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**CHAPTER XXVII.**

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**§ 1. Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs.**

1. *Patents.*—(i) *General.* The granting of patents is regulated by the Commonwealth Patents Act 1903–1932, which, in regard to principle and practice, has the same general foundation as the Imperial Statutes, modified to suit Australian conditions. The Act is administered by a Commissioner of Patents. Fees totalling £10 are sufficient to obtain letters patent for Australia, Papua and the Territory of New Guinea. A renewal fee of £5 is payable before the expiration of the seventh year of the patent on all patents granted on applications lodged prior to 2nd February, 1931. On patents granted on applications made on or after the 2nd February, 1931, renewal fees are payable as follows:—£1 before the expiration of the fifth year and an amount progressively increasing by ten shillings before the expiration of each subsequent year up to the fifteenth, when the fee becomes £6. If a renewal fee is not paid when it becomes due, an extension of time up to twelve months may be granted on grounds specified in the Act, and subject to the payment of prescribed fees.

(ii) *Summary.* The number of separate inventions in respect of which applications were filed during the years 1928 to 1932 is given in the following table, which also shows the number of letters patent sealed in each year:—

**PATENTS, AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.**

Particulars.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
No. of applications .. .. .	6,530	6,806	6,524	5,576	5,148
No. of applications accompanied by provisional specifications .. .. .	3,993	4,021	4,062	3,798	3,783
Letters patent sealed during each year	2,615	2,881	3,330	3,041	2,344

(iii) *Revenue.* The revenue of the Commonwealth Patents Office during the years 1928 to 1932 is shown hereunder:—

**PATENTS, AUSTRALIA.—REVENUE.**

Particulars.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	£	£	£	£	£
Fees collected under Patents Acts 1903–32 .. .. .	32,573	36,686	38,045	37,136	32,015
Receipts from publications	1,331	1,405	1,486	1,593	1,381
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>33,904</b>	<b>38,091</b>	<b>39,531</b>	<b>38,729</b>	<b>33,396</b>

2. **Trade Marks and Designs.**—(i) *Trade Marks.* Under the Trade Marks Act 1905, the Commissioner of Patents is also Registrar of Trade Marks. This Act has been amended from time to time, the last amendment having been made in 1932. Special provisions for the registration of a "Commonwealth Trade Mark" are contained in the Act of 1905, and are applicable to all goods included in or specified by a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament that the conditions as to remuneration of labour in connexion with the manufacture of such goods are fair and reasonable.

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

(iii) *Summary.* The following table shows the applications for trade marks and designs received and registered during the years 1928 to 1932 :—

#### TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS, AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Applications.			1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
RECEIVED.							
Trade Marks	..	..	2,882	2,904	2,362	1,876	1,976
Designs	..	..	574	568	736	661	409
REGISTERED.							
Trade Marks	..	..	2,175	2,337	1,940	1,546	1,273
Designs	..	..	694	547	648	538	470

(iv) *Revenue.* The revenue of the Trade Marks and Designs Office during the years 1928 to 1932 is given hereunder :—

#### TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS, AUSTRALIA.—REVENUE.

Particulars.	1928.			1929.			1930.			1931.			1932.		
	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.
Fees collected under Commonwealth Acts .. ..	£ 9,420	£ 795	£ 264	£ 12,702	£ 718	£ 259	£ 15,056	£ 903	£ 199	£ 12,241	£ 789	£ 120	£ 11,596	£ 750	£ 21

No fees in respect of Trade Marks have been collected under State Acts since the year 1922.

## § 2. Copyright.

1. *Legislation.*—Copyright is regulated by the Commonwealth Copyright Act of 1912, details of which will be found in earlier issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 8, p. 1066), while, subject to modifications relating to procedure and remedies, the British Copyright Act of 1911 has been adopted and scheduled to the Australian law.

