

## CHAPTER XXX.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

This chapter comprises miscellaneous statistics and other descriptive information not directly related to the subjects of the preceding chapters, arranged in sections as follows:—

1. Valuation of Australian Production; 2. Indexes of Production; 3. Consumption of Foodstuffs and Beverages; 4. Patents, Trade Marks and Designs; 5. Copyright; 6. Australian Shipbuilding Board; 7. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization; 8. Mount Stromlo Observatory; 9. Standards Association of Australia; 10. Film Censorship Board; 11. Australian National Film Board and the Film Division; 12. National Safety Council of Australia; 13. Australian Road Safety Council; 14. Australian Atomic Energy Commission; 15. The United Nations; 16. Australian Representation Abroad: Oversea Representation in Australia; 17. Retail Trade.

## § 1. 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 1954–55 and 1955–56. 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 values shown in the tables herein refer only to production of primary industries and factories and exclude the building and construction industry, those industrial establishments not classified as factories, and certain agricultural and farmyard produce obtained from areas of less than one acre.

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

- (a) *Gross Value of Production* 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* (i.e., the gross production valued at the place of production) is ascertained by deducting marketing costs from the gross value. Marketing costs include freight, costs of containers, commission and other charges incidental thereto.
- (c) *Net Value of Production* represents local value less value 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 deductions have been made for depreciation or certain maintenance costs as particulars are not available for all States. The *Net Value of Production* is the only satisfactory measure to use when comparing or combining the value of primary industries with those of other industries.

Power costs (power, power kerosene, petrol and other oils) have not been deducted in New South Wales since 1940–41 when they amounted to £1,892,000 and in Tasmania since 1941–42, when they amounted to £86,510. Consequently net values of production for later years in these two States are overstated. Costs of materials used in the process of production are not available for all States in respect of Bee-farming, Trapping, Forestry and Fisheries, and local values have been used for these industries with consequent overstatement in net values.

2. Value of Production, Australia, 1954-55 and 1955-56.—The following table shows particulars of the gross, local and net values of production in Australia by industries during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56:—

**GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES : AUSTRALIA, 1954-55 AND 1955-56.**  
(£'000.)

Industry.	1954-55.			1955-56.		
	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).	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 .. ..	339,635	287,603	243,919	386,313	322,171	279,157
Pastoral .. ..	529,368	492,422	461,464	519,425	480,193	448,566
Dairying .. ..	181,929	170,681	135,798	196,975	185,165	152,383
Poultry .. ..	51,485	46,008	29,787	54,067	48,883	31,677
Bee-farming .. ..	1,598	1,398	(a) 1,398	1,992	1,751	(a) 1,751
<i>Total, Rural</i> .. ..	<i>1,104,015</i>	<i>998,112</i>	<i>872,366</i>	<i>1,158,772</i>	<i>1,038,163</i>	<i>913,534</i>
Trapping .. ..	5,613	4,961	(a) 4,961	6,271	5,550	(a) 5,550
Forestry .. ..	47,016	44,047	(a) 44,047	50,402	47,387	(a) 47,387
Fishing and Whaling ..	9,745	8,727	(a) 8,727	9,817	8,900	(a) 8,900
Mines and Quarries ..	(a) 149,376	149,376	118,060	(a) 174,186	174,186	141,877
<i>Total, Non-rural</i> .. ..	<i>211,750</i>	<i>207,111</i>	<i>175,795</i>	<i>240,676</i>	<i>236,023</i>	<i>203,714</i>
<i>Total, All Primary</i> .. ..	<i>1,315,765</i>	<i>1,205,223</i>	<i>1,048,161</i>	<i>1,399,448</i>	<i>1,274,186</i>	<i>1,117,248</i>
Factories .. ..	b 1,365,509	b 1,365,509	1,365,509	b 1,494,790	b 1,494,790	1,494,790
<i>Total, All Industries</i> ..	<i>2,681,274</i>	<i>2,570,732</i>	<i>2,413,670</i>	<i>2,894,238</i>	<i>2,768,976</i>	<i>2,612,038</i>

(a) Local value.

(b) Net value.

3. Net Value of Production, States, 1955-56.—The following tables show the total net value of production, and the net value per head of population, for each industry and State during the year 1955-56:—

**NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES, 1955-56.**  
(£'000.)

Industry.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.
Agriculture .. ..	62,303	67,951	57,047	40,540	35,969	15,169	29	149	279,157
Pastoral .. ..	163,287	107,607	85,312	44,625	36,615	7,282	3,028	810	448,566
Dairying .. ..	49,478	52,705	26,093	13,405	3,867	6,647	20	168	152,383
Poultry .. ..	12,760	14,100	1,119	1,800	816	934	45	103	31,677
Bee-farming(b) .. ..	771	410	103	246	202	18	..	1	1,751
<i>Total, Rural</i> .. ..	<i>288,599</i>	<i>242,773</i>	<i>169,674</i>	<i>100,616</i>	<i>77,469</i>	<i>30,050</i>	<i>3,122</i>	<i>1,231</i>	<i>913,534</i>
Trapping(b) .. ..	1,822	2,700	152	485	156	215	20	..	5,550
Forestry(b) .. ..	15,343	10,200	8,140	4,596	4,348	4,591	40	129	47,387
Fishing and Whalingb	2,684	750	1,471	995	2,406	505	89	..	8,900
Mines and Quarries	69,262	8,200	21,731	18,509	14,123	8,612	1,377	63	141,877
<i>Total, Non-rural</i> .. ..	<i>89,111</i>	<i>21,850</i>	<i>31,494</i>	<i>24,585</i>	<i>21,033</i>	<i>13,923</i>	<i>1,526</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>203,714</i>
<i>Total, All Primary</i> .. ..	<i>377,710</i>	<i>264,623</i>	<i>201,168</i>	<i>125,201</i>	<i>98,502</i>	<i>43,973</i>	<i>4,648</i>	<i>1,423</i>	<i>1,117,248</i>
Factories .. ..	641,796	491,948	124,867	120,936	69,312	45,931	..	..	1,494,790
<i>Total, All Industries</i> ..	<i>1,019,506</i>	<i>756,571</i>	<i>326,035</i>	<i>246,137</i>	<i>167,814</i>	<i>89,904</i>	<i>4,648</i>	<i>1,423</i>	<i>2,612,038</i>

(a) See letterpress on p. 1047.

(b) Local value.

**NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES  
PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1955-56.**  
(£ s. d.)

Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia. (b)
Agriculture ..	18 1 7	25 19 2	40 18 7	49 7 10	55 16 6	47 10 6	30 0 3
Pastoral ..	46 6 7	41 19 1	62 6 11	53 9 6	54 13 6	22 16 3	48 0 10
Dairying ..	14 0 9	20 11 0	20 5 6	15 18 1	5 15 7	21 1 0	16 9 10
Poultry ..	3 12 5	5 9 11	0 16 4	2 3 2	1 4 5	2 18 6	3 8 0
Bee-farming(c) ..	0 4 5	0 3 2	0 1 6	0 5 11	0 6 0	0 1 2	0 3 9
<i>Total, Rural</i> ..	<i>82 5 9</i>	<i>94 2 4</i>	<i>124 8 10</i>	<i>121 4 6</i>	<i>117 16 0</i>	<i>94 7 5</i>	<i>98 2 8</i>
Trapping(c) ..	0 10 4	1 1 1	0 2 3	0 11 8	0 4 8	0 13 6	0 11 11
Forestry(c) ..	4 7 1	3 19 6	6 0 7	5 10 2	6 10 0	14 7 8	5 1 9
Fishing and Whaling	0 15 3	0 5 10	1 1 9	1 3 10	3 11 11	1 11 8	0 19 1
Mines and Quarries	19 13 0	3 4 0	16 1 4	22 3 7	21 2 4	26 19 7	15 4 8
<i>Total, Non-rural.</i> ..	<i>25 5 8</i>	<i>8 10 5</i>	<i>23 5 11</i>	<i>29 9 3</i>	<i>31 8 11</i>	<i>43 12 5</i>	<i>21 17 5</i>
<i>Total, All Primary Factories.</i> ..	<i>107 11 5</i>	<i>102 12 9</i>	<i>147 14 9</i>	<i>150 13 9</i>	<i>149 4 11</i>	<i>137 19 10</i>	<i>120 0 1</i>
<i>Total, All Industries</i>	<i>289 13 5</i>	<i>294 8 10</i>	<i>240 1 0</i>	<i>295 12 3</i>	<i>252 16 11</i>	<i>281 17 9</i>	<i>280 9 3</i>

(a) See letterpress on p. 1047.  
Territory.

(b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

(c) Local value.

4. Net Value of Production, Australia, 1950-51 to 1955-56.—The following table shows the net value of production for Australia during the years 1950-51 to 1955-56.

**NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND  
FACTORIES : AUSTRALIA.**  
(£'000.)

Industry.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Agriculture ..	208,130	246,685	276,398	268,460	243,919	279,157
Pastoral ..	704,809	400,493	493,745	491,716	461,464	448,566
Dairying ..	89,352	103,776	135,745	136,956	135,798	152,383
Poultry ..	24,614	31,554	35,213	34,782	29,787	31,674
Bee-farming(b) ..	831	774	1,066	1,426	1,398	1,751
<i>Total, Rural</i> ..	<i>1,027,736</i>	<i>783,282</i>	<i>942,167</i>	<i>933,340</i>	<i>872,366</i>	<i>913,534</i>
Trapping(b) ..	6,629	6,713	5,595	5,074	4,961	5,550
Forestry(b) ..	28,428	37,905	41,864	41,720	44,047	47,387
Fishing and Whaling(b)	4,869	5,729	6,897	7,741	8,727	8,900
Mines and Quarries ..	71,150	97,199	109,671	104,875	118,060	141,877
<i>Total, Non-rural</i> ..	<i>111,076</i>	<i>147,546</i>	<i>164,027</i>	<i>150,410</i>	<i>175,795</i>	<i>203,714</i>
<i>Total, All Primary Factories</i> ..	<i>1,138,812</i>	<i>930,828</i>	<i>1,106,194</i>	<i>1,092,750</i>	<i>1,048,161</i>	<i>1,117,248</i>
<i>Total, All Industries</i>	<i>1,843,872</i>	<i>1,024,867</i>	<i>1,082,862</i>	<i>1,227,045</i>	<i>1,365,509</i>	<i>1,494,790</i>
<i>Total, All Industries</i>	<i>1,982,684</i>	<i>1,955,695</i>	<i>2,189,056</i>	<i>2,319,795</i>	<i>2,413,670</i>	<i>2,612,038</i>

(a) See letterpress on p. 1047.

(b) Local value.

In the chapters dealing with the respective industries (except trapping and mines and quarries) tables will be found showing the total and per head values of production for the industry by States for a series of years up to 1955-56.

## § 2. Indexes of Production.

In the first two tables below, indexes of price and quantum (i.e. value at constant prices) of production are given for the following industrial groups, namely:—Agriculture, Pastoral, Farmyard and Dairying, and All Farming combined (including separate indexes for Wool and Products other than Wool). In the third table, indexes of quantum (i.e. value at constant prices) of production, exports and consumption of farm products for food use are shown. Indexes previously published in respect of Gold and Other Minerals, and All Mining combined, are under review and pending completion of investigations the publication of these results has been temporarily discontinued.

1. **Farm Production Price Indexes.**—The Farm Production Price Indexes shown in the following table relate to average "prices" of agriculture, pastoral, farmyard and dairying 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 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 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, 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 livestock feeding in Australia.

FARM PRODUCTION: INDEXES OF PRICES AT PRINCIPAL MARKETS,  
AUSTRALIA.

