

Appendix A

METRIC CONVERSION FOR AUSTRALIA

Australia inherited the imperial system of weights and measures from the United Kingdom. The *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1900 provided the newly formed Commonwealth Parliament with powers to make laws governing weights and measures, but this power was not exercised until 1948 when a Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act was passed. This Act provided for the establishment and use throughout Australia of uniform units of measurement, and uniform standards of measurement, of physical quantities. The Act transferred to the Commonwealth Government the power to specify particular units for particular purposes. In 1960, because it was felt that the States should be able to exercise certain of these powers, the 1948 Act was repealed and replaced by an Act which allowed the States to legislate in certain areas.

The need for an extensive and accurate system of weights and measures had been seen as far back as 1940 when the Commonwealth Government established the National Standards Laboratory under what is now the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. In response to wartime demands, and the increasing technological complexity of the post-war era, the Laboratory has played a vital role in the development and control of measurement standards. The weights and measures legislation later introduced legalised the many and diverse standards maintained in the Laboratory. Under the *Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act* 1960–1966, units are prescribed in the Weights and Measures (National Standards) Regulations. These cover a much wider range of units than those covered previously by State legislation, since they include all units required by modern technology for accurate measurement.

This legislation includes a range of metric units as well as the imperial units in common use. It defines the imperial units used in Australia directly in terms of metric units which are identical with the internationally defined metric units. Thus, Australian imperial weights and measures are already closely related by definition to the metric system.

The Australian legislation is intended to define those units which are legal for measurement. The Act states that the regulations may prescribe units of measurement of any physical quantity and those units shall be the sole legal unit of measurement of that quantity. However, the use of such units for the purpose of trade is, in general, controlled by State legislation. Until 1972 the States had only permitted the use of the imperial units; consequently, goods sold in the shops in Australia had to be marked

with their contents in imperial units. As a step towards the conversion, many goods have, since September 1972, been sold in packages marked solely in metric units.

In April 1967 a Senate Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the metric system of weights and measures. Between then and May 1968 the Committee heard evidence, in all capital cities, from 141 witnesses, and received written submissions from 54 persons or organisations. The Committee reported unanimous agreement that it was practicable and desirable for Australia to adopt the metric system of weights and measures at an early date.

The Committee's findings supported the facts that : evidence from a wide segment of the community overwhelmingly supported an early change to the sole use of the metric system and indicated that there would be no insuperable difficulties ; that about 90 per cent of the world's population already use metric measurements and this use is increasing ; that about 75 per cent of world trade is carried out in metric terms (some 70 per cent of Australia's export trade is to countries using or converting to metric weights and measures, and this proportion will increase as Australia's trade with Japan and south-eastern Asian countries grows) ; that a metric system would improve the teaching of mathematics and science, reduce errors, and save time ; that a metric system would provide an opportunity to improve industrial and manufacturing efficiency by rationalising existing practices and reducing unnecessary varieties in sizes and components ; and that the introduction of a metric system was widely regarded as a natural consequence of Australia's earlier conversion to decimal currency. The full advantages of decimal currency would not be experienced until decimal weights and measures were also used.

The Committee was satisfied that the ultimate benefits of conversion would greatly exceed the costs.

The *Metric Conversion Act* 1970, assented to on 12 June 1970, stated its object as being "to bring about progressively the use of the metric system of measurement in Australia as the sole system of measurement of physical quantities". It provided the Minister with powers to do such things, make such arrangements, and enter into such agreements considered conducive to the attainment of this objective, and it established the Metric Conversion Board. The Act was extended to all the Territories of Australia except the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

In most other countries presently converting to the metric system a Board has been appointed to give guidance for the change. Thus in the United Kingdom the Metrication Board was appointed in 1969, in South Africa a Metrication Advisory Board was appointed in 1967, and in New Zealand a Metric Advisory Board was appointed in 1970. In Australia the Metric Conversion Board of thirteen members was appointed on 1 July 1970, comprising members experienced in many of the sectors for which conversion will be important. They are drawn from all the States and include representatives of industry, commerce, the States, and the Australian Government.

The Government has made it clear that the metric change will be predominantly voluntary. It will be planned and implemented by those who will be affected by it. Accordingly, the Board's first major task was

to establish a committee structure to assist in the development and implementation of conversion programmes. All the major activities within the community likely to be affected by metric conversion were identified. They were then grouped so that each activity group would have an advisory committee responsible for its conversion. Each advisory committee was supported by several sector committees; these comprised nominees from appropriate organisations, national associations and institutes, and Government departments, and were established to cover specific activities. Where a specific aspect of conversion requires detailed consideration a panel may be appointed to report to a sector committee.

The advisory committees are each chaired by a member of the Board and have the task of co-ordinating the programmes and proposals for conversion before submitting them to the Board for consideration for inclusion in overall conversion plans. By June 1971 all 11 advisory committees had been established. More than 600 individual members, drawn from virtually all relevant business, professional, technical, and government fields, had been appointed to advisory and sector committees, filling some 800 committee positions.

In general Australia is adopting the International System of Units commonly known by its abbreviation SI (*Système International*). This is the system adopted by the international General Conference on Weights and Measures. Although the SI system closely resembles the centimetre-gram-second system, it is not identical with it.