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

2. Applications and Registrations.—The following table shows under the various headings the number of applications for copyright received and registered, and the total revenue obtained for the years 1928 to 1932 :—

**COPYRIGHT, AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.**

Particulars.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Applications received—					
Literary .. .. No.	1,241	1,142	1,334	1,258	1,469
Artistic .. .. No.	160	141	176	143	91
International .. .. No.	4	17	16	..	1
Applications registered—					
Literary .. .. No.	1,176	1,101	1,267	1,213	1,381
Artistic .. .. No.	152	127	165	122	74
International .. .. No.	3	5	16	..	..
Revenue .. .. £	366	356	406	398	405

**§ 3. Local Option, and Reduction of Licences.**

Local option concerning the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors is in force in all the States, the States being divided into areas generally continuous with electoral districts, and a poll of the electors taken from time to time in each district regarding the continuance of the existing number of licensed premises, the reduction in number, or the closing of all such premises. Provision is made for giving effect to the results of the poll in each district in which the vote is in favour of a change.

In earlier issues of the Year Book (see No. 22, pp. 1005–1008), details, by States, were published of polls taken and of the operations of the Licences Reduction Boards.

**§ 4. Lord Howe Island.**

1. Area, Location, etc.—Lord Howe Island is situated between Norfolk Island and the Australian coast in latitude  $31^{\circ} 30'$  south, longitude  $159^{\circ} 5'$  east. It was discovered in 1788. The total area is 3,220 acres, the island being 7 miles in length and from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in width. It is distant 436 miles from Sydney, and in communication therewith by monthly steam service. The flora is varied and the vegetation luxuriant, the forest growth consisting principally of palms and banyans. The highest point is Mount Gower, 2,840 feet. The climate is mild and the rainfall abundant, but on account of the rocky formation only about a tenth of the surface is suitable for cultivation.

2. Settlement.—The first settlement was by a small Maori party in 1853; afterwards a colony was settled from Sydney. Constitutionally, the island is a dependency of New South Wales, and is included in King, one of the electorates of Sydney. A Board of Control at Sydney manages the affairs of the island and supervises the palm seed industry referred to hereunder.

3. **Population.**—The population at the Census of 30th June, 1933, was 88 males, 73 females—total 161.

4. **Production, Trade, etc.**—The principal product is the seed of the native or Kentia palm. The lands belong to the Crown. The occupants pay no rent, and are tenants on sufferance.

### § 5. Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

1. **General.**—By the Science and Industry Research Act 1926, the previously existing Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry was reorganized under the title of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. An account of the organization and work of the former Institute was given in earlier issues of the Official Year Book. (See No. 18, p. 106z.)

2. **Science and Industry Research Act 1926.**—This Act provides for a Council, consisting of—

- (a) Three members nominated by the Commonwealth Government.
- (b) The Chairman of each State Committee constituted under the Act.
- (c) Such other members as the Council, with the consent of the Minister, co-opts by reason of their scientific knowledge.

The three Commonwealth nominees form an Executive Committee which may exercise, between meetings of the Council, all the powers and functions of the Council, of which the principal are as follow:—(a) To initiate and carry out scientific researches in connexion with primary or secondary industries in the Commonwealth; (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 industrial research associations in any industries; (e) to test and standardize scientific apparatus and instruments; (f) to establish a Bureau of information; and (g) to act as a means of liaison between the Commonwealth and other countries in matters of scientific research.

State Committees whose main function is to advise the Council as to matters that may affect their respective States, have been constituted in accordance with prescribed regulations.

3. **Science and Industry Endowment Act 1926.**—Under this Act, the Government has established a fund of £100,000, the income from which is to be used to provide assistance (a) to persons engaged in scientific research, and (b) in the training of students in scientific research. Provision is made for gifts or bequests to be made to the fund, which is controlled by a trust consisting of the three Commonwealth nominees on the Council. 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 Council.**—The full Council held its first meeting in June, 1926, since which time it has held meetings at about half-yearly intervals. It has adopted a policy of placing each of its major fields of related researches under the direction of an officer having a standing at least as high as, if not higher than, that of a University Professor.

