

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. Industrial Design Council of Australia; 11. Film Censorship Board; 12. Australian National Film Board and the Film Division; 13. National Safety Council of Australia; 14. Australian Road Safety Council; 15. Australian Atomic Energy Commission; 16. The United Nations; 17. Australian Representation Abroad; Oversea Representation in Australia; 18. 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 Statisticians in the various States from the latest data available, and relate to 1958–59. 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 the 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 at 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, cost 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.

For the years shown in the following tables, no allowance for power, power kerosene, petrol and other oils has been made in New South Wales; and in the case of Tasmania, allowance for these items has been made in 1958–59 only. In the case of the mining and quarrying industry, however, this allowance has been made throughout. 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, 1958-59.—The following table shows particulars of the gross, local and net values of production in Australia by industries during the year 1958-59.

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES : AUSTRALIA, 1958-59.

(£'000.)

Industry.	Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets.	Local Value—Gross Production Valued at Place of Production.	Net Value of Production (without deduction of depreciation or maintenance).
Agriculture	459,892	387,317	328,943
Pastoral	538,048	490,018	443,622
Dairying	200,339	185,255	141,944
Poultry	54,778	49,208	27,360
Bee-farming	1,907	1,616	(a) 1,605
<i>Total, Rural</i>	<i>1,254,964</i>	<i>1,113,414</i>	<i>943,474</i>
Trapping	7,157	6,362	(a) 6,362
Forestry	56,106	52,273	(a) 52,273
Fishing and Whaling	12,265	11,243	(a) 11,243
Mines and Quarries	(a) 155,955	155,955	118,336
<i>Total, Non-rural</i>	<i>231,483</i>	<i>225,833</i>	<i>188,214</i>
<i>Total All Primary</i>	<i>1,486,447</i>	<i>1,339,247</i>	<i>1,131,688</i>
Factories	(b) 1,840,601	(b) 1,840,601	1,840,601
<i>Total, All Industries</i>	<i>3,327,048</i>	<i>3,179,848</i>	<i>2,972,289</i>

(a) Local value. (b) Net value.

3. Net Value of Production, States, 1958-59.—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 1958-59:—

NET(a): VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES, 1958-59.

(£'000.)

Industry.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
Agriculture	82,472	73,661	68,716	50,571	42,746	10,496	59	222	328,943
Pastoral	162,366	110,392	90,760	38,425	30,582	6,652	3,818	627	443,622
Dairying	53,795	44,382	25,098	9,374	2,829	6,249	31	186	141,944
Poultry	10,664	12,572	925	1,734	502	834	48	81	27,360
Bee-farming(b)	618	408	90	243	218	25	..	3	1,605
<i>Total, Rural</i>	<i>309,915</i>	<i>241,415</i>	<i>185,589</i>	<i>100,347</i>	<i>76,877</i>	<i>24,256</i>	<i>3,956</i>	<i>1,119</i>	<i>943,474</i>
Trapping(b)	1,961	3,562	203	453	47	134	2	..	6,362
Forestry(b)	15,574	14,063	8,356	4,103	5,067	4,887	44	179	52,273
Fishing and Whaling(b)	2,947	1,265	1,343	1,071	3,867	664	86	..	11,243
Mining and Quarrying	55,801	10,987	19,796	9,999	14,454	5,168	1,997	134	118,336
<i>Total, Non-rural</i>	<i>76,283</i>	<i>29,877</i>	<i>29,698</i>	<i>15,626</i>	<i>23,435</i>	<i>10,853</i>	<i>2,129</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>188,214</i>
<i>Total, All Primary</i>	<i>386,198</i>	<i>271,292</i>	<i>215,287</i>	<i>115,973</i>	<i>100,312</i>	<i>35,109</i>	<i>6,085</i>	<i>1,432</i>	<i>1,131,688</i>
Factories	803,315	608,948	155,465	139,810	78,762	54,301	..	..	1,840,601
<i>Total, All Industries</i>	<i>1,189,513</i>	<i>880,240</i>	<i>370,752</i>	<i>255,783</i>	<i>179,074</i>	<i>89,410</i>	<i>6,085</i>	<i>1,432</i>	<i>2,972,289</i>

(a) See letterpress on p. 1127. (b) Local value.

NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES
PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1958-59.

(£ s. d.)

Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia. (b)
Agriculture ..	22 2 9	26 10 9	48 3 9	55 13 6	60 0 4	30 15 1	33 1 0
Pastoral ..	43 11 6	39 15 5	63 12 11	42 6 1	42 18 9	19 9 10	44 11 5
Dairying ..	14 8 9	15 19 10	17 12 0	10 6 6	3 19 5	18 6 3	14 5 3
Poultry ..	2 17 3	4 10 7	0 13 0	1 18 2	0 14 1	2 8 11	2 15 0
Bee-farming(c) ..	0 3 4	0 2 11	0 1 3	0 5 4	0 6 1	0 1 5	0 3 3
<i>Total, Rural ..</i>	<i>83 3 7</i>	<i>86 19 6</i>	<i>130 2 11</i>	<i>110 9 7</i>	<i>107 18 8</i>	<i>71 1 6</i>	<i>94 15 11</i>
Trapping(c) ..	0 10 6	1 5 8	0 2 10	0 10 0	0 1 4	0 7 10	0 12 9
Forestry(c) ..	4 3 7	5 1 4	5 17 2	4 10 4	7 2 3	14 6 5	5 5 1
Fishing and Whaling	0 15 10	0 9 1	0 18 10	1 3 7	5 8 7	1 18 11	1 2 7
Mines and Quarries	14 19 7	3 19 2	13 17 8	11 0 2	20 5 11	15 2 10	11 17 10
<i>Total, Non-rural..</i>	<i>20 9 6</i>	<i>10 15 3</i>	<i>20 16 6</i>	<i>17 4 1</i>	<i>32 18 1</i>	<i>31 16 0</i>	<i>18 18 3</i>
<i>Total, All Primary Factories..</i>	<i>103 13 1</i> <i>215 12 0</i>	<i>97 14 9</i> <i>219 7 7</i>	<i>150 19 5</i> <i>109 0 5</i>	<i>127 13 8</i> <i>153 18 6</i>	<i>140 16 9</i> <i>110 11 8</i>	<i>102 17 6</i> <i>159 2 3</i>	<i>113 14 2</i> <i>184 18 9</i>
<i>Total, All Industries</i>	<i>319 5 1</i>	<i>317 2 4</i>	<i>259 19 10</i>	<i>281 12 2</i>	<i>251 8 5</i>	<i>261 19 9</i>	<i>298 12 11</i>

(a) See letterpress on p. 1127.

(b) Includes N.T. and A.C.T.

(c) Local value.

4. Net Value of Production, Australia, 1954-55 to 1958-59.—The following table shows the net value of production for Australia during the years 1954-55 to 1958-59.

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

Industry.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.
Agriculture	243,919	279,455	254,861	244,530	328,943
Pastoral	461,464	446,780	597,681	447,247	443,622
Dairying	135,798	154,905	140,792	127,624	141,944
Poultry	29,787	30,185	28,402	27,326	27,360
Bee-farming(b)	1,398	1,751	2,254	1,566	1,605
<i>Total, Rural</i>	<i>872,366</i>	<i>913,076</i>	<i>1,023,990</i>	<i>848,293</i>	<i>943,474</i>
Trapping(b)	4,961	6,047	6,013	6,027	6,362
Forestry(b)	44,047	50,059	52,099	51,306	52,273
Fishing and Whaling(b)	8,727	8,884	10,506	10,402	11,243
Mines and Quarries ..	118,087	132,510	139,982	126,802	118,336
<i>Total, Non-rural</i>	<i>175,822</i>	<i>197,500</i>	<i>208,600</i>	<i>194,537</i>	<i>188,214</i>
<i>Total, All Primary Factories</i>	<i>1,048,188</i> <i>1,365,509</i>	<i>1,110,576</i> <i>1,500,714</i>	<i>1,232,590</i> <i>1,622,120</i>	<i>1,042,830</i> <i>1,728,723</i>	<i>1,131,688</i> <i>1,840,601</i>
<i>Total, All Industries</i>	<i>2,413,697</i>	<i>2,611,290</i>	<i>2,854,710</i>	<i>2,771,553</i>	<i>2,972,289</i>

(a) See letterpress on p. 1127.

(b) Local value.

In the chapters dealing with the respective industries (except trapping and mines and quarries), tables will be found showing the total value of production and the value per head of population for the industry by States for a series of years up to 1958-59.

§ 2. Indexes of Production.

In the first two tables in this section, 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.

1. **Farm Production Prices Indexes.**—The Farm Production Price Indexes shown in the following table relate to average "prices" of agricultural, pastoral, farmyard and dairying products realized at 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, re-computed to the base, average 1936–37 to 1938–39 = 100, was published in earlier issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 43, page 1050). 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 were 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.
1936–37	114	115	93	109	126	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	316	489	371	401	540	355
1955–56	330	451	392	397	468	373
1956–57	336	536	386	432	607	374
1957–58(a)	336	435	382	388	473	359
1958–59	322	396	386	369	370	369

(a) 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, re-computed to the base, average 1936–37 to 1938–39 = 100, was published in earlier issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 43, page 1051). 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 were 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 All 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.
1936–37	97	98	97	97	99	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	120	127	117	123	132	120
1955–56	134	136	120	131	146	127
1956–57	120	148	117	131	164	121
1957–58	109	142	114	124	148	116
1958–59	165	159	119	149	164	145

(a) Indexes of value at constant prices, i.e., quantities revalued at average unit values for the base years (*see* text preceding table).

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^(a) 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.
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.. ..	129	95	131	97	131	97
1956-57.. ..	123	88	118	85	137	98
1957-58.. ..	115	81	90	64	138	97
1958-59(b) ..	146	101	137	94	142	98

(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.

§ 3. Consumption of Foodstuffs and Beverages.

1. **Quantities Consumed.**—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 1954-55 to 1958-59.