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

Year.	Agri- culture.	Pastoral.	Farm- yard and Dairying.	All Farming.	Wool (Shorn and Dead).	Products other than Wool.
1911-12	92	66	70	76	..	..
1912-13	86	77	78	81	..	..
1913-14	85	76	74	79	..	..
1914-15	143	85	80	105	..	..
1915-16	100	113	98	106	..	..
1916-17	96	127	103	112	..	..
1917-18	112	139	101	123	..	..
1918-19	133	139	111	132	..	..
1919-20	197	146	134	161	..	..
1920-21	170	137	170	155	..	..
1921-22	130	96	118	112	..	..
1922-23	136	127	125	130	..	..
1923-24	119	161	120	139	..	..
1924-25	139	159	105	142	(a) 206	..
1925-26	145	130	120	133	126	..
1926-27	129	125	120	125	129	..
1927-28	129	146	120	136	148	..
1928-29	117	129	122	123	125	..
1929-30	110	104	116	108	78	..
1930-31	76	82	93	82	65	..
1931-32	84	71	83	78	64	..
1932-33	79	69	74	74	66	..
1933-34	79	103	73	89	120	..
1934-35	88	77	79	81	74	..
1935-36(b)	94	99	87	95	107	..
1936-37	114	115	93	109	126	(a) 104
1937-38	98	98	102	99	95	100
1938-39	88	87	105	92	79	96
1939-40	100	105	105	104	102	105
1940-41	106	107	105	107	102	108
1941-42	111	108	107	110	102	113
1942-43	131	123	130	128	118	132
1943-44	149	128	147	139	118	146
1944-45	151	128	152	142	118	150
1945-46	174	133	159	157	118	169
1946-47	194	182	157	185	187	185
1947-48	267	263	183	247	301	230
1948-49	234	313	197	260	366	225
1949-50	272	396	228	316	483	261
1950-51	291	818	258	505	1,098	308
1951-52	355	501	332	410	552	363
1952-53	364	531	387	440	623	379
1953-54	324	534	395	429	621	365
1954-55(c)	316	489	371	401	540	355
1955-56(d)	322	442	385	388	468	362

(a) Not available for previous years.  
(d) Subject to revision.

(b) See letterpress preceding table.

(c) Revised.

2. **Indexes of Quantum (i.e. Value at Constant Prices) of Farm Production.**—The indexes shown in the following table relate to gross output of farm products valued at constant prices. They have been calculated by revaluing quantities of each farm product included in the indexes at the average unit gross value of each product for the base years.

In the original published series, the period 1923–24 to 1927–28 was adopted as the base for revaluing each farm product. This series has been retained for years up to 1935–36, but the index numbers have been 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 in which average unit values for the period 1936–37 to 1938–39 are used. 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 Ail Farming Index, of quantities of crops fed to livestock in Australia.

### INDEXES OF QUANTUM(a) OF FARM PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA.

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

Year.	Agri- culture.	Pastoral.	Farm- yard and Dairying.	All Farming.	Wool (Shorn and Dead).	Products other than Wool.
1911–12	51	76	52	63	71	..
1912–13	64	70	50	64	62	..
1913–14	67	79	52	70	68	..
1914–15	30	77	50	57	62	..
1915–16	99	63	40	71	53	..
1916–17	80	61	49	65	54	..
1917–18	67	61	57	62	58	..
1918–19	53	69	56	61	73	..
1919–20	44	77	52	61	73	..
1920–21	87	62	57	69	62	..
1921–22	78	72	67	73	71	..
1922–23	74	76	61	73	71	..
1923–24	80	68	62	71	67	..
1924–25	95	80	76	84	81	..
1925–26	73	84	71	78	86	..
1926–27	90	89	68	86	95	..
1927–28	75	86	73	80	90	..
1928–29	91	92	75	89	99	..
1929–30	79	87	75	82	95	..
1930–31	111	84	82	93	92	..
1931–32	100	92	89	94	102	..
1932–33	110	99	94	102	106	..
1933–34	102	95	100	98	98	..
1934–35	88	98	104	96	102	..
1935–36(b)	91	95	99	94	98	..
1936–37	97	98	97	97	99	(c) 96
1937–38	107	103	101	104	103	105
1938–39	96	99	102	99	98	99
1939–40	120	107	108	107	115	105
1940–41	74	109	107	97	115	91
1941–42	104	112	104	104	118	99
1942–43	97	114	103	102	116	98
1943–44	86	115	100	100	119	94
1944–45	68	101	99	88	101	84
1945–46	100	86	103	92	92	92
1946–47	84	92	103	91	95	90
1947–48	122	98	107	109	101	111
1948–49	108	105	111	109	108	109
1949–50	117	112	111	115	115	115
1950–51	108	109	106	109	116	107
1951–52	103	105	97	103	112	100
1952–53	121	126	108	121	131	118
1953–54	129	123	107	122	128	120
1954–55(d)	120	127	117	123	132	120
1955–56(e)	134	136	120	131	146	127

(a) Indexes of value at constant prices, i.e., quantities revalued at average unit values for the base years (see text preceding table). (b) See letterpress preceding table. (c) Not available for previous years. (d) Revised. (e) Subject to revision.

3. **Farm Products for Food Use; Indexes of Quantum (i.e. Value at Constant Prices) of Production, Exports and Consumption.** The indexes shown in the following table have been calculated by revaluing quantities of each farm product included in the indexes at the average unit gross value of each product for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. The items included comprise products in the form in which they are sold from farms in all cases except live-stock sold for slaughter for meat, which are included in terms of dressed carcass weight of meat. Quantity data relating to exports include exports of processed food in terms of farm product equivalent. The indexes of production relate basically to gross output of farm products for food use, including crops exported for stock-feeding overseas. Particulars are not available prior to 1946-47 except for the base years.

**FARM PRODUCTS FOR FOOD USE: INDEXES OF QUANTUM<sup>(a)</sup> OF PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION.**

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

Year.	Production.		Exports.		Consumption in Australia.	
	Total.	Per Head of Total Population.	Total.	Per Head of Total Population.	Total.	Per Head of Total Population.
1946-47.. ..	90	82	73	66	107	98
1947-48.. ..	113	102	113	102	110	99
1948-49.. ..	110	97	112	99	111	98
1949-50.. ..	116	99	116	99	114	98
1950-51.. ..	109	90	104	86	120	99
1951-52.. ..	100	81	70	57	119	96
1952-53.. ..	118	93	113	89	119	94
1953-54.. ..	122	94	102	79	124	96
1954-55.. ..	121	91	117	89	127	96
1955-56 <sup>(b)</sup> ..	128	95	131	96	130	96
1956-57 <sup>(c)</sup> ..	119	86	120	86	131	95

(a) Indexes of value at constant prices, i.e., quantities revalued at average unit values for the base years (1936-37 to 1938-39). (b) Subject to revision. (c) Estimated.

### § 3. Consumption of Foodstuffs and Beverages.

1. **Quantities Consumed.**—Previous issues of the Official 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 1951-52 to 1955-56.

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. The absence of particulars of stocks for certain commodities has resulted in some inaccuracies in the estimates of annual consumption. Consumption of foodstuffs is measured in general "at producer" level. As a result no allowance is made for wastage before the foodstuffs are consumed. In recent years, wastage of foodstuffs has possibly been less than hitherto because of more efficient distribution and storage methods. In addition, it is likely that the

quantities of foodstuffs shown in the following pages as available for consumption have been supplemented by increased "back-yard" production. Neither of these factors has been taken into account, and it is possible that, as a result, some understatement has occurred in the following consumption estimates. Except in a few special cases no adjustment has been made for changes in stocks held by wholesalers and retailers. Where no allowance is made it is considered unlikely that these stocks would make any appreciable difference to consumption estimates. Allowance has not been made for the purchase of foodstuffs for despatch 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 of population shown in the second table following have been checked, wherever possible, with data from other sources (principally from the Food Consumption Survey conducted in 1944 by the Nutrition Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council) which confirm the reliability of the methods used.

More detailed information on the consumption of foodstuffs and beverages is contained in the Statistical Bulletin: *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.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56. (a)
<b>Milk and Milk Products—</b>							
Fluid Whole Milk .. ..	Mil. gals.	161	240	243	253	258	263
Fresh Cream .. ..	'000 tons	19.7	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.2
Condensed Milk (Sweetened and Unsweetened) .. ..	"	9.9	21.4	13.1	15.7	16.7	18.8
Concentrated Whole Milk .. ..	"	3.4	16.8	14.5	19.5	10.1	14.8
<b>Powdered Milk—</b>							
Full Cream .. ..	"	8.1	10.8	9.7	10.4	10.6	10.0
Skim .. ..	"						
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk) .. ..	"	3.0	6.6	5.7	7.6	5.6	8.0
Cheese .. ..	"	13.4	22.8	23.0	26.2	23.8	22.9
<i>Total (in terms of Milk Solids)</i> .. ..	"	120.5	179.8	177.0	189.5	188.8	196.3
<b>Meat—</b>							
Beef (bone-in-weight) .. ..	"	442.0	452.8	466.7	455.2	472.0	482.1
Mutton (bone-in-weight) .. ..	"	183.4	155.6	193.0	204.4	211.9	201.3
Lamb (bone-in-weight) .. ..	"	46.1	91.6	112.4	106.8	105.6	107.8
Pork (bone-in weight) .. ..	"	31.8	27.6	22.7	30.5	41.4	40.1
Offal .. ..	"	25.7	34.7	40.4	41.9	43.5	41.8
Canned Meat (canned weight)	"	(b)	9.5	7.8	7.9	9.9	10.4
Bacon and Ham (cured weight)	"	31.4	27.5	28.3	28.5	32.2	31.0
<i>Total (in terms of carcass weight)</i> .. ..	"	776.1	817.9	888.3	887.8	928.4	949.5
<b>Poultry, Game and Fish—</b>							
Poultry and Rabbits (carcass weight) .. ..	"	29.8	57.7	59.1	60.2	61.4	63.0
<b>Fish(c)—</b>							
Fresh .. ..	"	19.7	21.0	20.2	22.5	22.2	21.2
Cured (including Smoked and Salted) .. ..	"	(d)	3.5	3.3	3.2	4.0	4.3
Crustaceans and Molluscs .. ..	"	2.1	2.5	2.6	3.3	4.6	3.9
Canned—Australian origin .. ..	"	12.4	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.5
Imported .. ..	"						
<i>Total(c)</i> .. ..	"	51.5	73.0	65.4	73.7	77.5	78.6
<b>Eggs and Egg Products—</b>							
Shell Eggs .. ..	"	78.7	82.4	80.4	82.8	85.9	87.0
Liquid Whole Egg(e) .. ..	"	2.9	8.2	6.4	5.4	6.5	5.8
Egg Powder(e) .. ..	"	..	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
<i>Total (Shell Egg equivalent)</i> .. ..	Mil. Doz.	81.6	90.9	87.0	88.4	92.5	93.0
		139.3	155.1	148.5	150.9	157.9	158.7
<b>Fats and Oils—</b>							
Butter .. ..	'000 tons	101.0	118.9	114.5	121.6	122.5	121.7
<b>Margarine—</b>							
Table .. ..	"	2.8	4.7	6.2	8.5	9.1	12.3
Other .. ..	"	12.2	24.9	21.8	22.3	22.0	19.2
Lard .. ..	"	5.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	5.1	4.8
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats .. ..	"	14.4	15.2	15.6	15.9	16.2	16.6
<i>Total (Fat Content)</i> .. ..	"	115.5	142.4	137.8	146.3	148.8	148.6

