Appendix A

SALE

History

Initial exploration from the Monaro

Sale is situated on the original track opened by the Gippsland explorer, Angus McMillan, between 1839 and 1841. He travelled across the Monaro High Plains to James Macalister's outpost station at Omeo, and from there was encouraged to explore further south for new grazing land after a severe drought during 1838. McMillan made three attempts before he reached Port Albert ; he first established a station named Numblamungie at Ensay on the Tambo River ; then in January 1840 he followed the Tambo to what is now Bruthen. Later that year, McMillan undertook his most difficult journey to reach the sea, having to cross the Nicholson, Mitchell, Avon, and Macalister Rivers before he arrived at Port Albert. During these years, between 1839 and 1841, the Polish scientist and explorer, Count Paul de Strzelecki made another, more publicised journey from the Australian Alps to Wilsons Promontory, and accounts of this journey aroused popular interest in Melbourne and Sydney about the whole of the newly explored Gippsland region.

Port Albert

Stations were rapidly established along the Tambo and La Trobe Rivers after 1840 by settlers who followed the tracks of McMillan and Strzelecki. The settlement of Port Albert and the Lakes region expanded after the accidental discovery of a deep water port at Port Albert in 1841. The Gippsland Company was formed to organise local development and shipping from Melbourne ; supplies, mail, and passengers were transferred from boat to packhorse at Port Albert and laboriously travelled along rough tracks through dense bush to the new settlement of Flooding Creek (later Sale). Port Albert continued its important role in Gippsland, even after a serviceable road between Sale and Melbourne was completed during the gold rush. Cattle, timber, skins, wool, tallow, and other goods were sent to Van Diemen's Land and Melbourne, while the port also served thousands of men bound for the gold mines in the ranges north-west of Sale.

Beginnings of Sale (Flooding Creek)

The fertile district situated between the La Trobe and Avon Rivers, called Flooding Creek, attracted settlers to establish sheep and cattle runs.

Among the first was Archibald McIntosh who built a blacksmith's shop on the bank above Flooding Creek in 1844 and attracted other settlement around him, including a wattle and daub store and the roughly built Woolpack Inn. The site was surveyed in 1848 by Penrose Nevins and was named after Sir Robert Sale, a military hero of Jellelabad in Afghanistan. The first permanent Anglican priest in the district, the Rev. Willoughby Bean, recorded that the population at that time was 111 persons, including those at The Heart and Clydebank runs. However, before the discovery of gold in 1854, the population was largely scattered among small holdings, with the newly planned Sale serving as a centre for supplies, mail, and news.

Gold and its effects

The first discoveries of gold deposits at Omeo in 1854 aided the growth of Sale, but this was overshadowed by developments in Bairnsdale. However, gold was also discovered along the Jordan River in 1862 and the miners opened two tracks from Stratford and Sale. A party from Stratford was the first to reach the diggings. Headed by Percy Lloyd, the group followed the Macalister River, crossed Connor's Plains to the junction of the Goulburn River, climbed Mt Matlock, and then descended to the Jordan River and Jericho. They sold their supplies at prices below those of the merchants from Jamieson in north-east Victoria, and returned to Stratford with further orders.

However, the £50 reward for discovering a viable route to the Jordan goldfields was won by McEvoy and his party whose track followed the spurs between Glenmaggie Creek and the Thomson River. This track had the advantage of avoiding river crossings which were serious obstacles for loaded packhorses. McEvoy's Track was subsequently used as the main route to the goldfields.

The gold rush also encouraged building of the important road link between Melbourne and Sale. Local pressure for a government surveyed road became insistent after gold was discovered at Omeo in 1854 and a rough road was cut under sectional contracting from Melbourne to Sale, to Port Albert and to Bairnsdale between 1857 and 1865. Even after bridges were constructed over the La Trobe and Moe Rivers in the most difficult region between Moe and Bunyip, the coach journey from Melbourne to Sale took 68 hours.

Before the discovery of gold, coin was scarce in Sale ; bush wages were paid by order on Turnbull and Howden's store in Port Albert, and the charge for cashing was 5 per cent. Although there were banks in Sale, the order system continued and token coins issued by private firms were also circulated. However, the gold discoveries on the Jordan River in 1862 rapidly altered financial conditions in the Sale district. The weekly steamers, *Keera* and *Murray,* mostly carrying passengers bound for the goldfields, caused an influx of ready cash and the order and token systems disappeared.

Gold brought prosperity to Sale during the 1860s. Grain growers expanded their production ; quantities of wheat, oats, and barley were grown in the Avon area, on the Sale Plains, and at Maffra and Tinamba. McEvoy's Track was used for droving fat cattle to Jericho from as far as Omeo and Sale. Cattle were also driven as far as Woods Point to supply Walhalla, the Fulton's, Jordan River, and Aberfeldy goldfields. This supply line captured further markets for Sale traders from dealers in the north at Jamieson.

The discovery of gold at Omeo in 1854 not only encouraged a general increase of population throughout Gippsland in the following two decades, but also established more permanent residence in the major towns. The overall population grew from 1,220 in 1846 to 6,214, excluding Aboriginals and Chinese, in 1861. Sale itself had about 300 residents by 1856 at the beginning of the gold rush, and the population expanded to over 4,000 in 1863 when Sale was constituted a borough. This increase in the population of squatters and goldseekers had its effects on the Aboriginals in the Sale region. Their numbers rapidly decreased after contact with Europeans as a result of disease, antagonistic settlers, social isolation, and the general undermining of their culture. This decline resulted in the establishment of Lake Tyers in 1862 as an attempt to settle the Aboriginals and to encourage their independent subsistence. However, there was little understanding of the dying Aboriginal culture nor new employment to prevent their social and economic impoverishment.

The population influx during the gold rush also caused many problems after gold profits declined for individual miners. These were apparent in increased demand for land and a lack of employment in new towns like Sale. However, Grant's *Land Act* 1869 permitted free selection of 320-acre blocks, and the growing road and rail-building projects encouraged new employment around Sale.

Growth of Seaton

Bald Hill or Seaton, as it is now known, lies at the foot of the Great Dividing Range. It expanded to become an important town and outgrew Sale during the gold era. But this growth was short-lived and only a few houses and a deserted school remain. Supplies were shipped from Melbourne to Sale, then sent by wagon to Seaton and finally carried by packhorse along McEvoy's Track to the goldfields. The high prices paid by the miners at Jericho are indicated by the usual cost of the following basic requirements: flour was £5 a bag, tea 4s a pound, sugar and salt 1s a pound, picks 9s and shovels 14s each. Transport from Melbourne to the Jericho goldfields was also expensive, but it was possible to leave Melbourne by steamer at 11 a.m. and reach Seaton by coach from Port Albert or Sale at nightfall the following day. The passage to Port Albert cost 7s 6d steerage or 45s cabin class. The coach journey from Port Albert cost 20s to Sale or 30s to Seaton, with the additional journey to Jericho being a further transport expense. Eventually, the Government cleared and gravelled McEvoy's Track and hostelries and grog shanties sprang up. The advantages of the track are reflected in the price of flour alone which cost £10 a bag at Jericho if supplied from Jamieson, but only £5 when brought from Sale. McEvoy's Track is still used as a road to bring timber from the hills. The discovery of gold in the Gippsland hills consequently reduced the number of workers prepared to work on squatters' properties so that wages had to be doubled or increased, sometimes to £1 a day to attract labourers. However, with the influx of thousands of miners to Omeo or the Jordan goldfields, the consumer population increased and most squatters and merchants prospered.

Steamers

Following the establishment of Port Albert by the Gippsland Company during the 1840s, exploration of the coast revealed an entrance to the Lakes in 1851. This entrance proved unreliable, but another passage was

found in 1854 at Red Bluff, a few miles to the west. In 1858 the first Gippsland steamer, the *Enterprise* of 63 tons, was built at Sale. The possibilities of lake navigation became obvious as towns were established on the Gippsland rivers ; Sale being near the La Trobe River, Bairnsdale on the Mitchell, and Mossieface and Ensay on the Tambo. In 1864 the Gippsland Lakes Navigation Company was formed and in that year the Company inaugurated the first direct steamer service between the Lakes and Melbourne with a Scottish built paddle steamer, the *Charles Edward,* of 185 tons. Boats began delivering goods at Clydebank on Lake Wellington because the mouth of the La Trobe River at Sale was too shallow for early navigation. As navigation of the La Trobe River improved, vessels were able to sail to the toll bridge which had replaced the punt across the La Trobe. The La Trobe Wharf was then built and required a three mile, solid road to be built across a swamp to Sale.

Steamers were widely used for transporting goods and raw materials between Melbourne and Sale. Red gum was carried through the Lakes for Melbourne's street blocks and grey box was sent to the city for building drains. Hides and wattle bark were also sent to Melbourne and the steamers returned loaded with miners for the diggings and various stores and coal for Sale.

Work on the railway from Melbourne was nearing completion in 1877. Gangs worked from both ends of the line, and sleepers, rails, and rolling stock were brought by steamer through the Lakes from Melbourne to Sale ; the first engine for the Sale railway was carried aboard the ketch ***Warhawk,*** and lines were laid to the wharf for the landing. When the railway line was completed, passengers travelled from Melbourne by train and left Sale by boat bound for holidays in Paynesville, Bairnsdale, Rosherville (now Metung), and Lakes Entrance. During the 1880s the Sale district reflected Victoria's prosperity. In Sale, bigger and better buildings appeared ; the number of banks grew to eight ; and the railways were extended. Improved boats were needed on the Lakes for cruising, fishing, and shooting. The La Trobe Wharf, with two hotels, the Swan and the Victoria, was a busy centre for many years, but the building of the Sale swing bridge in 1883 over the La Trobe River allowed boats to berth nearer the town at The Willows, where cargo was discharged until the mile-long Sale Canal was built in 1883. The construction of a new wharf on Flooding Creek, and the building of the railway on the west side of Raymond Street, effectively transferred Sale's business centre from Foster Street to Raymond Street. However, in time, the river men who had based their plans on the rivers and lakes were proven wrong. The Gippsland Lakes trade collapsed after the completion of the railway to Bairnsdale. The land boom of the 1880s was over, and the railway cut short the steamer era.

Twentieth century development

During the twentieth century Sale has developed as the centre of a predominantly agricultural and pastoral region. The dairy industry, as well as beef cattle and pastoral production, have brought prosperity to the district and encouraged local agricultural processing industries. A butter factory was first established on the Stratford Road in 1894 and moved to its present site in 1917. The Newnham family originally began their bacon factory near Longford in 1885 and subsequently transferred this business

to Sale. A flour mill was established by Mr Peter Eckhart in an old mill early this century. During the First World War 14,000 bags were exported annually to Britain. Due to this increased business, a railway siding was built at the mill, which was eventually closed in 1960. A flax mill was built at Wurruk, one mile west of Sale in 1920 to process promising yields of flax, but as an industry the project was unsuccessful. The Gippsland Woollen Mill in McGhee Street Sale met a similar fate after its optimistic commencement in 1935.

