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CHAPTER XXIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

§ 1. Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

1. Patents.—(i) *General.* The granting of patents is regulated by the Commonwealth Patents Act 1903–1950, 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 1946 to 1950 is given in the following table, which also shows the number of letters patent sealed in each year:—

PATENTS : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1939.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
No. of applications ..	5,740	9,072	8,358	7,709	6,724	7,051
No. of applications accompanied by provisional specifications ..	3,161	4,321	3,727	3,302	3,174	3,359
Letters patent sealed during each year ..	3,141	1,901	2,773	3,381	3,550	3,115

(iii) *Revenue.* The revenue of the Commonwealth Patent Office during the years 1939 and 1946 to 1950 is shown hereunder:—

PATENTS : REVENUE, AUSTRALIA.

(£.)

Particulars.	1939.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Fees collected under Patents Act ..	45,581	83,871	90,278	92,500	85,972	95,089
Receipts from publications ..	1,828	2,293	2,100	2,000	1,826	1,260
Total ..	47,409	86,164	92,378	94,500	87,798	96,349

2. **Trade Marks and Designs.**—(i) *Trade Marks.* Under the Trade Marks Act 1905-1948 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.* Under the Designs Act 1906-1934 the Commissioner of Patents is also Registrar of Designs.

(iii) *Summary.* The following table shows the applications for trade marks and designs received and registered during the years 1939 and 1946 to 1950 :—

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS : AUSTRALIA.

Applications.			1939.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
RECEIVED.								
Trade Marks	..	..	1,992	4,142	4,041	3,724	3,732	3,796
Designs	..	..	865	1,544	1,256	990	948	1,187
REGISTERED.								
Trade Marks	..	..	1,580	1,649	2,447	2,386	1,165	1,003
Designs	..	..	736	771	879	1,005	962	304

(iv) *Revenue.* The revenue of the Trade Marks and Designs Office during the years 1939 and 1947 to 1950 is shown hereunder :—

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS : REVENUE, AUSTRALIA.

(£.)

Particulars.	1939.			1947.			1948.			1949.			1950.		
	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	26,913	1552	10	28,708	1228	20	20,673	1386	18	24,472	1371	10

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 1946 to 1950:—

COPYRIGHT : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1939.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Applications received—						
Literary	1,438	1,613	1,571	1,585	1,380	1,476
Artistic	53	66	63	30	36	57
International	3	..	..	..	..	..
Applications registered—						
Literary	1,359	1,291	1,674	1,272	1,229	1,372
Artistic	38	69	66	20	28	68
International	1	..	..	..	..	..
Revenue	£ 411	438	432	404	339	373

§ 3. 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.

§ 4. 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 fifteen, 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, subsidiary laboratories in Perth, Western Australia, Dunwich, Queensland and Thursday Island, 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.
- (15) Building Research, 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 Research, Melbourne.
- (5) Mathematical Statistics, Adelaide.
- (6) Mineragraphic Investigations, Melbourne.
- (7) Ore-dressing Investigations, Melbourne and Kalgoorlie.
- (8) Flax Research, Melbourne.
- (9) Atomic Physics, Melbourne.
- (10) Physical Metallurgy, Melbourne.
- (11) Meteorological Physics, Melbourne.
- (12) Wool Textile Research Laboratories, Geelong, Melbourne and Sydney.
- (13) Oenological Research, Adelaide.
- (14) Coal Research, Sydney.
- (15) Mathematical Instruments, Sydney.
- (16) Wildlife Survey, with main laboratory in Canberra, subsidiary laboratory at Albury, and field experiments.
- (17) Land Research and Regional Survey, with headquarters in Canberra, and field stations at Ayr (Queensland), Katherine (Northern Territory) and Ivanhoe (Kimberley, Western Australia).

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.

Recently an Agricultural Research Liaison Section was established at Head Office to assist in making the Organization's results in agricultural research speedily available in State Departments of Agriculture for use in their extension work.

The Organization's Head Office, with administrative and executive staff, is in Melbourne, and associated with it are the Organization's Information Service, Central Library, Agricultural Research, Liaison Section and Central Experimental Workshops. 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.

§ 5. 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 Trust Territory of New Guinea.
- (9) *The Basedow Collection.*—This collection was 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.

§ 6. 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 by conversion into a Schmidt Gregorian telescope with a 50-inch primary mirror. A 74-inch reflector has been nearly completed in the works of Sir Howard Grubb Parsons and its installation at Mount Stromlo will be completed shortly.

4. **Functions of Observatory.**—Investigations in the fields of stellar spectroscopy, stellar photometry, and variable stars are being carried out. 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.

§ 7. 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 (including aircraft), transportation, naval architecture and marine engineering, ship-building, ferrous metallurgy, non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical industry, textile industry, mining, agriculture, wood industry, pulp and paper industry, glass and pottery, dairying industry, medical and dental, 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 are answered each 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 (I.S.O.).

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 Engineering Department, Hobart Technical College, Hobart; Department of the Interior, Canberra; and Howard Smith Chambers, Watt-street, Newcastle.

§ 8. 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 1950 were as follows:—1,293 films of 3,086,252 feet passed without eliminations and 112 films of 798,766 feet passed after eliminations, making a total of 1,405 films of 3,885,018 feet. There were no rejections. The countries of origin were as follows:—United States of America, 723 films of 2,738,955 feet; United Kingdom, 402 films of 713,813 feet; and 280 films of 432,250 feet from other countries.

The films which chiefly concern the censorship are the feature or dramatic films. Of these, 407—3,145,451 feet were imported during 1950 (316—2,374,161 feet from the United States of America and 63—527,136 feet from the United Kingdom). Three

hundred and three—2,344,265 feet were passed without eliminations and 104—801,186 feet were passed with eliminations. Feature films in the four years 1947 to 1950 have been dealt with as follows :—

How Dealt With.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Passed without eliminations	303	295	309	303
Passed with eliminations	35	40	90	104
Rejected in first instance	4	6	1	..
Total	342	341	400	407
Absolute rejections	1	3	1	..

There were also imported, during 1950, 4,047 miniature films (16 millimetres) of 2,586,869 feet and 1,696 miniature films (9.5 and 8 millimetres) of 566,501 feet. Four 8-millimetre films and one 16-millimetre film were rejected.

3. **Export of Films.**—The number of films exported for the year 1950 was 986 of 1,248,112 feet, of which 678 films of 1,016,648 feet were sent to places in the British Empire, including Trust Territories.

§ 9. Australian National Film Board and the Film Division.

1. **The Australian National Film Board.**—The Australian National Film Board was inaugurated in April, 1945, 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 Directors of Education, called in November, 1944 by the Ministers for Information and Post-war Reconstruction. It was attached, for administrative purposes, to the Department of Information.

With the abolition of the Department of Information, in March, 1950, administration of the Board was transferred to the News and Information Bureau, Department of the Interior.

In November, 1950, the Board was reconstituted as an advisory body to the Minister for the Interior on matters concerned with the production, distribution and acquisition of film required by Commonwealth departments for the following purposes :—

- (a) for use within Australia on important matters of national interest and welfare, such as school and adult education, rehabilitation, social development, international understanding, trade and tourist expansion, and immigration;
- (b) for dissemination abroad to expand trade and commerce with other countries, encourage tourist traffic with Australia, improve Australia's relations with other countries and, where necessary, to explain Australia's national policies, and to encourage immigration.

The constitution provides for a membership of ten, with the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Chairman, the Director of the News and Information Bureau, Deputy Chairman, and the remainder representative of Commonwealth Departments, State Government instrumentalities and organizations interested in the production, distribution or utilization of films for national publicity.

2. **The Film Division of the News and Information Bureau.**—Production and distribution of all films required by Commonwealth Departments is undertaken by the staff of the Film Division, News and Information Bureau, Department of the Interior, or by commercial enterprises under the supervision of officers of the Film Division. Theatrical distribution in Australia, and both theatrical and non-theatrical distribution overseas, of all Film Division productions is organized by the News and Information Bureau's home office or its oversea representatives. Non-theatrical distribution in Australia is organized by the National Library, Canberra, in co-operation with State film distribution agencies.

The first Australian Government organization for the production of motion pictures for national publicity purposes was the Cinema and Photographic Branch of the Department of Commerce, set up in Melbourne in 1920. Early in World War II, the newly established Department of Information was made responsible for the operation of the Cinema Branch and for an Official War Photography Unit. Film exposed by war photographers was processed by commercial laboratories in Sydney, and copies were processed by the Cinema Branch, which also undertook the production of copies of training and entertainment films required by the instructional and amenities sections of the armed services in the South-West Pacific.

In March, 1946, most of the processing equipment of the Cinema Branch was destroyed by fire. A small laboratory was improvised in Melbourne to process 16-mm. prints, but the major work of the Film Division was carried out in commercial establishments in Sydney. After two years of dispersal the Film Division obtained tenancy of a building at Burwood from the Education Department of New South Wales. By remodelling, it was converted into sound studios, editing rooms, recording control rooms and offices. Only one of the Division's sections is not housed in these Burwood Studios—the Australian Diary Unit, which is based on the News and Information Bureau's offices at 18–20 York-street, Sydney. Replacement of the 35-mm. equipment lost in the 1946 fire has not been made, and processing of this gauge of film is done by commercial film laboratories.

Since 1946, the Film Division has produced 162 films for general exhibition, as well as training and special purpose films. Prints are dispatched to 32 oversea centres where distribution is arranged by News and Information Bureau officers or other Australian representatives. In Britain, there is regular distribution through more than a thousand theatres, and a large non-theatrical and educational series of circuits. In the United States of America there is wide non-theatrical distribution and considerable use of the films by television networks. An exchange arrangement with the National Film Board of Canada secures extensive distribution in Canada. French versions, prepared in Paris under the supervision of the Australian Embassy, circulate through France and French-speaking countries. Selected films have also been recorded in Dutch, German, Italian, Japanese, Hindustani, Tamil and other Indian dialects.

In addition to films made on the initiative of the News and Information Bureau, the Film Division has produced, or is producing, films under the sponsorship or with the co-operation of the Departments of Army, Civil Aviation, Commerce and Agriculture, Defence, External Affairs, Territories, Shipping and Transport, Health, Immigration, Labour and National Service, Navy, Postmaster-General, Supply, and Treasury; and the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Public Service Board, C.S.I.R.O., the Commonwealth Office of Education, the Road Safety Council, Overseas Telecommunications Commission, Repatriation Commission, Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority, and Australian Wine Board.

The co-operation of the Australian motion picture industry with the Commonwealth, spontaneously offered at the outset of World War II, continues. Special films for urgent national appeals are planned, produced and distributed with the assistance of the National Films Council of the motion picture industry and its Film Production Advisory Committee.

§ 10. The Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

The Australian Broadcasting Act 1942-1946 was amended in 1948 to provide for the establishment of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board. The amending Act was assented to on 6th December, 1948, and subsequently proclaimed to commence on 15th March, 1949.

