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## CHAPTER XXVIII.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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

1. **Patents.**—(i) *General.* The granting of patents is regulated by the Commonwealth *Patents Act* 1903–1935, which, in regard to principle and practice, has the same general foundation as the Imperial Statutes, modified to suit Australian conditions. The Act is administered by a Commissioner of Patents. Fees totalling £10 are sufficient to obtain letters patent for the Commonwealth of Australia and the Territories of Papua, New Guinea and Norfolk Island. 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 follow:—£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 1930 to 1934 is given in the following table, which also shows the number of letters patent sealed in each year:—

## PATENTS, AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Particulars.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
No. of applications .. .. .	6,524	5,576	5,148	5,040	4,984
No. of applications accompanied by provisional specifications .. .. .	4,062	3,798	3,783	3,511	3,286
Letters patent sealed during each year	3,330	3,041	2,344	1,701	2,063

(iii) *Revenue.* The revenue of the Commonwealth Patent Office during the years 1930 to 1934 is shown hereunder:—

## PATENTS, AUSTRALIA.—REVENUE.

Particulars.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Fees collected under Patents Acts 1903–1934 .. .. .	38,045	37,136	32,015	30,121	33,488
Receipts from publications	1,486	1,593	1,381	1,311	1,359
Total .. .. .	39,531	38,729	33,396	31,432	34,847

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 1934. 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, 1932, 1933 and 1934, is now cited as the *Designs Act* 1906-1934. Under this Act a Commonwealth Designs Office has been established, and the Commissioner of Patents appointed "Registrar of Designs."

(iii) *Summary.* The following table shows the applications for trade marks and designs received and registered during the years 1930 to 1934:—

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS, AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Applications.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
RECEIVED.					
Trade Marks .. ..	2,362	1,876	1,976	1,905	2,087
Designs .. ..	736	661	409	646	1,670
REGISTERED.					
Trade Marks .. ..	1,940	1,546	1,273	1,316	1,268
Designs .. ..	648	538	470	497	1,465

(iv) *Revenue.* The revenue of the Trade Marks and Designs Office during the years 1930 to 1934 is given hereunder:—

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS, AUSTRALIA.—REVENUE.

Particulars.	1930.			1931.			1932.			1933.			1934.		
	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.
Fees collected under Commonwealth Acts ..	£ 15,056	£ 903	£ 199	£ 12,241	£ 789	£ 120	£ 11,596	£ 750	£ 21	£ 12,720	£ 814	£ 13	£ 20,469	£ 1,052	£ 17

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 1912-1933, wherein subject to modifications relating to procedure and remedies, the *British Copyright Act* of 1911 has been adopted and scheduled to the Australian law.

Reciprocal protection of unpublished works was extended in 1918 to citizens of Australia and of the United States of America under which copyright may be secured in the latter country by registration at the Library of Congress, Washington. The

Commonwealth Government promulgated a further Order in Council which came into operation on 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 1930 to 1934 :—

**COPYRIGHT, AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.**

Particulars.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Applications received—					
Literary .. .. . No.	1,334	1,258	1,469	1,463	1,611
Artistic .. .. . ”	176	143	91	90	108
International .. .. . ”	16	..	1	2	3
Applications registered—					
Literary .. .. . ”	1,267	1,213	1,381	1,350	1,514
Artistic .. .. . ”	165	122	74	72	91
International .. .. . ”	16	..	..	..	..
Revenue .. .. . £	406	398	405	382	433

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

Local option concerning the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors is in force in all the States (excepting New South Wales, where the taking of polls has been suspended, and Victoria, where “State Option” is in operation), the States being divided into areas generally conterminous with electoral districts, and a poll of the electors is 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 hereafter.

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. 1062.)

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, (vii) food preservation and transport, (viii) radio research, and (ix) ore-dressing (gold) and mineragraphic investigations. 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 bananas, oranges, chilled beef and other food-stuffs. More detailed information concerning the work of the Council may be found in Year Book No. 22, pp. 1009 and 1010.