Generally speaking, industry in Sale has developed largely in response to local agricultural demands. Lacey's engineering firm is one example, being a business that began a century ago as a small blacksmith's shop. The firm progressed from horses to ships and farm machinery, and now has an engineering works, foundry, and separate section dealing with farm equipment. The discovery of oil and natural gas has had the most significant effect on the population and prosperity of Sale since the early gold days. The processing plant at Longford, twelve miles to the south, has brought an influx of new residents to Sale since 1965, which has consequently placed new demands on education, shopping, and housing facilities.

Avon Shire

The Nuntin run, on the southern banks of the Avon River, 10 miles north of Sale, was abandoned by Angus McMillan in 1842, when he was attacked by Aboriginals. It was resumed by Archibald McIntosh, who abandoned it when the Avon River flooded much of his land and eventually settled at Flooding Creek. Meanwhile, Nuntin was settled by William O'Dell Raymond, a grazier from New South Wales, who also occupied the Strathfieldsaye run on the northern shores of Lake Wellington, into which the Avon and La Trobe Rivers flow. During the first years Raymond left Strathfieldsaye in the charge of an overseer, but he later returned and built the homestead of Strathfieldsaye in 1848. This is believed to be the oldest continuously occupied homestead in Gippsland. While concentrating on the Nuntin run during its early years, Raymond crossed the river Avon, named by McMillan after the Avon River in his native Scotland, and built what was to be the first house in Stratford, the Shakespeare Hotel. The first church services were held at the Shakespeare. The first store in Stratford was opened in 1856 and was soon followed by a flour mill and a tannery. However, Stratford only really developed importance in the gold rushes of the 1860s, and in 1865 was declared the principal town of the new Avon Shire. Maffra was originally part of the Avon Shire, but was severed in 1875. Dargo was annexed in 1885, along with Crooked River and Grant which, as a goldfield in 1860, boasted 1,270 residents with twenty-three hotels and fourteen general stores.

The Lakes Navigation steamers used to sail up the Avon River as far as Red Banks, a mile or so from the township, until competition from the railways which reached Stratford in 1885, put an end to river trade. The unpredictable Avon River has frequently endangered Stratford. However, the Avon River Improvement Trust was formed in 1951, and the present bridge—the fourth built since the river was first spanned in 1854—was opened in 1965. In the twentieth century Stratford's economic development has been slow. However, sheep grazing, dairying, and beef cattle raising are now well established in the Stratford district. Lake Glenmaggie provides

irrigation water for 26,000 acres and artesian water is available in the Meerlieu and Clydebank areas. Soldier settlement blocks have subsequently been opened at Llowalong, Airly, and Cobains after the First and Second World Wars.

Some industries have been established in the Avon Shire to process local natural resources. Two thirds of the Shire contains valuable hardwood forests and this has encouraged a profitable timber industry, while the Australian Paper Mills has established 15,000 acres of pine plantations which have been planted on a sustained yield basis and have now matured to a state of utilisation. Another industry manufactures concrete pipes from local sand and gravel.

During the Second World War the Commonwealth acquired two blocks of land in the Avon Shire. One at Strathfieldsaye became a bombing range for the R.A.A.F., and the other, at The Heart, near Sale, is the East Sale R.A.A.F. base. The East Sale base has continued as a training centre since the Second World War.

Maffra Shire

When Angus McMillan settled at Bushy Park, on the banks of the Avon River, other graziers followed from New South Wales to fatten their stock on the richer pastures of Gippsland. One of them was William Bradley, a veteran of the Peninsular War, and it is believed that he, retaining pleasant memories of the Portuguese town of Mafra, named his Gippsland run accordingly. The district had been created in 1864, as part of the Avon Shire, but Maffra was established as an independent shire in 1875. By this time Maffra itself was a centre for trade, as it was situated on the tracks to the gold rushes at Dargo and the Freestone and Gladstone creeks.

Features of the Shire are vast tracks of forest land to the north on the southern slopes of the Dividing Range which provide a large timber industry and scenic attractions for tourists and campers. Fertile river flats support 700 dairy farmers while undulating foothill country provides rich pasture for beef cattle. Tracts of irrigated land grow tomatoes, fodder crops, and market vegetables, and the town has two milk and cream condenseries. Maffra is a spaciously planned town with lawns and gardens dividing the principal service roads. New civic chambers were built in 1964, and other public buildings are a municipal library, kindergarten, welfare centre, and 39 bed general hospital. Education is provided in Maffra by State primary and secondary schools and a convent school, while a consolidated area school is established at Boisdale.

Rosedale Shire

The Rosedale Shire centenary in 1971 commemorated the Shire's foundation in 1871 and the boundaries which were originally established in 1892 have since been maintained. Rosedale is an interesting area which has its origins in the first pastoral development of Gippsland. It was an important gold route from Port Albert to Walhalla, the district police headquarters during the gold rush, and a trading centre for a prosperous pastoral area. Grazing and dairying on the rich flats of the La Trobe River, Flynns Creek, and Merrimans Creek are the most important agricultural pursuits. However, new farms have been established since the Second World War and soldier settlement farms of 100 acres are found in the

Nambrok–Denison Irrigation Area. Another recent project is Dutson Downs, a farm of 12,000 acres established in 1957 by the La Trobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board. Dutson Downs provides disposal of domestic and industrial waste in the La Trobe Valley to irrigate pasture for sheep and cattle grazing. The two secondary industries in the Shire are a pineboard factory at Rosedale and the gas processing and crude stabilisation plant at Longford. Australian Paper Mills has established pine plantations on previously barren, sandy soil which supply the Maryvale Paper Mill and the Rosedale pineboard factory established in 1957. Rosedale Shire has also felt the effects of the tourist industry. By 1970 land development companies had bought and subdivided coastal areas along the Ninety Mile Beach and Lake Victoria into over 15,000 lots, and numerous holiday homes are being built.

Climate

The average annual rainfall at Sale is 24 inches. This is less than other areas of Gippsland to the east and to the west because of the rain shadow of hills and mountains to the north-west and south-west of Sale. Annual totals have varied from 13.27 inches in 1908 to 37.14 inches in 1952. The rainfall is evenly distributed through the year, but monthly totals can vary considerably. The wettest month was May 1879 when 9 inches fell, while there have been two rainless months, February 1914 and February 1968.

The mean maximum temperature in summer is 77°F., and the temperature reaches 90°F. on an average of 18 days a year. Summer nights are mild with a mean minimum temperature of 54°F. In winter the mean maximum temperature is 56°F., which is similar to most of Victoria, but winter nights are cold, with a mean minimum temperature of 38°F. Heavy frosts (screen temperature 32°F. or less) occur on an average of 15 nights a year, and light frosts (screen temperature between 32°F. and 36°F.) on an average of 24 nights a year. However, the day after a frost is usually bright and clear. Hours of sunshine range from a daily average of 8 hours in January to 4 hours in June.

The low-lying land around Sale is subject to overnight and morning fog. At East Sale fog occurs on an average of 67 days a year, varying from 8 days in June to 3 days in December. The prevailing wind direction is westerly, except on summer afternoons when there is frequently a sea breeze from the east to south-east. Strong winds are infrequent, the mean wind speed exceeds 25 mph for only 2.5 per cent of the time. The highest wind gust recorded at Sale is 81 mph.

Geography

The local government areas of Avon, Maffra, Rosedale, and Sale cover a total area of 3,750 square miles in the south-eastern region of Victoria, south of the Great Dividing Range. The area includes a great variety of land formations, with the northern boundary being the Divide itself. It ranges from natural hardwood forest country, scrub covered foothills, fertile lowlands, alluvial plain, lake country, and marshlands, to the sand dunes which border the Ninety Mile Beach. The area is drained by four major river systems—the La Trobe, Thomson, Avon, and Macalister—each of which rises in the alpine highlands and finally discharges into the Gippsland Lakes, a unique lacustrine system which extends parallel to the sea coast for nearly fifty miles, with an artificial entrance to the ocean at Lakes

Entrance in the extreme east of the area. The whole of the Gippsland Lakes has been formed by progressive wind and ocean current action resulting in the formation of long sand dune areas, which have ultimately enclosed large sections of low-lying shallow seas. Before the construction of an artificial entrance, the lake system formed its own outlet only after severe flooding of the major rivers.

The vast natural hardwood forests of the higher country have given rise to the establishment of a major timber industry centred at Heyfield, from where some 26 million super feet are transported each year. More recently, many thousands of acres of introduced pine forest in the Longford–Rosedale districts have supplied softwoods for both particle board and paper production. Geological surveys are continually disclosing new areas of important minerals, notably iron, copper, chromite, tin, and antimony. Following the locating and production of offshore natural gas and oil in great commercial quantities, further test boring is continuing within the confines of the Lakes area.

Geology

The Sale landscape is conspicuously flat, being composed of slightly elevated alluvial terraces built up by the ancestral Thomson River during Upper Pleistocene time. These terraces extend north-easterly to the Avon River, and link with similar terraces adjacent to the La Trobe River, into which the Thomson River flows a little to the south. The elevated terraces reach eastwards to Lake Wellington, near which they are veneered by some small wind-blown sand deposits. The terraces themselves, composed of silts, clays, and minor sands and gravels, form rich soils for agriculture.

Lower river flats which are subject to flooding adjoin both the Thomson and La Trobe Rivers. South of the La Trobe River at Longford, a river terrace, more elevated than the one on which Sale is built, lies behind the flood plain of the river and a narrow terrace correlating with the Sale raised terrace. This more elevated terrace, of probable Middle Pleistocene age, correlates with similar high terraces north-east of the Avon River nearby and west of Stratford on the Avon–Macalister divide.

Low hills are found west of Sale, commencing at Wurruk Wurruk where a low ridge extending westwards forms the divide between the Thomson River and the La Trobe. The ridge is made of an older deposit, alluvial in origin, of sands, clays, and gravels belonging to the Haunted Hill Gravels (Upper Pliocene–Lower Pleistocene). More conspicuous hills form a scarp known as the Rosedale Monocline immediately to the south of the La Trobe River near Longford, and extending westwards to Rosedale. The Rosedale Monocline is a late Tertiary flexure, and dominates the sub-surface geology. On its southern side up-warping has occurred, and the Lower Miocene marine Longford Limestone outcrops from beneath superficial Haunted Hill Gravels. North of the Rosedale Monocline is the low-lying flood plain of the La Trobe River and further north the elevated terrace of Sale. Pronounced down-warping has occurred north of the Monocline, so that at Sale, the Longford Limestone, instead of outcropping, is about 1,000 ft below ground level.

South of the Rosedale Monocline between Longford and Merrimans Creek the Tertiary deposits have been arched upwards into an anticlinal structure known as the Baragwanath Anticline. The Longford Limestone is

found only on the flanks of this Anticline, at Longford and at Merrimans Creek, and at both places is quarried for cement manufacture. On the main portion of the Anticline, the Longford Limestone has been removed by erosion, and the older sediments of the La Trobe Valley Coal Measures (Eocene) are concealed beneath thin Haunted Hill Gravels. Figure 12 describes the structure.

