

This page was added on 03 December 2012 to included the Disclaimer below.
No other amendments were made to this Product

DISCLAIMER

Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

§ 1. Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

1. **Patents.**—(i) *General.* The granting of patents is regulated by the Commonwealth Patents Act 1903–1946, which, in regard to principle and practice, has the same general foundation as the Imperial Statutes, modified to suit Australian conditions. The Act is administered by a Commissioner of Patents. Fees totalling £10 are sufficient to obtain letters patent for the Commonwealth of Australia and the Territories of Papua, New Guinea and Norfolk Island. Renewal fees are payable as follows :—£1 before the expiration of the fifth year and an amount progressively increasing by ten shillings before the expiration of each subsequent year up to the fifteenth, when the fee becomes £6. If a renewal fee is not paid when it becomes due, an extension of time up to twelve months may be granted on grounds specified in the Act, and subject to the payment of prescribed fees. An amendment to the Act in September, 1946 permits the public to inspect an application, complete specification and provisional specification (if any) after the complete specification has been lodged. Previously specifications were made public only after an application had been accepted, in many cases as much as a year after the date of lodgment.

(ii) *Summary.* The number of separate inventions in respect of which applications were filed during the years 1939 and 1945 to 1949 is given in the following table, which also shows the number of letters patent sealed in each year :—

PATENTS : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
No. of applications ..	5,740	7,349	9,072	8,358	7,709	6,724
No. of applications accompanied by provisional specifications ..	3,161	3,600	4,321	3,727	3,302	3,174
Letters patent sealed during each year ..	3,141	1,248	1,901	2,773	3,381	3,550

(iii) *Revenue.* The revenue of the Commonwealth Patent Office during the years 1939 and 1945 to 1949 is shown hereunder :—

PATENTS : REVENUE, AUSTRALIA.

(£.)

Particulars.	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Fees collected under Patents Act	45,581	65,479	83,871	90,278	92,500	85,972
Receipts from publications ..	1,828	1,668	2,293	2,100	2,000	1,826
Total	47,409	67,147	86,164	92,378	94,500	87,798

2. **Trade Marks and Designs.**—(i) *Trade Marks.* Under the Trade Marks Act 1905 the Commissioner of Patents is also Registrar of Trade Marks. This Act has been amended from time to time, the last amendment having been made in 1948. Special provisions for the registration of a "Commonwealth Trade Mark" are contained in the Act of 1905, and are applicable to all goods included in or specified by a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament that the conditions as to remuneration of labour in connexion with the manufacture of such goods are fair and reasonable. The Act of 1948 provides for the registration of registered users of trade marks, and also for assignment of trade marks with or without the goodwill of the business concerned.

(ii) *Designs.* The Designs Act 1906, as amended by the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act 1910 and the Designs Acts 1912, 1932, 1933 and 1934, is now cited as the Designs Act 1906–1934. Under this Act a Commonwealth Designs Office has been established and the Commissioner of Patents appointed "Registrar of Designs".

(iii) *Summary.* The following table shows the applications for trade marks and designs received and registered during the years 1939 and 1945 to 1949 :—

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS : AUSTRALIA.

Applications.			1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
RECEIVED.								
Trade Marks	..	..	1,992	2,792	4,142	4,041	3,724	3,732
Designs	..	..	865	981	1,544	1,256	990	948
REGISTERED.								
Trade Marks	..	..	1,580	1,003	1,649	2,447	2,386	1,165
Designs	..	..	736	668	771	879	1,005	962

(iv) *Revenue.* The revenue of the Trade Marks and Designs Office during the years 1939 and 1946 to 1949 is shown hereunder :—

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS : REVENUE, AUSTRALIA.

(£.)

Particulars.	1939.			1946.			1947.			1948.			1949.		
	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.
Fees collected under Commonwealth Acts	15,951	1082	19	19,245	2220	15	26,913	1552	10	28,708	1228	20	20,673	1386	18

No fees in respect of trade marks have been collected under State Acts since 1922.

§ 2. Copyright.

1. *Legislation.*—Copyright is regulated by the Commonwealth Copyright Act 1912–1935 wherein, subject to modifications relating to procedure and remedies, the British Copyright Act of 1911 has been adopted and scheduled to the Australian law.

Reciprocal protection of unpublished works was extended in 1918 to citizens of Australia and of the United States of America under which copyright may be secured in the latter country by registration at the Library of Congress, Washington. The Commonwealth Government promulgated a further Order in Council which came into operation on 1st February, 1923, and extended the provisions of the Copyright Act to the foreign countries of the Copyright Union, subject to the observance of the conditions contained therein.

2. **Applications and Registrations.**—The following table shows under the various headings the number of applications for copyright received and registered, and the revenue obtained for the years 1939 and 1945 to 1949 :—

COPYRIGHT : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Applications received—						
Literary	1,438	1,469	1,613	1,571	1,585	1,380
Artistic	53	86	66	63	30	36
International	3	..	..	..	..	..
Applications registered—						
Literary	1,359	1,448	1,291	1,674	1,272	1,229
Artistic	38	53	69	66	20	28
International	1	..	..	..	..	..
Revenue £	411	377	438	432	404	339

§ 3. Local Option and Reduction of Licences.

For information on local option concerning the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors and the reduction of licences *see* previous issues of the Official Year Book. Issue No. 22 (pp. 1005–8) contains details, by States, of polls taken and of the operations of the Licences Reduction Boards.

§ 4. Lord Howe Island.

Lord Howe Island is situated in latitude 31° 30' south, longitude 159° 5' east, about 436 miles north-east of Sydney, and has an area of 3,220 acres. The climate is mild and the rainfall abundant, but on account of the rocky formations of its surface only about 300 acres are suitable for cultivation, most of which are devoted to the production of Kentia Palm Seed. The land belongs to the Crown and is occupied rent-free on sufferance.

Discovered in 1788, the Island was first settled by a small party of Maoris in 1853 ; afterwards a colony was settled from Sydney. Constitutionally the Island is a dependency of New South Wales and is included in King, one of the electorates of Sydney. A Board of Control at Sydney manages the affairs of the Island and supervises the palm seed industry. The population was 179 at the Census of 30th June, 1947.

§ 5. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

1. **General.**—By the Science and Industry Research Act 1949, the previously existing Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was reorganized under the title of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. An account of the organization and work of the former Council, and of the earlier Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry from which the Council was formed, was given in earlier issues of the Official Year Book. (*See* No. 14, p. 1061 and No. 37, p. 1183.)

2. **Science and Industry Research Act 1949.**—This Act provides for—

- (a) An Executive of the Organization consisting of five members to be appointed by the Governor-General, at least three of whom shall be persons possessing scientific qualifications ;
- (b) an Advisory Council of the Organization consisting of the members of the Executive, the Chairman of each State Committee constituted under the Act, and such other members as the Advisory Council, with the consent of the Minister, co-opts by reason of their scientific knowledge.

The powers and functions of the Organization are as follows :—(a) To initiate and carry out scientific researches in connexion with primary or secondary industries in Australia ; (b) to train research workers and to establish industrial research studentships and fellowships ; (c) to make grants in aid of pure scientific research ; (d) to establish and make grants to industrial research associations in any industry ; (e) to test and standardize scientific apparatus and instruments ; (f) to collect and disseminate scientific and technical information ; (g) to publish scientific and technical reports and periodicals ; and (h) to act as a means of liaison between Australia and other countries in matters of scientific research.

3. **Science and Industry Endowment Act 1926–1949.**—Under this Act, the Government established a fund of £100,000, the income from which is used to provide assistance (a) to persons engaged in scientific research ; and (b) in the training of students in scientific research. Provision is made for gifts or bequests to be made to the fund, which is controlled by a trust consisting of the Executive of the Organization. In accordance with the Act, arrangements have been made to send a number of qualified graduates abroad for training in special fields of work.

4. **Work of the Organization.**—The activities of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization have necessitated a widespread and adaptable arrangement of its research laboratories. Undesirable centralization has been avoided mainly in two ways. In the first place, the policy has been followed of establishing laboratories in different places in the Commonwealth wherever the necessary facilities, contacts and other suitable conditions could best be found. Secondly, the Act provides for the establishment of a State Committee in each of the six States. These Committees are widely representative of scientific and industrial interests, and advise the Executive or the Advisory Council on general matters and on particular questions of investigation and research.

For about twelve years after its establishment, the work of the previous Council was devoted mainly to the solution of problems affecting the agricultural and pastoral industries. Unlike manufacturing concerns, which can often employ their own scientific staffs, the farmers and the pastoralists are dependent on outside help for the solution of their problems which require research. It was a recognition of the greater need of the primary producer which directed the Council's early policy. However, in 1937, the Commonwealth Government decided to extend the activities of the C.S.I.R. so as to provide assistance to secondary industries, and several laboratories have been established for work in that field ; it was thus in the fortunate position of being able to render to these industries assistance of vital importance almost immediately after the outbreak of war. In fact, the remarkable technological advances and developments in secondary industrial production during the war would to a large extent have been impossible had it not been for the assistance rendered by scientific research, and this may well serve as a forceful illustration of what may be accomplished in times of peace.

For the purpose of carrying out its research work there are established within the Organization a number of Divisions and Sections. The Divisions, of which there are now fourteen, comprise the major establishments for which special laboratory buildings have been erected and equipped ; the Sections generally include establishments which have not reached a stage of development, so far as the scope and magnitude of their operations

are concerned, to justify their designation as Divisions. As the Organization's investigations extend on a Commonwealth-wide basis and as many of the investigations which are being conducted—particularly those concerned with problems affecting the agricultural and pastoral industries—necessitate experimental work in the field, a number of field stations have been established in various parts of Australia.

The Divisions which have been established are as follows :—

- (1) Plant Industry, with main laboratories at Canberra and field stations.
- (2) Entomology, with main laboratories at Canberra and field stations.
- (3) Animal Health and Production, with main laboratories in Melbourne and Sydney and field stations.
- (4) Biochemistry and General Nutrition, with main laboratories at Adelaide and field stations.
- (5) Soils, with main laboratories at Adelaide and extensive operations in the field.
- (6) Forest Products, with main laboratories in Melbourne and field experiments.
- (7) Food Preservation and Transport, with main laboratories at Homebush, New South Wales, and a subsidiary laboratory in Brisbane.
- (8) Fisheries, with main laboratories at Cronulla, New South Wales, and experimental work in coastal waters of Australia.
- (9), (10), (11) Metrology, Physics and Electrotechnology comprising the National Standards Laboratory at Sydney.
- (12) Radiophysics, with main laboratory at Sydney.
- (13) Industrial Chemistry, with laboratories in Melbourne.
- (14) Tribophysics, with laboratories in Melbourne.

The following are the Sections :—

- (1) Commonwealth Research Station, Murray Irrigation Area, Merbein, Victoria.
- (2) Irrigation Research Station, Griffith, New South Wales.
- (3) Radio Research Board, Sydney.
- (4) Dairy Products, Melbourne.
- (5) Mathematical Statistics, Adelaide.
- (6) Mineragraphic Investigations, Melbourne.
- (7) Ore-dressing Investigations, Melbourne and Kalgoorlie.
- (8) Building Research, Melbourne.
- (9) Flax Research, Melbourne.
- (10) Nuclear Physics, Melbourne.
- (11) Physical Metallurgy, Melbourne.
- (12) Meteorological Physics, Melbourne.
- (13) Wool Textile Research Laboratories, Geelong, Melbourne and Sydney.
- (14) Oenological Research, Adelaide.
- (15) Coal Research, Sydney.
- (16) Mathematical Instruments, Sydney.

In addition to its investigational work, the Organization maintains an Information Service which deals with inquiries covering a wide range of scientific and technical subjects. Since the outbreak of war in 1939 Scientific Research Liaison Offices have been established in London and Washington.

The Organization's Head Office, with administrative and executive staff and central library, is in Melbourne. The funds for the Organization are provided from two main sources, viz., from Commonwealth revenue by Parliamentary appropriation and from industry directly or indirectly by way of contributions and special grants. The fact that contributions and grants account for over one-eighth of the total annual expenditure indicates that C.S.I.R.O. has succeeded in a very large measure in gaining the confidence of the public.

The activities of C.S.I.R.O. are now so comprehensive in their scope and so widely distributed that it is not an easy matter to present in a concise form an adequate picture of them. For details of the investigations in progress reference should be made to the Annual Report of the Organization.

§ 6. Australian Institute of Anatomy.

1. *Foundation of Institute.*—The Australian Institute of Anatomy, situated in Canberra, occupies a monumental building erected by the Commonwealth Government under the Zoological Museum Agreement Act of 1924. Prior to the passing of this Act, the Commonwealth Government had expressed regret that the Australian Nation possessed neither a collection of specimens of the unique and fast disappearing fauna of Australia, nor a Museum in which such specimens could be preserved for future generations. Comparative anatomy is the basis of medical science, and while the importance of a study of Australian animals in the solution of various medical problems had for years been recognized by other countries and steps taken by them to procure specimens for their museums, national effort in this direction was neglected in Australia. The late Sir Colin MacKenzie, the first Director of the Institute of Anatomy, however, very kindly presented to the Commonwealth Government his entire private collection, and this magnificent gift was acquired and provision was made for its proper housing under special legislation by the Commonwealth Government. In 1931 the Institute became an integral part of the Commonwealth Department of Health.