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.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56. (a)
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar—							
As Sugar .. .. .	'000 tons	216.5	244.4	250.9	258.4	257.0	261.5
In manufactured products ..	"	110.1	203.2	174.2	187.9	205.9	219.4
Honey, Glucose and Syrups ..	"	21.9	21.4	21.7	25.1	22.3	21.1
<i>Total (Sugar Content) ..</i>	"	<i>343.9</i>	<i>464.5</i>	<i>442.4</i>	<i>466.4</i>	<i>480.6</i>	<i>497.6</i>
Potatoes—							
White .. .. .	"	318.5	412.9	376.1	485.4	417.1	373.4
Sweet .. .. .	"	7.4	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	"	<i>325.9</i>	<i>418.2</i>	<i>381.6</i>	<i>491.0</i>	<i>422.8</i>	<i>379.2</i>
Pulse and Nuts—							
Dried Pulse .. .. .	"	4.5	12.4	8.9	14.9	11.5	10.3
Peanuts (weight without shell) ..	"	2.8	5.5	5.3	7.5	10.8	8.2
Edible Tree Nuts (weight without shell) ..	"	2.6	5.1	5.6	6.8	7.7	6.6
Cocoa (Raw Beans) .. .. .	"	6.3	11.2	9.6	11.3	9.8	9.3
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	"	<i>16.2</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>39.8</i>	<i>34.4</i>
Tomatoes and Fruit—							
Tomatoes(f) .. .. .	"	(g) 48.0	82.7	84.1	73.0	100.3	104.1
Citrus Fruit(f) .. .. .	"	97.8	117.5	113.7	150.7	143.6	167.9
Other Fresh Fruit .. .. .	"	288.2	286.8	253.5	316.3	306.7	376.3
Jams .. .. .	"	35.1	37.8	33.7	36.1	37.5	39.5
Dried Fruit .. .. .	"	24.8	30.6	28.0	29.3	32.0	32.5
Canned Fruit .. .. .	"	31.9	54.6	47.9	48.3	56.3	55.9
<i>Total (Fresh Fruit equivalent) .. .. .</i>	"	<i>580.3</i>	<i>687.0</i>	<i>630.6</i>	<i>730.5</i>	<i>762.4</i>	<i>827.2</i>
Vegetables—							
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables ..	"	(h)	175.4	173.0	166.5	162.3	168.4
Other Fresh Vegetables .. .. .	"	(h)	273.5	249.5	245.9	237.4	235.3
Canned Vegetables .. .. .	"	(h)	20.3	13.1	18.2	20.1	21.3
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	"	(h)	<i>469.2</i>	<i>435.6</i>	<i>430.6</i>	<i>419.8</i>	<i>425.0</i>
Grain Products—							
Flour—							
White .. .. .	"	574.0	719.2	720.4	721.2	721.8	727.9
Sharps .. .. .	"		2.8	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.9
Wheatmeal for baking .. .. .	"		32.7	31.4	31.4	29.4	28.1
Breakfast Foods(i) .. .. .	"	32.5	46.2	51.3	51.7	53.1	51.4
Rice (Milled) .. .. .	"	12.2	17.9	15.2	14.7	14.2	15.4
Tapioca, Sago, etc. .. .. .	"	3.7	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.6
Pearl Barley .. .. .	"	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1
Barley Meal and Polished .. .. .	"						
Wheat (Rice substitute) .. .. .	"		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5
Edible Starch (Cornflour) .. .. .	"	4.3	3.5	3.0	3.9	3.4	4.0
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	"	<i>629.7</i>	<i>827.8</i>	<i>827.7</i>	<i>829.5</i>	<i>827.9</i>	<i>832.9</i>
Beverages—							
Tea .. .. .	"	21.1	24.8	25.3	27.0	24.3	24.5
Coffee .. .. .	"	2.0	3.2	2.6	4.3	4.5	5.5
Beer .. .. .	Mil. gals.	80.1	181.0	190.7	205.2	220.5	225.1
Wine .. .. .	"	4.2	15.3	11.9	12.4	10.1	10.9

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Included with fresh meat at its carcass weight. (c) Edible weight. (d) Included with fresh. (e) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (f) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (g) Probably understated owing to lack of complete data. (h) Not available. (i) Excludes invalid and health foods, semolina and wheat germ prior to 1951-52.



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.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56. (a)
<b>Milk and Milk Products—</b>							
Fluid Whole Milk .. ..	Gallon	23.4	28.1	27.8	28.4	28.4	28.3
Fresh Cream .. ..	lb.	6.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Condensed Milk (Sweetened and Unsweetened) .. ..	"	3.2	5.6	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.5
Concentrated Whole Milk .. ..	"	1.1	4.4	3.7	4.9	2.5	3.6
Powdered Milk—							
Full Cream .. ..	"	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4
Skim .. ..	"						
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk) .. ..	"	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.9
Cheese .. ..	"	4.4	6.0	5.9	6.6	5.9	5.5
<i>Total (in terms of Milk Solids)</i> .. ..	"	39.3	47.2	45.3	47.8	46.6	47.4
<b>Meat—</b>							
Beef (bone-in-weight) .. ..	"	144.1	118.9	119.7	114.6	116.3	116.0
Mutton (bone-in-weight) .. ..	"	59.8	40.9	49.5	51.4	52.2	48.4
Lamb (bone-in-weight) .. ..	"	15.0	24.0	28.8	26.9	26.0	25.9
Pork (bone-in-weight) .. ..	"	10.4	7.3	5.8	7.7	10.2	9.6
Offal .. ..	"	8.4	9.1	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.1
Canned Meat (canned weight) .. ..	"	(b)	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.5
Bacon and Ham (cured weight) .. ..	"	10.2	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.9	7.5
<i>Total (in terms of carcass weight)</i> .. ..	"	253.0	214.8	227.7	223.5	228.7	228.4
<b>Poultry, Game and Fish—</b>							
Poultry and Rabbits (carcass weight) .. ..	"	9.7	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1
Fish(c)—							
Fresh .. ..	"	6.4	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.5	5.1
Cured (including Smoked and Salted) .. ..	"	(d)	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0
Crustaceans and Molluscs .. ..	"	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0
Canned—							
Australian origin .. ..	"	4.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
Imported .. ..	"						
<i>Total(c)</i> .. ..	"	16.8	19.1	16.8	18.6	19.2	19.1
<b>Eggs and Egg Products—</b>							
Shell Eggs .. ..	"	25.7	21.6	20.6	20.8	21.2	20.9
Liquid Whole Egg(e) .. ..	"	0.9	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4
Egg Powder(e) .. ..	"	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
<i>Total (Shell Egg equivalent)</i> .. ..	{ No.	26.6 243	23.9 219	22.3 204	22.3 204	22.8 209	22.4 205
<b>Fats and Oils—</b>							
Butter .. ..	lb.	32.9	31.2	29.4	30.6	30.2	29.3
Margarine—							
Table .. ..	"	0.9	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.3	3.0
Other .. ..	"	4.0	6.5	5.6	5.6	5.4	4.6
Lard .. ..	"	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2
Vegetable Oils and other Fats .. ..	"	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
<i>Total (Fat Content)</i> .. ..	"	37.6	37.3	35.4	36.8	36.8	35.8
<b>Sugar and Syrups—</b>							
Refined Sugar—							
As Sugar .. ..	"	70.6	64.2	64.3	65.0	63.3	62.9
In manufactured products .. ..	"	35.9	53.4	44.7	47.3	50.7	52.8
Honey, Glucose and Syrups .. ..	"	7.1	5.6	5.6	6.3	5.5	5.1
<i>Total (Sugar Content)</i> .. ..	"	112.0	122.0	113.5	117.3	118.4	119.7

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.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56. (a)
<b>Potatoes—</b>							
White .. .. .	lb.	103.8	108.3	96.4	122.2	102.8	89.8
Sweet .. .. .	"	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	"	<i>106.2</i>	<i>109.7</i>	<i>97.8</i>	<i>123.6</i>	<i>104.2</i>	<i>91.2</i>
<b>Pulse and Nuts—</b>							
Dried Pulse .. .. .	"	1.5	3.3	2.3	3.7	2.8	2.4
Peanuts (weight without shell)	"	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.9	2.7	2.0
Edible Tree Nuts (weight without shell)	"	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.6
Cocoa (Raw Beans) .. .. .	"	2.1	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.2
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	"	<i>5.3</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>8.2</i>
<b>Tomatoes and Fruit—</b>							
Tomatoes(f) .. .. .	"	(g) 15.7	21.7	21.6	18.4	24.7	25.0
Citrus Fruit(f) .. .. .	"	31.9	30.8	29.2	37.9	35.4	40.4
Other Fresh Fruit .. .. .	"	94.0	75.3	65.0	79.6	75.6	90.5
Jams .. .. .	"	11.4	9.9	8.6	9.1	9.2	9.5
Dried Fruit .. .. .	"	8.1	8.0	7.1	7.3	7.9	5.4
Canned Fruit .. .. .	"	10.7	14.4	12.3	12.2	13.9	13.4
<i>Total (Fresh Fruit equivalent) .. .. .</i>	"	<i>189.2</i>	<i>180.0</i>	<i>161.7</i>	<i>183.8</i>	<i>187.9</i>	<i>198.9</i>
<b>Vegetables—</b>							
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables .. .. .	"	(h)	46.1	44.3	42.0	40.0	40.5
Other Fresh Vegetables .. .. .	"	(h)	71.8	63.9	61.9	58.6	54.7
Canned Vegetables .. .. .	"	(h)	5.3	3.4	4.6	4.9	5.1
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	"	(h)	<i>123.2</i>	<i>111.6</i>	<i>108.5</i>	<i>103.5</i>	<i>100.3</i>
<b>Grain Products—</b>							
<b>Flour—</b>							
White .. .. .	"	187.1	188.9	184.8	181.5	177.9	175.0
Sharps .. .. .	"						
Wheatmeal for baking .. .. .	"						
Breakfast Foods(i) .. .. .	"	10.6	12.1	13.2	13.0	13.1	12.4
Rice (milled) .. .. .	"	4.0	4.7	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.7
Tapioca, Sago, etc. .. .. .	"	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Pearl Barley .. .. .	"	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Barley Meal and Polished	"						
Wheat (Rice substitute) .. .. .	"	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Edible Starch (Cornflour) .. .. .	"		0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	"	<i>205.3</i>	<i>217.3</i>	<i>212.4</i>	<i>208.7</i>	<i>204.0</i>	<i>200.4</i>
<b>Beverages—</b>							
Tea .. .. .	"	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.0	5.9
Coffee .. .. .	"	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.3
Beer .. .. .	Gallon	11.7	21.2	21.8	23.1	24.3	24.2
Wine .. .. .	"	0.6	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Included with fresh meat at its carcass weight. (c) Edible weight. (d) Included with fresh. (e) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (f) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (g) Probably understated owing to lack of complete data. (h) Not available. (i) Excludes invalid and health foods, semolina and wheat germ prior to 1951-52.

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 1951-52 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 the quantity of foodstuffs consumed per head of population shown in the preceding table.

ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION :  
AUSTRALIA.

(Per Head per Day.)

Nutrient.	Unit.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55. (a)	1955-56. (a)
Calories .. ..	No.	3,117	3,240	3,261	3,338	3,296	3,276
Protein—							
Animal .. ..	gm.	58.7	57.6	56.5	57.3	56.8	56.8
Vegetable ..	..	30.9	34.2	33.0	33.8	33.1	31.3
Total .. ..	..	89.6	91.8	89.5	91.1	89.9	88.1
Fat .. ..	..	133.5	125.6	129.5	132.5	133.1	131.4
Carbohydrate ..	..	377.4	414.5	421.1	426.8	416.1	413.9
Calcium .. ..	mgm.	642	784	758	800	758	782
Iron .. ..	..	15.4	14.9	14.0	14.2	13.9	13.2
Vitamin A .. ..	I.U.	8,457	8,083	7,200	7,254	7,084	7,047
Ascorbic Acid ..	mgm.	86	83	80	90	83	83
Thiamin .. ..	..	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Riboflavin .. ..	..	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
Niacin .. ..	..	18.7	19.9	18.1	18.6	18.5	17.6

(a) Subject to revision.

NOTE.—For the years 1952-53 to 1955-56, new conversion factors have been used based on factors contained in the "Table of Composition of Australian Foods" (Anita Osmond and Winifred Wilson, Canberra, 1954), but the comparison with previous years has not been significantly affected. Vitamin A is on a revised basis for all years shown.