The estimates of total consumption and consumption per head of population in Australia in the two tables which follow have been compiled by deducting net exports from production and allowing for recorded movements in stocks of the respective commodities. While the estimates may be accepted generally 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 for stocks of 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. Furthermore, it is likely that the quantities of foodstuffs shown in the following pages as available for consumption have been supplemented by an increase in the aforesaid production by householders for their own requirements. 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 dispatch 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 of the following tables 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.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59. (a)
Milk and Milk Products—							
Fluid Whole Milk	Mill. gals.	161	258	266	272	275	281
Fresh Cream	'000 tons	19.7	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.9
Full Cream Milk Products—							
Condensed, Concentrated and Evaporated Full Cream Milk—							
Sweetened	"	(b)	9.9	10.7	10.9	13.1	9.8
Unsweetened	"	(b)	17.0	23.7	26.3	28.1	27.4
Powdered Full Cream Milk	"	8.1	9.6	9.7	9.6	12.6	10.8
Infants and Invalids Foods	"	3.0	7.9	10.6	8.6	10.1	9.5
Milk By-Products—							
Condensed, Concentrated, and Evaporated Skim Milk and Butter-milk ..	"	(b)	6.1	3.9	4.7	7.3	4.9
Powdered Skim Milk ..	"	"	5.7	8.7	9.8	9.3	13.1
Cheese	"	13.4	25.4	23.9	22.5	29.5	23.9
<i>Total (in terms of Milk Solids)</i>	"	<i>120.5</i>	<i>192.2</i>	<i>200.5</i>	<i>205.2</i>	<i>216.2</i>	<i>215.8</i>
Meat—							
Beef (bone-in-weight) ..	"	442.0	472.6	495.4	548.8	544.2	522.2
Mutton (bone-in-weight) ..	"	183.4	211.5	204.2	199.2	220.7	244.9
Lamb (bone-in-weight) ..	"	46.1	105.6	109.1	117.8	123.5	141.7
Pork (bone-in-weight) ..	"	31.8	41.4	40.3	36.9	47.2	47.6
Offal	"	25.7	43.5	42.3	44.4	51.3	53.4
Canned Meat (canned weight)	"	(c)	12.4	14.3	13.2	19.5	21.0
Bacon and Ham (cured weight)	"	31.4	32.2	31.3	28.9	30.3	31.7
<i>Total (in terms of carcass weight)</i>	"	<i>776.1</i>	<i>939.9</i>	<i>963.2</i>	<i>1,010.6</i>	<i>1,064.0</i>	<i>1,087.8</i>
Poultry, Game and Fish—							
Poultry and Rabbits (carcass weight)	"	29.8	61.4	63.0	64.4	65.9	67.3
Fish(d)—							
Fresh—							
Australian origin	"	19.7	{ 13.7	{ 12.4	{ 14.3	{ 13.4	{ 13.8
Imported	"	"	{ 7.5	{ 7.8	{ 7.6	{ 9.4	{ 10.0
Cured (including Smoked and Salted)	"	(e)	4.0	4.4	2.2	5.5	3.6
Crustaceans and Molluscs	"	2.1	4.6	3.9	3.8	3.4	4.1
Canned—Australian origin	"	12.4	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.0	3.8
Imported	"	"	8.8	10.3	7.1	7.8	7.4
<i>Total(d)</i>	"	<i>51.5</i>	<i>76.5</i>	<i>77.7</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>80.7</i>	<i>81.5</i>
Eggs and Egg Products—							
Shell Eggs	"	78.7	85.9	87.9	91.7	91.4	93.3
Liquid Whole Egg(f) ..	"	2.9	6.5	4.9	6.1	5.3	5.6
Egg Powder(f)	"	"	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
<i>Total (Shell Egg equivalent)</i>	Mill. Doz.	<i>81.6</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>98.1</i>	<i>96.8</i>	<i>99.2</i>
		<i>139.3</i>	<i>157.9</i>	<i>158.8</i>	<i>167.4</i>	<i>165.2</i>	<i>169.3</i>
Fats and Oils—							
Butter	'000 tons	101.0	122.5	120.4	119.4	120.8	115.1
Margarine—							
Table	"	2.8	9.1	12.3	15.4	15.7	15.4
Other	"	12.2	22.0	19.2	19.9	21.0	23.3
Lard	"	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.6	5.3	5.5
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats	"	14.4	16.2	16.6	17.0	17.4	17.8
<i>Total (Fat Content)</i>	"	<i>115.5</i>	<i>148.8</i>	<i>147.5</i>	<i>150.2</i>	<i>153.8</i>	<i>151.3</i>

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.	1954-55	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59. (a)
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar—							
As Sugar	'000 tons	216.5	256.3	259.5	257.8	259.1	275.2
In manufactured products..	"	110.1	205.9	219.4	220.1	231.0	223.7
Honey, Glucose and Syrups ..	"	21.9	22.3	21.0	30.2	26.2	29.7
<i>Total (Sugar Content) ..</i>	"	<i>343.9</i>	<i>480.0</i>	<i>495.7</i>	<i>501.8</i>	<i>511.0</i>	<i>522.6</i>
Potatoes							
White	"	318.5	417.1	368.9	458.6	514.4	516.1
Sweet	"	7.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2
<i>Total</i>	"	<i>325.9</i>	<i>422.8</i>	<i>374.7</i>	<i>464.5</i>	<i>520.5</i>	<i>522.3</i>
Pulse and Nuts—							
Dried Pulse	"	4.5	11.5	12.2	13.9	8.9	10.2
Peanuts (weight without shell)	"	2.8	9.9	4.2	2.8	10.4	13.8
Edible Tree Nuts (weight without shell)	"	2.6	7.7	5.7	6.0	7.0	7.2
Cocoa (Raw Beans)	"	6.3	9.8	10.7	12.4	11.7	11.3
<i>Total</i>	"	<i>16.2</i>	<i>38.9</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>42.5</i>
Tomatoes and Fruit—							
Tomatoes(g)	"	(h) 48.0	104.0	107.3	137.5	113.1	125.5
Citrus Fruit(g)	"	97.8	143.6	167.9	160.7	153.2	150.6
Other Fresh Fruit	"	288.2	306.7	371.1	302.7	352.4	354.7
Jams	"	35.1	37.5	40.4	41.4	34.5	36.5
Dried Fruit	"	24.8	32.0	22.6	22.2	30.9	22.5
Canned Fruit	"	31.9	56.3	57.5	56.8	63.9	55.8
<i>Total (Fresh Fruit equivalent)</i>	"	<i>580.3</i>	<i>766.1</i>	<i>830.4</i>	<i>779.4</i>	<i>841.8</i>	<i>803.9</i>
Vegetables—							
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	"	(b)	168.4	172.4	194.9	189.6	197.1
Other Fresh Vegetables	"	(b)	237.4	235.3	270.2	292.5	273.0
Canned Vegetables	"	(b)	20.1	20.9	25.7	22.3	22.8
<i>Total</i>	"	<i>(b)</i>	<i>425.9</i>	<i>428.6</i>	<i>490.8</i>	<i>504.4</i>	<i>492.9</i>
Grain Products							
Flour—							
White	"	} 574.0	{ 721.8	727.9	762.1	} 788.5	787.4
Sharps .. .. .	"							1.6	1.9	1.5
Wheatmeal for baking	"		29.4	28.1	27.8		
Breakfast Foods	"	(i) 32.5	52.9	54.8	61.8	58.2	54.3
Rice (Milled)	"		12.2	14.2	15.4	15.8	16.1
Tapioca, Sago, etc.	"		3.7	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.9
Pearl Barley	"		3.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9
Barley Meal and Polished							
Wheat (Rice substitute)	"		0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Edible Starch (Cornflour)	"		4.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.5
<i>Total</i>	"	<i>629.7</i>	<i>827.7</i>	<i>835.8</i>	<i>876.2</i>	<i>869.6</i>	<i>863.7</i>
Beverages—							
Tea	"	21.1	24.3	24.5	26.2	26.1	26.0
Coffee	"	2.0	4.5	5.5	6.7	6.6	8.9
Beer	Mil. gals.	80.1	220.5	225.1	218.1	224.1	220.7
Wine	"	4.2	10.1	10.3	10.9	11.1	11.4

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

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.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57	1957-58.	1958-59. (a)
Milk and Milk Products—							
Fluid Whole Milk ..	Gallon	23.4	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.2	28.2
Fresh Cream ..	lb.	6.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Full Cream Milk Products—							
Condensed, Concentrated and Evaporated Full Cream Milk—							
Sweetened ..	"	(b)	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.2
Unsweetened ..	"	(b)	4.2	5.7	6.2	6.5	6.2
Powdered Full Cream Milk ..	"	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.4
Infants and Invalids Foods ..	"	1.0	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.1
Milk By-Products—							
Condensed, Concentrated and Evaporated Skim Milk and Butter-milk ..	"	(b)	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.1
Powdered Skim Milk ..	"		1.4	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.9
Cheese ..	"	4.4	6.3	5.7	5.3	6.8	5.4
Total (in terms of Milk Solids) ..	"	39.3	47.5	48.2	48.2	49.6	48.5
Meat—							
Beef (bone-in-weight) ..	"	144.1	116.5	119.1	128.9	125.1	117.5
Mutton (bone-in-weight) ..	"	59.8	52.1	49.1	46.8	50.7	55.1
Lamb (bone-in-weight) ..	"	15.0	26.0	26.2	27.7	28.4	31.9
Pork (bone-in-weight) ..	"	10.4	10.2	9.7	8.7	10.9	10.7
Offal ..	"	8.4	10.7	10.2	10.4	11.8	12.0
Canned Meat (canned weight) ..	"	(c)	3.0	3.4	3.1	4.5	4.7
Bacon and Ham (cured weight) ..	"	10.2	7.9	7.5	6.8	7.0	7.1
Total (in terms of carcass weight) ..	"	253.0	231.6	231.6	237.4	244.4	244.8
Poultry, Game and Fish—							
Poultry and Rabbits (carcass weight) ..	"	9.7	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1
Fish(d)—							
Fresh—							
Australian origin ..	"	} 6.4	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1
Imported ..	"		1.8	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.2
Cured (including Smoked and Salted) ..	"	(e)	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.8
Crustaceans and Molluscs ..	"	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
Canned—							
Australian origin ..	"	} 4.1	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9
Imported ..	"		2.2	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.7
Total(d) ..	"	16.8	19.0	18.9	17.8	18.7	18.4
Eggs and Egg Products—							
Shell Eggs ..	"	25.7	21.2	21.1	21.5	21.0	21.0
Liquid Whole Egg(f) ..	"	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3
Egg Powder(f) ..	"		0.0	0.1	0.1		0.0
Total (Shell Egg equivalent) ..	} No.	26.6 243	22.8 209	22.4 205	23.0 210	22.2 203	22.3 204
Fats and Oils—							
Butter ..	lb.	32.9	30.2	29.0	28.0	27.8	25.9
Margarine—							
Table ..	"	0.9	2.3	3.0	3.6	3.6	3.5
Other ..	"	4.0	5.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.3
Lard ..	"	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
Vegetable Oils and other Fats	"	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Total (Fat Content) ..	"	37.6	36.8	35.6	35.3	35.3	34.0
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar—							
As Sugar ..	"	70.6	63.2	62.4	60.6	59.5	62.0
In manufactured products ..	"	35.9	50.7	52.7	51.7	53.1	50.3
Honey, Glucose and Syrups ..	"	7.1	5.5	5.1	7.0	6.0	6.6
Total (Sugar Content) ..	"	112.0	118.3	119.1	117.9	117.3	117.5