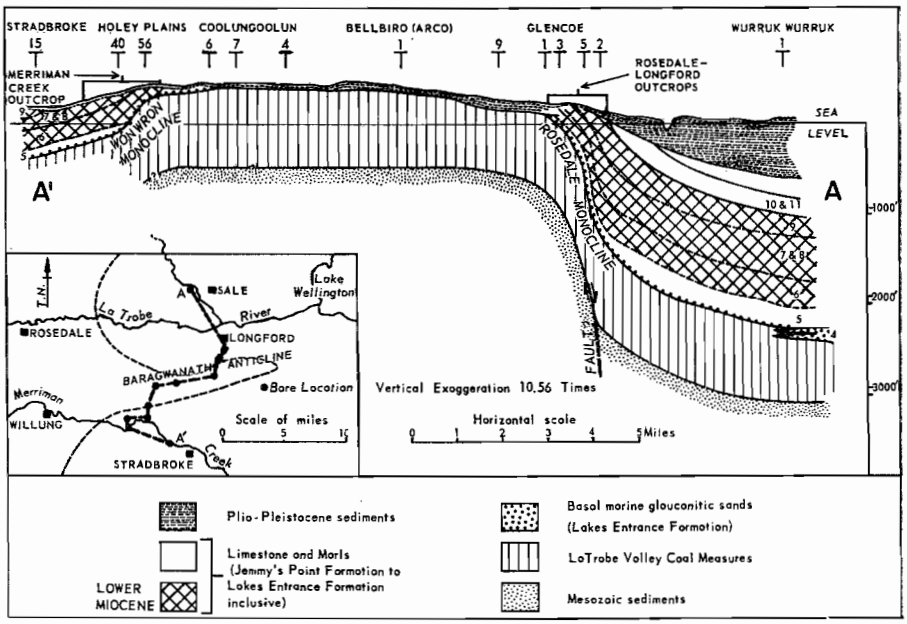

FIGURE 12. Oblique section across the Baragwanath Anticline showing the structural altitude and outcrop positions of the lower Miocene calcareous deposits. Correlation within the limestones and marls is by Carter's Faunal Units (numbered 4 to 11). [From Hocking, 1970.]

At Sale itself, more than 3,000 ft of Tertiary and Quaternary marine and fresh water sediments overlie a basin floor of Mesozoic rocks. South of the Rosedale Monocline, the Mesozoic basement is only about 1,000 ft deep. The Tertiary–Quaternary basin extends northwards to the foothills of the Eastern Highlands, and at Briagolong, close to its margin, it contains only 325 ft of Tertiary–Quaternary sediments, now entirely non-marine.

The Tertiary–Quaternary deposits of Sale are revealed by the Bore No. 1, Parish of Wurruk Wurruk, situated about one mile west of Sale. This bore has been studied by Hocking (1970) and Jenkin (1968). Tertiary sediments begin with 700 ft of brown coals, sands, and clays belonging to the fluviatile and swamp deposits of the La Trobe Valley Coal Measures (Eocene), which rest upon Mesozoic felspathic sandstones at 3,100 ft depth. Greensands of the Lakes Entrance Formation (Oligocene) indicate the inundation by the sea, and the commencement of 1,700 ft of marine sedimentation which continued without break into the Upper Miocene. The Lakes Entrance Formation is overlain by the thick Gippsland Limestone —limestones and marls—of which the Longford Limestone forms one unit, and the whole marine sequence is well dated by foraminifera. The marine succession terminates with about 100 ft of fossiliferous sandy marl, marls, and minor limestones of the Lower Pliocene Jemmys Point Formation.

Recession of the sea is indicated by the overlying fresh water and lagoonal sands, clays, ligneous bands, and gravels of the Boisdale Beds (Pliocene).

At Sale, the Boisdale Beds are 45 ft deep, and have a thickness of about 650 ft. They form an important aquifer. Recent Mines Department investigation has located abundant good quality water in this formation, with water of 380 parts per million of total dissolved salts flowing from bores, with a hydrostatic head of 40 ft above ground level. This water is from the depths of 200–400 ft and will be used for Sale's town supply; three bores drilled can yield more than two million gallons per day.

The uppermost beds in the City of Sale are the old river terrace materials mentioned earlier, and consist of silts, clays, sands, and minor gravels, of about 45 ft thickness.

Macalister Irrigation District

Gippsland is famous for its dairy herds, so it is not surprising that the Macalister Irrigation District concentrates on pasture crops. As the largest irrigation area south of the Great Divide, it encircles the Macalister River from Lake Glenmaggie to Sale, and extends over 130,000 acres. The main source of irrigation water is the 154,000 acre ft Lake Glenmaggie, although diversions are also made from the Thomson River at Cowwarr Weir. The Macalister Irrigation District extends from a point seven miles south-west of Heyfield eastward for about 22 miles to the East Sale R.A.A.F. Base. (The most northerly point is adjacent to Valencia Creek, and the southernmost is one mile south of the Princes Highway at Kilmany.) There are approximately 920 farms within the District, in which 84,000 acres are classed as suitable for irrigation.

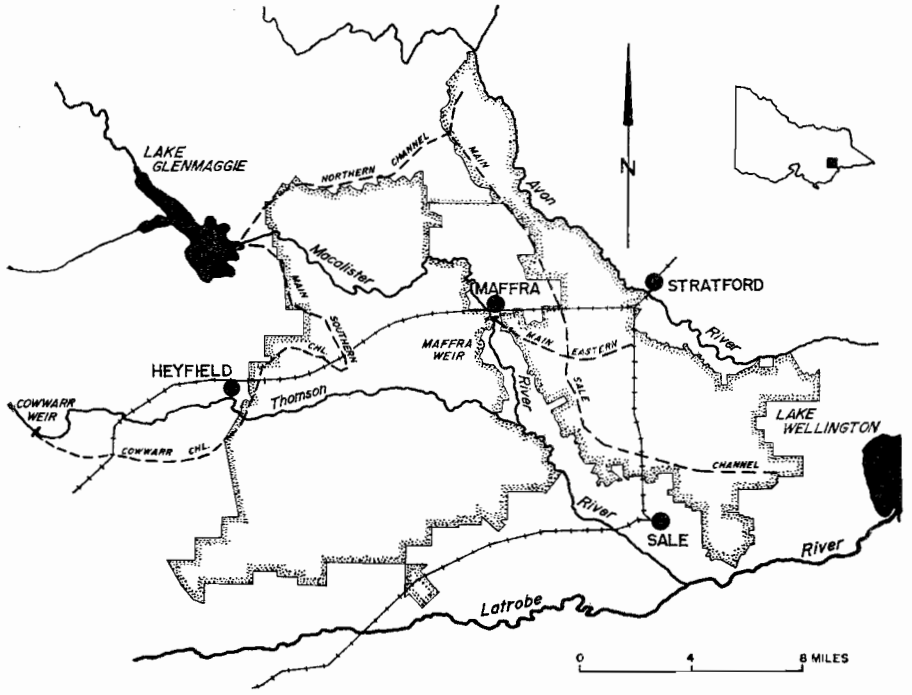

FIGURE 13. Macalister Irrigation District.

Most of Gippsland has an annual rainfall of approximately 30 inches; the Macalister area, however, is in a rain shadow, so that irrigation is necessary. This district is overshadowed by the Baw Baw Plateau, the Haunted Hills near Yallourn, and the Strzelecki Ranges, giving an annual average rainfall at Maffra of only 23.5 inches. The first requests for irrigation came from farmers along the Macalister and Avon Rivers, following the 1914 drought and the subdivision of the river flats into small holdings (particularly at Boisdale in 1912). Since the Macalister River has a much larger annual flow (475,000 acre ft) than the Avon (88,000 acre ft), the District's major reservoir was built on the Macalister. Work began in 1919 on a concrete dam at Glenmaggie, which was completed in 1926.

Meanwhile, construction had begun on the Main Northern Channel which runs east from Glenmaggie; in 1925, the first delivery of irrigation water was made in the Boisdale area, and within a few years the northern channel system had been extended to the vicinity of Sale. The Main Southern Channel was also built by 1927. Together with its associated channels, it irrigates the area north of Tinamba, and in 1939 was extended to the Riverslea area. Following the Second World War, work began on extensions of channel systems surrounding the Thomson River, in the Nambrok–Denison area to the south, and the Heyfield extension area to the north. Under a soldier settlement scheme, 131 farms were allocated in the Nambrok area and water first flowed there from Glenmaggie in 1952.

Five years later, in 1957, the capacity of Lake Glenmaggie was increased from 104,500 acre ft to 154,300 acre ft by the construction of gates on the spillway. To cope with increasing demands for water, Maffra Weir was built on the Macalister River at Maffra in 1958, together with the Main Eastern Channel which carries water from the weir to the channel system between Maffra and Sale. The channel network was also extended at this time to additional areas at North Newry, West Boisdale, Montgomery, and The Heart. The Cowwarr Weir on the Thomson River six miles west of Heyfield and the Cowwarr Channel were completed in 1960 to increase irrigation supplies to the Nambrok–Denison area when flows in the river are sufficiently high.

In low lying parts of the Nambrok–Denison district, groundwater levels began to rise soon after the introduction of irrigation in 1952. By 1959 a considerable area had been seriously affected by salting, and other areas were threatened as the water table continued to rise. After intensive investigations, the problem was overcome by a system of deep surface drains, together with pumps and free flowing bores to remove groundwater from the underlying aquifers. Since 1963 construction activities have been concentrated on drainage works, following the introduction of more intensive irrigation. The District now has 410 miles of supply channels and 305 miles of drainage channels.

In the early days of irrigation Macalister District farmers grew sugar beet, maize, lucerne, and fodder crops. From the mid-1930s, however, there has been an increase of perennial pasture (ryegrass and clover), which now accounts for 90 per cent of the irrigated area. The perennial pasture is used almost entirely for grazing dairy cattle. The remaining area under irrigation comprises native and annual pasture, fodder crops, lucerne, cereal crops, and vegetables.

Agriculture

Soils

The soils in the Sale district are very variable. In order of importance they are :

Grey soils with alkaline sub-soils. These soils are found between the La Trobe and Avon Rivers and are formed from river alluvium. The surface is a moderately acid clay loam, and the clay content and pH (hydrogen-ion concentration) increase with depth. The Irrigation District is confined almost entirely to these soils.

Podsols. These soils are acidic, and two types occur within the district. The lowland soils on clay sediments are usually grey sandy loams and loams with yellow-grey heavy clay sub-soils within a foot of the surface ; in their native state these soils carried a light forest, mainly of forest red gum. The second podsolic type is deep, sandy soils ; these are more acidic and undulating than the other podsolic type. In their native state they carry poor quality timber, and because of their high acidity and low fertility have not been as developed for agriculture as the better quality soils of the Sale district.

Alluvial soils. The soils are formed by recent deposition of silt and are found along the banks of the rivers in the district. They are well drained, fertile, and support an excellent pasture, and are used for cropping and vegetable growing.

Swamp soils. These soils occur in the lower reaches of the La Trobe River and are subject to regular and heavy flooding. They provide good summer grazing for cattle and respond well to superphosphate.

Pastures

Irrigated pastures are based mainly on white clover and perennial ryegrass. Other species sown include H.I. ryegrass, cocksfoot, and strawberry clover. Most of the irrigated soils have been graded so that irrigation water can be more easily controlled, and with careful grading and correct pasture management regrading should not be needed for many years. Superphosphate is the main fertiliser needed, but with intensive production potash is becoming necessary over an increasing area of the irrigation district. Sufficient fertiliser and adequate irrigation (every three weeks in the spring and autumn and fortnightly in the summer), also help to achieve high levels of pasture and animal production.

