been developed and the group transferred to private enterprise.

Victoria River Experiment Station. This is the only Government Experiment Station in the range-lands of the Northern Territory. Work is being undertaken on: cattle production management systems; evaluation of improved pastures; supplements; breed comparisons; and range management studies.

Tortilla Flats Research Farm. The Research Farm is mainly concerned with rice production as it is representative of the Adelaide River plains land system which extend over 10,000 square kilometres. Work is being undertaken on testing new varieties, fertilizer trials, sowing techniques and weed control in rice bays.

Berrimah Experiment Farm. The work of this Farm has been mainly restricted to pasture and crop investigations; plant introduction; fruit, vegetable and weed control trials; and intensive animal studies.

Douglas-Daly Research Station. With the advent of Agricultural Development and Marketing Authority (ADMA) cropping investigation under irrigation will be resumed. The crops experimented with will include soyabeans. Close liaison with ADMA farms in the region will continue.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: NUMBER, AREA AND LAND UTILISATION OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

	Number of agricultural establishments	Area used for crops (a)	Area under sown pastures and grasses	Balance of area (b)	Total	
					Area	Percentage of N.T. land area (134,620,000 hectares)
				'000 hectares		
1975-76	361	8.3	115.8	78,662.5	78,786.6	58.5
1976-77	289	2.4	112.8	75,263.3	75,378.5	55.9
1977-78	297	0.8	112.3	75,410.0	75,523.1	56.0
1978-79	301	1.6	90.4	76,099.9	76,191.9	56.6
1979-80	346	1.8	99.0	78,066.8	78,167.7	58.1
1980-81p	336	1.1	87.1	77,500.4	77,588.7	57.6

(a) Excludes duplication on account of area double cropped.

(b) Used for grazing, lying idle, fallow, etc.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

	Unit	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81p
Livestock numbers—							
Cattle	'000	1,602.8	1,663.7	1,674.1	1,784.6	1,727.2	1,675.4
Domesticated buffaloes	'000	3.3	3.7	4.2	3.6	2.4	6.3
Poultry	'000	139.7	175.0	183.5	200.3	180.1	169.9
Pigs	'000	7.0	7.4	3.2	3.1	2.3	3.2
Gross value of livestock slaughtering and other disposals—							
Cattle and calves	\$'000	9,456	22,834	29,291	106,890	121,494	35,790
Poultry	\$'000	2	534	633	633	880	871
Pigs	\$'000	559	602	687	390	488	488
Gross value of livestock products—							
Dairy products	\$'000	113	142	72	72	86	n.y.a.
Eggs	\$'000	900	898	1,300	1,292	1,395	1,395
Crops, Area—							
Sorghum (grain and feed)	Hectares	3,934	1,705	144	764	653	592
Hay	Hectares	236	195	66	251	367	n.y.a.
Tree fruit	Hectares	40	26	15	15	16	15
Bananas	Hectares	19	11	14	12	13	13
Vegetables	Hectares	143	97	108	119	145	110
Pastures and grasses (hay, seed, green feed)	Hectares	2,058	2,175	1,591	2,123	1,717	n.y.a.
Total area used for crops (incl. pastures and grasses)	Hectares	10,331	4,566	2,407	3,697	3,549	n.y.a.
Crops, Production—							
Sorghum for grain	Tonnes	4,986	1,335	41	331	1,011	496
Hay	Tonnes	1,022	1,457	200	1,956	1,396	n.y.a.
Bananas	Tonnes	121	70	89	124	101	60
Pastures and grasses (hay, seed)	Tonnes	4,869	7,056	5,083	5,583	3,920	n.y.a.
Gross value of crops—							
Sorghum for grain	\$'000	414	117	4	6	104	n.y.a.
Fruit	\$'000	66	36	60	220	85	13
Vegetables	\$'000	122	132	421	588	332	486
Pastures and grasses	\$'000	104	152	231	164	330	n.y.a.
Total crops (incl. pastures and grasses)	\$'000	790	545	1,194	1,125	1,083	742
Gross value of agriculture	\$'000	11,820	25,555	33,177	110,402	125,426	n.y.a.

Mining

The value of mineral output continued its rapid rise of recent years from \$249.8 million in 1978-79, to \$369.6 million in 1979-80 and \$437.0 million in the 1980 calendar year. Major factors in the increasing values of production have been the generally higher metal prices, combined with increasing outputs of copper, manganese, bauxite, construction materials such as crushed rock, sand and gravel and commencement of yellowcake production from Nabarlek. The principal mining areas are the Gove Peninsula, where bauxite is produced; Groote Eylandt for manganese; Tennant Creek for copper and gold; and the Alligator Rivers region for uranium.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Establishments operating end of June	No.	13	11	13
Average employment over whole year—persons (a)	No.	1,164	1,251	1,488
Wages and salaries	\$m	16.9	19.5	28.1
Turnover	\$m	124.9	143.5	189.6
Opening stocks at 30 June	\$m	19.3	20.2	19.7
Closing stocks at 30 June	\$m	20.3	19.7	38.7
Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	\$m	30.1	36.2	55.0
Value added (b)	\$m	95.8	106.8	153.6
Fixed capital expenditure (c)	\$m	8.7	28.2	186.1

(a) Includes working proprietors. Prior to 1977-78 employment shown at 30 June. (b) Turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses. Commencing with 1978-79, 'rent, leasing and hiring revenue' and 'rent, leasing and hiring expenses' have been included in the calculation of value added and its components 'turnover' and 'purchases, transfers in and selected expenses'. (c) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

Petroleum and natural gas

During 1980-81 eight new offshore permits were granted. At 30 June 1981, 22 offshore permits had been issued covering 5,586 blocks and 8 onshore permits totalling 140,703 square kilometres. There are 24 onshore oil permits and 3 oil leases under application.

Forestry

Forestry activities in the Northern Territory commenced in 1959 under the Forestry and Timber Bureau; later a State-type service was developed under the Department of the Northern Territory.

In July 1978, with the granting of self-government, forestry became the responsibility of the Territory Parks and Wildlife Commission, now the Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory.

Present activities fall into four main areas: Urban Forestry, Plantation Forestry, Native Forest Management and Conservation.

The Urban Forestry section is aimed at improving the urban environment throughout the Northern Territory through programs of park and street beautification and arid area species testing.

The Plantation Forestry section is predominantly based on plantation establishment on more favourable sites on Melville Island. The program which at this time is totally research oriented with limited plantings, is ultimately aimed at import replacement. The major species in use is *Pinus caribaea*, though early plantings were largely Cypress pine. A small pressure treatment plant providing treated round timber is operated by the Aborigines on nearby Bathurst Island.

Management of native forest is currently confined to the Murganella area of Arnhem Land where a policy of protection from fire has resulted in extensive regeneration of Cypress pine and native hardwoods, *Eucalyptus tetrodonta* and *E. nesophila*. Current research in this area is aimed at development of sound management prescriptions for treatment of this regeneration.

In its conservation role, the Conservation Commission has given emphasis to fire and ecological studies throughout the Territory together with seed collection, testing and propagation, and gene pool conservation of rare or unique species.

Fishing

The Northern Territory fishing industry has increased in importance over the last decade following development of prawn resources. Prawn trawling is now the major fishery, contributing over 80 per cent of total value. Barramundi is second, with the remainder mainly threadfin salmon, spanish mackerel, mud crabs, reef fish and bay lobsters. Prawn and barramundi are heavily fished and measures have been introduced to prevent over-exploitation. The Territory Government is encouraging development of under-utilised demersal and pelagic species (mainly fished by foreign vessels), and reef fish, crabs, scallops and squid. Foreign fishing ventures have involved the issue of Commonwealth licences to 150 Taiwanese vessels and one Japanese feasibility vessel. The Government is encouraging Australians to participate in fisheries not utilised by them and in those exploited by foreign vessels.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: PRINCIPAL FISHERIES

		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Prawns—							
Estimated gross weight of prawn catch	tonnes	3,346	3,191	2,882	2,165	3,504	3,212
Gross value of prawns	\$'000	5,019	4,222	8,647	8,100	17,100	15,200
Fish—							
Estimated live weight of fish catch	tonnes	781	978	1,483	1,451	1,576	1,352
Gross value of fish	\$'000	613	969	1,664	1,900	2,334	1,791
General fisheries—							
Number of boats engaged		194	289	290	380	406	585
Number of persons employed		638	830	934	1,258	1,602	1,357

Secondary industries

The types of secondary industries that have developed in the Northern Territory have been largely service industries based on demand from local markets, together with the processing of primary production for export including the processing of mined ores, prawns and beef. The isolation of the Northern Territory from the major population areas of Australia and the resultant high transportation costs make other than local market expansion difficult.

The extent of importation of commodities into the Northern Territory, significant underdeveloped raw resources and a growing population would suggest that potential exists for industrial expansion. Some see the proximity of South East Asian markets to Darwin as providing considerable future potential for export-orientated secondary industry development.

The following table shows results of the Manufacturing Censuses taken in respect of the years 1977-78 to 1979-80.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

		1977-78	1978-79(a)	1979-80(a)
Establishments at 30 June	No.	64	87	101
Persons employed (b)	No.	1,498	2,068	2,512
Wages and salaries	\$m	18.2	28.3	32.9
Turnover	\$m	145.2	186.3	251.2
Opening stocks at 30 June	\$m	44.9	37.6	45.2
Closing stocks at 30 June	\$m	46.5	41.8	50.4
Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses (c)	\$m	90.7	117.5	179.4
Value added (c)	\$m	56.1	73.0	77.0

(a) Classified to industry according to the 1978 edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The 1969 Preliminary edition of the ASIC was used in preceding years. (b) Average over whole year. Includes working proprietors. (c) Data in this table have been revised to comply with changes in the ABS definition of *value added*. 'Rent, leasing and hiring expenses' and 'Rent, leasing and hiring revenue, previously excluded from the *value added* calculations, are now included.

Tourism

Tourism is one of the Territory's major industries with direct earnings for 1979-80 estimated at almost \$100 million. Visitors increased from 112,800 in 1971 to 330,000 in 1979-80 (about 15 per cent of these being from overseas). A visitor growth rate of 12 per cent continues to encourage investment in tourist facilities which includes casinos in Darwin and Alice Springs and the Yulara Tourist Village at Ayers Rock—Mt Olga National Park. Ayers Rock (which provides the most reliable visitors figures) showed increases from 5,000 in 1961 to 38,000 in 1971, and 79,219 in 1980-81.

The Northern Territory Tourist Commission has an Alice Springs Head Office, a Darwin Office, a Bureau in Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Perth and Brisbane and a budget for 1981-82 of \$3.2 million.

National parks and reserves

There are 45 parks and reserves, covering about 48,000 square kilometres, under the care, control and management of the Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory. The Commission's functions include the preservation and protection of natural and historical features and the encouragement of public use and enjoyment of land set aside in the lands under its control.

Transport and communication

Railways

Passenger and freight train services commenced in December 1980 over the new 831 kilometre standard gauge (1,435 millimetres) Tarcoola—Alice Springs railway, construction of which commenced at Tarcoola, on the Trans-Australian Railway, in April 1975. It replaces a light pioneer narrow gauge (1,067 millimetres) line from Marree to Alice Springs, completed in 1929, and subject to frequent flooding and washaways. The Marree-Alice Springs line will be removed by 1983. Train services on the North Australia Railway, from Darwin to Birdum, ceased on 30 June 1976, by direction of the Commonwealth Government. Australian National Railways is currently carrying out survey work for a proposed new railway between Alice Springs and Darwin.

Roads

The Stuart Highway is the principal north-south axis route for the Northern Territory connecting Alice Springs, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Darwin to Adelaide. The section Darwin—Alice Springs is 1,491 kilometres long and sealed over its full length. The section south of Alice Springs is sealed to the South Australian border, a distance of 293 kilometres.

The Barkly Highway is the principal route to and from Queensland via Mount Isa. It is 648 kilometres long and is sealed. Running approximately east-west, it connects to the Stuart Highway some 26 kilometres north of Tennant Creek.

The Victoria Highway, the principal access route to and from Western Australia via Kununurra, is 467 kilometres long and is sealed.

These highways are used to carry a variety of freight, including cattle, particularly between the rail-heads at Mount Isa and Alice Springs. They provide access to meatworks at Wyndham (Western Australia), Cloncurry (Queensland) and Katherine. In addition, they play a particularly important part in the Northern Territory economy through their association with the tourist industry.

The first program for upgrading the Stuart and Barkly Highways is complete, while the second program is nearing completion. Future works will be an ongoing program to bring these roads to National Highway Standards.

Water

The Northern Territory Government provides water and wastewater facilities in main centres including Darwin, Alice Springs, Tennant Creek, Katherine, Adelaide River, Batchelor, Pine Creek and many Aboriginal communities. Piped water is available in a number of small settlements including Mataranka, Larrimah, Daly Waters, Elliott, Ti Tree and Finke.

Darwin is served by the Darwin River Dam some 70 kilometres from the city. The earth rockfill dam was completed in 1972. It is 30 metres high with a crest length of 564 metres, has an active storage of 230 million cubic metres and a safe draft of 90 megalitres per day. A supplementary source, McMinn's borefield, is supplying up to 15 megalitres per day. Studies are also being carried out to identify future sources to meet the growing needs of the Darwin region. A first stage project will be the diversion of flow from the Finnis River to Darwin River storage.

Alice Springs has twenty-five bores at Roe Creek, Tennant Creek has ten at Kelly Well and three at Cabbage Gum. Other communities are also supplied from groundwater sources. Katherine is to be supplied with treated water from the Katherine River in place of the hard water from the Tindall limestone aquifer.

Feasibility studies are in progress to assess the economic viability of multi-purpose dams at Warrai on the Adelaide River.

Soil conservation

The Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory administers soil conservation and control legislation, undertakes resource inventories to assess land capabilities and conducts soil erosion works on behalf of the Government and the private sectors.

Shipping

Shipping services to Darwin are provided from the eastern states by the Australian National Line container/bulk ore vessel, the MV Darwin Trader on a six weekly service, and from Western Australia by Western Australian State Shipping Service using two unit load vessels providing a fortnightly service. Tankers from Australian and overseas ports deliver oil products to Darwin. General cargo vessels from overseas ports also visit Darwin. The prawning and fishing industry accounts for a significant portion of the shipping entries into the port.

A regular shipping service operates from Brisbane to the Gulf of Carpentaria ports which serves Aboriginal communities as well as the mining centres of Melville Bay (Gove) and Milner Bay (Groote Eylandt), and bulk carriers load ore and other mining products for delivery to ports in Australia and overseas.

Two Darwin-based companies operate landing craft to Aboriginal communities and ports along the coast, and provide one vessel on regular service to Singapore.

Air services

At 1 September 1981 there were 100 licensed aerodromes plus 4 Commonwealth controlled airports in the Territory. Qantas operates a weekly international service from Darwin to Singapore whilst Garuda Indonesian Airways provides a twice weekly service to Den Pasar (Bali). Regular services to Darwin with intermediate stops at some Territory centres are operated by Trans Australian Airlines and Ansett Airlines of Australia from mainland capital cities and by Airlines of Western Australia from Western Australia. Airlines of Northern Australia commenced operations in 1981 and provide a network to all major Territory centres. The Northern Territory Aerial Medical Service has aircraft based at Darwin and Gove while the Royal Flying Doctor Service operates from Alice Springs. Regular commuter services operate from Darwin, Katherine and Alice Springs to outlying centres. Charter services are available at Darwin, Alice Springs, Gove, Groote Eylandt, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Jabiru. Responsibility for the economic licensing of domestic operations passed from the Commonwealth to the Northern Territory Government on 1 June 1980. The Commonwealth Government retains responsibility for safety and operational aspects and works closely with Territory authorities in the licensing of commercial operations within the Territory.

Several organisations provide helicopter services particularly for cattle mustering and aerial survey. In 1981 heavy helicopter activity from Darwin increased in support of offshore drilling rigs involved in oil and gas exploration.

Civil aircraft under contracts to the Department of Transport, Australia, operate on extensive coastal surveillance operation from Darwin.

Post, telegraph, telephone, radio and television

Postal communication is maintained by daily air transport between major Northern Territory centres and the capital cities of Australia. Large centres receive surface mails by two major road mail services operating from Queensland and South Australia. More remote centres are served by aerial services. Direct mail despatches are exchanged between Darwin and several overseas countries.

Trunk telephone links to Darwin extend from Townsville via a broadband microwave radio relay system, and from Adelaide via systems operated over leased circuits on the NAR Tarcoola-Alice Springs micro wave link. These systems also carry telegraph and data traffic and serve towns along the routes. Subscriber trunk dialling facilities were introduced to Darwin, Nhulunbuy (Gove Peninsula) in 1974 and to Katherine in 1975. ISD (International Subscriber Dialling) was introduced to telephone exchanges in the Darwin area and to Katherine and Nhulunbuy in December 1976. Tennant Creek and Elliott telephone services were connected to automatic with subscriber trunk dialling facilities during 1979.

Completion of Australia's first solar-powered broad-band microwave relay system between Tennant Creek and Alice Springs in October 1979 brought subscriber trunk dialling and ISD facilities to Alice Springs. It also provides live television programs to the National Television Service transmitter at Alice Springs.

Smaller towns in the Northern Territory are progressively being converted to automatic telephone service with STD facilities in a program extending over several years. The most recent of these was Adelaide River, Mataranka, Millingimbi and Bathurst/Melville Islands (Tiwi Exchange). An automatic exchange equipped to 600 lines was provided in November 1980 to service the newly created uranium mining town of Jabiru.

High frequency radio telephone exchanges at Katherine and Alice Springs provide connections to the telephone network for some of the remote properties in the Northern Territory. The majority of homesteads on pastoral leases are equipped with radio transceivers operating through the Royal Flying Doctor base at Alice Springs or the Telecom Australia Outpost Radio base in Darwin which provide a message passing and emergency communications service. A number of homesteads and settlements adjacent to the Darwin-Isa and Tennant Creek-Alice Springs microwave corridors are provided with VHF radio telephone giving 24 hour service with STD facilities.

Regional national broadcasting stations are situated at Darwin, Alice Springs, Tennant Creek, Katherine and Gove and there are commercial broadcasting stations located at Darwin and Alice Springs. Two television stations, ABD Channel 6 of the national broadcasting system and NTD Channel 8, a commercial station, operate in Darwin. The Darwin ABD 6 national program is also broadcast in Katherine (ABKN 7) and Tennant Creek (ABTD 9) with a translator (ABTD 9—10) to give coverage of the mining residential area at Warrego. A national television station, ABAD Channel 7, operates in Alice Springs. Remote area television provided via satellite to earth stations at Elcho Island, Nhulunbuy and Groote Eylandt will go to Jabiru, Boroloola and Daly River in 1982.

Education

See also Chapter 12, Education.

Responsibility for education in the Northern Territory was transferred from the Commonwealth Department of Education to the Northern Territory Government on 1 July 1979.

Since that date education services have been provided by the Northern Territory Department of Education.

Details of the responsibilities are outlined in the *Northern Territory of Australia Education Act* 1979. Under the Act, the Minister for Education is responsible for the general administration and control of education services. The Act states that the Minister may take all measures which, in his opinion, are necessary or desirable to assist parents of children in the Territory in fulfilling the responsibility to educate their children according to the individual needs and abilities of those children; to make education services, provided by him, available to all people in the Territory; and to assist all people of the Territory with their own education. The Act also provides for the establishment of Advisory Councils.

Schools in the Northern Territory

At 31 July 1981 there were 143 schools in the Northern Territory with a total school population of 30,889. Of that number 3,203 attended 7 private schools and 1,120 attended 6 mission schools. Approximately 9,715 students were of Aboriginal descent. In addition to primary and pre-schools, there are eight government high schools, one secondary correspondence school and one private high school. There are three area schools offering secondary courses and two residential colleges for Aboriginal students.

There are also 22 government schools in Aboriginal communities that offer post-primary courses and six mission schools with post-primary programs.

Teaching staff are provided by the Northern Territory Teaching Service and qualified applicants are recruited from all parts of Australia.

With the exception of matriculation level, where students sit for examinations offered by the South Australian Public Examinations Board, all aspects of curriculum, course accreditation and student assessment are the responsibility of the Northern Territory Curriculum Advisory Committees, with subject area committees, in Language Arts, Mathematics, Science, Social and Cultural Education, Physical and Health Education, The Arts, and Life/Work Skills. With the exception of Life/Work Skills, which is concerned with secondary education only, all committees span primary and secondary education from Transition to Year 12.

Subject area committees recommend the curricula to be followed in Northern Territory schools, determine the core of essential understandings and processes which students are expected to master in those curricula and assess the students' mastery of the core. Guidelines for all those functions are determined by the Curriculum Advisory Committee which also accredits non-matriculation courses offered to the senior school (post Year 10) students. Core Curriculum was introduced into primary schools in 1981, and will be introduced into Year 8 in 1982, Year 9 in 1983 and Year 10 in 1984. The nature and format of certificates for secondary students is currently under review.