The principal functions of the Board, which operates under the Ministerial jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General, are set out in section 6K of the Act as follows :—

- (a) to ensure the provision of services by broadcasting stations, television stations and facsimile stations, and services of a like kind, in accordance with plans from time to time prepared by the Board and approved by the Minister ;
- (b) to ensure that the technical equipment and operation of such stations are in accordance with such standards and practices as the Board considers to be appropriate ;
- (c) to ensure that adequate and comprehensive programmes are provided by such stations to serve the best interests of the general public.

In addition, the Board may exercise such other functions as are prescribed by regulation in relation to broadcasting stations, television stations and facsimile stations.

In the exercise of its functions in respect of programmes, the Board is required—

- (a) to consult the Australian Broadcasting Commission and representatives of licensees of commercial broadcasting stations in relation respectively to the programmes of the national and commercial broadcasting services ; and
- (b) in particular to—
 - (i) ensure reasonable variety of programmes ;
 - (ii) ensure that divine worship or other matter of a religious nature is broadcast for adequate periods and at appropriate times, and that no matter which is not of a religious nature is broadcast by a station during any period during which divine worship or other matter of a religious nature is broadcast by that station ;
 - (iii) ensure that facilities are provided on an equitable basis for the broadcasting of political or controversial matter ;
 - (iv) determine the extent to which advertisements may be broadcast in the programme of any commercial broadcasting station ;
 - (v) fix the hours of service of broadcasting stations, television stations and facsimile stations.

The Board is empowered to make recommendations to the Minister as to the exercise by him of any power under Division 1 of Part III. of the Act, which prescribes the conditions under which licences are granted to commercial broadcasting stations.

The Board also has power, subject to the directions of the Minister—

- (a) to determine the situation and operating power of any broadcasting station, television station or facsimile station ;
- (b) to determine the frequency of each broadcasting station, television station or facsimile station, within bands of frequencies notified to the Board by the Postmaster-General as being available for such stations ;
- (c) after consultation with the Commission to determine the conditions upon which a commercial broadcasting station may broadcast a programme of the National Broadcasting Service ;
- (d) to regulate the establishment of networks of broadcasting stations and the making of agreements or arrangements by licensees of commercial broadcasting stations for the provision of programmes or the broadcasting of advertisements.

Subject to the approval of the Minister and of the Treasurer, the Board may provide financial and other assistance to commercial broadcasting stations for the purpose of ensuring that programmes of adequate extent, standard and variety are provided in the areas served by these stations.

In addition to prescribing the functions of the Board as set out in section 6x of the Act, the amending Act of 1948 also transferred to the Board certain powers which had previously been exercised by the Minister in connexion with the general control of the broadcasting service, particularly in relation to the operations and programmes of commercial stations.

Section 6B of the Act provides that the Board shall consist of three members appointed by the Governor-General, one of whom shall be chairman. The Board was constituted on the 15th March, 1949.

Section 6B of the Act provides that no person shall be appointed as a member of the Board who—

- (a) has any financial interest, whether direct or indirect, in any company which is the licensee of a commercial broadcasting station or manufactures or deals in equipment for the transmission or reception of broadcasting, television or facsimile programmes;
- (b) is a member of the governing body of any company or other association of persons which is the licensee of a commercial broadcasting station; or
- (c) is the licensee of a commercial broadcasting station.

§ 11. Australian Broadcasting Commission.

1. **General.**—The Australian Broadcasting Commission was established under the Australian Broadcasting Commission Act 1932 to take over control of national broadcasting with the object of raising the standards of broadcasting in Australia. Control of the A.B.C. is vested in seven commissioners (originally five), one of whom is an officer of the Treasury and one an officer of the Postmaster-General's Department, and its income is derived from an annual government grant. (For information about the original method of finance *see* earlier issues of the Year Book.) Technical services are 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 A.B.C. is to maintain the standards of radio without either dictating to its listeners or playing down to the lowest tastes. The activities of the Commission according to its several departments are described in the following paragraphs. The proportion of broadcasting time allocated on the twelve metropolitan stations during 1950–51 to each department was as follows:—
 Music—Classical and light classical, 23.3 per cent., light music, 16.0 per cent., total music, 39.3 per cent.; Variety, 16.5 per cent.; Drama, 5.4 per cent.; Children's Session, 2.1 per cent.; Youth Education, 3.0 per cent.; Talks, 6.9 per cent.; Parliament, 2.9 per cent.; Religion, 3.6 per cent.; News, 7.5 per cent.; Sport, 5.3 per cent.; Rural Services, 1.8 per cent.; Non-departmental, 5.7 per cent.

2. **Music.**—The A.B.C. is today 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 A.B.C. 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 improvements 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 A.B.C., but since then arrangements have been made in all States for State 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 1951, the A.B.C. organized 508 public orchestral concerts (including 121 free concerts for school children) and 179 public recitals throughout the Commonwealth (including band recitals, chamber music groups, etc.).

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

3. **Drama and Features.**—Drama programmes are designed to give listeners opportunities, which they might not otherwise have, of hearing the great plays of all nations as well as adaptations of the best modern stage plays and also those written specially for broadcasting. The main regular drama programmes are broadcast on Saturday and Monday evenings and special series of longer plays are also given at various times during the year.

In recent years the technique of the feature programme has also been developed in this country. The feature is a form of entertainment which is unique to radio, consisting of specially written programmes designed to present information in an interesting way, and it may deal with a very wide variety of subjects ranging from history and current events to science and the arts. A number of Australian writers have become interested in this new form of entertainment and about 95 per cent. of the features broadcast are written by Australians. Local writers also contribute a large proportion of the plays broadcast and every effort is made to assist and encourage their work.

4. **Youth Education.**—The A.B.C. 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 1951 was 7,100 or nearly 71 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 weekday the "Kindergarten of the Air", a type of broadcast which originated in Australia.

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 A.B.C., 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. The interstate market report is the only Australia-wide market service available to the Australian rural population. 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 Farmers' Clubs in Australia, and has sponsored competitions for members in connexion with the Royal Agricultural Shows in Sydney and Melbourne. These competitions are to be extended to encourage international co-operation in this important work.

7. **News.**—On 1st June, 1947, the A.B.C.'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 re-broadcasts, 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 from 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 them.

The Children's Session is presented on each weekday 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, etc. Part of the children's session is regularly devoted to an exchange of opinion on topical questions by members of the Argonauts Club.

In co-operation with the various religious denominations, the A.B.C. broadcasts several religious sessions each week day in addition to those given on Sundays. These religious broadcasts include relays of normal church services and a variety of special programmes of talks and sacred music. The modern trend towards the use of religious drama is also followed.

The A.B.C.'s variety and sporting programmes provide the lighter side of listening to the public. In its variety sessions the A.B.C. 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 A.B.C.'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 A.B.C. commentators. In covering events overseas, the A.B.C. is indebted to the B.B.C. for its collaboration in Great Britain, and to the New Zealand Broadcasting Service for events in New Zealand.

9. **Transmission Services.**—In December, 1951, the A.B.C.'s home programmes for Australian listeners were transmitted by 42 medium-wave and eight short-wave stations, and its overseas programmes were transmitted by four short-wave stations, two of which are of 100 kW. power and one of 50 kW. The 51 stations in operation at 30th June, 1950 are shown in Chapter V.—*Transport and Communication*, § 6. Radio Telegraphy and Telephony. Three medium-wave stations have come into operation since that date—4QA Mackay, 4GM Gympie and 5LN Port Lincoln. The domestic short-wave stations are used for giving service to listeners in the sparsely populated parts of Australia, and in New Guinea and adjacent islands, while the other short-wave stations are directed to listeners overseas. Thirty of the medium-wave stations are situated outside the capital cities, and further regional stations are to be constructed. When these additions have been made, the medium- and short-wave stations together will provide for clear reception of the Commission's programmes in practically every part of Australia.

§ 12. 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 in connexion with Health and Safety lessons. 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 assistance to aircraft in distress which is being implemented throughout Australia.

The Council is supported by Government grants, 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. Australian Road Safety Council.

1. **Origin and Organization.**—The Australian Road Safety Council was formed in June, 1947, through the instrumentality of the Australian Transport Advisory Council.

The prime movers for the establishment of the Council were the Australian Automobile Association, which submitted a comprehensive plan; the New South Wales Minister for Transport, who advocated expansion, on a nation-wide basis, of road safety activities on lines similar to those of the Road Safety Council of New South Wales; and the National Safety Council of South Australia, which conveyed recommendations from a Special Safety Convention held in Adelaide in 1946.

At that time, in addition to the above-mentioned organizations in New South Wales and South Australia, there was also a road safety organization in Victoria. Steps were immediately taken to form Councils in Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania, and subsequently for the internal Territories.

The Australian Road Safety Council is the composite body of Road Safety Councils of the following States and Territories (internal) of Australia:—

Governmental.—New South Wales, Road Safety Council of New South Wales; Queensland, Road Safety Council of Queensland; Tasmania, Road Safety Council of Tasmania; Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory, Road Safety Councils of Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Non-Governmental.—Victoria, Victorian Road Safety Division, National Safety Council of Australia; South Australia, Road Safety Division, National Safety Council of South Australia; Western Australia, Road Safety Division, National Safety Council of Western Australia.

The Council is representative, geographically and technically, of the whole Commonwealth, and comprises nominees of practically all classes of road users, together with representatives of road transport and police administrations from each State. National organizations represented on the Council are:—The Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries, Council of Fire and Accident Underwriters, Australian Road Transport Federation, Australian Automobile Association, Transport Workers' Union of Australia, Federation of Motor Cycle Importers and Distributors of Australia, and Auto Cycle Council of Australia.

The Council meets annually, and an Executive Committee operates between conferences. Special committees on education, public relations and films meet as required.

An annual grant of £100,000 is made available by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act. Of this, £60,000 is allocated to the State road safety councils for local activities, and the remaining £40,000 is applied to the national campaign. This is supplemented by assistance, financial and otherwise, by State Governments, and indirectly by commercial organizations.

2. Mode of Operation.—The role of the Australian Road Safety Council is primarily in the field of education and public relations. Its task is to increase public awareness of the seriousness of the road accident problem, which, in the year ended June, 1952, resulted in 68,110 accidents involving casualties or damage in excess of £10 to property, the deaths of 2,054 persons and injuries to 38,376 persons. (For further information on the subject of Traffic Accidents see pp. 180-2 of this Year Book.)

The Council works in close collaboration with two other committees also established by the Australian Transport Advisory Council, namely, the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards and the Australian Uniform Road Traffic Code. All three committees are administered by the Commonwealth Department of Shipping and Transport, which is the executive department for the Australian Transport Advisory Council. The Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee develops essential basic motor vehicle standards, such as maximum lengths, weights, height, carrying capacity of vehicles, and minimum lighting, braking and other mechanical efficiencies. In addition to ensuring a greater safety factor, these standards will eliminate many conflicting State requirements which had an adverse effect on design and production costs. The Australian Uniform Road Traffic Code Committee is charged with the responsibility of progressively preparing a "blue print" uniform national traffic code for incorporation in State legislation. Speed limits, right hand turns, rules governing approaches to intersections, qualifications of drivers, pedestrian behaviour, are a few of the numerous aspects which come within its purview.