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.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59. (a)
Potatoes—							
White	lb.	103.8	102.8	88.7	107.7	118.2	116.2
Sweet	"	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
<i>Total</i>	"	106.2	104.2	90.1	109.1	119.6	117.6
Pulse and Nuts—							
Dried Pulse	"	1.5	2.8	3.0	3.3	2.1	2.3
Peanuts (weight without shell)	"	0.9	2.4	1.0	0.7	2.4	3.1
Edible Tree Nuts (weight without shell)	"	0.8	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
Cocoa (Raw Beans)	"	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.5
<i>Total</i>	"	5.3	9.5	8.0	8.3	8.8	9.5
Tomatoes and Fruit—							
Tomatoes (g)	"	(h) 15.7	25.6	25.8	32.3	26.0	28.3
Citrus Fruit (g)	"	31.9	35.4	40.4	37.8	35.2	33.9
Other Fresh Fruit	"	94.0	75.6	89.2	71.1	81.0	79.8
Jams	"	11.4	9.2	9.7	9.7	7.9	8.2
Dried Fruit	"	8.1	7.9	5.4	5.2	7.1	4.8
Canned Fruit	"	10.7	13.9	13.8	13.4	14.7	12.6
<i>Total (Fresh Fruit equivalent)</i>	"	189.2	188.8	199.6	183.1	193.5	180.9
Vegetables—							
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	"	(b)	41.5	41.5	45.8	43.6	44.3
Other Fresh Vegetables	"	(b)	58.6	54.7	63.5	67.2	61.4
Canned Vegetables	"	(b)	4.9	5.0	6.0	5.1	5.1
<i>Total</i>	"	(b)	105.0	101.2	115.3	115.9	110.8
Grain Products—							
Flour—							
White	"	187.1	177.9	175.0	179.0	181.2	177.2
Sharps	"						
Wheatmeal for baking	"						
Breakfast Foods	"	(i) 10.6	13.0	13.2	14.5	13.3	12.2
Rice (milled)	"	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Tapioca, Sago, etc.	"	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2
Pearl Barley	"	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Barley Meal and Polished Wheat (Rice substitute)	"	..	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Edible Starch (Cornflour)	"	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5
<i>Total</i>	"	205.3	203.9	201.0	205.8	199.7	194.3
Beverages—							
Tea	"	6.9	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.8
Coffee	"	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.0
Beer	Gallon	11.7	24.3	24.2	22.9	23.0	22.2
Wine	"	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1

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

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 1954-55 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 available for consumption per head of population shown in the preceding table.

ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION:
AUSTRALIA.

(Per Head per Day.)

Nutrient.	Unit.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59. (a)
Calories	No.	3,117	3,296	3,276	3,291	3,307	3,294
Protein—							
Animal	gm.	58.7	56.8	56.8	59.1	59.3	60.3
Vegetable ..	..	30.9	33.1	31.3	32.5	32.2	32.3
Total .. ..	..	89.6	89.9	88.1	91.6	91.5	92.6
Fat .. .. ..	..	133.5	133.1	131.4	130.3	131.4	133.4
Carbohydrate ..	..	377.4	416.1	413.9	418.6	419.6	412.0
Calcium	mgm.	642	758	782	806	827	818
Iron .. .. ..	..	15.4	13.9	13.2	13.9	13.9	14.1
Vitamin A	I.U.	8,457	7,084	7,047	7,652	7,937	7,501
Ascorbic Acid ..	mgm.	86	83	83	89	89	88
Thiamin .. ..	..	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Riboflavin .. ..	..	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Niacin .. .. .	..	18.7	18.5	17.6	18.3	18.4	19.0

(a) Subject to revision.

NOTE.—The conversion factors used are based on factors contained in the "Table of Composition of Australian Foods" (Anita Osmond and Winifred Wilson, Canberra, 1954).

§ 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 1955 to 1959 are shown in the following table.

PATENTS : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.
Applications	8,869	9,396	9,899	10,511	11,430
Applications accompanied by provisional specifications ..	3,220	3,465	3,683	3,919	4,063
Letters patent sealed	5,931	6,056	6,407	6,093	5,488

2. Trade Marks and Designs.—(i) *Trade Marks.* Under the Trade Marks Act 1955-1958 the Commissioner of Patents is also Registrar of Trade Marks. This Act has replaced the Trade Marks Act 1905-1948.

Provision is made for the registration of users of Trade Marks and for their assignment with or without the goodwill of the business concerned.

A new classification of goods has been adopted and Trade Marks registered under the repealed Acts are reclassified on renewal.

(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 1955 to 1959.

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.
Trade Marks—					
Received	4,630	4,402	4,589	5,331	5,436
Registered	1,848	5,360	3,569	4,219	3,792
Designs—					
Received	1,330	1,130	1,394	1,362	1,366
Registered	819	458	917	1,758	819

3. *Revenue.*—Revenue of the Commonwealth Patent, Trade Marks, Design and Copyright Offices for the years 1955 to 1959 was as follows:—1955, £234,125; 1956, £293,918; 1957, £302,279; 1958, £347,659; 1959, £348,523.

§ 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. The Act is administered by the Commissioner of Patents.

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 1955 to 1959.

COPYRIGHT : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.
Applications received—					
Literary	1,005	1,059	1,064	1,078	1,153
Artistic	17	22	38	74	65
International .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Applications registered—					
Literary	869	521	870	1,100	1,038
Artistic	12	17	26	38	47
International .. ..	..	..	..	..	..

§ 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. The 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 April, 1960, the Government announced that legislation was to be introduced to re-define the Board's functions in the light of the acceptance by the Government of recommendations by the Tariff Board for continued Commonwealth assistance to the Australian shipbuilding industry. It is expected that the legislation will be introduced to Parliament at an early date.

At the same time, the Government decided that the present temporary staff organization, which has been carried on since establishment of the Board in 1941, would be replaced by a permanent organization. This would mean that superannuation and similar Public Service benefits would be available to members of the staff.

In the exercise of its functions, the Board is responsible for—(i) the design of vessels; (ii) the calling of tenders and placement 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 recommending, within the limits prescribed by the Commonwealth Government, the amount of subsidy to be paid on merchant ships constructed in Australia. In April 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. The method and level of assistance to the industry was again re-examined by the Tariff Board following the public hearings during November and December, 1958, and as a result of its examination, the Tariff Board recommended, and the Government accepted, that the present method of assistance to the shipbuilding industry be retained and the maximum rate of subsidy remain at 33½ per cent. of the cost of construction.

In order to take advantage of the subsidy, 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 Board has also undertaken the preparation of plans and drawings for most of the 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 further, 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 larger marine diesel engines under construction at 1st May, 1960, were three "Doxford" type, two of 5,500 b.h.p. and one of 4,400 b.h.p., and one "Polar" type of 1,310 b.h.p.

3. Construction Programme.—From its inception to 1st May, 1960, the Board had arranged for the construction of 65 vessels of over 300 gross tons and totalling 395,151 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 1st May, 1960, placed by the Board, were for the construction of 10 vessels totalling 119,150 deadweight tons. The vessels consisted of one 32,250 d.w.t. oil tanker on behalf of Ampol Petroleum Ltd., one bulk ore carrier of 19,000 d.w.t. on behalf of the Broken Hill Pty. Co. Ltd., two bulk ore carriers each of 16,400 d.w.t. on behalf of Bulkships Ltd., one 2,500 d.w.t. passenger/cargo vessel for the State Shipping Service of Western Australia, one 2,000 d.w.t. container vessel for Wm. Holyman & Sons Pty. Ltd., one 850 d.w.t. roll-on roll-off passenger/cargo ferry for the Adelaide Steamship Co. Ltd., together with two bulk carriers of 14,000 d.w.t. each, and one roll-on roll-off cargo ferry of 1,750 d.w.t. all for the Australian National Line.

In addition, orders have been placed by the Board for one 90 foot general purpose vessel for the Department of the Navy and two 70 foot landing craft for the Department of the Army.

§ 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 1949-1959.**—This Act provides for—

- (a) an Executive of the Organization consisting of nine members to be appointed by the Governor-General, at least five 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 research 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 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. In 1937, however, 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 have been to a large extent 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 twenty-five comprise the major establishments for which special laboratory buildings have been erected and equipped; the Sections generally include establishments which have not reached a stage of development, so far as the scope and magnitude of their operations are concerned, to justify their designation as Divisions. As the Organization's investigations

extend on a Commonwealth-wide basis and as many of the investigations which are being conducted—particularly those concerned with problems affecting the agricultural and pastoral industries—necessitate experimental work in the field, a number of field stations are established in various parts of Australia.

The Divisions which have been established are as follows:—

- Plant Industry, with main laboratories at Canberra and Brisbane and field stations.
- Entomology, with main laboratories at Canberra and field stations.
- Animal Health (main laboratory in Melbourne), Animal Genetics (main laboratory in Sydney) and Animal Physiology (main laboratory in Sydney) which together comprise the Animal Research Laboratories.
- Biochemistry and General Nutrition, with main laboratories at Adelaide and field stations.
- Soils, with main laboratories at Adelaide and extensive operations in the field.
- Forest Products, with main laboratories in Melbourne and field experiments.
- Food Preservation and Transport, with main laboratories at Homebush (New South Wales) and a subsidiary laboratory in Brisbane.
- Fisheries and Oceanography, with main laboratories at Cronulla (New South Wales), subsidiary laboratory at Thursday Island, and experimental work in coastal waters of Australia.
- Metrology, Physics and Electrotechnology, comprising the National Standards Laboratory at Sydney.
- Radiophysics, with main laboratory at Sydney.
- Physical Chemistry, Chemical Physics and Mineral Chemistry, which together with the Sections of Organic Chemistry, Cement and Ceramics and Chemical Engineering, comprise the Chemical Research Laboratories in Melbourne.
- Tribophysics, with laboratories in Melbourne.
- Building Research, with laboratories in Melbourne.
- Mathematical Statistics, with main laboratory in Adelaide.
- Meteorological Physics, with main laboratory in Melbourne and field station.
- Land Research and Regional Survey, with headquarters in Canberra, and field stations at Alice Springs and Katherine (Northern Territory) and Ivanhoe (Kimberley, Western Australia).
- Protein Chemistry (Melbourne), Textile Industry (Geelong, Victoria) and Textile Physics (Sydney), which together comprise the Wool Research Laboratories.

The following are the Sections:—

- Commonwealth Research Station, Murray Irrigation Area, Merbein (Victoria).
- Irrigation Research Station, Griffith (New South Wales).
- Upper Atmosphere, with laboratory at Camden (New South Wales).
- Dairy Research, Melbourne.
- Mineragraphic Investigations, Melbourne.
- Ore-dressing Investigations, Melbourne and Kalgoorlie.
- Fodder Conservation, Melbourne.
- Physical Metallurgy, Melbourne.
- Wool Textile Research Laboratories, Geelong, Melbourne and Sydney.
- Coal Research, Sydney.
- Wildlife Survey, with main laboratory in Canberra, subsidiary laboratory at Albury, and field experiments.
- Soil Mechanics, Melbourne.
- Engineering, Melbourne.
- Agricultural Research Liaison Section, Melbourne.
- Industrial Research Liaison Section, Melbourne.
- Editorial and Publications Section, Melbourne.

