

CHAPTER XXX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

1. Valuation of Australian Production; 2. Indexes of Production; 3. Consumption of Foodstuffs and Beverages; 4. Patents, Trade Marks and Designs; 5. Copyright; 6. Australian Shipbuilding Board; 7. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization; 8. Mount Stromlo Observatory; 9. Standards Association of Australia; 10. Industrial Design Council of Australia; 11. Film Censorship Board; 12. Australian National Film Board and the Film Division; 13. National Safety Council of Australia; 14. Australian Road Safety Council; 15. Australian Atomic Energy Commission; 16. The United Nations; 17. Australian Representation Abroad: Oversea Representation in Australia; 18. Retail Trade.

§ 1. Valuation of Australian Production.

1. General.—The value of production for Australia is computed in accordance with the decisions reached at the Conferences of Australian Statisticians and principally at the Conference held in 1935. The figures published below have been compiled by the Statisticians in the various States from the latest data available, and relate to 1959–60. The adoption of substantially uniform methods of valuing production and of estimating elements of costs of production and marketing renders the results comparable as between States.

Attention is directed to the fact that the values shown in the tables herein refer only to the production of primary industries and factories, and exclude the building and construction industry, those industrial establishments not classified as factories, and certain agricultural and farmyard produce obtained from areas of less than one acre.

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

- (a) *Gross Value of Production* is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price realized at the principal markets. In cases where primary products are consumed at the place of production or where they become raw material for a secondary industry, these points of consumption are presumed to be the principal markets.
- (b) *Local Value* (i.e., the gross production valued at the place of production) is ascertained by deducting marketing costs from the gross value. Marketing costs include freight, cost of containers, commission, and other charges incidental thereto.
- (c) *Net Value of Production* represents local value less value of materials used in the process of production. Materials used in the process of production include seed, power, power kerosene, petrol and other oils, fodder consumed by farm stock, manures, dips, sprays and other costs. No deductions have been made for depreciation or certain maintenance costs as particulars are not available for all States. The Net Value of Production is the only satisfactory measure to use when comparing or combining the value of primary industries with those of other industries.

For the years shown in the following tables, no allowance for power, power kerosene, petrol and other oils has been made in New South Wales; and in the case of Tasmania, allowance for these items has been made in 1958–59 and 1959–60 only. In the case of the mining and quarrying industry, however, this allowance has been made throughout. Costs of materials used in the process of production are not available for all States in respect of Bee-farming, Trapping, Forestry and Fisheries, and local values have been used for these industries with consequent overstatement in net values.

2. Value of Production, Australia, 1959-60.—The following table shows particulars of the gross, local and net values of production in Australia by industries during the year 1959-60.

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES : AUSTRALIA, 1959-60.

(£'000.)

Industry.	Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets.	Local Value— Gross Production Valued at Place of Production.	Net Value of Production (with- out deduction of depreciation or maintenance).
Agriculture	410,354	347,395	291,951
Pastoral	637,594	585,687	536,215
Dairying	212,696	197,106	152,193
Poultry	59,837	53,093	30,424
Bee-farming	2,545	2,073	(a) 2,060
<i>Total, Rural</i>	<i>1,323,026</i>	<i>1,185,354</i>	<i>1,012,843</i>
Trapping	7,721	6,881	(a) 6,881
Forestry	57,700	53,859	(a) 53,859
Fishing and Whaling	13,623	12,325	(a) 12,325
Mines and Quarries	(a) 164,985	164,985	126,155
<i>Total, Non-rural</i>	<i>244,029</i>	<i>238,050</i>	<i>199,220</i>
<i>Total All Primary Factories</i>	<i>1,567,055</i> (b) 2,074,882	<i>1,423,404</i> (b) 2,074,882	<i>1,212,063</i> 2,074,882
<i>Total, All Industries</i>	<i>3,641,937</i>	<i>3,498,286</i>	<i>3,286,945</i>

(a) Local value.

(b) Net value.

3. Net Value of Production, States, 1959-60.—The following tables show the total net value of production, and the net value per head of population, for each industry and State during the year 1959-60:—

NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES, 1959-60.