2. *Additions to Original Collection.*—In addition to the original collection, which has been greatly augmented, the following gifts have been made to the Australian Nation, and are on view in the Institute :—

- (1) *Horne-Bowie Collection.*—Dealing with the life of Central Australian aborigines and throwing valuable light on the psychology of this Stone Age people.
- (2) *Burrell Collection.*—This deals with the life history of the platypus, and is unique in the world. The platypus is the most primitive mammal known to science, and is the link between the bird, the reptile and the mammal.
- (3) *Milne Collection.*—This is an anthropological and ethnological collection dealing with the aborigines of New South Wales, and contains many valuable and now unobtainable native weapons and implements.
- (4) *Murray Black Collection* of anatomical material representative of the aborigines of Southern Victoria and the River Murray.
- (5) *Nankivell Collection*, illustrating the anatomy of the aborigines of the Murray Valley.
- (6) *Harvard University Collection.*—This includes a collection of specimens from the Harvard University, U.S.A., representing a carefully worked out epitome of archaeology of the United States of America, and, together with two rare skeletons of primitive North American Indians, was a goodwill gift from the University to the Institute of Anatomy.
- (7) *The Sir Hubert Murray Collection.*—The ethnological and osteological collection of the late Sir Hubert Murray, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Papua. This deals especially with the anthropology of Papua.
- (8) *The Rabaul Ethnological Collection.*—This concerns chiefly the ethnology of the Mandated Territory of New Guinea.
- (9) *The Basedow Collection.*—This collection has been recently purchased by the Commonwealth Government. It deals especially with the anthropology of Central and Northern Australia and was assembled, after many years of research, by the late Dr. Herbert Basedow of Adelaide, who was formerly Protector of Aborigines.
- (10) *The Crowther Collection* of stone artifacts of the extinct Tasmanian race. This collection was a gift of Dr. W. E. L. H. Crowther of Tasmania.
- (11) *Keith Goddard Australian Ethnological Collection.*—This collection has been donated by Mr. R. H. Goddard of Sydney and represents an important ethnological collection dealing with the aborigines of the Northern Territory. It includes also some specimens from the Pacific Islands.

- (12) Many hundreds of specimens and books received from numerous interested scientists, the most outstanding being those from Mr. E. Hill, of Nagambie, Victoria; Mrs. Harry Burrell, New South Wales; and medical books for the Library from the estates of the late Drs. Molloy, David Grant and Robert Stirling.

3. **Endowments for Orations and Lectures.**—In addition to the aforementioned donations of material, there have been several endowments for Orations and Lectures as follows:—

- (1) *The Anne MacKenzie Fund.*—Founded with a gift of £1,000 by the late Sir Colin MacKenzie in memory of his mother. The interest from the fund to be used to arrange for an oration or symposium to be delivered or held from time to time as circumstances warrant. The purpose of the lecture or symposium is to emphasize the importance of the prevention of disease.
- (2) *The Kendall Lecture in Veterinary Science.*—Endowed by the sons of the late Dr. W. T. Kendall who was the founder of the first Veterinary School in the Southern Hemisphere.
- (3) *The Charles Mackay Fund.*—Endowed by Miss C. Mackenzie with a gift of £607 as a memorial to her grandfather, an educationalist, who arrived in Melbourne in 1852 and died at Kilmore, Victoria. The purpose of the fund is to arrange a lecture or symposium known as the Charles Mackay Lecture or Symposium to be held from time to time as circumstances warrant. The lecture or symposium is to deal with the history of medical science.

4. **The Scope of the Institute.**—The building occupies a site which adjoins that reserved for the Australian National University.

The Institute consists of two separate and distinct entities. Portion of the original collection of anatomical specimens assembled by the late Sir Colin MacKenzie is arranged in two large museums which are open to the general public. The material in these museums has been arranged so as to present simple lessons in human hygiene as well as to display the anatomical features and especially the peculiarities of Australian fauna.

The remainder of the building houses research units which are studying problems in the biological and medical sciences. The large collections of bony anatomical material donated by Murray Black have provided most interesting and valuable data on aboriginal diseases.

In 1938, following upon the retirement due to ill-health of Sir Colin MacKenzie, the activities of the Institute were extended to interpret more fully the ideas of the founder. In the later years of his life Sir Colin had been keenly interested in the relationship of nutrition to the development of the child. In recent years the work of the staff has developed in laboratory and field research in problems of nutrition, and this work is being continued and developed particularly in association with the Institute of Child Health of the Commonwealth Department of Health, situated at the Sydney University.

§ 7. The Commonwealth Observatory.

1. **Foundation of Observatory.**—The Observatory was founded primarily to prosecute astrophysical research, including the study of the relations between solar and terrestrial phenomena. A short history of the foundation of the Observatory appears in Official Year Book No. 19, p. 979.

2. **Site of Observatory.**—The Observatory is situated on Mount Stromlo which forms part of a ridge of hills about seven miles west of Canberra. The highest point in the ridge is 2,560 feet above sea level, that is, about 700 feet above the general level of the surrounding country.

3. **Equipment.**—Some of the major items of astrophysical equipment have been obtained through the generosity of private donors. Thus a 30-inch reflector was donated by the late J. H. Reynolds, Esq.; a 9-inch refractor was presented by the late Mr. James Oddie; and the trustees of the late Lord Farnham made available a 6-inch refractor. Other major equipment comprises a solar tower telescope with an 18-inch coelostat and a 3-inch reversible transit instrument. The Observatory was the successful tenderer at a public sale for the purchase from the Victorian Government of the long disused 48-inch reflector of the now closed Melbourne Observatory. This instrument is being modernized so as to adapt it to the general astronomical programme of the observatory. A 74-inch reflector is being purchased.

4. **Functions of Observatory.**—In addition to covering the type of astrophysical research for which the Observatory was founded, the field of work has been extended to include experimental and theoretical investigations of the ionosphere, and the determination of time. The observatory is now responsible for the accuracy of the Australian Time Service. Considerable attention is being given to the development of this work, and a highly accurate quartz clock system has been installed. Investigations in the fields of double star astronomy, stellar spectroscopy, variable stars, terrestrial magnetism and cosmic rays are also being carried out.

§ 8. Standards Association of Australia.

The Standards Association of Australia is the national standardizing organization of Australia, and issues Australian standard specifications for materials and codes of practice.

The Association was established in July, 1929 by the amalgamation of the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association and the Australian Commonwealth Association of Simplified Practice. It is an independent body in close touch with modern industrial requirements and has the full recognition and support of the Commonwealth and State Governments and industry.

The sole executive authority of the Association is vested in the Council on which industry is fully represented, together with official representatives of the Commonwealth and State Governments and their technical departments, and of scientific, professional and commercial organizations. Voluntary assistance is rendered in the drafting of specifications and codes by more than 4,500 individuals who are experts in their particular fields and are organized into more than 500 committees. These committees are grouped under an internationally established classification, covering civil engineering and building construction, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, automotive industry, transportation, naval architecture and marine engineering, shipbuilding, ferrous metallurgy, non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical industry, textile industry, mining, agriculture, wood industry, pulp and paper industry, glass and pottery, household and domestic economy, miscellaneous and general.

These committees are comprised of nominated representatives of manufacturing, distributing and purchasing organizations, and of scientific and other expert authorities in the particular field of the project being dealt with. The operations of these committees are co-ordinated and supervised by committees broadly representative of the whole industry, according to the foregoing classification, within which the respective projects are included.

The specifications of the Association provide a suitable standard of performance, quality and dimension and an equitable basis for tendering. They help to eliminate redundant qualities and sizes. They enable purchasers to obtain their requirements with greater assurance of satisfaction, with more rapid delivery and without the necessity of drafting individual specifications.

The underlying principles covering the preparation of the specifications and codes are that they shall be in accordance with the needs of industry; that the common interests of producer and consumer be maintained; that periodical revision should keep the work abreast with progress; and that standardization be arrived at by general consent without coercion.

Organizations, companies, firms and individuals interested in the work of the Association are eligible for subscription membership. Members are entitled to free copies of the publications of the Association and to the use of the library and its Special Information Service. Bibliographical research is undertaken for committees, members of the Association, and industry in general. Many hundreds of inquiries were answered during the last year.

The Association has international affiliations and the standards of all British and foreign countries are filed in the library and are accessible to members. It also administers the Australian National Committees of the International Electrotechnical Commission, the World Power Conference and the International Commission on Large Dams. The Association is also a member, representing Australia, of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and is an elected member of the ISO Council for the years 1947-1950 inclusive.

The Association is also the representative of the British Standards Institution, and all British standards may be purchased from head-quarters and branch offices in the various States.

The head-quarters of the Association are at Science House, Gloucester-street, Sydney, and branches of the Association are situated at Temple Court, 422 Collins-street, Melbourne; Sparkes Building, 183 Wickham-street, Valley, Brisbane; Alliance Building, Grenfell-street, Adelaide; Gledden Building, Hay-street, Perth; c/o Hobart Municipal Tramways, Lower Macquarie-street, Hobart; Department of the Interior, Canberra; and Howard Smith Chambers, Watt-street, Newcastle.

§ 9. Film Censorship.

1. **Legislation.**—The censorship of imported films derives its authority from Section 52 (g) of the Customs Act, which gives power to prohibit the importation of goods. Under this section, regulations have been issued prohibiting the importation of films except under certain conditions and with the consent of the Minister. The regulations provide, *inter alia*, that no film shall be registered which in the opinion of the Censor is (a) blasphemous, indecent or obscene; (b) likely to be injurious to morality, or to encourage or incite to crime; (c) likely to be offensive to the people of any friendly nation; (d) likely to be offensive to the people of the British Empire; or (e) depicts any matter the exhibition of which is undesirable in the public interest.

The regulations governing the exportation of Australian-made films are similar, with the addition that no film may be exported which in the opinion of the Censorship is likely to prove detrimental or prejudicial to the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Censorship consists of a Censorship Board of three persons and an Appeal Censor, the head-quarters being in Sydney. There is also a right of appeal to the Minister.

In addition to the censorship of moving pictures, the Censorship may refuse to admit into Australia any advertising matter proposed to be used in connexion with the exhibition of any film. In regard to films and advertising matter produced in Australia, legislation of a uniform nature is now operative in all States except South Australia. Under the State legislation the Commonwealth Film Censorship Organization acts as censor for the States concerned by virtue of agreements entered into between the Commonwealth and the respective State Governments.

2. **Import of Films.**—Imported standard size (35 millimetre) films dealt with by the Censorship for the year 1949 were as follows:—1,411 films of 3,397,628 feet passed without eliminations, 105 films of 716,529 feet passed after eliminations, and 2 films of 8,614 feet rejected in the first instance, making a total of 1,518 films of 4,122,771 feet (one copy). The countries of origin were as follows:—United States of America, 738 films of 2,605,190 feet; United Kingdom, 426 films of 1,036,986 feet; and 354 films of 480,595 feet from other countries.

There were also imported during 1949, 4,347 miniature films (16 millimetres) of 2,622,819 feet and 1,085 miniature films (9.5 and 8 millimetres) of 402,595 feet.

3. **Export of Films.**—The number of films exported for the year 1949 was 857 of 1,334,817 feet, of which 654 films of 1,125,370 feet were sent to places in the British Empire including Mandated Territories.

§ 10. Australian National Film Board.

1. **Constitution and Functions.**—The Australian National Film Board was inaugurated in April, 1945. Its duties as set out in the Cabinet Agendum authorizing its formation are "to expand, promote, assist and co-ordinate the production and distribution and the importation of films for purposes of school and adult education, rehabilitation, social development, international understanding, trade and tourist expansion and immigration."

The Board's constitution and functions were based on the recommendations of a Commonwealth Government inter-departmental committee which considered the suggestions of a conference of interested individuals and Commonwealth and State officials, including the Directors of Education, called in November, 1944 by the Ministers for Information and Post-war Reconstruction.

The Board consists of seven members appointed by the Commonwealth Government, one on the nomination of the Education Departments of the States. It was originally attached, for administrative purposes, to the Department of Information, through which Department and the Commonwealth National Library it carried out its functions. With the abolition of the Department of Information in March, 1950, administrative control of the Board was transferred to the News and Information Bureau of the Department of the Interior.

The News and Information Bureau produces, or supervises the production by commercial enterprises of, all films authorized by the Board and arranges for their theatrical distribution generally and their non-theatrical distribution outside Australia.

The Commonwealth National Library arranges for the acquisition of films other than Board productions, and has control of their non-theatrical distribution within Australia. There is an Advisory Committee to the Board in each of the States which acts as the agent of the Library in the non-theatrical distribution of films.