The main branches of work of the Council are (i) plant problems; (ii) soil problems; (iii) entomological problems; (iv) animal nutrition; (v) animal diseases; (vi) forest products; and (vii) food preservation and transport. Successful results have been obtained in a number of directions, particularly in regard to bitter pit in apples, spotted wilt in tomatoes, water blister of pineapples, blue mould of tobacco, the cultivation and drying of vine fruits, the cultivation of citrus fruits, the feeding of sheep for increased wool production, black disease, infectious entero-toxæmia, pulpy kidney and caseous lymphadenitis of sheep, internal parasites, problems affecting cattle in Northern

Australia, soil surveys, paper making from Australian timbers, timber seasoning and preservation, and the preservation and transport of food-stuffs. More detailed information concerning the work of the Council may be found in Year Book No. 22, pp. 1009 and 1010, but considerations of space preclude its insertion herein.

### § 6. Australian Institute of Anatomy.

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

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

- (1) *Horne-Bowie Collection.*—Dealing with the life of Central Australian aborigines, and throwing valuable light on the psychology of this Stone Age people.
- (2) *Burrell Collection.*—This deals with the life history of the platypus, and is unique in the world. The platypus is the most primitive mammal known to science, and is the link between the bird, the reptile and the mammal.
- (3) *Milne Collection.*—This is an anthropological and ethnological collection dealing with the aborigines of New South Wales, and contains many valuable and now unobtainable native weapons and implements.
- (4) *Murray Black Collection* of anatomical material representative of the aborigines of Southern Victoria and the River Murray.
- (5) *Nankivell Collection*, illustrating the anatomy of the aborigines of the Murray Valley.
- (6) *Harvard University Collection.*—This includes a collection of specimens from the Harvard University, U.S.A., representing a carefully worked out epitome of archaeology of the United States, and together with two rare skeletons of primitive North American Indians, was a goodwill gift from the University to the Institute of Anatomy.
- (7) Many hundreds of specimens and books received from numerous interested scientists, the most outstanding being those from Mr. E. Hill, of Nagambie, Victoria; Mrs. Harry Burrell, New South Wales; and medical books for the Library from the estates of the late Drs. Molloy; David Grant; and Robert Stirling.

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

- (1) *The Halford Oration.*—Endowed with a gift of £1,000 by the family of the late Professor G. B. Halford, founder of the first medical school in the Southern Hemisphere. The interest on this amount is given to a prominent scientist to deliver an oration on a subject suggested by the life and work of the late G. B. Halford.

- (2) *The Anne MacKenzie Oration*.—Founded with a gift of £1,000 by Sir Colin MacKenzie, in memory of his mother. The orator receives the annual interest for delivering an oration on any phase of "Preventive Medicine".
- (3) *The Dr. G. E. Morrison Memorial Lecture on Ethnology*.—Founded by Chinese residents in Australia, in memory of a great Australian who rendered important services to China.
- (4) *The Kendall Lecture in Veterinary Science*.—Endowed by the sons of Dr. W. T. Kendall in his honour, he being the founder of the first Veterinary School in the Southern Hemisphere.
- (5) *The Charles Mackay Lecture on Medical History*.—Endowed by Miss C. MacKenzie with a gift of £607 as a memorial to her grandfather, an educationalist, who arrived in Melbourne in 1852 and died at Kilmore, Victoria.

4. **Ultimate Scope of the Institute.**—The Institute of Anatomy may be regarded as the first unit of a National University of Australia, and has already become the most important centre in the Southern Hemisphere for the study of comparative anatomy and of its application to human health and disease. Research work in many branches of this subject is being carried out, and an extensive collection of material for the use of future generations is being catalogued. The microscopic specimens of Australian fauna number many thousands, and are unique in the world. They represent normal mammalian tissues unaffected by disease or domestication, and with these, human tissues such as those affected with cancer can be compared. The building is used to a large extent for educational purposes. All the University College lectures are given there, and all public lectures of an educational nature are delivered in the lecture theatre attached to the Institute. The general public is admitted to the two great Museums of Osteology and Applied Anatomy, and large numbers take advantage of this concession.