(£'000.)

Industry.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
Agriculture ..	78,518	68,912	65,357	24,246	44,044	10,645	79	150	291,951
Pastoral ..	198,380	135,630	99,884	50,067	39,659	7,846	3,826	923	536,215
Dairying ..	55,963	47,469	28,557	9,153	3,933	6,945	23	150	152,193
Poultry ..	12,292	14,636	856	1,508	471	525	70	66	30,424
Bee-farming(b) ..	1,030	428	166	(c) 251	161	22	..	2	2,060
<i>Total, Rural</i> ..	<i>346,183</i>	<i>267,075</i>	<i>194,820</i>	<i>85,225</i>	<i>88,268</i>	<i>25,983</i>	<i>3,998</i>	<i>1,291</i>	<i>1,012,843</i>
Trapping(b) ..	2,204	3,492	352	443	101	284	5	..	6,881
Forestry(b) ..	15,169	15,476	8,469	3,929	5,085	5,556	25	150	53,859
Fishing and Whaling(b) ..	3,101	1,771	1,448	975	4,276	683	71	..	12,325
Mining and Quarrying ..	56,331	12,101	24,481	10,698	14,765	5,398	2,202	179	126,155
<i>Total, Non-rural</i> ..	<i>76,805</i>	<i>32,840</i>	<i>34,750</i>	<i>16,045</i>	<i>24,227</i>	<i>11,921</i>	<i>2,303</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>199,220</i>
<i>Total, All Primary Factories</i> ..	<i>422,988</i> 916,446	<i>299,915</i> 686,501	<i>229,570</i> 162,392	<i>101,270</i> 162,973	<i>112,495</i> 86,374	<i>37,904</i> 60,196	<i>6,301</i> ..	<i>1,620</i> ..	<i>1,212,063</i> 2,074,882
<i>Total, All Industries</i> ..	<i>1,339,434</i>	<i>986,416</i>	<i>391,962</i>	<i>264,243</i>	<i>198,869</i>	<i>98,100</i>	<i>6,301</i>	<i>1,620</i>	<i>3,286,945</i>

(a) See letterpress on p. 1119.

(b) Local value.

(c) Net value.

**NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES
PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1959-60.
(£ s. d.)**

Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia- (b)
Agriculture ..	20 14 0	24 3 5	45 2 8	25 19 5	60 14 10	30 12 11	28 14 2
Pastoral ..	52 6 2	47 11 5	68 19 5	53 12 7	54 13 10	22 11 8	52 14 7
Dairying ..	14 15 2	16 13 0	19 14 5	9 16 1	5 8 6	20 0 0	14 19 4
Poultry ..	3 4 10	5 2 8	0 11 10	1 12 4	0 13 0	1 10 3	2 19 10
Bee-farming(c) ..	0 5 5	0 3 0	0 2 3	d 0 5 4	0 4 5	0 1 3	0 4 1
Total, Rural ..	91 5 7	93 13 6	134 10 7	91 5 9	121 14 7	74 16 1	99 12 0
Trapping(c) ..	0 11 8	1 4 6	0 4 10	0 9 6	0 2 10	0 16 4	0 13 7
Forestry(c) ..	4 0 0	5 8 6	5 17 0	4 4 2	7 0 3	15 19 10	5 5 11
Fishing and Whaling	0 16 4	0 12 5	1 0 0	1 0 11	5 17 11	1 19 4	1 4 3
Mines and Quarries	14 17 0	4 4 11	16 18 1	11 9 2	20 7 3	15 10 10	12 8 1
Total, Non-rural..	20 5 0	11 10 4	23 19 11	17 3 9	33 8 3	34 6 4	19 11 10
Total, All Primary Factories ..	111 10 7 241 12 9	105 3 10 240 15 8	158 10 6 112 2 9	108 9 6 174 11 6	155 2 10 119 2 4	109 2 5 173 6 1	119 3 10 204 0 9
Total, All Industries	353 3 4	345 19 6	270 13 3	283 1 0	274 5 2	282 8 6	323 4 7

(a) See letterpress on p. 1119.