The International System of Units comprises a set of seven base units, some supplementary units for angular measurement, and derived units. The base units are the metre (length), kilogram (mass), second (time), ampere (electrical current), kelvin (temperature), candela (luminous intensity), and mole (amount of substance). The advantage of SI over the older system is that there is only one SI unit for each physical quantity and also there are no odd multiplying factors to be remembered. Some of the derived units have special names (e.g., joule, watt) while for others the names are derived from the base units comprising them (e.g., metre per second).

Some units are not decimally related to the basic SI units but are of such significance that their continued use is necessary. Notable examples are the minute and hour for time intervals, and the degree, minute, and second for angular measurement. Other non-SI units such as the nautical mile are the subject of international agreements, so their use must be continued for limited applications. There are other non-SI units which are provided for practical purposes in the public interest; for example, car speeds are quoted in kilometres per hour rather than metres per second.

Special names of SI units which are being recommended by the Metric Conversion Board for general use include the litre (10^{-3} cubic metres), the tonne (1,000 kilograms), and the hectare (10,000 square metres). The millibar has been recommended for the measurement of pressure for meteorological purposes only, because of international meteorological practice. Non-SI units recommended for restricted use in particular industries only include the nautical mile and knot for marine and aerial navigation and the kilowatt hour for the measurement of electrical energy.

In addition, for larger or smaller amounts, decimal multiples or sub-multiples of the SI unit may be used. The names of each of these is obtained

by combining a prefix with the name of the unit. The prefixes, with their symbols and values are as follows :

Prefix	Symbol	Value
<i>Commonly used :</i>		
giga	G	10^9
mega	M	10^6
kilo	k	10^3
centi	c	10^{-2}
milli	m	10^{-3}
micro	u	10^{-6}
<i>Less commonly used :</i>		
tera	T	10^{12}
hecto	h	10^2
deka	da	10^1
deci	d	10^{-1}
nano	n	10^{-9}
pico	p	10^{-12}
femto	f	10^{-15}
atto	a	10^{-18}

NOTE. It is recommended that only multiples of 10^3 be used and except in special cases the prefixes hecto, deka, deci, and centi should be avoided.

Conversion is proceeding simultaneously throughout many different sectors of the community. Unlike the decimal currency change there is no single starting or finishing date for the change. For some activities, such as for pharmaceuticals, the change has already been made. Each sector is developing a programme appropriate to its activities and circumstances, but in doing so account must be taken of related activities in other sectors. The structure of sector and advisory committees established by the Board is intended to facilitate the development of individual programmes and their integration into an overall conversion programme.

The broad aim laid down by the Government in 1970 was that conversion should be substantially complete by 1980. Progress is generally on schedule. Programmes are being issued for many sectors of commerce and industry, while conversion has already been achieved in several areas.

A comprehensive list of metric units and conversion factors is presented on the following page.