The work of curriculum committees including the development and implementation of curricula, is supported by educational advisers and a range of educational services.

The two Schools of the Air in the Northern Territory, one at Katherine and one at Alice Springs, have developed individual programs and provide correspondence and radio lessons for students in the years One to Seven. One correspondence school caters for isolated secondary students. Aerial and road patrols are carried out regularly to provide teacher/student and parent contact.

Special schools are located in Alice Springs and Darwin for handicapped children. However, where appropriate, students with special needs are integrated into primary and secondary schools. Guidance and Special Education Advisory services operate from the two Regional Offices in Alice Springs and Darwin.

A program of exchange between Bali (Indonesia) and the Northern Territory is continuing in which two teachers from each country are exchanged for a school year, and four senior students spend up to six months in the other country. The Northern Territory have also sponsored a group of junior high school students and teachers from Bali on a two-week educational visit to the Territory each year.

Aboriginal education

Most Northern Territory Aboriginals live away from town centres and their education is provided in various settings including mission schools, government schools on or near Settlements or Aboriginal townships, on pastoral properties and outstations or homeland centres.

There has been an increasing number of requests from outstations for the Department of Education to provide assistance. A small group of teachers is currently working in this field and developing special methods and modified courses to help overcome the difficulties faced by isolated outstation groups in their quest for education.

Government schools for Aboriginal children in out-of-town centres provide tuition at pre-school and primary school level with a number of them providing post primary (secondary age) classes as well.

For Aboriginal children who wish to proceed to secondary schools there are now two residential colleges: Yirara and Kormilda. These colleges are regionally based but situated near urban centres, Yirara at Alice Springs and Kormilda in Darwin. They provide secondary age students from outlying centres with the opportunity to undertake a range of courses internally or to attend an urban high school.

Bilingual education programs in Northern Territory schools in Aboriginal communities have attracted wide interest from within Australia and overseas. There are 14 schools offering bilingual programs and 3 schools preparing resources for programmes to be introduced in the future. Many other schools include Aboriginal language and culture in the curriculum. Twelve languages are now being

used in the program and research is continuing into another two. Most school children are acquiring initial literacy skills in their own language. Although a large proportion of the curriculum is devoted to instruction in an Aboriginal language, a structured English course forms an integral part of the bilingual program. Other aspects of Aboriginal education are covered in the TAFE section.

Darwin Community College

The College was opened in 1974 and is an autonomous, multipurpose institution. It has Schools of Business and Administration, General Studies, Creative and Applied Arts, Technology and Science, Trades and Linguistics. As well as courses at Advanced Education and TAFE levels leading to awards, the College provides a wide range of non-award recreational classes. It provides lecture and tutorial assistance in a limited range of subjects to external students enrolled at the University of Queensland and at the Adelaide College of Arts and Education. The College has an annex at Nhulunbuy and the School of Australian Linguistics located at Batchelor. By August 1981 the College had recorded 6,341 enrolments for the year in the various courses offered.

Industrial Training

The Northern Territory Industries Training Commission commenced, under the provisions of the Industries Training Act (1979), on 6 June 1980. Commission members represent government, education, employers and employees. Functions include research, special needs, co-ordination, standards, promotion, accreditation, financial assistance and advice in all matters relating to post-school training and manpower matters in the Territory.

Technical and Further Education

Aboriginal Adult Education most large Aboriginal communities have an Adult Educator who relates to adults in the community and arranges non-formal programs which he or local part-time instructors and visiting lecturers teach.

Communities are developing more confidence in the management of their own affairs through implementation of policies such as the Chief Minister Five-year plan to improve Aboriginal Communities in the Territory. There is thus a growing demand for Adult Education requiring a co-ordinated effort on the part of all agencies offering Adult Education services.

Community College of Central Australia prior to 1 July 1979 was a campus of Darwin Community College. It offers electrical and aircraft engineering licences, apprenticeship, business, secretarial, tourism, hospitality, Aboriginal development, technology, art, matriculation and preparatory studies, non-credit refresher, recreational and general education courses and a tutorial program for degrees, diplomas and certificates from Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education, Darwin Community College and the South Australian Open College of Further Education.

Katherine Rural Education Centre began teaching in 1979 and is residential. It offers a one year full-time Certificate in Rural Studies and short courses such as power saw maintenance, water conservation and use, helicopter mustering and horse shoeing.

Batchelor College is a residential TAFE institution providing programs for Aboriginal people leading to teacher education qualifications.

Adult Migrant Education Centre supersedes Adult Migrant Education Service courses and provides courses for on-arrival migrants and adult migrants preparing to enter the work force.

Finance

The following table gives details of government receipts and outlays that have been identified as relating specifically to the performance of local or State-type functions in the Northern Territory for 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80. Receipts collected in the Northern Territory from Australia-wide sources (e.g. income taxes, customs duties, etc.) and outlays in the Northern Territory on items of a national character (e.g. defence, civil aviation and cash benefits paid to Northern Territory residents as part of national programs) are *not* included.

In addition to transactions relating to the Northern Territory in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and certain trust funds the transactions of the following public corporations are included: Northern Territory Port Authority, Northern Territory Housing Commission, Jabiru Town Development Authority, Corporation of the City of Darwin, Corporation of the Municipality of Alice Springs, Corporation of the Municipality of Katherine and Corporation of the Municipality of Tennant Creek. Outlay totals for 1977-78 include expenditure authorised by the Northern Territory Legislative Assembly.

On 1 July 1978 the Northern Territory became self-governing with expenditure responsibilities and revenue raising powers broadly approximating those of a State. As a consequence, statistics for 1978-79 onwards show the receipts and outlays of the Northern Territory Government and its subsidiary bodies as a distinct level of government separate from the Commonwealth.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: OUTLAY AND RECEIPTS

(\$'000)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	<i>Commonwealth Government</i>	<i>Commonwealth Government</i>	<i>Northern Territory Government</i>
OUTLAY			
Final consumption expenditure—			
Law, order and public safety	18,547	1,053	25,134
Education	54,479	62,317	—
Health	45,231	24,325	29,764
Social security and welfare	24,784	18,492	11,597
Other	45,397	4,292	75,250
Gross fixed capital expenditure on new assets and stocks—			
Education	20,700	19,427	—
Roads	24,455	—	33,848
Housing and regional development	46,333	365	28,891
Health	30,487	10,163	10,582
Social security and welfare	315	57	566
Electricity, gas and water	24,690	—	34,327
Other	22,489	588	25,133
Net purchase of existing assets	547	—	4,675
Interest paid	—105	—	11,380
Cash benefits	182	269	—
Subsidies	1,286	—	1,758
Net advances to the private sector—			
Housing and community amenities	12,177	—	10,191
Other	1,564	—	1,356
Grants for private capital purposes	8,786	8,612	1,221
Advances to public financial enterprises	—248	—	—
Total outlay	382,096	149,960	305,673
RECEIPTS			
Taxation—			
Payroll tax	7,630	—	10,381
Rates on land	3,376	—	4,515
Stamp duties	400	—	1,919
Motor registration	1,129	—	2,460
Other taxes, fees, fines, etc.	2,686	226	4,137
Interest, rent, etc.	3,713	—	9,540
Income from public enterprises	—5,454	593	—16,607
Net sale of local authority and public corporation securities	—1,609	—	4,319
Other receipts	—484	—1,060	—1,274
Net charge to Commonwealth Government budget	370,708	150,201	286,284
Total receipts	382,096	149,960	305,673

THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

General description

The Constitution provides that the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth of Australia shall be in the State of New South Wales but distant not less than 160 kilometres from Sydney. After a number of alternative sites were considered, an area of 2,395 square kilometres lying approximately 320 kilometres south-west of Sydney was transferred to the Commonwealth as from 1 January 1911. A further 73 square kilometres at Jervis Bay were transferred as from 4 September 1915 to serve as a port for the Territory.

The primary responsibility for administering the Australian Capital Territory lies with the Department of the Capital Territory, whose functions include housing, public transport and municipal services. Education, public health and justice are the responsibilities of the Departments of Education, Health and the Attorney-General respectively. The National Capital Development Commission has the responsibility for the planning and development of the Canberra city area.

In 1974, the A.C.T. Advisory Council, which had been in existence since 1930, was replaced by the A.C.T. Legislative Assembly. The first Assembly was elected on 28 September 1974 and held its first meeting on 28 October 1974.

During 1979, the name of the A.C.T. Legislative Assembly was changed to the A.C.T. House of Assembly. The first election for the House of Assembly was held on 2 June 1979 and first meeting of the House of Assembly was held on 29 June. The Assembly is constituted under the (*Legislative Assembly Ordinance*) Section 10 of which defines its role as follows:

'The Assembly may advise the Minister (for the Capital Territory) in relation to any matter affecting the Territory including the making of new Ordinances or the repeal or amendment of existing Ordinances.'

The Assembly consists of 18 Members (9 from each of the electoral divisions of Canberra and Fraser) and its procedure is modelled on that of the House of Representatives. Its Members serve on a part-time basis.

The Assembly normally considers (and sometimes introduces) Ordinances which are proposed for the Territory. It also passes resolutions on matters affecting the Territory. It is represented on a number of boards, authorities and committees such as the Canberra Commercial Development Authority, the A.C.T. Electricity Authority, the A.C.T. Schools Authority, the Capital Territory Health Commission, the Liquor Licensing Board, the Consumer Affairs Council and the Australian Constitutional Convention.

At 30 June 1981, the population of the Australian Capital Territory was 233,500. *See also* Chapter 6, Demography.

National Capital Development Commission

The *National Capital Development Commission Act 1957* provides for a Commission to undertake and carry out the planning, development and construction of the City of Canberra as the National Capital of the Commonwealth. The year 1980-81 was the twenty-fourth year of the Commission's operations. Construction work was carried out by means of agency operations with the Department of Housing and Construction and by private consultants. Expenditure in recent years is as follows: 1977-78, \$197.1 million; 1978-79, \$157.1 million; 1979-80 \$136.2 million. Total expenditure in 1980-1981 was \$112.4 million comprising: land development and services \$6.0 million; water, sewerage and stormwater services and headworks \$2.7 million; housing, flats and other accommodation \$2.5 million; educational facilities \$13.3 million; roads, public transport and traffic control \$12.2 million; city works and associated facilities \$7.3 million; Commonwealth Government offices \$22.4; million; national works \$16.5 million; health and welfare facilities \$2.6 million; others \$26.9 million.

Works and services

Housing

Until the period following the 1939-45 War, most houses and flats in the Australian Capital Territory were built and rented by the then Department of the Interior. More recently, an increasing number of houses and flats have been built by private enterprise and, as a result, the proportion of houses and flats in the Australian Capital Territory occupied by tenants of the Department of the Capital Territory (formerly the Department of the Interior) has fallen from 79.7 per cent of total occupied houses and flats in 1954 to 58.3 per cent in 1961, 38.8 per cent in 1966, 28.1 per cent in 1971 and 15.6 per cent in 1981. Although the bulk of rented accommodation is provided by public authorities

(and this situation will continue in the foreseeable future), there has been a considerable increase in the proportion of home ownership in the Australian Capital Territory since 1954. The proportion of houses and flats owned or being purchased by instalments has risen from 19.5 per cent in 1954 to 29.0 per cent in 1961, 45.6 per cent in 1966 and 51.8 per cent in 1971 and approximately 58 per cent in 1978. Home building activity in Woden Valley, Weston Creek, Tuggeranong (south-west of the former city area) and Belconnen (north-west of the former city area) has continued to expand. At June 1980 there were 19,036 occupied dwellings in the Woden Valley and Weston Creek area, 22,313 occupied dwellings in the Belconnen area and 7,998 occupied dwellings in the Tuggeranong area. *See also* Chapter 19, Housing and Construction.

Municipal services

Since its establishment, Canberra has been developed as a garden city. City Parks Administration of the Department of the Capital Territory manages all established urban parklands and sportsgrounds within the city area which amounted to approximately 7,490 hectares in 1980–81, an increase of approximately 410 ha on the 1978–79 total.

The Yarralumla Nursery, established in 1913, continues to propagate trees and shrubs for use in development projects and as replacements in the course of area maintenance. Introduction of new methods has increased productivity and improved quality of stock. During 1980–81 approximately 500,000 plants were propagated, maintaining a constant supply as in the year before.

The National Botanic Gardens and the Horticultural Research Centre at Weston are also part of the City Parks Administration.

The water supply, sewerage and drainage systems in the Australian Capital Territory are operated by the Department of Housing and Construction on behalf of the Department of the Capital Territory.

At 30 June 1981, 67,158 metered services were connected to the City Water Supply. The city draws water from three storages on the Cotter River with a total capacity of 91,000 megalitres and a storage of 125,000 megalitres on the Queanbeyan River at Googong. Distribution is via 41 reservoir installations of which 4 are twin tanks.

In 1980–81, 55,831 megalitres of water were consumed in Canberra whose population was 225,100. An additional 3,825 megalitres were supplied to Queanbeyan, N.S.W. whose population was 20,100.

Canberra's sewage is disposed of through the Lower Molonglo Water Quality Control Centre.

As at 30 June 1981, 1,784 kilometres of sewers, 14 kilometres of rising sewerage mains, 1,978 kilometres of stormwater drains and a total length of 1,799 kilometres of water line were laid.

Production

See also the chapter dealing with particular subjects.

Lands

Reference has been made in earlier issues of the Year Book to the general conditions of land tenure in the Australian Capital Territory and to the area of alienated and leased land. The Agricultural Industry chapter in this Year Book contains statistical information on these subjects.

With minor exceptions the freehold estate of land in the Australian Capital Territory has been acquired by, and is vested in the Crown. The *Seat of Government (Administration) Act* 1910 prevents the sale or disposal of such Crown land for any estate in freehold except in the case of a contract that preceded the Act. Progressively the remaining areas of freehold land are being acquired.

Leases of land for residential, commercial and other purposes in the city area are usually granted under the *City Area Leases Ordinance* 1936. Some special leases for other purposes (such as diplomatic sites or churches) are granted under the *Leases (Special Purposes) Ordinance* 1925 or the *Church Lands Leases Ordinance* 1924. Some areas outside the city area not immediately required for the development of the City or for other public purposes or where there is no intention of development are leased for agriculture or grazing under the *Leases Ordinance* 1918.

The Commonwealth Territory at Jervis Bay, comprising about 73 square kilometres, was acquired from New South Wales for the possible provision of port facilities in connection with the Australian Capital Territory. A portion of the area is occupied by the Royal Australian Naval College (*H.M.A.S. Creswell*) and a Royal Australian Navy airfield. Several blocks fronting Sussex Inlet plus an area on Bowen Island have been leased for guest houses and holiday camps, etc., under the *Leases Ordinance* 1918, and an area of land in the Murray's Beach area has been set aside for possible use as an atomic power station under the control of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission. Apart from picnic and camping areas, experimental planting, afforestation and soil conservation activities, the remainder of the area is being maintained in its natural state.

Forestry

Forestry field operations in the Australian Capital Territory began in 1915 with the planting of pines on the denuded slopes of Mount Stromlo to arrest soil erosion and improve visual quality of the landscape. In 1926, a program for development of commercial forests was approved following a comprehensive review of the Territory's potential for forest development. Major reviews of this program were made in 1932, 1954 and 1967, always, however, retaining the basic policy of systematic conservation and development. All of the better native forest has been placed under management. Forestry operations including fire protection treatment have been extended to some 44,500 hectares of natural forest in the Cotter catchment and adjacent areas. The more productive stands in these areas were harvested extensively to provide timber for Canberra's post-war expansion and were subsequently treated to promote regeneration and protect the quality of water harvested.

The policy of forest management in the Australian Capital Territory has been formulated to cater not only for commercial timber production but also to provide recreation facilities and an attractive visual environment for the national capital and to protect the water supply. These policies can be broadly summarised as follows:

- (a) to manage and develop plantations and hardwood forest area in the Australian Capital Territory and Jervis Bay for production of timber and arrange sales of all forest produce;
- (b) to initiate and maintain a variety of growth and environmental experiments to produce information for management decisions; and
- (c) to develop and implement viable multiple use policies for forest areas with particular emphasis on recreation potential and facilities, quality of water harvest in catchments and conservation of the environment.

The forest authority is charged with the management of some 74,000 hectares of land in the Australian Capital Territory. Of this, some 48,000 hectares carry native forest or woodland. As at 30 June 1981, the total area of coniferous plantations in the Australian Capital Territory and Jervis Bay was 14,119 hectares nett. Of 217 hectares at Jervis Bay, the majority consisted of *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine) and *Pinus elliottii* (Slash Pine). The plantations in the Australian Capital Territory consisted mainly of *Pinus radiata* and *Pinus ponderosa* (Yellow Pine). Total area of *Pinus radiata* was 13,254 hectares.

In 1980-81 there was no commercial production of hardwood timber from the Australian Capital Territory and Jervis Bay. The volume of softwood cut was 211,000 cubic metres. The total value of this unprocessed timber unloaded at the mill (milldoor value) was \$5.2 million.

Agricultural and secondary industries

In the eight years since 1973-74 the number of agricultural establishments in the Australian Capital Territory has fallen from 154 to 106. The more important items produced in 1980-81 were: wheat for grain 200 tonnes; wool 390 tonnes; meat (carcass weight) 13,600 tonnes. Livestock numbers at 31 March 1981 included 12,435 cattle and 101,541 sheep.

Secondary industries established in the Australian Capital Territory are largely the service industries associated with the growth of the Territory.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY: MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—1977-78 to 1979-80(a)

		1977-78(a)	1978-79 (a)	1979-80(a)
Establishments operating during year	No.	90	117	115
Persons employed (b)	No.	2,892	3,073	3,156
Wages and salaries	\$m	29.9	33.7	38.0
Turnover	\$m	100.8	118.8	126.0
Opening stocks at 30 June	\$m	9.8	12.2	11.0
Closing stocks at 30 June	\$m	10.7	11.4	13.0
Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses (c)	\$m	48.5	57.4	59.0
Value added (c)	\$m	53.2	60.6	68.0

(a) Classified to industry according to the 1978 edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The 1969 Preliminary edition of the ASIC was used in preceding years. (b) Average over whole year. Includes working proprietors. (c) Data in this table have been revised to comply with changes in the ABS definition of value added. 'Rent, leasing and hiring expenses' and 'Rent, leasing and hiring revenue', previously excluded from the value added calculation, are now included.

Commercial practices

There is growing awareness of consumer rights as evidenced by the increasing number of enquiries received by the A.C.T. Consumer Affairs Bureau and the wide range of consumer oriented legislation.

The Bureau receives and investigates complaints from consumers, conducts research into matters affecting consumer interests and provides information of benefit to consumers.

Control over weights and measures standards traditionally has been, and remains, a prerequisite for fair commercial transactions. The Weights and Measures Office periodically examines the scales and measures used for trade.

In the A.C.T., licensing is used as a means of regulating some commercial practices by establishing minimum standards of qualifications and/or experience for entry into certain occupations. These include motor vehicle dealers, stock and station and real estate agents, and pawnbrokers and secondhand dealers.

The *Co-operative Societies Ordinance* 1939 provides for the incorporation of building societies, housing and service societies and credit unions. The Registrar is responsible for the incorporation of new societies, the registration of documents, inspections and inquiries into the working and financial situation of societies and the hearing and determination of certain disputes between a society and a member.

In Canberra there are two retail fruit and vegetable markets. These have been established, operated and controlled by the Canberra Retail Markets Trust.

Transport and communication

Canberra is connected with the railway system of New South Wales at Queanbeyan by a line 8 kilometres long. This line was opened for goods traffic on 25 May 1914 and for passenger traffic on 15 October 1923. Direct or linking services operate between Canberra and Sydney, and Canberra and Melbourne. The two major domestic airlines provide many services daily each way on the Sydney-Canberra-Melbourne route, while five smaller carriers operate services to provincial centres. Regular motor coach services link Canberra with towns in New South Wales, and mainland state capitals. The total length of roads in the Territory at 30 June 1977 was: inner-urban, 1,464 kilometres; outer-urban, 281 kilometres; tourist development roads, 63 kilometres; total 1,808 kilometres. At 30 June 1979 there were also 67 kilometres of trunk cycle paths connecting suburbs with Canberra's major business centres. The Department of the Capital Territory is responsible for the regulation of transport and traffic under an A.C.T. Ordinance. ACTION, the Australian Capital Territory Internal Omnibus Network, is also operated by the Department of the Capital Territory. It operated 358 buses in 1980-81, over 74 routes covering 735.06 kilometres. A total of 11,027,947 kilometres was travelled and an estimated 20,760,000 passenger journeys made.

There are six radio broadcasting stations in the Territory: 2CY, 2CN and ABC-FM of the national broadcasting system; two commercial stations, 2CA and 2CC; and one community station, 2XX. There are two television stations, ABC Channel 3 of the national broadcasting system and Australian Capital Television Pty Ltd (Capital 7), a commercial station.