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

(c) Local value.

(d) Net

4. Net Value of Production, Australia, 1955-56 to 1959-60.—The following table shows the net value of production for Australia during the years 1955-56 to 1959-60.

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

Industry.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Agriculture ..	279,455	254,861	244,530	328,943	291,951
Pastoral ..	446,780	597,681	447,247	443,622	536,215
Dairying ..	154,905	140,792	127,624	141,944	152,193
Poultry ..	30,185	28,402	27,326	27,360	30,424
Bee-farming(b) ..	1,751	2,254	1,566	1,605	2,060
Total, Rural ..	913,076	1,023,990	848,293	943,474	1,012,843
Trapping(b) ..	6,047	6,013	6,027	6,362	6,881
Forestry(b) ..	50,059	52,099	51,306	52,273	53,859
Fishing and Whaling(b)	8,884	10,506	10,402	11,243	12,325
Mines and Quarries ..	132,510	139,982	126,802	118,336	126,155
Total, Non-rural ..	197,500	208,600	194,537	188,214	199,220
Total, All Primary Factories ..	1,110,576 1,500,714	1,232,590 1,622,120	1,042,830 1,728,723	1,131,688 1,842,601	1,212,063 2,074,882
Total, All Industries ..	2,611,290	2,854,710	2,771,553	2,974,289	3,286,945

(a) See letterpress on p. 1119.

(b) Local value.

In the chapters dealing with the respective industries tables will be found showing the total value of production and the value per head of population for the industry by States for a series of years up to 1959-60.

§ 2. Indexes of Production.

In the first two tables in this section, indexes of price and quantum (i.e. value at constant prices) of production are given for the following industrial groups:—Agriculture, Pastoral, Farmyard and Dairying, and All Farming combined (including separate indexes for Wool and Products other than Wool). In the third table, indexes of quantum (i.e., value at constant prices) of production, exports and consumption of farm products for food use are shown.

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

The indexes have been calculated by the fixed-base weighted aggregative method. “Prices” for each commodity in any year are obtained by dividing gross value of production by the quantity produced in that year. In the original published series of Production Price Index Numbers, the average quantities of the relevant commodities *produced* in the period 1923–24 to 1927–28 were used as fixed weights. This series, re-computed to the base, average 1936–37 to 1938–39 = 100, was published in earlier issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 43, p. 1050). For 1936–37 and later years, the original series was replaced in December, 1952, by a revised series in which average quantities of each product *marketed* during the period 1946–47 to 1950–51 were used as fixed weights. In the revised series, the regimen was extended and modified to include farm products (as defined by Australian Statisticians) in all cases. Certain other refinements were also incorporated in the revised indexes, the principal of which was the omission from the weights used for the All Farming Index of quantities of crops marketed for livestock feeding in Australia.

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

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

Year.	Agri- culture.	Pastoral.	Farm- yard and Dairying.	All Farming.	Wool (Shorn and Dead).	Products other than Wool.
1940–41	106	107	105	107	102	108
1941–42	111	108	107	110	102	113
1942–43	131	123	130	128	118	132
1943–44	149	128	147	139	118	146
1944–45	151	128	152	142	118	150
1945–46	174	133	159	157	118	169
1946–47	194	182	157	185	187	185
1947–48	267	263	183	247	301	230
1948–49	234	313	197	260	366	225
1949–50	272	396	228	316	483	261
1950–51	291	818	258	505	1,098	308
1951–52	355	501	332	410	552	363
1952–53	364	531	387	440	623	379
1953–54	324	534	395	429	621	365
1954–55	316	489	371	401	540	355
1955–56	330	451	392	397	468	373
1956–57	336	536	386	432	607	374
1957–58	336	435	382	388	473	359
1958–59	322	396	386	369	370	369
1959–60	329	464	402	403	440	391

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

In the original published series, the period 1923–24 to 1927–28 was adopted as the base for revaluing each farm product. This series, re-computed to the base, average 1936–37 to 1938–39 = 100, was published in earlier issues of the *Official Year Book* (see No. 43, p. 1051). For 1936–37 and later years, the original series was replaced in December, 1952, by a revised series in which average unit values for the period 1936–37 to 1938–39 were used. The regimen used for the revised series was extended and modified to include farm products (as defined by Australian Statisticians) in all cases. Certain other refinements were incorporated in the revised indexes, the principal of which was the omission, in calculating the All Farming Index, of quantities of crops fed to livestock in Australia.