METRIC UNITS AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Quantity	Imperial unit	Metric unit	Conversion factors	
			Imperial to Metric units	Metric to Imperial units
LENGTH	inch (in)	millimetre (mm) or centimetre (cm)	1 in = 25.4 mm	1 cm = 0.394 in
	foot (ft)	centimetre (cm) or metre (m)	1 ft = 30.5 cm	1 m = 3.28 ft
	yard (yd)	metre (m)	1 yd = 0.914 m	1 m = 1.09 yd
	furlong (fur)	metre (m) or kilometre (km)	1 fur = 201 m	1 km = 4.97 fur
	mile	kilometre (km)	1 mile = 1.61 km	1 km = 0.621 mile
<i>For navigation</i>		international nautical mile (n mile)		1 n mile = 1852 m
MASS	ounce (oz)	gram (g)	1 oz = 28.3 g	1 g = 0.0353 oz
	pound (lb)	gram (g) or kilogram (kg)	1 lb = 454 g	1 kg = 2.20 lb
	stone	kilogram (kg)	1 stone = 6.35 kg	1 kg = 0.157 stone
AREA	ton	tonne (t)	1 ton = 1.02 t	1 t = 0.984 ton
	square inch (in ²)	square centimetre (cm ²)	1 in ² = 6.45 cm ²	1 cm ² = 0.155 in ²
	square foot (ft ²)	square centimetre (cm ²) or square metre (m ²)	1 ft ² = 929 cm ²	1 m ² = 10.8 ft ²
	square yard (yd ²)	square metre (m ²)	1 yd ² = 0.836 m ²	1 m ² = 1.20 yd ²
	perch (p)	square metre (m ²)	1 p = 25.3 m ²	1 m ² = 0.0395 p
VOLUME	rod (rd)	hectare (ha)	1 rd = 0.101 ha	1 ha = 9.88 rd
	acre (ac)	hectare (ha)	1 ac = 0.405 ha	1 ha = 2.47 ac
	square mile	square kilometre (km ²)	1 square mile = 2.59 km ²	1 km ² = 0.386 square mile
	cubic inch (in ³)	cubic centimetre (cm ³)	1 in ³ = 16.4 cm ³	1 cm ³ = 0.0610 in ³
	cubic foot (ft ³)	cubic metre (m ³)	1 ft ³ = 0.0283 m ³	1 m ³ = 35.3 ft ³
VOLUME (FLUIDS)	cubic yard (yd ³)	cubic metre (m ³)	1 yd ³ = 0.765 m ³	1 m ³ = 1.31 yd ³
	bushel (bus)	cubic metre (m ³)	1 bus = 0.0364 m ³	1 m ³ = 27.5 bus
	fluid ounce (fl oz)	millilitre (ml)	1 fl oz = 28.4 ml	1 ml = 0.0352 fl oz
	pint (pt)	millilitre (ml) or litre (l)	1 pt = 568 ml	1 litre = 1.76 pt
	gallon (gal)	litre (l) or cubic metre (m ³)	1 gal = 4.55 litres	1 m ³ = 220 gal
acre foot	cubic metre (m ³) or megalitre (MI)	1 acre foot = 1230 m ³	1 MI = 0.811 acre foot	
FORCE	pound-force (lbf)	newton (N)	1 lbf = 4.45 N	1 N = 0.225 lbf
PRESSURE	ton-force (tonf)	kilonewton (kN)	1 tonf = 9.96 kN	1 kN = 0.100 tonf
	pound per square inch (psi)	kilopascal (kPa)	1 psi = 6.89 kPa	1 kPa = 0.145 psi
	atmosphere (atm)	kilopascal (kPa) or megapascal (MPa)	1 atm = 101 kPa	1 MPa = 9.87 atm
	ton per square inch (ton/in ²)	megapascal (MPa)	1 ton/in ² = 15.4 MPa	1 MPa = 0.0647 ton/in ²
	inch of mercury (inHg)	millibar (mb)	1 inHg = 33.9 mb	1 mb = 0.0295 inHg
<i>For meteorology</i>				1 mb = 100 Pa
SPPEED	mile per hour (mph)	kilometre per hour (km/h)	1 mph = 1.61 km/h	1 km/h = 0.621 mph
<i>For navigation</i>		knot (kn)		1 kn = 1.85 km/h
TEMPERATURE	degree Fahrenheit (°F)	degree Celsius (°C)	°C = $\frac{5}{9} (\text{°F} - 32)$	°F = $\frac{9}{5} \text{°C} + 32$
DENSITY	pound per cubic inch (lb/in ³)	gram per cubic centimetre (g/cm ³)	1 lb/in ³ = 27.7 g/cm ³	1 g/cm ³ = 0.0361 lb/in ³
	ton per cubic yard	= tonne per cubic metre (t/m ³)	1 lb/in ³ = 27.7 t/m ³	1 t/m ³ = 0.0361 lb/in ³
	tonne per cubic metre (t/m ³)	kilopascal (kPa)	1 ton/yd ³ = 1.33 t/m ³	1 t/m ³ = 0.752 ton/yd ³
ENERGY	British thermal unit (Btu)	kilojoule (kJ)	1 Btu = 1.06 kJ	1 kJ = 0.948 Btu
	therm	megajoule (MJ)	1 therm = 106 MJ	1 MJ = 9.48 × 10 ⁻³ therm
	<i>For electrical energy</i>	kilowatt hour (kWh)		1 kWh = 3.60 MJ
POWER	horsepower (hp)	kilowatt (kW)	1 hp = 0.746 kW	1 kW = 1.34 hp
FREQUENCY	cycle per second (c/s)	hertz (Hz)	1 c/s = 1 Hz	1 Hz = 1 c/s
ANGULAR VELOCITY	revolution per minute (rpm)	radian per second (rad/s)	1 rpm = 0.105 rad/s	1 rad/s = 9.55 rpm
		revolution per minute (rpm)		

Appendix B

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

The information given in this appendix has been derived from the publication *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1971-72*, published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra. In this issue the structure of the accounts has been revised to conform with the international standard described in the United Nations publication *A System of National Accounts, 1968*.

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 domestic product at market prices (usually referred to as the gross domestic 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) plus increases in their stocks, less their purchases of goods and services from other producers. For those producers, such as public authorities and financial enterprises, which do not actually sell their output, it includes their output, instead of their sales, valued at cost.

Gross domestic product at factor cost is defined as gross domestic product at market prices, less indirect taxes, but with the addition of subsidies, and is the value added by the factors of production in the process of production.

Domestic factor incomes is the resulting aggregate if depreciation is deducted from gross domestic 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 equivalent to gross domestic product, less depreciation allowances and net income paid overseas.

National disposable income is equivalent to national income, less net transfers overseas.

National turnover of goods and services is the sum of the gross domestic 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 by Australian residents. It consists of final private and government consumption expenditure, fixed capital expenditure by private and public enterprises and general government, and any increase in the value of stocks.

Sectors

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

1. *The household sector* includes all resident persons, their unincorporated enterprises located in Australia and dwellings owned by persons, and private non-profit organisations serving households other than those included in the financial enterprises sector.
2. *The general government sector* excludes public financial and trading enterprises but otherwise includes the whole of the activities of the Australian, State, and local governments, and public corporations. Public corporations are bodies created by or under legislation to carry out activities on behalf of a government, or incorporated organisations in which a government has a controlling interest.
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, instalment credit companies, co-operative building societies, life insurance companies, and superannuation funds.
4. *The corporate trading enterprises sector* includes companies, and public enterprises, other than financial enterprises. It thus includes all trading enterprises other than unincorporated enterprises and dwellings owned by persons.
5. *The overseas sector accounts* record all transactions between Australian persons, businesses, and government, and overseas residents.