Social

See also Chapter 12, Education; Chapter 10, Health; and Chapter 11, Law and Order.

Schools

The *Education Ordinance* 1937 provides for the compulsory attendance at school of children between the ages of six and fifteen years. Government schools are administered by the A.C.T. Schools Authority, which became a Statutory body in January 1977. The Authority is representative of teachers, parents and the community. The A.C.T. Schools Accrediting Agency within the Authority system accredits courses and administers student assessment procedures for Years 11 and 12. These procedures replaced the New South Wales Higher School Certificate examination at the end of 1976.

In July 1981 there were seventeen government high schools in the Australian Capital Territory, and eight secondary colleges. High schools cater for Years 7 to 10 and secondary colleges for Years 11 and 12. Secondary students enrolled numbered 14,677.

Sixty-two schools provide courses at primary levels, three of these being in rural districts and one in the Jervis Bay area. The number of pupils enrolled in primary grades of government schools at July 1981 was 24,256.

There are six government special schools in the A.C.T. with a total enrolment of 351 students. These schools cater for pre-school, primary and secondary school aged students who are physically or intellectually handicapped. Mildly intellectually handicapped children are served by learning centres attached to six primary schools and two high schools.

Special units for deaf children are available to three schools, while blind children receive specialised support at five other Schools. Children below school age with learning or sight problems receive assistance from specially-trained staff at pre-schools and in their homes.

Thirteen primary schools cater for children of junior primary age who are unable to adjust to a normal class situation. One of these classes specialises in the care of children with language and communication disorders. Educational guidance services are provided by the Education Clinic and through counselling staff attached to schools.

Special English classes for migrant children are available at thirty-two primary schools, nine high schools and three secondary colleges. The Introductory English Centre is for secondary school migrant children with little or no English. They attend for up to six months and then return to their neighbourhood school or college.

The seventy-four pre-schools provide facilities for 5,060 children between the ages of three and five years. Provision is made at all pre-schools for the additional enrolment of children who have minimal problems such as speech, behavioural and family problems.

In July 1981 there were twenty-two non-government primary schools in Canberra, seven schools offering both primary and secondary schooling and four schools with secondary grades only. At the same time, 9,765 pupils were in primary grades of non-government schools and 7,313 in the secondary grades of these schools.

A.C.T. Further Education

The Office of A.C.T. Further Education which operates within the structure of the Department of Education is responsible for the Technical and Further Education Colleges.

There are presently three TAFE Colleges in the A.C.T. These are Canberra, Bruce and Woden. The Woden TAFE College began teaching in 1980. The new building in the heart of the Woden complex was opened in 1981. These Colleges provide trade, post trade, certificate, craft and leisure type courses at their main campuses and at several annexes. In the year ended 31 December 1980 there were 15,453 students enrolled; 13,885 in Technical and Further Education courses and 1,568 in Adult Migrant Education courses.

The Canberra School of Art and the Canberra School of Music are also part of the A.C.T. Further Education system. The Canberra School of Art offers Diploma of Arts (Visual) three years full-time study (or part-time equivalent), an Associate Diploma of Arts (Visual) with two years full-time study (or part-time equivalent). It also provides art courses for students from the Canberra College of Advanced Education as well as non-vocational classes for the community in general. In the year ended 31 December 1980 there were 847 students enrolled.

The Canberra School of Music offers a four year full-time Bachelor of Arts (Music). Courses for Canberra College of Advanced Education students and single study classes for part-time students are also offered. In the year ended 31 December 1980 there were 562 students enrolled.

It should be noted that student enrolment figures shown here have been adjusted for those students enrolled in more than one course at any time during the reference year. Student enrolment data shown in previous Year Books has not been adjusted in this matter and is therefore not comparable.

Other Tertiary Educational Institutions

The Canberra College of Advanced Education is administered by a Governing Council constituted under an Act of Parliament and offers courses in six schools—Administrative Studies, Applied Science, Liberal Studies, Teacher Education, Information Sciences and Environmental Design. Courses have a professional or vocational orientation and lead to master and bachelor degrees, and associate and graduate diplomas. There were 5,299 students enrolled as at August 1981.

The Australian National University was established by an Act of Parliament and is administered by its governing Council. The Institute of Advanced Studies within the University is a centre for research and training in research. It includes the John Curtin School of Medical Research and Research Schools of Physical Sciences, Social Sciences, Pacific Studies, Chemistry, Biological Sciences and Earth Sciences. The faculties carry out both undergraduate and post-graduate training and research and are composed of the faculties of Arts, Asian Studies, Economics, Law and Science. The total student enrolment as at August 1981 was 5,955.

The University has established the following centres: Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies; Humanities Research Centre; North Australia Research Unit (based in Darwin); Survey Research Centre; Centre for Continuing Education; Computer Centre; Office for Research in Academic Methods; and the National Health and Medical Research Council Social Psychiatry Research Unit.

Continuing education

The Centre for Continuing Education, which is run by the Australian National University, is intended to foster 'the learning society' by enriching the contacts between the university and the community to their mutual advantage. The Centre offers a wide range of courses in the natural and social sciences and the humanities.

Evening classes in the A.C.T. are provided at three high schools and four secondary colleges as a continuing education service of the A.C.T. Schools Authority. Enrolments in evening classes in July 1981 numbered 3,526, of which 1,955 were enrolled in recreational classes. Evening classes offer courses leading to the award of a certificate of entry to post-secondary and tertiary institutions as well as a variety of craft and cultural courses.

Apprenticeship training

At 30 June 1981, 1,367 indentured apprentices were in training in the 53 declared apprenticeship trades in the Australian Capital Territory. Apprentices were employed by about 700 approved employers. During 1980-81 there were 1,080 applications for apprenticeship. New indentures totalling 508 were registered, representing a decrease of 7.3 per cent in new indentures on 1979-80 totals. In this period 385 apprenticeships were completed and 182 cancelled. Trade courses at the Canberra and Bruce TAFE Colleges are supplemented, where required, by remedial classes in Mathematics and English.

Adult migrant education

The Office of A.C.T. Further Education, on behalf of the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, is responsible for the Adult Migrant Education Program in the A.C.T.

All English classes are free and they are open to migrants who are permanent residents of Australia.

The language program is organised in two strands. These are an on-going strand for migrants who have been in Australia for some time and an on-arrival strand for newly arrived migrants. As part of the on-going program part-time classes are offered at different levels and at various times in the day and evening. A more intensive part-time course, aimed primarily at unemployed migrants whose lack of proficiency in the English language is prejudicing their employment prospects, is available as is a full-time accelerated English course lasting ten weeks.

As well, English classes are provided in the work place either partly or wholly within working hours. Migrants who are unable to attend classes may undertake a correspondence course, or have a tutor visit them in their own homes.

The on-arrival strand of the program caters for migrants who have arrived in Australia within the previous six months. The full-time courses offered provide an introduction to Australian society and way of life as well as a basic English language instruction. On completion, students are encouraged to enrol in part-time classes.

All migrants attending full-time courses are eligible to receive a living allowance.

Tourism

Tourism has quickly become a major factor in the A.C.T. economy and in the planning and development of the Capital. A large-scale, Government-commissioned study conducted in 1975-76 estimated 2.5 million visitors for the year, spending \$72 million in the A.C.T. and Queanbeyan. Continuing surveys based on the study findings indicate between 3.5 and 3.9 million visitors per annum to the area by 1986. Tourism, a labour-intensive industry, will grow in economic significance to the A.C.T.; for 1981-82, visitor spending is expected to exceed \$140 million.

The official tourist servicing and promotional operation in the A.C.T. is provided by the Department of the Capital Territory through the A.C.T. Government Tourist Bureau. Planning and development of physical facilities remain the responsibility of the National Capital Development Commission.

The Bureau operates a highway reception and information centre on the northern (main) gateway to the city, and a branch office in Sydney. Total operational costs, including salaries and overtime, amounted to approximately \$1,030,000 in 1980-81.

Most patronised tourist features in the A.C.T. are the Australian War Memorial, the Black Mountain Telecommunication Tower, the High Court of Australia, Parliament House, the National Library, the Royal Australian Mint, and the mountain lookouts and reserves. Major new attractions under construction are the National Gallery and the new and permanent Parliament House.

Finance

In the following table, identifiable receipts and outlay relating to the Australian Capital Territory have been classified in a National Accounts form. The table covers transactions of the Commonwealth Government in respect of the Australian Capital Territory in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the following trust funds: Australian Capital Territory Forestry, Australian Capital Territory Housing, Australian Capital Territory Transport and Australian Capital Territory Suspense. In addition, details

of the financial transactions of the following public corporations are also covered: Australian Capital Territory Electricity Authority, Commonwealth Brickworks (to September 1979), Canberra Retail Market Trust, National Capital Development Commission, the Canberra Theatre Trust, the Canberra College of Advanced Education, A.C.T. Poker Machine Licensing Board, Canberra Commercial Development Authority, A.C.T. Totalisator Agency Board and the Capital Territory Health Commission including the Canberra and Woden Valley Hospitals. Not included are revenue derived by the Commonwealth Government from income taxes, sales tax, etc., levied in the Australian Capital Territory; outlay on items of a national character such as defence, civil aviation, railways, etc.; and payments to residents from the National Welfare Fund.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY

(\$'000)

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
RECEIPTS						
Taxation—						
Rates on land	7,139	10,464	12,098	13,634	15,011	16,540
Liquor	710	984	1,260	1,325	2,395	2,136
Motor registration and licences	3,374	4,322	4,954	7,127	7,859	7,793
Payroll tax	9,038	10,761	11,296	11,945	13,142	12,373
Stamp duties	3,433	4,162	4,455	5,003	5,573	6,904
Other taxes, fees, fines, etc.	748	1,413	1,635	2,839	4,223	3,662
Interest, rent, etc.	13,514	16,920	21,899	26,214	26,124	26,103
Income from public enterprises	864	3,541	4,566	4,301	5,702	5,893
Net sale of public corporation securities	—214	3,605	(a) 27,903	(a) 15,492	6,798	6,915
Other receipts	1,985	473	(a)—9,780	18,125	13,867	7,692
Net charge to Commonwealth Government budget	261,657	313,283	316,291	329,215	294,767	300,875
Total receipts	302,248	369,928	396,577	435,220	395,461	396,886
OUTLAY						
Final consumption expenditure—						
Law, order and public safety	10,420	10,156	13,808	16,109	19,215	21,099
Education	49,019	65,233	79,089	90,619	100,696	111,665
Health, social security and welfare	23,857	35,144	44,711	52,855	58,919	68,627
Other	43,068	48,767	49,727	47,038	43,673	49,676
Expenditure on new fixed assets and stocks—						
Education	22,111	34,139	31,186	26,367	20,676	20,716
Health, social security and welfare	11,006	11,322	7,406	8,493	8,941	6,367
Housing	7,811	7,749	—1,777	—5,263	—4,751	—7,016
Community and regional development	36,675	36,467	35,235	32,984	16,000	10,211
Protection of the environment	17,301	27,424	24,277	13,212	8,366	5,024
Recreation and related cultural services	4,851	7,088	10,371	11,751	13,999	17,356
Electricity, gas and water	5,647	12,170	28,817	25,495	16,465	6,935
Roads	10,264	11,607	11,937	30,819	31,882	25,763
Other	28,479	43,876	49,535	63,828	57,043	62,215
Net purchase of existing assets	—5,485	—21,084	—19,426	—13,604	—17,423	—15,725
Interest paid	664	665	1,072	3,576	6,415	7,137
Cash benefits	18	13	8	..	..	..
Subsidies	120	143	167	207	191	376
Net advances for housing	29,796	29,451	19,480	21,493	7,566	1,502
Grants for private capital purposes	6,626	9,599	10,954	9,240	7,588	4,958
Total outlay	302,248	369,928	396,577	435,220	395,461	396,886

(a) Includes financing transactions of the Canberra Commercial Development Authority.

NORFOLK ISLAND

General description

Norfolk Island, discovered by Captain Cook in 1774, is situated in latitude 29°02'S, longitude 167°57'E approximately. Its total area is approximately 3,455 hectares, the island being about 8 kilometres long and 5 kilometres wide. It is 1,676 kilometres from Sydney and 1,063 kilometres from Auckland. The coastline, which is 32 kilometres long, consists of almost inaccessible cliffs rising from

the waters edge, except at Kingston in the south and the landing place at Cascade on the northern side. The climate is equable, the average daily maximum temperature varying between 16°C and 28°C, and the average annual rainfall is 1,350 millimetres. The resident population is about 1,800.

The island served as a penal station from 1788 to 1813 and from 1825 to 1855. In 1856, 194 descendants of the *Bounty* mutineers were transferred there from Pitcairn Island.

Administration

In 1856, the Island was created a distinct and separate settlement under the jurisdiction of the Governor of New South Wales. In 1897 it was made a dependency under the Governor of that Colony, and finally, by the passage of the *Norfolk Island Act* 1913, became a Territory of Australia. It is controlled by the Minister for Home Affairs and Environment through an Administrator.

In May 1978 the Government announced that it should try to develop for Norfolk Island a form of Government involving the Island's own elected representatives under which the necessary revenue could be raised by its own system of law.

The *Norfolk Island Act* 1979, which was assented to on 30 May, established the framework for this objective. The passage of this Act followed a series of detailed discussions between the Minister for Home Affairs and Environment and the Norfolk Island Council, the Island's advisory body.

In broad terms, the Act equips Norfolk Island with responsible legislative and executive government to enable it to run its own affairs to the greatest practicable extent.

Wide powers are exercised by the Norfolk Island Legislative Assembly and by an Executive Council, comprising the executive members of the Legislative Assembly who have ministerial-type responsibilities.

The Act preserves the Commonwealth's responsibility for Norfolk Island as a Territory under its authority, and indicates the Parliament's intention that consideration will be given to an extension of the powers of the Legislative Assembly and the political and administrative institutions of Norfolk Island within five years.

The island's Supreme Court sits as required and a Court of Petty Sessions exercises both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

The Office of the Administrator is financed from Commonwealth expenditure which amounted to \$161,761 in 1980-81. A further \$286,000 was provided by the Commonwealth during the year for the restoration and maintenance of historic structures.

Economic activity

The major economic activity of the island is tourism. Primary production is not fully adequate for local needs and foodstuffs are imported from New Zealand and Australia, mainly for the tourist trade.

Primary industries. The soil on the island is particularly fertile, the climate equable and the rainfall fairly evenly distributed except for a pronounced dry period in November. This enables a wide range of temperate and semi-tropical products to be cultivated. However, the island's comparative isolation presents trading difficulties, and there is only very limited production of export crops.

Fish abound off the island. In the past a number of ventures have been formed to exploit this resource, but they have been short-lived, mainly because of the lack of sheltered harbour. A modern whaling station was started on the island in 1955, and production commenced during the second half of 1956. Owing to a marked scarcity of whales after 1961, however, the station was closed down.

An active forestry program is being carried out to increase the resources of Norfolk Island Pine and to introduce suitable types of eucalypts.

Tourists. Regular sea and air services to the island are available for those who seek a quiet holiday in surroundings of beauty and historic interest. At present, accommodation consists of flats and hotels as well as licensed and unlicensed guest houses.

Employment. A large proportion of the population derives its income from various aspects of the tourist industry including the operation of hotels and duty-free stores. The Commonwealth Government provides service through staff from the Departments of Transport and Science and Technology (Bureau of Meteorology) and teachers are seconded by the N.S.W. State Education Department. A number of clerical and other positions are available to islanders in the Norfolk Island Administration. Very few people rely for their income entirely on agricultural pursuits.

Trade, transport and communication

Imports to Norfolk Island since the 1939-45 War have risen from \$65,000 in 1945-46 to over \$13 million in 1980-81. The major proportion came from Australia and New Zealand. Exports in 1980-81 amounted to \$1.8 million to Australia and New Zealand, the principal markets. No duties are chargeable on goods imported into Australia from Norfolk Island if (i) the goods are produced or manufactured in Norfolk Island and shipped direct to Australia, and (ii) not goods which, if manufactured or produced in Australia, would be subject to excise duty.

One shipping company operates a service to Norfolk Island at approximately monthly intervals, linking the Island with Australia, New Zealand and other islands in the South Pacific area.

A passenger and air freight service between Sydney and Norfolk Island is operated by East-West Airlines Ltd. six times a week, and more frequently in peak periods. Air New Zealand Limited provides a service five times a week to the Island from Auckland. A light aircraft charter service operates between the island and Brisbane.

There are approximately 80 kilometres of motor roads on the island. A substantial section of the population possesses private motor cars. Hire cars, taxis and scooters are available.

The island has an automatic telephone service and radio telephone link with Sydney. A local broadcasting service is operated by the Administration.

Education

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years. The school, which is conducted for the Administration by the New South Wales Department of Education, conforms to the Australian standard of public education, ranging from Kindergarten to the School Certificate (Year 10) level. The number of students enrolled at 30 June 1981 was 299.

Some bursaries, subject to a means test, are available for pupils who wish to attend a mainland school either to continue their studies beyond the School Certificate level or to undertake high school courses not available on the Island. A limited number of trainee scholarships are available for pupils who have left school and wish to undertake apprenticeships or similar training away from the Island.

Judiciary

The judicial system of Norfolk Island consists of a Supreme Court and a Court of Petty Sessions. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority in the Territory and is a superior court of record with original criminal and civil jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of the court is exercised by one judge sitting in court or, to the extent that in the cases provided by or under ordinance, sitting in chambers. The jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions is exercised by the Chief Magistrate or any three magistrates other than the Chief Magistrate.

Finance

Until 1979 Norfolk Island revenue was supplemented by annual grants from the Commonwealth Government. Under present constitutional arrangements the cost of maintaining the island, other than the Administrator and his staff, is met as far as practicable from Island sources.

NORFOLK ISLAND: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(\$'000)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
REVENUE						
Government grant	126	126	126	144	—	—
Customs duty	387	403	472	566	680	495
Liquor profit	184	207	233	285	332	339
Company fees	178	208	237	187	137	121
Sale of stamps	297	425	550	613	856	1,075
Vehicle registration and licence fees	44	52	73	77	77	81
All other	166	258	330	412	427	677
Total revenue	1,382	1,679	2,021	2,284	2,509	3,288
EXPENDITURE						
Administration	472	645	704	786	736	403
Education services	209	245	291	322	122	425
Health and welfare services	176	164	250	275	312	363
Repairs and maintenance	200	227	251	302	389	378
Capital works and services	429	170	124	252	252	253
Miscellaneous services	125	133	413	172	242	255
Legislative Assembly	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	92	134
Total expenditure	1,611	1,584	1,782	2,109	2,145	2,811

HEARD ISLAND AND McDONALD ISLANDS

These islands, about 4,100 kilometres south-west of Fremantle, were transferred from the United Kingdom to Australia as from 26 December 1947. The laws of the Australian Capital Territory were declared to be in force in the Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands by the *Heard and McDonald Islands Act* 1953. In 1968, the responsibility for the administration of this Act was transferred from the Minister for External Affairs to the Minister for Supply, and in 1972 the responsibility was transferred to the Minister for Science.

In December 1947, an Australian scientific station was established on Heard Island. Meteorological investigations were conducted until the station was closed in March 1955 following the establishment of Mawson station on the Antarctic mainland. Australian expeditions have since visited the Island from time to time. Heard Island is about 43 kilometres long and 20 kilometres wide. The McDonald Islands are 43 kilometres to the west of Heard Island. They are small, rocky and precipitous. The first known landing on McDonald Island, the largest of the group of the same name, took place on 27 January 1971 when two members of the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (ANARE) paid a short visit on their way to the Heard Island station.

AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

An Imperial Order in Council of 7 February 1933 placed under Australian authority all the islands and territories other than Terre Adelie situated south of 60°S latitude and lying between 160°E longitude and 45°E longitude. The Order came into force with a Proclamation issued by the Governor-General on 24 August 1936 after the passage of the *Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act* 1933. The boundaries of Terre Adelie were definitively fixed by a French Decree of 1 April 1938 as the islands and territories south of 60°S latitude lying between 136°E longitude and 142°E longitude. The *Australian Antarctic Territory Act* 1954 declared that the laws in force in the Australian Capital Territory are, so far as they are applicable and are not inconsistent with any ordinance made under the Act, in force in the Australian Antarctic Territory. In 1968 responsibility for the administration of this Act was transferred from the Minister for External Affairs to the Minister for Supply, and in 1972 the responsibility was transferred to the Minister for Science.

On 13 February 1954 the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (ANARE) established a station on MacRobertson Land at latitude 67° 36'S and longitude 62° 53'E. The station was named Mawson in honour of the late Sir Douglas Mawson and was the first permanent Australian station to be set up on the Antarctic continent. Scientific research (including meteorology, cosmic ray physics and glaciology) is conducted at Mawson, which is also a centre for coastal and inland survey expeditions.