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

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

Year.	Agri- culture.	Pastoral.	Farm- yard and Dairying.	All Farming.	Wool (Shorn and Dead).	Products other than Wool.
1940–41	74	109	107	97	115	91
1941–42	104	112	104	104	118	99
1942–43	97	114	103	102	116	98
1943–44	86	115	100	100	119	94
1944–45	68	101	99	88	101	84
1945–46	100	86	103	92	92	92
1946–47	84	92	103	91	95	90
1947–48	122	98	107	109	101	111
1948–49	108	105	111	109	108	109
1949–50	117	112	111	115	115	115
1950–51	108	109	106	109	116	107
1951–52	103	105	97	103	112	100
1952–53	121	126	108	121	131	118
1953–54	129	123	107	122	128	120
1954–55	120	127	117	123	132	120
1955–56	134	136	120	131	146	127
1956–57	120	148	117	131	164	121
1957–58	109	142	114	124	148	116
1958–59	165	159	119	149	164	145
1959–60	140	163	123	144	172	136

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

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

**FARM PRODUCTS FOR FOOD USE: INDEXES OF QUANTUM^(a) OF
PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION.**

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

Year.	Production.		Exports.		Consumption in Australia.	
	Total.	Per Head of Total Population.	Total.	Per Head of Total Population.	Total.	Per Head of Total Population.
1946-47.. ..	90	82	73	66	107	98
1947-48.. ..	113	102	113	102	110	99
1948-49.. ..	110	97	112	99	111	98
1949-50.. ..	116	99	116	99	114	98
1950-51.. ..	109	90	104	86	120	99
1951-52.. ..	100	81	70	57	119	96
1952-53.. ..	118	93	113	89	119	94
1953-54.. ..	122	94	102	79	124	96
1954-55.. ..	121	91	117	89	127	96
1955-56.. ..	129	95	131	97	131	97
1956-57.. ..	123	88	118	85	137	98
1957-58.. ..	115	81	90	64	139	98
1958-59.. ..	146	101	137	94	142	98
1959-60(b) ..	138	93	140	95	145	98

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

§ 3. Consumption of Foodstuffs and Beverages.

1. **Quantities Consumed.**—The estimates of total consumption and consumption per head of population in Australia in the two tables which follow have been compiled by deducting net exports from the sum of production and imports and allowing for recorded movements in stocks of the respective commodities. While the estimates may be generally accepted as reasonably accurate, there are some deficiencies to which attention should be directed. These relate chiefly to the quantities of poultry, game and fish (fresh and shell) and the quantities of visible oils and other fats entering consumption. In addition, little information is available on the quantities of vegetables, fruit, eggs, etc., which householders produce for their own requirements and the extent of wastage occurring in the marketing of foodstuffs. In all these cases, careful estimates have been compiled from the best available data, and the quantities shown as entering consumption in Australia have been adjusted to allow for these circumstances. The absence of particulars for stocks of certain commodities has resulted in some inaccuracies in the estimates of annual consumption. Consumption of foodstuffs is measured in general at "producer" level. As a result, no allowance is made for wastage before the foodstuffs are consumed. In recent years, wastage of foodstuffs has possibly been less than hitherto because of more efficient distribution and storage methods. Furthermore, it is likely that the quantities of foodstuffs shown in the following pages as available for consumption have been supplemented by an increase in the aforesaid production by householders for their own requirements. Neither of these factors has been taken into account, and it is possible that, as a result, some understatement has occurred in the following consumption estimates. Except in a few special cases, no adjustment has been made for changes in stocks held by wholesalers and retailers. Where no allowance is made, it is considered unlikely that these stocks would make any appreciable difference to consumption estimates. Allowance has not been made for the purchase of foodstuffs for dispatch overseas as gifts in bulk and by parcel post. These deficiencies, however, do not seriously impair the accuracy of the estimates compiled.