" Dry " or unirrigated pastures are based on subterranean clover and introduced grasses such as perennial ryegrass, cocksfoot, and paspalum dilatatum. However, the value of the native grasses of the district and some of the volunteer grasses such as barley grass, is often underestimated. The phosphate level of most soils in their native state is very low, and on some soils the potassium levels are also low. However, once these deficiencies are corrected, pasture production is high. The evenly distributed annual rainfall and the relatively mild winters produce a more consistent growth pattern than in many other areas of the State. Consequently, fodder conservation for seasonal supplementary feeding is not as necessary in the Sale district as in lower rainfall areas.

Dairying

The major agricultural enterprise in the Sale area is dairying, which is confined almost entirely to the Macalister Irrigation District just north and north-west of Sale. Although there is considerable variation between farms,

the " typical " farm in the District consists of about 130 acres, and carries a herd of 80 to 100 milking cows together with replacement stock. In many instances the same farm will own, or have access to, an additional area of unirrigated country outside the District on which most of the stock is grazed during their non-milking period.

The predominant breed in the area is the Jersey–Friesian cross. This has arisen from the increasing use in recent years of Friesian semen in herds that originally consisted of Jersey cows. An important feature of dairying in the area is the low cost of production. Cattle are able to graze intensively on growing pasture throughout the year, with relatively little need for fodder conservation and no need for supplementary feeding with concentrates.

Farm tenure is unusual in the Macalister Irrigation District because approximately one third of the dairy farms are operated by sharefarmers. This is partly responsible for the higher average herd size in the area than elsewhere in the State. The labour force is generally comprised of members of the farmer's own family. However, with increasing herd size there is a tendency for additional labour to be employed to provide more flexible and better working conditions. Improvements have been made in recent years in the field of work simplification. The most significant of these has been the conversion of a large number of old dairies into modern herringbone cowsheds. The average annual production for the area is approximately 300 lb of butterfat, or 670 gallons of milk for each cow. This is generally supplied by the farm in the form of bulk milk and is collected by one of the three local dairy factories. A small proportion of this, distributed among the majority of farms, is also collected under contract for Melbourne's milk trade. The balance is manufactured locally into butter and skim milk powder, or to a lesser extent, cheese, casein, and condensed milk.

Although dairying is the major enterprise on most farms, a number are also engaged in smaller businesses, such as the rearing of Friesian or beef-cross calves for young beef, or various forms of cash cropping. Co-operation among farmers of the Sale district has led to the formation of two important institutions—the Macalister Research Farm and the Central Gippsland Artificial Breeding Centre—both of which provide them with valuable services. The Macalister Research Farm is a co-operatively owned farm which was purchased in 1961 to demonstrate Department of Agriculture recommendations for intensive dairying on a wholly commercial farm basis. Since then, its achievements have been considerable. The 120 acre farm has raised its butterfat production from 19,000 lb in its first year to over 43,000 lb in 1969–70. These improvements have been attributed to increased stock numbers, heavy topdressing, effective irrigation, intensive grazing, and artificial breeding. All farm activities are regularly reported and discussed during farm visits, field days, and through the local press and radio. A university survey conducted in 1970 indicated that the Macalister Research Farm has made a significant contribution to agricultural development in the district as both a demonstration unit and an applied research unit for local extension officers.

The Central Gippsland Artificial Breeding Centre provides the services of both artificial breeding and herd testing for central Gippsland at one co-operative centre located at Maffra. Thus the same office space, administrative facilities, and many members of staff are shared between the two

organisations, resulting in their improved effectiveness and efficiency. In the 1970 season approximately 26,000 cows were artificially inseminated, and herds from 260 farms were tested. The improved organisation of the co-operative enables it to provide several additional services to district farmers. These include individual cow testing, as part of a mastitis control programme, and contract freeze branding.

Beef

The mountain areas to the north and north-east of Sale provide a ready source of fattening and "growing on" beef cattle for Sale and district graziers. These cattle are bought at the autumn calf sales each year and either fattened for sale to local and Melbourne butchers, or "grown on" to be sold to other graziers for fattening. Many graziers run their own breeding herds and produce either vealers for slaughter or store cattle for other graziers to fatten.

Sheep

For many years there has been a small but consistent prime lamb industry in the Sale district. However, with low wool and lamb prices in the late 1960s, interest in this class of livestock has waned slightly and there has been a tendency to replace sheep with cattle. South of Sale and extending almost to Yarram, there is a compact area which produces high quality wool from Merino sheep. This area has a lower rainfall than most of Gippsland and is well suited to the finer woolled sheep.

Crops

Cereal cropping is now of only minor importance in the Sale district, although it was popular before the Second World War. Vegetable cropping is slowly coming into prominence in the district. Tomatoes are grown under irrigation on better drained, more friable soils and peas are grown under contract for freezing.

Forests

In 1950 A.P.M. Forests Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd, commenced a large scale land buying and forestry project in Gippsland to ensure future pulpwood requirements of the Maryvale pulp and paper mill. By 1970, 71,400 acres of plantations had been established in Gippsland. Of this total, 18,500 acres of pine plantation are located in the Longford area four miles south of Sale, where planting is continuing at the rate of 1,000 acres each year.

The annual wood intake by the Maryvale pulp mill is 12.5 million cubic ft of eucalypt and 7 million cubic ft of pine pulpwood. In 1964 Pyneboard (Gippsland) Pty Ltd established a particle board factory at Rosedale, 12 miles from the Longford Tree Farm. Pine thinnings from the Longford and adjoining tree farms supply this factory's requirements. Thinning of the Longford pine plantations commenced in 1962 and by 1970 over 12 million cubic ft of pinewood had been delivered to the Maryvale pulp mill and the Pyneboard particle board factory. Their current annual production from thinnings is 2.5 million cubic ft. Longford is also the site of the central nursery which produces the company's Gippsland requirements of some 4.5 million pine seedlings annually. The establishment, maintenance, and harvesting operations in these Longford plantations provide employment for a permanent crew of twenty employees and a contracting force of about fifty men.

The protection of these extensive plantations from fire is a major problem each summer. The company has organised its tree farm employees in Gippsland as well trained and equipped fire fighting crews. Company fire control operations in Gippsland are co-ordinated with those of the Forests Commission of Victoria, the Country Fire Authority, and the State Electricity Commission. Six tree farm crews, including the Longford crew, are registered as Rural Fire Brigades under the Country Fire Authority.

Maffra Beet Sugar Factory

Sugar beet was first grown in Victoria in 1866, and a factory to extract the sugar from it was established in 1873 at Anakie (near Geelong). However, this first attempt was not successful, nor was the attempt begun in 1894 by the Maffra Beet Sugar Company, which, despite assistance in the form of government subsidy, also proved unsuccessful. Finally the Government purchased its factory and plant. More than a decade elapsed before activity recommenced, this time under the control of the Department of Agriculture. Modernisation was carried out in 1937 by which time the factory's capacity was 50,000 tons of beet per season.

The year 1942 marked the beginning of decline for the beet sugar industry, the area planted falling from between 3,000 and 4,000 acres per annum in peak years to a few hundred acres by 1948. Reasons for the decline are considered to be competition from the more profitable dairy industry and the difficulty in obtaining seasonal labour.

For a brief period in 1949, after its purchase from the Government by Parson Bros and Co. Pty Ltd, the factory was used as a maize processing unit to extract starch. This project also met with failure and in 1953 the factory was sold to the Maffra Dairy Co-operative Company.

Gas Processing and Crude Stabilisation Plant

The Gippsland Gas Processing and Crude Stabilisation Plant at Longford, 12 miles south of Sale, is the first stop ashore for crude gas and oil from Bass Strait. Basically, the gas processing facilities remove the heavy hydrocarbons from the natural gas, leaving " dry gas " which meets market specifications. The crude oil stabilisation facilities remove the light hydrocarbons from the oil which make it unstable in atmospheric storage tanks. From Longford, the liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is piped 114 miles to the Long Island Point fractionation plant at Western Port.

The Longford plant has contributed to the present economic growth of the Sale area by the building and technical projects necessary for establishing it. Both the offshore oil and gas rigs and the Longford plant are being progressively operated by computers, aided only by a minimal technical and maintenance staff. The absence of a deepwater port in the Sale region has been the major factor inhibiting the establishment of secondary industries capable of utilising the chemical by-products of crude oil and natural gas.

Electricity

In 1920 the Sale Co-operative Butter and Cool Storage Company commenced the supply of electricity to the township of Sale. It acted under franchise from the Sale Shire Council which had obtained an Order in Council in 1918. The system was 230/400 volts 50 cycle 3 phase and motive power was steam with a total capacity 150 kW. There were 306 consumers when the State Electricity Commission of Victoria acquired the undertaking on 1 July 1924.

In Maffra township, the Maffra Shire Council commenced the supply of electricity on 14 January 1914. The system of supply was 230 volts, direct current. Motive power was gas and the capacity of the generator 40 kW ; the supply was supplemented by a 435 amp-hour battery. The State Electricity Commission of Victoria acquired the undertaking on 1 September 1924.

Early in 1922 the State Electricity Commission laid plans to extend a 22,000 volt system east from the proposed Yallourn Power Station to serve the Traralgon, Maffra, Sale, and Bairnsdale districts. This system served the Sale–Maffra area until just after the Second World War when a 66 kV line was built between Yallourn and Maffra and a 66/22 kV substation was established at Maffra. Continued load growth in the area has resulted in an additional two 66 kV lines to supply the Maffra 66/22 kV substation.

Since 1924 extension of electricity supply to the outlying small towns and to the rural areas of the Sale and Maffra districts has been gradual, but it is now near completion. Major electricity consumers in the Sale–Maffra area are mainly associated with the dairying and timber industries, but they also include the district's service industries and the growing number of secondary industries. The administration of electricity supply in the Sale–Maffra areas is carried out by local managers based in each town. There are now approximately 5,000 consumers, including 586 farms in the Sale district, and 4,739 consumers, including 904 farms in the Maffra district.

Local government administration and public utilities

Sale is situated on the Thomson River, 130 miles east of Melbourne. It is the principal town in Gippsland, which is primarily a region of dairying, grazing, and mixed farming. Sale was proclaimed a Borough on 10 August 1863, made a Town on 21 November 1924, and declared a City on 31 May 1950. The population of the City of Sale at 30 June 1971 was 10,404.

The Sale City Council consists of nine councillors elected from three wards. The Council not only administers the City, but the councillors are also the members of the Sale Sewerage Authority and the Sale Water Supply Authority. This method of administration has several advantages because the different problems of three separate authorities are readily resolved by the one body of men.

Sale's water supply is drawn from bores which can be supplemented from the Thomson River. The bore water supply is filtered before it is delivered to the reticulation system for private and commercial consumption. Current expansion and improvement works include the installation of ring mains and new pumps, and additional storage facilities are also planned.

Sewage effluent from the City of Sale is pumped through a pipeline to the La Trobe Valley Outfall Sewer at Longford. From there it is discharged to the Dutson Downs Sewage Farm for final treatment. Sewerage mains extend throughout the City and current works include the duplication of mains and the installation of trunk sewers to meet future demands.

Library, Arts Centre, and Memorial Hall

The free public library is located next to the Municipal Offices in Sale's City centre. It contains approximately 12,000 books and provides services for both adults and children.