2. **Organization and Production.**—The film-making section of the News and Information Bureau is a well-equipped organization. Its nucleus was the Cinema and Photographic Branch of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture, which had been making publicity films for the Commonwealth Government for nearly twenty years before the war, and the Official War Photographers' unit of the Department of Information, which had its films processed by the trade in Sydney. The Cinema and Photographic Branch carried out its film-making activities in Bright-street, Melbourne. Unfortunately, its premises, together with the greater part of its equipment, were destroyed by fire in March, 1946.

For the next two years the Film Division worked under extreme difficulties. Temporary premises to house the various sections of the Division could not be found. A small laboratory was improvised in Melbourne to process 16mm. films, but the major activities of the Division were carried out in various trade establishments in Sydney. In 1948, however, the Division entered into possession of a studio at Burwood, Sydney, which had been converted from a school hall lent for the purpose by the Education Department of New South Wales, at a cost of approximately £20,000. This studio has excellent editing, cutting and sound recording facilities, but processing of all 35mm. film has still to be carried out by the trade in Sydney.

The Film Division makes, on an average, about 35 films a year (most of them single reels, although films of up to five reels have also been produced) as well as a number of national appeal shorts. The single reel films include a monthly film magazine known as the Australian Diary. The programme authorized by the Board includes films required by other Commonwealth Departments for information or publicity purposes.

During the year 1948-49 the Board authorized the production of films worth nearly £75,000, of which films sponsored by other Commonwealth Departments accounted for nearly £20,000.

The News and Information Bureau has a number of film units operating continuously, but also places contracts with commercial organizations.

3. **Distribution.**—Board films are designed primarily for informational and educational purposes, but a good many of them have been accepted for theatrical release in Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom. Some are being released theatrically in the United States of America and Malaya, while others are being televised in the United States and the United Kingdom. All of them are being shown non-theatrically in overseas countries where the Commonwealth Government is represented officially. Several Board films have attracted favorable attention from overseas film societies.

As in the field of production, the News and Information Bureau co-operates closely with the film trade in the field of distribution. It has its representative on the National Film Council which arranges for the theatrical distribution of Government publicity shorts on subjects of national importance.

4. **Non-Theatrical Distribution.**—The Commonwealth National Library has built up a very comprehensive collection of documentary, educational and instructional films and other visual aids from all countries, having acquired them either by purchase, gift or exchange. Together with its agents in the States it has made great progress in the non-theatrical distribution of films.

§ 11. Australian Broadcasting Commission.

1. **General.**—The Australian Broadcasting Commission was established in 1932 to take over control of national broadcasting in Australia from the Australian Broadcasting Company, which had been in existence since 1924. In establishing the Commission the expressed object of the government of the day was to raise the standards of broadcasting in Australia. Control of the Australian Broadcasting Commission was vested in five commissioners, and it derived its finances from a portion of the licence fees paid by persons owning radio sets. This method of control and finance remained practically unchanged until December, 1948, when an Act was passed increasing the number of the commissioners to seven, one of whom was to be an officer of the Treasury and one an officer of the Postmaster-General's Department; the Act also changed the method of finance so that the Australian Broadcasting Commission now receives its income from an annual government grant, which bears no direct relation to the total amount collected in licence fees. The technical services of the Australian Broadcasting Commission are, as laid down in the Act of 1932, still provided by the Postmaster-General's Department.

Broadcasting in Australia is a compromise between the system in operation in Great Britain and that in the United States, and the duty of the Australian Broadcasting Commission is to maintain the standards of radio without either dictating to its listeners or playing down to the lowest tastes. Space does not permit of a complete review of its activities since 1932, but in the following paragraphs are set out a few facts of interest concerning some of its departments.

2. **Music.**—The Australian Broadcasting Commission is to-day the biggest concert-giving organization in the Commonwealth, and the immense growth of interest in music in this country is illustrated by the fact that Australian listeners in increasing numbers now welcome the opportunity of hearing fine music on the air and in the concert hall and have magnificently supported the presentation of orchestral concerts and of recitals by the best musicians from their own country and from overseas. In 1936 small regular orchestras were formed by the Australian Broadcasting Commission in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Hobart, and from these foundations have grown our present orchestras. Those in Sydney and Melbourne measure up to first class orchestras overseas, whilst those in the other capital cities are showing rapid improvement and are now the equal of those in many places of comparable size in Europe or America. Until 1946 the financing of these orchestras was the sole responsibility of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, but since then arrangements have been made in all States for local government and municipal bodies to bear part of their cost; in South Australia the cost is partly met by donations from the public. This close co-operation between a broadcasting organization, city authorities and State Governments to establish and maintain symphony orchestras is unique in the world.

In 1949, the Australian Broadcasting Commission organized 413 public orchestral concerts and 125 public recitals by solo artists throughout the Commonwealth.

The policy of the Australian Broadcasting Commission so far as individual artists are concerned has always been to develop local talent and at the same time to give its audiences the opportunity of hearing famous international musicians.

3. **Drama.**—There are many thousands of Australians to-day who not only have never seen a stage play but have never even had the opportunity of doing so. Radio drama has been able to bring to them the best plays of all ages and countries. The Australian Broadcasting Commission has two regular weekly drama programmes—"Saturday Night Drama" which presents the more popular material, and "Radio Repertory" in which classical and outstanding contemporary plays are broadcast. In addition, "National Theatre of the Air", which is a monthly feature, presents rather longer plays of the type of "Radio Repertory".

During the year 1948-49 nearly 50 per cent. of the plays presented were written by Australian authors. Many of the other plays broadcast were adapted for radio by Australian playwrights. The Drama Department encourages the submission of original work by local dramatists, and is always anxious to receive material for consideration.

4. **Youth Education.**—The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides a regular series of broadcasts to schools as an addition to normal class-room education. The total number of listening schools at the end of 1949 was 6,156 or nearly 60 per cent. of all schools, State and private, throughout the Commonwealth. Many of the school broadcasts are presented in dramatized form, as this method makes the material more vivid and interesting to the young listener. For the very young children, the Commission broadcasts every week day the "Kindergarten of the Air", which originated in Western Australia during 1942, at a time when kindergartens were closed by the threat of Japanese invasion. These broadcasts were the first of their kind anywhere in the world and are now not only presented in every State of the Commonwealth, but have recently been introduced in England, Canada and some European countries.

5. **Talks.**—The aim of the Talks Department is to provide programmes which will keep the listener well informed on current affairs and on general and historical topics. Many of the talks in the first category are now presented in a magazine type of session consisting of a number of short items linked by a narrator. This form of programme has proved popular with listeners but has by no means replaced the straight talk which usually runs from ten minutes to a quarter of an hour.

Two sessions which are designed to encourage discussion are the "Nation's Forum of the Air", and the talks designed for listening groups. In the former, a topic of a controversial nature is discussed by four speakers before a studio audience. After their initial speeches, the speakers are questioned by members of the audience or by local listeners who send their questions by telephone. In the talks to listening groups, supplementary material relating to the broadcasts is provided for groups of listeners, organized by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, who meet in their homes or elsewhere to discuss points arising from the broadcast.

6. **Rural Broadcasts.**—The Rural Broadcasts Department was commenced in 1945 to serve the needs of country listeners. It has proved to be of great value to men and women on the land throughout Australia, by giving them the latest market reports and information on general conditions, and by keeping them informed on rural development overseas. Programmes are exchanged with radio organizations in England, Canada, the United States and elsewhere, and several visits to Australia by well-known farm radio personalities have also been arranged. The department has encouraged the work of Junior Farmer's Clubs in Australia, and has sponsored competitions for members in connexion with the Royal Agricultural Shows in Sydney and Melbourne. These competitions are now being extended in 1950 to cover Great Britain and New Zealand in order to encourage international co-operation in this important work.

7. **News.**—On 1st June, 1947, the Australian Broadcasting Commission's independent News Service came into full operation. Since that date the Commission has collected the news for its bulletins independently of the press and it now has, in addition to a large staff throughout Australia, a London news room for the selection and transmission of overseas news secured from the great news agencies. Nine national news bulletins are broadcast daily, and are followed by State bulletins of news of State interest. In addition, two regional bulletins are broadcast by local stations in country areas. The Commission also rebroadcasts, by arrangement with the British Broadcasting Corporation, two overseas news bulletins each day.

8. **Other Activities.**—The broadcasting of the proceedings of Federal Parliament commenced as a regular service in July, 1946, and Australian listeners are now able to hear full debates from the House of Representatives, and occasionally the Senate. At present these broadcasts are confined to one of the two transmitters in each capital city, but it is hoped that eventually country listeners will also be able to hear these broadcasts through the medium of shortwave transmissions.

The Children's Session is presented on each week day for children between the ages of 7 and 17. An important feature of this session is the Argonauts Club which children may join, and which encourages its members to contribute to the programmes and to do creative work such as painting, needlework, writing, poetry, etc. Part of the children's session is regularly devoted to an exchange of opinion on topical questions by members of the Argonauts Club.

The Australian Broadcasting Commission's variety and sporting programmes provide the lighter side of listening to the public. In its variety sessions the Australian Broadcasting Commission does everything possible to assist local artists in order to increase the amount of first class talent in this country. The Commission's dance bands in Sydney and Melbourne provide the accompaniment for the more important variety shows broadcast in these states, and are regarded as being two of the most outstanding bands in Australia.

The Australian Broadcasting Commission's coverage of sport at home and abroad is comprehensive. On Saturday afternoons the sporting panel provides listeners with the progress results and scores, and also descriptions from half a dozen or more fields of sport. Events of international interest such as Test Matches, the Davis Cup etc., are covered by simultaneous descriptions from Australian Broadcasting Commission commentators. In covering events overseas, the Australian Broadcasting Commission is indebted to the British Broadcasting Corporation for its collaboration in Great Britain, and the New Zealand Broadcasting Service for events in New Zealand.

In December, 1949 the Australian Broadcasting Commission's programmes were transmitted by 39 medium wave and 8 short wave stations. The 39 stations in operation at 30th June, 1948 are shown in Chapter V.—“Transport and Communication”, § 6 “Radio Telegraphy and Telephony”, page 226. The nine new stations which have come into operation since that date are as follows:—Medium wave stations—2NB (Broken Hill), 2NU (Manilla), 2TR (Taree), 5AL (Alice Springs), 2LG (Lithgow) and 4QY (Kamma); Short wave stations—VLI (Sydney), VLM (Brisbane) and VLX (Perth). One short wave station—VLG (Lyndhurst) was closed down. The short wave stations are used for giving service to listeners in the sparsely populated parts of Australia, and in New Guinea and adjacent islands. Twenty-seven of the medium wave stations are situated outside the capital cities, and further regional stations will be constructed in the near future. When the additions have been made, the regional net-work combined with the short wave stations will transmit the Commission's programmes with clear reception to every part of Australia.

§ 12. The National Safety Council of Australia.

The National Safety Council of Australia was founded in Melbourne in 1927 for the purposes of developing, mainly by means of education, safety on the road, at work and in the home, and its activities have developed in other directions wherever the need for reducing the toll of accidents has been shown. To this end it conducts continuous propaganda through the press and in other ways. It also forms Junior Safety Councils in the schools for developing a safety conscience among children. The children themselves are officers of these Councils and patrol the roads in the neighbourhood of the

schools and conduct the scholars across in safety. Posters are available to schools at cost in connexion with Health and Safety lessons in the schools. Small films specially taken are available for children's and home safety instruction.

A "Safe Driving" campaign for individual motor drivers is conducted as well as a "Freedom from Accidents" competition among employee drivers, those completing a year free from any accident for which they are responsible being given a certificate to that effect. An industrial service of four posters per month, together with slips for pay envelopes, constitutes a regular service for the dissemination of safety advice, and was supplied to over 100,000 workers in factories last year. Committees deal with specific problems regarding traffic, films, safety in industry, air safety and home dangers. The Air Safety Committee has issued a 32-page booklet "Air Sense" for distribution with pilots' private licences through the Civil Aviation Department, and has a plan for emergency night landings for aircraft in difficulties.

The Council is supported by a Government Grant, public subscription and sales of service, and is a non-profit organization. Its work is carried on by a small paid staff controlled by committees and governed by an executive. The following committees, whose work is of an entirely honorary nature, are in operation, namely, Executive, Traffic, Industrial Safety, Home, Air Safety and Propaganda.

§ 13. Commonwealth Disposals Commission.

Particulars of the constitution and functions of the Commonwealth Disposals Commission, its policy and procedure and an outline of its activities were given in Official Year Book No. 37 (see pp. 1194-6). A summary of the realizations of the Commission during the five years of its existence will be found in Chapter XXVI.—"Defence", § 9. "The Department of Supply and Development", page 1206.

§ 14. Division of Industrial Development.

A survey of the origin, development, functions and operations of the Division of Industrial Development prior to the abolition of the Department of Post-war Reconstruction in January, 1950 and the incorporation of the Division first in the Prime Minister's Department and later in the newly-created Department of National Development, will be found in Official Year Book No. 37, pp. 1196-7.