### § 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) *The Sir Hubert Murray Collection.*—The ethnological and osteological collection of Sir Hubert Murray, Lieutenant-Governor of Papua. This deals especially with the anthropology of Papua.
- (8) *The Rabaul Ethnological Collection.*—This concerns chiefly the Ethnology of the Mandated Territory of New Guinea.
- (9) *The Basedow Collection.*—This collection has been recently purchased by the Commonwealth Government. It deals especially with the anthropology of Central and Northern Australia and was assembled, after many years of research, by the late Dr. Herbert Basedow of Adelaide who was formerly Protector of Aborigines.
- (10) 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 follow :—

- (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.
- (6) *The Cilento Medal.*—This bronze medal has been endowed in perpetuity by Sir Raphael Cilento, Director-General of Health for Queensland, to be awarded annually to the scientist deemed to have accomplished the best practical work for the furtherance of Tropical Hygiene and Native Welfare in Australia.

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. From 1931 to 1935 all the University College lectures were 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 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. cœlostast 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; (10) Fireproof Construction; (11) Building By-laws; (12) Electrical Service Rules; (13) Handling and Use of Explosives; (14) Air-lock Operation. 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) Locomotives; (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; (25) Roadmaking Machinery; (26) Sugar Mill Machinery. 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) Purified Feathers; (6) Commercial Paper Sizes; (7) Road Gully Gratings; (8) Street Name Plates, Building Number Plates and Road Signs; (9) Sheet Metal Gutting, Ridging and Downpiping; (10) Laminated Steel Springs for Motor Cars; (11) Shellgrit for Poultry.

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.**—(i) *Net Values.* The annual value of production was defined by the Conference of Statisticians in 1924 as the sum available each year for distribution among those concerned in industry, i.e., workers, proprietors (including landlords) and providers of capital. In the past the want of complete uniformity in the methods of compilation and presentation of statistics of recorded production rendered it very difficult to make a satisfactory valuation of the various elements of production in accordance with the above definition. At the conference of 1924 and those subsequently held a uniform method of determining the gross value, marketing costs and production costs was laid down. This arrangement enabled the State Statisticians to compile the various elements of costs on a uniform basis which permitted the aggregation of the figures for each State to obtain a total for Australia.

The figures shown in the following table have been compiled by the Statisticians of the several States and, to a large extent, are based upon actual records. Where this has not been possible careful estimates have been made from the best available data. Absolute uniformity has not been attained in every detail but the variations do not seriously impair comparability. This matter is referred to in the note at the head of the table.

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

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

- (a) *Gross value* is the value placed on gross production at the wholesale price realized in the principal markets. (In cases where primary products are consumed at the place of production or where they become raw material for a secondary industry, these points of consumption are taken to be the principal markets.)
- (b) *Local value* is the gross production valued at the place of production and is ascertained by deducting marketing costs from the gross value. (Marketing costs include freight, cost of containers, commission and other charges incidental thereto.)
- (c) *Net value* represents the net return to the producer after deducting from the gross value costs of marketing and of materials used in the process of production. Materials used in the process of production include seed, fodder consumed by farm stock, manures, dips, sprays and other costs. No account has been taken of depreciation and maintenance costs. This matter is more fully dealt with in the Production Bulletin, No. 28, issued by this Bureau.

Attention is directed to the following points in the table hereunder :—Depreciation and maintenance costs have not been deducted and therefore the net value as stated in the table is greater than it should be. The value of materials used in the process of primary production for New South Wales does not include the cost of power used nor the value of dips. The costs for the pastoral industry in Queensland are not as exact as might be desired but these defects will be eliminated in due course. In Tasmania the value shown for Mines and Quarries is understated owing to the omission of Quarries. As

explained in the Note (a) production costs are not available for all States in respect of Fisheries and Mines and Quarries and Local Values have been used for these industries with consequent overstatement.

**GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION—AUSTRALIA, 1933-34.**

Industry.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Local Value—Gross Production valued at place of Production.	Net Value of Production, not deducting Depreciation.
	£	£	£
Agriculture .. .. .	70,670,428	57,063,853	43,692,270
Pastoral .. .. .	84,495,489	76,781,180	74,269,591
Dairying .. .. .	27,430,149	25,468,132	20,762,252
Poultry and Bees .. .. .	8,642,032	7,826,478	5,265,246
Total Rural (c) .. .. .	191,238,098	167,139,643	143,989,359
Trapping .. .. .	2,205,775	1,837,210	1,837,210
Forestry .. .. .	5,853,802	5,137,150	5,137,150
Fisheries .. .. .	1,578,328	1,329,725	(a) 1,329,725
Mines and Quarries .. .. .	16,967,589	16,788,853	(a) 16,788,853
Total Non-rural .. .. .	26,605,554	25,092,938	25,092,938
Total All Primary .. .. .	217,843,652	192,232,581	169,082,297
Factories .. .. .	(b) 129,091,761	(b) 129,091,761	129,091,761
Total All Industries .. .. .	346,935,413	321,324,342	298,174,058

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

The net value of production in each State is shown hereunder:—

**NET (a) VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION IN STATES, 1933-34.**

Industry.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Agriculture .. .. .	11,724,000	10,077,018	9,703,968	5,909,760	4,598,144	1,679,380	43,692,270
Pastoral .. .. .	34,422,000	15,903,468	12,133,102	4,560,947	5,642,524	1,607,550	74,269,591
Dairying .. .. .	8,011,000	6,232,393	4,626,681	1,138,928	309,050	384,200	20,762,252
Poultry and Bees .. .. .	1,832,000	2,260,389	279,324	274,177	316,676	302,680	5,265,246
Total Rural (net) .. .. .	55,989,000	34,473,268	26,743,075	11,883,812	10,926,394	3,973,810	143,989,359
Trapping .. .. .	1,108,000	416,990	33,262	82,142	40,136	156,680	1,837,210
Forestry .. .. .	1,737,000	588,837	1,334,088	488,069	729,796	259,360	5,137,150
Fisheries (local) .. .. .	536,000	132,452	248,375	152,041	195,985	64,872	1,329,725
Mines and Quarries (local) .. .. .	5,849,000	1,380,918	2,198,709	1,228,151	5,293,445	838,630	16,788,853
Total Non-rural (local and net) .. .. .	9,230,000	2,519,197	3,814,434	1,950,403	6,259,362	1,319,542	25,092,938
Total All Primary .. .. .	65,219,000	36,992,465	30,557,509	13,834,215	17,185,756	5,293,352	169,082,297
Factories .. .. .	54,042,000	44,201,645	13,712,508	8,641,477	5,444,280	3,049,851	129,091,761
Total All Industries .. .. .	119,261,000	81,194,110	44,270,017	22,475,692	22,630,036	8,343,203	298,174,058

(a) See letterpress at head of previous Table.