## § 7. The Commonwealth Solar Observatory.

1. **Reasons for Foundation.**—The Commonwealth Solar Observatory was established for the study of solar phenomena, for allied stellar and spectroscopic research, and for the investigation of associated terrestrial phenomena. Its situation is such that it will fill a gap in the chain of existing astrophysical observatories: with its completion there will be stations separated by 90 degrees of longitude round the globe. In addition to advancing the knowledge of the universe and the mode of its development, it is hoped that the eventual discovery of the true relation between solar and terrestrial phenomena may lead to results which will prove of direct value to the country.

2. **History of Inauguration.**—A short account of the steps leading up to the establishment of the Observatory will be found in Official Year Book No. 19, p. 979.

3. **Site of the Observatory.**—The site selected for the Observatory is on Mount Stromlo, a ridge of hills about 7 miles west of Canberra. The highest point is 2,560 feet above sea level, or about 700 feet above the general level of the Federal Capital City.

4. **Equipment.**—The bulk of the telescopic equipment is due to the generosity of supporters of the movement in England and Australia. The gifts include a 6-in. Grubb refracting telescope, presented by the late W. E. Wilson, F.R.S., and Sir Howard Grubb, F.R.S., trustees of the late Lord Farnham; a 9-in. Grubb refractor with a 6-in. Dallmeyer lens, both presented by the late Mr. James Oddie, of Ballarat; while Mr. J. H. Reynolds, of Birmingham, presented a large reflecting telescope with a mirror 30 inches in diameter. A sun telescope including an 18-in. heliostat has been installed. The equipment also includes spectroscopes for the examination of spectra in the infra-red, violet and ultra-violet regions. Donations amounting to over £2,500 have been received, and form the nucleus of a Foundation and Endowment Fund.

5. **Observational Work.**—The observational work embraces the following:—(a) solar research, (b) stellar research, (c) spectroscopic researches, (d) atmospheric electricity, (e) cosmic radiation, (f) radio research, (g) ozone content of the atmosphere, (h) luminosity of the night sky, and (i) meteorological observations. A more detailed account of the observational work cannot, owing to limits of space, be published in this issue, but may be found in earlier issues (see No. 22, p. 1011).

## § 8. Standards Association of Australia.

This Association was established under the aegis of the Commonwealth and State Governments for the promotion of standardization and simplified practice.

In addition to the Council and Standing and Organization Committees, the following Sectional Committees have been appointed to formulate Australian standard specifications and codes:—A.—*Safety Codes Group*—(1) Boiler Regulations (including Gas Cylinders); (2) Concrete and Reinforced Concrete Structures; (3) Cranes and Hoists; (4) Electrical Wiring Rules; (5) Lift Installations; (6) Pump Tests; (7) Refrigeration; (8) Steel Frame Structures; (9) Welding. B.—*General Technical Standards Group*.—(1) Bore Casing; (2) Building Materials; (3) Calcium Carbide; (4) Cement; (5) Coal—Purchase, Sampling and Analysis; (6) Colliery Equipment; (7) Containers for Inflammable Liquids; (8) Electrical; (9) Firebricks; (10) Locomotive; (11) Lubricants; (12) Machine Belting; (13) Machine Parts; (14) Non-ferrous Metals; (15) Paint and Varnish; (16) Pipes and Plumbing; (17) Railway Permanent Way Materials; (18) Roadmaking Materials; (19) Structural Steel; (20) Testing, Weighing and Gauging; (21) Timber; (22) Tramway Rails; (23) Typography; (24) Galvanizing and Galvanized Products. C.—*Co-ordinating Committees*—(1) Concrete Products; (2) Ferrous Metals; (3) Non-Ferrous Metals; (4) Methods of Physical Testing, Sampling and Chemical Analysis—Co-ordination of. D.—*Commercial Standards Division Committees*.—(1) Building Materials Classification; (2) Three-ply Wood Panels for Use in Stock Door Manufacture; (3) Institutional Supplies and Co-ordinated Purchasing (Hospitals, Asylums and other Public Institutions); (4) General Conditions of Contract; (5) Bank Cheques and Drafts; (6) Commercial Paper Sizes; (7) Road Gully Gratings; (8) Shovels; (9) Sheet Metal Gutting, Ridging and Downpiping; (10) Laminated Steel Springs for Motor Cars.