§ 15. Rent Control.

Prior to the outbreak of the 1939-45 War, rent control existed in Victoria and Queensland only. When hostilities commenced, the need became immediately apparent for more rigid control of the relationship between landlord and tenant in order to avoid rent inflation.

Accordingly, on 29th September, 1939, the Commonwealth, under its emergency powers, issued the National Security (Fair Rent) Regulations, providing for the establishment, in the various States, of Fair Rents Boards, and for the protection of tenants against eviction. An important feature of rent control in the Commonwealth up to this stage was that the fair rents regulations could not be enforced in any State by the Commonwealth Government, and their introduction was left to the discretion of the Governor-in-Council of the State concerned.

An increasing degree of control resulted from the National Security (Landlord and Tenant) Regulations, which were brought into operation on 28th November, 1941. Their general effect was to give greater security to tenants and to extend that security to tenants in States where in the opinion of the Government local legislation was inadequate.

New regulations gazetted on 15th June, 1945 provided for the appointment of a Commonwealth Rent Controller with power to fix the rent of rooms and other shared accommodation, the determination of rents of all other premises being still left with the Fair Rents Board. The Commonwealth Rent Controller, when appointed in July, 1945, immediately appointed deputies in the various States and Territories of the Commonwealth.

The power of the Controller was extended in December, 1946, when the jurisdiction of the Fair Rents Boards was transferred to the Controller. However, a right of appeal to a Fair Rents Board was provided by amendment of the regulations.

Under the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Acts the operation of the regulations was continued for a further period. However, since they were dependent for their validity upon the defence power contained in the Constitution, and the danger of a successful challenge in the High Court became increasingly great as time passed, a referendum was held on 29th May, 1948 to obtain approval for the Commonwealth to legislate on rents and prices (including charges). On defeat at the referendum, the Commonwealth Government decided to return various controls, including that over rents and evictions, to the States. The transfer was effected on 16th August, 1948, so far as New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania were concerned, and on 1st September, 1948 in the case of Queensland.

For further details of the provisions and operation of the various regulations issued, see Official Year Book No. 37, pp. 1197-1200.

§ 16. Housing Division.

In July, 1945 the Commonwealth Government created the portfolio of Works and Housing, thus amalgamating under one Minister a number of housing functions previously shared by several Commonwealth Departments. Within the new department the Housing Division was charged with the exercise of most of these functions. In March, 1950 the Housing Division was incorporated in the newly established Department of National Development, with particular functions similar to those previously exercised and the overall responsibility for stimulating housing and building construction within the framework of the approved programme of developmental work.

One of the major responsibilities of the Division is the administration of the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, under which the Commonwealth and State Governments are co-operating in a plan to provide good standard homes for families in the moderate income groups. Under this agreement the Commonwealth Government has agreed to advance to a State the money spent on housing projects by the State between 3rd December, 1943 and the date of the agreement, and the amount required for the State's housing projects during the next ten years. Each advance and interest thereon is to be repaid in equal annual instalments within a maximum period of 53 years from the date the advance is made, the interest to be at a rate not exceeding that payable in respect of the latest Commonwealth loan at the date of the advance. A feature of the rental provisions of the agreement is a system of rental rebates, whose basic principle is that a family with income at the basic wage level need not pay more than one-fifth of its income in rent, regardless of the economic rent of the dwelling. As the family income rises above or falls below the basic wage, so does the rebate diminish or increase. The Commonwealth bears three-fifths, and the State concerned two-fifths, of all losses occasioned by the rental rebate system. The agreement also provides for the sale of dwellings to tenants.

From the inception of the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement in April, 1944 to 31st January, 1950, the five States operating under the agreement (South Australia, although a signatory, has not yet operated under the agreement) had completed 27,340 dwellings. A further 9,828 dwellings were under construction at that date. In the period mentioned, the Commonwealth advanced £56,572,000 to the States to finance the acquisition and development of land and the construction of dwellings.

The Housing Division, in administering the agreement, examines technical and financial aspects of housing by the State Housing Authorities. Close attention is given to uniform treatment, as between the States, in applying the different provisions of the agreement, and to ensure that the Commonwealth's interests are safeguarded and the terms of the agreement observed.

As part of its policy of assisting the Australian housing programme, the Division is engaged in many tasks, including the development, under the aegis of the Standards Association of Australia, of housing specifications and codes for low income group housing, the review of local supplies of materials, components, fittings, equipment, tools and labour; examination, with other bodies, of the application of new types of materials

and methods of construction to low-income housing and proposals for the importation of complete dwellings, components, building materials and labour. Special attention has been given to housing for basic industries especially coal and steel.

To keep Australia abreast of housing developments, the Division undertakes technical and economic research on various aspects of housing, and maintains a close watch on the latest thought and practice in developments overseas. Methods and policies that might be useful to State Housing Authorities and other interested bodies are published in *Australian Housing*, a bulletin issued by the Division at regular intervals, and a regular flow of informative material is maintained to authorities in all States.

The Division has been responsible for the development of the Australian Housing Cost Index as part of its continuous task of examination and analysis of house building costs. The index is published at quarterly intervals, and shows the trend in housing costs in the six capital cities of the Commonwealth.

Finally, the Division is concerned with other tasks related to its general function of expediting the housing programme. Recently, these have included such questions as the special problems arising from slum clearance, the housing needs of different sections of the community—e.g., old persons and service personnel, review of prefabricated housing proposals, continuing research into possible economies in the use of building materials, especially timber, and into the desirability of modernizing local government building regulations, and decentralization.

§ 17. War Service Homes.

The provision of War Service Homes is a function of the Department of Works and Housing and the administration of the War Service Homes Act is under the immediate control of the Director of War Service Homes.

The War Service Homes Act 1918-1949 is a measure for the provision of homes for Australian soldiers who served during the 1914-18 War or during any war in which His Majesty became engaged on or after 3rd September, 1939; also to the female dependants of Australian soldiers and other classes of eligible persons as defined in the Act. Assistance may be granted to an eligible person and the wife or husband of that person, as the case may be, as joint tenants.

The maximum amount of loan or advance which may be granted under the Act is £2,000, and periods of repayment may be approved up to 45 years; in the case of a widow or widowed mother of an Australian soldier this may be extended to a maximum of 50 years.

The War Service Homes Division does not provide homes for occupation on a purely tenancy basis.

Since the inception of operations under the War Service Homes Act (figures in parentheses indicate cases where eligibility has been established and assistance granted as a result of service during the 1939-45 War) 65,015 (19,139) applications have been approved; 25,834 (4,201) homes have either been built, or assistance to build them has been given; 18,841 (5,617) homes have been purchased; and 5,372 (2,202) mortgages have been discharged. The total number of homes provided under the War Service Homes Act to 30th June, 1949 was 50,047, including 12,020 to persons who served during the 1939-45 War.

In addition, the Division had approved of 8,312 transfers and resales of which 574 were in respect of persons whose eligibility had been established as a result of service during 1939-45.

During 1948-49 8,066 (7,766) applications were approved; 2,525 (2,440) homes were either built or assistance to build them was given; 2,620 (2,534) homes were purchased; and 939 (909) mortgages were discharged. The total number of homes provided during the financial year 1948-49 was 6,084 (5,883). Transfers and resales approved numbered 201 (109).

At 30th June, 1949, 4,016 homes, including 1,691 group projects, were in course of construction; 1,141 contracts, of which 312 were for group homes, had been let but work not started, and 1,192 tenders, including 394 for group homes, had been called but not finally dealt with. The majority of these homes are being provided for persons who served during the 1939-45 War.

The total capital expenditure from inception to 30th June, 1949 was £45,648,752, including £8,566,314 for 1948-49. The net capital expenditure for 1948-49, after allowing for unexpended advances as at 30th June, 1949, was £8,551,902. Receipts from inception to 30th June, 1949 amounted to £41,049,636, including £2,023,711 during 1948-49. Of the total receipts, £18,744,266 has been paid to the National Debt Sinking Fund, including £1,356,848 for 1948-49.

At 30th June, 1949 the total amount of insurances in force, including cover notes, amounted to £35,241,474. The premium income for 1948-49 amounted to £39,976, and expenditure from the War Service Homes Insurance Trust Account to £16,007.

At 30th June, 1949, arrears of instalments outstanding amounted to £272,189 or 0.76 per cent. of the total instalments due. These arrears include the sum of £165,237 which has been capitalized in accordance with the provisions of the War Service Homes Act as amended in December, 1932, and arose out of the economic depression. The capitalized arrears form part of the balance of loans and/or advances outstanding at 30th June, 1949.

§ 18. New Building.

1. **General.**—The statistics in this section relate to the operations of private contractors, Government authorities and owner-builders, with the exception of those relating to employment, which exclude the numbers of persons working on owner-built houses. In general, they relate to *new* building only, and data on alterations, additions, renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded, because of the difficulty in obtaining complete lists of persons who engage in these operations. Figures for houses exclude converted military huts, flats and shop dwellings. Some houses built on farms are excluded but these do not affect the figures materially.

The following definitions of terms used in this section are necessary to understand the data presented :—

Owner-Builder. A person who is actually building his own house or is having his house built under his own direction without the services of a contractor.

Commenced. A building is regarded as having been commenced when work on foundations has begun. Owing to the difficulty of defining the exact point that this represents in building operations, it is probable that interpretations placed upon it by informants are not entirely uniform.

Completed. A building is regarded as having been completed when the builder has fulfilled the terms of the contract. As with commencements, the interpretations placed upon this definition may vary.

Under Construction. A building remaining uncompleted at the end of a period is regarded as being under construction, regardless of whether construction was actively proceeding on that particular date.

Employment. The figures of employment relate to persons actually working on new buildings on a specified day. They include working principals, employees, men working as, or for, sub-contractors and men temporarily laid off on account of weather. In addition, they include some employees engaged on alterations, additions, renovations or repairs to buildings *when these jobs are undertaken by a contractor who builds new buildings*. The figures exclude persons working on owner-built houses.

Values. All values shown exclude the value of land and represent the estimated value of buildings on completion.

2. Value of New Buildings.—(i) *Completed, 1948-49.* The following table shows the value of all new buildings completed in each State during 1948-49, according to the kind of building. It should be remembered that all values shown exclude the value of land and represent the estimated value of buildings on completion.

NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED, 1948-49 : VALUE.

(Including Estimated Value of Owner-built Houses.)
(£'000.)

Kind of Building.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Houses—								
Brick, Brick Veneer, Concrete and Stone...	12,967	12,952	1,875	4,428	2,010	977	314	35,523
Wood (Weatherboard, etc.) ..	2,848	7,763	7,024	53	227	1,900	103	19,918
Fibro Cement ..	11,908	1,472	1,455	645	1,523	110	121	17,234
Other ..	98	355	124	31	36	5	..	649
Total Houses ..	27,821	22,542	10,478	5,157	3,796	2,992	538	73,324
Flats ..	1,469	528	34	10	..	29	32	2,102
Shops with Dwellings ..	199	287	43	3	19	30	3	584
Shops without Dwellings ..	119	67	78	45	31	32	..	372
Hotels, Guest Houses, Boarding Houses, etc.	103	65	18	58	7	107	179	537
Factories ..	1,996	1,749	325	473	220	334	1	5,098
Other new Buildings ..	2,030	2,119	1,223	737	634	286	4	7,033
Total Other Buildings ..	5,916	4,815	1,721	1,326	911	818	219	15,726
Total New Buildings ..	33,737	27,357	12,199	6,483	4,707	3,810	757	89,050

(ii) *Commenced, Completed and Under Construction, 1945-46 to 1948-49.* The following table summarizes the values of all new buildings commenced, completed and under construction for each State for the years 1945-46 to 1948-49.

NEW BUILDINGS : VALUE.

(Including Estimated Value of Owner-built Houses.)
(£'000.)

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
COMMENCED.								
1945-46	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1946-47	30,458	20,422	9,319	4,848	3,036	2,718	749	71,550
1947-48	36,196	26,841	12,093	5,341	4,420	3,607	2,606	91,104
1948-49	45,154	36,325	13,192	7,599	5,825	5,371	1,722	115,188
COMPLETED.								
1945-46	9,305	5,471	3,320	1,682	974	627	112	21,491
1946-47	17,097	11,067	7,257	2,744	2,117	1,417	310	42,009
1947-48	24,305	17,891	10,390	4,080	3,328	2,279	509	62,782
1948-49	33,737	27,357	12,199	6,483	4,707	3,810	757	89,050
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF YEAR.								
1945-46	14,614	9,817	3,164	2,387	1,571	1,403	430	33,386
1946-47	30,041	19,333	5,337	4,774	2,872	2,759	884	60,000
1947-48	44,461	29,573	7,232	6,170	4,452	4,146	3,013	99,047
1948-49	59,172	41,607	8,479	7,735	6,416	5,872	3,956	133,237

(a) Not available.

3. Numbers of New Houses.—(i) *Completed, 1948-49.* The following table shows the numbers of new houses completed in each State during 1948-49, according to the material of their outer walls.