The campaign for road accident prevention resolves broadly into three main elements relating to (i) the Road User, (ii) the Road, and (iii) the Vehicle. Similarly, the attack falls into three main divisions—(i) Education, (ii) Enforcement, and (iii) Engineering. The link between the components is, broadly:—

The Road User	}	Education (public relations media, instruction in schools, homes, etc.).
		Enforcement (of correct road usage—through the police and the courts, uniform traffic laws, etc.).
The Road	}	Engineering (technical improvements of all kinds, safer roads and vehicles, improved illumination, uniform vehicle standards, etc.).
The Vehicle		

§ 14. Australian Shipbuilding Board.

1. **General.**—It is the policy of the Commonwealth Government to foster the shipbuilding industry in Australia, to preserve this vital industry and to assist in building up the Australian coastal fleet. In order to bring the cost of the vessels built in Australian yards for sale to private shipping companies into parity with United Kingdom costs, a subsidy of up to 25 per cent. has been granted. The Australian Shipbuilding Board is now under the control of the Department of Shipping and Transport. The head office of the Board is in Sydney.

2. **Construction Programme.**—The programme now consists of:—13 "A" Class, 9,000 D.W.T. freighters; 12 "B" Class, 6,000 D.W.T. freighters; 10 "D" Class, 3,000 D.W.T. freighters; 5 "E" Class, 700 D.W.T. freighters; 2 "U/S" Class, 3,000 D.W.T. freighters; 2 "D/A" Class, 3,000 D.W.T. freighters; 1 motor collier of 2,000 D.W.T.; 2 colliers of 4,800 D.W.T.; plus a number of small vessels and non-trading vessels of various types.

STATE LIBRARY OF VICTORIA AUSTRALIAN SHIPBUILDING BOARD: SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION OF MERCHANT VESSELS OVER 200 TONS GROSS AS AT 30th SEPTEMBER, 1951.

Class.	Completed.	Under Construction.	Not yet commenced.	Total.
"A" (River)	13			13
"B"	6	5 { 2 Evans, Deakin & Co. 2 Mort's Dock & Eng. Co. 1 B.H.P., Whyalla	1 Evans Deakin & Co. (a)	12
"D"	9	1 State Dockyard, Nestle.		10
"E"	5			5
"U/S"	1	1 State Dockyard, Nestle.		2
"D/A"		2 State Dockyard, Nestle.		2
Motor Collier		1 Evans Deakin & Co.		1
Colliers			2 (Not decided)	2
Total	34	10	3	47

(a) Now changed to a collier.

§ 15. 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), and a summary of the realizations of the Commission during the five years of its existence was shown on pages 1206-7 of Official Year Book No. 38. Information regarding the liquidation of the Commission appears on p. 1259 of this issue.

§ 16. Rent Control.

Particulars of Commonwealth rent control operations during the 1939-45 War and subsequently, up to the return of controls to the States in August-September, 1948, will be found in earlier issues (see Official Year Book No. 37, pp. 1197-1200 and No. 38, pp. 1233-4).

§ 17. Housing Division.

Information on the Commonwealth Housing Division from its inception in July, 1945 until its transfer from the Department of Works and Housing to the Department of National Development in March, 1950 will be found in Official Year Book No. 38, pp. 1234-5.

§ 18. War Service Homes.

The provision of War Service Homes, formerly a function of the Department of Works and Housing, is now a function of the Department of Social Services, 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 1918-1951 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, including, subject to the statutory provisions of the Act, service in Korea or Malaya; 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 £2,750 for building cases and £2,000 in respect of other classes of available assistance 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) 92,269 (45,227) applications have been approved; 33,027 (11,186) homes have either been built, or assistance to build them has been given; 33,063 (19,198) homes have been purchased; and 9,425 (6,140) mortgages have been discharged. The total number of homes provided under the War Service Homes Act to 30th June, 1951 was 75,515, including 36,524 to persons who served during the 1939-45 War.

In addition, the Division had approved of 8,950 transfers and resales, of which 1,081 were in respect of persons whose eligibility had been established as a result of service during 1939-45.

During 1950-51, 14,838 (14,183) applications were approved; 4,022 (3,888) homes were either built or assistance to build them was given; 8,660 (8,256) homes were purchased; and 2,483 (2,411) mortgages were discharged. The total number of homes provided during the financial year 1950-51 was 15,165 (14,555). Transfers and resales approved numbered 414 (346).

At 30th June, 1951, 5,034 homes, including 2,467 group projects, were in course of construction; 1,267 contracts, of which 264 were for group homes, had been let but work not started; and 1,532 tenders, including 459 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, 1951 was £86,874,688, including £25,071,548 for 1950-51. The capital expenditure for 1950-51 includes unexpended advances as at 30th June, 1951. Receipts from inception to 30th June, 1951 amounted to £49,077,502, including £4,854,757 during 1950-51. Of the total receipts, £24,046,926 has been paid to the National Debt Sinking Fund, including £3,147,337 for 1950-51.

At 30th June, 1951 the total amount of insurances in force, including cover notes, amounted to £81,876,706. The premium income for period 1st May, 1951 to 31st October, 1952 amounted to £87,601, and expenditure from the War Service Homes Insurance Trust Account to £33,849.

At 30th June, 1951, arrears of instalments outstanding amounted to £232,724 or 0.53 per cent. of the total instalments due.

§ 19. 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.

These statistics are available for the quarter ended 30th September, 1945 and onward.

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, 1950-51.* The following table shows the value of all new buildings completed in each State during 1950-51, 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, 1950-51 : 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..	16,316	16,438	2,332	8,142	3,662	2,244	848	49,982
Wood (Weatherboard, etc.) ..	6,262	24,739	11,311	277	390	4,260	375	47,614
Fibro Cement ..	16,768	2,377	1,325	1,938	3,349	212	120	26,089
Other ..	48	386	323	61	115	10	..	943
Total Houses ..	39,394	43,940	15,291	10,418	7,516	6,726	1,343	124,628
Flats ..	1,745	684	34	..	303	28	55	2,849
Shops with Dwellings ..	545	680	61	7	8	70	15	1,395
Shops without Dwellings ..	144	183	109	41	86	74	13	650
Hotels, Guest Houses, Boarding Houses, etc.	173	..	22	256	5	26	9	491
Factories ..	2,513	2,577	157	273	205	701	18	6,444
Other new Buildings ..	4,952	3,727	1,612	1,047	825	778	139	13,080
Total Other Buildings ..	10,072	7,860	1,995	1,624	1,432	1,677	249	24,909
Total New Buildings ..	49,466	51,800	17,286	12,042	8,948	8,403	1,592	149,537

(ii) *Commenced, Completed and Under Construction, 1945-46 to 1950-51.* The following table summarizes the values of all new buildings commenced, completed and under construction for each State for the years 1945-46 to 1950-51.

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	30,325	13,192	7,599	5,825	5,371	1,722	115,188
1949-50	51,277	46,497	16,994	11,301	8,459	8,379	1,365	144,272
1950-51	79,750	73,312	21,682	17,827	14,186	10,336	2,325	218,818
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	63,782
1948-49	33,737	27,357	12,199	6,483	4,707	3,810	757	89,050
1949-50	40,920	34,673	13,953	9,074	5,352	5,342	1,462	110,776
1950-51	49,466	51,800	17,286	12,042	8,948	8,403	1,592	149,537
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	66,000
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
1949-50	75,006	55,729	11,805	10,519	10,022	8,980	4,269	176,339
1950-51	102,708	83,502	15,653	17,272	15,942	12,178	5,116	252,371

(a) Not available.

3. Numbers of New Houses.—(i) *Completed, 1950-51.* The following table shows the numbers of new houses completed in each State during 1950-51, according to the material of their outer walls.

NEW HOUSES COMPLETED, 1950-51 : 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	5,789	6,661	1,058	4,703	1,961	959	330	21,461
Wood (Weatherboard, etc.)	3,601	12,567	7,844	177	399	2,741	150	27,479
Fibro Cement	10,354	1,602	1,099	1,797	2,679	208	94	17,833
Other	27	195	274	48	121	6	..	671
Total	19,771	21,025	10,275	6,725	5,160	3,914	574	67,444

(ii) *Commenced, Completed and Under Construction, 1945-46 to 1950-51.* 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 1950-51.

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	12,931	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	4,501	3,843	2,849	534	57,926
1949-50	22,055	21,035	10,009	6,109	5,031	3,664	389	68,292
1950-51	25,162	26,205	10,698	7,966	6,970	4,122	877	82,000
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	3,980	3,244	2,287	323	51,339
1949-50	18,766	15,603	9,447	4,904	3,509	2,852	404	55,485
1950-51	19,771	21,025	10,275	6,725	5,160	3,914	574	67,444
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
1949-50	26,402	23,353	4,520	5,241	3,957	3,357	678	65,508
1950-51	31,793	26,533	4,943	6,529	5,764	3,558	981	80,101

(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 1950-51, together with State details for 1950-51. 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.
1950-51—			
New South Wales	1,320	966	2,315
Victoria	509	333	901
Queensland	22	26	18
South Australia	52	..	52
Western Australia	174	305	182
Tasmania	19	18	17
Australian Capital Territory .. .. .	..	36	136
Total	2,096	1,684	3,621
Total, 1949-50	2,292	1,494	3,210
„ 1948-49	2,021	1,345	2,416
„ 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 of the years 1946 to 1951. Particulars for 30th June, 1951 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, 1951—								
Carpenters	17,307	15,196	8,090	3,589	3,015	3,120	706	51,023
Bricklayers	4,141	2,521	689	1,448	704	416	174	10,093
Painters	3,637	3,241	1,446	887	590	462	245	10,508
Electricians	2,543	1,350	814	327	259	211	72	5,576
Plumbers	3,694	2,473	1,183	748	511	292	155	9,056
Builders' Labourers	8,681	5,512	2,667	1,818	1,597	1,503	513	22,291
Other	5,467	4,127	1,734	1,351	1,309	696	210	14,894
Contractors (a)	4,628	3,495	2,476	830	548	753	65	12,795
Sub-contractors (a)	5,391	4,394	1,341	1,061	628	560	68	13,443
Wage earners	35,451	26,531	12,806	8,277	6,809	5,387	1,942	97,203
Total	45,470	34,420	16,623	10,168	7,985	6,700	2,075	123,441
Total 30th June, 1950..	42,393	31,684	15,643	8,743	6,908	5,700	2,022	113,093
„ „ „ 1949..	41,982	28,442	14,030	7,727	6,220	4,920	1,389	104,710
„ „ „ 1948..	41,131	26,728	13,766	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.

§ 20. Clothing and Food Rationing.

For information on the rationing of clothing and certain foodstuffs which was introduced early in the 1939-45 War and was discontinued, as circumstances permitted, from 1947 to 1950, see Official Year Books, No. 36, pp. 1084-1090, No. 37, pp. 1206-8 and No. 38, p. 1240.