The estimates of consumption per head of population shown in the second of the following tables have been derived by dividing the total apparent consumption of each commodity or commodity group in a given year by the mean population of Australia in the same period.

More detailed information on the consumption of foodstuffs and beverages is contained in the statistical bulletin: *Report on Food Production and the Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients in Australia*, issued by this Bureau.

The following tables show the average annual consumption during the three year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49, and 1958-59, together with the data for each of the years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60.

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

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average three years ended—			1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60. (a)
		1938-39.	1948-49.	1958-59.			
Milk and Milk Products—							
Fluid Whole Milk ..	Mill. gals.	161	233	226	275	281	290
Fresh Cream ..	'000 tons	19.7	5.1	6.7	6.7	8.9	9.1
Full Cream Milk Products—							
Condensed, Concentrated and Evaporated Full Cream Milk—							
Sweetened ..	"	13.2	11.9	11.3	13.1	9.8	12.1
Unsweetened ..	"		13.6	27.6	28.1	28.5	30.4
Powdered Full Cream Milk ..	"	8.1	11.0	11.0	12.6	10.8	12.1
Infants and Invalids Foods ..	"	3.0	4.3	9.4	10.1	9.7	13.0
Milk By-Products—							
Condensed, Concentrated and Evaporated Skim Milk and Butter-milk ..	"	(b)	(b)	5.6	7.3	4.9	4.7
Powdered Skim Milk ..	"		1.9	10.7	9.3	13.1	16.4
Cheese ..	"	13.4	18.8	25.0	29.5	23.0	28.8
Total (in terms of Milk Solids) ..	"	120.5	167.4	212.4	216.2	215.7	230.8
Meat—							
Beef (carcass weight) ..	"	430.3	372.7	538.4	544.2	522.3	442.4
Mutton (carcass weight) ..	"	184.1	154.0	221.6	220.7	244.8	289.0
Lamb (carcass weight) ..	"	46.0	86.1	127.7	123.6	141.7	176.8
Pork (carcass weight) ..	"	31.8	24.3	43.9	47.2	47.6	47.2
Offal ..	"	25.7	30.3	49.7	51.2	53.9	52.8
Canned Meat (canned weight) ..	"	6.5	9.0	17.9	19.5	21.0	18.7
Bacon and Ham (cured carcass weight) ..	"	31.5	39.9	30.3	30.3	31.7	31.7
Total (in terms of carcass equivalent weight) ..	"	775.5	736.9	1,054.1	1,064.0	1,088.2	1,078.5
Poultry, Game and Fish—							
Poultry and Rabbits (carcass weight) ..	"	29.8	54.0	65.9	65.9	67.3	68.4
Fish (c)—							
Fresh—							
Australian origin ..	"	19.7	19.4	13.8	13.4	13.8	14.7
Imported ..	"			9.0	9.4	10.0	14.4
Cured (including Smoked and Salted) ..	"	(d)	(d)	3.8	5.5	3.6	5.0
Crustaceans and Molluscs ..	"	2.1	2.1	3.8	3.4	4.1	4.6
Canned—Australian origin ..	"	12.4	10.5	3.3	2.8	3.6	3.5
Imported ..	"			7.4	7.8	7.4	9.0
Total (edible weight) ..	"	51.5	63.2	79.2	80.5	81.3	91.1
Eggs and Egg Products—							
Shell Eggs ..	"	78.7	86.5	92.1	91.3	93.3	98.1
Liquid Whole Egg (e) ..	"	2.9	8.6	5.7	5.3	5.6	6.9
Egg Powder (e) ..	"			0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Total (Shell Egg equivalent) ..	"	81.6	95.1	98.0	96.7	99.2	105.3
Fats and Oils—							
Butter ..	'000 tons	101.0	84.7	118.4	120.7	115.1	118.9
Margarine—							
Table ..	"	2.8	3.0	15.5	15.7	15.4	16.0
Other ..	"	12.2	18.7	21.2	21.0	22.9	25.9
Lard ..	"	5.2	4.2	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats ..	"	14.4	13.8	17.4	17.4	17.8	18.2
Total (Fat Content) ..	"	115.5	105.5	151.6	153.8	150.9	157.5

See next page for notes.