NEW HOUSES COMPLETED, 1948-49 : NUMBER.

(Including Owner-built Houses.)

Material of Outer Walls.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Brick, Brick Veneer, Concrete and Stone ..	6,301	7,118	1,149	3,349	1,374	534	148	19,973
Wood (Weatherboard, etc.) ..	2,162	5,591	6,524	61	277	1,606	74	16,295
Fibro Cement ..	9,326	1,309	1,530	545	1,553	140	101	14,504
Other ..	75	260	151	34	40	7	..	567
Total ..	17,864	14,278	9,354	3,989	3,244	2,287	323	51,339

(ii) *Commenced, Completed and Under Construction, 1945-46 to 1948-49.* The next table provides a summary, by States, of the numbers of new houses commenced, completed and under construction for the years 1945-46 to 1948-49.

NEW HOUSES : NUMBER.

(Including Owner-built Houses.)

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
-------	--------	------	---------	----------	---------	------	--------	-------

COMMENCED.

1945-46 ..	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1946-47 ..	17,720	12,981	8,925	3,269	2,405	1,642	323	47,265
1947-48 ..	19,807	14,878	9,528	3,580	3,075	2,062	393	53,323
1948-49 ..	21,291	15,487	9,361	4,561	3,843	2,849	534	57,926

COMPLETED.

1945-46 ..	5,596	3,666	3,385	1,332	860	479	58	15,376
1946-47 ..	12,187	7,436	7,746	2,227	1,792	1,070	149	32,607
1947-48 ..	14,858	11,846	9,204	3,009	2,771	1,544	271	43,503
1948-49 ..	17,864	14,278	9,354	3,989	3,244	2,287	323	51,339

UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF YEAR.

1945-46 ..	9,200	6,135	2,441	1,559	865	1,013	188	21,401
1946-47 ..	14,737	11,680	3,627	2,654	1,521	1,557	368	36,144
1947-48 ..	19,686	14,712	3,951	3,203	1,841	2,065	491	45,949
1948-49 ..	23,113	15,921	3,958	3,940	2,439	2,575	696	52,642

(a) Not available.

4. Numbers of New Flats.—The figures in the two foregoing tables do not include particulars of new flats. The summary below shows the numbers of new flats commenced, completed and under construction in Australia for the years 1945-46 to 1948-49, together with State details for 1948-49. It should be noted : (i) that the figures are additional to the numbers of houses shown in other tables, (ii) that each flat is counted as a separate unit, and the numbers shown therefore relate to individual flats, and (iii) that new flats only are included, i.e., the conversions of old buildings into flats are omitted.

NEW FLATS : NUMBER.

(Individual Flats).

State.	Commenced during Period.	Completed during Period.	Under Construction at end of Period.
1948-49—			
New South Wales	1,302	894	1,549
Victoria	505	368	643
Queensland	19	32	..
South Australia .. .. .	..	6	..
Western Australia	17	..	17
Tasmania	34	25	27
Australian Capital Territory	144	20	180
Total	2,021	1,345	2,416
Total, 1947-48	1,581	768	1,734
„ 1946-47	1,035	319	923
„ 1945-46	(a)	46	197

(a) Not available.

5. *Persons engaged in New Building.*—The following table shows, by States, the number of persons (including contractors and sub-contractors actually working on jobs) engaged on jobs *carried out by builders of new buildings* at 30th June, 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1949. Particulars for 30th June, 1949 show the numbers of tradesmen, contractors, sub-contractors and wage earners engaged. For an explanation of the field of employment covered *see* par. 1 of this section.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN NEW BUILDING.

(Excluding Persons working on Owner-built Houses).

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
30th June, 1949—								
Carpenters	16,276	12,160	7,187	2,484	2,323	2,314	559	43,303
Bricklayers	4,124	2,550	639	1,221	586	280	135	9,535
Painters	3,468	2,574	1,326	628	470	283	108	8,857
Electricians	2,252	1,392	778	293	199	146	39	5,099
Plumbers	3,591	2,211	1,135	568	383	218	88	8,194
Builders' Labourers	6,655	4,131	1,790	1,448	1,325	1,102	330	16,781
Other	5,616	3,424	1,175	1,085	934	577	130	12,941
Contractors (a)	5,263	3,291	2,170	668	489	598	37	12,516
Sub-contractors (a)	4,980	3,493	1,220	795	448	331	58	11,325
Wage earners	31,739	21,658	10,640	6,264	5,283	3,991	1,294	80,869
Total	41,982	28,442	14,030	7,727	6,220	4,920	1,389	104,710
Total 30th June, 1948..	41,131	26,728	12,766	7,120	5,591	3,798	918	98,052
„ „ „ 1947..	34,845	22,111	12,184	6,454	5,242	3,369	702	84,907
„ „ „ 1946..	26,420	17,429	8,883	5,429	4,175	2,514	410	65,260

(a) Actually working on jobs.

§ 19. Clothing and Food Rationing.

1. **General.**—The rationing of clothing and certain foodstuffs was established early in the 1939–45 War, but has since been discontinued. For greater detail as to the scale of rationing see Official Year Book No. 36, pp. 1084–1090.

2. **Clothing.**—The principal reason for the continuance of clothing rationing during post-war years was shortage in supply of woven piece goods, in particular, cottons from overseas. For particulars of the position of Australia in this respect until the ending of clothing rationing on 21st June, 1948, see Official Year Book No. 37, p. 1206.

3. **Food.**—(i) *Review of Food Rationing.* Food rationing in Australia was introduced as a war-time necessity in 1942, in order to ensure that the foodstuffs in demand were so allotted as to meet the requirements of the Armed Services based upon Australia, and to provide for an equitable distribution among civilians.

The commodities subject to coupon rationing were Tea, Sugar, Butter and Meat. Sugar rationing was introduced on 31st August, 1942, and ended on 2nd July, 1947. The ration rate throughout the period was 1 lb. per head per week, plus an allowance for jam-making of 10 to 12 lb. per head per annum. The rationing of meat commenced on 17th January, 1944 and ceased on 21st June, 1948. The adult rate varied from 2½ lb. per head per week in 1944 to about 1.8 lb. per head per week in 1945, remaining at this level until rationing ended in 1948. The continuance of tea rationing into 1950 was due to the shortage of world supplies. The original ration rate was 1.6 oz. per head per week, but on 19th October, 1942 it was increased to 2 oz. and remained at that level until 2nd July, 1950, when rationing ceased. Although adequate supplies of butter were available to meet local requirements, rationing at the rate of 6 oz. per head per week was maintained until 16th June, 1950. The purpose of butter-rationing was to restrict local consumption so as to provide a maximum quantity for export to meet short supplies overseas, particularly in the United Kingdom.

(ii) *Foodstuffs not subjected to Coupon Rationing.* In addition to the commodities mentioned above, other items of foodstuffs were subjected to some measure of control under war-time conditions. These were not subject to coupon rationing, but their availability for civilian consumption was determined after other priorities had been met. The items included Bacon and Ham, Eggs, Milk, Cream and Rice. By 1949 there was little lack of supplies in these items, except for cream and rice. Restrictions on the sale of cream were lifted during 1950 while the distribution of rice reverted to the trade towards the end of 1950 and supplies have been made available for general consumption. Formerly the only supplies of both items entering civilian consumption in Australia were restricted to hospitals and approved medical cases, but resident Asiatics also received a weekly allowance of rice.

(iii) *Consumption of Rationed Foodstuffs.* In previous issues a table was published, showing the annual civilian consumption in Australia of foodstuffs which were rationed during the 1939–45 War, illustrating the reduced civilian consumption of these commodities brought about by rationing. The tables in the following section—Consumption of Foodstuffs and Beverages—give some idea of the position from 1945 onward.

§ 20. Consumption of Foodstuffs and Beverages.

1. **Quantities Consumed.**—Previous issues of the Year Book up to No. 36 included a statistical survey of the movement in the consumption in Australia, in total and per head of population, of a selected number of commodities over a period of years up to 1940-41 (see Official Year Book No. 36, pp. 1098-1100). In issue No. 37 these long-term comparisons were replaced by more detailed information covering consumption of the principal foodstuffs and beverages in annual periods since 1944, in comparison with average annual consumption during the three years ended 1938-39. In this issue the annual periods extend from 1945 to 1948-49.

The estimates of total consumption and consumption per head of population in Australia in the two tables following have been compiled by deducting net exports from production and allowing for recorded movements in stocks of the respective commodities. While the estimates may generally be accepted as reasonably accurate, there are some deficiencies to which attention should be directed. These relate chiefly to the quantities of poultry, game and fish (fresh and shell) and the quantities of visible oils and other fats entering consumption. In addition, little information is available on the quantities of vegetables, fruit, eggs, etc., which householders produce for their own requirements and the extent of wastage occurring in the marketing of foodstuffs. In all these cases careful estimates have been compiled from the best available data, and the quantities shown as entering consumption in Australia have been adjusted to allow for these circumstances. Other difficulties occur in the compilation of statistics of consumption for which no allowance has been made. These include (i) the absence of particulars of stock movements in a limited number of cases, (ii) the disposal of surplus Army stores after the close of the war and (iii) the purchase of foodstuffs on the civilian market and the despatch of these quantities overseas as gifts in bulk and by parcel post. These deficiencies, however, do not seriously impair the accuracy of the estimates compiled.

The estimates of consumption per head shown in the second table following have been checked, wherever possible, with data from other sources which confirm the reliability of the methods used. The data were obtained principally from the Food Consumption Survey conducted in 1944 by the Nutrition Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council.

There has been a general upward movement in the consumption per head of population of most foodstuffs and beverages in Australia from the levels of consumption during the three years immediately preceding the 1939-45 War. The principal commodities which show a decline in consumption are meat, butter, tea and rice. Butter and tea were still subject to consumer rationing in 1948-49.

More detailed information on the consumption of foodstuffs and beverages is contained in the publication, *Report on Food Production and the Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients in Australia*, issued by this Bureau.

**ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES ENTERING
CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY: AUSTRALIA.**

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1945. (a)	1946. (a)	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49. (b)
Milk and Milk Products—							
Fluid Whole Milk	Mil. gals.	161	185	209	222	234	236
Fresh Cream	'000 tons.	19.7	3.8	6.0	8.0	3.5	3.5
Condensed Milk (Sweetened and Unsweetened)	"	9.9	10.4	9.7	9.8	15.4	14.0
Concentrated Whole Milk ..	"	3.4	4.9	12.0	9.5	13.4	13.0
Powdered Milk—							
Full Cream	"	8.1	{ 9.0	{ 11.1	9.2	10.6	12.0
Skim	"						
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk) ..	"	3.0	4.0	5.4	5.0	5.1	2.5
Cheese	"	13.4	18.0	20.7	20.6	18.6	17.8
Total (In terms of Milk Solids)	"	120.5	133.4	154.2	160.4	168.0	168.6
Meat—							
Beef (bone-in weight)	"	442.0	260.6	305.2	324.1	371.6	417.6
Mutton (bone-in weight) ..	"	183.4	180.0	168.1	154.7	150.8	148.3
Lamb (bone-in weight)	"	46.1	76.0	74.6	72.8	87.5	96.9
Pork (bone-in weight)	"	31.8	14.6	19.3	22.9	24.0	22.8
Offal	"	25.7	26.4	20.6	31.1	30.6	29.0
Canned Meat (canned weight)	"	(c)	5.5	8.0	8.5	10.0	8.4
Bacon and Ham (cured weight)	"	31.4	30.0	39.5	42.5	41.0	34.0
Total (in terms of carcass weight)	"	776.1	610.8	665.1	677.4	739.3	773.9
Poultry, Game and Fish—							
Poultry and Rabbits (carcass weight)	"	29.8	43.6	52.8	54.2	55.1	56.2
Fish—							
Fresh (edible weight)	"	19.7	15.8	17.3	20.0	19.4	19.8
Shell (edible weight)	"	2.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.7
Canned (edible weight)	"	12.4	0.5	9.2	8.5	12.1	10.8
Total (edible weight)	"	51.5	42.7	58.5	61.3	65.7	65.9
Eggs and Egg Products—							
Shell Eggs	"	78.7	87.3	88.2	89.3	85.9	84.6
Liquid Whole Egg (d)	"	2.9	9.2	7.2	8.6	7.6	9.6
Total (Shell Egg equivalent)	"	81.6	96.5	95.4	97.9	93.5	94.2
	mil. doz.	139.3	164.7	162.8	167.1	159.6	160.8
Fats and Oils—							
Butter	'000 tons.	101.0	78.5	82.8	84.9	84.7	84.5
Margarine—							
Table	"	2.8	1.0	2.3	2.4	3.3	3.5
Other	"	12.2	17.4	15.3	16.6	18.3	20.8
Lard	"	5.2	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.3
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats	"	14.4	12.0	13.9	13.6	13.8	14.1
Total (Fat Content)	"	115.5	96.8	101.4	103.8	106.0	108.8

See next page for notes.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES ENTERING
CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY: AUSTRALIA—continued.