National Accounts

Tables 1 to 4 which follow summarise the transactions which have taken place in the Australian economy during 1971-72. The following is a short description of the accounts included in the tables :

1. *The Domestic Production Account* is a consolidation of the production accounts of all sectors. Credited to the account is the revenue from sale of goods and services to final buyers; all intermediate goods and services are cancelled out, as a cost to one producer offsets the revenue of the other. On the payments side are shown the payments of indirect taxes less subsidies and, since the account is presented from the point of view of the producing unit, the wages and salaries paid to employees. The balance is the gross operating surplus which may be divided into depreciation allowances and net operating surplus. Depreciation allowances are carried to the national capital account and net operating surplus, with wages and salaries and

indirect taxes less subsidies, are carried to the national income and outlay account.

2. *The National Income and Outlay Account* is shown as receiving wages, salaries, and supplements, net operating surplus and indirect taxes less subsidies from the domestic production account. From this income are deducted net payments of income overseas and miscellaneous transfers to overseas, the remainder being the national disposable income. The outlay side of the account shows this disposable income as largely used for final consumption expenditure and the balance is the nation's savings.

3. *The National Capital Account* is a consolidation of the sector capital accounts. On the receipts side it shows depreciation allowances transferred from the domestic production account and savings transferred from the national income and outlay account (or from the sector income and outlay accounts). On the payments side are shown purchases by all sectors of new buildings and capital equipment, the increase of stocks of all sectors, and a balance described as net lending to overseas. This latter concept includes the movement in Australia's overseas monetary reserves. The net lending to overseas is also the balance on current transactions in the overseas transactions account.

4. *The Overseas Transactions Account* records all transactions of a current nature between Australian and overseas residents, the items being named from the Australian viewpoint. Receipts consist of the value of exports of goods and services, property income received from overseas, and transfers from overseas. These receipts are used for imports of goods and services and payments of property income and transfers to overseas; and the balance of the current account represents net lending to overseas. This balance, however, differs from the current account balance shown in balance of payments statistics, because in the national accounts undistributed company income is not imputed to the overseas beneficial owners as it is in balance of payments statistics.

1. DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, 1971-72
(\$m)

Wages, salaries, and supplements	20,153	Final consumption expenditure—	
Gross operating surplus—		Private	21,325
Trading enterprises—		Government	4,831
Companies	4,695	Gross fixed capital expenditure—	
Unincorporated enterprises	4,611	Private	6,104
Dwellings owned by persons	1,901	Public enterprises	1,779
Public enterprises	1,149	General government	1,506
Financial enterprises	674	Increase in stocks	-111
Less imputed bank service charge	884	Statistical discrepancy	168
Gross domestic product at factor cost	32,299	Gross national expenditure	35,602
Indirect taxes less subsidies	3,703	Exports of goods and services	5,638
		National turnover of goods and services	41,240
		Less imports of goods and services	5,238
		Expenditure on gross domestic product	36,002
Gross domestic product	36,002		

2. NATIONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, 1971-72
(\$m)

Final consumption expenditure—		Wages, salaries, and supplements	20,153
Private	21,325	Net operating surplus	9,081
Government	4,831		
Saving	6,247	Domestic factor incomes	29,234
		<i>Less</i> net income paid overseas	383
		Indirect taxes	4,075
		<i>Less</i> subsidies	372
		National income	32,554
		<i>Less</i> net transfers to overseas	151
Disposal of income	32,403	National disposable income	32,403

3. NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1971-72
(\$m)

Gross fixed capital expenditure—		Depreciation allowances	3,065
Private—		Saving—	
Dwellings	1,749	Increase in income tax provisions	95
Other building and construction	1,440	Undistributed (company) income	621
All other	2,915	Retained income of public financial enterprises	107
Public enterprises	1,779	Household saving	3,014
General government	1,506	General government surplus on current transactions	2,352
Increase in stocks—		General government grants for private capital purposes	58
Farm	-136		
Non-farm	25	Finance of gross accumulation	9,312
Statistical discrepancy	168		
Net lending to overseas	-134		
Gross accumulation	9,312		

4. OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS ACCOUNT, 1971-72
(\$m)

Exports of goods and services	5,638	Imports of goods and services	5,238
Property income from overseas	200	Property income to overseas	583
Personal transfers from overseas	226	Personal transfers overseas	172
		General government transfers overseas	205
		Net lending to overseas	-134
Current receipts from overseas	6,064	Use of current receipts	6,064

The following tables are included to provide information of household income and private final consumption expenditure within Victoria during each of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72, 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 the other Australian States.