A second Australian scientific research station was established on the coast of Princess Elizabeth Land on 13 January 1957 at latitude 68° 35'S and longitude 77° 58'E. The station was named in honour of the late Captain John King Davis, second-in-command of two of Mawson's expeditions and master of several famous Antarctic ships. The station was temporarily closed on 25 January 1965 and re-opened on 15 February 1969. On 4 February 1959 the Commonwealth Government accepted from the United States Government custody of Wilkes station, which was established by the United States on 16 January 1957 on Vincennes Bay at latitude 66° 15'S and longitude 110° 32'E. The station was named in honour of Lieutenant Charles Wilkes who commanded the 1838-42 United States expedition to the area. The station was closed on 19 February 1969 when activities were transferred to Casey station built about 2 kilometres south of Wilkes. Casey station, which was opened on 19 February 1969, was named in honour of Baron Casey, former Governor-General of Australia, in recognition of this long association with Australia's Antarctic effort.

In 1957, as part of the International Geophysical Year (IGY), twelve nations co-operated in research programs covering a broad range of scientific pursuits. The outstanding co-operation between nations in the Antarctic during the IGY gave rise to discussions which resulted in the Antarctic Treaty. On 1 December 1959 the Antarctic Treaty was signed by the nations that had been active in Antarctica during the IGY, including all of those with territorial claims. The original signatories were Argentina, Australia, Belgium, U.K., Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the U.S.S.R., and U.S.A. The Treaty entered into force for Australia on 23 June 1961. The Treaty, *inter alia*, reserves the Antarctic area south of 60°S latitude for peaceful purposes, provides for international co-operation in scientific investigations and research, and preserves for the duration of the Treaty the *status quo* with regard to territorial sovereignty, rights and claims.

The original signatories of the Treaty, the Consultative Parties, meet at approximately two yearly intervals at Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings. Only Consultative Parties may participate in the Consultative Meetings. Eleven Consultative Meetings have been held since the Treaty was signed, the first being held in Canberra in 1961.

The Treaty makes provision for other states to accede to it. Since 1959, seven nations have acceded: Brazil, Poland, German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Denmark, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany. The Treaty also makes provision in Article IX (2) for acceding nations to become Consultative Parties " . . . during such times as the Contracting Party demonstrates its interest in Antarctica by conducting substantial research activity there, such as the establishment of a scientific station, or the despatch of a scientific expedition". In July 1977, Poland was acknowledged by the Consultative Parties to have fulfilled the requirements established in Article IX (2) of the Antarctic Treaty and, as a consequence, to have the right to appoint representatives to participate in the Consultative Meetings. Poland subsequently attended the Ninth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting. Similarly, the Federal Republic of Germany was accepted as a Consultative Party at the preparatory meeting to the Eleventh Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting and attended the Eleven Treaty Meeting held in Buenos Aires in June/July 1981.

At a diplomatic conference in Canberra in May 1980, Treaty Partners adopted the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. This Convention establishes the basis of a conservation regime for the entire ecosystem of the Southern Ocean. Australia is the depositary Government for the Convention. The headquarters of the International Commission, formed under the Convention, will be established in Hobart.

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

General description

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands, two separate atolls comprising some twenty-seven small coral islands with a total area of about 14 square kilometres, are situated in the Indian Ocean in latitude 12° 05'S and longitude 96° 53'E. They lie some 2,768 kilometres north-west of Perth and 3,685 kilometres west of Darwin.

The main islands of the Territory are West Island, the largest, about 10 kilometres long, on which are the airport, the Administration and the community of mainland-recruited employees; Home Island, where the Cocos Malay community lives; Direction Island; South Island; and Horsburgh Island. North Keeling Island, which forms part of the Territory, lies about 24 kilometres to the north of the group and has no inhabitants.

The main atoll is low-lying, flat, and thickly covered by coconut palms, and surrounds a lagoon which has an anchorage in the northern part but which is extremely difficult for navigation.

The climate is equable and pleasant, usually being under the influence of the south-east trade winds for about nine months of the year. However, the winds vary at times, and meteorological reports from the Territory are particularly valuable for those engaged in forecasting for the eastern Indian Ocean. The temperature varies between 21°C and 32°C, and the average yearly rainfall is 1,998 millimetres. There are occasional violent storms. The estimated population at 30 June 1981 was 569.

History and administration

Summarised particulars of the discovery of the islands and their history up to 1946, when they became a dependency of the colony of Singapore, are given in Year Book No. 51, page 140, and in earlier issues. On 23 November 1955 the Cocos Islands ceased to form part of the Colony of Singapore and were placed under the authority of Australia. The transfer was effected by an Order in Council made by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second under the Imperial Act titled the *Cocos Islands Act 1955* and by the *Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act 1955* of the Commonwealth Parliament whereby the islands were declared to be accepted by Australia as a Territory to be known as the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Responsibility for the administration of the Territory rests with the Minister for Home Affairs and Environment. An Administrator was appointed to administer the Territory on behalf of Australia on 23 July 1975 under the *Cocos Administration Ordinance*. This Ordinance provides for an upgrading of the level of Government representation in the Territory. Until 23 July 1975 an official Representative appointed by the Minister under the then *Official Representative Ordinance 1955* exercised such powers and functions in relation to the Territory as were delegated to him by the Minister under the *Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act 1955* or were otherwise conferred on him under that Act or under any other law of the Territory. The laws of the Colony of Singapore which were in force in the islands immediately before the date of the transfer were, with certain exceptions, continued in force by the *Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act 1955*. They may be amended or repealed by Ordinances made under the provisions of that Act which empower the Governor-General to make Ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory.

Policy goals for the Territory were announced by the Government on 16 June 1977. Important steps forward in the implementation of these goals have followed the Commonwealth's purchase from Mr John Clunies-Ross of the whole of his interests in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands with the exception of his residence and an associated dwelling. The purchase took effect on 1 September 1978.

On 30 January 1979, the Government leased the copra plantation and some other land purchased from Mr Clunies-Ross to the Cocos Islands Co-operative Society Limited. The Government now contracts with the Co-operative for the provision of certain services it requires. The contract payments are based on Australian prices and rates.

The economy of the Cocos Malay community is now largely in the community's own hands and is essentially self-sufficient.

On 17 May 1979, the *Local Government Ordinance* 1979 was enacted under which the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Council was established. The Ordinance gives the elected Council responsibility for a wide range of functions in the Home Island village area, which the Government has transferred to the Council upon trust for the benefit of the Cocos community. The Council also advises the Administrator on any other matters that may affect the Territory and comments on all proposed legislation for the Territory.

A separate Cocos Postal Service came into operation on 3 September 1979. Revenue from the Service is to be used for the benefit of the Cocos Malay community.

Considerable improvements have also been made in other areas, particularly in education and health.

Transport and communication

There is an airport of international standard at West Island, controlled by the Administrator under licence from the Department of Transport. There is a regular Perth-Cocos (Keeling) Islands-Christmas Island-Perth charter service every 2 weeks. A shipping service operates to the Territory at intervals of several weeks. A radio telephone service between West Island and Perth is maintained by the Administration. There are local postal and telephone services, and a non-commercial broadcasting station.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Christmas Island is an isolated peak situated in the Indian Ocean in latitude 10°25'S, longitude 105°40'E. It is approximately 360 kilometres south from Java Head at the south entrance to Sunda Strait, 1,300 kilometres from Singapore and 2,600 kilometres from Perth. Christmas Island covers an area of about 135 square kilometres. It consists of a central plateau about 150 to 250 metres above sea level with several prominent rises up to 360 metres high. The plateau descends to the sea in a series of steep slopes alternating with terraces. Sea cliffs over 200 metres high run along a considerable portion of the coastline except in a few places, the chief of which is Flying Fish Cove where the principal settlement is located and which is also the only anchorage.

The climate is pleasant, the prevailing winds coming from the south-east to east-south-east from May to December, and occasionally shifting round to between north and west from December to April (the wet season). The average yearly rainfall is about 2,673 mm with a marked summer incidence. The porous nature of the ground prevents the formation of pools of water, but there are several good springs which maintain an adequate supply of fresh water for the small population and the installations. The mean average temperature is about 27°C, and does not vary greatly throughout the year.

Economy

The economy of the Territory is based almost entirely on the mining and extraction of phosphate. During the year ended 30 June 1981, 1,321,000 tonnes of phosphate rock, 96,393 tonnes of phosphate dust and 8,000 tonnes of citraphos/calciphos were exported. To minimise the impact on the environment of mining the British Phosphate Commissioners (BPC), as managing agents for the Christmas Island Phosphate Commission, have adopted a program of land reclamation and maintain a plant nursery for reafforestation.

Population

Some 3,308 people (2,288 males and 1,020 females) were residents of the island at 30 June 1981. There is no indigenous population and many of the 2,808 Asian residents were either born in the Territory or have arrived over the past thirty years. Under the provisions of the Christmas Island Act and the Citizenship Act, many are Australian citizens.

Education

From January 1975, the Government implemented in the Territory a series of new education arrangements which based the education system on an Australian curriculum. A summary of the previous arrangements is given in Year Book No. 60, page 1088, and in earlier issues.

Under the new arrangements, the Christmas Island Area School provides pre-school, primary and secondary education. The Christmas Island Technical School conducts trades and commercial courses, and provides adult education classes and supervision of correspondence courses from the Western Australian Education Department's Technical Extension Service. At 30 June 1981, 602 children were enrolled at the Area School. Staff for the Area and Technical Schools totalled 63.

History and administration

Summarised particulars of the history of Christmas Island up to its administration by the United Kingdom as a separate Crown Colony (from 1 January 1958, pending transfer to Australia) are given in Year Book No. 51, page 141, and in earlier issues. On 1 October 1958 the island was transferred to Australia by the *Christmas Island Act* 1958 and an Official Representative was appointed to administer the Territory. In 1968 an Administrator was appointed, replacing the Official Representative and upgrading the level of Government representation. Responsibility for the administration and government of the Territory rests with the Minister for Home Affairs and Environment and the Administrator administers the Territory in accordance with instructions given to him by the Minister. The laws which were in force on the island at 30 September 1958 were continued as the laws of the Territory after its transfer to Australia. They may be amended or repealed by Ordinances or by laws made under Ordinances of the Territory.

Transport and communication

Transport to and from the Island is maintained by vessels operated under charter by the British Phosphate Commissioners as managing agents for the Christmas Island Phosphate Commission.

An air charter arranged by the Department of Home Affairs and Environment provides a fortnightly service to and from the island out of Perth via the Cocos Islands. The BPC operate a fortnightly air charter between Singapore or Kuala Lumpur and the island, and ships which they own or charter run between the island and ports in Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Malaysia.

The Territory has its own radio broadcasting station, police force, postal service and philatelic bureau. A radio-telephone and teleprinter service operates between the island and the mainland, and links with Singapore and ships at sea.

CORAL SEA ISLANDS

The Coral Sea Islands Territory comprises scattered reefs and islands, often little more than sandbanks, spread over a sea area of 1,035,995 square kilometres with only a few square kilometres of land area. The territory lies between the Great Barrier Reef and longitude 157°10'E and between latitude 12° and 24°S. Some of the better known islands in the Territory are Cato Island, Chilcott Islet in the Coringa Group and the islands of the Willis Group.

The islands, or cays, are formed largely of coral and sand and some have a cover of grassy or scrub-type vegetation. Large populations of sea birds nest and breed in the area.

History

About one hundred years ago guano workers camped on a number of the islands collecting manure deposited by the sea birds. But isolation, a lack of permanent fresh water and the limited size of the cays discouraged subsequent permanent occupation.

The Commonwealth Government based its claim to the Coral Sea Islands on numerous acts of sovereignty since early this century and asserted its sovereignty by enacting the *Coral Sea Islands Act* 1969 (which declared the Coral Sea Islands to be a Territory of Australia).

Installations

A lighthouse has been erected on Bougainville Reef and beacons operate on the Frederick and Lihou Reefs. A three-man meteorological station has provided a service on Willis Island since 1921 and there are eight automatic weather stations scattered throughout the Territory.

Most of the islands have been surveyed and the area is visited regularly both by Royal Australian Navy vessels and maintenance vessels of the Bureau of Meteorology.

Administration

By ordinance the laws of the Australian Capital Territory apply in the Coral Sea Islands Territory. The Minister for Home Affairs and Environment is responsible for matters affecting the Territory.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

In earlier issues of the Year Book, it was the practice to include in the Statistical Summary figures for every tenth year of the period 1861 to 1901, plus the latest year for which data were available. In each subsequent issue, the latest year available was substituted for the year immediately preceding it until the next tenth year had been reached, and the earliest year in the series was eliminated as space was needed. In consequence of this system, no single issue of the Year Book contained a continuous yearly series.

In this and recent issues of the Year Book, this defect has been remedied in part by the inclusion of a continuous series back to the year 1949 where possible, with earlier tenth years back to 1901. In this issue of the Year Book the time series has been altered to show a continuous series back to 1956 where possible, with earlier tenth years back to 1901. In issue No. 39, pages xxviii-xxix, some of the series are shown for every tenth year from 1861 to 1941. There are, however, discrepancies between the original series and the series now published.

Breaks in series, preliminary figures, etc., are indicated by the symbols shown on page 00 of this Year Book.

DEMOGRAPHY

Year ended 31 December—	Population(a)			Natural increase	Over-seas migration(b)	Marriages		Divorces (c) and judicial separations	Births		Deaths		Infant deaths	
	Males	Females	Persons			No.	Rate(d)		No.	Rate(d)	No.	Rate(d)	No.	Rate(e)
	'000	'000	'000			'000	'000		'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1901	2,005	1,820	3,825	56.6	17.8	28	7.3	-	103	27.2	46	12.2	10.7	103.6
1911	2,382	2,192	4,574	74.3	77.7	39	8.8	1	122	27.2	48	10.7	8.4	68.5
1921	2,799	2,712	5,511	82.1	17.3	47	8.6	1	136	25.0	54	9.9	9.0	65.7
1931	3,333	3,220	6,553	61.9	-10.8	39	6.0	2	119	18.2	57	8.7	5.0	42.1
				(f)	(g)						(h)	(h)		
1941	3,599	3,545	7,144	63.3	5.2	75	10.6	3	135	18.9	71	10.0	5.3	39.7
				(f)	(g)						(h)	(h)		
1951	4,311	4,217	8,528	111.5	111.4	77	9.2	7	193	23.0	82	9.7	4.9	25.2
1956	4,829	4,702	9,531	126.0	94.0	72	7.6	6	212	22.5	86	9.1	4.6	21.7
1957	4,930	4,814	9,744	135.4	78.7	74	7.6	6	220	22.9	85	8.8	4.7	21.4
1958	5,026	4,921	9,947	138.8	65.4	74	7.5	7	223	22.6	84	8.5	4.6	20.5
1959	5,132	5,029	10,161	137.8	76.8	74	7.4	7	227	22.6	89	8.9	4.9	21.5
1960	5,253	5,139	10,392	141.9	90.1	75	7.3	7	230	22.4	88	8.6	4.6	20.2
	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)										
1961	5,374	5,268	10,643	151.8	61.5	77	7.3	7	240	22.8	89	8.5	4.7	19.5
1962	5,740	5,376	10,846	144.4	62.5	79	7.4	7	237	22.2	93	8.7	4.8	20.4
1963	5,572	5,484	11,055	141.3	71.6	81	7.4	8	236	21.6	95	8.7	4.6	19.5
1964	5,683	5,597	11,280	129.1	99.3	86	7.7	8	229	20.6	101	9.0	4.4	19.1
1965	5,794	5,712	11,505	123.7	104.9	94	8.2	9	223	19.6	100	8.8	4.1	18.5
	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)									(i)	(i)
1966	5,891	5,814	11,705	119.2	86.9	96	8.3	10	224	19.3	105	9.0	4.2	18.7
1967	5,992	5,920	11,912	126.6	91.9	100	8.5	10	229	19.4	103	8.7	4.2	18.3
1968	6,108	6,037	12,146	131.4	113.1	106	8.8	11	241	20.0	110	9.1	4.3	17.8
1969	6,238	6,169	12,407	143.7	129.0	112	9.2	11	250	20.4	106	8.7	4.5	17.9
1970	6,365	6,299	12,663	144.5	122.9	116	9.3	12	258	20.6	113	9.0	4.6	17.9
1971	6,572.0	6,498.1	13,070.0	165.7	103.6	118	9.1	13	276	21.4	111	8.6	4.8	17.3
1972	6,676.7	6,607.2	13,283.9	155.2	56.3	114	8.7	16	265	20.1	110	8.3	4.4	16.7
1973	6,777.7	6,712.8	13,490.6	136.8	67.5	113	8.4	16	248	18.5	111	8.3	4.1	16.5
1974	6,885.3	6,824.2	13,709.5	129.3	87.2	111	8.1	18	245	18.0	116	8.5	4.0	16.1
1975	6,948.0	6,901.3	13,849.3	124.0	13.5	104	7.6	24	233	16.9	109	7.9	3.3	14.3
1976	7,014.3	6,976.9	13,991.2	115.1	25.6	110	7.9	63	228	16.4	113	8.1	3.2	13.8
1977	7,097.7	7,065.8	14,163.5	117.5	54.8	105	7.5	45	226	16.1	109	7.7	2.8	12.5
1978	7,178.8	7,152.1	14,330.9	115.8	51.6	103	7.2	41	224	15.7	108	7.6	2.7	12.2
1979	7,269.3	p7,247.2	p14,516.5	116.6	69.0	104	7.2	38	223	15.5	107	7.4	2.5	11.4
1980	p7,373.9	p7,352.8	p14,726.8	116.8	93.4	109	7.5	39	226	15.4	109	p7.4	p2.4	p10.7

Figures for 1971 and later years are based on Census results adjusted for underenumeration.

(a) At 31 December. (b) Excess of arrivals over departures. Minus sign(-) indicates excess of departures over arrivals. From 1 July 1971 net migration has been defined as the excess of overseas arrivals over overseas departures, classified as permanent and long-term (long-term includes visits to or absences from Australia lasting one year or longer). (c) Included decrees made absolute and nullities of marriage up to and including 1979. From 1980 excludes nullities of marriage. (d) Number per 1,000 of mean population. (e) Number per 1,000 live births. (f) Excess of births over civilian deaths from September 1939 to June 1947. (g) Excludes movements of defence personnel from September 1939 to June 1947. (h) Excludes deaths of defence personnel from September 1939 to June 1947. (i) Includes Aborigines.

SOCIAL

PENSIONS, BENEFITS, ETC.