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

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average three years ended—			1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60. (a)
		1938-39.	1948-49.	1958-59.			
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar—							
As Sugar—	'000 tons	216.5	234.6	259.0	249.1	270.2	250.8
In manufactured products ..	"	110.1	174.2	226.1	231.0	227.1	253.5
Honey, Glucose and Syrups (Sugar content)	"	17.3	19.1	22.8	20.9	23.7	26.6
<i>Total (Sugar Content)</i>	"	343.9	427.9	507.9	501.0	521.0	530.9
Pulse and Nuts—							
Dried Pulse	"	4.5	7.2	11.0	8.9	10.2	8.1
Peanuts (weight without shell) ..	"	2.8	8.7	7.2	10.4	8.3	12.3
Edible Tree Nuts (weight with- out shell)	"	2.6	4.4	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.0
Cocoa (Raw Beans)	"	6.3	11.6	12.1	11.7	12.1	13.9
<i>Total</i>	"	16.2	31.9	37.0	37.9	37.9	41.3
Fruit—							
Citrus Fruit (f)	"	97.8	127.2	153.8	152.3	149.6	186.4
Other Fresh Fruit	"	288.2	297.5	341.4	352.5	368.8	390.1
Jams	"	35.1	42.5	37.5	34.5	36.5	39.1
Dried Fruit	"	24.8	30.4	26.4	30.9	25.6	30.4
Canned Fruit	"	31.9	37.3	59.4	63.9	57.7	69.6
<i>Total (Fresh Fruit equivalent)</i> ..	"	532.3	607.9	691.4	728.7	704.5	801.4
Vegetables—							
Leafy and Green Vegetables ..	"	(b)	154.0	172.1	169.2	172.8	175.2
Tomatoes(f)	"	(g) 48.0	86.3	125.4	113.2	125.5	114.6
Root and Bulb Vegetables ..	"	(b)	143.7	152.8	165.2	142.4	145.3
Potatoes—							
White	"	318.5	424.3	495.7	515.7	511.9	522.2
Sweet	"	7.4	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.4
Other Vegetables	"	(b)	162.8	178.4	181.2	178.7	162.7
<i>Total</i>	"	(b)	976.4	1,130.5	1,150.6	1,137.5	1,126.4
Grain Products—							
Flour (including Wheatmeal for baking and Sharps)	"	574.0	689.7	789.1	788.5	787.4	804.6
Breakfast Foods	"	32.5	41.8	58.8	58.1	56.4	60.4
Rice (Milled)	"	12.2	3.0	16.1	16.1	16.4	16.8
Tapioca, Sago, etc.	"	3.7	2.3	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.3
Pearl Barley	"	3.0	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0
Barley Meal and Polished Wheat (Rice substitute)	"	..	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1
Edible Starch (Cornflour) ..	"	4.3	4.9	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.4
<i>Total</i>	"	629.7	745.0	870.6	869.5	865.8	887.6
Beverages—							
Tea	"	21.1	22.1	26.1	26.1	26.0	27.0
Coffee	"	2.0	3.4	7.4	6.6	8.9	9.9
Beer	Mil. gals.	80.1	129.5	221.0	224.1	220.7	230.1
Wine	"	4.2	9.8	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.7
Spirits	Mil. pf. gals.	1.5	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.3

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Edible weight. (d) Included with fresh.
 (e) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (f) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products.
 (g) Probably understated owing to lack of complete data.