## § 4. Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

1. Patents.—(i) *General*. Patents for inventions are granted under the Patents Act 1952-1955, which applies to the Commonwealth of Australia and the Territories of Norfolk Island, Papua and New Guinea. The Act is administered by a Commissioner of Patents. The principal fees payable up to and including the grant of a patent amount to £17 10s. Renewal fees are payable as follows:—£5 before the expiration of the fourth year, and an amount progressively increasing by £1 before the expiration of each succeeding year up to the final fee of £16, payable before the expiration of the fifteenth year. An extension of time for six months for payment of a renewal fee may be obtained. Patents granted under the repealed Acts (Patents Act 1903-1950) are subject to the renewal fees under those Acts.

(ii) *Summary*. The number of separate inventions in respect of which applications were filed and the number of letters patent sealed during the years 1939 and 1952 to 1956 are shown in the following table.

## PATENTS : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1939.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Applications .. ..	5,740	8,073	8,917	9,073	8,869	9,396
Applications accompanied by provisional specifications .. ..	3,161	3,406	3,973	3,590	3,220	3,465
Letters patent sealed .. ..	3,141	5,248	5,181	5,464	5,931	6,056

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 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 1906–1950, 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 1952 to 1956.

**TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS : AUSTRALIA.**

Particulars.	1939.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Trade Marks—						
Received .. .. .	1,992	3,988	4,305	4,730	4,630	4,402
Registered .. .. .	1,580	4,044	1,469	1,400	1,848	5,360
Designs—						
Received .. .. .	865	1,186	1,504	1,373	1,330	1,130
Registered .. .. .	736	1,388	802	900	819	458

3. **Revenue.**—The following table shows the revenue of the Commonwealth Patent Office, Trade Marks and Designs Office, and revenue obtained from Copyright for the years 1939, 1952 and 1953. From 1st July, 1954, a system of payment of fees by “fee stamps” was introduced and fees have since been collected under one head of revenue. Consequently separate figures are not available for the years 1954 to 1956.

**PATENTS, TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS AND COPYRIGHT, REVENUE : AUSTRALIA.**  
(£.)

Particulars.	1939.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Patents .. .. .	47,409	126,288	130,292	} 202,290	234,125	293,918
Trade Marks and Designs	17,052	49,538	45,113			
Copyright .. .. .	411	577	1,156			
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>64,872</b>	<b>176,403</b>	<b>176,561</b>	<b>202,290</b>	<b>234,125</b>	<b>293,918</b>

**§ 5. Copyright.**

1. **Legislation.**—Copyright is regulated by the Commonwealth Copyright Act 1912–1950 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 for the years 1939 and 1952 to 1956.

COPYRIGHT : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1939.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Applications received—						
Literary .. ..	1,438	1,434	1,134	1,044	1,005	1,059
Artistic .. ..	53	34	21	25	17	22
International ..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Applications registered—						
Literary .. ..	1,359	1,337	1,411	943	869	521
Artistic .. ..	38	36	15	20	12	17
International ..	1	..	..	..	..	..

3. Revenue.—Revenue obtained from copyright during the years 1939, 1952 and 1953 is shown in § 4, para. 3, above.

§ 6. Australian Shipbuilding Board.

1. Constitution.—Originally established in 1941 under National Security Regulations, the Board has been reconstituted a number of times since its inception and in 1948 was constituted on a permanent basis under the Supply and Development Act. At present it operates under the control of the Minister for Shipping and Transport. In order to link the activities of the Board more closely with the Department of Shipping and Transport, the constitution of the Board was altered in April, 1952, to provide for representation by senior departmental officers. The present membership of the Board consists of a Chairman who is the General Manager, a Deputy Chairman, a Finance Member and two other members, one of whom represents the Naval Board.

2. Functions.—The existing functions of the Board which have been summarized in earlier issues of the Official Year Book, are set out in detail in regulation 22 (4) of the Supply and Development Regulations.

In the exercise of its functions, the Board is responsible for—(i) the design of vessels; (ii) calling of tenders and placements of orders; (iii) co-ordination of the Board's supplies to shipbuilders, e.g., machinery and certain equipment; (iv) supervision of construction; (v) acceptance of vessels after sea trials; and (vi) administration associated with ship repairs, marine engines, spare parts, etc.

The Board is also responsible for determining, within the limits prescribed by the Commonwealth Government, the amount of subsidy to be paid on merchant ships constructed in Australia. In 1956, the Government accepted a recommendation made by the Tariff Board that the maximum subsidy on ships built in Australia for the coastal trade should be increased from 25 per cent. to 33½ per cent. of the cost of construction.

In order to take advantage of this, private shipowners are required to place their orders for vessels through the Board, which has thus become the ordering authority for all vessels built in Australian yards on which a subsidy is paid. The increased subsidy was payable on all orders placed with the Board after 12th April, 1956.

The Board has also undertaken the preparation of plans and drawings for the various yards, as the level of ship construction in Australia does not warrant each yard employing specialists in naval architecture. In this way, the Board has assisted in raising the efficiency of the industry as a whole and also in the development of individual yards. (For a more detailed reference to the constitution and functions of the Board see Official Year Book No. 37, p. 1170).

In order to assist the shipbuilding industry to become more self-sufficient, the Board has also encouraged the construction of marine engines in Australia including steam engines and several well known types of diesel engines manufactured under licence. The marine diesel engines under construction at 31st March, 1957, were:—"Doxford", three engines of 3,300 B.H.P., two of 4,400 B.H.P., and one of 2,800 B.H.P.; "Polar", one engine of 1,120 B.H.P.

3. **Construction Programme.**—From its inception to 31st March, 1957, the Board had arranged for the construction of 52 vessels of over 300 gross tons and totalling 287,561 tons deadweight. During the war, the Board was also responsible for the construction of numerous small craft and a 1,000 ton floating dock.

Current orders at 31st March, 1957, placed by the Board were for the construction of 15 vessels totalling 150,000 tons deadweight. The vessels consisted of 2 bulk ore carriers each of 19,000 tons on behalf of the Broken Hill Pty. Co. Ltd., together with 2 bulk carriers of 14,000 d.w.t. each, 6 bulk carriers of 10,000 d.w.t. each, 2 colliers of 7,000 d.w.t. each, 2 bulk wheat/general cargo vessels of 2,000 d.w.t. each and a 6,000 d.w.t. passenger/car ferry all to Commonwealth account. The passenger/car ferry has been designed for the carriage of passengers and their cars and loaded trailers on the Bass Strait run from Melbourne to northern Tasmania and when completed, late in 1959, will be the first of its kind to be operated in the Australian Coastal trade.

### § 7. 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 re-organized 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; and
- (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 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 eighteen, 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 designations 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 are established in various parts of Australia.

The Divisions which have been established are as follows:—

- (1) Plant Industry, with main laboratories at Canberra and Brisbane and field stations.
- (2) Entomology, with main laboratories at Canberra and field stations.
- (3) Animal Health and Production with main laboratories in Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane 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 and Oceanography, 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 main laboratories in Melbourne.
- (14) Tribophysics, with laboratories in Melbourne.
- (15) Building Research, with laboratories in Melbourne.
- (16) Mathematical Statistics, with main laboratory in Adelaide.
- (17) Meteorological Physics, with main laboratory in Melbourne and field station.
- (18) Land Research and Regional Survey, with headquarters in Canberra, and field stations at Ayr (Queensland), Katherine (Northern Territory) and Ivanhoe (Kimberley, Western Australia).

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 Laboratories, Camden (New South Wales).
- (4) Dairy Research, Melbourne.
- (5) Mineragraphic Investigations, Melbourne.
- (6) Ore-dressing Investigations, Melbourne and Kalgoorlie.
- (7) Plant Fibre, Melbourne.
- (8) Physical Metallurgy, Melbourne.
- (9) Wool Textile Research Laboratories, Geelong, Melbourne and Sydney.
- (10) Coal Research, Sydney.
- (11) Mathematical Instruments, Sydney.
- (12) Wildlife Survey, with main laboratory in Canberra, subsidiary laboratory at Albury, and field experiments.
- (13) Animal Genetics, Sydney.
- (14) Engineering.

In addition to its investigational work, the Organization deals with inquiries covering a wide range of scientific and technical subjects and maintains Scientific Research Liaison Offices in London and Washington.

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

Recently an Industrial Research Liaison Section has also been established at Head Office to foster liaison in the secondary and manufacturing fields.

The Organization's Head Office, with administrative and executive staff, is in Melbourne, and associated with it are the Organization's Central Library, Agricultural Research Liaison Section and Industrial Research Liaison Section. The funds for the Organization are provided from two main sources, namely, 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 the C.S.I.R.O. has succeeded in a very large measure in gaining the confidence of the public.

The activities of the 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 an adequate picture of them in a concise form. For details of the investigations in progress, reference should be made to the Annual Report of the Organization.

### § 8. Mount Stromlo Observatory.

1. **General.**—In January, 1957, the former Commonwealth Observatory was transferred from the control of the Department of the Interior to the Australian National University where, as part of the Research School of Physical Sciences of that University, it has become known as the Mount Stromlo Observatory.

2. **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.

3. **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.

4. **Equipment.**—The major items of equipment at Mount Stromlo comprise a 74-inch reflector, a 50-inch reflector, which is the re-built Melbourne 48-inch telescope, a 30-inch reflector donated by the late J. H. Reynolds, Esq., a 20-inch reflector once the property of the late J. H. Catts, M.P., as well as a 9-inch refractor, a solar tower telescope of 45 feet focal length and other smaller telescopes. A photographic refractor of 26-inch aperture belonging to the Universities of Yale and Columbia is now installed in a dome provided by the Commonwealth Government, and a 24-inch/30-inch Schmidt telescope from the University of Uppsala has been installed in a similar fashion.

5. **Functions of Observatory.**—Investigations in the fields of stellar spectroscopy, stellar photometry and variable stars are being carried out. The Observatory is 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. A photographic zenith tube has been acquired for time determination.

6. **International Co-operation.**—The Observatory works in close liaison with overseas observatories and major equipment has been or is being installed at Mount Stromlo in co-operation with the University Observatories of Yale and Columbia (U.S.A.), Uppsala (Sweden), and Munich (Germany).

### § 9. 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. It was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1950.

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 several thousand individuals who are experts in their particular fields, and are organized into some hundreds of committees. These committees are grouped under broad industry headings including civil engineering and building construction, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, chemical industry, timber industry, transportation, aircraft materials, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, textiles, mining, ceramics, medical and dental materials, 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 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 is a member, representing Australia, of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The Association also administers the Australian National Committees of the International Electrotechnical Commission and the International Commission on Large Dams.

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

The headquarters of the Association are at Science House, Gloucester Street, Sydney, and branches of the Association are situated at Temple Court, 422 Collins Street, Melbourne; School of Arts Building, 166 Ann Street, Brisbane; Alliance Building, Grenfell Street, Adelaide; Gledden Building, Hay Street, Perth; c/o Engineering Department, Hobart Technical College, Hobart; Department of Works, Canberra; and Howard Smith Chambers, Watt Street, Newcastle.

## § 10. Film Censorship Board.

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 or to the people of a part of the Queen's Dominions; or (d) 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 five persons and an Appeal Censor, the headquarters 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 respect of films and advertising matter produced in Australia, legislation of a uniform nature is now operative in all States except South Australia and New South Wales. 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 1956 were as follows:—1,291 films of 3,349,181 feet passed without elimination, 164 films of 1,302,574 feet passed after eliminations and 2 films of 15,023 feet rejected, making a total of 1,457 films of 4,666,778 feet. The countries of origin were as follows:—United States of America, 782 films of 2,550,717 feet; United Kingdom, 423 films of 1,198,615 feet; and other countries, 252 films of 917,446 feet.