Year ended 30 June—	Age and invalid pensions (including Wives' Allowances Pensions)			Family allowances (a)		Widow's pensions		Unemployment benefits	
	Pensioners (b)	No. of wives (c)	Amount paid (d)	No. of children (b)	Allowance paid	Pensioners (b)	Amount paid (d)	No. on benefit— weekly average	Amount paid (d)
	'000	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
1902	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912	90	..	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922	147	..	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932	261	..	22.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1942	341	..	38.5	910	22.6	..	..	..	..
1952	426	11	119.6	2,518	93.2	41	11.2	2	(f)
1956	535	13	203.3	2,876	(e) 120.8	43	15.4	4	1.4
1957	554	13	218.4	2,978	114.1	45	17.7	12	4.2
1958	574	12	243.2	3,074	117.5	47	19.7	24	9.8
1959	598	12	259.1	3,172	(e) 135.1	50	21.6	28	11.9
1960	619	13	294.0	3,252	125.1	52	24.3	21	9.0
1961	651	14	315.9	3,340	(e) 148.6	55	26.9	22	8.9
1962	691	14	360.5	3,420	132.8	57	30.2	53	25.3
1963	711	15	375.5	3,458	135.4	58	31.4	40	21.3
1964	725	16	399.9	3,631	(e) 168.8	62	41.6	26	13.5
1965	736	16	426.6	3,711	172.8	65	47.0	14	6.8
1966	744	17	442.4	3,763	176.4	69	50.0	15	7.8
1967	764	19	481.8	3,835	(e) 199.3	73	56.4	21	11.2
1968	797	19	514.0	3,891	187.9	75	61.1	21	11.2
1969	827	20	558.6	3,996	193.3	78	69.1	18	9.3
1970	913	23	642.0	4,079	(e) 220.1	87	81.8	13	8.9
1971	942	23	702.3	4,156	198.5	90	90.5	15	10.8
1972	972	24	818.5	4,235	216.6	93	104.6	29	26.0
1973	1,081	41	1,072.4	4,239	(e) 253.9	106	140.5	40	46.6
1974	1,184	47	1,372.4	4,261	225.4	115	181.0	34	58.2
1975	1,266	51	1,918.9	4,284	224.9	121	241.4	117	251.7
1976	1,342	59	2,536.4	4,293	(e) 265.5	129	325.3	192	513.9
1977	1,408	69	2,994.6	4,302	1,023.3	139	370.2	216	618.1
1978	1,469	78	3,532.3	4,304	1,038.1	150	439.5	266	794.1
1979	1,512	86	3,919.4	4,231	(g) 974.9	161	499.3	(h) 306	910.0
1980	1,551	91	4,305.1	4,224	(i) 1,035.4	166	561.4	(j) 306	925.2
1981	1,569	86	4,816.5	4,227	950.4	166	641.8	(j) 310	995.7

Year ended 30 June—	Hospital and nursing home benefits— amount paid	Medical benefits— amount paid	Pharma- ceutical benefits— amount paid	Total Commonwealth Government expenditure on pensions, benefits, etc. (k)	Disability pensions paid to veterans and dependants	Service pensions paid to veterans and dependants
	No. (b)	Amount paid	No (b)	Amount paid	No (b)	Amount paid
	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
1902	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912	..	..	..	4.3	..	..
1922	..	..	..	12.1	225	14.1
1932	..	..	..	23.0	274	14.9
1942	..	..	..	61.8	220	15.0
1952	13.4	2.1	15.4	275.2	525	66.7
1956	19.1	14.6	23.8	429.7	600	91.3
1957	19.6	18.3	23.4	447.8	614	95.6
1958	21.6	20.6	30.1	495.0	629	106.6
1959	29.6	23.2	41.9	556.5	643	109.0
1960	37.2	26.8	48.7	598.7	655	117.5
1961	41.3	28.4	55.8	661.2	662	132.6
1962	44.4	30.6	70.4	730.4	671	135.1
1963	47.3	32.6	76.9	758.6	671	140.7
1964	56.2	34.4	78.8	832.7	669	154.5
1965	58.8	44.6	82.2	890.4	660	153.5
1966	60.7	54.6	91.8	941.6	647	170.5
1967	67.4	58.2	101.3	1,031.1	632	161.7
1968	74.8	62.5	105.1	1,075.0	617	164.4
1969	85.9	66.5	118.4	1,162.3	601	182.8
1970	111.4	76.1	136.7	1,341.8	585	183.5
1971	122.8	115.5	160.3	1,477.2	570	191.4
1972	162.0	160.4	173.3	1,752.3	553	211.1
1973	198.9	191.1	177.6	2,197.4	546	225.0
1974	226.5	198.9	218.3	2,666.2	532	252.2
1975	292.8	243.6	262.3	3,691.0	514	314.1
1976	254.1	(l)	283.8	4,658.4	499	340.1
1977	195.4	(l)	234.9	5,925.4	485	371.5
1978	188.5	(l)	256.0	6,794.8	463	419.0
1979	200.2	(c)	271.3	7,365.0	448	415.3
1980	220.2	(l)	274.6	8,331.9	435	432.0

(a) Previously child and student endowment. (b) At 30 June. (c) Wives allowance commenced on 8 July 1943 and was replaced by wives pension on 5 October 1972. (d) Includes expenditure on additional pension/benefit for children. (e) Five 12-weekly payments made during the year instead of the normal four. (f) Less than \$0.05 million. (g) Does not include \$22,714,000 paid in respect of family allowance payday 3 July 1979. (h) Estimate used for Western Australia. (i) Includes \$22,714,000 paid during 1978-79 in respect of family payday 3 July 1979. (j) Estimated. (k) National Welfare Fund items only, including expenditure for all years on pensions, benefits, etc. which subsequently became payable from the National Welfare Fund. In addition to the items shown in the preceding columns, the tables include expenditure on—the rehabilitation service; milk for school children; tuberculosis campaign; sickness, special and funeral benefits and some miscellaneous welfare and health services. Excludes war and service pensions, telephone rental concessions for pensioners and some minor welfare and health services. (l) Medical benefits applicable to the period 1976-79 were funded from both National Welfare fund and consolidated revenue.

SOCIAL—continued

EDUCATION

POLICE AND PRISONS

Year(a)	SCHOOLS						POLICE AND PRISONS	
	Schools						Police(c)	Convicted Prisoners
	Government	Non-government	Universities (b)					
	Number	Pupils	Number	Pupils	Number	Students		
	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000	'000	'000
1902	7.2	637	2.4	144	4	1.9	5.9	4.2
1912	8.4	663	1.9	164	6	3.8	6.6	3.4
1922	9.6	837	1.7	202	6	7.8	7.0	3.0
1932	10.2	934	1.8	221	6	9.9	8.6	4.1
1942	9.0	868	1.8	250	6	10.8	9.7	3.5
1952	7.6	1,145	1.9	348	8	29.6	12.6	4.8
1956	7.7	1,357	2.1	432	9	34.4	13.5	6.0
1957	7.7	1,425	2.1	453	9	36.6	14.1	6.4
1958	7.8	1,496	2.0	471	9	41.5	14.5	6.6
1959	7.8	1,558	2.1	489	9	47.2	14.9	6.6
1960	7.9	1,613	2.1	511	9	53.4	15.3	6.8
1961	7.9	1,664	2.1	527	9	57.7	15.9	7.2
1962	7.9	1,711	2.2	540	10	63.3	16.4	7.4
1963	7.9	1,754	2.2	553	10	69.1	16.7	7.7
1964	7.9	1,799	2.2	565	10	76.2	17.2	7.7
1965	7.8	1,855	2.2	580	11	83.3	17.6	7.7
1966	7.8	1,919	2.2	583	13	91.3	18.4	8.1
1967	7.7	1,991	2.2	595	14	95.4	19.0	8.7
1968	7.6	2,055	2.2	601	14	101.5	19.7	8.8
1969	7.5	2,114	2.2	603	14	109.7	20.1	9.2
1970	7.5	2,160	2.2	608	15	116.8	20.3	9.3
1971	7.4	2,197	2.2	611	15	123.8	21.0	9.5
1972	7.4	2,229	2.2	612	15	128.7	22.2	9.8
1973	7.3	2,241	2.2	613	15	133.1	23.1	9.1
1974	7.3	2,258	2.2	618	17	142.9	24.4	7.6
1975	7.3	2,298	2.1	621	18	148.3	25.7	7.8
1976	7.3	2,335	2.1	625	18	154.0	26.3	8.0
1977	7.3	2,364	2.1	631	19	158.4	27.4	8.1
1978	7.4	2,371	2.1	639	19	160.0	27.9	8.7
1979	7.4	2,337	2.2	650	19	160.8	31.0	9.4
1980	7.4	2,318	2.2	666	19	163.2	31.6	8.8

(a) Years ended at varying dates for education statistics. Years ended 30 June for Police and Prisons. (b) A university is counted for the first time when it enrolls its first student and not from the date it was founded. (c) Excludes Commonwealth Police from 1902 to 1978 inclusive.

INDUSTRIES

PASTORAL, DAIRYING, ETC.

Year ended 30 June—	Livestock(a)			Meat(d)						
				Wool (b)(c)	Butter	Cheese	Beef and veal		Mutton and lamb	Pigmeat
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs				tonnes	tonnes		
	mil.	mil.	mil.	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
1902	8.5	72	0.9	245	(e)46	(e)5.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1912	11.8	97	1.1	362	(e)96	(e)7.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1922	14.4	86	1.0	328	(e)121	(e)14.8	345	222	51	618
1932	12.3	111	1.2	457	177	14.3	355	312	72	739
1942	13.6	125	1.4	529	170	30.6	542	378	124	1,043
1952	14.9	118	1.0	490	137	41.3	591	287	86	964
1956	16.5	139	1.2	643	212	39.3	763	386	95	1,245
1957	17.3	150	1.3	710	196	45.9	828	373	90	1,290
1958	16.9	149	1.4	650	179	36.6	804	428	103	1,336
1959	16.3	153	1.3	722	197	44.5	921	500	104	1,525
1960	16.5	155	1.4	762	201	45.7	764	583	102	1,449
1961	17.3	153	1.6	737	185	47.9	643	584	109	1,336
1962	18.0	158	1.7	770	202	56.6	804	596	122	1,522
1963	18.5	159	1.4	759	206	59.6	929	603	116	1,648
1964	19.1	165	1.5	810	207	59.2	1,001	595	113	1,710
1965	18.8	171	1.7	809	206	62.6	1,026	594	122	1,743
1966	17.9	158	1.7	754	209	59.6	946	608	135	1,690
1967	18.3	164	1.8	799	222	69.8	879	596	142	1,617
1968	19.2	167	2.1	803	196	70.5	904	665	150	1,718
1969	20.6	175	2.3	883	198	74.3	935	680	162	1,777
1970	22.2	180	2.4	926	223	76.3	1,010	755	174	1,940
1971	24.4	178	2.6	890	203	77.6	1,047	825	182	2,054
1972	27.4	163	3.2	882	195	80.9	1,168	956	194	2,319
1973	29.1	140	3.3	735	185	93.4	1,438	713	236	2,388
1974	30.8	145	2.5	701	175	95.8	1,322	467	211	2,000
1975	32.8	152	2.2	793	(f)161	(f)98.6	1,547	528	175	2,249
1976	33.4	149	2.2	754	148	112.6	1,840	588	174	2,602
1977	31.5	135	2.2	703	118	103.5	1,988	549	185	2,722
1978	29.3	131	2.2	677	112	115.7	2,184	514	199	2,897
1979	27.1	134	2.3	704	105	141.8	2,018	491	199	2,708
1980	26.2	136	2.5	715	84	154.2	1,564	548	220	2,332
1981	25.2	133	2.4	701	79	135.0	1,486	588	233	2,307

(a) At 31 December of previous year for years to 1942, at 31 March thereafter. (b) In terms of greasy. (c) 1901-02 and 1911-12 year ended previous December; then until 1946-47 year ended March; 1947-48 onwards, year ended June. (d) Carcass weight in terms of fresh meat. (e) Year ended previous December. (f) From 1974-75 excludes the production of certain small producers.

INDUSTRIES—continued

AGRICULTURE

Season	Wheat for grain			Oats for grain			Barley for grain			Maize		
	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield
	mil hectares	mil tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	mil tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	mil tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	mil tonnes	tonnes
1901-02	2.07	1.05	0.51	187	0.18	0.95	30	0.03	1.14	119	0.18	1.50
1911-12	3.01	1.95	0.65	250	0.17	0.70	47	0.05	0.99	138	0.23	1.65
1921-22	3.93	3.51	0.89	297	0.22	0.74	121	0.14	1.14	124	0.20	1.61
1931-32	5.97	5.18	0.87	439	0.28	0.63	139	0.14	1.03	109	0.18	1.65
1941-42	4.86	4.53	0.93	591	0.40	0.68	317	0.41	1.29	122	0.19	1.55
1951-52	4.20	4.34	1.03	957	0.63	0.65	452	0.50	1.10	69	0.10	1.49
1956-57	3.19	3.65	1.15	1,034	0.64	0.62	847	1.12	1.32	73	0.14	1.90
1957-58	3.58	2.65	0.74	1,197	0.57	0.48	858	0.69	0.81	74	0.14	1.92
1958-59	4.21	5.84	1.39	1,608	1.58	0.98	963	1.43	1.48	73	0.17	2.35
1959-60	4.93	5.39	1.09	1,226	0.85	0.69	963	0.78	0.81	75	0.17	2.28
1960-61	5.44	7.43	1.37	1,472	1.38	0.94	1,145	1.54	1.35	75	0.16	2.12
1961-62	5.96	6.71	1.13	1,253	1.00	0.80	965	0.94	0.98	85	0.19	2.18
1962-63	6.66	8.34	1.25	1,332	1.25	0.94	820	0.90	1.09	85	0.19	2.23
1963-64	6.67	8.91	1.34	1,373	1.24	0.90	815	0.98	1.21	87	0.17	1.96
1964-65	7.25	10.02	1.38	1,415	1.27	0.90	835	1.12	1.34	86	0.17	2.03
1965-66	7.09	7.05	1.00	1,525	1.10	0.72	930	0.95	1.02	80	0.12	1.57
1966-67	8.43	12.67	1.50	1,723	1.94	1.13	1,011	1.40	1.38	82	0.19	2.33
1967-68	9.08	7.55	0.83	1,368	0.72	0.53	1,057	0.83	0.79	81	0.18	2.23
1968-69	10.85	14.80	1.37	1,567	1.71	1.09	1,341	1.65	1.23	67	0.15	2.24
1969-70	9.49	10.55	1.11	1,374	1.25	0.91	1,521	1.70	1.12	80	0.19	2.41
1970-71	6.48	7.89	1.22	1,484	1.61	1.09	2,000	2.35	1.18	85	0.21	2.48
1971-72	7.14	8.61	1.21	1,237	1.28	1.03	2,532	3.66	1.21	78	0.21	2.74
1972-73	7.60	6.59	0.87	995	0.74	0.74	2,140	1.73	0.81	59	0.14	2.34
1973-74	8.95	11.99	1.34	1,182	1.11	0.94	1,894	2.40	1.27	46	0.11	2.32
1974-75	8.31	11.36	1.37	897	0.87	0.97	1,826	2.52	1.38	51	0.13	2.59
1975-76	8.56	11.98	1.40	988	1.14	1.15	2,329	3.18	1.36	47	0.13	2.81
1976-77	8.96	11.80	1.32	995	1.07	1.08	2,321	2.85	1.23	53	0.14	2.72
1977-78	9.95	9.37	0.94	1,076	0.99	0.92	2,803	2.38	0.85	45	0.13	2.87
1978-79	10.25	18.09	1.77	1,359	1.76	1.30	2,785	4.01	1.44	50	0.17	3.38
1979-80	11.16	16.19	1.45	1,123	1.41	1.26	2,482	3.70	1.49	54	0.15	2.78
1980-81	11.29	10.87	0.96	1,090	1.13	1.04	2,452	2.71	1.11	56	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

Season	Hay			Potatoes			Sugar-cane(a)			Vineyards		All crops
	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Wine made	Area
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	mil. litres	mil. hectares
1901-02	683	2,057	3.01	44	328	7.4	35	1,390	39.5	26	24	3.4
1911-12	1,019	2,914	2.86	53	306	5.8	41	1,709	41.8	25	23	4.9
1921-22	1,212	3,965	3.27	60	394	6.5	52	2,476	47.7	37	39	6.2
1931-32	1,066	3,218	3.02	59	403	6.9	98	4,281	43.8	46	65	8.6
1941-42	1,116	3,632	3.25	40	338	8.4	103	5,236	50.8	53	71	(b)8.3
1951-52	627	2,382	3.80	48	517	10.8	114	5,412	47.5	55	160	(b)8.1
1956-57	753	3,092	4.10	41	527	12.9	150	9,421	62.9	53	140	8.1
1957-58	905	3,016	3.33	48	585	12.2	152	9,397	61.8	53	154	9.0
1958-59	1,221	5,171	4.23	42	584	13.8	150	10,377	69.4	53	148	10.4
1959-60	852	3,227	3.79	44	589	13.4	127	9,147	72.0	53	129	10.6
1960-61	1,203	5,160	4.29	37	458	12.3	138	9,313	67.5	53	153	12.0
1961-62	920	3,752	4.08	38	534	14.0	157	9,730	62.1	54	190	12.0
1962-63	1,101	4,793	4.35	46	677	14.7	163	12,940	79.6	54	136	13.0
1963-64	1,053	4,338	4.12	41	571	13.8	169	12,313	72.9	55	172	13.0
1964-65	1,130	5,043	4.46	36	516	14.5	190	15,312	80.4	56	177	14.0
1965-66	1,125	4,246	3.77	39	649	16.7	204	14,382	70.6	57	156	14.0
1966-67	1,415	6,473	4.58	40	653	16.3	226	16,953	75.1	56	190	16.0
1967-68	502	1,246	2.48	43	669	15.6	224	17,025	76.1	57	202	14.6
1968-69	428	1,728	4.04	46	811	17.7	230	18,708	81.3	58	236	16.7
1969-70	428	1,514	3.54	43	762	17.6	213	15,784	74.2	61	288	15.7
1970-71	348	1,298	3.73	39	774	20.1	221	17,645	80.0	64	250	13.4
1971-72	340	1,246	3.66	40	822	20.3	234	19,391	83.0	67	289	14.2
1972-73	453	1,224	2.70	37	721	19.7	242	18,928	78.3	69	266	14.3
1973-74	325	1,034	3.18	34	649	19.0	226	19,278	85.4	70	295	15.1
1974-75	216	669	3.10	38	742	19.7	253	20,418	80.7	71	361	13.8
1975-76	230	738	3.21	33	696	20.9	257	21,959	85.5	70	356	14.5
1976-77	287	891	3.10	34	728	21.5	288	23,344	81.0	71	383	15.0
1977-78	313	795	2.54	36	772	21.4	295	23,493	79.6	71	340	16.9
1978-79	293	955	3.26	35	795	23.0	252	21,457	85.2	71	335	17.5
1979-80	265	819	3.09	37	857	23.0	267	21,151	79.2	70	414	18.1
1980-81	325	832	2.56	35	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	288	23,948	83.2	68	374	18.4

(a) Cane cut for crushing. (b) Excludes Northern Territory.

INDUSTRIES—continued
GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>	<i>Crop production</i>	<i>Pastoral</i>	<i>Dairying</i>	<i>Poultry</i>	<i>Bee- farming</i>	<i>Total agri- culture</i>	<i>Hunting</i>	<i>Forestry</i>	<i>Fishing</i>	<i>Total primary excluding mining</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902	47.6	54.4	15.2	4.0	0.2	121.4	n.a.	(a)5.6	(b)	127.0
1912	77.6	105.4	32.2	8.0	0.2	223.4	n.a.	9.6	2.2	235.2
1922	163.8	150.2	70.6	18.0	0.2	402.8	n.a.	18.2	2.8	423.8
1932	149.0	123.1	66.1	17.1	0.2	355.5	3.2	15.4	3.3	377.4
1942	201.0	198.7	91.1	24.8	0.9	516.4	10.8	23.3	4.2	554.7
1952	664.3	899.6	260.6	97.0	1.7	1,923.3	14.8	82.7	13.3	2,034.1
1956	769.9	1,036.2	395.7	107.6	3.9	2,313.2	13.4	110.0	19.6	2,456.2
1957	704.3	1,356.1	376.8	110.0	5.1	2,552.3	13.4	115.2	23.1	2,704.0
1958	681.7	1,089.8	370.7	110.9	3.8	2,256.9	13.7	114.1	22.8	2,407.5
1959	919.9	1,076.1	400.7	109.6	3.8	2,509.9	14.3	116.4	24.5	2,665.1
1960	820.7	1,275.2	425.4	119.7	5.1	2,646.1	15.4	108.1	27.2	2,796.8
1961	1,071.4	1,130.6	409.5	130.2	3.8	2,745.4	14.8	108.4	28.5	2,897.1
1962	1,008.3	1,187.3	412.5	121.7	4.0	2,733.9	13.3	100.1	31.7	2,879.0
1963	1,136.6	1,287.1	439.4	123.6	3.5	2,990.2	12.8	101.6	34.1	3,138.7
1964	1,228.4	1,562.7	463.5	138.2	6.0	3,398.9	15.0	108.0	35.4	3,557.3
1965	1,320.0	1,454.5	505.3	137.4	5.1	3,422.3	14.6	116.3	42.4	3,595.6
1966	1,181.3	1,467.8	508.0	154.6	4.3	3,316.0	15.6	120.3	45.8	3,497.7
1967	1,639.3	1,486.1	523.8	171.6	4.0	3,824.7	13.5	117.7	48.8	4,004.7
1968	1,268.8	1,395.2	504.1	169.3	4.6	3,342.1	12.1	118.8	58.5	3,531.5
1969	1,717.3	1,536.8	513.7	176.2	3.0	3,947.0	12.1	119.5	63.0	4,141.6

(a) Includes Fishing. (b) Included in Forestry.

The classification categories 'Pastoral', 'Dairying', 'Poultry' and 'Bee-farming' employed in the previous table have been replaced by a more appropriate commodity classification. Direct comparison with figures for previous years is not possible.

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>	<i>Crops</i>	<i>Livestock slaughtering and other disposals(a)</i>	<i>Livestock products</i>	<i>Total agriculture</i>	<i>Forestry</i>	<i>Fishing</i>	<i>Hunting</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1970	1,453.8	1,007.7	1,268.6	3,730.1	125.0	63.3	12.5
1971	1,490.8	1,009.9	1,079.0	3,579.7	137.2	77.2	10.2
1972	1,597.6	1,134.4	1,235.6	3,967.7	151.2	92.1	10.2
1973	1,582.4	1,542.2	1,832.5	4,957.1	170.6	100.7	12.1
1974	2,858.7	1,696.0	1,857.0	6,411.7	193.3	109.3	12.5
1975	3,203.8	1,019.2	1,653.1	5,876.0	212.6	107.7	13.8
1976	3,248.2	1,246.4	1,678.1	6,172.7	227.1	146.6	18.0
1977	3,189.7	1,685.7	1,881.2	6,756.6	251.7	206.3	23.5
1978	3,048.8	1,954.4	1,970.4	6,973.6	263.4	233.4	27.1
1979	4,917.5	3,097.7	2,218.2	10,233.4	276.8	279.7	38.1
1980	5,540.8	3,659.4	2,568.0	11,768.2	357.4	317.5	38.0
1981p	5,272.8	3,339.7	2,787.8	11,400.3	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) Includes adjustment for net exports (overseas and interstate) of live animals.