VICTORIA—HOUSEHOLD INCOME
(\$m)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Wages, salaries, and supplements	3,675	4,019	4,492	5,090	5,610
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	238	332	356	309	371
Income of other unincorporated enterprises	512	555	613	651	698
Income from dwellings	241	249	265	279	294
Cash benefits from general government	344	373	423	463	541
All other income	498	539	595	658	742
Total	5,508	6,067	6,744	7,450	8,256

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY STATES
(\$m)

State	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	7,214	8,122	8,992	10,145	11,325
Victoria	5,508	6,067	6,744	7,450	8,256
Queensland	2,457	2,736	2,946	3,285	3,814
South Australia (including N.T.)	1,652	1,891	2,099	2,305	2,630
Western Australia	1,385	1,591	1,700	2,010	2,246
Tasmania	524	573	629	695	770
Total	18,740	20,980	23,110	25,890	29,041

VICTORIA—PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
(\$m)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Food	936	967	1,033	1,103	1,182
Cigarettes and tobacco	133	139	141	154	168
Alcoholic drinks	262	282	309	333	357
Clothing, etc.	420	433	467	502	535
Chemists goods	109	125	137	150	162
Medical, hospital, and funeral expenses	157	171	191	223	255
Rent	572	618	670	740	809
Gas, electricity, and fuel	133	149	155	160	172
Household durables	300	334	365	407	449
Newspapers, books, etc.	79	84	90	94	101
All other goods, n.e.i.	123	129	141	152	166
Travel and communication	599	649	711	791	859
All other services	470	512	575	620	695
Total	4,293	4,592	4,986	5,428	5,909

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY STATES
(\$m)

State	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	5,914	6,384	7,070	7,792	8,568
Victoria	4,293	4,592	4,986	5,428	5,909
Queensland	1,959	2,082	2,253	2,472	2,760
South Australia (including N.T.)	1,313	1,412	1,538	1,671	1,835
Western Australia	1,102	1,237	1,369	1,527	1,677
Tasmania	428	454	488	529	576
Total	15,009	16,161	17,702	19,419	21,325

VICTORIA—FARM INCOME
(**\$m**)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Gross value of farm production—					
Wool	133	156	155	118	} n.a.
Other pastoral products	222	190	230	237	
Wheat	44	122	117	51	
Other grain crops	10	22	22	30	
Other crops	168	188	181	182	
Dairying, poultry, etc.	233	249	274	293	
Total	810	927	979	911	1,025
Less stock valuation adjustment	1	-3	-5	..	} 453
Less costs—					
Marketing	69	94	107	93	
Seed and fodder	126	95	101	86	
Other	198	213	220	222	} 572
Gross farm product at factor cost	416	528	556	510	
Less depreciation	90	92	93	93	} 198
Less wages, net rent and interest paid	86	96	101	106	
Farm income	240	340	362	311	374
Less farm income of companies	2	8	6	2	3
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	238	332	356	309	371

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

State	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	177	308	269	158	182
Victoria	238	332	356	309	371
Queensland	215	278	228	201	286
South Australia (including N.T.)	62	143	123	93	157
Western Australia	99	128	34	86	85
Tasmania	21	33	31	27	30
Total	812	1,222	1,041	874	1,111

(a) Unincorporated farms only.

Appendix C

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS, 1973

January

1 State Government relief to drought-stricken areas of Victoria neared \$1m. The situation was worse than in 1967, with almost half the State affected by drought.

Melbourne finished the driest ten-month period in its history—rainfall for March to December being only 299 mm.

7 Severe restrictions on water consumption were introduced by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

8 The State Government set up committees to investigate cloud-seeding and desalination of sea water.

15 State Cabinet set up a committee of Ministers to review Victoria's water supply situation.

22 A new reservoir will be built on the Yarra River near Warrandyte as part of a \$28m water scheme announced by the State Government. Work on the Yarra Brae Dam, 4 km upstream from the Warrandyte bridge, will start immediately and be completed in 1977.

25 The Australian, Victorian, and New South Wales Governments set up a development corporation to plan a city of 300,000 people for Albury–Wodonga.

February

6 Cyclone Adeline almost broke the drought over most of Victoria, but the drought was far from over in Melbourne and Gippsland.

12 The State Government approved a grant of \$250,000 to promote tourism in the Wimmera. A corporation will be set up to give grants and guarantee loans for building tourist facilities in country areas.

15 The State Government announced a major planning policy, effective immediately, to protect the environment from drainage by roads and freeways.

The \$64m Dartmouth Dam project began. The new dam, on the Mitta Mitta River about 129 km south of Albury–Wodonga, will bank up 48 km of mountain water in a storage 20 per cent larger than Lake Hume.

16 The Australian Government announced a \$500m national five-year programme to update capital city public transport. For Melbourne this will mean 100 new silver trains within five years.

17 The 40th International Eucharistic Congress opened in Melbourne.

19 State Cabinet approved legislation to give 18-year-olds the vote.

19 Heavy rain over Victoria for the second time in the month ended drought fears.

21 The State Government announced proposed expenditure of \$350,000 on national parks at Ferntree Gully and the Mornington Peninsula.

March

1 The Environment Protection Authority assumed full powers for the control of pollution in water, air, and on land.

Rain ended summer and one of the wettest February months on record, 201 mm falling in the City. In East Gippsland the two-year-old drought appeared to have ended.

4 Daylight saving ended at 2 a.m.

5 The State Government announced a major inquiry into Victoria's health services.

22 The State Education Department introduced a special aptitude test for entrance to universities, advanced colleges, and teachers colleges, open to sixth form students in secondary and technical schools, who would still sit for their Higher School Certificate and Technical Sixth Form examinations at the end of the year. The test will initially be a two-year experiment.