The Sale Regional Arts Centre provides facilities for local arts and crafts exhibitions presented twice each year by the Sale Arts Group. Other displays are presented throughout the year and are changed about every fortnight.

The Memorial Hall is centrally situated in the same block as the city offices and the library. It has a capacity of over 700 people and is used as a concert hall for A.B.C. Concerts, besides dances, balls, and other social functions.

Social and welfare services

The City Council and several voluntary organisations maintain many social and welfare services for Sale residents. A modern infant welfare centre is operated by a full-time nursing sister, and further medical services are provided by free immunisation injections, and regular campaigns to immunise pre-school children. A permanent social worker is employed by the Sale City Council in conjunction with the Gippsland Base Hospital and adjoining shires, while special home-help is made available by the Council. Elderly citizens in Sale are provided with special social and medical facilities. A modern club house has recently been built by the Citizens Welfare Committee, and meals-on-wheels and chiropody services are available through the Elderly Citizens Club and the Gippsland Base Hospital.

Gippsland Base Hospital

The present Gippsland Base Hospital was built in 1929 and has since expanded to care for a capacity of 186 patients. The hospital provides specialist pathologist, radiologist, and therapist services and has plans for specialised and experimental additions. These plans were approved in 1968 and building has commenced. The programme includes a 50 bed geriatric wing and day hospital (which was opened in September 1971), a medical services wing, the remodelling of the main hospital, a new multi-storey ward building, extensions to the pathology department, a central library and seminar wing, and a new stores building with dining facilities. An interesting experiment is the conversion of one hospital building to a day treatment centre for elderly patients to assess the need for, and the effectiveness of, this type of facility.

Education

The educational pre-eminence of Sale in Gippsland was established by the commencement of a National school in 1854, a Catholic school in 1867, a School of Design in 1885, a convent of Notre Dame de Sion in 1893, and an Agricultural High School in 1907. During this period Sale also witnessed a remarkable proliferation of proprietor schools and the following schools were established : Sale Seminary for Ladies, 1866 ; Ladies' Boarding and Day School, 1867 ; Sale Grammar School, 1869 (which in 1870 became the Gippsland College) ; Evening and Day School, 1870 ; Sale Private Academy, 1871 (which in 1872 became the Sale Commercial Academy) ; and a Ladies' College in 1872. These proprietor schools were generally small, segregated institutions, though it was not unusual for small boys to attend preliminary grades at a girls' school. Moreover, the school buildings were rarely built for educational purposes and commonly took a limited number of boarders. The proprietor schools usually had a brief existence, their life cycle being essentially one of birth, prosperity, decline, and closure. The decline was sometimes arrested by the establishment of a " successor school " under a new principal and, occasionally, a new name. This tended to invigorate the school for a time, but the familiar pattern was

Decentralised industry in attractive surroundings at Sale.
City of Sale

An aerial view of the R.A.A.F. Base, East Sale, looking north-east. HS748 aircraft of the School of Air Navigation are lined up on the tarmac.
Royal Australian Air Force

Sale municipal buildings and civic centre.
City of Sale

An aerial view of Sale looking north over Lake Guthridge.
City of Sale

soon repeated. It was only after the State entered secondary education in Sale in 1907 that this cyclical pattern concluded and the proprietor school became a relic of an educational age that was not to return.

The metamorphosis of Gippsland College, Sale, one of the most successful proprietor schools, helps clarify this confused and neglected period of the history of education in Sale. The origins of Gippsland College can be traced to 1869 when the special grammar classes for senior students at the Sale Common School were terminated by the Minister of Public Instruction. Consequently, in August 1869, the Sale Grammar School came into existence and in the following year was reformed as Gippsland College under a new principal. This college at first flourished, but it was in marked decline by 1884 when it was acquired by a Mr Sillett. Under the new principal's direction the college was revitalised and a new school was built in 1892. Sillett's school was a day and boarding school for boys with a strong emphasis on their preparation for university entrance. By 1906, however, the enrolment at Gippsland College had declined considerably, though its final demise in 1907 was undoubtedly hastened by the opening of the Sale Agricultural High and Continuation School.

Despite the passing of the proprietor schools early in the twentieth century, Sale continued as the centre for educational facilities in Gippsland. The Sale Agricultural High and Continuation School became a regional school, while the opening of St Patrick's College in 1922 and St Anne's Church of England Girls' Grammar School in 1934 as boarding schools confirmed the educational importance of Sale. Despite limited provision for adult education, Sale has maintained this role in east Gippsland, principally as a result of the presence of both State and denominational secondary schools.

There are two State secondary schools, Sale High School and Sale Technical School. Most students at these schools come from the three primary schools within Sale and from the twenty-two district primary schools. Each year many students from Dargo State School, about 50 miles north of Sale, attend Sale Technical School. Three denominational schools are found in Sale—St Anne's and Gippsland Grammar School, Our Lady of Sion College, and St Patrick's College. These schools, with the exception of Our Lady of Sion College, also offer primary education, although in the case of St Patrick's College, this is restricted to grades V and VI. The denominational secondary schools, because of their boarding facilities, serve a much wider area of Gippsland than the State schools. However, as elsewhere in Victoria, there is a discernable decline in the popularity of boarding school education in Sale. This decline in the number of boarders reflects changing parental attitudes and socio-economic conditions, the establishment of similar schools elsewhere in the region, and improved bus services. A daily service of 27 buses carries district children to Sale's schools.

The increase of 17.1 per cent in the population of Sale between 1961 and 1969, due particularly to the growing workforce associated with Bass Strait oil and gas discoveries, has seriously strained existing school facilities. Sale Technical School has added a three storey classroom block, and a third primary school was completed in 1971. The Catholic school system has reduced overcrowding at primary level by the establishment in 1970 of a second parochial school named St Thomas. One other significant develop-

ment in education in Sale was the amalgamation of Gippsland Grammar School and St Anne's Church of England Girls' Grammar School in 1971 to form St Anne's and Gippsland Grammar School. Pre-school education has also expanded in Sale and a third free kindergarten was built in 1971.

Sale Technical School

Sale Technical School originated in 1885 when the Committee of the Mechanics Institute established a School of Design, and it was not until 1919 when a Junior Technical School was established that effective responsibility for the school was transferred from the Mechanics Institute to the Education Department. The following dates mark the completion of major additions to the Technical School: boys school, 1926; girls section, 1946; metal trades block, 1956; and a general studies and science block, 1970. In 1970 the Technical School offered first year diploma studies in engineering, food and food services, fashion design and production, and business studies, besides first and second year diploma courses in art. The school also offers a range of art and trade classes for part-time and evening students, and since 1968 it has been the regional centre for instruction in wool classing.

Sale High School

The school opened as the Sale Agricultural High and Continuation School in April 1907 with nineteen students, and in 1917 moved to a new building on its present site. Sale High School was the first State secondary school in Gippsland and the third in Victoria. In its early years the school served all Gippsland and until 1914 at least half of its students required boarding facilities in Sale. At first, there was a strong emphasis placed on courses for future farmers and teachers. However, agricultural education failed to attract sufficient students and the school farm was closed in 1928. Sale High School now has an enrolment of approximately 500 students and offers comprehensive courses. Recent major building additions have been a general classroom block in 1960, a domestic arts block in 1962, and the second section of a courtyard type building was completed in 1971 to accommodate the senior school.

Our Lady of Sion College

The Sisters of Our Lady of Sion were recruited from France by the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Gippsland, Bishop Corbett. After arriving in Sale in 1890, the Sisters began teaching in conjunction with St Mary's School, which had been staffed since its inception in 1867 with lay teachers. In 1893 the Sisters opened a day and boarding school which offered primary and secondary education for Gippsland girls. A modern school adjacent to the original convent building was opened in 1967. More comprehensive education has been introduced by subjects such as cookery, dressmaking, and art for the 300 students at Our Lady of Sion College.

St Patrick's College

This college, which was founded by Bishop Phelan and staffed by Marist Brothers, was opened in 1922 as a secondary day and boarding school for boys. Until the early 1950s St Patrick's College served as the only Catholic boarding school for boys in Gippsland. It has expanded considerably and important building additions were made in 1939, 1960, 1964, and 1970. The college has an approximate enrolment of 350 students and offers a general education, though traditionally this has had an academic orientation.

St Anne's Church of England Girls' Grammar School

St Anne's was founded by Bishop Cranswick in 1924 as a local primary school and in 1934 it incorporated the Church of England Girls' Hostel to become a diocesan boarding school for girls, offering both primary and secondary courses. The school has grown and in 1971 amalgamated with Gippsland Grammar School to become " The St Anne's and Gippsland Grammar School ".

Gippsland Grammar School

This school, which was constituted under an Act of Synod by the Church of England Diocese of Gippsland in 1959, was opened in the Old Deanery in 1961. The school moved to its present site in 1962 and now has an approximate enrolment of 200 students at both primary and secondary levels.

History of the R.A.A.F. Base, East Sale

The R.A.A.F. came to an agreement with the Shire of Avon in 1942 to purchase approximately 1,200 acres from several local graziers in an area known as The Heart. The present quarters occupied by the Officer Commanding was the original homestead of one of these graziers. The R.A.A.F. moved to East Sale in April 1943 and by the following month the strength of the Base was approximately 2,500 personnel, including 300 students under flying training. The aircraft complement of the Base consisted of Beauforts, Hudsons, Oxfords, Fairy Battles, and one Tiger Moth. Although predominantly a training base, East Sale aircrew and aircraft took part in anti-submarine patrols and escorted shipping convoys in the Bass Strait and Tasman Sea areas during the Second World War.

In June 1945 a further 650 acres of land was purchased on the eastern boundary of the aerodrome for future expansion. However, at the end of the Second World War there was a rapid decrease in the training role of East Sale. All expansion plans were suspended and hundreds of personnel were discharged. Crew training resumed in February 1946 and in 1948 work was commenced on a new runway, thereby laying the foundation for a permanent R.A.A.F. Base in Gippsland. On 22 November 1959 the City of Sale granted Freedom of Entry of the City to the Base.

The R.A.A.F. Base at East Sale continues its role as a training base, and units include the Central Flying School, School of Air Navigation, School of Photography, Base Squadron, and Maintenance Squadron. The aircraft now based at East Sale include the HS 748 Navigation Trainer, the Macchi Trainer, and the Dakota. The approximate strength of the Base was 750 in 1970 with most of the 350 married servicemen living in the City of Sale.

Further references

The following articles have appeared in earlier *Victorian Year Books*: Geelong (1962, pages 379–81), Ballarat (1963, pages 389–95), Bendigo (1964, pages 413–20), Latrobe Valley (1965, pages 791–7), Warrnambool (1966, pages 777–83), Shepparton (1967, pages 797–811), Wangaratta (1968, pages 795–812), Mildura (1969, pages 807–33), Horsham (1970, pages 797–813), and Hamilton (1971, pages 761–77).

A separate section describes Melbourne in each *Year Book* since 1961.

Appendix B

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

The information given in this appendix has been derived from the publication *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1969–70*, published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.

National accounting aims at providing a systematic summary of the transactions taking place in the economy, especially those which relate to the production and use of goods and services and to transfers of income or capital between sections of the economy.