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1945. (a)	1946. (a)	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49. (b)
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar—							
As Sugar	'000 tons.	216.5	220.8	231.6	221.0	246.0	236.6
In manufactured products..	"	110.1	123.5	167.5	168.0	181.8	172.9
Honey and Glucose Syrups ..	"	21.9	21.7	24.1	24.2	24.7	24.9
Total (Sugar Content) ..	"	343.9	361.4	418.0	408.3	447.3	429.2
Potatoes—							
White	"	318.5	359.3	408.6	446.6	450.3	376.9
Sweet	"	7.4	7.8	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.0
Total	"	323.9	367.1	414.1	452.2	455.6	381.9
Pulse and Nuts—							
Dried Pulse	"	4.5	7.1	9.5	10.0	10.3	10.1
Peanuts (weight without shell)	"	2.8	1.8	6.5	7.9	8.9	9.5
Edible Tree Nuts (weight without shell)	"	2.6	1.3	2.3	3.0	5.1	4.9
Cocoa (Raw Beans)	"	6.3	10.0	10.3	10.9	11.8	12.0
Total	"	16.2	20.2	28.6	31.8	36.1	36.5
Tomatoes and Fruit—							
Tomatoes (e)	"	(f)48.0	66.0	82.1	102.8	81.5	74.6
Citrus Fruit (e)	"	97.8	84.6	109.3	112.3	132.6	123.3
Other Fresh Fruit	"	264.0	298.7	310.2	308.8	344.1	333.9
Jams	"	35.1	37.6	49.4	40.7	48.5	38.7
Dried Fruit	"	24.8	25.3	26.0	27.0	28.6	35.3
Canned Fruit	"	31.9	19.6	26.0	28.1	37.4	42.8
Total (Fresh Fruit Equivalent)	"	548.6	581.1	646.2	670.7	721.9	722.7
Vegetables—							
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	"	(g)	181.4	192.8	179.2	162.5	176.1
Other Fresh Vegetables	"	(g)	282.9	291.1	268.5	255.3	277.6
Canned Vegetables	"	(g)	3.1	9.4	12.9	8.7	11.1
Total	"	(g)	467.4	493.3	460.6	426.5	464.8
Grain Products—							
Flour—							
White	"	574.0	582.1	625.5	645.2	647.8	671.0
Wheatmeal for baking	"	36.9	35.7	34.6	34.6	32.3	38.3
Breakfast Foods (h)	"	27.8	32.4	36.1	34.2	35.8	33.0
Rice (Milled)	"	12.2	2.5	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.3
Tapioca, Sago, etc.	"	3.7	..	..	1.6	3.5	2.0
Pearl Barley	"	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.5	1.5	1.5
Barley Meal and Polished							
Wheat (Rice substitute)	"	..	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.7	1.7
Edible Starch (Cornflour)	"	4.3	3.7	3.8	4.3	5.2	5.6
Total	"	625.0	660.4	707.8	726.9	730.6	756.4
Beverages—							
Tea	"	21.1	19.5	22.1	22.5	21.7	22.1
Coffee	"	2.0	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.3
Beer (i)	mil. gals.	77.9	94.6	99.7	119.5	118.2	139.4
Wine (i)	"	4.2	8.7	7.1	8.2	10.5	11.0

(a) Excludes consumption by Armed Services. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Included under fresh meat at its carcass weight. (d) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (e) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (f) Probably understated due to absence of complete data. (g) Not available. (h) Excludes breakfast foods from maize and rice. (i) Figures for 1945 and 1946 are for years ended June of year shown and include consumption by the Armed Services.

**ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES ENTERING
CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY PER HEAD OF POPULATION : AUSTRALIA.**

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1945. (a)	1946. (a)	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49. (b)
Milk and Milk Products—							
Fluid Whole Milk	gallon	23.4	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.6	30.2
Fresh Cream .. ..	..	6.4	1.2	1.8	2.4	1.0	1.0
Condensed Milk (Sweetened and Unsweetened) ..	..	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.9	4.5	4.0
Concentrated Whole Milk ..	..	1.1	1.6	3.7	2.8	3.9	3.7
Powdered Milk—							
Full Cream .. ..	..	2.6	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.1	3.5
Skim .. ..	..			0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk) ..	..	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.7
Cheese .. ..	..	4.4	6.0	6.3	6.1	5.4	5.1
Total (in terms of Milk Solids) .. ..	..	39.3	44.4	47.1	47.8	49.2	48.4
Meat—							
Beef (bone-in weight) ..	..	144.1	86.7	93.2	96.5	108.9	119.9
Mutton (bone-in weight) ..	..	59.8	59.9	51.3	46.1	44.2	42.6
Lamb (bone-in weight) ..	..	15.0	25.2	22.8	21.7	25.6	27.8
Pork (bone-in weight) ..	..	10.4	4.9	5.9	6.8	7.1	6.6
Offal .. ..	..	8.4	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.0	8.4
Canned Meat (canned weight) ..	..	(c)	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.4
Bacon and Ham (cured weight) ..	..	10.2	10.0	12.1	12.7	12.0	9.8
Total { in terms of carcass weight ..	..	253.0	203.2	203.1	201.7	216.8	222.3
{ in terms of retail weight ..	..	179.6	144.3	144.2	143.2	153.9	157.8
Poultry, Game and Fish—							
Poultry and Rabbits (carcass weight) .. ..	..	9.7	14.5	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1
Fish—							
Fresh (edible weight) ..	..	6.4	5.3	5.3	6.0	5.7	5.7
Shell (edible weight) ..	..	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8
Canned (edible weight) ..	..	4.1	0.2	2.8	2.5	3.5	3.1
Total (edible weight) ..	..	16.8	14.3	17.8	18.2	19.2	18.9
Eggs and Egg Products—							
Shell Eggs .. ..	..	25.7	29.0	26.9	26.6	25.2	24.3
Liquid Whole Egg (d) ..	..	0.9	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.8
Total (Shell Egg equivalent) ..	No.	26.6 243	32.1 293	29.1 266	29.2 267	27.4 251	27.1 248
Fats and Oils—							
Butter	lb.	32.9	26.1	25.3	25.3	24.8	24.3
Margarine—							
Table .. ..	..	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0
Other .. ..	..	4.0	5.8	4.7	5.0	5.4	6.0
Lard .. ..	..	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Vegetable Oils and other Fats ..	..	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0
Total (Fat Content) ..	..	37.6	32.3	30.9	30.9	31.1	31.2
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar—							
As Sugar .. ..	..	70.6	73.5	70.7	68.9	72.1	68.0
In manufactured products ..	..	35.9	41.1	51.2	50.0	53.3	49.6
Honey and Glucose Syrups ..	..	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.2
Total (Sugar Content) ..	..	112.0	120.2	127.6	121.6	131.2	123.3

See next page for notes.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES ENTERING
CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY PER HEAD OF POPULATION: AUSTRALIA
—continued.

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1945. (a)	1946. (a)	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49. (b)
Potatoes—							
White	lb.	103.8	119.6	124.9	133.1	132.0	108.3
Sweet	"	2.4	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4
Total	"	106.2	122.2	126.6	134.8	133.5	109.7
Pulse and Nuts—							
Dried Pulse	"	1.5	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9
Peanuts (weight without shell)	"	0.9	0.6	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.7
Edible Tree Nuts (weight without shell)	"	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.4
Cocoa (Raw Beans)	"	2.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.5
Total	"	5.3	6.7	8.9	9.4	10.6	10.5
Tomatoes and Fruit—							
Tomatoes (e)	"	(f) 15.7	21.9	25.1	30.6	23.9	21.4
Citrus Fruit (e)	"	31.9	28.1	33.4	33.5	38.9	35.4
Other Fresh Fruit	"	86.1	99.4	94.7	92.0	100.9	95.9
Jams	"	11.4	12.5	15.1	12.1	14.2	11.1
Dried Fruit	"	8.1	8.4	7.9	8.0	8.4	10.1
Canned Fruit	"	10.7	6.5	7.9	8.4	11.0	12.3
Total (Fresh Fruit equivalent)	"	179.3	193.2	197.2	199.7	211.8	207.4
Vegetables—							
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	"	(g)	60.3	58.8	53.4	47.7	50.6
Other Fresh Vegetables	"	(g)	94.1	88.8	80.1	74.9	79.8
Canned Vegetables	"	(g)	1.1	2.9	3.9	2.5	3.2
Total	"	(g)	155.5	150.5	137.4	125.1	133.6
Grain Products—							
Flour—							
White	"	187.1	193.7	191.0	192.2	189.9	192.7
Wheatmeal for baking	"	12.3	10.9	10.3	9.5	11.0	11.0
Breakfast Foods (h)	"	9.0	10.8	11.0	10.2	10.5	9.4
Rice (milled)	"	4.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9
Tapioca, Sago, etc.	"	1.2	..	..	0.5	1.0	0.6
Pearl Barley	"	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4
Barley Meal and Polished Wheat (Rice substitute)	"	..	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5
Edible Starch (Cornflour)	"	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6
Total	"	203.7	219.8	216.1	216.6	214.1	217.1
Beverages—							
Tea	"	6.9	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.3
Coffee	"	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9
Beer (i)	gallon	11.3	12.9	13.4	15.9	15.5	17.9
Wine (i)	"	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4

(a) Excludes consumption by the Armed Services. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Included with fresh meat at its carcass weight. (d) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (e) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (f) Probably understated due to lack of complete data. (g) Not available. (h) Excludes breakfast foods from maize and rice. (i) Figures for 1945 and 1946 are for years ended June of year shown and include consumption by the Armed Services.

2. Level of Nutrient Intake.—The table below shows details of the estimated supplies of nutrients available for consumption in Australia during annual periods since 1946-47 in comparison with the annual average for the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39. The table

has been compiled by the Nutrition Section of the Commonwealth Department of Health and is based on the estimates of quantity consumption per head of population shown in the preceding table.

ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION : AUSTRALIA.

(Per head per day.)

Nutrient.	Unit.	Average, 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49. (a)
Calories	No.	3,114	3,204	3,299	3,322
Protein—					
Animal	gm.	58.7	54.4	58.2	59.4
Vegetable .. ..	..	30.8	34.9	36.4	34.9
Total .. ..	..	89.5	89.3	94.6	94.3
Fat .. ..	..	133.5	118.6	121.9	124.6
Carbohydrate .. ..	..	376.8	424.8	439.1	434.7
Calcium	mgm.	642	762	816	786
Iron .. ..	..	15.3	14.8	15.1	15.4
Vitamin A	I.U.	4,949	4,783	4,497	4,579
Ascorbic Acid	mgm.	85.6	99.5	98.0	90.9
Thiamin .. ..	..	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Riboflavin .. ..	..	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Niacin .. ..	..	18.2	16.6	18.3	17.9

(a) Subject to revision.

§ 21. Marketing of Australian Primary Products.

Prior to the outbreak of war the necessity for Commonwealth marketing legislation arose principally from difficulties encountered by the various Australian primary industries in overseas markets. Legislation of this kind usually resulted from consultations held between the Commonwealth Government and producers with a view to discovering a means whereby these difficulties could best be overcome. The essential element of this legislation was the establishment of producer-controlled industry boards, whose function was to control the overseas marketing of the product concerned. Agreement was reached by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth which enabled exports from Australia to proceed normally even before any contracts for the sale of commodities had been concluded.

On the outbreak of hostilities, the existence of statutory boards for the meat, dairy produce and fruit industries facilitated war-time organization. However, war-time conditions so dislocated the normal facilities for marketing many of our other primary products that, in the interests of producers and the community generally, it became necessary for the Commonwealth Government to organize the marketing of some commodities previously unaffected by marketing legislation. The experience already gained in marketing control enabled the Commonwealth Government to proceed quickly with the formation of committees and/or boards in the industries concerned, namely, wool, wheat, barley, potatoes, tobacco, apples and pears, hides and leather, sheep skins, rabbit skins, tallow and eggs. In the case of other commodities it was found essential to expand the controls already in existence and in some instances this involved the establishment of an authority in the industry additional to that already constituted under pre-war marketing statutes. For the greater part, these war-time authorities were set up by virtue of regulations under the National Security Act. Several of the war-time organizations set up under the National Security Act have since been superseded by permanent boards established by the Commonwealth Government to control overseas marketing.

Full details of the operations of both permanent and war-time boards and other authorities appointed to assist or control the marketing of Australian primary products are included in Chapter XIX.—Pastoral Production, Chapter XX.—Agricultural Production and Chapter XXI.—Farmyard, Dairy and Bee Products.

§ 22. Valuation of Australian Production.

1. *Net Value of Production.*—(i) *Australia.* The value of production for Australia is computed in accordance with the decisions reached at the Conferences of Australian Statisticians and principally at the Conference held in 1935. The figures published below have been compiled by the State Statisticians from the best data available, and relate to 1947-48. Comparable details for 1946-47 may be found in *Production Bulletin* No. 41, Part II., pp. 82-91. The adoption of substantially uniform methods of valuing production and of estimating elements of costs of production and marketing render the results comparable as between States.