27 The State Minister for Housing announced the end of high-rise Commission flats in favour of decentralised "dormitory and satellite towns".

28 Melbourne's \$1,675m proposed freeway network was reduced by half, thereby abandoning 242 km of freeways through residential areas.

April

2 The Minister for Local Government announced plans for legislation to protect Victoria's buildings and areas of historical interest.

4 Melbourne's water restrictions lifted.

5 Owners of valuable historical documents would soon be prevented from selling them privately or taking them out of Victoria under amendments to the Public Records Bill passed in State Parliament.

18 Compulsory blood-alcohol tests on road accident victims became law.

30 Cardinia Reservoir—Melbourne's largest water storage, with a capacity of 273,000 million litres—was opened.

May

8 The State Government named a development corporation to work on the State's decentralisation problems. The corporation is backed by \$200m and has power to give governmental guarantees to new industries.

9 The Edithvale and Seaford swamps are to be managed as wildlife habitats. A joint project between the Dandenong Valley Authority and the Fisheries and Wildlife Department would be created to control the swamps.

11 The State Government will give \$2.5m for the development of sport and recreation in Victoria in 1973-74.

14 The State Government will spend an extra \$37m in the next five years expanding Victoria's mental health services.

16 The contract for the first stage of the \$64m Dartmouth Dam project, in north-eastern Victoria, was signed.

19 Liberal Party returned to office at the State elections.

June

15 Port Phillip Bay is in "pretty good shape", according to phase one of a study being carried out on the Bay by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, with help from the Port Phillip Authority and the Health and Public Works Departments.

19 Melbourne City Council released a report which revealed that land prices throughout the city had doubled in the previous five years.

July

3 The Lower Yarra Crossing Authority said the target for completion of the West Gate Bridge was June 1975. Estimated cost of the project would then be \$62m plus substantial holding costs. Reconstruction of the site has been completed and work on the twelfth pier has started.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works announced a master plan for future treatment of sewage, including a \$1.3m pilot study for a new purification plant to update the Werribee Sewerage Farm.

6 The State Government plans to restrict the growth of Melbourne to 48 km around the City. The Government's new plan to buy land in a belt beyond 48 km from Melbourne is intended to restrain the growth of the City.

11 More than 2,500 people attended the Pontifical Requiem Mass at St Patrick's Cathedral, East Melbourne, for the former Federal Opposition Leader, Mr A. A. Calwell, who died on 8 July.

18 Over 508 mm of rain fell in the past six months—the State's wettest first six months since 1911. Reservoirs were filled to two thirds capacity, holding 200,200 million litres.

23 The Environment Protection Authority began issuing twice daily reports on Melbourne's air pollution levels.

24 The names of the chairman and members of the Senate of the new State College of Victoria were announced. The State College of Victoria will take over the administration of all teachers colleges in the State.

30 Plans for a dam on the Yarra River were approved by the State Government, subject to the findings of an environmental impact study. The dam, near Warrandyte, 35 km east of Melbourne, will be the first in a \$187m water supply programme.

August

3 The State Government granted an \$8.3m contract for work on the base of the spire of the proposed Victorian Arts Centre in St Kilda Road, Melbourne, out of a total cost of \$26.9m for the centre.

8 A small claims court to deal with complaints over goods and services involving up to \$500 will be operating by early 1974.

12 A fund will be set aside to support and subsidise the building of new centres for performing arts outside Melbourne, beginning with Geelong.

14 Work started on the \$37m Dandenong Valley trunk sewer which will service 380,000 homes in Melbourne's outer eastern suburbs.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works announced new controls on flat building. The controls will ensure more privacy and more daylight for flat dwellers and their neighbours. They will also force developers to provide more open space around flat blocks and to provide

landscaped gardens.

21 The State Government let a contract for \$6m to build the first station on Melbourne's underground railway. Leighton Contractors will build the Museum station in La Trobe Street at the north-west corner of the city.

22 The Australian and State Governments will combine to update "deprived" suburbs in the capital cities. The first step will be the "renewal" of ten western suburbs in Melbourne over the next five years. The Federal Treasurer announced a \$3m Australian Government grant for this financial year for the suburbs.

The Australian Government will pay two thirds of the cost of four new railway lines and two new stations for Melbourne in the financial year 1973-74. The total cost will be \$14.4m. Victoria will receive \$9.66m from the Australian Government.

The Australian Government announced a grant of \$9.3m to the State Government to help overcome the backlog in sewage services in Melbourne.

23 The Australian Minister for Urban and Regional Development announced a grant of \$2m to help develop Geelong as a declared Victorian growth centre.

27 Melbourne's new \$120,000 tram unveiled.

28 The Chief Secretary named a new Advisory Board on Publications, to advise on whether or not publications referred to it should be sold to people under 18 or withheld from public display.

The State Government's new drug and alcoholism treatment service, set up at an initial cost of \$3.5m, is expected to be operating soon.

29 The State Government adopted the British system of double lines painted on the roadway at Stop and Give Way signs.

City streets converted into pedestrian malls, "view corridors"—to parks, the Dandenongs, or the Bay—from new developments, and mini-parks dotted around the city were recommended in stage 7 of the Melbourne Strategy Plan being prepared by a group of Australian and American town planners.