The films which chiefly concern the Censorship are the feature or dramatic films. Of these, 431—3,548,480 feet were imported during 1956 (247—2,049,762 feet from the United States of America and 99—765,048 feet from the United Kingdom). Two hundred and seventy-three—2,246,337 feet were passed without eliminations, 156—1,287,120 feet were passed with eliminations and two films of 15,023 feet were rejected in the first instance. In one instance an appeal was lodged, which was disallowed. During 1955, 412 feature films were dealt with, 294 being passed without eliminations and 114 passed with eliminations, while one film rejected in the first instance was subsequently passed for public exhibition.

During 1956, 7,801,277 feet of imported 16 millimetre films were censored (Commercial Films, 3,184,247 feet, Films for Television, 3,170,854 feet and Private Films taken by Travellers, 1,446,176 feet) compared with 3,963,628 feet for 1955, representing an increase of 97 per cent. Of these, one Commercial Film was rejected and 30 passed after eliminations, and 18 Films for Television were rejected and 187 passed after eliminations.

During 1956, 2,067,219 feet of 8-millimetre and 9.5-millimetre films were censored compared with £1,637,612 feet for 1955. Of this total, 1,974,789 feet comprised films taken by travellers during their travels abroad, the remainder, 92,430 feet, being commercially produced films. Of these commercial films three were rejected and one subjected to eliminations.

**3. Export of Films.**—The number of films exported for the year 1956 was 2,143 of 2,260,420 feet, of which 1,626 films of 1,372,597 feet were sent to British countries, including Trust Territories and 243 films of 528,114 feet were sent to the United States of America. This footage includes in many cases, several prints of the one film. The increase of more than half a million feet over the figure for 1955 was mainly due to the films exported in connexion with the Olympic Games.

## § 11. 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, acquisition and distribution of films 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 are organized by the News and Information Bureau's home office or its oversea representatives. Non-theatrical distribution in Australia is organized through 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 the 1939-45 War, the newly-established Department of Information was made responsible for the operation of the Cinema Branch and for an Official War Photography Unit.

Since 1946, the Film Division has produced 252 films for general exhibition, as well as training and special purpose films. Prints are dispatched to 44 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. By arrangement with the British Broadcasting Corporation, items of topical interest photographed by the Film Division are flown to London for television. 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 Commonwealth Departments and many other bodies such as the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, the Road Safety Council, Overseas Telecommunications Commission, Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority, Australian Wine Board, the Australian National University and the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The co-operation of the Australian motion picture industry with the Commonwealth, spontaneously offered at the outset of the 1939-45 War, 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.

## § 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 road 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 were 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 is supplied to over 150,000 workers in factories yearly. 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 subscriptions and payments for service, and is a non-profit organization. Its work is carried on by a small 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 Publicity.

### § 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 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 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; the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, Road Safety Councils of the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory respectively.

*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, the Department of Defence 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. The principal effort of the Council is directed through educational, advertising and public relations media.

An annual grant is made available by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act for the promotion of road safety. Hitherto £100,000 annually, it has been increased to £150,000 for the five years commencing 1st July, 1955. Of this, £90,000 is allocated to State Road Safety Councils for local activities in the following proportions:—New South Wales, £22,500; Victoria, £18,000; Queensland, £16,650; Western Australia, £14,850; South Australia, £11,250; and Tasmania, £6,750. The remaining £60,000 is applied to the National Campaign, spread equitably over the entire Commonwealth.

**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 inculcate the habit of safe use of the roads by all who travel on them and to promote the cause of road safety as a humanitarian and community ideal of the highest importance. To this end, it constantly strives to increase public awareness of the road accident problem, which for the year ended 30th June, 1956 resulted in 105,638 accidents involving casualties or damage in excess of £10 to property, the deaths of 2,119 persons and injuries to 48,773 persons. (For further information on the subject of Traffic Accidents see pp. 406–408 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 Road Traffic Code Committees. 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 and promulgates 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 have helped to eliminate many conflicting State requirements which had an adverse effect on design and production costs.

The Australian 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, and pedestrian behaviour are a few of the numerous aspects which come within its purview, and a high degree of uniformity has been achieved.

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		

In addition to the foregoing activities, the Council convenes special national conferences, as required by the Australian Transport Advisory Council, to consider specific road safety problems. Typical of these have been the special committee appointed in 1951 to discuss level crossing accidents, which recommended, among other measures, the appointment in each State of a committee to investigate level crossings and report on safety provisions, the elimination of some railway level crossings and the closure of others where practicable and desirable; a special meeting held in June, 1953 to discuss methods of reducing the high incidence of motor cycle accidents, at which various measures to offset the greater vulnerability of both the machine and its rider were recommended; and special meetings held in May, 1954 and April, 1955 to consider the problems of "Youth and Road Safety" and "Pedestrian Behaviour" respectively. Road safety and traffic authorities from overseas countries took part in special "International Sessions" of the 1956 Congress of the Council. Through the Road Safety Council of New South Wales, the Australian Road Safety Council has pioneered the advocacy of voluntary blood tests for intoxication in cases of suspected driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

#### § 14. Australian Atomic Energy Commission.

In November, 1952, a Commission of three members was appointed to control the Commonwealth's activities in relation to uranium and atomic energy, and in April, 1953, upon the enactment of the Atomic Energy Act 1953, the Commission was established as a statutory authority, with powers and functions as defined in the Act. The Commission is a corporate and autonomous body, controlling its own service. It functions under the direction of the Minister for National Development.

The functions of the Commission fall under two main headings. Firstly, it is responsible for undertaking and encouraging the search for and mining of uranium, and is empowered to co-operate with the appropriate authorities of the States in connexion with these and related matters. Secondly, it is authorized to develop the practical uses of atomic energy by constructing and operating plant for this purpose, carrying out research and generally fostering the advancement of atomic energy technology. These powers and functions are set out in detail in Part II. of the 1953 Act. In general, and subject to the Commonwealth's defence powers and particular provisions of the Act, they are exercisable only in or in relation to the Territories of the Commonwealth.

The search for and mining of uranium in the Territories of the Commonwealth are freely open to private enterprise, subject to the Atomic Energy Act 1953 and the Ordinances of the Territories. For the assistance of private prospectors, and with the object of ascertaining the uranium resources of the Territories, aerial and geological surveys are carried out to identify areas favourable to uranium occurrences. These surveys are undertaken for the Commission by the Bureau of Mineral Resources of the Department of National Development, and the results are published from time to time in map form for general information. As incentives to private enterprise to engage in the search for uranium, rewards have been paid for discoveries. Taxation concessions are allowed in respect of income derived from uranium mining. In addition, the Atomic Energy Commission, the

Bureau of Mineral Resources and other Commonwealth agencies make available to prospectors and mining companies a wide range of technical and advisory services.

The development of the uranium resources of the States is governed by the legislation and policies of the States. Commonwealth aerial survey facilities are made available to the States for the radiometric examination of areas within the States, and work is undertaken by the State Mines Departments for the Commonwealth on the testing of uranium ores and research on ore treatment problems.

Uranium oxide is being produced in Australia from large ore deposits at Rum Jungle, in the Northern Territory, and Radium Hill, in South Australia. The Rum Jungle deposits are being developed under arrangements between the Commonwealth and the Combined Development Agency, a joint procurement organization of the United States and United Kingdom Governments. The actual mining and treatment operations are being conducted for the Commonwealth by an Australian mining company. A treatment plant was brought into operation on the field in September, 1954, the substantial production from which is being sold to the Agency for defence purposes. The Radium Hill deposits are being developed by the South Australian Government, which has established an ore concentration plant on the field and a plant for the treatment of the concentrates at Port Pirie. Like the Rum Jungle project, the operations at Radium Hill and Port Pirie are carried out under arrangements with the Combined Development Agency, and the output from the operations is sold to the Agency.

Uranium ores have also been found elsewhere in the Commonwealth, most notably at the Mary Kathleen lease in the Mt. Isa-Cloncurry district in Queensland. The Mary Kathleen lease, containing a large body of ore, is being developed by commercial interests, which are proceeding with the erection of a treatment plant in the area at a cost of several million pounds. Production from the plant will be sold to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, under arrangements approved by the Commonwealth Government. Another company, operating in the South Alligator River area of the Northern Territory, has sold some ore of exceptionally high grade to the Combined Development Agency.

The Commission has undertaken a research programme into the civil uses of atomic energy, with special reference to Australian needs. By arrangement with the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, it has had a team of scientists working in the Authority's Research Establishment at Harwell in England. At the end of 1955, the Commission began the construction of its Research Establishment at Lucas Heights near Sydney. This consists of a high flux nuclear reactor of the most advanced type, with associated services and various laboratories. During 1957, as the reactor approached completion, most of the scientific staff returned from England to continue the research programme in Australia. Within Australia, in addition to its programme at Lucas Heights the Commission is supporting atomic energy research on a considerable scale in the various universities, and it has established a wide range of post-graduate studentships and undergraduate scholarships in the universities to train scientists for future work in atomic energy fields.

The broad objects of the Commission's research programme are to develop the production of electric power from nuclear fuels, and to investigate and promote the application of atomic energy and radioactive isotopes in industry, agriculture, medicine and biological research and other fields. In these endeavours, the Atomic Energy Commission is working in close co-operation with the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, under arrangements which give Australia access to the results of the very large United Kingdom programme of research on peaceful atomic energy uses. The results of research in Australia will in like manner be made available to the United Kingdom. Work in Australia, though constituting a self-contained programme, is co-ordinated with the United Kingdom programme, to avoid overlapping of research objectives and duplication of investigations.

In the light of the vast amount of research now going forward overseas, and the programmes of many nations for the establishment of full-scale power producing reactors, it seems clear that nuclear power is rapidly approaching the stage of being economically practicable. A number of Government authorities, and several commercial organizations have begun serious study of the possible application of nuclear energy to their problems. The planned Australian research effort will enable Australia to make a full contribution to the advancement of atomic energy technology, both in power production and in other fields, and will, at the same time, place the country in a position to take advantage of the practical uses of atomic energy as they are developed.

### § 15. 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. Following the admission of 16 new members during the Tenth Session and 5 more during the Eleventh Session there are now \*81 member States:—Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussia, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the Ukraine, the Union of South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen and 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, from 25th April to 26th June, 1945.

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. With the exception of disputes which are before the Security Council and matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, it has power to discuss any matter within the scope of the Charter and to make recommendations upon it. 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. At the initial election three countries, including Australia, were elected for a term of two years and three others for a term of one year only. The following are the non-permanent members of the Security Council at present\*: Australia and Cuba (whose terms commenced on 1st January, 1956), the Philippines (elected for a one year term commencing 1st January, 1957 following the resignation of Yugoslavia) and Colombia, Iraq and Sweden (whose terms commenced on 1st January, 1957). 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.

The Security Council is assisted by a Military Staff Committee consisting of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Council or their representatives.

**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: France, China, Egypt, Argentina, the Dominican Republic and the Netherlands (retiring 1957); Brazil, Canada, Greece, Indonesia, the United States of America and Yugoslavia (retiring 1958); and the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Pakistan, Mexico, Poland and Finland (retiring 1959).

**5. The Trusteeship Council.**—The Charter declares the political, social, cultural and economic advancement of the Trusteeship 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

\* April, 1957.

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 1939-45 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 the Power administering the Trust Territories of New Guinea and Nauru. The present\* members of the Trusteeship Council are: Australia, Belgium, France, Italy, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States of America (administering States), and Burma, China, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Syria and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are members 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 Badawi (Egypt), Wellington Koo (China), Read (Canada), Winiarski (Poland), Zorivic (Yugoslavia)—all retiring in 1958; Judges Hackworth (United States of America), Sir Zafrullah Khan (Pakistan), Klaested (Norway), Kojevnikov (U.S.S.R.), and Armand-Ugon (Uruguay)—all retiring in 1961; and Judges Lauterpacht (United Kingdom), Basdevant (France), Guerrero (El Salvador), Cordova (Mexico), and Quintana (Argentina)—all retiring in 1964.