INDUSTRIES—continued

Year ended 31 December—	MINERALS								FORESTRY	
	Copper	Gold	Lead	Zinc	Iron	Black	Brown	Crude	Year ended 30 June—	Sawn output of Aust. grown timber
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	ore	coal	coal	oil		
	'000 tonnes	'000 grams	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	mil. tonnes	mil. tonnes	mil. tonnes	'000 cu m		'000 cu m
1901	29.9	102,642	n.a.	(b)	n.a.	7.0	..	..	1902	(c) 1,067
1911	46.1	77,263	225.3	241.9	(b)	10.7	..	..	1912	(c) 1,428
1921	11.2	23,577	82.3	141.7	0.7	13.1	..	..	1922	1,392
1931	13.9	18,510	150.8	75.4	(b)	10.8	..	..	1932	559
1941	22.7	46,553	295.7	251.2	2.5	19.1	..	..	1942	2,157
1951	18.4	27,855	215.4	192.3	2.5	25.9	..	..	1952	3,287
1956	55.4	32,031	304.3	282.5	4.0	30.3	..	..	1957	3,348
1957	60.2	33,714	339.1	324.0	3.9	31.2	..	..	1958	3,282
1958	76.9	34,338	333.6	298.4	4.0	32.6	..	..	1959	3,445
1959	96.5	33,751	321.4	279.8	4.2	33.9	..	..	1960	3,589
1960	111.2	33,800	313.1	322.6	4.4	38.1	..	..	1961	3,346
1961	97.2	33,476	274.0	316.2	5.4	40.9	..	..	1962	3,190
1962	108.7	33,245	376.0	342.9	4.9	42.3	..	..	1963	3,341
1963	114.8	31,849	416.9	357.1	5.6	44.0	..	..	1964	3,509
1964	105.7	29,979	380.9	350.1	5.8	47.2	198	198	1965	3,615
1965	91.8	27,298	367.9	354.8	6.8	52.9	417	417	1966	3,558
1966	111.3	28,521	370.8	375.3	11.1	56.0	539	539	1967	3,448
1967	91.8	25,049	381.8	407.0	17.3	59.0	1,208	1,208	1968	3,476
1968	109.6	24,316	388.8	422.4	26.6	64.2	2,206	2,206	1969	(d) 3,325
1969(e)	125.3	22,711	417.7	463.2	32.5	43.3	23.1	2,237	1970	(d) 3,386
1970(e)	142.3	20,605	459.4	520.8	45.1	48.5	23.9	4,871	1971	3,438
1971(e)	173.0	19,103	416.4	444.1	57.1	49.7	22.8	14,937	1972	3,367
1972(e)	171.9	23,253	420.8	497.5	62.1	53.5	23.3	19,038	1973	3,408
1973(e)	198.7	20,002	385.0	507.0	74.6	59.8	24.1	20,669	1974	3,336
1974(e)	246.7	16,271	370.4	441.3	91.5	59.3	26.3	23,096	1975	3,230
1975(e)	235.6	15,153	416.5	508.2	98.2	70.1	27.3	23,096	1976	3,228
1976(e)	218.3	16,901	396.7	479.3	92.7	69.3	29.2	23,839	1977	3,164
1977(e)	217.2	15,666	418.2	475.3	94.8	76.0	31.0	24,549	1978	3,056
1978(e)	217.1	21,047	418.8	484.4	89.9	79.3	30.5	24,941	1979	2,919
1979(e)	238.7	19,584	423.5	498.5	84.6	81.2	32.1	24,839	1980	3,160
1980(e)	235.1	18,272	n.a.	518.0	97.0	81.2	36.2	23,647	1981	3,308

(a) Metallic content of minerals produced. (b) Less than 0.05. (c) Year ended previous December. (d) Excludes estimated quantity of timber from logs peeled or sliced for veneers. (e) Year ended 30 June.

FACTORIES (a)

Net value of production(d)

Year ended 30 June—	Net value of production(e)									
		Persons employed	Salaries and wages paid(c)	Chemical etc.	Industrial metals, etc.	Textiles, etc.	Clothing	Food, etc.	Paper, etc.	All groups
	Number	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
1902(e)	(f)	(f)	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1912(e)	14.5	312	55	2.2	24.1	15.0	23.6	8.5	108.3	
1922	18.0	379	136	6.4	47.2	38.4	54.4	18.0	225.0	
1932	21.7	337	112	15.8	45.6	13.8	57.4	19.2	222.0	
1942	27.0	725	360	59.6	239.8	42.0	106.4	34.2	633.0	
1952	45.8	978	1,224	127.4	826.2	113.2	282.2	136.4	2,049.7	
1956	52.4	1,060	1,707	238.3	1,193.9	163.6	204.9	395.6	198.1	3,001.4
1957	53.2	1,063	1,782	273.8	1,281.7	182.9	211.0	428.9	217.4	3,244.2
1958	54.0	1,074	1,859	291.3	1,389.0	183.0	216.1	449.9	241.4	3,457.4
1959	54.9	1,088	1,941	322.4	1,471.6	191.3	221.5	469.1	263.4	3,685.2
1960	56.7	1,132	2,173	360.3	1,700.4	216.7	237.7	520.1	298.2	4,161.1
1961	57.8	1,145	2,289	366.1	1,795.9	213.6	247.2	542.5	318.6	4,349.8
1962	58.5	1,121	2,287	364.3	1,770.3	211.2	252.4	495.5	326.9	4,394.6
1963	59.1	1,168	2,447	411.4	1,954.7	233.8	266.3	636.9	350.9	4,795.2
1964	59.4	1,210	2,652	449.5	2,174.0	252.5	281.4	700.5	379.7	5,270.0
1965	61.0	1,269	2,994	504.8	2,486.1	279.6	302.3	757.1	426.9	5,896.8
1966	61.7	1,294	3,163	542.7	2,647.8	282.8	319.0	818.3	459.5	6,251.9
1967	62.5	1,309	3,408	627.6	2,912.9	303.1	341.5	892.3	503.3	6,877.0
1968	63.0	1,331	3,666	687.0	3,163.6	315.0	360.1	937.5	549.0	7,430.9
1969(g)	35.9	1,264	3,908	633.0	3,201.6	301.0	409.2	1,184.4	620.7	7,475.5
1970	35.7	1,297	4,329	681.8	3,551.9	310.3	452.1	1,321.9	701.8	8,261.7
1971			No manufacturing census was conducted in respect of this year.							
1972	36.1	1,303	5,257	804.1	4,052.0	333.7	521.5	1,683.9	818.1	9,703.2
1973	36.4	1,298	5,820	885.5	4,337.7	376.8	563.9	1,943.5	915.4	10,746.0
1974	37.1	1,338	7,177	1,076.2	5,529.4	481.1	676.1	2,126.0	1,110.5	13,149.2
1975(h)	27.0	1,245	8,531	1,172.2	6,635.8	409.2	696.8	2,650.5	1,279.4	15,246.4
1976(h)	27.5	1,200	9,472	1,261.7	7,084.9	542.3	841.7	3,074.1	1,391.4	16,921.0
1977(h)	26.8	1,176	10,536	1,464.6	8,088.5	563.1	894.2	3,501.8	1,614.2	19,234.3
1978(h)	26.1	1,144	11,136	1,697.4	8,217.9	581.4	967.7	3,767.4	1,763.0	20,236.3
1979(h)	26.3	1,144	11,966	1,898.8	9,180.2	641.5	1,049.4	4,035.5	1,960.8	22,230.1
1980(h)	27.4	1,154	13,358	2,201.4	10,887.8	708.4	1,130.7	4,413.8	2,248.4	25,614.0

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory before 1 July 1964. (b) Average over whole year, includes working proprietors. (c) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors. (d) Value added in process of manufacture (i.e. value of output less value of materials and fuel used). (e) Year ended previous December. (f) Owing to variation in classification, effective comparison is not possible. (g) Direct comparison with figures for previous years are not possible (for details, see page 411). (h) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

INDUSTRIES, WAGES AND PRICES

GROSS VALUE
OF PRODUCTION

BUILDING

WAGES AND PRICES

Year ended 30 June—	Mining and quarrying	Manu- facturing	New dwellings completed(a)		Value of work done on all buildings(b)	Year ended 31 December—	Weekly wage rates index adult males(c)	Retail price index numbers six State capital cities combined(d)
			Number	Value				
	\$m	\$m	'000	\$m	\$m			
1902	44.0	(e) 58.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1901	n.a.	88
1912	46.6	(e) 108.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1911	n.a.	100
1922	40.0	225.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1921	n.a.	(h) 168
1932	27.0	220.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1931	n.a.	145
1942	66.8	633.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1941	38.5	167
						1951	85.8	313
1952	194.4	2,049.7	80.1	354.1	n.a.	1956	110.8	419
						1957	112.4	429
1957	280.0	3,244.2	68.4	419.5	n.a.	1958	114.3	435
1958	253.6	3,457.4	74.6	463.0	811.6	1959	122.0	443
1959	236.7	3,685.2	84.2	527.3	864.9	1960	125.7	459
1960	252.3	4,161.1	90.0	571.0	1,001.6	1961	129.5	471
1961	278.1	4,349.8	94.5	627.4	1,130.8	1962	129.8	469
1962	274.5	4,394.6	86.3	593.2	1,076.9	1963	133.0	472
1963	291.0	4,795.2	87.7	610.2	1,140.7	1964	140.4	483
1964	327.7	5,270.0	96.7	685.8	1,323.9	1965	144.3	502
1965	400.1	5,896.8	112.7	823.0	1,555.9	1966	152.4	517
1966	443.9	6,251.9	112.8	869.9	1,681.2	1967	159.3	534
1967	515.5	6,877.0	111.9	914.8	1,745.4	1968	173.4	548
1968	568.1	7,430.9	120.2	1,022.8	1,914.3			
1969	(f) 749.2	(f) 7,468.5	130.7	1,182.1	2,195.4	1969	183.6	564
1970	(f) 1,042.6	(f) 8,277.8	142.2	1,379.4	2,556.7	1970	191.9	586
1971	(f) 1,289.5	(g) n.a.	142.1	1,478.9	2,815.6	1971	218.0	621
1972	(f) 1,428.3	(f) 9,696.6	143.8	1,628.7	3,132.4	1972	239.8	658
1973	(f) 1,597.3	(f) 10,725.9	150.6	1,845.5	3,542.4	1973	275.1	720
1974	(f) 1,996.1	(f) 13,149.1	150.0	2,143.0	4,214.9	1974	373.8	829
1975	(f) 2,669.1	(f) 15,231.6	141.1	2,454.2	4,713.3	1975	416.8	954
1976	(f) 3,049.7	(f) 16,921.0	132.0	2,808.6	5,595.0	1976	478.1	1,083
1977	(f) 3,548.2	(f) 19,234.3	144.8	3,635.1	6,445.5	1977	526.8	1,216
1978	(f) 3,905.0	(f) 20,236.3	128.9	3,595.7	6,510.0	1978	569.9	1,313
1979	(f) 3,875.1	(f) 22,230.1	117.1	3,529.7	6,946.4	1979	597.7	1,432
1980	(f) 4,406.9	(f) 25,614.0	129.3	4,174.9	8,018.2	1980	662.0	1,578
1981	(f) 5,608.6	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	1981	n.y.a.	

(a) Series commenced 1945-46. Partly estimated before July 1951, and excludes Northern Territory before July 1954. (b) Building by private contractors, government authorities and owner builders. (c) At 31 December, Base; year 1954=100, weighted average. Excludes rural industry. (d) Base; year 1911=100. The index numbers are presented as a continuous series, but they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope. The successive indexes used are: from 1901 to 1914, the 'A' Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the 'C' Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and 'C' Series Index excluding Rent; and from 1948-49 onwards, the Consumer Price Index. (e) Year ended previous December. (f) Value added from 1968-69. (g) Manufacturing census was not conducted. (h) November.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONSHIPPING

Year ended 30 June—	Vessels on overseas voyages							
	Arrivals		Departures		Overseas cargo			
	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage	Discharged		Loaded	
					mil. tonnes	mil. cubic metres	mil. tonnes	mil. cubic metres
1902	(a)	mil. tons	(a)	mil. tons	tonnes	metres	tonnes	metres
1912(b)	2,081	5.0	2,093	5.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1922	1,567	4.6	1,544	4.5	(c)2.4	(c)5.8		
1932	1,519	5.7	1,538	5.7	2.1	1.0	6.0	0.8
1942	1,276	5.2	1,268	5.6	3.8	2.0	2.9	1.5
1952	2,038	9.0	2,098	9.3	9.9	5.3	4.6	1.4
1956	2,425	11.2	2,457	11.1	12.6	3.9	6.8	1.8
1957	2,628	11.8	2,662	11.8	12.8	3.1	8.9	1.6
1958	2,656	12.4	2,598	12.1	13.9	3.3	7.5	1.7
1959	2,706	12.9	2,757	13.1	14.5	3.0	8.8	1.7
1960	2,976	14.5	2,969	14.4	15.7	3.7	10.3	1.7
1961	3,382	17.3	3,396	17.0	17.5	4.3	14.0	1.8
1962	3,599	18.9	3,611	18.8	17.8	3.1	17.5	1.8
1963	3,411	19.0	3,351	18.6	19.8	3.8	15.7	1.8
1964	3,714	20.7	3,763	20.9	21.1	4.5	20.1	2.1
1965	3,813	21.7	3,788	21.7	23.6	5.0	20.8	2.2
1966	3,929	23.0	4,029	23.3	24.5	4.7	22.1	2.3
1967	3,977	27.4	4,017	27.6	27.5	4.7	33.2	2.2
1968	3,972	30.1	4,013	30.3	28.0	5.3	42.0	2.4
1969	4,390	36.4	4,360	36.2	29.8	5.9	55.8	2.3
1970	4,971	44.5	5,053	44.6	28.7	5.8	78.1	2.4
1971	5,476	50.8	5,578	51.4	21.8	5.7	101.8	3.0
1972	5,439	53.1	5,447	53.5	19.5	5.9	108.0	3.2
1973	5,647	62.6	5,631	62.0	20.2	6.1	132.4	3.5
1974	5,975	72.0	5,909	71.5	23.1	7.6	150.5	3.1
1975	6,230	80.3	5,254	80.3	21.9	8.0	164.9	2.9
1976	5,772	75.0	5,824	75.4	19.7	7.2	156.1	2.5
1977	5,830	79.7	5,823	79.5	20.6	7.8	164.9	2.2
1978	5,615	80.2	5,668	80.4	21.7	5.3	164.5	2.2
1979	5,677	82.8	5,655	82.5	21.9	6.8	165.1	2.2
1980	6,249	(d)247.2	6,168	(d)246.6	22.9	8.1	186.9	1.8

(a) Separate details not available. Total entrances and clearances for year ended December 1901, 4,028 vessels, 6.5 million tons. (b) Year ended previous December. (c) Tons weight plus tons measurement. (d) Net tonnage replaced by dead weight tonnage as from July 1, 1979.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS (a)

REGULAR INTERNAL AIR SERVICES

Year ended 30 June—	Route kilo- metres (b)	Train kilo- metres	Pas- senger journeys	Freight- tonnes carried	Freight net tonne- kilo- metres	Kilo- metres flown	Passengers		Freight		Mail	
							Embark- ations	Pas- senger kilo- metres	Tonnes up- lifted	Tonne- kilo- metres	Tonnes up- lifted	Tonne- kilo- metres
1902	'000	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil.	'000	mil.	'000	mil.	'000	mil.
1912	20.6	61.5	115	15.7	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922	27.0	88.8	228	25.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932	37.7	90.3	335	32.0	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1942	43.5	102.7	303	26.5	n.a.	1.4	6	5	..	n.a.	..	n.a.
1952	43.8	142.4	475	39.5	n.a.	12.6	151	122	1.2	1.5	n.a.	0.7
1956	43.1	150.3	501	45.0	11,046	67.3	1,829	1,162	52.2	39.0	2.4	1.9
1957	42.6	154.8	515	47.6	11,894	70.3	2,020	1,333	76.6	56.8	2.3	2.0
1958	42.6	153.0	499	48.3	12,203	67.8	2,125	1,434	68.1	53.0	2.3	2.0
1959	42.5	145.3	494	46.0	11,132	65.2	2,123	1,447	63.5	48.2	2.4	2.0
1960	42.3	146.9	485	48.8	11,970	64.9	2,235	1,519	57.0	42.0	2.4	2.2
1961	42.2	140.2	479	52.0	13,091	69.5	2,660	1,823	59.3	42.6	4.4	3.8
1962	42.0	149.7	463	56.3	14,370	68.1	2,639	1,786	57.2	41.2	5.4	4.5
1963	41.2	149.0	461	56.5	14,427	66.3	2,666	1,802	51.9	38.1	5.7	4.7
1964	41.0	149.6	465	56.8	15,131	70.3	2,833	1,965	53.9	41.3	5.9	4.9
1965	40.5	155.3	471	62.7	17,170	78.8	3,257	2,266	57.3	44.5	6.4	5.5
1966	40.3	155.5	464	65.9	18,224	84.2	3,764	2,638	63.5	49.5	7.0	5.9
1967	40.2	151.7	460	65.5	18,050	88.5	4,158	2,947	69.0	54.9	7.8	6.7
1968	40.3	150.8	455	69.6	18,832	91.3	4,425	3,174	74.4	58.6	8.7	7.5
1969	40.5	152.1	453	72.2	20,054	91.3	4,668	3,420	77.2	61.8	8.5	7.6
1970	40.4	151.0	447	77.0	21,463	97.1	5,185	3,865	81.6	66.5	9.0	8.0
1971	40.3	156.3	450	83.7	23,973	106.6	5,911	4,511	90.8	74.5	9.6	8.7
1972	40.3	156.3	453	87.3	25,206	114.6	6,340	4,974	91.4	78.0	9.9	9.3
1973	40.3	153.7	404	88.7	25,403	113.0	6,629	5,134	89.9	74.2	10.1	9.3
1974	40.5	152.0	372	92.5	26,582	118.6	7,503	5,685	94.4	81.5	10.1	9.8
1975	40.4	151.2	373	97.0	28,329	131.8	8,858	6,812	112.7	98.3	9.9	9.3
1976	40.6	150.6	361	103.5	29,792	135.5	9,393	7,374	107.8	97.9	9.6	9.0
1977	40.8	150.1	338	104.4	30,809	130.1	9,315	7,281	106.1	97.5	9.7	9.1
1978	40.1	151.1	332	109.9	31,995	122.9	9,349	7,330	108.1	96.3	9.6	9.1
1979	39.7	148.8	323	107.3	31,837	134.7	10,289	8,181	120.9	106.5	11.3	10.7
1980	39.4	147.5	375	111.1	32,056	135.4	10,724	8,619	127.5	110.7	13.1	12.5
1980	40.6	150.9	401	125.7	36,366	138.2	11,505	9,486	129.8	109.6	15.1	14.2

(a) Particulars of train-kilometres, passenger journeys, freight tonnes carried, and freight net tonne-kilometres refer only to operations for which revenue is received. (b) At end of period.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—continued

ROAD TRANSPORT

COMMUNICATION

Year ended 30 June—	Tram trolley- bus and bus services(a)	Motor vehicles on the register					Telephones		Broadcasting and television licences in force(b)		
		Motor cars and station wagons	Com- mercial vehicles (c)	Motor cycles	Total motor vehicles (including motor cycles)	Postal matter dealt with(d)	Instru- ments in service (b)	Services in operation (b)(e)	Tele- grams (f)	Broad- cast listeners'	Tele- vision viewers'
	mil.	'000	'000	'000	'000	mil. articles	'000	'000	mil.	'000	'000
1902 . . .	n.a.	..	..	..	..	(g)384	(g)36	(g)28	(g)8.2	..	..
1912 . . .	360	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(g)698	(g)118	(g)96	(g)13.9	..	..
1922 . . .	569		102	38	139	778	259	196	16.8	(h)1	..
1932 . . .	589	420	96	72	588	887	485	364	13.9	369	..
1942 . . .	(i)1,067	451	250	50	751	1,124	739	531	26.1	1,320	..
1952 . . .	1,019	1,028	588	155	1,770	1,482	1,301	939	29.8	1,961	..
1956 . . .	927	1,430	693	123	2,246	1,741	1,704	1,240	25.4	2,089	..
1957 . . .	833	1,537	710	118	2,366	1,784	1,814	1,318	24.0	2,107	74
1958 . . .	803	1,661	731	114	2,506	1,895	1,937	1,407	22.9	2,138	291
1959 . . .	778	1,784	755	110	2,649	1,951	2,056	1,491	22.5	2,264	578
1960 . . .	758	1,938	784	102	2,824	1,953	2,164	1,562	22.2	2,283	955
1961 . . .	726	2,070	800	93	2,963	2,048	2,266	1,631	21.8	2,256	1,217
1962 . . .	718	2,201	815	85	3,101	2,101	2,382	1,719	21.6	2,220	1,424
1963 . . .	712	2,377	832	77	3,286	2,202	2,523	1,812	21.8	2,240	1,655
1964 . . .	702	2,583	846	69	3,498	2,342	2,670	1,919	23.4	2,302	1,882
1965 . . .	685	2,792	858	65	3,715	2,443	2,811	2,010	24.3	2,358	2,045
1966 . . .	653	2,947	868	64	3,878	2,556	2,978	2,120	25.0	2,526	2,226
1967 . . .	621	3,104	880	69	4,053	2,683	3,178	2,235	25.6	2,538	2,405
1968 . . .	609	3,305	892	83	4,279	2,648	3,392	2,359	(j)23.4	2,580	2,519
1969 . . .	590	3,499	911	98	4,508	2,648	3,599	2,511	(j)23.3	2,630	2,649
1970 . . .	575	3,720	938	114	4,772	2,664	3,913	2,704	(j)23.2	2,670	2,758
1971 . . .	561	3,935	961	144	5,039	2,685	4,152	2,857	(j)21.2	2,699	2,845
1972 . . .	503	4,141	996	180	5,317	2,649	4,400	2,978	(j)20.2	2,758	2,939
1973 . . .	521	4,362	1,041	210	5,613	2,691	4,659	3,147	(j)20.4	2,814	3,013
1974 . . .	533	4,604	1,090	259	5,953	2,656	5,000	3,361	(j)20.7	(k)2,851	(k)3,022
1975 . . .	531	4,859	1,140	278	6,277	2,516	5,267	3,539	(j)18.5	..	..
1976 . . .	515	5,073	1,215	293	6,581	2,209	5,502	3,700	(j)12.9	..	..
1977 . . .	514	5,243	1,280	296	6,818	2,198	5,835	3,907	(j)10.4	..	..
1978 . . .	516	5,462	1,360	292	7,115	2,304	6,181	4,166	9.0	..	..
1979 . . .	(l)459	5,657	1,413	288	7,358	2,505	6,677	4,449	7.1	..	..
1980 . . .	n.y.a.	5,799	1,464	311	7,574	2,631	7,153	4,743	5.4	..	..
1981 . . .	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	2,767	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	..	..