## NET (a) VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION.

Industry.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Q'land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Agriculture .. ..	4 9 9	5 10 5	10 4 2	10 2 10	10 8 9	7 6 7	6 11 7
Pastoral .. ..	13 3 5	8 14 3	12 15 3	7 16 7	12 16 3	7 0 4	11 3 8
Dairying .. ..	3 1 4	3 8 4	4 17 4	1 19 2	0 16 9	1 13 6	3 2 6
Poultry and Bees ..	0 14 0	1 4 8	0 5 10	0 9 5	0 14 4	1 6 5	0 15 10
<b>Total Rural (net) ..</b>	<b>21 8 6</b>	<b>18 17 8</b>	<b>28 2 7</b>	<b>20 8 0</b>	<b>24 16 1</b>	<b>17 6 10</b>	<b>21 13 7</b>
Trapping .. ..	0 8 6	0 4 6	0 0 8	0 2 9	0 1 10	0 13 8	0 5 6
Forestry .. ..	0 13 4	0 6 6	1 8 1	0 16 9	1 13 2	1 2 8	0 15 6
Fisheries (local) ..	0 4 2	0 1 6	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 8 10	0 5 7	0 4 0
Mining (local) .. ..	2 4 9	0 15 2	2 0 3	2 2 2	12 0 4	3 13 3	2 10 6
<b>Total Non-rural (local and net) ..</b>	<b>3 10 9</b>	<b>1 7 8</b>	<b>4 0 3</b>	<b>3 6 11</b>	<b>14 4 2</b>	<b>5 15 2</b>	<b>3 15 6</b>
<b>Total All Primary (local and net) ..</b>	<b>24 19 3</b>	<b>20 5 4</b>	<b>32 2 10</b>	<b>23 14 11</b>	<b>39 0 3</b>	<b>23 2 0</b>	<b>25 9 1</b>
Factories .. ..	20 13 7	24 4 4	14 8 6	14 16 9	12 7 2	13 6 4	19 8 9
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>45 12 10</b>	<b>44 9 8</b>	<b>46 11 4</b>	<b>38 11 8</b>	<b>51 7 5</b>	<b>36 8 4</b>	<b>44 17 10</b>

(a) See letterpress at head of previous Table.

(ii) *Gross Values.* The estimated gross value of production shown in the following table is a continuation of the method previously used by this Bureau. It cannot be compared with the gross values shown in the table above on account of the difference in the methods used and the change in the computing authority. It is proposed to discontinue the publication of this table once the net values have been satisfactorily established.

## ESTIMATED GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Agriculture.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry, and Bee-farming.	Forestry.	Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufacturing. (a)	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1923-24 ..	81,166	110,216	42,112	10,292	1,574	22,184	132,732	400,276
1924-25 ..	107,163	127,301	45,190	10,577	1,780	24,592	137,977	454,580
1925-26 ..	89,267	113,556	48,278	10,964	1,820	24,529	143,256	431,670
1926-27 ..	98,295	111,716	46,980	11,046	1,744	23,939	153,634	447,354
1927-28 ..	84,328	124,554	50,261	10,339	1,842	23,015	158,562	452,901
1928-29 ..	89,440	116,733	50,717	9,449	2,168	19,539	159,759	447,805
1929-30 ..	77,109	84,563	49,398	9,103	2,268	17,912	149,184	389,537
1930-31 ..	70,500	69,499	43,067	6,488	1,825	15,356	112,966	319,701
1931-32 ..	74,489	61,540	41,478	6,033	1,670	13,352	106,456	305,018
1932-33 ..	75,562	64,851	39,622	6,791	1,679	15,583	114,136	318,224
1933-34 ..	70,732	94,924	(b) 40,306	7,985	1,620	17,668	121,757	354,932

(a) Net Values. These amounts differ from those given in the two previous tables and in Chapter XXV., Manufacturing Industry, which include certain products included under Dairy Farming and Forestry in this table.

(b) Poultry, £8,547,000; Bee-farming, £100,000.

2. **Productive Activity.**—In previous issues an attempt was made to measure the quantity of material production by means of production price index-numbers. It was found, however, that these were not satisfactory in their application to factory production.

In the absence of a satisfactory measure of the "quantity" of production, the retail price index-numbers ("A" Series) 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 relatively 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 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 the next three years the index rose steadily to 95. This figure indicates a rise in "real" production per head of population of 25 per cent. over that of the lowest point of the depression.

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, to 117 in 1932-33, and to 124 in 1933-34, as contrasted with about 95 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 available information concerning rates of effective or "real" wages which more than maintained in recent years 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, and only males 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.	Gross Value of Material Production.			Retail Prices. Index Number. (a) 1911 = 1,000.	"Real" produc- tion 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	64.9	158	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	163	1,642	100
1923-24 ..	400,276	69.6	169	1,714	99
1924-25 ..	454,580	77.3	188	1,690	111
1925-26 ..	431,670	72.0	175	1,766	99
1926-27 ..	447,354	73.1	178	1,763	101
1927-28 ..	452,901	72.5	176	1,776	99
1928-29 ..	447,805	70.5	171	1,785	96
1929-30 ..	389,537	60.6	147	1,783	83
1930-31 ..	319,701	49.2	120	1,574	76
1931-32 ..	305,018	46.5	113	1,432	79
1932-33 ..	318,224	48.2	117	1,358	86
1933-34 ..	354,932	53.3	130	1,365	95