Judge Koo was elected to replace Judge Hsu Mo (China) who died in 1956.

**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. Mr. 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. In November, 1952, Mr. Lie announced his intention of retiring and in April, 1953, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold (Sweden) was appointed in his place.

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

Those now† in operation are: The International Labour Organization; Food and Agriculture 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 Telecommunication Union; World Meteorological 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.

## § 16. Australian Representation Abroad : Oversea Representation in Australia.

**1. General.**—The following statements show particulars of the various Australian diplomatic and other representatives overseas and of overseas representatives in Australia at 31st August, 1957. Full details of Commonwealth 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. A statement is issued each quarter by the Department of Trade, showing the latest particulars of the Australian Trade Commissioner Service overseas.

### 2. Australian Representation Overseas. —

#### AUSTRALIAN DIPLOMATIC AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS.

Her Majesty's Australian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to—

*Burma* (Rangoon)—C. T. Moodie.

*France* (Paris)—A. T. Stirling, C.B.E.

*Germany, Federal Republic of* (Bonn)—P. Shaw.

*Indonesia* (Djakarta)—L. R. McIntyre, O.B.E.

\* April, 1957.

† December, 1956.



*Ireland* (Dublin)—(Vacant); S. Jamieson (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*).  
*Japan* (Tokyo)—Sir Alan Watt, C.B.E.  
*The Netherlands* (The Hague)—H. A. McClure-Smith.  
*The Philippines* (Manila)—K. C. O. Shann.  
*Thailand* (Bangkok)—J. K. Waller, O.B.E.  
*United States of America* (Washington, D.C.)—The Hon. Sir Percy Spender, K.B.E., Q.C.

**Her Majesty's Australian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to—**  
*Brazil* (Rio de Janeiro)—(Vacant); R. H. Gilman (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*).  
*Cambodia* (Phnom Penh)—F. H. Stuart.  
*Israel* (Tel Aviv)—B. C. Ballard.  
*Italy* (Rome)—D. P. McGuire, C.B.E.  
*Laos* (Vientiane)—F. J. Blakeney.  
*Vietnam* (Saigon)—F. J. Blakeney.

**High Commissioners for Australia in—**  
*Canada* (Ottawa)—W. R. Crocker, C.B.E.  
*Ceylon* (Colombo)—A. J. Eastman.  
*India* (New Delhi)—P. R. Heydon.  
*Malaya, Federation of* (Kuala Lumpur)—T. K. Critchley.  
*New Zealand* (Wellington)—Vice-Admiral Sir John Collins, K.B.E., C.B.  
*Pakistan* (Karachi)—Major-General W. J. Cawthorn, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E.  
*Union of South Africa* (Cape Town)—(Vacant); H. Gilchrist (Acting High Commissioner).  
*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* (London)—The Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Harrison, K.C.V.O.

**Australian Military Mission—**  
*Germany, Federal Republic of* (Berlin)—Head, P. Shaw.

**Australian Mission—**  
*United Nations* (New York)—Ambassador, Dr. E. R. Walker, C.B.E.  
*United Nations* (Geneva)—Permanent Representative, G. A. Jockel.

**Australian Commissioner in—**  
*Singapore, Brunei, Sarawak and North Borneo* (Singapore)—R. L. Harry.

**Consuls-General—**  
*Greece* (Athens)—J. J. B. Cliffe.  
*Switzerland* (Geneva)—G. A. Jockel.  
*United States of America* (New York)—The Hon. Sir Josiah Francis.  
*United States of America* (San Francisco)—M. H. Marshall.

**Consuls—**  
*Denmark* (Copenhagen)—G. T. Pretymann.  
*New Caledonia* (Noumea)—Dr. J. S. Cumpston, E.D.  
*Portugese Timor* (Dili)—F. J. A. Whittaker.  
*United States of America* (New York)—J. E. Ryan.

**Trade Commissioner Service of the Commonwealth of Australia—**  
*British West Indies*—B. T. Connolly (Port of Spain).  
*Burma*—L. C. Holmes, Commercial Secretary and Acting Trade Commissioner (Rangoon).  
*Canada*—C. L. Steele (Montreal); H. Wrigley, C.B.E., M.C., E.D. (Vancouver).  
*Central African Federation*—H. M. Le Marchand (Salisbury).  
*Ceylon*—M. F. Roberts (Colombo).  
*France*—A. R. Taysom, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Paris).  
*Germany, Federal Republic of*—R. R. Ellen, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Bonn).  
*Hong Kong*—K. T. Ridley (Hong Kong).  
*India*—F. R. Gullick (New Delhi); J. L. Chapman (Calcutta); D. L. Crawford (Bombay).  
*Indonesia*—D. R. McPhee, O.B.E., E.D., Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Djakarta).  
*Italy*—H. K. H. Cook, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Rome).  
*Japan*—N. F. Stuart, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Tokyo).  
*Malaya, Federation of*—W. Cairns (Kuala Lumpur).  
*New Zealand*—W. R. Hudspeth (Wellington); B. G. Dawson (Auckland); H. Sullivan (Christchurch).  
*Pakistan*—R. K. Scott, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Karachi).  
*Philippines, The*—E. E. Jarvis, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Manila).  
*Singapore*—P. R. Searcey (Singapore).  
*Union of South Africa*—S. D. Shubart, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Johannesburg).

*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*—G. R. B. Patterson, Senior Trade Commissioner; E. B. Gilbert (London).

*United States of America*—A. C. B. Maiden, Commercial Counsellor and Acting Trade Commissioner; J. B. Todd, Commercial Counsellor (Washington); A. J. Day (New York); W. D. Hardy (San Francisco).

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 180 such representatives in Australia, and 53 countries are represented.

#### DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA.

##### Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of—

*Burma*—(Vacant); U Htoon Shein (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Canberra U 1451).

*China*—(Vacant); Dr. Chen Tai Chu (Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Canberra U 2368).

*France*—His Excellency Monsieur R. Sivan (Canberra X 2925).

*Germany, Federal Republic of*—His Excellency Dr. Walther Hess (Canberra X 3575).

*Indonesia*—His Excellency, Dr. A. Y. Helmi (Canberra U 1221).

*Ireland*—(Vacant); Mr. William B. Butler (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Canberra J 3251).

*Japan*—His Excellency Mr. Tadakatsu Suzuki (Canberra U 1251).

*The Netherlands*—His Excellency Mr. A. M. L. Winkelman (Canberra U 1256).

*The Philippines*—His Excellency Dr. Jose F. Imperial (Sydney FL 4168).

*Thailand*—His Excellency Nai Konthi Suphamongkhon (Canberra, U 8101).

*United States of America*—His Excellency Mr. William J. Sebald (Canberra U 1351).

##### Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of—

*Austria*—Dr. J. Manz (Chargé d'Affaires) (Canberra U 8167).

*Belgium*—His Excellency Monsieur Jean Querton (Sydney FB 1325).

*Brazil*—His Excellency Senhor L. A. Borges da Fonesca (Canberra X 2680).

*Chile*—Senor Don Juan Domeyko (Chargé d'Affaires) (Sydney FU 3353).

*Denmark*—(Vacant); Mr. F. Henning Hergel, O.B.E. (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Sydney BW 3547).

*Finland*—(Vacant); Mr. P. I. Simelius (Chargé d'Affaires) (Sydney FM 3116).

*Greece*—His Excellency Monsieur G. K. A. Christodoulo (Canberra J 3159).

*Israel*—His Excellency Mr. Mordekhai Nurock (Sydney BW 2082).

*Italy*—His Excellency Signor Silvio Daneo (Canberra J 3263).

*Sweden*—His Excellency Mr. C. A. Y. R. Bergenstrahle (Canberra U 1421).

##### High Commissioner for—

*Canada*—His Excellency Mr. T. W. L. MacDermot (Canberra U 1304).

*Ceylon*—His Excellency Mr. P. R. Gunasekara (Canberra X 1021).

*India*—His Excellency Shri Parakat Achutha Menon (Canberra J 3209).

*Malaya, Federation of*—His Excellency Mr. Gunn Lay Teik, O.B.E. (Canberra X 1277).

*New Zealand*—His Excellency Mr. G. E. L. Alderton, C.M.G. (Canberra U 1030).

*Pakistan*—His Excellency Lieutenant-General Mohammed Yousuf (Sydney BL 3394).

*Union of South Africa*—His Excellency Mr. A. A. M. Hamilton (Canberra U 2370).

*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*—His Excellency The Right Honorable Lord Carrington, M.C. (Canberra U 2211.)

##### Commissioner for—

*Malta*—Captain George F. L. Stivala; O.B.E. (Melbourne MU 1291).

#### TRADE COMMISSIONERS OF OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS IN AUSTRALIA.

*Canada*—Senior Canadian Government Trade Commissioner—Mr. J. C. Britton (Sydney BW 5696-7).

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner—Mr. T. G. Major (Melbourne MU 4716).

*India*—Indian Trade Commissioner—Mr. H. A. Sujan (Sydney BW 9518).

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

New Zealand Government Trade Commissioners—Mr. R. J. Inglis (Melbourne MU 8111); Messrs. E. J. Sutch and T. A. Foley (Sydney BL 3941).

*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner—Mr. H. J. Gray, C.M.G. (Canberra U 2211).*

*United Kingdom Trade Commissioners—Mr. N. L. Hibbs (Canberra U 2211); Messrs. A. R. Bruce, O.B.E., A. Hartland, O.B.E., and L. F. Hope (Sydney BW 8086); Messrs. A. R. Starck, O.B.E. and G. J. Husted (Melbourne MU 5556); Mr. R. Fell (Brisbane B 3207); Mr. J. D. Leithead (Perth BA 2042).*

### § 17. Retail Trade.

1. **General.**—The statistics in this section relate to the number of retail establishments throughout Australia and the turnover of these establishments.

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 second Census of all retail establishments trading during the year ended 30th June, 1949.

A third Census was taken for the year ended 30th June, 1953, in which retailers were asked to furnish more detailed information concerning the dissection of their turnover into commodity groups and questions were asked about stocks of goods on hand, the number of persons engaged in the business and credit sales.

A further Census was taken in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1957 and tabulation of the results is proceeding.

In general terms, the Censuses covered those establishments which normally sell goods by retail in shops, rooms, kiosks and yards. Certain types of establishments which sell services by retail (including repairs and materials therein) were also included, e.g., boot repairers, hairdressers, motor garages and service stations and cafés. 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 by retail. Both new and second-hand goods were included in sales recorded by relevant retail establishments.

During the period between Censuses, variations in the value of retail sales have been measured by means of quarterly sample surveys. Annual totals derived from these surveys and some of the results of the 1952–53 Census are contained in this section.

2. **Value of Retail Sales in Each Commodity Group, 1948–49 and 1950–51 to 1955–56, Australia.**—The following table shows the value of retail sales of goods in each of the commodity groups specified in the years 1948–49 and 1950–51 to 1955–56 on a comparable basis throughout. The figures for the years 1948–49 and 1952–53 were obtained from Censuses taken in respect of those years, whereas figures for the other years shown are estimates based on sample surveys.