Concepts

The following notes describe briefly the fundamental concepts of production and the income and expenditure involved.

Gross national product at market prices (usually referred to as the gross national product) is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period, after deducting the cost of goods and services (other than capital equipment) used in the process of production. It is the sum, for all producers, of the value of their sales (including any indirect taxes levied thereon) plus increases in their stocks, less their purchases of goods and services from other producers. For those producers, like public authorities and financial enterprises, which do not actually sell their output, it includes their output, instead of their sales, valued at cost.

Gross national product at factor cost is defined as gross national product at market prices, less indirect taxes, but with the addition of subsidies, and is the total amount of gross national product accruing to the factors of production employed.

Net national product is the resulting aggregate if depreciation is deducted from gross national product at factor cost. In the national accounts, allowances for depreciation are restricted to public and private enterprises, no depreciation being attributed to assets used by public authorities, non-profit making organisations, etc.

National income is defined as the value of net national product, less total income payable overseas in the form of interest, dividends, undistributed income, etc., plus income receivable from overseas in these forms. Adjustments are also made to deduct wages, professional earnings, etc., earned in Australia by non-residents, and to add similar incomes earned abroad by persons normally resident in Australia.

National turnover of goods and services is the sum of the gross national product plus imports of goods and services. In turn, the total turnover of

goods and services equals the sum of gross national expenditure and exports of goods and services.

Gross national expenditure is the total expenditure within a given period on final goods and services bought for use in the Australian economy. It consists of personal consumption expenditure, fixed capital expenditure by private and public enterprises and public authorities, any increase in the value of stocks, and net current expenditure on goods and services by public authorities and financial enterprises.

Sectors

The following is a brief description of the sectors into which the economy has been divided for the purposes of the National Accounts :

1. *The personal sector* includes all persons and private non-profit organisations serving persons other than those included in the financial enterprises sector.
2. *The public authority sector* includes the whole of the activities of the Commonwealth Government, State and local governments, and semi-governmental bodies with the exception of the current operations of public trading and financial enterprises which are excluded. Public trading and financial enterprises are defined as bodies which aim at covering the bulk of their expenses either by sales of goods and services (trading), or by charges for services and net interest receipts (financial).
3. *The financial enterprises sector* includes both public and private financial enterprises which are regarded as providing the financial mechanism for the functioning of the economy rather than producing or distributing goods and services. In one way or another they are engaged mainly in the borrowing and lending of money. Examples of the enterprises included in this sector are banks, hire purchase companies, co-operative building societies, life insurance companies, and superannuation funds.
4. *The trading enterprises sector* includes all business undertakings engaged in producing goods and services. Thus it includes companies, public enterprises, partnerships, and self-employed persons, including farmers. Owners of all dwellings are included because they are regarded as operating businesses, receiving rents (from themselves), and paying expenses.
5. *The overseas sector accounts* record all transactions between Australian persons, businesses, and governments, and overseas residents.

National Accounts

Tables 1 to 7, which follow, summarise the transactions which have taken place in the Australian economy during 1969–70 with a production account and a capital account for the economy as a whole. For each of the different sectors, however, a current (or income appropriation) account is given. The following is a short description of the accounts which appear in the tables :

1. *The National Production Account* is a consolidation of the production accounts of each sector. Credited to the account are the following items : net current expenditure on goods and services ; gross fixed capital expenditure ; change in value of stocks ; and exports of goods and services. The payments side shows wages and salaries, indirect taxes, and imports of goods and services. The balance, which represents the gross operating

surplus of trading enterprises, is carried to the Trading Enterprises Income Appropriation Account.

2. *The Trading Enterprises Income Appropriation Account* is shown as receiving the gross operating surplus of trading enterprises from the National Production Account, and property income, namely, dividends, non-dwelling rent, and interest from other sectors. This total is allocated to depreciation allowances and to various transfer payments.

3. *The Financial Enterprises Income Appropriation Account* shows property income as the sole receipt. The net current expenditure on goods and services of these enterprises is shown on the outlay side.

4. *The Personal Current Account* records as receipts, wages and salaries, and transfer incomes. Payments include current payments for goods and services and transfer payments. The balance is transferred to the national capital account under the heading " Personal saving ".

5. *The Public Authorities Current Account* records receipts of taxes (direct and indirect), interest, and the net income of public trading and financial enterprises. Expenditure includes net current expenditure on goods and services by those government and semi-governmental bodies which are not trading or financial enterprises. Also included are cash benefits (paid to persons in return for which no service is rendered or goods supplied), interest paid, subsidies granted, overseas gifts, and grants towards private capital expenditure.

6. *The Overseas Current Account* records all transactions of a current nature between Australian and overseas residents. The balance of the account reflects the net inflow of capital from overseas and withdrawal from monetary reserves.

7. *The National Capital Account* shows, on the receipts side, the savings of the various sectors. The public authority surplus includes the net income of public enterprises. Payments include, for all sectors, purchases of new buildings and capital equipment and the increase in value of stocks.

1. NATIONAL PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, 1969–70
($m)

Wages, salaries, and supplements	15,718	Net current expenditure on goods and services—	
Gross operating surplus of trading enterprises—		Personal consumption	17,335
Companies	4,644	Financial enterprises	428
Unincorporated enterprises	4,250	Public authorities	3,708
Dwellings owned by persons	1,449	Gross fixed capital expenditure—	
Public enterprises	1,020	Private	5,159
Gross national product at factor cost	27,081	Public enterprises	1,479
		Public authorities	1,223
		Value of physical change in stocks	475
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	3,017	Statistical discrepancy	286
Gross national product	30,098	Gross national expenditure	30,093
Imports of goods and services	4,733	Exports of goods and services	4,738
National turnover of goods and services	34,831	National turnover of goods and services	34,831

2. TRADING ENTERPRISES INCOME APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT, 1969–70

($m)

Depreciation allowances	2,610	Gross operating surplus	11,363
Interest, etc., paid	1,614	Interest, etc., and dividends received	231
Company income—		Undistributed income accruing from overseas	24
Income tax payable	} 2,984		
Dividends payable			
Undistributed income			
Unincorporated enterprises income	3,028		
Personal income from dwelling rent	750		
Public enterprises income	632		
Total outlay	11,618	Total receipts	11,618

3. FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES INCOME APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT, 1969–70

($m)

Depreciation allowances	42	Interest, etc., received	2,040
Net current expenditure on goods and services	428	Dividends received and undistributed income accruing from overseas	70
Interest paid	699		
Company income—			
Income tax payable	} 236		
Dividends payable			
Undistributed income			
Public enterprises income	195		
Retained investment income of life insurance funds, etc.	510		
Total outlay	2,110	Total receipts	2,110

4. PERSONAL CURRENT ACCOUNT, 1969–70

($m)

Personal consumption	17,335	Wages, salaries, and supplements	15,718
Interest paid	261	Interest, etc., received	789
Income tax payable	2,717	Dividends	569
Estate and gift duties paid	391	Unincorporated enterprises income	3,028
Remittances overseas	111	Income from dwelling rent	750
Saving	1,858	Remittances from overseas	182
		Cash benefits from public authorities	1,637
Total outlay	22,673	Total receipts	22,673

5. PUBLIC AUTHORITIES CURRENT ACCOUNT, 1969–70

($m)

Net current expenditure on goods and services	3,708	Indirect taxes	3,287
Subsidies	270	Direct taxes (paid) on income	4,046
Interest, etc., paid	731	Other direct taxes, fees, fines, etc.	391
Overseas grants	180	Interest, etc., received	137
Cash benefits to persons	1,637	Public enterprises income	827
Grants towards private capital expenditure	49		
Surplus on current account	2,113		
Total outlay	8,688	Total receipts	8,688

6. OVERSEAS CURRENT ACCOUNT, 1969–70
($m)

Exports of goods and services	4,738	Imports of goods and services	4,733
Interest, etc., received from overseas Dividends receivable from overseas	130	Interest, etc., paid and dividends payable and profit remitted overseas	492
Undistributed income accruing from overseas	24	Undistributed income accruing to overseas residents	370
Personal remittances from overseas	182	Personal remittances overseas	111
Overseas balance on current account	812	Public authority grants and contributions	180
Total debits to non-residents	5,886	Total credits to non-residents	5,886

7. NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1969–70
($m)

Gross fixed capital expenditure—		Depreciation allowances	2,652
Private	5,159	Increase in dividend and income tax provisions	125
Public enterprises	1,479	Undistributed company income accruing to residents	503
Public authorities	1,223	Retained investment income of life insurance funds, etc.	510
Increase in value of stocks—		Personal saving	1,858
Value of physical change in stocks	475	Public authority grants towards private capital expenditure	49
Total use of funds	8,336	Public authorities surplus on current account	2,113
Statistical discrepancy	286	Overseas balance on current account	812
Total capital funds accruing	8,622	Total capital funds accruing	8,622

The following tables are included to provide information of personal income and personal consumption expenditure within Victoria during each of the years 1965–66 to 1969–70, together with an analysis of Victorian farm income during the same period. Tables are also given to show total Victorian figures relative to those of other Australian States.

VICTORIA—PERSONAL INCOME
($m)

Particulars	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
Wages, salaries, and supplements	3,109	3,396	3,679	4,018	4,486
Farm income (*a*)	341	378	243	338	350
Income from dwelling rent	216	235	245	257	270
Cash benefits from public authorities	307	333	344	372	425
All other income	791	856	903	970	1,066
Total	4,764	5,198	5,414	5,955	6,597

(*a*) Unincorporated farms only.

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES
($m)

State	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
New South Wales	6,051	6,783	7,106	7,988	8,884
Victoria	**4,764**	**5,198**	**5,414**	**5,955**	**6,597**
Queensland	2,091	2,305	2,408	2,683	2,873
South Australia	1,451	1,578	1,612	1,844	2,025
Western Australia	1,097	1,221	1,353	1,550	1,683
Tasmania	447	495	515	557	611
Total Australia	15,901	17,580	18,408	20,577	22,673

VICTORIA—PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
($m)

Particulars	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
Food	829	881	934	962	1,019
Cigarettes and tobacco	122	126	133	139	142
Alcoholic drinks	218	237	262	282	307
Clothing, etc.	371	392	419	429	457
Chemists' goods	96	102	109	123	134
Medical, hospital, and funeral expenses	130	148	165	179	200
Rent	488	530	572	618	670
Gas, electricity, fuel	121	127	133	149	158
Household durables	263	278	299	329	358
Newspapers, books, etc.	68	74	78	82	87
All other goods, n.e.i.	112	119	123	129	140
Travel and communication	503	540	592	641	714
All other services	370	400	448	485	537
Total	3,692	3,953	4,267	4,548	4,923

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY STATES
($m)

State	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
New South Wales	4,968	5,346	5,829	6,278	6,925
Victoria	**3,692**	**3,953**	**4,267**	**4,548**	**4,923**
Queensland	1,664	1,783	1,921	2,021	2,174
South Australia	1,136	1,199	1,291	1,383	1,497
Western Australia	881	969	1,084	1,211	1,339
Tasmania	367	396	424	447	478
Total Australia	12,707	13,645	14,817	15,888	17,335

VICTORIA—FARM INCOME
($m)

Particulars	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
Gross value of farm production—					
Wool	194	181	133	156	
Other pastoral products	189	196	222	190	
Wheat	90	104	44	122	974
Other grain crops	20	27	10	22	
Other crops	153	194	168	188	
Dairying, poultry, etc.	242	264	233	249	
Total	888	966	810	927	974
Less stock valuation adjustment	6	—4	1	—3	
Less costs—					
Marketing costs	94	92	69	95	
Seed and fodder	102	123	126	101	620
Depreciation	84	94	90	91	
Wages, net rent, and interest paid	75	82	85	93	
Other costs	183	196	194	208	
Total	544	583	565	585	620
Total farm income	344	383	245	342	354
Less company income	3	5	2	4	4
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	341	378	243	338	350

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL FARM INCOMES BY STATES (*a*)
($m)

Particulars	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
New South Wales	200	420	188	323	292
Victoria	**341**	**378**	**243**	**338**	**350**
Queensland	202	260	212	285	222
South Australia	111	153	65	146	120
Western Australia	123	116	92	121	37
Tasmania	31	36	21	32	30
Total Australia	1,008	1,363	821	1,245	1,051

(*a*) Unincorporated farms only.