(a) 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
1932-33 ..	781	407	158	117
1933-34 ..	815	434	169	124

(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 1934 were as follow:—1,219 films of 2,744,609 feet passed without eliminations, 256 films of 1,365,659 feet passed after eliminations, and 39 films of 246,242 feet rejected in first instance, making a total of 1,514 films of 4,356,510 feet (one copy). The countries of origin were as follow:—United States of America, 975 films of 3,072,605 feet; United Kingdom, 450 films of 1,190,012 feet; and 89 films of 93,893 feet from other countries.

The above figures relate to standard size films (35 millimeters). There were also imported during 1934, 445 miniature films (16 millimeters and 9.5 millimeters) of 175,190 feet.

3. **Exports of Films.**—The number of films exported for the year 1934 was 1,049 of 1,340,959 feet (one copy), of which 874 films of 1,185,763 feet were sent to places in the British Empire including Mandated Territories.

## § 11. Marketing of Australian Commodities.

1. **Introduction.**—Particulars in respect of various Commonwealth Acts and Regulations,\* together with the operations of the Boards or Councils appointed to assist or control the marketing of Australian commodities are set out below.

2. **Dairy Produce.**—(i) *Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1924.* This Act, which was introduced at the request of the dairying industry, was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament with the object of organizing the marketing overseas of Australian dairy produce. A poll of producers was taken before the Act operated, and resulted in 17,970 votes in favour of, and 5,527 against, the operation of the Act. The Dairy Produce Control Board, consisting of thirteen members—nine of whom represent co-operative factories, two proprietary factories, one of persons engaged as sellers out of the Commonwealth, and one Government nominee—was appointed under the Act to supervise the export, and the sale and distribution after export, of Australian dairy produce. In the course of its functions the Board has regulated shipments to ensure regularity in supply on the London market, controlled forward selling, obtained reductions in overseas freights and insurance rates, and participated in an advertising campaign in the United Kingdom. The Board has a London representative who advises on marketing conditions there. Provision is made under the Act for the issue, under certain conditions, of licences to exporters before butter and cheese may be exported from Australia. The provisions of the Act do not apply to butter shipped to destinations east of 180° E. longitude.

(ii) *Dairy Produce Export Charges Acts 1924 and 1929.* The Act of 1924 provided for the imposition of a levy on all butter and cheese exported from the Commonwealth to cover the administrative expenses of the Board, and for advertising and other purposes. Regulations were issued fixing the rate of levy upon the export of butter and cheese. The Act of 1929 provided for the exemption of butter and cheese from the levy upon recommendation by the Board. This power has been used to avoid the payment of very small sums.

(iii) *Dairy Produce Act 1933.* This Act was passed in 1933 and became operative, by proclamation, as from 2nd May, 1934. Under its provisions butter and cheese may not be transferred from one State to another except in accordance with the terms of a licence issued by a prescribed authority appointed by the Commonwealth. The principal condition attached to a licence is that a percentage ("quota") of butter or cheese produced shall be exported overseas. Complementary State legislation in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania provides that only a prescribed "quota" of the butter and cheese produced may be sold within the State. Under this legislation the dairy industry is able to operate its plan for the stabilization of prices and equalization of returns to factories.

\* Power to regulate Interstate trade has been challenged as being a contravention of Section 92 of the Commonwealth Constitution and the matter is now before the Privy Council.

The States of South Australia and Western Australia have passed legislation governing the marketing of butter and cheese, but, in view of the different conditions existing in these States, they have not joined in the scheme operating in the Eastern States.