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

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, Industrial Research Liaison Section and Editorial and Publications 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.

Mount Stromlo Observatory—since 1957 incorporated into the Australian National University—is the largest observatory of the southern hemisphere. In its instrumental resources, it is second only to some of the great observatories of America. Since it is located south of the Equator, it is placed especially advantageously for the conduct of research into the structure of the Milky Way System and of the Star Clouds of Magellan. The telescopes and auxiliary equipment at the Observatory provide access to parts of the sky that are forever hidden from the view of northern hemisphere astronomers. Mount Stromlo astronomers have therefore a special responsibility to do research on stars and other celestial objects at far southern declinations.

Mount Stromlo Observatory is in effect the Department of Astronomy of the Australian National University and its staff members have therefore the two-fold assignment of carrying out their personal researches and of assisting in the training of the future astronomers of Australia.

Mount Stromlo is a ridge of hills, approximately one mile long, situated at 35° 19' 16" South Latitude and 149° 0' 20" East Longitude, seven miles west of the city of Canberra. Its highest point is about 2,560 feet above sea level, which means that the mountain top is 700 feet above the surrounding countryside. Mount Stromlo is the highest easily accessible point in the vicinity of Canberra which is well screened from the lights of the city. The view from the top of Mount Stromlo is one of the finest in the Australian Capital Territory.

The first permanent installation on the site was established in 1911, but, because of the war and other circumstances, the development of the Observatory was delayed. It was only in 1925 that regular astronomical work could be undertaken, at which time the Oddie Telescope came into regular use. The first Director and Founder of the Observatory was Dr. W. B. Duffield, who, unfortunately, died in 1929 at the early age of 50 years. Following an interval with Mr. W. B. Rimmer as Officer-in-Charge, the second Director, Dr. Richard van der Riet Woolley, arrived late in 1939 and he left his post in 1956 to become Her Majesty's Astronomer Royal at the Royal Greenwich Observatory at Herstmonceux. During 1956, Dr. A. R. Hogg was Acting Director and in 1957 the third and present Director, Dr. Bart J. Bok, took up office.

Not counting the foreign visitors, the scientific staff of Mount Stromlo Observatory consists of twelve astronomers and five Scholars in residence. Taking into account the technical, clerical and maintenance personnel, the total staff list comes to approximately sixty persons.

Mount Stromlo Observatory possesses eight telescopes with apertures ranging from five inches for the Zeiss Camera mounted on the side of the Oddie Telescope to 74 inches for the Giant Reflector, one of the two largest of the southern hemisphere. In addition to the major telescopes, there are two instruments which assist the Time Service in its work and two oversea groups have major telescopes on the Observatory grounds. The Yale-Columbia Station, maintained and operated by a special staff member appointed jointly by the Yale and Columbia Observatories in America, has a 26-inch Refractor mounted at Mount Stromlo and the Upsala Observatory of Sweden maintains and operates its own 26-inch Schmidt Telescope, with a resident Swedish Observer.

The principal areas of research at Mount Stromlo are:—

(i) Studies of the structure and dynamics of the Milky Way system with special emphasis on evolutionary aspects of these problems. The observational data which are gathered are the magnitudes, colours, spectral types, and radial velocities of selected stars. Star clusters and variable stars receive much attention. Photographic and photoelectric techniques are blended in about equal proportions.

(ii) Comparable work on the Large and Small Magellanic Clouds, the two satellite systems of the Milky Way system which are the special responsibility of southern hemisphere astronomers.

(iii) Studies of the interstellar medium of gas and dust, its relation to the spiral structure of our galaxy, its physical properties—generally considered in conjunction with radio-astronomical data—and its evolutionary status.

(iv) Studies of the physics of the stars of the southern hemisphere by spectrographic means and by photoelectric techniques, the latter employing selected colour filters with narrow transmission bands. In these purely astrophysical researches, special attention is being given to supergiant stars, eclipsing variables, cepheid and RR Lyrae variables, planetary nebulae and white dwarfs.

(v) Mount Stromlo maintains the National Time Service, which operates currently a photographic zenith tube, a moon camera and a small transit instrument. The studies of the variable rotation of the earth and of the variation of latitude are the principal topics for research.

Mount Stromlo Observatory is at present engaged in a major expansion of equipment and staff. The principal projects that are already on the way toward completion are the following:—

(i) A major spectroscopic development is that of the construction of a Coudé Spectrograph for the 74-inch reflector. The spectrograph is housed in a newly-constructed pit, which goes to a depth of 28 feet underground in the rock surface at the end of the north pier of the 74-inch reflector. This instrument should open up the whole field of high-dispersion spectroscopy of the southern heavens.

(ii) A Nebular Spectrograph is under construction to permit spectrographic research on faint stars, nebulae and distant galaxies.

(iii) Much time and effort is being spent upon the improvement of photoelectric techniques and instrumentation, which should permit measurement with confidence of far fainter stars than have hitherto been observed in the southern sky. The research is to be combined in the future with applications of image converter tubes and other means for extending the photographic limits of the Mount Stromlo telescopes.

(iv) An IBM 610 Computer is now installed at the Observatory and it serves all research divisions.

(v) The observing and measuring equipment for the Mount Stromlo Time Service is undergoing a steady improvement and much attention is being given to the whole problem of digitation and automatization of telescopic and measuring equipment.

(vi) The programme of graduate education in astronomy is being gradually enlarged to provide for a total of 6 to 8 scholars at any one time, preferably with two from overseas included.

Mount Stromlo Observatory suffers from excessive cloudiness and plans are well on the way for the establishment of a permanent Field Station at a locality either in New South Wales or in Victoria with 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. of clear skies at night. Toward the end of 1959, the most promising site available (on top of Mount Bingar near Yenda and Griffith in New South Wales) was selected as the site for extensive testing, and it will serve as a Control Station for observations at other favoured sites. At Mount Bingar, there is at present in operation a 26-inch reflector, which is used primarily for photoelectric research and for the visual inspection of star images. The results to date at Mount Bingar have been quite pleasing and the site looks definitely promising, but it is still too early to tell how it will compare with the other sites selected for special study, near Condoblin and near Coonabarabran in New South Wales, and near Natimuk in Victoria. The next major instrument for the Observatory will be mounted at the Field Station—it will be in all probability a 40-inch reflector of modern design.

The Observatory has always prided itself on its visitors from overseas. At all times at least one and often two distinguished visitors from overseas are in residence at Mount Stromlo for purposes of scientific research; they generally stay for periods of six months to one year. The study leave provisions for the Australian National University permit staff members to go overseas periodically and thus remain in contact with the flow of

astronomical thought and new developments in instrumentation of importance for the future of the Observatory. Mount Stromlo astronomers play leading parts in the International Astronomical Union, which meets once every three years, and they are members of many Commissions of this Union.

Major research papers of the Observatory are published in monograph form as "Memoirs of the Mount Stromlo Observatory", a collection which is now in its third volume. On publication, these memoirs are immediately distributed to all observatories, astronomical institutions and other interested bodies of the world, and they are also deposited with the Commonwealth National Library and the universities of Australia. On an exchange basis, the Observatory Library receives many publications from overseas.

Shorter contributions are published in professional astronomical journals in Great Britain, the United States and Australia. Reprints of many of these papers are distributed in the same manner as are the Memoirs.

The Observatory caters for visitors according to a carefully arranged plan. Day-time visits without previous arrangement may be made on weekdays which are not holidays either at 11 a.m. or 3 p.m., and on Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays between 2 p.m. and 4.30 p.m., with the tours starting at half-hourly intervals (no scheduled morning tours on these days). It is more difficult for the Observatory to accommodate visitors at night, but there are some eight or nine special nights each year, with an attendance limited to 100, when the heavens may be viewed through several major telescopes. Groups of ten to fifteen persons may visit the Observatory for limited inspection on Wednesday evenings. Special arrangements must be made in advance for any one who wishes to visit the Observatory at night. No interference with the regular night-time observing can be tolerated on nights other than those listed. It may be of interest to note that during 1959 the number of day-time visitors ran to well over 15,000 and that at night approximately 1,700 people visited the Observatory. Mount Stromlo Observatory publishes a descriptive illustrated booklet as well as a set of photographic postcards.

Mount Stromlo Observatory is at present the major observatory in Australia, but it is by no means the only institution of its kind. The field of radio astronomy is covered by the Radiophysics Laboratory of the C.S.I.R.O. in Sydney which is recognized the world over as one of the finest institutions of this sort. The C.S.I.R.O. also maintains in Sydney an important Solar Physics Division, which is a part of the National Standards Laboratory. Other observatories in Australia are the century-old Sydney Observatory and the Observatory in Perth, both of which devote their time largely to the measurement of positions and motions of the stars.

Sooner or later, Australia will have to house, or build for itself, a really large telescope, say a reflector with an aperture of 120 inches. Before it can be decided where to put such an instrument, extensive studies of astronomical conditions for observation at night should be made on an Australia-wide basis. Mount Stromlo Observatory has undertaken the task of collecting such much-needed material. At twenty selected sites in Australia (in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia) nightly observations are made of cloudiness, transparency of sky and the so-called scintillation (trembling) of the stars. Statistics of such observations give a first indication of the quality of each site and the present plan is to study the most promising sites further with relatively powerful test equipment, with the ultimate purpose of obtaining a clear indication where any future major telescope development in Australia should be made.

§ 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, chemicals, timber, transportation, aircraft materials, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, textiles, mining, ceramics, medical and dental materials, household and domestic economy and plastics.

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; 10 Hooper Street, West Perth; c/o Engineering School, University of Tasmania, Sandy Bay; and Howard Smith Chambers, Watt Street, Newcastle.

§ 10. Industrial Design Council of Australia.

The Industrial Design Council of Australia was established in June, 1958, for the purpose of encouraging better design in Australian-made goods and fostering an appreciation of good design throughout the community. The decision to set up the Council arose from a realization on the part of representatives of industry and government, designers and educationists, that there was a pressing need in Australia for an independent and authoritative body to promote better design in the interests of trade development.

The Council has a membership fully representative of industry, commerce and government, together with designers and educationists. Initial finance has been raised by donations from industry and commerce, and a grant of £10,000 has been made by the Commonwealth Government for establishment purposes.

The Council aims at assisting Australian industry in every possible way in the field of design. One of its first activities was a lecture series on product design, held in Sydney and Melbourne, and there has been a demand for further lectures on aspects of industrial design.

Other projects include the setting-up of a Design Index, providing a photographic catalogue of well-designed Australian goods, for reference by manufacturers, retailers, architects, designers and the public; a Register of Designers, providing a comprehensive reference to Australian designers to assist those seeking their services; Displays and exhibitions of well-designed goods, both local and overseas; Design Training, the council is aware of the urgent need to raise the standard of training in industrial design and will co-operate with education authorities to this end; Information services, it is intended to establish information offices in both Sydney and Melbourne, and later in other States, to provide information on all matters concerned with design.