A Power Survey Committee to deal with the collection of data and the framing of recommendations for assistance in the development and co-ordination of power schemes has also been appointed.

The objects of the Association include the following:—To prepare and promote the general adoption of standards in connexion with structures, materials, etc.; to co-ordinate the efforts of producers and users for the improvement of materials, processes, and methods; and to procure the recognition of the Association in any foreign country.

The sole executive authority of the Association is vested in the Council, which undertakes the whole of the organization of the movement, the raising of the necessary funds, the controlling of the expenditure, the arranging of the subjects to be dealt with by the various sectional and sub-committees, and the authority for the issue of all the reports and specifications.

The Association was established in July, 1929, by amalgamation of the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association and the Australian Commonwealth Association of Simplified Practice.

### § 9. Valuation of Australian Production.

1. **Value of Production.**—The want of complete uniformity in methods of compilation and presentation of Australian statistics renders it an extremely difficult task to make a satisfactory valuation of the various elements of production. At present there is little accurate statistical knowledge regarding such industries as forestry, fisheries, poultry, and bee-farming, and a valuation of the production therefrom must be regarded as a rough approximation. Due consideration must also be given to the qualifications briefly summarized below in regard to values in the more important classes of production.

The annual value of production as defined by the Conference of Statisticians in 1924 is the sum available each year for distribution among those concerned in industry, i.e., workers, proprietors (including landlords), and providers of capital. At the Conference referred to, and at subsequent conferences, it was resolved that a subtraction on identical lines from gross values on account of costs of production was necessary in order to avoid duplication, and to arrive at net values for all States on a comparable basis. Excluding depreciation, the value of manufacturing production has for some time been computed on the lines mentioned, but it has not been possible to extend the new valuation to include all primary industries excepting Agriculture, particulars concerning which are set out on page 565. The presentation of net values in regard to all branches of production is, however, receiving attention. In the meantime, the values given in the table hereunder, are, with the exception of manufacturing, gross values.

The values for agricultural production are the gross values in the metropolitan markets at port of export. No deductions have been made for freight, seed, fertilizers or material of any kind used in production. Further, the total is exaggerated by the inclusion therein of the value of hay and other forage which is used on the farm in the production of milk, meat, &c. Particulars of these deductions are shown in the table on page 566.

The values for pastoral production also are gross, but the exaggeration is not great, and on the other hand, there are substantial omissions. In the case of rabbits (meat and skins) and a number of pastoral by-products, the value of exports only is included.

No costs are deducted from dairy production. One large item included, moreover, has, of necessity, been accorded a somewhat artificial value, viz., milk consumed on the farm.

The values for mining are unsatisfactory, as in some cases they represent the gross values of the metal content of ores, though the cost of treatment is substantial. There is, therefore, some duplication with metal refining and ore-reduction included in manufacturing production.

The values for manufacturing are, in accordance with the resolutions of the Conference of Statisticians, obtained by deducting from the value of the output the cost of all materials used, and of fuel, power, light, lubricants, water, &c. Most of the principal costs have, therefore, been allowed for, except depreciation. The value of manufacturing production is, consequently, much nearer a net value than the value of primary production.

For the reasons stated above, the values of different kinds of production are not strictly comparable with one another, and may be added together, only with considerable reserve, to make a rough index of change in the value of total material production.

Butter, bacon, and condensed milk factories, and sawmills for native timber, are included in the tables relating to manufacture shown in Chapter XXII., but are here excluded and added to dairying and forest production respectively.