**VALUE OF RETAIL SALES: COMMODITY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.**  
(£ million.)

Commodity Group.	Year ended 30th June—						
	1949.(a)	1951.(b)	1952.(b)	1953.(a)	1954.(c)	1955.(c)	1956.(b)
Groceries .. .. .	143.4	186.1	232.9	261.5	275.1	306.0	335.0
Butchers' Meat .. .. .	65.3	92.3	118.7	127.8	133.9	146.6	159.0
Other Food(d) .. .. .	116.6	155.5	187.8	206.8	223.7	245.8	270.1
<i>Total Foodstuffs</i> .. .. .	<i>325.3</i>	<i>433.9</i>	<i>539.4</i>	<i>596.1</i>	<i>632.7</i>	<i>698.4</i>	<i>764.1</i>
Beer, Wine and Spirits .. .. .	95.3	123.2	153.9	173.0	186.7	202.1	218.9
Clothing, Drapery, Piece-goods and Footwear .. .. .	237.8	328.5	351.6	355.1	387.6	421.5	438.8
Hardware(e) .. .. .	55.7	91.2	109.6	113.8	124.7	142.5	153.3
Electrical Goods .. .. .	33.8	64.7	77.5	75.8	91.2	99.6	105.5
Furniture .. .. .	46.4	76.9	76.1	72.8	81.0	86.5	90.9
Other Goods(f) .. .. .	167.9	252.4	307.5	315.5	336.9	364.6	391.6
<i>Total (excluding Motor and Vehicles, etc.)</i> .. .. .	<i>962.2</i>	<i>1,370.8</i>	<i>1,615.6</i>	<i>1,702.1</i>	<i>1,840.8</i>	<i>2,015.2</i>	<i>2,163.1</i>
<i>Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.(g)</i>	<i>166.1</i>	<i>382.0</i>	<i>433.3</i>	<i>417.3</i>	<i>491.1</i>	<i>579.5</i>	<i>641.3</i>

(a) Census figures. (b) Survey figures. (c) Survey figures revised since previous issue. (d) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and bread. (e) Excludes basic building materials (e.g., timber, roofing tiles, bricks, etc.). (f) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., newspapers, books and stationery, chemists' goods, grain and produce, jewellery, office equipment, etc. (g) Excludes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

In the foregoing table, figures for the years ended 30th June, 1949 to 1952, relate to establishments with total retail sales of £50 or more; for the years ended 30th June, 1953 to 1956, they relate to establishments with total retail sales of £500 or more. The total amount of retail sales of establishments so excluded in 1952-53 was not significant (less than 0.1 per cent. of total), and their omission does not affect the validity of the comparisons shown.

3. **Takings for Certain Services, Australia.**—The following table shows the amounts of "Other takings" recorded for the services specified in respect of establishments covered by the Retail Censuses of 1948-49 and 1952-53. The figures for the year ended 30th June, 1949 relate to establishments with "Other takings" of £50 or more recorded for the services specified; for the year ended 30th June, 1953, they relate to establishments with retail sales or "Other takings" of £500 or more. The amount of "Other takings" of establishments so excluded in 1952-53 was less than one per cent. of total takings shown for Repair Work Done and Meals in Cafés, Restaurants, etc., and less than three per cent. of total takings shown for Hairdressing.

**TAKINGS FOR CERTAIN SERVICES, AUSTRALIA.**  
(£'000.)

Service.	1948-49.	1952-53.
Repair, Servicing and Maintenance Work Done(a)—		
Motor .. .. .	25,273	56,864
Other .. .. .	9,365	16,088
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>34,638</i>	<i>72,952</i>
Meals in Cafés, Restaurants, etc. .. .. .	21,256	32,765
Meals and Accommodation in Hotels .. .. .	13,976	24,936
Hairdressing .. .. .	6,684	9,883

(a) Includes value of materials used and cost of labour,

4. **Number of Establishments with Sales in each Commodity Group, 1952-53, States.**—The following table shows the number of establishments with sales in each of the commodity groups specified during the year ended 30th June, 1953, for each State. Many establishments recorded sales in more than one commodity group. Thus the aggregate of the number of establishments by commodity group is greater than the total number of individual establishments.

**NUMBER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH SOLD GOODS IN EACH COMMODITY GROUP: STATES, 1952-53.(a)**

Commodity Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<i>Foodstuffs—</i>									
<i>Groceries (including Bacon, Butter, etc.) .. .. .</i>	11,650	7,181	4,447	2,700	2,320	1,227	50	36	29,611
Butchers' Meat .. .. .	2,833	2,120	1,150	826	606	346	10	12	7,903
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables .. .. .	6,124	3,113	3,132	1,356	1,587	889	25	18	16,244
Bread, Cakes and Pastry .. .. .	8,160	4,665	3,552	1,830	1,587	657	18	26	20,495
Confectionery, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks (including Milk Drinks) .. .. .	12,226	7,246	4,860	2,798	2,617	1,284	44	33	31,108
Other Food (Fish, Poultry, Cooked Meats, Wrapped Lunches, etc.) .. .. .	5,496	2,689	1,923	1,264	1,160	288	9	20	12,849
<i>Beer, Tobacco, etc.—</i>									
Beer, Wine and Spirits .. .. .	3,004	2,191	1,400	709	734	318	35	25	8,416
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes .. .. .	17,013	10,080	6,543	3,714	3,539	1,689	60	58	42,696
<i>Clothing, Drapery, etc.—</i>									
Clothing—									
Men's and Boys' Wear .. .. .	2,861	2,188	1,384	999	957	412	41	18	8,860
Women's, Girls' and Infants' Wear (including Hand Bags) .. .. .	4,297	3,484	1,417	1,092	925	459	35	22	11,731
Drapery, Piece-goods, Manchester and Soft Furnishings .. .. .	2,343	1,699	1,099	847	786	295	31	14	7,114
Footwear—									
Men's and Boys' .. .. .	1,878	1,399	1,030	721	614	347	31	12	6,032
Women's, Girls' and Infants' .. .. .	1,761	1,258	851	654	557	305	24	12	5,422
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture—</i>									
Builders' Hardware and Supplies (including Tools of Trade)(b) .. .. .	1,715	1,472	806	664	692	172	14	13	5,548
Domestic Hardware, Kitchenware, China and Glassware .. .. .	3,235	2,428	1,464	1,278	1,120	445	32	15	10,017
Domestic Refrigerators, Electrical Goods and Accessories, Radios and Musical Instruments .. .. .	2,530	1,929	1,167	872	914	301	19	15	7,747
Furniture (including Bedding) .. .. .	1,113	962	518	394	419	147	13	9	3,575
Floor Coverings .. .. .	820	666	310	311	261	135	(c)	(c)	2,511
Business Machines and Equipment .. .. .	120	80	77	38	58	22	(c)	(c)	398

For footnotes see next page.

NUMBER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH SOLD GOODS IN EACH COMMODITY GROUP: STATES, 1952-53(a)—continued.

Commodity Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<i>Other Goods—</i>									
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books and Stationery ..	3,510	2,667	2,014	1,209	1,021	484	25	14	10,944
Chemists' Goods (including Toiletries, Cosmetics and Dispensing) ..	4,052	2,394	1,814	1,088	1,315	432	36	15	11,146
Sporting and Travel Goods ..	1,494	1,062	686	448	461	157	15	10	4,333
Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, etc. ..	1,551	1,130	675	520	519	192	19	9	4,615
Grain, Feed, Fertilizers ..	1,527	1,066	1,029	539	604	248	(c)	(c)	5,026
Other Goods (not specified) ..	2,691	2,876	966	776	732	308	20	22	8,391
<i>Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.) ..</i>	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
<i>Motor Vehicles, etc. (e)—</i>									
Tractors (including parts) ..	575	389	356	230	196	44	(c)	(c)	1,794
New Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles, etc.) ..	1,273	848	563	456	241	77	9	11	3,478
Used Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles, etc.) ..	1,267	824	612	466	293	83	(c)	(c)	3,564
Motor Parts, Accessories, Tyres, Tubes, etc. ..	2,960	2,252	1,440	1,031	947	291	27	14	8,962
Petrol, Oil, Motor Lubricants, etc.	3,899	2,891	1,943	1,252	1,049	429	31	15	11,509
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>(f)</b>	<b>(f)</b>	<b>(f)</b>	<b>(f)</b>	<b>(f)</b>	<b>(f)</b>	<b>(f)</b>	<b>(f)</b>	<b>(f)</b>

(a) All figures refer to establishments with total retail sales in 1952-53 of £500 or more. The number of establishments in each State with retail sales in 1952-53 of less than £500 but more than £100 was as follows:—New South Wales, 1,126; Victoria, 989; Queensland, 449; South Australia, 279; Western Australia, 294; Tasmania, 100; Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory, 5; Total, 3,242. (b) Excludes basic building materials (e.g., timber, roofing tiles, etc.). (c) Not available for publication. (d) Not available. (e) Excludes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc. (f) Many establishments showed sales in more than one commodity group. Thus the number of establishments selling goods in each commodity group does not add down to the total number of individual establishments which is as follows:—New South Wales, 40,523; Victoria, 32,864; Queensland, 15,051; South Australia, 9,673; Western Australia, 7,911; Tasmania, 3,637; Northern Territory, 146; Australian Capital Territory, 180; Total, 109,985.

5. Value of Retail Sales of Goods in each Commodity Group, 1952-53, States.—The following table shows the value of retail sales of goods in each of the commodity groups specified during the year ended 30th June, 1953.

VALUE OF RETAIL SALES IN EACH COMMODITY GROUP: STATES, 1952-53.(a)  
(£'000.)

Commodity Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<i>Foodstuffs—</i>									
Groceries (including Bacon, Butter, etc) ..	104,479	64,727	42,357	20,549	20,670	8,687	709	827	263,005
Butchers' Meat ..	50,858	36,663	17,006	10,443	8,150	4,607	231	382	128,340
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables ..	22,157	15,854	7,104	4,437	4,420	1,582	76	99	55,729
Bread, Cakes and Pastry ..	22,529	16,940	7,607	4,789	3,563	1,999	71	149	57,647
Confectionery, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks (including Milk Drinks)	24,918	20,289	7,710	5,293	3,751	1,936	89	148	64,134
Other Food (Fish, Poultry, Cooked Meats, Wrapped Lunches, etc.) ..	12,593	8,912	3,570	2,301	1,918	555	35	128	30,012
<i>Beer, Tobacco, etc.—</i>									
Beer, Wine and Spirits ..	70,623	45,612	22,233	14,827	14,445	5,357	664	641	174,402
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes	28,200	19,967	8,830	5,851	5,233	2,405	182	251	70,919
<i>Clothing, Drapery, etc.—</i>									
Clothing—									
Men's and Boys' Wear ..	36,486	25,964	12,107	8,634	6,336	3,328	135	256	93,246
Women's, Girls' and Infants' Wear (including Hand Bags)	56,515	41,914	16,780	13,589	9,403	5,761	124	386	144,472
Drapery, Piece-goods, Manchester and Soft Furnishings	27,587	18,501	10,144	6,269	4,793	2,039	94	132	69,559
<i>Footwear—</i>									
Men's and Boys' ..	6,678	4,779	2,257	1,593	1,319	659	41	51	17,377
Women's, Girls' and Infants'	12,846	9,058	3,621	2,805	2,282	1,117	24	87	31,840

For footnotes see next page.

VALUE OF RETAIL SALES IN EACH COMMODITY GROUP: STATES, 1952-53(a)—  
continued.  
(£'000.)