The offices of the Council are in ICI House, 1 Nicholson Street, Melbourne, C.2.

§ 11. Film Censorship Board.

1. **Legislation.**—The Commonwealth Government's powers over censorship of films extend only to imported films and imported advertising matter and stem from the Customs Act. Under that Act, the Customs (Cinematograph Films) Regulations provide for the appointment of a Film Censorship Board whose function is to ensure that films and related advertising material coming within certain defined categories are not admitted into Australia. Under those regulations, the Film Censorship Board may pass films in their original form, reject them, or pass them after eliminations have been made. The Commonwealth Regulations give the Board no power to classify films.

Legislation passed by the State Governments of Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania names the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board as the censorship authority and vests in it the power to classify films as suitable for general exhibition or otherwise.

The State Acts give the Commonwealth Board the authority to censor films made in Australia for commercial exhibition and advertising matter made in Australia.

The Censorship organization comprises a Censorship Board of seven persons and an Appeal Censor, the headquarters being in Sydney. Importers have a right of appeal to the Minister against decisions of the Board and the Appeal Censor.

2. **Import of Films.**—(a) *35mm. Films for Exhibition in Motion Picture Theatres.* In 1959, 1,017 films comprising approximately 4½ million feet were censored. This represents approximately 812 hours' screening time. 483 of these films originated in the United States of America, 283 in the United Kingdom and 251 in other countries. Of the last-mentioned, U.S.S.R. 42, Germany 34, France 33, Italy 26, Greece 22, and China 13 were the principal suppliers.

Included in the above were 457 full-length feature films which constitute the main theatrical attractions. This was a decrease of 6 compared with the imports for 1958. Feature films came mainly from the United States of America 208, the United Kingdom 120, Germany 22, Greece 21, France 20, Italy 18, U.S.S.R. 18, and Japan 7.

Twenty feature films were rejected and cuts were made from 121, mainly because of excessive violence.

Feature films classified as suitable for general exhibition numbered 254 and 203 were not suitable for children. Of the latter, 29 carry the special condition that all advertising shall indicate that they are suitable only for adults. These classifications are advisory only and are designed to enable picture-goers and particularly parents to obtain a general idea of the nature of any particular film.

In addition to the above imported films, 201 35mm. films of 206,264 feet produced in Australia were cleared. These were mainly newsreels and documentaries and concerned the Board only when intended for commercial exhibition or export. This figure does not represent the total production in Australia.

(b) *16mm. Films.* The use of 16mm. films on television programmes has given this type of film a new and significant importance from the censorship standpoint.

In the past, 16mm. films were largely confined to those commercially produced for use in certain country picture theatres, in theatrettes used by business undertakings for advertising and instructional purposes, in churches, schools and universities, and on home movies. These are of all types—dramatic, scenic, topical, medical, advertising, educational, religious, etc.

Excluding those imported for television use, 4,440 16mm. films of approximately 4 million feet were examined. Three were rejected and eliminations were made from 62.

16mm. films imported for television are dealt with below (see (d)).

(c) *8mm. and 9.5mm. Films.* The Board's responsibilities in regard to these have been removed to a large extent following the decision to discontinue the censorship of films brought in by travellers depicting incidents during their travels. Periodical checks are made and only commercially produced films are examined. Of these, approximately 20,000 feet were censored. Two films were rejected.

(d) *Television Films.* 10,446 films, predominantly 16mm., of approximately 10½ million feet, for use on television were censored.

The number of films is not a true indication of volume because many of these were of very short duration. The footage, however, transposed to a time factor, shows that the screening time of films censored for television amounted to approximately 4,755 hours.

On a footage basis, the United States of America supplied approximately 90 per cent. of the total imports and the United Kingdom 8 per cent.

Forty-two television films were rejected outright and an additional 13 were classified as unsuitable for televising. Eliminations were made from 1,594. There were four appeals, two of which were successful.

(e) *Foreign Films.* Countries other than the United Kingdom and the United States of America supplied 251 of the 35mm. films imported for theatrical exhibition. Of these 129 were feature films.

Generally, the dialogue is in a foreign language with explanatory English captions. A few have an English commentary, and in isolated cases the dialogue is turned into English by the process known as "dubbing". The main countries of origin are shown above (see (a)).

Of 4,440 16mm. commercial films censored, 724 were of foreign origin. The chief supplying countries were Germany 92, France 80, Italy 57, India 33, Japan 29, China 29, Holland 29, and Switzerland 28.

An interpreter attends all censor screenings of films in a foreign language.

3. **Export of Films.**—The quantity of films exported for the year was approximately 1,800,000 feet. This footage includes, in many cases, several prints of the one film.

§ 12. 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, to encourage tourist traffic with Australia, to improve Australia's relations with other countries and, where necessary, to explain Australia's national policies and 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.—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. Production and distribution of all films required by Commonwealth Departments is undertaken now 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.

Since 1946, the Film Division has produced 367 films for general exhibition, as well as training and special purpose films. Prints are dispatched to 46 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. Selected films have been recorded in French, 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 produces films under the sponsorship of, 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.

§ 13. The National Safety Council of Australia.

The National Safety Council of Australia was founded in Melbourne in 1927 with the object of developing, mainly by education, safety in all spheres—on the road, in industry, in the home and on the farm.

In 1959, its work in industry was consolidated and developed by the formation of an Advisory Committee composed of leading industrialists with Australia-wide associations and in February, 1960, His Excellency the Governor of Victoria, General Sir Dallas Brooks, launched a five-year plan for industrial safety.

Under this plan, an Industrial Safety Service of four posters a month, slips for pay envelopes and the Council's bi-monthly journal, "Safety News", is available to industry by subscription. This service also provides advice on setting up safety programmes, information on safety problems, safety surveys of plants and work, safety instruction for foremen and technical library facilities.

Posters and other literature are distributed to schools in connexion with road safety lessons and special films are available for child and adult road safety instruction.

A "Safe Driving" campaign for individual motor drivers and a "Freedom from Accidents" campaign for employee drivers, are conducted and those completing a year free from any accident for which they were responsible are given a certificate or other award in recognition.

In 1959, the Council, with the co-operation of other interested organizations, launched a pilot School Driver Training course in two Melbourne schools, and in 1960 this was extended to eight schools.

The Council, a non-profit organization, is supported by Government grants, public subscriptions and payments for service. Its work is carried on by a small staff controlled by committees and governed by an executive.

The Road Safety Division, which handles all road safety matters, is the Victorian constituent of the Australian Road Safety Council.

§ 14. 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-named organizations in New South Wales and South Australia, there were road safety organizations in Victoria and Western Australia. Steps were immediately taken to form Councils in Queensland and Tasmania, and subsequently in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

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

Governmental.—Queensland, Road Safety Council of Queensland; Tasmania, Road Safety Council of Tasmania; the Australian Capital Territory; Road Safety Council of the Australian Capital Territory.

Non-Governmental.—New South Wales, Road Safety Council of New South Wales; Victoria, 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; Northern Territory, Northern Territory Road Safety Council.

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 the Army (representing all Services) and police administrations from each State. National organizations represented on the Council are:—Australian Automobile Association, Australian Road Transport Federation, Auto Cycle Council of Australia, Council of Fire and Accident Underwriters, The Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries, Federation of Motor Cycle Importers and Distributors of Australia, and Transport Workers' Union 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 was made available by the Commonwealth Government, under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, for the promotion of road safety to 30th June, 1959. From 1st July, 1959, the grant has been made available from the vote of the Department of Shipping and Transport. Hitherto £100,000 annually, it was increased to £150,000 for the four 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 over the entire Commonwealth.

2. Mode of Operation.—The role of the Australian Road Safety Council is primarily in the field of Public Education. 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, 1959, resulted in 40,544 accidents, causing the deaths of 2,264 persons and injuries to another 53,955 persons. (For further information on the subject of Traffic Accidents, see pp. 364–366, 370, 547.)

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

Road Users.—Education (public relations media, instruction in schools, homes, etc.). Enforcement (of correct road usage—through the police and the courts, uniform traffic laws, etc.).

Roads and Vehicles.—Engineering (technical improvements of all kinds, safer roads and vehicles, improved illumination, uniform vehicle standards, etc.).

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. 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, and the wearing of "approved" safety helmets by motor cyclists, motor scooterists and their pillion riders. An Educational-Enforcement campaign to link more closely the work of the road safety movement and the police was launched in all States and the Australian Capital Territory during 1958 and 1959.

The Council works in close collaboration with two other bodies also established by the Australian Transport Advisory Council, namely, the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee and the Australian Road Traffic Code Committee. All three bodies 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, heights, 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 responsible for drafting recommendations for uniform road traffic laws for the entire Commonwealth in keeping with existing motoring conditions.

The initial approach to this task was consideration of the more important aspects of traffic legislation in which uniformity was most desirable. To date, its recommendations concerning right-of-way at intersections, drivers signals, pedestrian crossings and uniform conditions for overseas motorists visiting Australia are typical of those which have been approved by the Australian Transport Advisory Council for adoption throughout the Commonwealth.

The Australian Transport Advisory Council, in March, 1958, appointed a special sub-committee consisting of one representative of each State and the Australian Capital Territory/Northern Territory with a Commonwealth representative as Chairman, to draft a complete Australian Uniform Road Traffic Code.

Substantial progress has been made in reaching agreement on the principles involved, but this is essentially a long range project and the code, having been prepared, will not remain static but will require periodical review in order to incorporate new ideas which emerge from changing traffic conditions.

§ 15. 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. Under amending legislation, the number of Commissioners was increased to five in April, 1958. 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.

Uranium prospecting and mining 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. To help private prospectors, and to ascertain the uranium resources of the Territories, aerial and geological surveys are carried out for the Commission by the Bureau of Mineral Resources of the Department of National Development. Rewards are paid for uranium discoveries, and tax concessions are allowed in respect of income from uranium mining. In addition, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Bureau of Mineral Resources and other Commonwealth agencies provide prospectors and mining companies with 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 available to the States, and the State Mines Departments test uranium ores, and do research on ore treatment problems, for the Commonwealth.

Uranium oxide is being produced in Australia from ore deposits at Rum Jungle and South Alligator River, in the Northern Territory, Radium Hill, in South Australia, and Mary Kathleen, in Queensland. The Rum Jungle deposits have been worked under arrangements between the Commonwealth and the Combined Development Agency, a joint procurement organization of the United States and United Kingdom Governments. The mining and treatment operations are conducted for the Commonwealth by an Australian mining company. A treatment plant began operations on the field in September, 1954, the substantial production being sold to the Agency for defence purposes. Mining was completed in November 1958, all the ore having been extracted from the known Rum Jungle deposits. Treatment operations continued on the same scale as before, with ore from stockpiles, which are more than sufficient to complete the contract with the Combined Development Agency. The area is being systematically explored for further ore.