3. *Dried Fruits.*—(i) *Dried Fruits Export Control Act 1924-1935.* The Act was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament at the request of the dried fruits industry to organize the overseas marketing of Australian dried vine fruits. A poll of dried fruit growers was taken before the Act operated, the voting being 2,287 in favour of, and 147 against, the operation of the Act. The Dried Fruits Control Board, consisting of eight members—including five growers' representatives, two members with commercial experience, and one Government nominee—was appointed to control the export, and the sale and distribution after export, of Australian sultanas, currants and lexias. In conjunction with its London Agency, the Board has improved the marketing of Australian dried fruits overseas, and has increased the demand for the product. Its system of appraisalment has resulted in more satisfactory realizations, and its methods of ensuring continuity of supply and regulating shipments, its participation in an advertising campaign, and the securing of reductions in freight and insurance rates have benefited the industry considerably. No dried fruits may be exported excepting by means of a licence, which is issued subject to conditions recommended by the Board.

(ii) *Dried Fruits Export Charges Acts 1924 and 1927.* The Act of 1924 provided for the imposition of a levy on all sultanas, currants and lexias exported from the Commonwealth for the purpose of defraying the administrative expenses of the Board and the cost of advertising, etc. Regulations were issued fixing the rate of levy. Under the 1927 Act provision was made for the exemption of sultanas, currants and lexias from the levy imposed, upon recommendation by the Board.

(iii) *Dried Fruits Act 1928-1933.* By the 1928 Act the transfer of any sultanas, currants or lexias from one State to another is prohibited except in accordance with the terms of a licence issued by a prescribed authority appointed by the Commonwealth. The principal condition attached to such licence is that there shall be exported a prescribed percentage of these fruits. The States of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia have passed complementary legislation restricting the proportion of the production of these fruits which may be sold within each State.

The 1933 Act was passed to bring dried tree fruits, viz., prunes, apricots, peaches, pears and nectarines within the provisions of the 1928 Act. The operation of the 1933 Act was subject to the approval of growers, and the voting at a poll resulted in 554 votes being cast in favour and 225 votes against. It might be mentioned that, although subject to the *Dried Fruits Act 1928-1933*, dried tree fruits are not subject to the *Dried Fruits Export Control Act 1924-1935*, and therefore do not come within the purview of the Dried Fruits Control Board.

4. *Canned Fruits.*—(i) *Canned Fruits Export Control Act 1926-1935.* This legislation was introduced at the request of canners and representative organizations of fruit growers with the object of organizing the overseas marketing of canned fruits. The 1926 Act came into operation only after a poll of canners was taken to determine whether a majority favoured the system of control provided under the Act. A substantial majority of votes was cast in favour of the Act. The original Act included canned apricots, peaches and pears only, but by amendments introduced in 1933 and 1935 respectively, canned pineapples and canned fruit salad consisting of not less than 75 per cent. of specified fruits were brought within the scope of the Board's operations. The personnel of the Board when first constituted consisted of one representative of proprietary and privately owned canneries, one representative of co-operative and State controlled canneries, and one representative nominated by the Commonwealth Government. In 1930 the Act was amended to enable State controlled canneries to have a separate representative on the Board, and by a further amendment in 1933 canned pineapple interests were permitted a representative. Thus the Board now consists of five members. No canned fruits to which the Act applies are permitted to be exported except under a licence issued in accordance with conditions recommended by the Board. No control of interstate trade is exercised in respect of canned fruits, as is the case with dried fruits and dairy produce. The system of marketing adopted by the Board, including the



fixation of minimum selling prices overseas, the appointment of a London Agency and the engaging in overseas trade publicity, has resulted in the satisfactory disposal of the annual exportable surplus of canned fruits. The distribution of canned fruits has been widened and the exporting side of the industry placed on a sounder basis through the Board's operations.

(i) *Canned Fruits Export Charges Acts* 1926 and 1929. The Act of 1926 provided for the imposition of a levy on the export of canned fruits subject to the Act to meet the administrative and other commitments of the Board. The rate of levy is fixed by regulation from time to time. The amendment in 1929 provided for certain exemptions from payment of the levy when recommended accordingly by the Board.