Appendix C

POPULATION CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971

The information contained in this appendix represents early results of the Census of the Commonwealth of Australia held on the night of 30 June 1971. The figures are field count totals and are subject to revision.

AUSTRALIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES, TERRITORIES, AND CAPITAL CITY URBAN AREAS, 1971

State or Territory	Population			Capital city urban area
	Males	Females	Persons	
New South Wales	2,302,110	2,287,446	4,589,556	2,717,069
Victoria	**1,748,916**	**1,747,245**	**3,496,161**	**2,388,941**
Queensland	919,992	903,370	1,823,362	816,987
South Australia	585,827	586,947	1,172,774	809,466
Western Australia	527,217	500,155	1,027,372	639,622
Tasmania	196,284	193,590	389,874	129,808
Northern Territory	48,159	37,360	85,519	35,281
Australian Capital Territory	73,513	70,330	143,843	140,966
Total Australia	6,402,018	6,326,443	12,728,461	7,678,140

VICTORIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 1971

Local government area	Population, 1971 Census	Local government area	Population, 1971 Census
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION		MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION—*continued*	
Altona City	30,397	Eltham Shire	24,165
Berwick Shire (part) (*a*)	23,471	Essendon City	57,578
Box Hill City	54,583	Fitzroy City	25,405
Brighton City	39,103	Flinders Shire	15,470
Broadmeadows City	100,878	Footscray City	57,710
Brunswick City	51,424	Frankston City	59,308
Bulla Shire	8,238	Hastings Shire	8,875
Camberwell City	98,227	Hawthorn City	37,476
Caulfield City	81,705	Healesville Shire (part) (*a*)	5,184
Chelsea City	26,278	Heidelberg City	67,943
Coburg City	65,428	Keilor City	55,538
Collingwood City	20,906	Kew City	32,574
Cranbourne Shire (part) (*a*)	12,460	Knox City	56,778
Croydon City	28,470	Lillydale Shire	36,029
Dandenong City	40,842	Malvern City	50,569
Diamond Valley Shire	36,250	Melbourne City	74,877
Doncaster and Templestowe City	64,298	Melton Shire	5,956

(*a*) See East Central Statistical Division for other part.

VICTORIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 1971—*continued*

Local government area	Population, 1971 Census
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION—*continued*	
Moorabbin City	109,548
Mordialloc City	29,652
Mornington Shire	14,240
Northcote City	59,162
Nunawading City	90,686
Oakleigh City	57,248
Port Melbourne City	11,676
Prahran City	56,493
Preston City	91,668
Richmond City	27,849
Ringwood City	34,928
St Kilda City	60,742
Sandringham City	35,404
Sherbrooke Shire	20,374
South Melbourne City	26,813
Springvale City	58,365
Sunshine City	76,521
Waverley City	96,999
Werribee Shire	25,104
Whittlesea Shire	30,145
Williamstown City	29,983
Total—Melbourne Statistical Division	2,497,993
WEST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION	
Bacchus March Shire	5,087
Ballan Shire	2,147
Bannockburn Shire	2,117
Barrabool Shire	3,440
Bellarine Shire	18,753
Bungaree Shire	2,513
Buninyong Shire	5,102
Corio Shire	40,539
Geelong City	17,775
Geelong West City	17,223
Gisborne Shire	2,896
Newtown City	11,613
Queenscliffe Borough	2,800
Romsey Shire	2,579
South Barwon Shire	26,742
Total—West Central Statistical Division	161,326
NORTH CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION	
Alexandra Shire	4,468
Broadford Shire	1,927
Castlemaine City	6,764
Creswick Shire	3,504
Daylesford and Glenlyon Shire	4,119
NORTH CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION —*continued*	
Kilmore Shire	2,796
Kyneton Shire	5,920
Maldon Shire	1,748
Maryborough City	7,469
McIvor Shire	1,789
Metcalfe Shire	1,974
Newham and Woodend Shire	2,079
Newstead Shire	1,628
Pyalong Shire	437
Seymour Shire	11,055
Talbot and Clunes Shire	1,437
Tullaroop Shire	1,191
Yea Shire	2,538
Total—North Central Statistical Division	62,843
WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION	
Ararat City	8,317
Ararat Shire	4,191
Ballaarat City	39,606
Ballarat Shire	14,394
Belfast Shire	1,644
Camperdown Town	3,476
Colac City	9,735
Colac Shire	6,255
Dundas Shire	3,666
Glenelg Shire	5,148
Grenville Shire	1,798
Hamilton City	9,662
Hampden Shire	7,909
Heytesbury Shire	8,192
Koroit Borough	1,426
Leigh Shire	1,176
Lexton Shire	1,310
Minhamite Shire	2,543
Mortlake Shire	4,067
Mount Rouse Shire	2,704
Otway Shire	3,911
Port Fairy Borough	2,440
Portland Town	8,212
Portland Shire	6,428
Ripon Shire	3,207
Sebastopol Borough	5,257
Wannon Shire	3,641
Warrnambool City	18,663
Warrnambool Shire	6,858
Winchelsea Shire	3,995
Total—Western Statistical Division	199,831

VICTORIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 1971—*continued*

Local government area	Population, 1971 Census
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION	
Arapiles Shire	1,925
Avoca Shire	1,963
Dimboola Shire	5,012
Donald Shire	2,636
Dunmunkle Shire	3,541
Horsham City	11,046
Kaniva Shire	2,153
Kara Kara Shire	1,193
Kowree Shire	4,794
Lowan Shire	3,487
St Arnaud Town	2,775
Stawell Town	5,826
Stawell Shire	1,963
Warracknabeal Shire	4,219
Wimmera Shire	3,040
Total—Wimmera Statistical Division	55,573
MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION	
Birchip Shire	1,739
Karkarooc Shire	3,725
Mildura City	13,190
Mildura Shire	16,720
Swan Hill City	7,693
Swan Hill Shire	12,338
Walpeup Shire	3,954
Wycheproof Shire	4,404
Total—Mallee Statistical Division	63,763
NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION	
Bendigo City	31,972
Bet Bet Shire	1,717
Charlton Shire	2,218
Cobram Shire	5,519
Cohuna Shire	4,769
Deakin Shire	5,655
Eaglehawk Borough	5,364
East Loddon Shire	1,593
Echuca City	7,510
Gordon Shire	3,105
Goulburn Shire	1,987
Huntly Shire	2,236
Kerang Borough	4,120
Kerang Shire	4,925
Korong Shire	3,217
Kyabram Borough	5,086
Marong Shire	6,895
Nathalia Shire	3,207
Numurkah Shire	5,799
Rochester Shire	7,755
Rodney Shire	12,438
Shepparton City	19,409
Shepparton Shire	6,485
Strathfieldsaye Shire	7,693
Tungamah Shire	3,139
Waranga Shire	4,327
Yarrawonga Shire	3,753
Total—Northern Statistical Division	171,893
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION	
Beechworth Shire	4,505
Benalla City	8,235
Benalla Shire	3,323
Bright Shire	4,640
Chiltern Shire	1,399
Euroa Shire	4,192
Mansfield Shire	4,230
Myrtleford Shire	4,431
Omeo Shire	1,864
Oxley Shire	5,626
Rutherglen Shire	2,503
Towong Shire	3,731
Upper Murray Shire	2,657
Violet Town Shire	1,184
Wangaratta City	15,535
Wangaratta Shire	1,866
Wodonga Shire	13,079
Yackandandah Shire	2,971
Total—North Eastern Statistical Division	85,971
GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION	
Alberton Shire	5,794
Avon Shire	3,095
Bairnsdale Town	8,549
Bairnsdale Shire	3,745
Buln Buln Shire	8,406
Maffra Shire	8,506
Mirboo Shire	1,966
Moe City	15,524
Morwell Shire	22,400
Narracan Shire	8,569
Orbost Shire	6,275

VICTORIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 1971—*continued*

Local government area	Population, 1971 Census	Local government area	Population, 1971 Census
GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION—*continued*		EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION	
Rosedale Shire	4,989	Bass Shire	3,747
Sale City	10,404	Berwick Shire (part) (*a*)	9,603
South Gippsland Shire	5,384	Cranbourne Shire (part) (*a*)	3,743
Tambo Shire	5,868	Healesville Shire (part) (*a*)	1,161
Traralgon City	14,624	Korumburra Shire	6,993
Traralgon Shire	1,329	Phillip Island Shire	1,691
Warragul Shire	10,017	Upper Yarra Shire	5,870
Woorayl Shire	9,227	Wonthaggi Borough	3,820
Yallourn Works Area	3,211	Not incorporated, French Island	198
Total—Gippsland Statistical Division	157,882	Total—East Central Statistical Division	36,826

(*a*) See Melbourne Statistical Division for other part.

VICTORIA—STATE SUMMARY

Statistical Divisions	Population, 1971 Census
Melbourne	2,497,993
West Central	161,326
North Central	62,843
Western	199,831
Wimmera	55,573
Mallee	63,763
Northern	171,893
North Eastern	85,971
Gippsland	157,882
East Central	36,826
Migratory	2,260
TOTAL VICTORIA	3,496,161

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION (*a*)

At 31 December—	Estimated population
1966	3,249,220
1967	3,301,736
1968	3,353,711
1969	3,416,826
1970	3,476,453

(*a*) These estimates represent a new series and replace any estimates at these dates previously published or published elsewhere in this *Year Book* and are subject to revision when final results of the 1971 Census are available.

Appendix D

PRINCIPAL EVENTS FROM 1 JULY 1970 TO 30 JUNE 1971

July 1970

1 The Prime Minister, the Rt Hon. J. G. Gorton, opened Melbourne's new $50m international airport, to be officially known as Melbourne Airport, at Tullamarine.

7 The Treasurer, the Hon. W. McMahon, opened a $23m plant to manufacture V8 engines at the Fishermen's Bend factory of General Motors-Holden's Pty Ltd. The Minister of Housing, the Hon. E. R. Meagher, announced that two storey town houses and villa villages will be built as alternatives to the high-rise flats built by the Housing Commission.

8 Victoria had a deficit of $15.4m in the last financial year. This is the highest deficit the State has had and would have been $25.4m without a $10m special loan from the Commonwealth.