The Radium Hill deposits are being worked by the South Australian Government, which has an ore concentration plant on the field and a plant for the treatment of the concentrates at Port Pirie. As at Rum Jungle, 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.

The Mary Kathleen lease in the Mt. Isa-Cloncurry district in Queensland contains a large body of ore. It is being worked by commercial interests, which have established a mine, treatment plant and township in the area at a cost of more than £10 million. Production from the plant is being sold to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, under arrangements approved by the Commonwealth Government. Two other companies, in the South Alligator region, also have contracts with the Authority for smaller tonnages, and both began production in 1959.

The Commission has undertaken a research programme into the civil uses of atomic energy, with special reference to Australian needs. Its research establishment at Lucas Heights near Sydney is equipped with a high flux nuclear reactor of an advanced type, with associated services and various laboratories. So that the specialized facilities at Lucas

Heights may be available to the universities for research and training, the Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering has been established. This is a joint venture of the Commission and the Australian universities. 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 student-ships 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. The Commission's Isotopes Advisory Service has dealt with an increasing number of inquiries from industrial and other users, and production of radio-isotopes has begun. Equipment has been installed to utilize the intense radiation from used reactor fuel elements for research into the industrial applications of radiation to food preservation, medical and industrial sterilization, and other purposes.

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 results of United Kingdom research on peaceful atomic energy uses. Results of research in Australia will in like manner be 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. Australia also has bilateral arrangements with the United States and Canada, and is taking part in the promotion of the peaceful uses of atomic energy through the International Atomic Energy Agency.

In the light of the vast amount of research overseas, and the programmes of many nations for the establishment of full-scale power-producing reactors, it seems clear that nuclear power is steadily approaching the stage of being economically practicable. 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.

§ 16. 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 50 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 17 more subsequently and the replacement of Egypt and Syria by the United Arab Republic, there are now* 82 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, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the Ukraine, the Union of South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic, 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.

* April, 1960.

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 from the middle of September 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*: Argentina, Italy and Tunisia (whose terms commenced on 1st January, 1959), and Ceylon, Ecuador and Poland (whose terms commenced on 1st January, 1960). On procedural matters, decisions are taken by an affirmative vote of any seven members, but on all other matters, decisions can be made only 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: Chile, China, Costa Rica, France, the Netherlands and Sudan (retiring 1960); Afghanistan, Bulgaria, New Zealand, Spain, the United States of America and Venezuela (retiring 1961) and Brazil, Denmark, Japan, Poland, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (retiring 1962).

5. The Trusteeship Council.—The Charter declares the political, social, cultural and economic advancement of the Trust Territories to be a sacred trust. The Trusteeship Council is composed of those members of the United Nations who are administering trust territories and an equal number of members who are not administering trust territories (including any permanent members of the Security Council who are not administering trust territories). Territories which may be placed under trusteeship in accord with individual trusteeship agreements are those previously held under mandate, those detached from enemy states as a result of the 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 and the United States of America (administering States), and Bolivia, Burma, China, India, Paraguay, United Arab Republic 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.

* April, 1960.

The Council has among its duties the consideration of annual reports submitted by the trustee States, the carrying out of periodic inspections by agreement with them, 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 Hackworth (United States of America), Sir Zafrullah Khan (Pakistan), Klaestad (Norway), Kojevnikov (U.S.S.R.), and Armand-Ugon (Uruguay)—all retiring in 1961; Judges Alfaro (Panama), Lauterpacht (United Kingdom), Basdevant (France), Cordova (Mexico), and Quintana (Argentina)—all retiring in 1964; and Judges Badawi (United Arab Republic), Wellington Koo (China), Winiarski (Poland), Sir Percy Spender (Australia) and Spiropoulos (Greece)—all retiring in 1967.

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 a further three years as from 1st February, 1951. In November, 1952, Mr. Lie announced his intention of retiring and in April, 1953, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden) was appointed in his place. Mr. Hammarskjöld was re-appointed for a further five years in September, 1957.

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; Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative 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.

§ 17. 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 30th September, 1960. 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—
Belgium (Brussels)—Sir Edwin McCarthy, C.B.E.
Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)—S. Jamieson.
Burma (Rangoon)—A. H. Loomes.
Cambodia (Phnom Penh)—F. H. Stuart.

* April, 1960.

France (Paris)—Dr. E. R. Walker, C.B.E.
Germany, Federal Republic of (Bonn)—Sir Alan Watt, C.B.E.
Indonesia (Djakarta)—P. Shaw, C.B.E.
Ireland (Dublin)—(Vacant); N. St. C. Deschamps (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*).
Italy (Rome)—H. A. McClure-Smith, C.V.O.
Japan (Tokyo)—L. R. McIntyre, C.B.E.
The Netherlands (The Hague)—Sir Edwin McCarthy, C.B.E.
The Philippines (Manilla)—A. T. Stirling, C.B.E.
Thailand (Bangkok)—M. R. Booker.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Moscow)—J. K. Waller, O.B.E.
United States of America (Washington, D.C.)—The Hon. Howard Beale, Q.C.
Viet Nam (Saigon)—W. D. Forsyth, O.B.E.

High Commissioners for Australia in—

Canada (Ottawa)—(Vacant); K. Desmond (Acting).
Ceylon (Colombo)—J. C. G. Kevin.
Ghana (Accra)—B. C. Ballard.
India (New Delhi)—W. R. Crocker, C.B.E.
Malaya, Federation of (Kuala Lumpur)—T. K. Critchley.
New Zealand (Wellington)—Vice-Admiral Sir John Collins, K.B.E., C.B.
Nigeria (Lagos)—(Vacant); L. E. Phillips (Acting).
Pakistan (Karachi)—A. R. Cutler, V.C., C.B.E.
Union of South Africa (Pretoria)—O. L. Davis.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (London)—The Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Harrison, K.C.V.O.

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

Israel (Tel Aviv)—J. M. McMillan.
Laos (Vientiane)—W. D. Forsythe, O.B.E.
United Arab Republic (Cairo)—J. P. Quinn, O.B.E.

Australian Military Mission—

Germany, Federal Republic of (Berlin)—Head, Sir Alan Watt, C.B.E.

Australian Mission—

United Nations (New York)—Ambassador, J. Plimsoll, C.B.E.
United Nations (Geneva)—Permanent Representative, L. J. Arnott.

Australian Commissioner in—

Singapore, Brunei, Sarawak and North Borneo (Singapore)—G. A. Jockel.

Consuls-General—

Greece (Athens)—G. V. Greenhalgh.
Switzerland (Geneva)—L. J. Arnott.
United States of America (New York)—The Hon. Sir Josiah Francis.
United States of America (San Francisco)—T. W. Cutts.

Consuls—

Denmark (Copenhagen)—G. A. Cole.
New Caledonia (Noumea)—K. R. Douglas-Scott.
Portugese Timor (Dili)—W. A. Luscombe.
United States of America (New York)—W. H. Bray.

Trade Commissioner Service of the Commonwealth of Australia—

Canada—R. R. Ellen, M.B.E. (Montreal); C. A. Allen, M.V.O. (Vancouver), W. R. Hudspeth (Ottawa).
Ceylon—D. F. J. McSweeney (Colombo).
France—A. P. Fleming, O.B.E., Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Paris).
Germany, Federal Republic of—R. K. Scott, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Bonn).

- Ghana*—D. R. Cristofani, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Accra).
Hong Kong—G. R. B. Patterson, O.B.E., Senior Trade Commissioner, R. J. C. Schneeman, Trade Commissioner (Victoria).
India—F. R. Gullick, Commercial Counsellor and Senior Trade Commissioner (New Delhi); D. R. McPhee, O.B.E., E.D., (Bombay); K. C. Gale (Calcutta).
Indonesia—M. J. S. Knowles (Acting), Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Djakarta).
Italy—H. K. H. Cook, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Rome).
Japan—A. J. Day, M.B.E., Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Tokyo).
Kenya—G. W. S. Temby, Australian Trade Commissioner (Nairobi).
Malaya, Federation of—W. Cairns, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Kuala Lumpur).
New Zealand—H. C. Menzies, Senior Trade Commissioner (Wellington); C. L. Steele, Trade Commissioner (Auckland); D. M. Walker, Trade Commissioner (Christchurch).
Pakistan—A. R. Taysom, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Karachi).
Philippines, The—D. L. Crawford, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Manilla).
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of—H. M. LeMarchand (Salisbury).
Singapore—J. S. Nicholls, Acting Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Singapore).
Sweden—W. R. Carney, Senior Trade Commissioner; A. C. Slater, Trade Commissioner (Stockholm).
Thailand—S. D. Shubart, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Bangkok).
Union of South Africa—J. L. Chapman, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Johannesburg).
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—P. R. Searcy, Senior Trade Commissioner; N. N. Ellis (London).
United States of America—A. R. Callaghan, C.M.G., Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner; R. S. Livingston, Commercial Counsellor (Washington); B. T. Connolly (New York); B. G. Dawson (San Francisco); E. E. Jarvis (Chicago).
West Indies, Federation of—J. J. Molan (Port of Spain).

Australian Government Trade Correspondents—

- Fiji*—D. E. Morgan (Nadi Airport).
Formosa—E. J. N. Mycock (Taipei).
Hawaii—R. K. Wetherell (Honolulu).
Mauritius—J. L. B. Cowan (Curepipe).
Mexico—N. Pelham Wright (Mexico City).
South America—Captain H. Cross (Montevideo Ro Del Uruguay).

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—

- Belgium*—His Excellency Monsieur Willy Stevens (Sydney FB 1325).
Brazil—His Excellency Senhor Affonso Portugal (Canberra X 2680).
Burma—(Vacant); U Than Hl A. (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Canberra U 1451).
Cambodia—His Excellency Mr. Poc Thieun (Canberra 9.0066).
China—His Excellency Dr. Chen Chi-Mai (Canberra U 2368).
France—His Excellency Monsieur P. Monod (Canberra U 1454).
Germany, Federal Republic of—His Excellency Dr. Hans Mühlentfeld (Canberra U 1553).

- Greece*—His Excellency Monsieur G. K. A. Christodulo (Canberra X 1553).
Indonesia—His Excellency Dr. A. Y. Helmi (Canberra U 1221).
Ireland—(Vacant); Mr. Sean Kennan (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Canberra J 3251).
Italy—His Excellency Signor Eugenio Prato (Canberra J 3263).
Japan—His Excellency Mr. Katsushiro Narita (Canberra U 1251).
The Netherlands—His Excellency Dr. J. G. de Beus (Canberra U 1256).
The Philippines—His Excellency Mr. M. Ezpeleta (Sydney FL 4168).
Thailand—His Excellency Nai Vadhana Isarabhakdi (Canberra U 8101).
United States of America—His Excellency Mr. William J. Sebald (Canberra U 1351).
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—His Excellency Mr. Ivan F. Kurdiukov (Canberra X 1033).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of—

- Austria*—Dr. W. de Comtes (Charge d'Affaires) (Canberra U 8167).
Denmark—Mr. F. Henning Hergel, O.B.E. (Chargé d'Affaires) (Sydney BW 3547).
Finland—Mr. T. I. Kala (Chargé d'Affaires) (Sydney FM 3116).
Israel—His Excellency Mr. M. Yuval (Sydney FB 4634).
Sweden—His Excellency Monsieur Nils-Eric Ekblad (Canberra U 1421).