Attention is directed to the fact that the value shown in the table refers only to recorded production and excludes the building and construction industry, those industrial establishments not classified as factories, and agricultural and farmyard produce obtained from areas of less than one acre.

The following is a brief explanation of the terms used in the table :—

- (a) "Gross value" is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price realized in the principal markets. (In cases where primary products are consumed at the place of production or where they become raw material for a secondary industry, these points of consumption are presumed to be the principal markets.)
- (b) "Local value" is the gross production valued at the place of production and is ascertained by deducting marketing costs from the gross value. (Marketing costs include freight, cost of containers, commission and other charges incidental thereto.)
- (c) "Net value" represents the net return to the producer after deducting from the gross value costs of marketing and of materials used in the process of production. Materials used in the process of production include seed, power, power kerosene, petrol and other oils, fodder consumed by farm stock, manures, dips, sprays and other costs. No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance costs. This matter is more fully dealt with in *Production Bulletin* No. 42, Part II., issued by this Bureau.

It should be noted that costs of maintenance of farm buildings and fences have not been deducted from the value of production of rural industries, as particulars are not available for all States. In addition, there is an overstatement in the net value of production for New South Wales by the inclusion of power costs in rural industries. These costs, which amounted to £1,892,000 in 1940-41, have not been ascertained in later years. The value shown for Mines and Quarries in Tasmania is understated owing to the omission of Quarries. This understatement, however, is more or less offset by the inclusion of production costs in Mining. Production costs are not available for all States in respect of Fisheries, and Local Values have been used for this industry with consequent overstatement.

In the chapter dealing with each industry (except trapping and mines and quarries) tables will be found showing the total and per capita value of production for that industry by States for a series of years ending 1947-48.

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION: AUSTRALIA, 1947-48.
(£'000.)

Industry.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Local Value— Gross Production valued at place of Production.	Net Value of Production (without deduction of depreciation or maintenance).
Agriculture	265,060	237,081	208,746
Pastoral	215,391	199,735	193,048
Dairying	75,843	72,136	60,540
Poultry	26,712	23,990	16,745
Bee-farming	819	737	737
Total, Rural (a) ..	583,825	533,679	479,816
Trapping	7,865	7,303	7,303
Forestry	20,019	18,298	17,768
Fisheries	4,020	3,503	(b) 3,503
Mines and Quarries ..	52,036	51,466	42,581
Total, Non-rural ..	83,940	80,570	71,155
Total All Primary ..	667,765	614,249	550,971
Factories	(c) 489,296	(c) 489,296	489,296
Total, All Industries ..	1,157,061	1,103,545	1,040,267

(a) The term "Rural" is used to cover those Industries ordinarily considered to be farm Industries.
 (b) Local value. Production costs not available for all States. (c) Net Value.

(ii) *States.* The following tables show the total net value of production, and the net value per head, for each industry and State during the year 1947-48.

NET (a) VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, 1947-48.
(£'000.)

Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Agriculture	71,003	48,173	22,730	39,939	22,964	3,937	208,746
Pastoral	76,622	41,314	37,614	16,335	16,815	4,348	193,048
Dairying	18,443	19,916	14,168	4,985	2,036	992	60,540
Poultry	6,956	5,976	806	1,914	375	718	16,745
Bee-farming	293	196	55	135	50	8	737
Total, Rural	173,317	115,575	75,373	63,308	42,240	10,003	479,816
Trapping	2,528	3,435	202	515	197	426	7,303
Forestry	5,741	3,494	3,394	1,700	1,605	1,834	17,768
Fisheries (b)	1,224	449	561	214	565	490	3,503
Mines and Quarries ..	22,285	2,297	4,379	3,519	5,883	4,218	42,581
Total, Non-rural ..	31,778	9,675	8,536	5,948	8,250	6,968	71,155
Total, All Primary ..	205,095	125,250	83,909	69,256	50,490	16,971	550,971
Factories	218,611	158,501	42,886	38,670	18,384	12,244	489,296
Total, All Industries ..	423,706	283,751	126,795	107,926	68,874	29,215	1,040,267

(a) See letterpress on page 1247.

(b) Local value.

**NET (a) VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF
MEAN POPULATION, 1947-48.**

(£ s. d.)

Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Agriculture ..	23 12 4	23 5 8	20 8 6	61 4 7	45 2 7	15 0 10	27 6 5
Pastoral ..	25 9 9	19 19 4	33 16 1	25 0 10	33 0 11	16 12 2	25 5 4
Dairying ..	6 2 8	9 12 6	12 14 8	7 12 10	4 0 0	3 15 9	7 18 6
Poultry ..	2 6 3	2 17 9	0 14 6	2 18 9	0 14 9	2 14 10	2 3 10
Bee-farming ..	0 1 11	0 1 11	0 1 0	0 4 2	0 1 11	0 0 7	0 1 11
Total, Rural ..	57 12 11	55 17 2	67 14 9	97 1 2	83 0 2	38 4 2	62 16 0
Trapping ..	0 16 10	1 13 2	0 3 8	0 15 9	0 7 9	1 12 7	0 19 1
Forestry ..	1 18 2	1 13 9	3 1 0	2 12 1	3 3 1	7 0 1	2 6 6
Fisheries (b) ..	0 8 2	0 4 4	0 10 1	0 6 7	1 2 2	1 17 5	0 9 2
Mines and Quarries	7 8 3	1 2 3	3 18 8	5 7 11	11 11 3	16 2 4	5 11 6
Total, Non-rural	10 11 5	4 13 6	7 13 5	9 2 4	16 4 3	26 12 5	9 6 3
Total, All Primary Factories ..	68 4 4 72 14 3	60 10 8 76 12 0	75 8 2 38 10 10	106 3 6 59 5 8	99 4 5 36 2 7	64 16 7 46 15 6	72 2 3 64 0 11
Total, All Indus- tries ..	140 18 7	137 2 8	113 19 0	165 9 2	135 7 0	111 12 1	136 3 2

(a) See letterpress on page 1247.

(b) Local value.

2. **Productive Activity.**—The two tables, and comment thereon, last published in Official Year Book No. 36, relative to measurement of productivity are omitted from this issue pending revision in the light of changes in age composition of the population as revealed by the Census of 1947, and of changes in age and sex composition of persons engaged in production in recent years.

§ 23. Indexes of Production.

In the tables below, indexes of price and quantity production are given for the following industrial groups, namely:—Agriculture, Pastoral, Farmyard and Dairying, Gold and Other Minerals, and for all groups combined. The method used in calculating these indexes is the fixed base weighted aggregative method. Prices for any year are obtained by dividing value of production by quantity produced in that year, and the price indexes are computed by using as fixed quantity-multipliers, for the commodities involved, the average quantities produced over the period 1923-24 to 1927-28. For

the quantity indexes the fixed multipliers are weighted average prices over the same period, which are obtained by dividing the total value of any commodity for the period by the total quantity produced. Exactly the same method is used for the combined group indexes (i.e., for All Farming and Total) as for the indexes for individual groups.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION : INDEX-NUMBERS OF PRICES.

(Base : Average 1923-24 to 1927-28 = 1,000).

Year.	Agricul- tural.	Pastoral.	Farmyard and Dairying.	All Farming.	Minerals.		Total Primary.
					Gold.	Other, excluding Gold.	
1911 ..	695	455	597	560	973	482	558
1912 ..	652	537	664	597	973	525	595
1913 ..	641	524	633	581	973	523	580
1914 ..	1,083	591	680	774	973	514	754
1915 ..	753	784	836	782	973	578	767
1916 ..	728	879	881	827	973	674	816
1917 ..	848	960	860	906	973	846	901
1918 ..	1,008	963	950	976	973	832	964
1919-20 ..	1,489	1,010	1,144	1,196	1,170	861	1,167
1920-21 ..	1,285	949	1,452	1,145	1,289	919	1,127
1921-22 ..	981	666	1,008	829	1,215	912	840
1922-23 ..	1,025	880	1,070	960	1,075	905	957
1923-24 ..	902	1,117	1,023	1,028	1,014	931	1,020
1924-25 ..	1,050	1,101	901	1,052	1,066	1,020	1,049
1925-26 ..	1,095	902	1,026	988	973	1,041	992
1926-27 ..	976	866	1,024	929	973	1,044	939
1927-28 ..	977	1,015	1,025	1,004	973	964	1,000
1928-29 ..	884	893	1,043	914	973	933	916
1929-30 ..	829	724	990	803	973	902	813
1930-31 ..	574	571	792	608	973	852	632
1931-32 ..	634	491	712	575	1,372	692	593
1932-33 ..	600	480	636	546	1,672	640	566
1933-34 ..	597	715	625	660	1,768	638	670
1934-35 ..	662	532	674	599	1,948	643	617
1935-36 ..	710	685	742	702	2,006	686	715
1936-37 ..	840	765	794	795	1,984	742	803
1937-38 ..	751	705	865	747	1,990	820	766
1938-39 ..	677	608	905	680	2,019	705	696
1939-40 ..	675	707	911	729	2,228	736	745
1940-41 ..	760	752	876	775	2,442	813	796
1941-42 ..	778	802	919	813	2,448	889	836
1942-43 ..	896	882	1,004	907	2,395	944	925
1943-44 ..	1,006	919	1,037	968	2,395	981	984
1944-45 ..	1,237	914	1,026	1,042	2,408	1,033	1,056
1945-46 ..	1,196	922	1,060	1,038	2,452	1,128	1,060
1946-47 ..	1,368	1,237	1,122	1,264	2,466	1,324	1,281
1947-48 ..	1,837	1,720	1,262	1,686	2,466	1,802	1,704
1948-49 ..	1,637	2,046	1,544	1,825	2,466	2,312	1,873

PRIMARY PRODUCTION: INDEX-NUMBERS OF QUANTITY PRODUCTION.

(Base: Average 1923-24 to 1927-28 = 1,000).

Year.	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Farmyard and Dairying.	All Farming.	Minerals.		Total Primary.
					Gold.	Other, excluding Gold.	
1911 ..	611	938	742	794	4,172	1,176	862
1912 ..	775	859	721	808	3,906	1,265	879
1913 ..	807	970	743	878	3,707	1,332	946
1914 ..	359	948	720	709	3,451	1,172	777
1915 ..	1,199	768	570	884	3,270	1,075	925
1916 ..	971	742	701	814	2,798	962	847
1917 ..	805	750	814	779	2,446	936	810
1918 ..	635	849	796	767	2,138	1,000	801
1919-20 ..	527	938	737	765	1,794	717	771
1920-21 ..	1,046	763	809	868	1,585	785	868
1921-22 ..	944	877	955	913	1,273	783	906
1922-23 ..	896	934	872	911	1,269	873	912
1923-24 ..	971	837	886	891	1,196	974	901
1924-25 ..	1,151	977	1,091	1,055	1,135	1,003	1,052
1925-26 ..	880	1,033	1,009	976	939	1,008	979
1926-27 ..	1,090	1,093	971	1,072	876	991	1,065
1927-28 ..	908	1,060	1,043	1,005	854	1,025	1,005
1928-29 ..	1,093	1,133	1,068	1,109	769	899	1,087
1929-30 ..	952	1,067	1,071	1,028	717	852	1,010
1930-31 ..	1,346	1,035	1,175	1,164	784	810	1,130
1931-32 ..	1,211	1,129	1,265	1,179	1,000	665	1,134
1932-33 ..	1,334	1,212	1,350	1,276	1,199	774	1,233
1933-34 ..	1,228	1,160	1,423	1,226	1,394	828	1,194
1934-35 ..	1,066	1,200	1,485	1,200	1,489	883	1,176
1935-36 ..	1,096	1,166	1,415	1,182	1,529	984	1,169
1936-37 ..	1,158	1,206	1,359	1,214	1,981	1,050	1,209
1937-38 ..	1,313	1,260	1,432	1,306	2,320	1,130	1,302
1938-39 ..	1,154	1,211	1,497	1,237	2,674	1,173	1,247
1939-40 ..	1,495	1,322	1,554	1,419	2,764	1,283	1,421
1940-41 ..	824	1,336	1,516	1,189	2,761	1,256	1,212
1941-42 ..	1,276	1,379	1,540	1,370	2,514	1,312	1,377
1942-43 ..	1,197	1,379	1,587	1,350	1,938	1,290	1,351
1943-44 ..	1,005	1,393	1,502	1,277	1,262	1,193	1,270
1944-45 ..	703	1,251	1,521	1,107	1,103	1,165	1,111
1945-46 ..	1,162	1,107	1,564	1,200	1,104	1,035	1,185
1946-47 ..	947	1,176	1,557	1,159	1,385	1,110	1,157
1947-48 ..	1,478	1,198	1,654	1,368	1,575	1,199	1,356
1948-49 ..	1,302	1,263	1,728	1,351	1,496	1,210	1,341

§ 24. The United Nations.