§ 21. 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 1946-47 to 1950-51.

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, but there are some notable exceptions, viz. beef, mutton, pig-meats, shell eggs, butter and cream.

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 AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY: AUSTRALIA.

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51. (a)
Milk and Milk Products—							
Fluid Whole Milk ..	Mil. gals.	161	222	234	242	241	236
Fresh Cream ..	'ooo tons.	19.7	8.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	8.9
Condensed Milk (Sweetened and Unsweetened) ..	"	9.9	9.8	15.4	15.5	16.9	15.8
Concentrated Whole Milk ..	"	3.4	9.5	13.4	13.2	17.3	18.3
Powdered Milk—							
Full Cream ..	"	8.1	9.2	10.6	13.2	11.7	9.9
Skin ..	"							2.3	2.0	1.3	0.9	2.6
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk) ..	"	3.0	5.0	5.1	2.8	4.0	6.6
Cheese ..	"	13.4	20.6	18.6	17.7	22.7	24.2
Total (in terms of Milk Solids) ..	"	120.5	160.4	167.9	173.3	176.0	177.3
Meat—							
Beef (bone-in weight) ..	"	442.0	324.0	371.6	422.4	446.9	488.2
Mutton (bone-in weight) ..	"	183.4	154.7	150.8	156.4	164.2	142.5
Lamb (bone-in weight) ..	"	46.1	72.8	87.4	98.1	98.3	91.2
Pork (bone-in weight) ..	"	31.8	22.9	24.1	25.8	26.0	25.2
Offal ..	"	25.7	31.3	30.7	29.1	34.4	32.5
Canned Meat (canned weight) ..	"	(b)	8.5	10.0	8.4	12.9	11.8
Bacon and Ham (cured weight) ..	"	31.4	42.5	41.0	36.1	34.6	30.8
Total (in terms of carcass weight) ..	"	776.1	677.4	739.4	794.0	836.8	840.8
Poultry, Game and Fish—							
Poultry and Rabbits (carcass weight) ..	"	29.8	54.2	55.1	52.7	54.4	56.2
Fish—							
Fresh (edible weight) ..	"	19.7	20.0	19.4	18.8	20.2	23.2
Shell (edible weight) ..	"	2.1	1.4	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.1
Canned (edible weight) ..	"	12.4	8.5	12.1	10.8	10.1	12.5
Total (edible weight) ..	"	51.5	61.2	65.7	65.9	64.7	71.2
Eggs and Egg Products—							
Shell Eggs ..	"	78.7	89.3	85.9	84.6	83.9	84.7
Liquid Whole Egg (c) ..	"	2.9	8.6	7.6	9.6	8.9	7.9
Egg Powder (c) ..	"	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total (Shell Egg equivalent) ..	"	81.6	97.9	93.6	94.3	93.0	92.8
	mil. doz.	139.3	167.1	159.7	160.9	138.7	158.4
Fats and Oils—							
Butter ..	'ooo tons.	101.0	84.9	84.7	84.6	90.8	114.6
Margarine—							
Table ..	"	2.8	2.4	3.3	3.2	2.6	1.7
Other ..	"	12.2	16.6	18.3	20.6	22.7	22.5
Lard ..	"	5.2	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.0	3.8
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats ..	"	14.4	13.6	13.8	14.1	13.8	15.2
Total (Fat Content) ..	"	115.5	103.7	106.1	108.6	114.3	134.1

See next page for notes.

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

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51. (a)
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar—							
As Sugar	'000 tons.	216.5	221.0	246.0	236.6	242.3	255.8
In manufactured products..	"	110.1	168.0	181.8	172.9	167.7	194.1
Honey, Glucose and Syrups ..	"	21.9	24.2	24.7	24.0	24.3	28.6
Total (Sugar Content) ..	"	343.9	408.1	447.2	428.5	429.1	472.6
Potatoes—							
White	"	318.5	446.6	450.3	376.9	391.8	341.7
Sweet	"	7.4	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.2
Total	"	325.9	452.2	455.6	381.9	396.8	346.9
Pulse and Nuts—							
Dried Pulse	"	4.5	10.0	10.3	9.1	15.9	14.8
Peanuts (weight without shell)	"	2.8	7.9	8.9	9.2	5.5	5.8
Edible Tree Nuts (weight without shell)	"	2.6	3.0	5.1	5.0	6.8	8.6
Cocoa (Raw Beans)	"	6.3	10.9	11.8	12.1	13.6	12.3
Total	"	16.2	31.8	36.1	35.4	41.8	41.5
Tomatoes and Fruit—							
Tomatoes (d)	"	(e) 48.0	102.8	81.5	74.6	94.4	83.5
Citrus Fruit (d)	"	97.8	112.4	132.0	136.7	121.8	138.7
Other Fresh Fruit	"	204.0	285.6	316.5	290.3	279.1	281.9
Jams	"	35.1	40.7	48.3	38.2	42.1	41.7
Dried Fruit	"	24.8	27.0	28.0	35.5	30.3	35.1
Canned Fruit	"	31.9	28.1	37.4	46.5	43.8	43.3
Total (Fresh Fruit Equivalent)	"	556.0	658.4	708.6	713.5	684.5	709.5
Vegetables—							
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	"	(f)	179.2	162.5	175.6	163.6	181.3
Other Fresh Vegetables	"	(f)	268.5	255.3	277.6	255.7	260.4
Canned Vegetables	"	(f)	12.9	8.7	14.1	15.9	16.8
Total	"	(f)	460.6	426.5	467.3	435.2	458.5
Grain Products—							
Flour—							
White	"	574.0	645.2	647.8	671.0	675.3	694.8
Wheatmeal for baking .. .. .	"							34.6	32.3	38.3	39.5	34.0
Breakfast Foods (g)	"	27.8	34.2	35.8	31.3	32.7	32.0
Rice (Milled)	"	12.2	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.7	14.7
Tapioca, Sago, etc.	"	3.7	1.6	3.5	2.0	2.9	2.9
Pearl Barley	"	3.0	2.5	1.5	1.2	2.6	2.4
Barley Meal and Polished Wheat (Rice substitute)	"	..	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.1
Edible Starch (Cornflour)	"	4.3	4.3	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.7
Total	"	625.0	726.9	730.6	753.6	763.6	787.6
Beverages—							
Tea	"	21.1	22.5	21.7	22.1	24.3	27.8
Coffee	"	2.0	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.7	2.7
Beer	mil. gals	77.9	119.5	118.2	139.4	146.7	163.9
Wine	"	4.2	8.2	10.5	10.8	12.1	13.4

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Included under fresh meat at its carcass weight. (c) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (d) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (e) Probably understated owing to absence of complete data. (f) Not available. (g) Excludes breakfast foods from maize and rice.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY PER HEAD OF POPULATION : AUSTRALIA.

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51. (a)
Milk and Milk Products—							
Fluid Whole Milk	gallon	23.4	29.5	30.6	31.1	29.9	28.4
Fresh Cream	lb.	6.4	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.4
Condensed Milk (Sweetened and Unsweetened)	"	3.2	2.9	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.2
Concentrated Whole Milk	"	1.1	2.8	3.9	3.8	4.8	4.9
Powdered Milk—							
Full Cream	"	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.7	3.3	2.7
Skim .. ..	"							0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk)	"	1.0	1.5	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.8
Cheese	"	4.4	6.1	5.5	5.1	6.3	6.5
Total (in terms of Milk Solids)	"	39.3	47.8	49.4	49.8	48.9	47.7
Meat—							
Beef (bone-in weight)	"	144.1	96.5	108.9	121.3	124.3	131.6
Mutton (bone-in weight)	"	59.8	46.1	44.2	44.9	45.7	38.4
Lamb (bone-in weight)	"	15.0	21.7	25.6	28.2	27.4	24.6
Pork (bone-in weight)	"	10.4	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.2	6.8
Offal	"	8.4	9.3	9.0	8.4	9.6	8.8
Canned Meat (canned weight)	"	(b)	2.5	2.9	2.4	3.6	3.2
Bacon and Ham (cured weight)	"	10.2	12.7	12.0	10.4	9.6	8.3
Total (in terms of carcass weight)	"	253.0	201.7	216.8	228.1	232.9	226.6
Poultry, Game and Fish—							
Poultry and Rabbits (carcass weight)	"	9.7	16.1	16.1	15.1	15.1	15.1
Fish—							
Fresh (edible weight)	"	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.6	6.3
Shell (edible weight)	"	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8
Canned (edible weight)	"	4.1	2.5	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.4
Total (edible weight)	"	16.8	18.2	19.2	18.1	18.1	19.2
Eggs and Egg Products—							
Shell Eggs	"	25.7	26.6	25.2	24.3	23.3	22.9
Liquid Whole Egg (c)	"	0.9	2.6	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.1
Egg Powder (c) .. ..	"	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1
Total (Shell Egg equivalent)	{ No.	26.6	29.2	27.4	27.1	25.9	25.0
		243	267	251	248	236	229
Fats and Oils—							
Butter	lb.	32.9	25.3	24.8	24.3	25.3	30.9
Margarine—							
Table	"	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5
Other	"	4.0	5.0	5.4	5.9	6.3	6.1
Lard	"	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0
Vegetable Oils and other Fats	"	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1
Total (Fat Content)	"	37.6	31.0	31.2	31.2	32.0	36.1
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar—							
As Sugar	"	70.6	65.9	72.1	68.0	67.4	68.9
In manufactured products	"	35.9	50.0	53.3	49.7	46.7	52.3
Honey and Glucose Syrups	"	7.1	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.6
Total (Sugar Content)	"	112.0	121.6	131.2	123.1	119.5	127.2

See next page for notes.

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

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51. (a)
Potatoes—							
White	lb.	103.8	133.0	132.0	108.3	109.0	92.1
Sweet	"	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Total	"	106.2	134.7	133.5	109.7	110.4	93.5
Pulse and Nuts—							
Dried Pulse	"	1.5	3.0	3.0	2.6	4.5	4.0
Peanuts (weight without shell)	"	0.9	2.3	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.6
Edible Tree Nuts (weight without shell)	"	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.3
Cocoa (Raw Beans)	"	2.1	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.3
Total	"	5.3	9.4	10.6	10.1	11.7	11.2
Tomatoes and Fruit—							
Tomatoes (d)	"	(e) 15.7	30.6	23.9	21.4	26.3	22.5
Citrus Fruit (d)	"	31.9	33.5	38.9	39.3	33.9	37.4
Other Fresh Fruit	"	86.1	85.1	92.8	83.4	77.7	76.0
Jams	"	11.4	12.1	14.2	11.0	11.7	11.2
Dried Fruit	"	8.1	8.0	8.4	10.2	8.4	9.5
Canned Fruit	"	10.7	8.4	11.0	13.3	12.2	11.7
Total (Fresh Fruit equivalent)	"	181.3	196.1	207.8	204.9	190.5	191.2
Vegetables—							
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	"	(f)	53.4	47.7	50.6	45.5	48.8
Other Fresh Vegetables	"	(f)	80.1	74.9	79.8	71.2	70.1
Canned Vegetables	"	(f)	3.9	2.5	4.0	4.4	4.5
Total	"	(f)	137.4	125.1	134.4	121.1	123.4
Grain Products—							
Flour—							
White	"	187.1	192.2	189.9	192.7	187.9	187.3
Wheatmeal for baking .. .. .	"							10.3	9.5	11.0	11.0	9.2
Breakfast Foods (g)	"	9.0	10.2	10.5	9.0	9.1	8.6
Rice (milled)	"	4.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	4.0
Tapioca, Sago, etc.	"	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8
Pearl Barley	"	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5
Barley Meal and Polished	"						
Wheat (Rice substitute)	"		0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
Edible Starch (Cornflour)	"	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Total	"	203.7	216.6	214.1	216.5	212.5	212.2
Beverages—							
Tea	"	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.8	7.5
Coffee	"	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7
Beer	gallon	11.3	15.9	15.5	17.9	18.2	19.7
Wine	"	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Included with fresh meat at its carcass weight. (c) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (d) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (e) Probably understated owing to lack of complete data. (f) Not available. (g) Excludes breakfast foods from maize and rice.