Commodity Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture—</i>									
Builders' Hardware and Supplies (including Tools of Trade)(b) ..	28,069	16,317	8,577	4,433	5,164	1,588	117	212	64,477
Domestic Hardware, Kitchenware, China and Glassware ..	18,372	14,172	6,000	5,325	4,127	1,580	98	166	49,840
Domestic Refrigerators, Electrical Goods and Accessories, Radios and Musical Instruments ..	28,821	20,837	10,795	7,000	6,104	2,277	99	208	76,141
Furniture (including Bedding) ..	18,090	15,081	6,040	4,972	3,348	1,555	16	155	49,257
Floor Coverings ..	8,610	7,734	2,007	2,680	1,867	882	(c)	(c)	23,859
Business Machines and Equipment ..	4,739	3,751	1,684	948	795	298	(c)	(c)	12,218
<i>Other Goods—</i>									
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books and Stationery ..	22,221	16,497	6,292	3,310	3,277	1,539	21	191	53,348
Chemists' Goods (including Toiletries, Cosmetics and Dispensing) ..	21,278	14,374	6,422	4,068	3,247	1,458	35	177	51,059
Sporting and Travel Goods	4,756	3,049	1,441	781	839	381	9	65	11,321
Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, etc. ..	9,751	6,292	3,055	2,026	1,818	649	37	86	23,714
Grain, Feed, Fertilizers ..	17,754	11,263	6,045	2,526	6,553	1,152	(c)	(c)	45,351
Other Goods (not specified above) ..	15,801	17,776	5,285	4,314	3,852	1,756	69	84	48,937
<i>Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.) ..</i>	<i>674,731</i>	<i>476,323</i>	<i>224,969</i>	<i>143,763</i>	<i>127,274</i>	<i>55,147</i>	<i>2,995</i>	<i>5,002</i>	<i>1,710,204</i>
<i>Motor Vehicles, etc.(d)—</i>									
Tractors (including parts)	5,837	5,560	6,587	3,099	3,379	820	(c)	(c)	25,306
New Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles, etc.)	58,830	44,635	26,049	19,339	14,950	5,840	253	249	170,145
Used Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles, etc.)	31,846	18,112	11,358	10,785	8,579	2,691	(c)	(c)	83,547
Motor Parts, Accessories, Tyres, Tubes, etc. ..	20,909	15,731	8,828	5,340	4,629	1,874	161	91	57,563
Petrol, Oil, Motor Lubricants, etc. ..	32,541	24,020	10,046	6,699	5,812	2,479	147	195	81,939
<b>Grand Total</b> ..	<b>824,694</b>	<b>584,381</b>	<b>287,837</b>	<b>189,025</b>	<b>164,623</b>	<b>68,851</b>	<b>3,611</b>	<b>5,682</b>	<b>2,128,704</b>

(a) All figures refer to establishments with total retail sales in 1952-53 of £500 or more. The total retail sales of the establishments with retail sales in 1952-53 of less than £500 but more than £100 were as follows:—New South Wales, £312,000; Victoria, £283,000; Queensland, £128,000; South Australia, £88,000; Western Australia, £85,000; Tasmania, £27,000; Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory, £1,000; Total, £924,000. (b) Excludes basic building materials (e.g. timber, roofing tiles, etc.). (c) Not available for publication. (d) Excludes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

6. Number of Retail Establishments and Value of Retail Sales Classified According to Main Type of Business, 1952-53, States.—The following tables show the number of establishments and the value of retail sales made in 1952-53 in each State classified according to the main type of business. In classifying establishments by type of business, the description given by the proprietor was used as a guide but the classification was based mainly on the commodity group for which the largest item of turnover was recorded.

NUMBER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAIN TYPE OF BUSINESS : STATES, 1952-53.(a)

Main Type of Business.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<i>Food Stores—</i>									
Grocers .. .. .	9,698	5,284	3,756	1,889	1,837	1,042	40	23	23,569
Butchers .. .. .	2,474	1,938	1,026	724	525	247	8	11	6,953
Fruiterers .. .. .	2,130	1,845	458	574	295	112			5,424
Bakers .. .. .	1,845	1,503	693	395	337	163	9	21	4,946
Confectioners and Milk Bars	2,053	2,802	580	578	300	203			6,526
Cafés .. .. .	728	345	366	79	138	21			1,688
Fishmongers and Poulterers ..	548	421	190	93	79	21	8	8	1,354
Other Food Stores .. .. .	511	521	80	146	76	19			1,356
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.—</i>									
Hotels, Wine Saloons .. .. .	2,303	1,855	1,261	633	529	306	18	7	6,912
Tobacconists .. .. .	536	490	206	108	143	36	(b)	(b)	1,523
Tobacconists and Hairdressers	1,058	1,126	188	284	201	71	(b)	(b)	2,931

For footnotes see next page.

## NUMBER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAIN TYPE OF BUSINESS: STATES, 1952-53(a)—continued.

Main Type of Business.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<i>Clothing, Drapers, etc.—</i>									
Clothing .. .. .	4,106	3,502	1,175	793	657	302	13	22	10,570
Drapers, Haberdashers, etc. . .	544	465	250	138	112	16	7	20	1,531
Footwear Stores .. .. .	589	621	162	158	81	55			1,674
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, etc., Stores—</i>									
Domestic and Builders' Hardware Stores .. .. .	1,005	1,209	433	357	314	67	6	10	3,401
Electrical Goods, Radios and Musical Instruments Stores .. .. .	1,088	854	528	265	248	123	7	7	3,120
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores .. .. .	626	681	281	163	176	64	(b)	(b)	1,998
Business Machines Stores .. .. .	66	47	38	24	21	17	..	..	213
<i>Other Goods Stores—</i>									
Newsagents and Booksellers .. .. .	1,024	877	418	197	271	77			2,872
Chemists .. .. .	1,308	1,025	406	302	201	90			3,341
Sports Goods Stores .. .. .	199	140	78	26	18	15			480
Watchmakers and Jewellers .. .. .	667	509	217	133	96	47	10	40	1,679
Grain and Produce Merchants .. .. .	389	267	116	94	94	18			979
Cycle Stores .. .. .	181	232	93	67	47	13			633
Florists and Nurserymen .. .. .	396	371	67	68	65	38			1,007
Other Types of Business .. .. .	839	1,218	323	254	210	114			2,974
<i>Total (excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.) ..</i>	<i>36,911</i>	<i>30,148</i>	<i>13,389</i>	<i>8,542</i>	<i>7,071</i>	<i>3,297</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>99,654</i>
<i>Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.—</i>									
Tractor Dealers .. .. .	107	57	46	30	28	11	..	..	279
New Motor Vehicle (including Motor Cycle) Dealers .. .. .	250	174	129	93	86	27	(b)	(b)	763
Garages and Service Stations .. .. .	2,600	2,094	1,268	821	587	243	10	11	7,634
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers .. .. .	396	219	137	98	80	47	(b)	(b)	979
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers .. .. .	259	172	82	89	59	12	(b)	(b)	676
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>40,523</b>	<b>32,864</b>	<b>15,051</b>	<b>9,673</b>	<b>7,911</b>	<b>3,637</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>109,985</b>

(a) All figures refer to establishments with total retail sales in 1952-53 of £500 or more.

(b) Not available for publication.

## VALUE OF RETAIL SALES OF GOODS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAIN TYPE OF BUSINESS: STATES, 1952-53.(a)

(£'000.)

Main Type of Business.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<i>Food Stores—</i>									
Grocers .. .. .	143,876	79,717	60,269	27,877	31,795	13,367	1,487	928	359,316
Butchers .. .. .	50,557	36,728	16,923	10,469	7,994	4,562	235	382	127,850
Fruiters .. .. .	20,548	16,266	4,814	4,647	3,191	1,115			50,716
Bakers .. .. .	18,316	14,444	5,874	4,116	2,860	1,667	91	401	47,478
<i>Confectioners and Milk Bars .. .. .</i>	<i>16,247</i>	<i>20,065</i>	<i>3,930</i>	<i>4,278</i>	<i>1,874</i>	<i>1,293</i>			<i>47,843</i>
Cafés .. .. .	3,982	1,222	1,775	518	371	53			7,974
Fishmongers and Poulterers .. .. .	3,663	2,537	1,151	531	642	181	53	75	8,719
Other Food Stores .. .. .	5,630	5,023	556	1,292	598	184			13,344
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.—</i>									
Hotels, Wine Saloons .. .. .	69,922	46,050	22,772	15,269	14,573	5,716	603	584	175,489
Tobacconists .. .. .	5,825	4,490	1,906	1,592	1,089	435	(b)	(b)	15,421
Tobacconists and Hairdressers .. .. .	3,827	5,368	369	1,213	614	179	(b)	(b)	11,577
<i>Clothing, Drapers, etc.—</i>									
Clothing .. .. .	137,517	103,876	39,681	34,807	21,682	12,482	165	1,227	351,437
Drapers, Haberdashers, etc. . .	21,933	10,340	9,466	2,572	6,930	576	86	119	51,892
Footwear Stores .. .. .	10,979	9,679	3,116	2,657	2,259	1,235			30,055
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, etc., Stores—</i>									
Domestic and Builders' Hardware Stores .. .. .	35,506	24,924	11,227	7,985	5,552	2,466	200	211	88,071
Electrical Goods, Radios and Musical Instruments Stores .. .. .	20,587	16,273	8,592	4,797	4,704	1,838	71	156	57,018
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores .. .. .	25,368	19,625	7,887	5,663	3,523	1,904	(b)	(b)	64,228
Business Machines Stores .. .. .	4,626	3,646	1,716	999	669	317	..	..	11,973

For footnotes see next page.

VALUE OF RETAIL SALES OF GOODS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAIN  
TYPE OF BUSINESS: STATES, 1952-53(a)—continued.  
(£'000.)

Main Type of Business.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<i>Other Goods Stores—</i>									
Newsagents and Book-sellers .. .. .	21,080	14,421	5,206	2,236	2,950	1,300			47,406
Chemists .. .. .	18,150	11,911	5,377	3,159	2,354	1,115			42,239
Sports Goods Stores .. .. .	2,376	1,883	700	258	224	315			5,820
Watchmakers and Jewelers .. .. .	8,790	5,130	2,609	1,569	1,584	697			20,509
Grain and Produce Merchants .. .. .	17,208	11,543	5,012	2,656	6,621	987			44,046
Cycle Stores .. .. .	1,177	946	543	360	262	69			3,357
Florists and Nurserymen .. .. .	1,941	1,979	401	395	333	260			5,312
Other Types of Business .. .. .	7,198	8,960	2,888	1,794	2,361	824			24,079
<i>Total (excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.)</i>	(c) 676,829	(c) 477,046	(c) 224,760	(c) 143,709	(c) 127,609	(c) 55,137	(c) 3,075	(c) 5,004	(c) 1,713,169
<i>Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.</i>									
Tractor Dealers .. .. .	3,454	2,617	3,470	1,990	1,987	666	..	..	14,184
New Motor Vehicle (including Motor Cycle) Dealers .. .. .	41,366	34,835	19,115	18,110	15,099	4,554	(b)	(b)	133,463
Garages and Service Stations .. .. .	75,811	53,290	32,547	17,678	13,987	7,382	219	491	201,405
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers .. .. .	6,851	5,675	2,375	2,018	1,257	522	(b)	(b)	18,738
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers .. .. .	20,383	10,918	5,570	5,520	4,684	590	(b)	(b)	47,745
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	824,694	584,381	287,837	189,025	164,623	68,851	3,611	5,682	2,128,704

(a) All figures refer to establishments with total retail sales in 1952-53 of £500 or more, and are the total value of all commodities sold by the types of business shown. (b) Not available for publication. (c) These figures differ from their counterparts in the table on p. 1076 because they include retail sales of motor vehicles, etc., made by establishments whose main type of business is other than motor vehicles, and exclude retail sales of goods other than motor vehicles, etc., made by establishments whose main type of business is motor vehicles.

7. Takings for Certain Services: States, 1952-53.—The following table shows the amounts of "Other takings" recorded for the services specified for each State in respect of the establishments covered by the Census of Retail Establishments, 1952-53. The figures relate to establishments with retail sales or "Other takings" of £500 or more.

TAKINGS FOR CERTAIN SERVICES, STATES, 1952-53.  
(£'000.)

Service.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<i>Repair, Servicing and Maintenance Work Done(a)</i>									
Motor .. .. .	19,916	15,394	9,373	5,290	4,755	1,905	89	142	56,864
Other .. .. .	5,565	4,125	2,406	1,654	1,551	657	17	113	16,088
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	25,481	19,519	11,779	6,944	6,306	2,562	106	255	72,952
<i>Meals in Cafés, Restaurants, etc. .. .. .</i>									
Meals and Accommodation in Hotels .. .. .	14,739	8,468	4,507	1,910	2,427	584	63	67	32,765
Hairdressing .. .. .	9,053	6,696	3,708	1,949	1,937	1,169	109	315	24,936
	3,974	3,024	1,023	871	719	244	7	21	9,883

(a) Includes value of materials used and cost of labour.