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

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average three years ended—			1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60. (a)
		1938-39.	1948-49.	1958-59.			
Milk and Milk Products—							
Fluid Whole Milk	Gallon	23.4	30.5	28.3	28.2	28.2	28.6
Fresh Cream	lb.	6.1	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Full Cream Milk Products—							
Condensed, Concentrated and Evaporated Full Cream Milk—							
Sweetened	"	4.2	3.5	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.7
Unsweetened	"		4.0	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.7
Powdered Full Cream Milk ..	"	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.7
Infants and Invalids Foods ..	"	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.9
Milk By-Products—							
Condensed, Concentrated and Evaporated Skim Milk and Butter-milk	"	(b)	(b)	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.0
Powdered Skim Milk	"	4.4	5.5	5.7	6.8	5.2	3.6
Cheese	"	4.4	5.5	5.7	6.8	5.2	6.3
<i>Total (in terms of Milk Solids)</i>	"	39.3	49.1	48.7	49.6	48.4	51.0
Meat—							
Beef (carcass weight)	"	140.3	109.1	123.8	125.1	117.6	97.4
Mutton (carcass weight)	"	60.0	45.1	50.9	50.7	55.1	63.7
Lamb (carcass weight)	"	15.0	25.2	29.4	28.4	31.9	38.9
Pork (carcass weight)	"	10.4	7.1	10.1	10.9	10.7	10.4
Offal	"	8.4	8.9	11.4	11.8	12.1	11.6
Canned Meat (canned weight) ..	"	2.1	2.6	4.1	4.5	4.7	4.1
Bacon and Ham (cured carcass weight)	"	10.2	11.7	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0
<i>Total (in terms of carcass equivalent weight) ..</i>	"	252.8	215.7	242.3	244.6	244.9	237.5
Poultry, Game and Fish—							
Poultry and Rabbits (carcass weight)	"	9.7	15.8	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1
Fish(c)—							
Fresh—							
Australian origin	"	6.4	5.7	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2
Imported	"			2.1	2.1	2.2	3.2
Cured (including Smoked and Salted)	"	(d)	(d)	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.1
Crustaceans and Molluscs ..	"	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0
Canned—							
Australian origin	"	4.1	3.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Imported	"			1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0
<i>Total (Edible Weight) ..</i>	"	16.8	18.5	18.2	18.6	18.3	20.1
Eggs and Egg Products—							
Shell Eggs	"	25.7	25.4	21.2	21.0	21.0	21.6
Liquid Whole Egg(e)	"	0.9	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5
Egg Powder(e) .. ..	"	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1
<i>Total (Shell Egg equivalent) ..</i>	No.	26.6	27.9	22.5	22.2	22.4	23.2
Fats and Oils—							
Butter	lb.	32.9	24.8	27.2	27.8	25.9	26.2
Margarine—							
Table	"	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Other	"	4.0	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.7
Lard	"	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Vegetable Oils and other Fats ..	"	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
<i>Total (Fat Content) ..</i>	"	37.6	30.9	35.5	35.3	33.8	34.7
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar—							
As Sugar	"	70.6	68.7	60.3	59.5	60.8	55.2
In manufactured products ..	"	35.9	51.0	52.0	53.1	51.1	55.8
Honey, Glucose and Syrups (Sugar Content)	"	5.5	5.6	5.2	4.7	5.2	5.8
<i>Total (Sugar Content) ..</i>	"	112.0	125.3	117.5	117.3	117.1	116.8

See next page for notes.