5. *Wine*.—(i) *Wine Overseas Marketing Act* 1929. This Act was introduced at the request of the viticultural interests in Australia, and was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament with the object of placing the overseas marketing of Australia's surplus wine on an organized basis. The Act came into operation after a poll of owners of wineries and distilleries had shown that a majority of producers was in favour of the legislation. The voting at this poll was 94 in favour and 37 against. The Wine Overseas Marketing Board, comprising eight members, viz., two representatives of the co-operative wineries and distilleries, five representatives of the proprietary and privately owned wineries and distilleries, and one representative of the Commonwealth Government, was appointed to supervise the export, and sale and distribution after export, of Australian wine. No wine may be exported except by means of a licence, which is issued under conditions recommended by the Board. Important conditions attached to such licences are the disposal of the wine at prices not less than those fixed by the Board, and the withholding of shipments as directed by the Board. No control is exercised over interstate trade in wine. The Board has a London representative who advises on marketing conditions. The methods of marketing adopted by the Board, including the engaging in trade publicity, have resulted in the widening of the distribution of Australian wines overseas.

(ii) *Wine Grapes Charges Act* 1929. This Act provides for the imposition of a levy on all grapes used in the Commonwealth for the manufacture of wines or spirit. The proceeds of the levy are used to defray the administrative and other expenses of the Board, and provision is made for such exemptions from the levy as the Board may recommend.

6. *Export Guarantee Act*.—For a considerable time this Act has not been invoked to directly provide for assistance in the marketing of primary products. The Dried Fruits Advances Act, disbursements under which were made from the appropriation pursuant to the Export Guarantee Act, has ceased to operate. The Board of Trade, which was formed to advise and recommend on expenditure proposed under the Act, has not functioned for some years. The only recent expenditure under the Act has been in respect of special overseas trade publicity, but since 1st July, 1934, expenditure under that heading has been made the subject of a separate appropriation. The total assistance granted under the Act since its operation to the 30th June, 1934, amounted to £670,574, which included substantial payments on account of both the Dried Fruits Advances Act and overseas trade publicity. Although the Export Guarantee Act has not been repealed, it is not proposed that any further payments shall be made under it.

7. *Australian Agricultural Council*.—Particulars of the formation, personnel and functions of the Australian Agricultural Council are given in Chapter XXI., § 2. (4).

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

A "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, air safety and home dangers. The Air Safety Committee has 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. 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. 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 now four permanent members of the Council (Great Britain, France, Italy, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and ten non-permanent members, viz., Argentina, Australia, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, and Turkey. 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 1,011 units, and for the year 1935 amounts to 817,955 gold francs, or, in Australian currency at the present rate of exchange, approximately £66,000, out of a total budget of 30,639,664 gold francs. 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.

### § 14. War Service Homes.

The operations of the War Service Homes Commission at 28th February, 1935, may be briefly set out as follow:—Total applications approved, 42,048; expenditure on provision of homes, purchase of land for future use, etc., £28,890,655; 21,220 houses had been completed; and 34 homes had been enlarged.

In addition, the Commission had purchased on behalf of eligible applicants 12,925 already existing properties, and had taken over mortgages existing on 2,603 dwelling houses. Dual assistance had been approved in respect of 50 applications, making the total number of homes provided under the War Service Homes Act, 36,832. Homes are insured under a comprehensive policy, the total insurances in force including cover notes amounting to £21,254,658. The total receipts of the Commission to 28th February, 1935, were £20,929,213, of which £7,462,550 was paid to the National Debt Sinking Fund. The percentage of arrears of instalments due was 5.5, while the total instalments due amounted to £18,061,264, and arrears to £997,653.

Pursuant to legislation passed by the Commonwealth Government and the State Parliament of South Australia, the control of homes under the State Bank of South Australia was transferred to the Commission as at 1st January, 1935, and the figures quoted cover the activities in respect of homes so transferred.