31 The State Attorney-General announced plans for the broadening of legal rights for 18-year-olds.

September

3 The Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology issued a serious flood warning along the Loddon River in northern Victoria. A minor flood warning was also issued for the other northern rivers including the Avoca, Campaspe, Goulburn, Broken, Ovens, King, Kiewa, Mitta Mitta, and the Murray.

4 Drowned cattle, swamped farmland, and stranded families were spread throughout northern Victoria because of serious flooding of the Murray and Goulburn Rivers.

5 Farm houses around Kerang, 282 km north of Melbourne, were evacuated as rising floodwaters threatened the town from three sides.

Victoria will spend \$1m to promote its tourist attractions.

6 The State disaster plan was implemented to handle floods which had caused considerable damage for graziers and orchardists in northern Victoria.

7 Residents along the Murray River battled to contain flood waters

continuing to pour down the river. Kerang, Echuca, Swan Hill, and Albury were also faced with flood waters coming from tributaries of the Murray.

9 The *Sunday Press* first published.

11 The Court of Disputed Returns declared void the election of Mr R. M. Vale to the Legislative Assembly seat of Greensborough at the May State election.

Priority road signs are to be phased out in Victoria. The Chief Secretary said the "rocket signs" which are being put up to mark priority roads would be phased out.

12 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, brought down the State Budget. He budgeted for a deficit of \$9.7m—\$6m less than last year's actual deficit. Estimated Government spending is a record \$1,549m—up \$168m.

17 State Cabinet approved a blueprint for the decentralisation of State Government departments and agencies over five years.

18 Victorian motorists will pay increased third party insurance to finance the State Government's new no-fault liability road accident scheme. Under the scheme third party insurance premiums for cars will rise by about \$6 a year and motorcycles will cost about \$35 extra a year to insure.

The State Government set aside \$8m to buy land to be resold to homebuilders. Under the plan about 6,500 blocks will be sold at \$5,000 each to young couples earning less than \$150 a week.

24 Sir Henry Bland appointed to review the structure and efficiency of the State Public Service.

October

1 Berwick proclaimed a City.

Mr Justice Smith was appointed the State's first Law Reform Commissioner.

3 Greatly reduced limits on the size of future Melbourne buildings were announced by the City Council's planning committee. They will control city development until a final decision is made on the city's strategy plan. The rules, effective immediately, cut the height of skyscrapers in some areas by up to one third.

4 Victoria's 19-day storemen and packers' strike, which had halted deliveries of goods, ended.

5 The State Government appointed a committee to investigate the feasibility of preserving the Commercial Bank Chamber in Collins Street, Melbourne.

9 Mr J. V. Dillon was appointed Victoria's first Ombudsman.

13 Mr R. M. Vale (LP) won the Greensborough State by-election.

A \$2.9m new wing will be built at Parliament House for Members of Parliament.

15 A complete revamping of Melbourne's housing, social services, and planning control was recommended in a report by Interplan, the U.S. firm which is devising a way of beautifying the city and making it operate more efficiently.

16 Victorian public water supplies will be fluoridated by the end of 1974.

22 Strict new penalties will be introduced in 1974 to protect native wildlife. The Minister for Conservation is preparing legislation which will provide penalties of \$2,000 to protect endangered species and \$2,000 to

protect other species.

The State Government will receive Federal money to buy up large areas of land for urban development under an agreement finalised in Melbourne. A council will be set up by the State Government to co-ordinate city development under the scheme.

23 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, signed the agreement to develop the Albury-Wodonga area with the Australian and New South Wales Governments.

24 The Melbourne City Council froze high-rise office developments outside the "Golden Mile". The Council's building and town planning committee halved the allowable building densities along the Council's section of St Kilda Road, Victoria Parade, Wellington Street, and Royal Parade.

25 Power restrictions in Victoria affected industry, rail and tram transport, shops, offices, and places of entertainment. Senior electricians in the La Trobe valley have been on strike for 17 days over a \$4 a week wage claim.

The State Government will build two new prisons, a small maximum security jail, and a special centre for young offenders, as part of the plan to phase out Pentridge Jail by 1983.

28 Daylight saving began at 2 a.m. Clocks were put forward one hour until 3 March 1974.

30 Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd will spend \$100m over seven years on an expansion programme in the La Trobe valley.

The Voumard Report recommended that Melbourne, Fitzroy, South Melbourne, and Port Melbourne be amalgamated into one municipality.

The State Government set up an inquiry to be carried out by the Parliamentary Public Works Committee into flood prevention.

November

7 A \$29m contract was awarded for the construction of Parliament Station and tunnelling from Jolimont railway yards to Museum Station for the Melbourne underground railway.

12 The Australian Government will provide \$2.5m for a community health programme in Victoria.

13 The Australian Government will give \$2m this financial year for a mental health and alcohol and drug dependency service in Victoria.

16 The Bourke Street mall operated for a day-long trial period. Cars were banned from Bourke Street between Elizabeth and Swanston Streets.

17 Initial work started on the rebuilding and renovating of stations and surrounds, and providing free car parks at a cost of \$750,000 on the Glen Waverley railway line.