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	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51. (a)
		1936-37 to 1938-39.					
Calories	No.	3,114	3,204	3,248	3,284	3,213	3,262
Protein—							
Animal	gm.	58.7	54.4	58.2	59.6	60.8	60.0
Vegetable ..	..	30.8	34.9	36.3	34.7	33.7	33.7
Total .. ..	..	89.5	89.3	94.5	94.3	94.5	93.7
Fat .. ..	..	133.5	118.6	121.9	124.5	125.1	129.0
Carbohydrate ..	..	376.8	424.8	425.0	424.6	404.9	408.6
Calcium	mgm.	642	762	811	783	805	788
Iron .. ..	..	15.3	14.8	15.1	15.3	15.5	15.8
Vitamin A	I.U.	4,949	4,783	4,495	4,579	4,581	4,926
Ascorbic Acid ..	mgm.	85.6	99.5	97.1	90.1	88.1	85.8
Thiamin .. ..	..	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Riboflavin .. ..	..	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Niacin .. ..	..	18.2	16.6	18.3	17.9	18.3	18.2

(a) Subject to revision.

§ 22. Valuation of Australian Production.

1. **General.**—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 1949-50. Comparable details for 1948-49 may be found in *Primary Industries Bulletin* No. 44. The adoption of substantially uniform methods of valuing production and of estimating elements of costs of production and marketing renders 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.

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 values of production for that industry by States for a series of years ending 1949-50.

On page 976 of this issue is a graph showing the Net Value of Production, Australia for all recorded industries for the years 1928-29 to 1949-50.

2. Value of Production, Australia, 1949-50.—The following table shows particulars of the gross, local and net values of production in Australia by industries during the year 1949-50:—

**GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION: AUSTRALIA,
1949-50.
(£'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	271,944	242,391	209,611
Pastoral	371,624	348,441	337,023
Dairying	101,111	95,760	81,102
Poultry	33,492	30,731	22,228
Bee-farming	837	743	743
Total, Rural (a) ..	779,008	718,066	650,707
Trapping	6,381	5,716	5,716
Forestry	25,333	23,195	23,195
Fisheries	4,916	4,234	(b) 4,234
Mines and Quarries ..	65,696	64,804	52,979
Total, Non-rural ..	102,326	97,949	86,124
Total, All Primary ..	881,334	816,015	736,831
Factories	(c) 661,488	(c) 661,488	661,488
Total, All Industries ..	1,542,822	1,477,503	1,398,319

(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.

3. Net Value of Production, States, 1949-50.—The following tables show the total net value of production, and the net value per head, for each industry and State during the year 1949-50.

**NET (a) VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, 1949-50.
(£'000.)**

Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Agriculture	69,078	48,707	29,441	30,448	26,603	5,334	209,611
Pastoral	145,919	75,247	55,298	26,764	26,442	7,353	337,023
Dairying	24,477	27,175	18,659	6,819	2,445	1,527	81,102
Poultry	9,186	8,232	843	2,180	841	946	22,228
Bee-farming	280	236	35	141	40	11	743
Total, Rural	248,940	159,597	104,276	66,352	56,371	15,171	650,707
Trapping	1,816	3,122	109	320	196	153	5,716
Forestry	7,185	5,570	4,020	2,300	2,021	2,099	23,195
Fisheries (b)	1,449	615	760	287	697	426	4,234
Mines and Quarries ..	30,843	2,263	5,606	2,941	6,697	4,629	52,979
Total, Non-rural ..	41,293	11,570	10,495	5,848	9,611	7,307	86,124
Total, All Primary ..	290,233	171,167	114,771	72,200	65,982	22,478	736,831
Factories	283,201	219,244	61,354	52,309	26,044	19,336	661,488
Total, All Industries ..	573,434	390,411	176,125	124,509	92,026	41,814	1,398,319

(a) See letterpress on page 1300.

(b) Local value.

**NET (a) VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF
POPULATION, 1949-50.**
(£ s. d.)

Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Agriculture ..	21 15 7	22 8 10	25 6 3	44 6 8	48 14 10	19 4 7	26 3 0
Pastoral ..	46 0 1	34 13 5	47 10 11	38 19 4	48 8 11	26 10 2	42 0 11
Dairying ..	7 14 4	12 10 5	16 0 10	9 18 7	4 9 7	5 10 1	10 2 4
Poultry ..	2 17 11	3 15 10	0 14 6	3 3 6	1 10 10	3 8 2	2 15 6
Bee-farming ..	0 1 9	0 2 3	0 0 7	0 4 1	0 1 6	0 0 10	0 1 11
Total, Rural ..	78 9 8	73 10 9	89 13 1	96 12 2	103 5 8	54 13 10	81 3 8
Trapping ..	0 11 5	1 8 9	0 1 10	0 9 4	0 7 2	0 11 0	0 14 3
Forestry ..	2 5 4	2 11 4	3 9 2	3 7 0	3 14 1	7 11 4	2 17 11
Fisheries (b) ..	0 9 2	0 5 8	0 13 1	0 8 4	1 5 6	1 10 9	0 10 7
Mines and Quarries	9 14 5	1 0 10	4 16 5	4 5 7	12 5 5	16 13 9	6 12 2
Total, Non-rural	13 0 4	5 6 7	9 0 6	8 10 3	17 12 2	26 6 10	10 14 11
Total, All Primary Factories..	91 10 0 89 5 8	78 17 4 101 0 5	98 13 7 52 15 0	105 2 5 76 3 3	120 17 10 47 14 5	81 0 8 69 14 1	91 18 7 82 10 6
Total, All Industries	180 15 8	179 17 9	151 8 7	181 5 8	168 12 3	150 14 9	174 9 1

(a) See letterpress on page 1300.

(b) Local value.

§ 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, All Farming combined (including separate indexes for Wool and Products other than Wool), Gold and Other Minerals, and All Mining combined.

1. **Primary Production Price Index-Numbers.**—The Primary Production Price Index-Numbers shown in the following table relate to average "prices" of primary products realized in the principal markets of Australia. The "price" data used are average unit values for the total quantities of the relevant commodities produced or marketed in each year and the index-numbers therefore measure both the effects of changes in prices (as such) and of variations in the quality, type, usage, etc. of products marketed. The index-numbers for any year relate to the average values of primary products produced or marketed in that year, irrespective of the periods in which payment is received by producers.

The indexes have been calculated by the fixed-base weighted aggregative method. "Prices" for each commodity in any year are obtained by dividing gross value of production by the quantity produced in that year. In the original published series of Production Price Index-Numbers the average quantities of the relevant commodities produced in the period 1923-24 to 1927-28 were used as fixed weights. This series has been retained for years up to 1935-36, but re-computed to the base, average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100. For 1936-37 and later years, the original series was replaced in December, 1952 by a revised series of index-numbers, in which average quantities of each product marketed during the period 1946-47 to 1950-51 are used as fixed weights. In the revised series of Farming Price Indexes, the regimen was extended and modified to include farm products (as defined by Australian Statisticians) in all cases. Certain other refinements were also incorporated in the revised indexes, the principal of which was the omission from the weights used for the All Farming Index of quantities of crops marketed for live-stock feeding in Australia.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION : INDEX-NUMBERS OF PRICES AT PRINCIPAL MARKETS, AUSTRALIA.

(REVISED SERIES (1952); see REMARKS PRECEDING TABLE.)

(Base : Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100.)

Year.	Farming.						Mining.(a)		
	Agri- culture.	Pas- toral.	Farm- yard and Dairy- ing.	All Farm- ing.	Wool (Shorn and Dead).	Pro- ducts other than Wool.	Gold.	Other Min- erals.	All Mining.
1911-12 ..	92	66	70	76	..	..	49	64	60
1912-13 ..	86	77	78	81	..	..	49	70	64
1913-14 ..	85	76	74	79	..	..	49	69	64
1914-15 ..	143	85	80	105	..	..	49	68	63
1915-16 ..	100	113	98	106	..	..	49	77	70
1916-17 ..	96	127	103	112	..	..	49	89	79
1917-18 ..	112	139	101	123	..	..	49	112	96
1918-19 ..	133	139	111	132	..	..	49	110	95
1919-20 ..	197	146	134	161	..	..	59	114	100
1920-21 ..	170	137	170	155	..	..	65	122	108
1921-22 ..	130	96	118	112	..	..	61	121	106
1922-23 ..	136	127	125	130	..	..	54	120	103
1923-24 ..	119	161	120	139	..	..	51	123	105
1924-25 ..	139	159	105	142	(b) 206	..	53	135	115
1925-26 ..	145	130	120	133	126	..	49	138	116
1926-27 ..	129	125	120	125	129	..	49	138	116
1927-28 ..	129	146	120	136	148	..	49	128	108
1928-29 ..	117	129	122	123	125	..	49	123	105
1929-30 ..	110	104	116	108	78	..	49	119	102
1930-31 ..	76	82	93	82	65	..	49	113	97
1931-32 ..	84	71	83	78	64	..	69	92	86
1932-33 ..	79	69	74	74	66	..	84	85	84
1933-34 ..	79	103	73	89	120	..	89	84	85
1934-35 ..	88	77	79	81	74	..	98	85	88
1935-36(e) ..	94	99	87	95	107	..	100	91	93
1936-37 ..	114	115	93	109	126	(b) 104	99	98	98
1937-38 ..	98	98	102	99	95	100	100	107	105
1938-39 ..	88	87	105	92	79	96	101	95	97
1939-40 ..	100	105	105	104	102	105	112	99	103
1940-41 ..	106	107	105	107	102	108	122	108	112
1941-42 ..	111	108	107	110	102	112	123	116	118
1942-43 ..	131	123	130	128	118	132	120	123	122
1943-44 ..	151	128	147	140	118	147	120	127	125
1944-45 ..	151	129	152	142	118	150	121	135	131
1945-46 ..	175	133	159	157	118	169	123	145	139
1946-37 ..	194	181	158	186	187	185	124	169	156
1947-48 ..	267	262	183	247	301	230	124	221	194
1948-49 ..	234	312	197	260	366	225	124	275	232
1949-50 ..	274	396	228	316	483	262	139	288	246
1950-51 ..	277	815	258	495	1,099	300	178	335	291
1951-52(d) ..	336	501	343	404	552	356	(e) 178	475	391

(a) Year ended previous December. (b) Not available for previous years. (c) See remarks preceding table. (d) Subject to revision. (e) Based on the price fixed by the Commonwealth Bank; no allowance has been made for gold sold on oversea premium markets.