The table hereunder shows, subject to the above reservation, the approximate value of the production from all industries during the years specified:—

## ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCTION.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Agriculture.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry, and Bee-farming.	Forestry and Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufacturing.(a)	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1921-22 ..	81,890	75,054	44,417	10,519	20,029	112,517	344,426
1922-23 ..	84,183	97,127	43,542	11,124	20,281	123,188	379,445
1923-24 ..	81,166	110,216	42,112	11,866	22,184	132,732	400,276
1924-25 ..	107,163	127,301	45,190	12,357	24,592	137,977	454,580
1925-26 ..	89,267	113,556	48,278	12,784	24,529	143,256	431,670
1926-27 ..	98,295	111,716	46,980	12,790	23,939	153,634	447,354
1927-28 ..	84,328	124,554	50,261	12,181	23,015	158,562	452,901
1928-29 ..	89,440	116,733	50,717	11,617	19,539	159,759	447,805
1929-30 ..	77,109	84,563	49,398	11,371	17,912	149,184	389,537
1930-31 ..	70,500	69,499	43,067	8,313	15,356	112,966	319,701
1931-32 ..	74,489	61,540	41,478	7,703	13,352	106,456	305,018

(a) These amounts differ from those given in Chapter XXII., Manufacturing Industry, which include certain products included under Dairy Farming and Forestry in this table.

2. Productive Activity.—In previous issues, an attempt has been made to measure the quantity of material production by means of production price index-numbers. These index-numbers have never been regarded as satisfactory over a long period, and there is a danger in continuing them further in respect to manufacturing production. (See Production Bulletin No. 26, page 126.)

In the absence of a satisfactory measure of the "quantity" of production, the retail price index-numbers have been applied to the value of production in the same manner as applied to nominal wages to measure their relative purchasing power. The results may be taken to indicate the purchasing power, in retail prices, of the things produced. For convenience these results will hereafter be called "real" production. Two tables are given. The first shows "real" production per head of population. This table must be used with caution, as the production considered is material production only, and takes no account of services. As civilization advances, material production becomes less important relative to services, and a smaller proportion of the population is engaged in material production. For example, the present use of the motor car, the cinema, and wireless is comparatively recent, and these employ a much larger number of people in services than in material production. Hence material production per head of population will not measure accurately the progress of productive efficiency, but will tend to give too low a value. Unemployment, of course, will also depress it.

A better measure is afforded by "real" production per person engaged in material production. The second table attempts to give this. The result affords a better measure of individual productive efficiency, but does not take into account the effect of unemployment, though the index may be somewhat depressed by short time and rationing.

The two tables tell different stories. Before unemployment became severe in 1930 "real" production per head, as shown in the last column of the first table, had remained substantially steady, with minor fluctuations ever since 1906. Whatever gain had been made in individual productive efficiency had been off-set by the gradual transfer of labour from production of goods to production of services. With unemployment becoming intense in the last three years, the index fell from its normal figure of about 100, to 76 in 1930-31. This would imply a fall of about 24 per cent. from the normal level, taking unemployment into account. In 1931-32 the corresponding index rose to 79 representing an increase in "real" production of almost 4 per cent. A further improvement is anticipated in 1932-33 when the index may exceed 85. This figure indicates a rise in real production per head of population of nearly 8 per cent. over that of the previous year and of nearly 12 per cent. since 1930-31.

The index of "real" production per person engaged, as given in the last column of the second table, shows, on the other hand, an appreciable upward tendency. It rose steeply during the war, as might have been expected, fell somewhat after the war, and recovered again. For 1929-30 it fell to 105, owing to the lag in the fall of retail prices, increased to 107 for 1930-31, to 112 in 1931-32, and will probably rise to 119 for 1932-33, as contrasted with about 85 for "real" production per head. This high figure for real production per person engaged, implies a high real wage for those in employment, and is consistent with information respecting real wages which in the second quarter of 1932 had maintained the high level reached in the years 1927 to 1929.