21 The Ford Motor Co. of Australia Ltd announced a $45m expansion programme at their Broadmeadows and Geelong factories involving employment of an extra 800 persons.

28 The Housing Commission announced rent increases of $1.50 a week; pensioners will pay up to 50 cents a week more.

August 1970

16 A temperature of 43.5°F. was recorded at 8.30 p.m. in Melbourne, the lowest August maximum temperature on record.

19 The Minister for Fuel and Power, the Hon. J. C. M. Balfour, announced that work would begin soon on a natural gas pipeline from Melbourne to Geelong. The 32 mile long pipeline, to be built at an estimated cost of $1.4m, should be finished by March 1972.

27 The Acting Chief Secretary, the Hon. I. W. Smith, announced that the Chief Secretary, the Hon. Sir Arthur Rylah, had arranged for the former Chief Inspector of Constabulary for England and Wales, Sir Eric St Johnston, to visit Victoria and report on the Victoria Police.

28 River Murray in flood.

September 1970

18 Demonstrators blocked some city intersections for half an hour during a Vietnam moratorium march through the city.

21 The Prime Minister, the Rt Hon. J. G. Gorton, opened a $33m natural gas fractionation plant at Long Island Point, Western Port. The plant is owned jointly by the Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd and Esso Standard Oil (Australia) Ltd.

October 1970

6 The Minister for Local Government, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, opened the $630,000 Salmon Street overpass in Port Melbourne which crosses the West Gate Freeway and links Lorimer Street and Williamstown Road. The 700 ft long prestressed concrete bridge is the second freeway overpass in the Lower Yarra Crossing project.

Mr Hamer also announced that the State Government will preserve the environment of the Mornington Peninsula.

8 The Prime Minister, the Rt Hon. J. G. Gorton, announced that the Commonwealth would compensate the States for their loss of receipts duties tax.

15 A 384 ft, 2,000 ton section of Melbourne's West Gate Bridge, on the Footscray side of the Yarra, collapsed at 11.50 a.m., resulting in the deaths of thirty-five

workmen. The Premier, the Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, announced an immediate Royal Commission into the disaster.

22 John Lysaght (Australia) Ltd was given permits by the Hastings Shire Council and Western Port Regional Planning Authority to construct a $92m cold strip plant on approximately 160 acres of their proposed 1,600 acres of land in Hastings Shire. A wide range of conditions governing land use and noise and pollution control were imposed by the permits.

23 Sir Henry Bland, former secretary to the Department of Defence and the Department of Labour and National Service, was appointed as a Board of Inquiry to make a thorough examination of Victoria's land transport, the first such examination in 36 years.

27 The proposed oil pipeline from Western Port to refineries at Altona and Geelong will now be built around Port Phillip Bay, rather than underneath it.

29 The Minister for Labour and National Service, the Hon. B. M. Snedden, opened a $3.45m complex of buildings for immigrants at Springvale. The hostel can accommodate 100 persons at a time and covers an area of 18 acres.

November 1970

5 The Royal Commission into the West Gate Bridge disaster started hearing evidence.

9 The Victorian Cabinet approved the appointment of the Road Safety and Traffic Authority whose main task is to find ways to reduce the road toll.

12 Measures to control pollution were introduced into the Victorian Parliament by the Government.

13 The Victorian Apprenticeship Commission early next year is expected to introduce a revolutionary form of training in some trades based on a system of teaching modules. The system would enable apprentices who have reached higher levels of secondary schooling than the minimum to be credited with passing some modules.

December 1970

9 The Premier, the Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, opened the Victorian Railways' new $14m Melbourne Yard. The yard has the first automated hump shunting system in Australia.

14 The Full Bench of the Arbitration Commission awarded a 6 per cent pay rise to take effect from the first pay period in January. The minimum wage was also increased by $4, bringing it to $46.30 in Melbourne.

22 Compulsory wearing of car seat belts became law in Victoria. Seat belts must be used in cars where they are fitted.
Melbourne's domestic conversion to natural gas was completed. The conversion started on 15 April 1969 and cost $30m.

January 1971

21 The Western Port Regional Planning Authority refused Ampol Petroleum Ltd and H. C. Sleigh Ltd a permit to build a $60m oil refinery at Western Port. The refinery was planned for a 750 acre site at Bittern near Hastings. The scheme would have involved taking over farm land.

24 A severe thunderstorm lashed Melbourne for more than an hour, causing widespread flooding, blackouts, and damage. Traffic was brought to a standstill and train and tram services were disrupted. Eighty-eight points of rain fell on Melbourne between 3 and 4 p.m.

February 1971

4 The South Eastern Purification Plant at Carrum was officially commissioned.

7 The worst flood in the history of east Gippsland caused havoc; Orbost, Genoa, and Cann River were isolated. Three hundred persons sheltered in Orbost where the Snowy River reached a height of 35 ft – 8 inches higher than in the 1934 flood.

9 The State Government appointed the chairman of its Traffic Commission, Mr J. G. Westland, to head the new Road Safety and Traffic Authority. Victoria is the first State to establish a statutory authority to advise the Government on road safety measures.

10 The Premier, the Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, opened the new Mercy Maternity Hospital in East Melbourne. This is the first major teaching hospital devoted to maternal and infant care built during this century and will cater for 6,000 births per year.

11 East Gippsland is facing an economic crisis in the wake of the Snowy River floods. Damage has been conservatively estimated at $2m and lost primary production over the next 12 months will cost business and farming communities at least as much again.

15 State Cabinet agreed to the R system of film censorship. Legislation adopting the system will go before the autumn session of Parliament.

23 The South Australian Premier, the Hon. D. A. Dunstan, announced that South Australia would agree to the construction of the Dartmouth Dam on the Mitta Mitta River in Victoria, providing a possible future storage at Chowilla is not specifically precluded.

March 1971

2 The Colonel Sir Eric St Johnston report on the Victoria Police was tabled in Parliament. The report recommended proposals estimated to cost $45m in the next five years.

10 The Rt Hon. William McMahon was elected leader of the Parliamentary Liberal Party and replaced the Rt Hon. J. G. Gorton as Prime Minister of Australia.

11 The Victorian Minister for Health, the Hon. J. F. Rossiter, officially opened the radio doctor centre for emergency medical treatment in the metropolitan area. This service will alleviate the problem of finding a doctor after normal working hours.

April 1971

5 The Prime Minister, the Rt Hon. W. McMahon, granted Victoria $12m to help alleviate the State's finances.

19 The Premier, the Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, opened a $26m extension at the Altona refinery of Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd.

20 The Hon. R. J. Hamer was elected Victoria's new Deputy Premier.

28 The Premier, the Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, announced that $3.1m would be granted to hospitals to offset deficits.

May 1971

4 The State Government set out a new urban renewal policy for the Housing Commission aimed at the renovation of existing houses rather than the demolition of old buildings. The Government has appointed an Urban Renewal Advisory Committee and increased the size of the Housing Commission by two members.

June 1971

7 The State Minister for Transport, the Hon. V. F. Wilcox, announced that final details were being decided by the Victorian Railways and private developers on a $100m development for Flinders Street Station.

9 A $90m multi-level city project featuring twin towers of more than 37 storeys is planned for the east end of Collins Street, Melbourne. The project envisages the first attempt at multi-level street planning in Melbourne.

15 The State Electricity Commission announced that it would build a $145m smogless tandem-turbine power station at Newport which will use natural gas.
A building more than 50 storeys high is planned to accommodate 6,000 State public servants, and will be built near Parliament House.

16 The Commonwealth Government offered the States the right to levy pay-roll tax in the coming financial year.

20 Domestic airline operations transferred from Essendon Airport to Melbourne Airport at Tullamarine.

22 Construction work officially began on the Melbourne underground rail loop estimated to cost $80m.

25 The State Government has decided to try out daylight saving next summer. Victorian clocks will be put ahead by one hour from 31 October 1971 until 27 February 1972.

Appendix E

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS ABOUT VICTORIA

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Appendix F

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN VICTORIA

The following list of books published in Victoria during 1970–71 is intended to be neither complete nor comprehensive. Its purpose rather is to illustrate the range and diversity of subject matter contained in books published in this State, with special emphasis on historical writing about Victoria. It has been compiled in collaboration with the State Library of Victoria which receives a copy of every item published in Victoria under provisions included in the *Library Council of Victoria Act* 1965.

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Appendix G

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE VICTORIAN OFFICE, COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

General

Victorian Year Book
Victorian Pocket Year Book
Victorian Monthly Statistical Review
General Statistics of Local Government Areas (irregular)

Building

Building Approvals (monthly)
Building Approvals by Local Government Areas (quarterly and annual)
Building Operations (quarterly)
Building Operations : Number of New Houses and Flats : Preliminary Estimates (quarterly)

Demography and social

Causes of Death
Demography
Demography : Preliminary Statement
Divorce
Estimated Age Distribution of the Population
Estimated Population and Dwellings by Local Government Areas
Hospital Morbidity
Industrial Accidents and Workers Compensation
Industrial Accidents : Preliminary Statement
Marriages, Births, and Deaths : Preliminary Statement
Population in Local Government Areas (Revised Intercensal Estimates)
Primary and Secondary Education
Primary and Secondary Education : Preliminary Statement
Tertiary Education

Secondary production

Secondary Production (monthly)

Finance, local government, and transport

Fire, Marine, and General Insurance
Housing Finance (quarterly)
Local Government Finance
Mortgages of Real Estate Lodged for Registration (quarterly)
Motor Vehicle Registrations (monthly)
Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties (quarterly and annual)

Primary production

Agriculture
Apiculture
Apples and Pears in Cool Stores (monthly : March to November)
Chicken Hatchings and Poultry Slaughterings (monthly)
Citrus Fruit Production
Fisheries (quarterly and annual)
Fruit and Vineyards
Grain and Seed Harvesters on Rural Holdings (triennial)
Grasses and Clovers Harvested for Seed
Land Utilisation and Crops
Livestock
Livestock : Preliminary Numbers
Machinery on Rural Holdings
Maize : Acreage and Production
Mining and Quarrying Operations
Oats and Barley : Acreage and Varieties
Onions : Acreage and Production
Potatoes : Acreage, Production, and Varieties
Potatoes : Estimated Acreage
Rural Industries
Tractors on Rural Holdings (triennial)
Value of Primary Production
Vegetables : Acreage and Production
Viticulture
Wheat : Acreage Survey
Wheat for Grain : Production Survey

NOTE. The above publications are issued annually except where otherwise indicated, and may be obtained on application to the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Melbourne:

Commonwealth Banks Building,
Cnr Elizabeth and Flinders Streets,
MELBOURNE.

Box 2796Y, G.P.O.,
MELBOURNE, VIC. 3001.
Telephone 63 0181

Appendix H

INDEX OF SPECIAL ARTICLES IN VICTORIAN YEAR BOOKS

(Commencing with new series: Volume 75, 1961)

The following is a list of special articles which appear in the new series of the *Victorian Year Book* commencing with Volume 75, 1961, up to and including the current edition. Some articles have been omitted in editions since 1961 to provide space for new material. Where an article has appeared more than once, reference is given only to its most recent appearance. The figures below indicate the year and page of the *Year Book* to which reference is made.

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Appendix I

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