(a) Government and municipal trolley-bus services ceased in August 1969. (b) At end of period. (c) Open and closed light commercial type vehicles; utilities and panel vans, rigid and articulated trucks, other truck type vehicles and buses. (d) Letters, postcards, letter-cards, newspapers, packets, parcels, and registered articles. (e) All single lines plus one half the number of duplex lines. Until the introduction of duplex services in December 1948, statistics of exchange lines and telephone services were identical. (f) Telegrams despatched to places within Australia and despatched to or received from overseas. (g) Year ended previous December. (h) Year 1923-24. First year licences issued. (i) Tram passenger journeys only before 1942. (j) Excludes telegrams received from overseas. These particulars are no longer available. (k) Television viewer and broadcast listener's licences were abolished on 17 September 1974. (l) Excludes details for South Australia, which are no longer separately identifiable from the railway operations of the State Transport Authority.

PRIVATE FINANCE

NOTE ISSUE

BANKING

June—	Australian notes on issue (a)	Trading banks		Debits to customers' accounts(b)	Savings banks Depositors' balances(c)
		Advances (b)	Deposits (b)		
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1956	745	1,945	2,992	1,124	2,282
1957	763	1,897	3,231	1,251	2,455
1958	775	2,060	3,240	1,284	2,594
1959	790	2,007	3,362	1,432	2,783
1960	843	2,211	3,611	1,737	3,045
1961	839	2,238	3,600	1,654	3,155
1962	856	2,287	3,837	1,848	3,470
1963	869	2,465	4,064	2,028	3,940
1964	870	2,610	4,649	2,318	4,476
1965	862	2,955	5,038	2,653	4,887
1966	849	3,183	5,308	2,660	5,254
1967	938	3,548	5,614	2,964	5,765
1968	1,006	4,020	6,087	3,572	6,222
1969	1,107	4,384	6,706	4,035	6,707
1970	1,216	4,903	7,099	4,861	7,105
1971	1,369	5,317	7,431	5,668	7,635
1972	1,499	5,876	8,322	6,146	8,391
1973	1,758	7,856	11,072	8,035	10,238
1974	2,146	10,120	12,714	8,988	11,199
1975	2,557	11,205	14,936	10,095	(d) 12,873
1976	2,921	12,576	16,955	13,368	14,828
1977	3,291	14,006	19,089	14,879	16,372
1978	3,670	15,683	19,746	17,624	18,052
1979	4,107	17,653	22,179	20,555	19,839
1980	4,586	20,402	25,647	24,730	21,268
1981	5,187	23,047	29,306	28,334	23,227

(a) Last Wednesday in June. (b) Weekly average for month of June. (c) End of June. (d) From June 1975 break in series due to a change in accounting procedures by one bank.

PUBLIC FINANCE

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

STATE

ALL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Year ended 30 June—	Consolidated revenue fund		Taxation collections	Consolidated revenue fund		Taxation collections	Government Final Consumption Expenditure	Public Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure(b)
	Revenue	Expenditure		Revenue	Expenditure			
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902	23	8	18	56	58	5	..	..
1912	41	29	32	83	82	11	..	..
1922	128	128	99	170	175	36	..	..
1932	143	143	109	199	242	65	..	..
1942	420	420	362	305	299	115	..	..
1952	2,034	2,034	1,848	777	783	126	803	806
1956	2,227	2,277	2,014	1,052	1,082	196	1,043	927
1957	2,624	2,624	2,208	1,154	1,168	229	1,086	950
1958	2,648	2,648	2,338	1,210	1,224	256	1,121	998
1959	2,592	2,592	2,283	1,280	1,295	276	1,210	1,100
1960	2,877	2,877	2,519	1,399	1,404	320	1,319	1,214
1961	3,277	3,277	2,871	1,511	1,513	335	1,430	1,256
1962	3,283	3,283	2,858	1,609	1,617	394	1,528	1,380
1963	3,371	3,371	2,907	1,694	1,696	438	1,628	1,434
1964	3,809	3,809	3,247	1,829	1,829	496	1,827	1,586
1965	4,418	4,418	3,819	1,947	1,965	549	2,060	1,852
1966	4,879	4,879	4,221	2,094	2,119	591	2,335	2,066
1967	5,228	5,288	4,492	2,286	2,289	664	2,734	2,184
1968	5,760	5,760	4,952	2,463	2,468	753	3,112	2,369
1969	6,086	6,086	5,528	2,689	2,700	861	3,402	2,525
1970	6,979	6,979	6,380	3,010	3,028	962	3,683	2,757
1971	7,838	7,838	7,183	3,457	3,483	1,010	4,212	2,943
1972	8,688	8,688	7,939	4,035	4,050	1,414	4,800	3,299
1973	9,278	9,278	8,470	4,675	4,704	1,781	5,462	3,485
1974	11,976	11,976	10,917	5,481	5,514	2,207	6,687	3,981
1975	15,391	15,391	14,211	7,109	7,187	2,792	9,234	5,651
1976	19,713	19,713	16,938	8,536	8,498	3,470	11,530	6,701
1977	21,436	21,436	19,806	9,796	9,790	3,973	13,504	7,103
1978	23,455	23,455	21,501	10,895	10,925	4,301	15,270	7,904
1979	25,484	25,484	23,534	(d) 12,177	(d) 12,172	(d) 4,667	16,807	8,181
1980	29,627	29,627	27,553	(d) 14,008	(d) 13,954	(d) 5,264	18,976	8,805
1981	35,052	35,052	32,785	(d) 16,095	(d) 16,150	(d) 6,055	21,950	9,786

(a) At 30 June. Expressed in Australian currency equivalents at ruling rates of exchange. (b) Includes General Government, Public trading enterprises and Public financial enterprises. (d) Includes Northern Territory.

OVERSEAS TRADE

TOTALS

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Year ended 30 June—	Imports	Exports	Coal(a)	Wool(b)	Barley	Wheat	Petroleum products	Flour(c)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902(g)	76	100	n.a.	30	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.
1912(g)	122	158	2	52	—	13	—	3
1922	188	256	2	96	1	57	—	11
1932	104	216	1	74	3	38	—	8
1942	348	338	1	112	—	9	—	8
1952	2,107	1,350	1	636	22	111	—	66
1956	1,642	1,564	2	653	21	93	6	39
1957	1,438	1,986	4	930	25	120	6	43
1958	1,584	1,636	7	720	19	57	11	29
1959	1,593	1,623	5	578	34	77	15	26
1960	1,854	1,875	9	742	23	123	21	30
1961	2,175	1,938	15	649	29	205	24	38
1962	1,769	2,155	27	720	30	285	25	35
1963	2,163	2,152	22	733	10	217	29	31
1964	2,373	2,782	32	926	18	362	20	42
1965	2,905	2,651	51	781	18	297	11	37
1966	2,939	2,721	63	757	12	264	9	25
1967	3,045	3,024	72	840	22	361	30	23
1968	3,264	3,045	85	739	7	343	33	24
1969	3,469	3,374	117	827	18	258	26	22
1970	3,881	4,137	164	803	23	338	27	21
1971	4,150	4,376	195	593	51	433	38	20
1972	4,008	4,893	238	633	73	419	45	13
1973	4,121	6,214	291	1,262	39	273	41	12
1974	6,085	6,914	348	1,248	68	517	95	20
1975	8,083	8,673	721	815	187	1,028	145	49
1976	8,240	9,601	1,063	1,032	201	922	144	39
1977	10,411	11,646	1,282	1,587	223	863	190	26
1978	11,167	12,270	1,482	1,289	122	1,011	223	21
1979	13,752	14,243	1,524	1,592	148	794	295	14
1980	16,218	18,870	1,675	1,738	354	2,177	427	12
1981p	18,965	19,189	1,965	1,845	245	1,729	501	13

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS—continued

Year ended 30 June—	Butter(d)	Hides and skins	Meats	Fruit(e)	Sugar	Lead and lead alloys unworked (f)	Ores and concentrates	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	Iron	Other
1902(g)	3	3	5	—	—	n.a.	—	—
1912(g)	9	6	9	1	—	3	—	8
1922	16	6	11	6	—	4	—	1
1932	21	5	13	10	5	5	—	—
1942	16	12	28	11	5	14	—	2
1952	10	34	71	44	14	52	—	40
1956	59	42	119	67	49	49	—	38
1957	53	49	100	53	58	63	—	51
1958	32	51	111	72	70	43	—	42
1959	51	47	194	73	64	38	—	33
1960	58	64	177	64	53	33	—	44
1961	41	54	145	61	70	33	—	54
1962	49	64	179	74	68	38	—	48
1963	49	74	226	73	91	35	—	44
1964	57	92	244	92	157	50	—	54
1965	67	80	286	86	113	61	1	77
1966	58	89	228	107	94	67	3	88
1967	65	86	286	95	100	54	46	100
1968	47	62	285	105	98	63	103	123
1969	41	75	291	92	122	66	180	143
1970	53	88	426	88	116	106	278	205
1971	48	71	438	100	150	30	374	231
1972	49	80	569	89	211	68	376	226
1973	62	189	867	117	250	83	439	239
1974	42	148	801	105	223	121	499	309
1975	34	102	450	91	645	130	707	423
1976	64	142	679	96	570	111	771	528
1977	38	239	896	99	637	166	902	674
1978	44	244	1,128	115	537	194	921	701
1979	49	351	1,722	141	448	260	968	727
1980	39	355	1,738	188	667	548	1,076	1,092
1981p	30	191	1,587	210	1,146	308	1,117	2,089

(a) Anthracite, bituminous and sub-bituminous (except briquettes). (b) Includes greasy wool, stipe, wool scoured and carbonised, wool exported on skins. (c) Flour, plain white. (d) Includes concentrates and ghee. (e) Includes juices and fruit preparations. (f) Includes silverlead. (g) Year ended previous December.

OVERSEAS TRADE—continued
PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Year ended 30 June—	<i>Vegetable foodstuffs, etc.</i>	<i>Apparel, etc.</i>	<i>Oil, etc.</i>	<i>Metals, etc.</i>	<i>Rubber</i>	<i>Paper, etc.</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902(a)	7.2	21.8	2.4	15.6	1.0	3.2
1912(a)	7.4	32.4	3.2	28.0	2.8	5.2
1922	8.0	62.0	9.4	45.6	3.4	8.8
1932	5.2	30.8	11.0	14.8	1.6	8.8
1942	12.3	65.3	32.4	143.6	6.0	8.7
1952	50.1	407.1	174.9	768.8	68.0	137.5
1956	44.1	222.7	199.3	644.1	44.1	87.2
1957	51.6	182.7	191.1	530.1	33.4	83.5
1958	51.5	217.0	203.4	564.4	33.3	89.8
1959	55.3	193.9	209.0	585.6	33.6	96.1
1960	54.9	222.1	213.5	710.1	48.5	103.8
1961	60.5	264.9	223.3	871.3	47.3	133.8
1962	56.3	208.4	219.8	630.3	35.5	109.6
1963	55.5	233.3	246.3	850.0	46.7	133.5
1964	61.6	234.0	251.5	947.1	51.2	141.7
1965	66.2	272.1	260.1	1,275.2	66.3	156.5

Year ended 30 June—	<i>Food and live animals</i>	<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	<i>Crude materials, inedible, except and fuels</i>	<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials</i>	<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>Manu- factured goods classified chiefly by materials</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Miscel- laneous manu- factured articles</i>	<i>Com- modities and trans- actions of merchan- dise trade not elsewhere classified</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1966	110	37	197	252	15	266	590	1,121	220	90
1967	118	38	206	247	15	297	586	1,144	243	110
1968	117	36	224	241	14	309	644	1,250	270	111
1969	128	44	228	252	13	328	688	1,328	298	116
1970	140	48	247	255	16	363	753	1,528	350	124
1971	158	50	235	190	18	410	867	1,644	403	125
1972	160	51	219	194	15	410	856	1,483	432	137
1973	163	52	268	175	13	424	893	1,489	475	119
1974	237	65	415	377	28	580	1,404	2,091	721	108
1975	302	75	390	724	43	786	1,496	3,059	961	125
1976	275	90	387	807	42	709	1,460	3,177	1,045	160
1977	455	99	471	996	54	926	1,891	3,980	1,354	105
1978	531	122	477	1,157	66	1,009	1,993	4,118	1,484	124
1979(b)	533	131	562	1,140	66	1,201	2,408	5,731	1,742	125
1980	655	142	700	2,098	81	1,579	2,900	5,656	2,005	226
1981p	655	169	764	2,726	63	1,588	3,269	7,032	2,264	260

(a) Year ended previous December. (b) From 1 July 1978, imports have been classified according to the new A.I.C.C. which is based on the Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 2. The figures for 1979 on, are therefore not comparable to those for previous years.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Year—	At current prices (b)	At constant prices(a)			
		1953–54 prices (b)	1959–60 prices (b)	1966–67 prices (b)	1974–75 prices (b)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1956–57	11,326	10,275	11,857	..	..
1957–58	11,576	10,433	12,110	..	..
1958–59	12,437	11,349	13,006	..	..
1959–60	13,715	11,992	13,715	16,353	..
1960–61	14,582	..	14,145	16,911	..
1961–62	14,928	..	14,298	17,104	..
1962–63	16,136	..	15,235	18,276	..
1963–64	17,919	..	16,385	19,577	..
1964–65	19,710	..	17,648	20,959	..
1965–66	20,703	..	17,900	21,390	..
1966–67	22,792	..	19,070	22,792	42,405
1967–68	24,325	..	..	23,708	43,928
1968–69	27,463	..	..	25,837	48,129
1969–70	30,456	..	..	27,454	50,841
1970–71	33,649	..	..	28,698	53,422
1971–72	37,580	..	..	29,999	55,828
1972–73	42,745	..	..	31,405	57,764
1973–74	51,300	..	..	33,001	60,734
1974–75	61,666	..	..	33,382	61,666
1975–76	72,493	..	..	..	63,148
1976–77	83,176	..	..	..	65,286
1977–78	90,275	..	..	..	65,518
1978–79	101,661	..	..	..	68,423
1979–80	114,347	..	..	..	69,698
1980–81	130,029	..	..	..	71,748

(a) For a description of constant price estimates, see *Australian National Accounts*, 1976–77 (5204.0) pp 15 and 109. (b) *Australian National Accounts* 1979–80, and, for the last five years, the Budget Paper No. 9, *National Income and Expenditure* 1980–81.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Year—	At current prices (b)	At constant prices(a)			
		1953–54 prices(b)	1959–60 prices(b)	1966–67 prices(b)	1974–75 prices(b)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1956–57	2,667	2,380	2,819	..	..
1957–58	2,856	2,499	2,951	..	..
1958–59	3,022	2,614	3,085	..	..
1959–60	3,405	2,886	3,405	3,947	..
1960–61	3,671	..	3,569	4,159	..
1961–62	3,708	..	3,558	4,149	..
1962–63	4,014	..	3,837	4,465	..
1963–64	4,499	..	4,227	4,916	..
1964–65	5,250	..	4,789	5,559	..
1965–66	5,723	..	5,077	5,910	..
1966–67	6,009	..	5,159	6,009	11,098
1967–68	6,533	..	..	6,351	11,778
1968–69	7,255	..	..	6,810	12,655
1969–70	7,919	..	..	7,124	13,304
1970–71	8,782	..	..	7,441	14,040
1971–72	9,630	..	..	7,640	14,360
1972–73	10,170	..	..	7,588	14,253
1973–74	11,753	..	..	7,807	14,514
1974–75	14,185	..	..	7,667	14,185
1975–76	17,023	..	..	..	14,717
1976–77	18,962	..	..	..	14,555
1977–78	20,611	..	..	..	14,470
1978–79	23,098	..	..	..	15,087
1979–80	25,095	..	..	..	14,808
1980–81	31,051	..	..	..	16,461

(a) For a description of constant price estimates, see *Australian National Accounts* 1976–77 (5204.0) pp 15 and 109. (b) *Australian National Accounts* 1979–80, and for the last five years, the Budget Paper No. 9, *National Income and Expenditure*, 1980–81.

DIARY OF PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC EVENTS, NOVEMBER 1980 TO OCTOBER 1981

The diary records major announcements by Commonwealth and State Governments which concern the Australian economy. Included are announcements on interest rates, taxation, capital raisings, tariff protection and industry assistance. Also included are significant announcements by the Australian Reserve Bank relating to Australian banking, monetary policy, etc., and by private and public enterprises relating to major investment plans, prices, etc. It also records national wage case decisions announced by the Arbitration Commission. In some instances closely related items have been recorded together against the first relevant date.

November 1980

- 4 The Commonwealth Government announced that the Japanese Government had set its beef import quotas for delivery between January and June 1981 at 62,800 tonnes in total, an increase of 500 tonnes on the corresponding period in 1980.
- 6 The Commonwealth Government announced it had held preliminary discussions in Tokyo regarding the possibility of a Commonwealth public bank issue in the Tokyo capital market during the current financial year.
- 7 The Commonwealth Government announced it had given approval under its foreign investment policy for the acquisition by AGB Research Australia Ltd of the market research company McNair Anderson Associates Ltd. A condition of the approval was that AGB seek to secure Australian equity of at least 40 per cent in McNair Andersons within six years.

Details were released of negotiations to export one million tonnes of wheat to China during 1981, the final year of the current three year agreement with China. The contract will take the total supplied under the agreement to 5 million tonnes.

- 12 The Commonwealth Government announced further details of the proposal announced in the Prime Minister's Election Policy Speech to introduce a special depreciation allowance of 20 per cent per year, on a prime cost basis over 5 years, for new machinery used wholly and exclusively in agricultural, pastoral and forestry operations and for new vessels used in the fishing industry.

A long term contract for the supply of sugar to Korea was finalised by Colonial Sugar Refineries. The contract is for the supply of 250,000 tonnes of sugar between 1981 and 1984 and is expected to be worth more than \$185 million at current prices.

- 13 Details of a coal export contract with Japan worth at least \$42 million were released. The contract is for the supply of steaming coal by Coalex Proprietary Limited, a subsidiary of Oakbridge Limited, and calls for the shipment of 200,000 tonnes per year for five years of good quality steaming coal beginning 1 April 1981. In addition, 100,000 tonnes of lower grade coal will be sold during each year of the five year contract at a lower price than the base contract price of \$42 per tonne.
- 14 The Commonwealth Government announced that it had approved the export of liquid petroleum gas worth \$300 million over 5 years as part of the Cooper Basin liquids project, due to be operational by 1983.
- 19 The Commonwealth Government gave details of the proposed amendment to the income tax laws to provide full deductibility of capital expenditure by a primary producer on soil conservation. Capital expenditures that qualify for this new concession will not also qualify for the investment allowance.
- 28 Custom Credit Corporation Limited announced increases in rates paid on debentures. The new maximum rates for longer term deposits will be 13.5 per cent per annum. Citicorp also increased the rate on two year debenture stock by 1.25 per cent to 14 per cent per annum.