The data for the second table are not complete. The numbers engaged in timber-getting are not accurately known, so that the value of production on this account, and the corresponding persons engaged, are both left out of account. Further, the information concerning women engaged in primary production is unsatisfactory, so that males alone are counted in primary industries. In manufacturing, the numbers are converted into equivalent male workers on the basis of relation of wages for male and female workers. The column headed "numbers engaged" is, therefore, rather an index than the absolute number of individuals occupied in material production, but, as an index, it should be accurate enough to give a satisfactory measure of production per person engaged.

PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Value of Material Production.			Retail Prices Index Number. (a) 1911 = 1,000.	Real production per head of population (measured in retail purchas- ing power). 1911 = 100.
	Total.	Per head of population.			
		Actual.	Index Number 1911 = 100.		
	£1,000.	£			
1901 .. ..	114,585	30.0	73	880	83
1906 .. ..	147,043	35.9	87	902	97
1907 .. ..	166,948	40.1	97	897	109
1908 .. ..	162,861	38.5	93	951	98
1909 .. ..	174,273	40.3	98	948	103
1910 .. ..	185,399	41.9	102	970	105
1911 .. ..	188,359	41.2	100	1,000	100
1912 .. ..	209,236	44.1	107	1,101	97
1913 .. ..	220,884	45.1	110	1,104	99
1914 .. ..	213,552	43.0	104	1,140	92
1915 .. ..	255,571	51.4	125	1,278	98
1916 .. ..	261,996	53.3	129	1,324	98
1917 .. ..	279,418	56.1	136	1,318	103
1918 .. ..	291,875	57.5	140	1,362	102
1919-20 ..	343,697	64.8	157	1,624	97
1920-21 ..	390,644	72.2	175	1,821	96
1921-22 ..	344,426	62.5	152	1,600	95
1922-23 ..	379,445	67.4	164	1,642	100
1923-24 ..	400,276	69.6	169	1,714	99
1924-25 ..	454,580	77.4	188	1,690	111
1925-26 ..	431,670	72.1	175	1,766	99
1926-27 ..	447,354	73.2	178	1,763	101
1927-28 ..	452,901	72.6	176	1,776	99
1928-29 ..	447,805	70.7	172	1,785	96
1929-30 ..	389,537	60.7	148	1,783	83
1930-31 ..	319,701	49.4	120	1,574	76
1931-32 ..	305,018	46.7	114	1,432	79

1. Retail prices of Food, Groceries, and Housing (all Houses) for six capital cities.

PRODUCTION PER PERSON ENGAGED.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Number engaged in Material Production.(a)	Value of Material Production per person engaged in production.(a)		Real production per person engaged (measured in retail purchasing power). 1911 = 100.
		Actual.	Index Number, 1911 = 100.	
	(1,000)	£		
1906 .. ..	659	223	87	96
1907 .. ..	678	244	95	106
1908 .. ..	677	239	93	98
1909 .. ..	684	252	98	104
1910 .. ..	704	262	102	105
1911 .. ..	728	257	100	100
1912 .. ..	744	279	109	99
1913 .. ..	756	290	113	102
1914 .. ..	733	289	113	99
1915 .. ..	704	361	141	110
1916 .. ..	685	381	148	112
1917 .. ..	683	408	159	120
1918 .. ..	685	424	165	121
1919-20 ..	743	460	179	110
1920-21 ..	760	510	199	109
1921-22 ..	775	441	172	107
1922-23 ..	793	475	185	113
1923-24 ..	810	491	191	111
1924-25 ..	826	547	213	126
1925-26 ..	831	515	201	114
1926-27 ..	841	527	205	116
1927-28 ..	838	536	209	118
1928-29 ..	830	536	209	117
1929-30 ..	803	482	187	105
1930-31 ..	728	431	168	107
1931-32 ..	741	411	160	112

(a) See explanatory remarks above tables.

§ 10. Film Censorship.

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

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

The Censorship consists of a Censorship Board of three persons and an Appeal Censor, the headquarters being in Sydney. Importers also have the right of appeal to the Minister.

In addition to the censorship of moving pictures, the Censorship may refuse to admit into Australia any advertising matter proposed to be used in connexion with the exhibition of any film. Such control, does not, however, extend to locally-produced publicity.