1. **General.**—The Moscow Declaration of 1943 concerning a new international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security marked the end of the League of Nations. The dissolution of the League, and the transfer of certain of its functions to the new body, the United Nations, have now been completed. Information concerning the League of Nations was given in issue No. 35 and earlier issues of the Official Year Book.

The Charter of the United Nations was drawn up by the delegates of fifty nations at the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco from 25th April to 26th June, 1945. Australia's ratification was deposited on the 1st November, 1945. There are now 59 member states: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippine Commonwealth, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Siam, Sweden, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

The full record of the Conference is contained in the Report by the Australian Delegates on the United Nations Conference on International Organization held at San Francisco, United States of America, from 25th April to 26th June, 1945.

The Australian delegates to the Conference were the Rt. Hon. F. M. Forde, M.P., and the Rt. Hon. H. V. Evatt, K.C., M.P.

At San Francisco an Executive Committee and a Preparatory Commission were established, and when these bodies had completed their work of preparation for the first meeting of the United Nations, the General Assembly met in London on 10th January, 1946.

The principal organs of the United Nations are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat.

2. **General Assembly.**—This is the forum of the United Nations. In it each member state is represented and has one vote. It meets in regular annual sessions and has provision for special sessions. It has power to discuss any matter within the scope of the Charter and to make recommendations upon it; an exception to this is provided by disputes which are before the Security Council. The Assembly elects the non-permanent members of the other major organs and considers annual reports from them. Upon the recommendation of the Security Council, it may expel a member which has persistently violated the principles of the Charter.

3. **The Security Council.**—This has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is composed of five permanent members namely China, France, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, and six non-permanent members with two-year periods of office, of whom three retire at the end of each year. The following are the non-permanent members of the Security Council at present: Cuba, Egypt, Norway (retiring at the end of 1950) and Ecuador, India, Yugoslavia (retiring at the end of 1951). On procedural matters, decisions are taken by an affirmative vote of any seven members. But on all other matters, decisions can only be made on the affirmative vote of seven members, including the concurring votes of all the permanent members. However, the powers which are parties to a dispute for peaceful settlement do not vote.

At the first election, three non-permanent seats were filled for one year only. Member states elected for this period were Egypt, Mexico and the Netherlands. Australia, Brazil and Poland were elected for two-year periods.

The Security Council is assisted by a Military Staff Committee consisting of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Council. In the event of measures other than armed force failing to remove a threat to peace, plans for the application of armed force are made by the Security Council with the assistance of this committee. The forces required are to be drawn from the member states as a result of particular agreements between those states and the Security Council.

4. The Economic and Social Council.—This body consists of eighteen members, each elected for a period of three years. Its main functions are to make, or initiate, studies and reports, and to make recommendations to the General Assembly or to members of the United Nations, upon international, economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

The present members of the Economic and Social Council are: United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., Brazil, Denmark, Australia, Poland (retiring at the end of 1950), Belgium, China, Chile, France, India, Peru (retiring at the end of 1951), Mexico, Iran, United States of America, Pakistan, Canada, Czechoslovakia (retiring at the end of 1952).

5. The Trusteeship Council.—The Charter declares the political, social, cultural and economic advancement of the non self-governing territories to be a sacred trust. A Trusteeship Council has been set up composed of those members of the United Nations who are administering trust territories and an equal number of members who are not administering trust territories (including any permanent members of the Security Council who are not administering trust territories). Territories which may be placed under trusteeship in accord with individual trusteeship agreements are those previously held under mandate, those detached from enemy states as a result of the second World War and those dependent territories placed under the system by the states responsible for their administration. Australia is automatically a member of the Trusteeship Council, as an administering Power. The present members of the Trusteeship Council are: Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, United Kingdom and the United States of America (administering States), and China, the Dominican Republic, Philippines, U.S.S.R., Argentina and Iraq (non-administering States). China and the U.S.S.R. are eligible for permanent membership of the Trusteeship Council by virtue of their permanent membership of the Security Council.

The Council has among its duties the consideration of annual reports submitted by the trustee state, the carrying out of periodic inspections by agreement with it, and the formulation of questionnaires on the welfare and advancement of the dependent peoples.

6. The International Court of Justice.—This consists of fifteen judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state. Its jurisdiction comprises all cases which the parties refer to it, and all matters especially provided for in the Charter or in treaties and conventions in force. Provision exists in the Statute of the Court whereby States parties to the Statute may accept the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory, either conditionally, or unconditionally in certain international disputes.

The judges first elected are:—Nine year term: Professor Jules Basdevant (France), Dr. J. G. Guerrero (El Salvador), Sir Arnold McNair (United Kingdom), Dr. Alejandro Alvarez (Chile), and Dr. J. P. de Barros Azevedo (Brazil); Six year term: Dr. Charles de Visscher (Belgium), Professor S. B. Krylov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Lic. Isidro Fabela Alfaro (Mexico), the Hon. Green H. Hackworth (United States of America), and Dr. Juris. H. Klaestad (Norway); Three year term: Dr. Hsu Mo (China), H. E. Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha (Egypt), Mr. J. E. Read, K.C. (Canada), Dr. Milovan Zoricio (Yugoslavia), and M. Bohdan Winiarski (Poland). At the Third Annual Session of the Assembly the five retiring judges were re-elected.

7. The Secretariat.—The Secretary-General is the head of the Secretariat of the organization. He is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council, and he appoints his staff in accordance with the rules approved by the General Assembly. M. Trygve Lie (Norway) was appointed first Secretary-General.

8. **Specialized Agencies.**—In addition to these organs of the United Nations there are thirteen specialized agencies which co-operate closely with the United Nations in many fields on economic and social questions.

Those already in operation are : The International Labour Organization ; Food and Agricultural Organization ; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization ; International Civil Aviation Organization ; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ; International Monetary Fund ; Universal Postal Union ; World Health Organization ; International Telecommunications Union ; International Refugee Organization.

To enable co-ordination of the work of the specialized agencies, arrangements have been made for them to submit reports on their activities and budgets to the United Nations where they are discussed by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

§ 25. Diplomatic and other Representatives Overseas and in Australia.

1. **General.**—The following statements show particulars of the various diplomatic and other representatives overseas and in Australia in September, 1950. Full details of British and foreign representation in Australia—diplomatic and consular—and of permanent Australian missions overseas may be obtained from publications issued by the Department of External Affairs, Canberra.

2. Australian Representation Overseas.—

AUSTRALIAN DIPLOMATIC AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS.

His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to—

China, Nanking—

Vacant.

France, Paris—

Sir Keith Officer, O.B.E., M.C.

Ireland, Dublin—

Vacant.

Counsellor, Dr. W. A. Wynes (*Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*).

Netherlands, The Hague—

A. T. Stirling, O.B.E. (Designate).

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Moscow—

Vacant.

First Secretary, F. J. Blakeney (*Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*).

United States of America, Washington, D.C.—

The Hon. N. J. O. Makin.

United States of Indonesia, Djakarta—

J. D. L. Hood.

His Majesty's Australian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to—

Brazil, Rio de Janeiro—

Vacant.

First Secretary, R. P. Throssell (*Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*).

Egypt, Cairo—

C. Massey.

Israel, Tel Aviv—

O. C. W. Fuhrman, O.B.E.

Italy, Rome—

C. V. Kellway.

Philippines, Manila—

Rear-Admiral G. D. Moore, C.B.E.

High Commissioners for Australia in—

Canada, Ottawa—

The Rt. Hon. F. M. Forde.

Ceylon, Colombo—

Vacant.

Official Secretary, A. H. Borthwick.

India, New Delhi—

H. R. Gollan, D.S.O., M.C.

New Zealand, Wellington—

A. R. Cutler, V.C.

Pakistan, Karachi—

J. E. Oldham.

Union of South Africa, Pretoria—

Vacant.

Official Secretary, M. H. Marshall.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, London—

The Hon. E. J. Harrison (Resident Minister).

Australian Military Mission in—

Germany, Berlin—

Head, N. St. C. Deschamps (Acting).

Australian Mission—

Germany, Bonn—

Head, N. St. C. Deschamps.

Japan, Tokyo—

Head, Lieut-Colonel W. R. Hodgson, O.B.E.

United Nations, New York—

Minister, vacant.

Counsellor, K. C. O. Shann.

United Nations, Geneva—

Counsellor, B. C. Ballard.

Australian Commissioner for—

Malaya, Singapore—

Vacant.

Counsellor, L. R. McIntyre.

Consuls-General—

China, Shanghai—

Vacant.

Thailand, Bangkok—

A. H. Loomes.

United States of America, New York—

Lieut-General E. K. Smart, D.S.O., M.C. (Acting).

United States of America, San Francisco—

N. N. Frewin (Acting).

Consuls—

New Caledonia, Noumea—

L. J. Lawrey (Acting).

Portuguese Timor, Dili—

Vacant.

Trade Commissioners for the Commonwealth of Australia—*Canada—*

C. J. Carne, Ottawa.

F. R. Gullick, Vancouver.

Ceylon—

Major-General J. J. Murray, D.S.O., M.C., V.D., Colombo.

China—

Brigadier H. Wrigley, C.B.E., M.C., Hong Kong.

Egypt and Middle East—

C. L. Steele, Cairo.

France—

H. Sullivan, Commercial Counsellor, Paris.

India—

S. D. Shubart, Bombay.

A. N. Wootten, Calcutta.

Japan—

H. C. Menzies, Commercial Counsellor, Tokyo.

Malaya—

J. Payne, Singapore.

New Zealand—

R. Hazzard, Wellington.

Pakistan—

H. W. Goodger, Karachi.

Union of South Africa—

G. R. B. Patterson, Johannesburg.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—

C. E. Critchley, M.B.E., London.

*United States of America—**Trade Commissioners—*

R. R. Ellen, New York.

S. F. Lynch, San Francisco.

Commercial Counsellor—

J. U. Garside, Washington, D.C.

3. **Oversea Representation in Australia.**—Consular representatives are not included in the following statement. Particulars of these are contained in a publication "Consular Representatives and Trade Commissioners in Australia", issued by the Department of External Affairs, Canberra. There are more than 150 such representatives in Australia, and 35 countries are represented.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA.*Belgium—*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—

His Excellency Monsieur Felix F. A. Jansen.

*Brazil—*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—

His Excellency Senhor José Cochrane de Alencar, O.B.E.

*Canada—*High Commissioner—

His Excellency Major-General The Rt. Hon. L. R. La Flèche, D.S.O.

*Ceylon—*High Commissioner—

His Excellency Mr. J. Aubrey Martensz.

*China—*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary—

His Excellency Dr. Kan Nai-kuang.

*Denmark—*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Vacant.Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, Mr. F. H. Hergel.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA—continued.

- Finland*—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Vacant.
Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, Monsieur P. I. Simelius.
- France*—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary—
His Excellency Monsieur Gabriel Padovani.
- India*—High Commissioner—
His Excellency Maharaj Shri Duleepsinhji.
- Ireland*—Representative of Ireland in Australia—
His Excellency Dr. the Hon. T. J. Kiernan (personal rank of Minister).
- Israel*—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—
His Excellency Mr. Joseph Isaac Linton.
- Italy*—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—
His Excellency Don Giulio del Balzo.
- Malta*—Commissioner—
Captain Henry C. Curmi, O.B.E.
- Netherlands*—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Vacant.
Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, Mr. A. H. Hasseleman.
- New Zealand*—High Commissioner—
His Excellency Mr. G. E. L. Alderton.
- Pakistan*—High Commissioner—
His Excellency Mr. Yusuf Abdool Haroon.
- Philippines*—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—
His Excellency Dr. Roberto Regala.
- Sweden*—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Vacant.
Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, Mr. B. H. Alander.
- Union of South Africa*—High Commissioner—
His Excellency Dr. P. R. Viljoen.
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary—
His Excellency Mr. N. M. Lifanov.
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*—High Commissioner—
His Excellency the Rt. Hon. E. J. Williams.
- United States of America*—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary—
His Excellency Mr. Pete Jarman.
- United States of Indonesia*—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary—
His Excellency Dr. Oetoyo.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS OF OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS IN AUSTRALIA.

- Canada*—
Senior Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sydney—
C. M. Croft.
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Melbourne—
F. W. Frazer.
- India*—
Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Sydney—
A. Baksi.
- New Zealand*—
Senior New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, Sydney—
W. Taylor.
New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, Melbourne—
B. R. Rae, M.B.E.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS OF OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS IN AUSTRALIA
*continued.**Pakistan—*

Trade Commissioner, Sydney—
K. H. Rahman.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—

His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner, Canberra—

J. B. Greaves, C.M.G., O.B.E.

His Majesty's Trade Commissioners, Sydney—

J. R. Adams.

A. Hartland.

J. D. Leithead.

His Majesty's Trade Commissioners, Melbourne—

H. F. Gurney, O.B.E.

W. G. Lamarque.

E. J. E. Newbold.

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, Brisbane—

P. Ingleson, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.C.

United States of Indonesia—

Trade Commissioner, Melbourne—

J. Van der Noordaa.