2. Primary Production Quantity Index-Numbers.—The Primary Production Quantity Index-Numbers shown in the following table relate to gross output of farm products and minerals. They have been calculated by the fixed-base weighted aggregative method, the weights used being weighted average unit values obtained by dividing total gross value by total quantity produced for each commodity for the base period.

In the original published series of Primary Production Quantity Index-Numbers, the period 1923-24 to 1927-28 was adopted as the base for weighting purposes. This series has been retained for years up to 1935-36 in the case of the Farming Quantity

Indexes and for all years for the Mining Quantity Indexes, but for all groups the index-numbers have been recomputed to the base, average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100. For 1936-37 and later years, the original series of Farming Quantity Index-Numbers was replaced in December, 1952 with a revised series in which average unit values for the period 1936-37 to 1938-39 are used as fixed weights. The regimen used for the revised series was extended and modified to include farm products (as defined by Australian Statisticians) in all cases. Certain other refinements were incorporated in the revised indexes, the principal of which was the omission, in calculating the All Farming Index, of quantities of crops fed to live-stock in Australia.

**PRIMARY PRODUCTION: INDEX-NUMBERS OF QUANTITY PRODUCTION,
AUSTRALIA.**

(REVISED SERIES (1952); see REMARKS PRECEDING TABLE.)

(Base: Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100.)

Year.	Farming.						Mining.(a)		
	Agri- culture.	Pas- toral.	Farm- yard and Dairy- ing.	All Farm- ing.	Wool (Shorn and Dead).	Pro- ducts other than Wool.	Gold.	Other Min- erals.	All Mining.
1911-12 ..	51	76	52	63	71	..	179	105	121
1912-13 ..	64	70	50	64	62	..	168	113	124
1913-14 ..	67	79	52	70	68	..	159	119	127
1914-15 ..	30	77	50	57	62	..	148	105	114
1915-16 ..	99	63	40	71	53	..	141	96	105
1916-17 ..	80	61	49	65	54	..	120	86	93
1917-18 ..	67	61	57	62	58	..	105	84	88
1918-19 ..	53	69	56	61	73	..	92	89	90
1919-20 ..	44	77	52	61	73	..	77	64	67
1920-21 ..	87	62	57	69	62	..	68	70	70
1921-22 ..	78	72	67	73	71	..	55	70	67
1922-23 ..	74	76	61	73	71	..	55	78	73
1923-24 ..	80	68	62	71	67	..	51	87	80
1924-25 ..	95	80	76	84	81	..	49	90	81
1925-26 ..	73	84	71	78	86	..	40	90	80
1926-27 ..	90	89	68	86	95	..	38	89	78
1927-28 ..	75	86	73	80	90	..	37	92	80
1928-29 ..	91	92	75	89	99	..	33	80	71
1929-30 ..	79	87	75	82	95	..	31	76	67
1930-31 ..	111	84	82	93	92	..	34	72	64
1931-32 ..	100	92	89	94	102	..	43	59	56
1932-33 ..	110	99	94	102	106	..	52	69	66
1933-34 ..	102	95	100	98	98	..	60	74	71
1934-35 ..	88	98	104	96	102	..	64	79	76
1935-36(b)	91	95	99	94	98	..	66	88	83
1936-37 ..	97	101	97	98	103	(c) 96	85	94	92
1937-38 ..	107	105	101	105	108	105	100	101	101
1938-39 ..	96	94	102	97	89	99	115	105	107
1939-40 ..	120	110	108	109	120	105	119	115	116
1940-41 ..	74	111	107	98	121	91	119	112	114
1941-42 ..	104	114	104	105	123	99	108	117	115
1942-43 ..	97	116	103	103	120	98	83	115	109
1943-44 ..	86	118	100	101	124	94	54	107	96
1944-45 ..	68	104	99	89	105	84	47	104	92
1945-46 ..	100	89	103	93	96	92	47	93	83
1946-47 ..	84	94	103	92	99	90	60	99	91
1947-48 ..	122	99	107	109	102	111	68	107	99
1948-49 ..	108	106	111	109	109	109	64	108	99
1949-50 ..	117	113	111	116	117	115	64	105	97
1950-51 ..	108	110	107	110	118	107	63	121	109
1951-52(d)	101	106	98	102	114	99	65	125	113

(a) Year ended previous December.
for previous years.

(b) See remarks preceding table.

(d) Subject to revision.

(c) Not available

§ 24. Retail Trade.

1. **General.**—The statistics in this section relate to the operations of all types of retail establishments throughout the Commonwealth.

Information of this nature was first collected in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1948 by a full Census of all retail establishments. As this was the first Census of its type in Australia its scope and the data sought were the minima consistent with the objective of securing a record of the number of such establishments, their type, their geographical distribution, their aggregate sales of goods and a simple commodity dissection together with a record of the value of certain services provided. This Census was followed by a further Census of all retail establishments trading during the year ended 30th June, 1949. The data sought in each Census were almost identical, but certain minor refinements were made to the second Census in the light of experience gained from the first. A more extensive dissection of retail sales into commodity groups was obtained.

In general terms, the Censuses covered those establishments which normally sell goods at retail in shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. Certain types of establishments which sell services at retail (including repairs and materials therein) were also included, e.g., boot repairers, hairdressers, motor garages and service stations. The Censuses included the retail sales of those factories or wholesalers who conducted a *regular* retail business, but excluded those who only occasionally sold goods at retail. Both new and second-hand goods were included in sales recorded by relevant retail establishments.

The following lists show how certain types of establishments, dealers, etc., were treated :—

Included—

Hotels, wine saloons, refreshment rooms, milk bars.

Bakers, ice-works, tailors (when selling from shop premises to consumers).

Excluded—

Clubs, guest houses, theatres, picture-shows.

Hawkers, street barrows, casual stalls, street sellers.

Dry cleaners, laundries.

Timber yards, trade services such as monumental masonry, electrical contracting, plumbing, upholstery, etc.

Agents (except in respect of goods sold from retail shop premises).

Gas and electricity suppliers (except for sales of appliances).

Real estate agents, stock and station agents, pastoral supply companies.

Direct selling (either on site or from delivery vehicles) from market gardens, flower gardens, nurseries, dairies, poultry farms, chick hatcheries, etc. (except where a shop or road-side stall is conducted).

Newspaper publishers and printers (except in respect of goods sold in a retail shop).

Retail establishments (excluding restaurants, hairdressers, boot repairers, garages and libraries in which the retail sales of goods were less than £50) numbered 101,426 in 1947-48 and 105,614 in 1948-49.

In order to maintain up to date records of retail trade conducted in Australia, it is proposed to take Censuses of retail establishments periodically. During the periods intervening between Censuses, the nature, extent and periodic variations in retail trade are being measured by means of sample surveys. Consequently, for the year ended 30th June, 1950 and subsequent quarterly periods, collections have been made on a sample basis whereby approximately 6,500 establishments have been chosen from the total of over 100,000 retail businesses. By the use of sampling techniques, including the scientific selection of these 6,500 establishments of representative size and type, estimated figures of the total sales of all retail businesses have been calculated for each period. The sales of businesses from which these totals have been calculated represent approximately 40 per cent. of all retail sales in Australia.

2. **Value of Retail Sales, 1947-48 to 1950-51 and quarters ended 30th September, 1950 to 31st December, 1951.**—(i) *States.* The following table shows the total value of goods sold by retail establishments in each State during the years 1947-48 to 1950-51 and the quarters ended 30th September, 1950 to 31st December, 1951.

TOTAL VALUE OF RETAIL SALES : STATES.
(£ million.)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total (a)
1947-48	385.5	270.3	130.5	80.4	65.1	29.8	961.6
1948-49	458.2	320.1	154.2	97.9	79.3	35.4	1,145.1
1949-50	533.4	387.5	183.1	121.2	96.7	41.2	1,363.1
1950-51	668.9	475.4	226.1	148.6	118.6	51.7	1,689.3
Quarter ended—							
30th September, 1950	152.3	108.1	51.8	33.1	26.3	11.6	383.2
31st December, 1950	171.3	122.6	58.3	37.6	30.5	13.3	433.6
31st March, 1951	164.1	117.1	55.8	36.9	29.9	12.7	416.5
30th June, 1951	181.2	127.6	60.2	41.0	31.9	14.1	456.0
30th September, 1951	182.3	126.8	62.7	41.0	32.3	14.4	459.5
31st December, 1951	206.4	147.2	69.2	46.0	37.2	16.5	522.5

(a) Excludes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory for which the latest available information is in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1949. In that year retail sales in the Australian Capital Territory were £2.4 million and in the Northern Territory £2.0 million.

(ii) *Commodity Groups.* In the following table the total value of retail sales for the years 1948-49 to 1950-51 and the quarters ended 30th September, 1950 to 31st December, 1951 are classified according to commodity groups. Completely comparable figures are not available for the year 1947-48, which has therefore been omitted from the table.

VALUE OF RETAIL SALES BY COMMODITY GROUPS : AUSTRALIA. (a)
(£ million.)

Commodity Group.	Year ended 30th June—			Quarter ended—					
	1949.	1950.	1951.	30th Sept., 1950.	31st Dec., 1950.	31st Mar., 1951.	30th June, 1951.	30th Sept., 1951.	31st Dec., 1951.
Groceries	143.4	160.3	184.7	42.6	46.8	45.9	49.4	52.5	59.1
Butcher's Meat	65.3	74.4	89.1	20.2	21.2	22.4	25.3	26.7	28.2
Other Food	116.6	131.7	155.8	35.9	39.0	40.6	40.3	43.3	49.0
Total Foodstuffs	325.3	366.4	429.6	98.7	107.0	108.9	115.0	122.5	136.3
Beer, Wine and Spirits	95.3	104.4	121.8	26.7	32.0	32.1	31.0	31.6	41.1
Clothing, Drapery, Piecegoods and Footwear	237.8	261.4	322.8	71.5	83.9	76.6	90.8	81.7	95.4
Hardware	72.5	83.1	110.2	24.4	27.9	26.6	31.3	31.1	34.9
Electrical Goods	33.8	41.0	58.2	12.0	16.0	14.8	15.4	17.8	19.1
Furniture	46.4	53.5	74.4	16.5	18.6	18.7	20.6	19.8	19.5
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.	166.1	255.2	334.7	80.4	83.8	81.1	89.4	89.2	96.0
Other Goods (b)	167.9	198.1	237.6	53.0	64.4	57.7	62.5	65.8	80.2
Total (a)	1,145.1	1,363.1	1,689.3	383.2	433.6	416.5	456.0	459.5	522.5

(a) Excludes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. (b) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., newspapers, books and stationery, chemist's goods, etc.