December 1980

- 2 A number of decisions affecting the interest rates charged by trading and savings banks in Australia were announced by the Commonwealth Government. The changes included:
- an increase of 2 percentage points to 12.5 per cent in the maximum interest rate trading banks may charge on overdrafts with limits of less than \$100,000;
 - an increase of one percentage point to 11.5 per cent in the maximum interest rate charged by banks for loans under \$100,000 for owner-occupied housing; and
 - the abolition of controls on trading and savings banks' deposit rates.

The Commonwealth Government announced its approval of the foreign investment proposal by Alcoa of Australia Limited to establish a new aluminium smelter at Portland, Victoria. The proposal is for an initial expenditure of \$350 to \$400 million with 49 per cent Australian ownership.

- 8 Finalisation of an agreement with a Japanese consortium to produce liquid fuel from brown coal was announced by the Victorian Government. The Nippon Brown Coal Liquefaction Company Limited will build a pilot plant costing at least \$160 million at Morwell on land supplied by the Victorian Government. Production is expected to commence in July 1983 and will use coal and electricity supplied free of charge.
- 9 The Commonwealth Government announced its approval of a foreign investment proposal by Kleinwort, Benson Ltd of the UK to establish, jointly with the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd, a merchant bank in Australia—Kleinwort, Benson (Australia) Limited.
- 18 The Reserve Bank of Australia announced an increase of one percentage point to 7.0 per cent in the major trading banks' Statutory Reserve Deposit ratio with effect from 6 January 1981. The increase is expected to draw \$246 million from trading banks' funds.
- 23 The Commonwealth Government announced details of the new import parity price for indigenous crude oil to apply from 1 January 1981. The new price for Bass Strait crude oil would be \$30.23, an increase of \$2.73 on the old price of \$27.50.

It was also announced that the maximum wholesale price for domestic sales of naturally occurring LPG would rise by \$22.60 to \$250.23 per tonne from 1 January 1981.

Discovery of a shale oil bed at the Nagoorin prospect in North Queensland was announced by the chairman of Mining Houses of Australia Limited. Test wells have indicated a shale oil bed more than 200 metres thick.

- 31 The Commonwealth Government announced developing country preferential tariff rates on textiles, clothing and footwear products that would apply from 1 January 1981.

January 1981

- 2 The Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited announced a rise of 2 per cent in the price of all its iron and steel products. The increase will apply from 7 January.
- 6 Plans to build two power stations at an estimated cost of \$3,500 million at Driffield in Victoria were released by the Victorian Government.

Australia's special drawing rights were increased by 50 per cent by the International Monetary Fund. The benchmark quota increase from \$860 million to \$1,289.9 million was the first increase for two years.

- 9 The Conciliation and Arbitration Commission granted an increase of 3.7 per cent in all federal wage awards effective from the first pay period commencing on or after 9 January. It was also announced that this would be the last national wage hearing under the existing principles.

The Commonwealth Government announced that the Australian Loan Council had decided to increase maximum interest rates for borrowings by local and semi-government authorities. The new maximum borrowing rates effective from 9 January are as follows: 4 to 9 years – public loans 13.4 per cent; private loans 13.7 per cent; 10 years and over – public loans 13.6 per cent; private loans 13.9 per cent. The new rates are 0.5 per cent higher than the present rate.

- 14 The Commonwealth Government released the latest schedule of major manufacturing and mining investment projects. This schedule, which relates to information collected in October 1980, lists 306 projects at the "committed" or "final feasibility" stages worth \$33.4 billion in all. Of the total, some \$10.3 billion is attributable to manufacturing projects with the remaining \$23.1 billion directed towards mining investment.
- 18 Plans for Nissan to produce small car front wheel drive engines in Australia were announced by the Commonwealth Government. The new plant will be built at Clayton, Victoria, and is expected to be in operation by 1983.
The South Australian Government announced the grant of a petroleum exploration permit to Shoreline Exploration. The company is committed to initial expenditure of \$400,000 on seismic survey work during the first year of the six year permit period. Exploration will involve an area covering 8,500 square kilometres of the Otway Basin off the south-east coast of South Australia.
- 19 The Conciliation and Arbitration Commission announced that a public inquiry into wage fixation principles would begin in February.
The discovery of a medium sized tin deposit at Razorback, Tasmania, by Appollo International Minerals NL and Conzinc Riotinto of Australia Limited was announced by directors of Appollo. It is estimated that the deposit contains over 4,000 tonnes of tin although recovery rates are not known.
- 20 Approval of plans to construct a third coal loader in New South Wales was announced by the N.S.W. Government. The loader will be built at Newcastle and is expected to cost \$230 million.
- 30 The Commonwealth Government announced its intention to introduce legislation to counter tax avoidance schemes which exploit provisions of the income tax law relating to the transfer of trading stock. The amending legislation will be framed to take effect from 31 January 1981.

February 1981

- 4 The Prices Justification Tribunal approved increases in the maximum wholesale price of petrol ranging from 1.3 to 2.22 cents per litre, with effect from 5 February.
- 5 The Commonwealth Government gave formal approval for the Australian Bank Limited to commence operations, making it the first trading bank to be established since 1945. The Australian Bank is expected to commence trading in early July. The bank's major activities will include commercial and general banking, project finance, foreign exchange, lending facilities and advisory services.
The Commonwealth Government proclaimed the *Commonwealth Employees Redeployment and Retirement Act, 1981*. This opens the way to voluntary early retirement of public servants at the age of 55 years and provides new arrangements to facilitate compulsory redeployment or retrenchment.
- 9 A flow of oil at the rate of 3,250 barrels per day from the Strezlecki Number 4 well in the Cooper Basin was announced by Delhi Petroleum Limited.
- 11 Approval (with a number of qualifications) was granted by the New South Wales Government for the construction by Tomago Aluminium Company Pty Ltd of a smelter at Tomago in the Hunter Valley of New South Wales.
- 25 The report of the Holcroft Committee of Inquiry into Domestic Air Fares was tabled in Commonwealth Parliament. It argued that long distance fares were subsidising short distance services and recommended a fare structure closely related to the cost of providing services. The report also suggested that some degree of deregulation of price fixing was desirable.
The Commonwealth Government agreed to shorten the term of the new two airline agreement from ten to five years, and to hold a major inquiry into deregulation.
- 27 The Commonwealth Government announced that Australia and the Commission of the European Communities had reached agreement on arrangements for the shipment of Australian steel products to EC markets during 1981. The new arrangements provided for Australia's overall quota to be reduced by 15 per cent to 382,500 tonnes from the previous figure of 450,000 tonnes and followed mandatory production cuts averaging 15 per cent per annum imposed on Community producers for the first 6 months of 1980.

The commencement date for the Blair Athol steaming coal project has been brought forward by twelve months to April 1984, and the partners have decided to sell a 24.9 per cent stake to Australian interests to qualify the project under the Foreign Investment Review Board's guidelines for a minimum 50 per cent Australian equity in resource projects.

Coal royalties in New South Wales were raised by 70 cents to \$1.70 per tonne from 1 February.

March 1981

- 2 CSR Limited and the Mitsui SRC Development Company Limited, signed an agreement to conduct a \$3 million joint feasibility study of the commercial production of solvent refined coal and liquid fuels from brown coal deposits in Victoria's La Trobe Valley.
- 4 The Bank of New South Wales announced an increase in the interest rate on overdrafts of more than \$100,000 of 0.75 per cent bringing it to 14.25 per cent. Similar increases were announced by the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group effective from 13 March and the National Bank effective from 1 April. An increase of 0.5 per cent in interest rates on overdrafts of less than \$100,000 bringing it to 12.5 per cent, was announced by the Bank of New South Wales on 17 March. The National Bank increased the interest rate on overdrafts of less than \$100,000 by 1 per cent, to 12.5 per cent effective from 1 April.
- 5 Meat import quotas will not be operating in the United States market for the second quarter of 1981, and will probably not be imposed at any time this year, making it the third consecutive year during which the market has been open. This is the result of reduced supplies available from Australia and New Zealand.
- 10 The Commonwealth Government announced its approval in terms of its foreign investment policy to a proposed re-organisation of the Consolidated Gold Fields Group in Australia. This would result in the establishment of a new single public company, Renison Goldfields Consolidated Limited (RGC) to head the group.

A nuclear safeguards agreement was signed between Canada and Australia. The agreement provides for the prohibition of explosives for military use, and the application of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards. Australia has signed earlier safeguard agreements with Finland, the Philippines, South Korea, the United States, the United Kingdom and France.

- 19 It was announced by Nippon Oil that it will import 0.4 million tonnes of steaming coal each year from the Bayswater colliery in New South Wales, commencing October 1981.
- 26 Alcan announced plans for a smelter at Bundaberg. This is estimated to cost \$930 million and construction will begin in 1981.

The Japanese government decided to cut chilled beef imports for the three months to June 1981 from the normal 9,000 tonnes to 4,800 tonnes. This cut is due to a decline in Japanese domestic meat prices.

April 1981

- 1 Domestic airfares for short routes were increased by up to 39 per cent and were cut for long routes by up to 6 per cent.
- 6 Spokesmen for Esso Exploration, Central Pacific Minerals and Southern Pacific Petroleum announced that the estimated cost of the pilot plant earlier proposed for the first stages of development had trebled to more than \$2,000 million and the cost of the commercial plant to \$20,000 million.
- 7 The Conciliation and Arbitration Commission announced a new system of wage fixing principles following its Inquiry into the wage determination system. In handing down its decision the Commission reinstituted a centralised system of wage determination based on 6-monthly hearings. The main features of the new system are:
 - the automatic adjustment of award wages and salaries for 80 per cent of the December and March quarter CPI movements, other than in exceptional and compelling circumstances, following publication of the March quarter CPI (the First Review);

- a 'final review', following publication of the September quarter CPI, which will consider the remaining 20 per cent CPI movement left over from the December and March quarters, the June and September quarters CPI movements and productivity movements (which will include applications for changes in work conditions, including shorter working hours).

A provisional agreement was reached between six Hunter Valley mining companies and the six major Japanese steel mills for a price of \$47.30 per tonne to apply to coal shipments in May.

- 16 The Commonwealth Government announced its approval of a proposal by Tomago Aluminium Company Pty Ltd to establish and operate a new aluminium smelter at Tomago in the Hunter Valley.
- 27 Australian iron ore exporters and Japanese steel mills have agreed to price increases for exports of iron ore to Japan ranging from 7.5 to 8.75 per cent.
- 29 The Commonwealth Government announced details of new health funding and insurance arrangements.

The Commonwealth Government announced the possible issue into general circulation of a \$1 coin to progressively replace the \$1 note.

- 30 Australia's five year contract for the supply of sugar to Japan will not be renewed when it expires on 30 June 1981. It will be replaced by an 18 month agreement for the supply of 700,000 tonnes, this amount being approximately equal to the present annual volume of exports with prices based on spot prices. Under the existing agreement prices and quantities are fixed. The Japanese desire for more flexibility is due partly to falling world prices. Over the period between October 1980 and April 1981, the world price of sugar on the London market has decreased by half from £400 a tonne to £200 a tonne.

The National Bank announced the introduction of a Savings Card as an alternative to the pass-book for on call savings accounts. The new account offers an interest rate of 9 per cent on balances of \$1,000 or more. Savings banks generally pay 3.75 per cent for on call deposits of up to \$4,000.

May 1981

- 1 The Oaky Creek project in Queensland was given the go ahead following guarantees by the participants that 50 per cent Australian equity will be introduced before the first coal shipments take place.
- 4 The Treasurer, Mr Howard, announced that for 1981-82 the States are to receive a 9 per cent increase in general revenue grants and a further 1 per cent to compensate for the absorption of some grants previously paid as specific purpose grants for public transport, soil conservation and pathology.

The Commonwealth Government announced that Australia had agreed to sign the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities. The Fund is being established to assist with the financing of international commodity trade stabilisation measures.

- 7 The Conciliation and Arbitration Commission granted a 3.6 per cent increase in all federal awards under the revised National Wage Case guidelines.
- 12 The Commonwealth Government announced its decision to raise, with effect from 1 January 1981, the general payroll tax exemption level and the partial exemption level applying in the ACT to match those applying in NSW since that date. As a result employers in the ACT with payrolls below \$80,400 in a full year would be exempted, with partial exemption applying to employers with payrolls below \$201,000 in a full year.
- 15 Export quotas were automatically re-imposed under the International Sugar Agreement following a dramatic drop in the world sugar price to less than \$US0.16 per pound. However Australia's 1981 quota of 2.6 million tonnes should enable sale of the entire 1981 harvest.
- 26 The Commonwealth Government announced it had completed negotiations for a Yen bond issue in the Tokyo capital market. The loan is for ¥20 billion (\$80 million approximately) and carries a coupon rate of 8.5 per cent per annum. It is for a term of 12 years.

June 1981

- 5 Hoechst Australia is to build a \$40 million graphite products manufacturing plant in Victoria with capacity to supply the total requirements of the Australian aluminium smelting industry. Currently graphite products are imported.
- 12 The Commonwealth Government announced that Japan's allocation for imports from Australia of chilled beef in the July–September quarter this year would be 6,000 tonnes.
- 15 The Commonwealth Government gave its consent under section 63 of the *Banking Act* 1959 for the amalgamations proposed between the Bank of New South Wales and the Commercial Bank of Australia Limited and between the National Bank of Australasia Limited and the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited.
- 19 The Loan Council agreed to State Government loan programs for 1981–82 of \$1,307.25 million (of which one-third is provided as a Commonwealth grant) representing the same money amount as that provided for in 1980–81. Borrowing programs for the 'larger' State authorities for 1981–82 were set at \$2,098.3 million, including infrastructure borrowing programs for such authorities of \$806.7 million, an increase of 11.2 per cent on the larger authorities program in 1980–81. The Commonwealth's semi-government authorities' program, including infrastructure, will be \$363.0 million, smaller, in current prices, than the 1980–81 program.
The Commonwealth Government announced its decision on the final global quota level for passenger motor vehicle imports in 1981. It had been decided that no further quotas would be issued in 1981 and that the 88,000 units allocated to date would constitute the quota for 1981.
- 20 Commonwealth and State Governments met to consider, inter alia, the report of the Commonwealth Grants Commission on States' shares of tax sharing grants. Pending a further report by the Commission, interim arrangements were agreed to providing for additional assistance amounting to \$60 million in 1981–82 to be allocated between New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland.
- 24 It was announced by the Commonwealth Government that the depreciation limit in respect of motor cars and station wagons (including four wheel drive vehicles) for income tax purposes for the 1981–82 income year would be \$19,732.
The Commonwealth Government announced that the *Petroleum Products Pricing Act* 1981 had been proclaimed on 26 June 1981 and that the Petroleum Products Pricing Authority was operational from that date. As a consequence of the proclamation, the PJT was now abolished and the Petroleum Pricing authority is responsible for matters concerning the pricing of particular petroleum products by declared companies.
- 26 West Australian Petroleum Limited announced that it will spend \$100 million in 1981 on natural gas ventures off the Western Australian coast—a \$34 million increase on the original budget allocation. A major portion of this expenditure will be on exploration.

July 1981

- 1 The Commonwealth Government announced the release of the IEA review of Australia's energy policies. The review endorsed the trust of Australian energy policies while recommending they be strengthened in a number of areas.
- 8 In the first national wage case under the revamped indexation guidelines, the full bench of the Arbitration Commission granted a 3.6 per cent increase to Australia's wage and salary earners. This represented 80 per cent of the increase in the December quarter 1980 and March quarter 1981 consumer price index.
- 10 Esso-BHP announced that they will spend about \$160 million on thirty oil and gas wells in a new Bass Strait exploration programme over the next three and a half years and \$1.2 billion by 1985 on development work, mainly on fields already known in the offshore Gippsland Basin.
Western Collieries Limited announced the discovery of a brown coal deposit of more than 1,000 million tonnes in the Esperance region of south-eastern Western Australia.
- 15 The Commonwealth Government announced that it had completed negotiations for its first Euroyen bond issue. The amount of the loan is Y15 billion (\$A57 million approximately) and carries a coupon rate of 8.5 per cent per annum. It is for a 10 year term and would be issued at par.

- 17 The Commonwealth Government announced that it had decided to amend the income tax law so that deductions will be allowed for income tax purposes for gifts of \$2 or more made during the current financial year to the relevant committee appointed by the Commonwealth, a State or Territory Government for the purpose of observance of the International Year of Disabled Persons.
- 19 The Commonwealth Government announced that following a review of existing policy on outward portfolio investment, it had decided to significantly relax restrictions on portfolio investment overseas. The decisions meant that from 20 July 1981 there would no longer be any restriction on the amount that may be invested overseas in equities and in real estate. There would not be any change in the amounts that may be invested overseas in eligible fixed interest securities and it would still be necessary to obtain prior exchange control approval from the Reserve Bank for all portfolio investment overseas.
- 21 It was announced that a group of Japanese businesses are about to sign a formal agreement for a major feasibility study of the Condor oil shale project in Queensland. It is estimated that \$20 million will be spent on the two year study.
- 31 The Conciliation and Arbitration Commission announced the abandonment of wage indexation. The end of the existing wage indexation system was announced by the President of the Arbitration Commission, Sir John Moore. A high level of industrial disputation in key areas was cited as evidence of a lack of commitment to the system. The Commission said it would not hear any further national wage case before February 1982, but would hear cases brought by individual unions.

August 1981

- 5 It was announced by the Commonwealth Government that it would be acting to eliminate the additional preference for Australian goods in Government purchasing, except in relation to certain defence-strategic industries.
- 11 The Reserve Bank announced a reduction of the minimum term for which trading banks could issue certificates of deposit from 3 months to 30 days.
The Commonwealth Government announced that it had agreed to an increase of 1 per cent in maximum bank lending rates for overdrafts drawn under limits of less than \$100,000 and for loans for owner occupied housing. The increased limits took effect on 17 August.
- 14 The Australian Bank Ltd commenced business. This bank is the first new nationally operating trading bank to be formed in Australia since 1912.
- 18 The Treasurer presented the 1981-82 Budget.
- 27 The Commonwealth Government announced its proposal to amend the income tax law as it applies to income of trust estates to deal with certain schemes designed to avoid tax.
Following a work value investigation, the Committee of Reference for Defence Forces Pay recommended wage increases of 2.8-2.9 per cent for some 70,000 full-time and 30,000 Reservist Defence Force personnel in addition to an earlier 4 per cent interim increase. The recommendation was accepted by the Government.

September 1981

- 1 A Full Bench of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission refused to ratify an agreement which had been reached between the Transport Workers' Union and the Australian Road Transport Federation (ARTF) for a \$20 per week wage increase. The ARTF subsequently agreed to implement the agreement by way of an over-award payment.
- 4 A Mission from the Secretariat of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) visited Australia from 4 to 10 September as part of its preparation of the regular OECD Survey of the Australian economy.
The Reserve Bank announced that it was requesting the major trading banks as a group to limit the rate of growth in their advances outstanding, for the time being to 12 per cent per annum. This request superseded the previous guidance figure of 10 per cent per annum.
- 16 The Commonwealth Government announced that Australian and EEC representatives in Geneva had overcome problems with the beef quota and had completed formalities which would result in both parties receiving from one another the full benefits of the bilateral Australia/EEC settlement negotiated during the Tokyo Round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN).

October 1981

- 1 Wage increases of between 7 and 12.5 per cent were granted to 30,000 NSW nurses by the NSW Industrial Commission additional to earlier interim increases of 10-12.5 per cent.
- 15 The Tasmanian Government announced that most State Government employees would receive full automatic quarterly wage indexation at least until the next National Wage Case. The first increase is to cover the September and June quarter CPI increases as well as the 0.9 per cent "discount" component of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission's National Wage Case decision of 7 May 1981.
- 21 The Commonwealth Government announced it had decided to increase the interest rate applying to its Income Equalisation Deposits (IED's) scheme for primary producers from 7 per cent to 9.5 per cent.
- 29 An extraordinary meeting of OPEC held in Geneva reached agreement on a \$US34 per barrel market price (i.e. a \$US2 per barrel increase in Saudi market and a \$US2 per barrel decrease for other OPEC producers) and a price freeze until the end of 1982. The meeting also agreed that the maximum price for high quality crude oil should be \$US38 per barrel.
- 30 An agreement providing for wage increases of \$6.50 to \$18.70 per week for some 18,000 oil industry employees was ratified by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Western Australian Industrial Commission announced its decision to grant an increase of \$6.30 per week in the State's female minimum wage and its intentions to apply the same increase to all employees covered by Western Australian State awards.

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