2. **Imports of Films.**—Imported films dealt with by the Censorship for the year 1932 were as follows:—1,460 films of 2,874,936 feet passed without eliminations, 263 films of 1,392,623 feet passed after eliminations, and 58 films of 359,372 feet rejected in first instance, making a total of 1,781 films of 4,626,931 feet (one copy). The countries of origin were as follows:—United States of America, 1,312 films of 3,509,221 feet; United Kingdom, 333 films of 930,717 feet; and 136 films of 186,993 feet from other countries.

3. **Export of Films.**—The number of films exported for the year 1932 was 950 of 825,299 feet (one copy).

### § 11. Marketing of Australian Commodities.

Particulars in respect of the various Commonwealth Acts and Regulations, together with the operations of the Boards or Councils appointed to assist or control the marketing of Australian commodities, were published in earlier issues of the Year Book. (See No. 22, p. 1016.)

### § 12. The National Safety Council of Australia.

The National Safety Council of Australia was founded in Melbourne in 1927 for the purpose of developing, mainly by means of education, safety on the road, at work and in the home, and its activities have developed in other directions, wherever the need for reducing the toll of accidents has been shown.

In the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania, it issues, by courtesy of the Traffic Authorities, a thirty-two page booklet with every motor driver's licence, and conducts continuous propaganda through the press and other sources.

It also forms Junior Safety Councils in the schools for developing a safety conscience among children. The children themselves are officers of these Councils and patrol the roads in the neighbourhood of the schools and conduct the scholars across in safety.

Small films specially taken are available for children's and home safety instruction.

A "Freedom from Accidents" competition is also conducted among employee drivers, those completing a year free from any accident for which they are responsible being given a certificate to that effect.

A Factories Service of four posters per month, together with slips for pay envelopes, constitutes a regular service for the dissemination of safety advice, and was supplied to over 31,000 workers in factories last year. Committees deal with specific problems regarding traffic, films, safety in industry, etc., the latest committees created being the Air Safety and Home Committees. The Air Safety Committee has recently issued a thirty-two page booklet "Air Sense" for distribution with "A" pilots' licences through the Civil Aviation Branch of the Defence Department.

The Council is supported by public subscription and sales of service.

Numerous lectures are given throughout the year on the work of the Council, and on various aspects of safety, and lecturers are always available for any organization which makes application to the Secretary.

### § 13. Antarctica.

By Act No. 8 of 1933 (Commonwealth of Australia) that part of the territory in the Antarctic Seas which comprises all the islands and territories, other than Adelie Land, situated south of the 60th degree south latitude and lying between the 160th degree east longitude and the 45th degree east longitude, was declared to be accepted by the Commonwealth as a Territory under the authority of the Commonwealth, by the name of the Australian Antarctic Territory.

### § 14. League of Nations.

Australia was one of the original signatories of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, under which the League of Nations was established, and thus became a Member of the League and its kindred organizations—the International Labour Organization and later the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Australia holds a mandate, issued through the League of Nations, for the former German territory of New Guinea, and, by agreement with Great Britain and New Zealand, administers the Mandated Territory of Nauru, for which a mandate was issued to the British Empire.

On 2nd October, 1933, Australia was elected a non-permanent member of the Council of the League of Nations, and will now be called upon to participate in greater measure in the work of the organization.

There are five permanent members of the Council (Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Germany) and ten non-permanent members, viz., Argentine, Australia, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Mexico, Panama, Poland, Portugal, and Spain. The term of the non-permanent members is three years.

Australia has been represented at each Assembly of the League from its inauguration in 1920, and at nearly all of the conferences of the International Labour Organization.

The contribution of Australia towards defraying the expenditure of the League of Nations and its kindred organizations is on the basis of 27 of 1,012½ units, and for the year 1933 amounted to 891,443 gold francs, or, in Australian currency at the present rate of exchange, approximately £63,000, out of a total budget of 33,429,132 gold francs.