High Commissioner for—

- Canada*—His Excellency Mr. T. W. L. MacDermot (Canberra U 1304).
Ceylon—His Excellency Mr. B. F. Perera, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Canberra X 1021).
India—His Excellency Shri Samar Sen (Canberra J 3209).
Malaya, Federation of—Inche Bahadun bin Haji Hassan—Acting High Commissioner (Canberra X 1277).
New Zealand—His Excellency the Hon. F. Jones (Canberra U 1030).
Pakistan—His Excellency Mr. J. G. Kharas (Canberra X 0021).
Union of South Africa—His Excellency Mr. A. M. Hamilton (Canberra U 2370).
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir William Oliver, K.C.B., O.B.E. (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*—Canadian Government Trade Commissioners—Mr. S. V. Allen (Sydney BW 5696-7) and Mr. T. G. Major (Melbourne MU 4716).
Ceylon—Ceylon Government Trade Commissioner—Mr. E. M. O. Martenstyn (Sydney BL 5039).
India—Indian Trade Commissioner—Mr. H. A. Sujan (Sydney BW 9518).
Malaya—Malayan Government Trade Commissioner—(Vacant).
New Zealand—Senior New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner—Mr. R. V. Jackson (Sydney BL 3941).
 New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner—Mr. A. C. Davys (Melbourne MU 8111).
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner—Mr. F. B. Arnold, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Canberra U 2211).
 United Kingdom Trade Commissioners—Messrs. N. L. Hibbs and P. B. Hunt (Canberra U 2211); Messrs. A. R. Bruce, O.B.E., A. Hartland, O.B.E., and L. F. Hope (Sydney BW 8086); Messrs. G. J. Husted, B. C. Harries and H. F. Stevens (Melbourne MU 5556); Mr. K. R. Allen (Brisbane B. 2307); Mr. J. D. Leithead (Perth BA 2042).

§ 18. Retail Trade.

1. **General.**—The statistics in this section relate to the number of retail establishments throughout Australia and the value of retail sales of goods by 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. The scope of this Census followed the same general principles adopted for the previous Census but some additional questions were asked about type of organization, purchases and customers' indebtedness.

In general terms, the censuses covered the retail trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods by retail to the general public from fixed premises (i.e. shops, rooms, kiosks and yards). Certain types of "service" establishments were also included, e.g., boot repairers, hairdressers, motor garages and service stations and cafes. 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 1956-57 census are contained in this section.

2. Value of Retail Sales in Each Commodity Group, Australia.—The following table shows the value of retail sales of goods in each of the commodity groups specified in the years 1952-53 to 1958-59 on a comparable basis throughout. The figures for the years 1952-53 and 1956-57 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.(a)
(£ million.)

Commodity Group.	Year ended 30th June—						
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.(b)
Groceries	261.4	275.0	302.0	328.7	343.9	358.3	376.7
Butchers' Meat	127.4	133.9	146.9	158.7	170.4	170.8	177.8
Other Food (c)	206.6	223.5	246.5	269.2	282.7	294.5	312.3
<i>Total Food and Groceries</i>	<i>595.4</i>	<i>632.4</i>	<i>695.4</i>	<i>756.6</i>	<i>797.0</i>	<i>823.6</i>	<i>866.8</i>
Beer, Wine and Spirits (d) ..	173.0	186.7	204.3	222.1	237.7	248.2	245.0
Clothing and Drapery	306.1	387.6	419.3	433.3	380.8	451.0	403.3
Footwear	49.0	50.8	50.8	50.8	59.4	59.4	64.7
Hardware(e)	112.1	122.9	136.1	144.5	145.1	146.2	159.0
Electrical Goods(f)	75.9	91.2	99.2	104.8	113.5	138.3	157.8
Furniture and Floor Coverings	72.8	81.0	86.4	91.8	92.6	97.6	99.0
Chemists' Goods	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	76.9	76.9	94.6
Newspapers, Books and Stationery	53.1	336.3	368.2	398.3	69.3	439.0	74.6
Other Goods(g)	210.7	210.7	210.7	210.7	277.7	277.7	280.2
<i>Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.)</i>	<i>1,698.9</i>	<i>1,838.1</i>	<i>2,008.9</i>	<i>2,151.4</i>	<i>2,250.0</i>	<i>2,343.9</i>	<i>2,445.0</i>
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.(h)	419.2	494.1	571.7	613.5	632.5	685.8	742.1

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Subject to revision.

(c) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and bread.

(d) Excludes retail sales made by licensed clubs, canteens, etc.

(e) Excludes basic building materials (e.g. timber, building sheets, tiles, joinery, cement).

(f) Includes radios, television receivers and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc.

(g) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., grain and produce, jewellery, office equipment, etc.

(h) Excludes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving, equipment, etc.

3. Number of Retail Establishments which sold goods in each Commodity Group and Value of Retail Sales in each Commodity Group, 1956-57, States.—The following tables show the number of establishments which sold goods in each commodity group and the value of retail sales during the year ended 30th June, 1957, for each State.

NUMBER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH SOLD GOODS IN EACH COMMODITY GROUP SPECIFIED : STATES, 1956-57.(a)

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.)	12,377	8,133	4,568	3,168	2,438	1,273	69	65	32,091
Butchers' Meat	3,426	2,590	1,385	1,006	838	370	20	22	9,657
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	7,113	3,683	3,674	1,721	1,751	980	38	32	18,992
Bread, Cakes and Pastry	8,761	6,127	3,749	2,188	1,775	703	41	43	23,387
Confectionery, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks (including Milk Drinks)	13,642	8,634	5,484	3,554	3,012	1,395	71	58	35,850
Other Food (Fish, Poultry, Cooked Meats, Wrapped Lunches, etc.)	7,568	3,952	3,023	1,945	1,396	487	33	36	18,440
<i>Beer, Tobacco, etc.—</i>									
Beer, Wine and Spirits	2,793	2,119	1,346	747	768	302	44	29	8,148
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes	20,317	13,449	7,608	5,003	4,088	1,870	103	102	52,540
<i>Clothing, Drapery, etc.—</i>									
<i>Clothing—</i>									
Men's and Boys' Wear	2,932	2,301	1,485	1,115	973	379	52	35	9,272
Women's, Girls' and Infants' Wear (including Handbags)	4,311	3,572	1,534	1,231	920	449	40	45	12,102
Drapery, Piece-goods, Manchester and Soft Furnishings	2,388	1,809	1,223	928	795	283	38	27	7,491
<i>Footwear—</i>									
Men's and Boys'	2,046	1,509	1,141	835	600	354	36	21	6,542
Women's, Girls' and Infants'	1,766	1,306	907	761	527	303	28	18	5,616
<i>Hardware, Business Machines, etc.—</i>									
Builders' Hardware and Supplies (including Tools of Trade)(b)	2,001	1,654	941	733	743	204	18	22	6,316
Domestic Hardware, Kitchenware, China and Glassware	3,527	2,712	1,628	1,478	1,073	473	34	39	10,964
Business Machines and Equipment	150	92	78	47	63	24	(c)	(c)	465
<i>Electrical Goods, etc.—</i>									
Radios, Radiograms and Record Players	1,482	1,262	693	594	496	162	14	22	(c)
Television and Accessories	541	777							
Musical Instruments, Records, Sheet Music, etc.	592	539	267	266	180	55			1,921
Domestic Refrigerators (including non-electrical)	1,385	1,161	680	539	422	145	13	22	4,367
Other Electrical Goods and Accessories	2,528	2,141	1,149	943	824	327	22	33	7,967
<i>Furniture and Floor Coverings—</i>									
Furniture (including Bedding)	1,165	1,000	558	421	432	146	(c)	(c)	3,752
Floor Coverings	890	737	348	351	278	136	(c)	(c)	2,758
<i>Other Goods—</i>									
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books and Stationery	3,818	3,025	2,479	1,543	1,094	494	(c)	(c)	12,517
Chemists' Goods (including Toiletries, Cosmetics and Dispensing)	4,436	2,871	2,308	1,334	1,390	458	47	35	12,879
Sporting and Travel Goods	1,731	1,197	740	571	516	162	(c)	(c)	4,960
Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, etc.	1,707	1,254	750	616	528	207	24	16	5,102
Grain, Feed, Fertilizers	1,758	1,196	1,229	657	630	278	(c)	(c)	5,774
Other Goods (not specified)	3,105	2,998	1,173	890	685	239	23	44	9,157
<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)	543	395	328	262	224	38	(c)	(c)	1,797
New Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles, etc.)	1,256	847	517	305	212	75	17	14	3,243
Used Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles, etc.)	1,526	1,068	649	602	363	98	(c)	(c)	4,338
Motor Parts, Accessories, Tyres, Tubes, etc.	3,780	2,763	1,768	1,291	1,189	396	35	24	11,246
Petrol, Oil, Motor Lubricants, etc.	4,806	3,535	2,232	1,488	1,286	557	56	23	13,983
Grand Total	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)

(a) All figures refer to establishments with total retail sales in 1956-57 of £500 or more.

(b) Excludes Basic Building Materials (e.g. Timber, Building Sheets, Tiles, Joinery, Cement). (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, 44,201; Victoria, 35,268; Queensland, 16,605; South Australia, 11,260; Western Australia, 8,801; Tasmania, 3,857; Northern Territory, 207; Australian Capital Territory, 343; Total 170,547.