19 Power restrictions lasting 26 days were lifted, when the S.E.C. specialist electricians returned to work.

Work began on the second stage of the Victorian Arts Centre. This stage comprises theatres and the 137 metre spire.

21 The Australian Government will spend up to \$3m to help protect the Mornington Peninsula, the Dandenongs, and Western Port from residential development.

26 Plans for an underground concert hall covered by about 1.6 hectares of landscaped gardens near Princes Bridge were approved by the Melbourne City Council. The plan forms the final stage of the Victorian Arts Centre.

28 The Environment Protection Authority announced plans to test pollution levels of Melbourne bayside beaches twice weekly.

The State Electricity Commission will investigate opening up Australia's largest brown coal field—the Loy Yang deposit, near Traralgon. It has an estimated 4,794 million tonnes of winnable brown coal.

December

4 The State Minister for Transport announced the \$14.4m first stage of a programme to revitalise the suburban rail network.

A multi-million dollar twin-span bridge will be built across the Yarra River, 800 metres downstream from the Spencer Street Bridge. It is expected to be completed in 1976.

6 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works will build a \$300m sewage purification plant at Werribee.

7 The State Government approved an order by the South Melbourne Council banning high-rise buildings in St Kilda Road, Queens Road, and Albert Road.

11 Major changes in the organisation of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Boards of Works announced. The Board's powers for design and construction of freeways, arterial roads, and bridges were given to the Country Roads Board. Protection of Port Phillip foreshores was transferred to the Ports and Harbours Branch of the Public Works Department. General administration of the Board was transferred from the Minister for Local Government to the Minister of Water Supply.

12 A joint research scheme by the Victorian and East German Governments to study the possibility of extracting petroleum from brown coal in Victoria was announced.

13 The State Government introduced a Bill aimed at preserving buildings of architectural style or historical significance.

14 Melbourne will have a \$10m concert hall, at the south-west end of Princes Bridge, between the Yarra River and the Arts Centre. The State Government accepted the recommendation by the Arts Centre building committee.

17 "Pyramid" selling banned.

A master plan for Melbourne drawn up by the firm Interplan recommended the upgrading of public transport services, provision of trams-only streets, development of an international trade centre, and a city by-pass system for traffic.

19 Plans announced to reduce Victoria's speed limit to 96.6 km/h.

Sir Henry Winneke will be the next Governor of Victoria, taking office on 31 May 1974.

The Australian Government approved grants of more than \$1m for projects in Melbourne's western suburbs.

21 Melbourne received its heaviest downpour in two years when a severe storm brought 7 mm of rain in an hour. The storm was aided by 112.7 km/h winds causing considerable damage.

Women in the Victorian Public Service given equal pay.

Appendix D

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Appendix E

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE VICTORIAN OFFICE, AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

General

- 1 Victorian Year Book
- 2 Victorian Pocket Year Book
- 3 Victorian monthly statistical review
- 4 General statistics of local government areas (irregular)
- 71 Victorian statistical publications (irregular)

Demography and social

- 10 Causes of death
- 11 Demography
- 66 Demography : preliminary statement
- 12 Divorce
- 16 Estimated population in local government areas
- 17 Hospital morbidity
- 19 Industrial accidents and workers compensation
- 18 Industrial accidents and workers compensation : preliminary statement
- 20 Marriages, births, and deaths : preliminary statement
- 15 Perinatal deaths
- 69 Population in local government areas (revised intercensal estimates)
- 13 Primary and secondary education
- 65 Primary and secondary education : preliminary statement
- 14 Tertiary education

Primary production

- 34 Agriculture : preliminary statement
- 35 Apiculture
- 36 Apples and pears in cool stores (monthly: March to November)
- 38 Chicken hatchings and poultry slaughterings (monthly)
- 40 Fruit and vineyards
- 41 Grain and seed harvesters on rural holdings (triennial)
- 42 Grasses and clovers harvested for seed
- 67 Land utilisation and crops
- 44 Livestock
- 43 Livestock : preliminary numbers
- 45 Machinery on rural holdings

- 33 Mining and quarrying commodity statistics
- 47 Oats and barley : area and varieties
- 50 Potatoes : estimated area
- 51 Rural industries
- 52 Tractors on rural holdings (triennial)
- 53 Value of primary production
- 54 Vegetables : area and production
- 55 Viticulture
- 56 Wheat : area survey
- 68 Wheat for grain : production survey

Building

- 5 Building approvals (monthly)
- 6, 7 Building approvals by local government areas (quarterly and annual)
- 8 Building operations (quarterly)
- 9 Building operations : number of houses and other dwellings : preliminary estimates (quarterly)

Secondary production

- 81 Manufacturing establishments : details of operations
- 83 Manufacturing establishments : selected data by industry and employment size
- 82 Manufacturing establishments : small area statistics
- 80 Manufacturing establishments : summary of operations by industry class
- 84 Manufacturing establishments : usage of electricity and fuels
- 23 Secondary production (monthly)

Finance, local government, and transport

- 24 Fire, marine, and general insurance
- 25 Housing finance (quarterly)
- 26 Local government finance
- 27 Mortgages of real estate lodged for registration (quarterly)
- 28 Motor vehicle registrations (monthly)
- 29, 30 Road traffic accidents involving casualties (quarterly and annual)

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

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