3. *Commodity Groups, Census of Retail Establishments, 1948-49.*—The number of retail establishments and the total value of retail sales for the year 1948-49 are classified in the following table according to the seventeen broad groups into which retailers were asked to dissect their retail sales. As it was impossible to define or list in detail the types of goods to be included under each commodity group, retailers were asked to show figures for each group in accordance with ordinary trade groupings as understood by them. The commodity group totals are therefore subject to this qualification.

The first part of the table shows the number of retail establishments which recorded retail sales in each commodity group. Many establishments showed sales in more than one group, so that the aggregate of the total number of establishments in all commodity

groups is greater than the total number of individual establishments and has little significance. The value of retail sales is classified by commodity groups in the second part of the table.

NUMBER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF RETAIL SALES CLASSIFIED BY COMMODITY GROUPS : STATES, 1948-49.

Commodity Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH RECORDED SALES IN EACH COMMODITY GROUP.									
Groceries	10,404	6,394	4,234	2,481	2,116	1,135	43	21	26,828
Butcher's Meat	2,584	2,025	1,052	766	563	259	10	9	7,268
Fruit and Vegetables	5,194	2,804	2,676	1,220	1,385	623	14	13	13,929
Bread, Cakes	6,621	3,657	2,824	1,485	1,183	468	13	12	16,263
Confectionery, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks	9,675	6,669	4,438	2,544	2,293	1,037	43	26	26,725
Other Food	5,024	2,338	1,676	1,066	1,011	187	15	8	11,325
Beer, Wine and Spirits	2,666	2,047	1,346	668	631	305	29	12	7,644
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes	13,214	8,217	5,781	3,013	3,195	1,266	50	38	34,714
Clothing, Drapery, Piecegoods, Manchester, Soft Furnishings, Haberdashery	5,721	4,724	2,022	1,417	1,291	597	44	25	15,841
Footwear	1,677	1,246	779	541	472	268	23	9	5,015
Hardware, China, Glassware	3,682	2,700	1,586	1,322	1,198	449	28	11	10,976
Electrical Goods, Radios, Musical Instruments	1,907	1,454	789	541	597	219	19	8	5,534
Furniture, Floor Coverings	1,037	968	436	349	314	161	8	6	3,279
Newspapers, Books and Stationery	2,861	2,276	1,596	842	859	364	18	9	8,825
Chemists' Goods	2,870	1,730	1,446	728	991	314	18	12	8,109
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.	3,554	2,787	1,751	1,197	1,010	401	38	14	10,752
Other Goods	4,224	4,313	1,534	1,338	791	336	17	19	12,572

TOTAL VALUE OF RETAIL SALES (£'000).

Groceries	56,967	35,148	24,257	11,361	10,818	4,822	376	340	144,089
Butcher's Meat	26,261	18,829	8,617	5,237	4,027	2,320	112	147	65,550
Fruit and Vegetables	12,618	8,863	4,027	2,456	2,329	845	20	105	31,263
Bread, Cakes	13,000	9,338	4,430	2,896	1,699	1,042	28	63	32,496
Confectionery, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks	13,124	11,438	4,271	2,847	1,917	934	56	67	34,654
Other Food	8,073	5,416	2,157	1,358	1,177	304	37	36	18,558
Beer, Wine and Spirits	39,309	24,195	12,094	8,183	8,450	3,051	433	318	96,033
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes	15,701	11,687	4,856	3,121	2,968	1,204	98	83	39,718
Clothing, Drapery, Piecegoods, Manchester, Soft Furnishings, Haberdashery	86,036	60,550	26,465	17,993	12,599	6,665	257	421	210,986
Footwear	11,461	8,017	3,194	2,291	1,663	877	21	56	27,580
Hardware, China, Glassware	31,585	18,336	9,672	5,878	4,783	2,251	139	139	72,783
Electrical Goods, Radios, Musical Instruments	13,187	9,248	5,248	2,784	2,359	995	33	48	33,902
Furniture, Floor Coverings	18,726	14,307	5,024	4,034	2,970	1,319	15	159	46,554
Newspapers, Books and Stationery	12,490	8,632	3,513	1,545	1,670	798	40	70	28,758
Chemists' Goods	11,565	7,541	3,733	1,940	1,626	730	10	93	27,238
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.	61,491	45,136	23,419	16,922	13,711	5,440	285	161	166,565
Other Goods	26,571	23,382	9,225	7,078	4,579	1,794	30	86	72,745
Total	458,165	320,063	154,202	97,924	79,345	35,391	1,990	2,392	1,149,472

4. Types of Business, Census of Retail Establishments, 1948-49.—The following tables show, for the year 1948-49, the number of retail establishments and the total value of retail sales classified according to the main types of business. This is a classification of each business according to the principal type of goods sold, and is based on the description given by the proprietor or manager concerned. Where the description given embraced two or more classifications (e.g. "grocer and confectioner"), or where the description did not indicate the types of goods sold (in the cases of department stores, variety stores, general stores and mixed businesses), the type of business was determined by the commodity group in which the largest sales were recorded. The first table shows the number of establishments and the total value of retail sales in each State and Territory, while in the second table the details for Australia are further classified according to turnover size. This is a classification of establishments according to the value of retail sale of goods.

**NUMBER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF RETAIL SALES
CLASSIFIED BY MAIN TYPE OF BUSINESS : STATES, 1948-49.**

Main Type of Business.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.									
Draper, Clothier, etc.	4,275	3,930	1,264	930	743	299	20	19	11,480
Grocer	8,595	4,961	3,568	1,786	1,662	979	29	14	21,594
Motor and Motor Cycle Dealer, Tyre Store, Garage and Service Station	2,786	2,291	1,296	936	672	262	17	11	8,271
Hotel, Wine Saloon, Wine and Spirit Merchant	2,266	1,788	1,285	635	511	300	20	7	6,812
Hardware, Electrical and Radio Store	1,762	1,754	751	540	442	147	14	8	5,418
Butcher	2,391	1,932	976	708	504	214	9	7	6,741
Furniture Store	598	664	231	154	155	70	(a)	(a)	1,880
Confectioner, Milk Bar and Cafe Fruiterer and Greengrocer	2,879	3,323	1,038	682	483	206	21	11	8,643
Baker and Cake Shop	2,182	1,910	475	610	369	132	(a)	(a)	5,685
Newsagent, Stationer and Book- seller	1,875	1,483	697	414	312	161	4	6	4,952
Chemist	976	874	419	190	254	73	(a)	(a)	2,794
Grain and Produce Merchant	1,141	927	369	279	190	79	..	6	2,991
Tobacconist and Hairdresser	342	246	63	94	61	(a)	..	(a)	822
Footwear Store	1,743	1,853	492	485	413	99	4	5	5,094
Watchmaker and Jeweller	627	711	155	193	94	54	(a)	(a)	1,841
Fishmonger and Poulterer	541	433	198	132	79	38	(a)	(a)	1,425
Office and Shop Systems and Machines Store	502	420	158	85	83	18	(a)	(a)	1,269
Cycle Store	30	38	22	18	10	10	..	..	128
Florist and Nurseryman	248	327	121	110	76	(a)	..	(a)	904
Sports Goods Store	430	459	73	90	74	(a)	..	(a)	1,157
Other Types of Business	151	109	64	23	11	(a)	..	(a)	364
Total	1,547	2,338	423	639	282	110	7	3	5,349
Total	37,887	32,771	14,138	9,733	7,480	3,321	153	131	105,614

TOTAL VALUE OF RETAIL SALES (£'000).

Draper, Clothier, etc.	113,172	75,839	33,068	23,737	16,744	7,281	236	639	270,716
Grocer	74,598	43,170	33,943	14,137	15,824	7,101	625	256	188,754
Motor and Motor Cycle Dealer, Tyre Store, Garage and Service Station	60,100	44,888	23,562	17,019	13,386	5,374	228	158	164,715
Hotel, Wine Saloon, Wine and Spirit Merchant	39,258	22,786	12,459	8,340	8,512	3,189	422	320	95,286
Hardware, Electrical and Radio Store	32,829	19,797	10,527	6,103	4,401	2,546	195	79	76,477
Butcher	26,327	18,857	8,727	5,260	3,967	2,302	114	147	65,701
Furniture Store	14,368	11,991	4,660	2,733	2,086	1,031	(a)	(a)	37,071
Confectioner, Milk Bar and Cafe Fruiterer and Greengrocer	11,430	11,833	3,627	2,474	1,192	657	60	68	31,341
Baker and Cake Shop	12,009	9,270	2,892	2,637	1,823	722	(a)	(a)	29,470
Newsagent, Stationer and Book- seller	10,804	8,223	3,481	2,570	1,335	912	21	69	27,415
Chemist	11,976	7,397	3,189	1,169	1,555	668	(a)	(a)	26,052
Grain and Produce Merchant	9,316	6,143	2,878	1,546	1,193	573	..	82	21,731
Tobacconist and Hairdresser	7,844	6,052	2,310	1,258	1,209	(a)	..	(a)	19,227
Footwear Store	5,854	6,811	1,415	1,904	1,123	379	2	20	17,508
Watchmaker and Jeweller	6,657	5,571	1,573	1,530	1,189	651	(a)	(a)	17,223
Fishmonger and Poulterer	5,659	3,058	1,604	902	825	260	(a)	(a)	12,357
Office and Shop Systems and Machines Store	1,831	1,460	456	283	370	78	(a)	(a)	4,489
Cycle Store	1,437	1,381	451	386	176	125	..	..	3,956
Florist and Nurseryman	1,001	973	633	390	339	(a)	..	(a)	3,428
Sports Goods Store	1,127	1,254	271	202	189	(a)	..	(a)	3,153
Other Types of Business	1,306	994	419	143	64	(a)	..	(a)	2,998
Total	9,262	12,315	2,957	3,201	1,783	812	39	35	30,404
Total	458,165	320,063	154,202	97,924	79,345	35,391	1,990	2,392	1,149,472

(a) Not available for publication.

NUMBER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF RETAIL SALES
CLASSIFIED BY MAIN TYPE OF BUSINESS AND BY TURNOVER SIZE:
AUSTRALIA, 1948-49.

Turnover Size.