VALUE OF RETAIL SALES IN EACH COMMODITY GROUP SPECIFIED :
STATES, 1956-57.(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.)	134,737	90,019	53,769	27,498	26,204	11,692	920	1,264	346,103
Butchers' Meat	67,191	50,446	21,442	14,532	11,305	5,534	339	570	171,359
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables ..	29,822	22,863	9,690	6,406	5,743	1,865	269	339	76,997
Bread, Cakes and Pastry	28,221	21,826	9,453	6,685	4,715	2,129	178	177	73,384
Confectionery, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks (including Milk Drinks)	31,494	27,903	10,056	8,138	5,075	2,579	217	204	85,666
Other Food (Fish, Poultry, Cooked Meats, Wrapped Lunches, etc.)	19,907	13,425	6,455	4,281	3,072	960	160	255	48,515
<i>Beer, Tobacco, etc.—(b)</i>									
Beer, Wine and Spirits	97,892	63,496	31,842	19,886	17,582	6,984	1,185	778	239,645
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes ..	39,358	29,229	13,188	8,678	6,798	3,043	388	445	101,127
<i>Clothing, Drapery, etc.—</i>									
<i>Clothing—</i>									
Men's and Boys' Wear	46,534	33,415	15,297	10,633	7,527	4,190	268	421	118,285
Women's, Girls' and Infants' Wear (including Handbags)	71,221	54,402	20,324	17,704	10,809	6,537	216	654	181,867
Drapery, Piece-goods, Manchester and Soft Furnishings ..	31,283	21,855	13,677	7,130	5,835	2,299	146	316	82,541
<i>Footwear—</i>									
Men's and Boys'	8,208	6,259	2,552	2,074	1,381	893	57	66	21,490
Women's, Girls' and Infants' ..	15,010	11,176	4,494	3,484	2,584	1,239	37	128	38,152
<i>Hardware, Business Machines, etc.—</i>									
Builders' Hardware and Supplies (including Tools of Trade)(c) ..	37,263	22,116	11,554	5,621	5,953	2,869	183	511	86,170
Domestic Hardware, Kitchenware, China and Glassware ..	21,998	18,215	8,185	5,522	4,154	1,659	112	241	60,086
Business Machines and Equipment	7,946	5,988	2,184	1,595	988	567	(d)	(d)	19,359
<i>Electrical Goods, etc.—</i>									
Radios, Radiograms, and Record Players	6,427	5,023	3,178	1,951	1,366	643	65	144	35,458
Television and Accessories	6,875	9,848							
Musical Instruments, Records, Sheet Music, etc.	3,575	2,768	1,382	995	677	299				9,758
Domestic Refrigerators (including non-electrical)	10,023	7,166	4,935	2,644	2,632	935	51	144	28,530
Other Electrical Goods and Accessories	15,403	10,493	6,256	3,846	2,786	1,286	103	181	40,354
<i>Furniture and Floor Coverings—</i>									
Furniture (including Bedding) ..	22,854	18,884	8,153	6,306	4,275	1,931	(d)	(d)	62,802
Floor Coverings	11,782	9,452	2,787	3,178	1,845	1,277	(d)	(d)	30,531
<i>Other Goods—</i>									
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books and Stationery	28,175	21,500	8,715	4,340	4,414	2,174	(d)	(d)	69,744
Chemists' Goods (including Toiletries, Cosmetics and Dispensing)	31,879	21,281	10,489	6,526	4,560	2,174	139	334	77,382
Sporting and Travel Goods	5,914	4,292	1,806	1,201	784	439	(d)	(d)	14,580
Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, etc.	11,228	7,943	3,452	2,345	1,848	763	74	135	27,788
Grain, Feed, Fertilizers	22,474	13,767	9,171	3,168	7,667	1,360	(d)	(d)	57,736
Other Goods (not specified above)	20,828	19,338	7,998	5,421	3,261	1,627	72	273	58,818
<i>Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.) ..</i>	<i>885,622</i>	<i>644,388</i>	<i>302,484</i>	<i>191,788</i>	<i>155,840</i>	<i>69,947</i>	<i>5,464</i>	<i>8,694</i>	<i>2264227</i>
<i>Motor Vehicles, etc.(e)—</i>									
Tractors (including parts)	9,798	7,268	9,672	3,779	3,515	893	(d)	(d)	34,991
New Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles, etc.)	86,229	68,282	36,566	25,370	16,491	9,298	624	1,165	244,025
Used Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles, etc.)	53,341	36,779	25,173	18,881	14,774	6,154	(d)	(d)	156,079
Motor Parts, Accessories, Tyres, Tubes, etc.	29,446	19,704	12,793	7,724	5,807	2,413	344	294	78,525
Petrol, Oil, Motor Lubricants, etc.	48,264	35,133	15,288	11,068	8,685	3,805	318	588	123,149
Grand Total	1112700	811,554	401,976	258,610	205,112	92,510	7,045	11,489	2900996

(a) All figures refer to establishments with total retail sales in 1956-57 of £500 or more. (b) Excludes retail sales made by licensed clubs, canteens, etc. (c) Excludes Basic Building Materials (e.g. Timber, Building Sheets, Tiles, Joinery, Cement). (d) Not available for publication. (e) Excludes Farm Machinery and Implements, Earth-moving Equipment, etc.

4. Number of Retail Establishments and Value of Retail Sales Classified According to Main Type of Business, 1956-57, States.—The following tables show the number of establishments and the value of retail sales during the year ended 30th June, 1957, in each State, classified according to main type of business. In general the classification of establishments according to main type of business was based on the predominant type of goods sold or service rendered, although the description given by the proprietor was used as a guide.

NUMBER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAIN TYPE OF BUSINESS: STATES, 1956-57.(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	10,129	5,202	3,772	2,081	1,810	1,100	45	39	24,178
Butchers	2,943	2,243	1,271	915	699	295	13	22	8,401
Fruiters	2,214	2,036	515	619	358	89	13	25	5,853
Bakers	1,696	1,371	715	404	328	151			
Confectioners and Milk Bars	2,193	3,128	688	770	403	208	20	25	7,410
Cafés	1,130	693	445	104	236	20			
Fishmongers and Poulterers ..	629	504	219	125	121	32	30		2,642
Other Food Stores	457	467	103	206	61	30			
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.—</i>									
Hotels, Wine Saloons	2,222	1,844	1,237	641	531	294	25	8	6,802
Tobacconists	506	373	174	106	92	23	(b)	(b)	1,278
Tobacconist and Hairdressers	978	1,133	188	281	204	64	(b)	(b)	2,853
<i>Clothiers, Drapers, etc.—</i>									
Clothiers	4,197	3,662	1,310	945	689	301	18	51	11,173
Drapers, Haberdashers, etc. ..	613	524	294	119	116	8	(b)	(b)	1,683
Footwear Stores	611	710	182	187	89	61	(b)	(b)	1,853
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, etc., Stores—</i>									
Domestic and Builders' Hardware Stores	1,324	1,447	561	474	349	86	(b)	(b)	4,265
Electrical Goods, Radios and Musical Instruments Stores	1,199	1,000	592	315	286	126	8	15	3,541
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores	680	691	319	186	178	76	(b)	(b)	2,145
Business Machines Stores ..	89	47	39	26	25	17	(b)	(b)	249
<i>Other Goods Stores—</i>									
Newsagents and Booksellers ..	1,123	925	461	203	289	95	14	72	3,112
Chemists	1,551	1,174	523	403	253	96			
Sports Goods Stores	246	178	96	36	24	19	11	10	606
Watchmakers and Jewellers ..	738	560	250	149	108	56			
Grain and Produce Merchants	447	251	143	96	81	16	11	10	1,039
Cycle Stores	157	208	76	67	40	11			
Florists and Nurserymen	462	384	78	94	68	33	76		1,125
Other Types of Business	1,038	1,146	349	249	191	76			
<i>Total (excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.) ..</i>									
	39,572	31,901	14,600	9,801	7,629	3,383	175	314	107,375
<i>Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.—</i>									
Tractor Dealers	78	39	52	26	31	9	32	29	235
New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations	3,802	2,826	1,623	1,196	902	406			
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers	408	245	182	82	105	34	25		10,804
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers ..	341	257	148	155	134	25			
<i>Total</i>									
	44,201	35,268	16,605	11,260	8,801	3,857	207	343	120,542

(a) All figures refer to establishments with total retail sales in 1956-57 of £500 or more. (b) Not available for publication.

**VALUE OF RETAIL SALES OF GOODS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAIN TYPE
OF BUSINESS : STATES, 1956-57. (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	183,938	109,264	78,423	38,834	39,381	17,400	1,549	1,459	470,248
Butchers	67,118	50,308	21,428	14,580	10,851	5,644	416	590	170,935
Fruiterers	27,522	23,203	6,715	6,323	4,378	1,235			70,054
Bakers	23,292	17,029	7,301	5,591	3,686	1,717			58,931
Confectioners and Milk Bars	21,785	31,768	5,760	8,099	3,039	1,729			72,566
Cafés	6,251	3,542	2,651	465	970	76			14,017
Fishmongers and Poulterers ..	5,002	3,998	1,445	980	992	271	253	377	12,765
Other Food Stores	7,844	6,104	1,268	2,278	775	403			18,777
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.—</i>									
Hotels, Wine Saloons	100,774	65,878	33,093	20,843	17,872	7,426	1,236	747	247,869
Tobacconists	5,752	3,738	1,693	1,325	837	381	(b)	(b)	13,752
Tobacconist and Hairdressers	2,965	5,244	386	1,121	660	215	(b)	(b)	10,600
<i>Clothing, Drapers, etc.—</i>									
Clothiers	168,806	130,362	46,031	42,385	26,967	15,491	390	1,765	432,197
Drapers, Haberdashers, etc. ..	31,217	16,284	17,735	4,265	4,490	220	(b)	(b)	74,732
Footwear Stores	12,747	12,302	3,596	3,228	2,720	1,490	(b)	(b)	36,270
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furni- ture, etc., Stores—</i>									
Domestic and Builders' Hard- ware Stores	46,068	32,922	15,959	9,733	8,503	3,772	(b)	(b)	117,694
Electrical Goods, Radios and Musical Instruments Stores	33,095	27,379	13,220	6,327	6,355	2,706	200	308	89,590
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores	32,392	25,147	10,147	7,155	4,075	2,500	(b)	(b)	82,193
Business Machines Stores	8,152	5,731	2,161	1,641	808	523	(b)	(b)	19,087
<i>Other Goods Stores—</i>									
Newsagents and Booksellers ..	26,016	19,196	7,633	2,741	4,154	1,870			62,060
Chemists	27,371	17,790	8,886	5,317	3,401	1,699			64,866
Sports Goods Stores	3,471	3,012	1,092	535	333	319			8,887
Watchmakers and Jewellers ..	9,776	6,538	2,712	1,612	1,506	591	351	1,143	22,947
Grain and Produce Merchants	22,793	14,358	8,647	2,647	7,647	1,165			57,404
Cycle Stores	1,274	1,319	454	471	252	59			3,829
Florists and Nurserymen	2,588	2,295	519	562	385	214			6,580
Other Types of Business	10,157	10,673	3,790	2,354	1,242	877			29,234
<i>Total (excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.) ..</i>	<i>(c)</i> 888,166	<i>(c)</i> 645,384	<i>(c)</i> 302,745	<i>(c)</i> 191,412	<i>(c)</i> 156,279	<i>(c)</i> 69,993	<i>(c)</i> 5,406	<i>(c)</i> 8,699	<i>(c)</i> 2,268,084
<i>Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.—</i>									
Tractor Dealers	5,941	3,081	6,971	2,533	2,320	741			21,587
New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations	176,029	136,313	74,526	50,263	34,877	18,994	1,639	2,790	495,124
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers	10,755	7,319	3,881	2,197	1,896	747			26,955
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers ..	31,809	19,457	13,853	12,205	9,740	2,035			89,246
Total	1,112,700	811,554	401,976	258,610	205,112	92,510	7,045	11,489	2,900,996

(a) All figures refer to establishments with total retail sales in 1956-57 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. 1160 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.