Main Type of Business.	Turnover Size.							Total.
	Under £5,000.	£5,000 and under £10,000.	£10,000 and under £20,000.	£20,000 and under £50,000.	£50,000 and under £100,000.	£100,000 and under £250,000.	£250,000. and over.	
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.								
Draper, Clothier, etc.	6,067	2,180	1,482	1,036	354	230	131	11,480
Grocer	8,598	7,904	3,635	1,184	213	56	4	21,594
Motor and Motor Cycle Dealer, Tyre Store, Garage and Service Station	3,284	1,935	1,542	1,005	298	131	76	8,271
Hotel, Wine Saloon, Wine and Spirit Merchant	1,645	1,921	1,976	1,030	206	(a)	(a)	6,812
Hardware, Electrical and Radio Store	2,867	1,043	718	492	182	92	24	5,418
Butcher	1,669	2,674	1,864	499	31	4	..	6,741
Furniture Store	887	298	284	258	91	49	13	1,880
Confectioner, Milk Bar and Cafe. .	6,593	1,683	319	44	(a)	(a)	..	8,643
Fruiterer	3,391	1,746	463	82	3	..	..	5,685
Baker and Cake Shop	3,106	1,258	455	115	(a)	(a)	..	4,952
Newsagent, Stationer and Book- seller	1,173	806	614	166	18	14	3	2,794
Chemist	1,000	1,474	451	62	(a)	(a)	..	2,991
Grain and Produce Merchant	185	189	178	168	81	(a)	(a)	822
Tobacconist and Hairdresser	4,175	579	238	89	(a)	(a)	..	5,094
Footwear Store	942	376	306	180	30	7	..	1,841
Watchmaker and Jeweller	884	283	161	64	18	11	4	1,425
Fishmonger and Poulterer	1,072	125	51	(a)	(a)	..	..	1,269
Office and Shop Systems and Machines Store	45	11	23	27	13	(a)	(a)	128
Cycle Store	717	130	34	18	5	..	..	904
Florist and Nurseryman	1,019	86	37	(a)	(a)	..	..	1,157
Other Types of Business	4,137	926	394	173	51	27	5	5,713
Total	53,456	27,627	15,225	6,724	1,632	685	265	105,614

TOTAL VALUE OF RETAIL SALES (£'000).

Draper, Clothier, etc.	12,362	15,597	20,635	31,546	24,626	35,144	130,806	270,716
Grocer	25,665	55,625	48,730	34,171	14,300	7,787	2,476	188,754
Motor and Motor Cycle Dealer, Tyre Store, Garage and Service Station	6,992	13,998	21,192	30,555	20,625	18,994	52,359	164,715
Hotel, Wine Saloon, Wine and Spirit Merchant	5,930	14,061	27,705	30,543	13,289	(a)	(a)	95,286
Hardware, Electrical and Radio Store	5,814	7,176	9,892	14,888	12,853	13,569	12,285	76,477
Butcher	5,325	19,322	24,854	13,534	1,986	680	..	65,701
Furniture Store	1,734	2,135	4,163	8,078	6,180	7,137	7,644	37,071
Confectioner, Milk Bar and Cafe. .	14,528	11,285	4,065	1,141	(a)	(a)	..	31,341
Fruiterer	9,442	11,748	5,949	2,155	176	..	..	29,470
Baker and Cake Shop	8,262	8,604	6,089	3,230	(a)	(a)	..	27,415
Newsagent, Stationer and Book- seller	2,822	5,904	8,476	4,569	1,305	1,978	998	26,052
Chemist	3,475	10,348	5,903	1,667	(a)	(a)	..	21,731
Grain and Produce Merchant	452	1,346	2,512	5,398	5,528	(a)	(a)	19,227
Tobacconist and Hairdresser	6,691	3,923	3,251	2,638	(a)	(a)	..	17,508
Footwear Store	1,545	2,741	4,306	5,462	2,066	1,103	..	17,223
Watchmaker and Jeweller	1,657	1,980	2,193	1,757	1,192	1,634	1,944	12,357
Fishmonger and Poulterer	2,298	868	706	(a)	(a)	..	..	4,489
Office and Shop Systems and Machine Store	109	82	314	838	950	(a)	(a)	3,956
Cycle Store	1,252	596	445	502	333	..	..	3,428
Florist and Nurseryman	1,554	581	477	(a)	(a)	..	..	3,153
Other Types of Business	7,255	6,391	5,297	5,281	3,514	3,908	1,756	33,402
Total	124,264	194,611	207,154	198,835	111,445	100,650	212,513	1,149,472

(a) Not available for publication.

§ 25. 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, took place over subsequent years. 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 1st November, 1945. There are now* 60 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, Indonesia, 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*: Ecuador, India, Yugoslavia (retiring at the end of 1951), and Brazil, Netherlands and Turkey (retiring at the end of 1952). 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.

* November, 1951.

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: Belgium, China, Chile, France, India, Peru (retiring at the end of 1951), Mexico, Iran, United States, Pakistan, Canada, Czechoslovakia (retiring at the end of 1952), United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., Poland, Uruguay, Philippines, Sweden (retiring at the end of 1953).

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, U.S.S.R., Argentine, Iraq and Thailand (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 present* members of the Court are: Judges Alfaro (Mexico), G. H. Hackworth (United States of America), H. Klaestad (Norway), S. B. Krylov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), C. de Visscher (Belgium)—all retiring in 1951; Judges Alejandro Alvarez (Chile), Jules Basdevant (France), Jose Gustavo Guerrero (El Salvador), Sir Arnold Duncan McNair (United Kingdom)—all retiring in 1955; and Judges Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha (Egypt), Hsu Mo (China), John E. Read (Canada), Bohdan Winiarski (Poland) and Rilovan Zoricic (Yugoslavia). Judge J. de Barros e Azevedo (Brazil), who was to have retired in 1955, died on 7th May, 1951, necessitating a special election for the appointment of a successor.

* November, 1951.

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, and at the Sixth Session of the General Assembly in 1950 was re-appointed for three further years as from 1st February, 1951.

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.

§ 26. 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 December, 1952. 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.

Her Majesty's Australian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to—

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

German Federal Republic—J. D. L. Hood.

Indonesia—(Vacant); Minister, J. Plimsoll (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*).

Ireland—W. T. Doig (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*).

Japan—Dr. E. R. Walker.

Netherlands—A. T. Stirling, O.B.E.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—(Vacant); J. M. McMillan (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*).

United States of America—The Hon. Sir Percy Spender, K.B.E., Q.C.

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

Brazil—P. R. Heydon.

Burma—(Vacant); M. R. Booker (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*).

Egypt—C. Massey.

Indo-China—J. P. Quinn.

Israel—O. C. W. Fuhrman, O.B.E.

Italy—C. V. Kellway.

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

Thailand—B. C. Ballard.

High Commissioners for Australia in—*Canada*—The Rt. Hon. F. M. Forde.*Ceylon*—A. R. Cutler, V.C.*India*—W. R. Crocker.*New Zealand*—(Vacant); Official Secretary, Dr. J. S. Cumpston.*Pakistan*—L. E. Beavis, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.*Union of South Africa*—Lieut.-Colonel W. R. Hodgson, C.M.G., O.B.E.*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*—The Hon. Sir Thomas White, K.B.E., D.F.C., V.D.**Australian Mission—***United Nations* (New York)—Minister, W. D. Forsyth.*United Nations* (Geneva)—Counsellor, P. Shaw.**Australian Commissioner for—***Malaya*—L. R. McIntyre.**Consuls-General—***Switzerland*—P. Shaw.*United States of America*, (New York)—Lieut-General E. K. Smart, D.S.O., M.C.*United States of America* (San Francisco)—S. Jamieson.**Consuls—***New Caledonia*—H. D. Anderson.**Trade Commissioners for the Commonwealth of Australia—***Canada*—C. L. Steele (Ottawa); J. Payne (Vancouver).*Ceylon*—K. W. Ward (Acting) (Colombo).*Egypt and Middle East*—S. D. Shubart (Cairo).*France*—A. N. Wootton, Commercial Secretary (Paris).*Hong Kong*—H. C. Menzies (Hong Kong).*India*—W. R. Hudspeth (Calcutta); R. J. Dunlop (Bombay).*Indonesia*—G. S. Anderson (Djakarta).*Japan*—C. J. Carne (Tokyo).*New Zealand*—S. F. Lynch (Wellington).*Pakistan*—H. W. Goodger (Karachi).*Singapore*—A. J. S. Day, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Singapore).*Southern Europe*—A. L. Senger, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner, (Rome).*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. Hazzard (New York); R. B. Hines (Assistant) (San Francisco).

Commercial Counsellor—A. C. B. Maiden (Acting) (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 39 countries are represented.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of—

China—(Vacant); Dr. Chen Tai-chu (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Canberra U 1319).

France—L. Roche (Canberra F 345).

German Federal Republic—Dr. Walther Hess (Sydney FM 1401).

Indonesia—Dr. Oetoyo (Canberra B 199).

Ireland—Dr. the Hon. T. J. Kiernan (Canberra F 275).

Netherlands—E. Teixeira De Mattos (Canberra X 1236).

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—N. M. Lifanov (Canberra B 863).

United States of America—Pete Jarman (Canberra 655).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of—

Belgium—F. F. A. Jansen (Sydney BW 6121).

Brazil—J. Cochrane de Alencar, O.B.E. (Canberra F 380).

Denmark—(Vacant); F. H. Hergel (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Sydney BW 3547).

Finland—P. I. Simelius (Chargé d'Affaires) (Sydney FM 3116).

Israel—(Vacant); A. Lapid (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Sydney BW 2082).

Italy—Silvio Daneo (Sydney FB 3639).

Philippines—Dr. R. Regala (Sydney FA 1938).

Sweden—J. M. Kastengren (Canberra F 306).

High Commissioner for—

Canada—C. Fraser Elliot, C.M.G., Q.C. (Canberra 665).

Ceylon—J. A. Martensz, C.B.E. (Canberra F 623).

India—Maharaj Shri Duleepsinhji (Canberra F 383).

New Zealand—G. E. L. Alderton (Canberra B 953).

Pakistan—Y. A. Haroon (Sydney BL 3395).

Union of South Africa—(Vacant); G. C. Nel (Acting) (Canberra F 927).

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—Sir Stephen Holmes, K.C.M.G., M.C. (Canberra 523).

Commissioner for—

Malta—Captain G. F. L. Stivala (Melbourne MU 1291).

TRADE COMMISSIONERS OF OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS IN AUSTRALIA.

Canada—Senior Canadian Government Trade Commissioner—C. M. Croft (Sydney BW 9351).

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner—R. W. Blake (Melbourne MU 4716).

Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner—C. M. Forsyth-Smith (Sydney BW 9351).

New Zealand—Senior New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner—J. A. Malcolm (Sydney BL 3941).

New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner—R. Inglis (Melbourne MU 8111).

Assistant New Zealand Government Trade Commissioners—E. J. Sutch (Sydney BL 3941); G. F. Knowles (Melbourne MU 8111).

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner—J. B. Greaves, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Canberra F 188).

United Kingdom Trade Commissioners—G. R. MacDonald (Canberra F 188); J. R. Adams, C.B.E., A. Hartland (Sydney BW 8086); A. W. Burton, M.B.E., J. D. Leithead (Melbourne MU 5556); P. Ingleson, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.C. (Brisbane B 8588).

Assistant United Kingdom Trade Commissioners—G. A. F. Drummond-Hay, W. Johnston (Sydney BW 8086); E. J. E. Newbold (Melbourne MU 5556).