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

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average (three years ended—			1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60. (a)
		1938-39.	1948-49.	1958-59.			
Pulse and Nuts—							
Dried Pulse	lb.	1.5	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.8
Peanuts (weight without shell)	"	0.9	2.5	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.7
Edible Tree Nuts (weight without shell)	"	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5
Cocoa (Raw Beans)	"	2.1	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>9.1</i>
Fruit—							
Citrus Fruit(f)	"	31.9	37.2	35.4	35.1	33.6	41.1
Other Fresh Fruit	"	94.0	87.1	78.4	81.0	83.0	85.9
Jams	"	11.4	12.4	8.6	7.9	8.2	8.6
Dried Fruit	"	8.1	8.7	6.0	7.0	5.7	6.7
Canned Fruit	"	10.4	11.0	13.6	14.6	13.0	15.3
<i>Total (Fresh Fruit equivalent)</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>173.6</i>	<i>178.0</i>	<i>157.6</i>	<i>167.4</i>	<i>158.5</i>	<i>176.5</i>
Vegetables—							
Leafy and Green Vegetables.	"	(b)	45.1	39.5	38.8	38.8	38.6
Tomatoes(f)	"	(g) 15.7	25.3	28.9	26.0	28.3	25.2
Root and Bulb Vegetables	"	(b)	42.1	35.1	38.0	32.1	32.0
Potatoes—							
White	"	103.8	124.2	113.8	118.5	115.2	115.0
Sweet	"	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other Vegetables	"	(b)	47.7	41.0	41.6	40.2	35.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>(b)</i>	<i>285.9</i>	<i>259.7</i>	<i>264.3</i>	<i>256.0</i>	<i>248.0</i>
Grain Products—							
Flour (including Wheatmeal for baking and Sharps)	"	187.1	201.9	181.4	181.2	177.2	177.2
Breakfast Foods	"	10.6	12.2	13.5	13.3	12.7	13.3
Rice (milled)	"	4.0	0.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Tapioca, Sago, etc.	"	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Pearl Barley	"	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Barley Meal and Polished Wheat (Rice substitute)	"	"	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	(h)
Edible Starch (Cornflour)	"	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>205.3</i>	<i>218.1</i>	<i>200.0</i>	<i>199.7</i>	<i>194.8</i>	<i>195.4</i>
Beverages—							
Tea	"	6.9	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.0
Coffee	"	0.6	1.0	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.2
Beer	Gallon	11.7	16.9	22.7	23.0	22.2	22.6
Wine	"	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Spirits	Pr. gal.	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Edible weight. (d) Included with fresh.
 (e) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (f) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products,
 (g) Probably understated owing to lack of complete data. (h) Less than 0.05 lb.

2. Level of Nutrient Intake.—The table below shows details of the estimated supplies of nutrients available for consumption in Australia during annual periods since 1957-58 in comparison with the annual average for the three-year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59. The table has been compiled by the Nutrition Section of the Commonwealth Department of Health and is based on the estimates of the quantity of foodstuffs available for consumption per head of population shown in the preceding table.

ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION:
AUSTRALIA..

(Per Head per Day.)

Nutrient.	Unit.	Average three years ended—			1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60. (a)
		1938-39.	1948-49.	1958-59.			
Calories- ..	No.	3,117	3,245	3,297	3,307	3,294	3,325
Protein—							
Animal ..	gm.	58.7	57.4	59.6	59.3	60.3	60.5
Vegetable ..	"	30.9	35.3	32.3	32.2	32.3	32.2
Total ..	"	89.6	92.7	91.9	91.5	92.6	92.7
Fat. ..	"	133.5	121.7	131.7	131.4	133.4	135.3
Carbohydrate ..	"	377.4	424.8	416.7	419.6	412.0	415.3
Calcium ..	mgm.	642	785	817	827	818	854
Iron ..	"	15.4	15.1	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.0
Vitamin A ..	I.U.	8,457	7,982	7,876	7,937	7,501	7,374
Ascorbic Acid ..	mgm.	86	96	89	89	88	90
Thiamine ..	"	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Riboflavin ..	"	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Niacin ..	"	18.7	17.6	18.6	18.4	19.0	18.9

(a) Subject to revision.

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

§ 4. Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

1. *Patents.*—(i) *General.* Patents for inventions are granted under the Patents Act 1952-1960, which applies to the Commonwealth of Australia and the Territories of Norfolk Island, Papua and New Guinea. The Act is administered by a Commissioner of Patents. The principal fees payable up to and including the grant of a patent amount to £19 10s. Renewal fees are payable as follows:—£5 before the expiration of the fourth year, and an amount progressively increasing by £1 before the expiration of each succeeding year up to the final fee of £16, payable before the expiration of the fifteenth year. An extension of time for six months for payment of a renewal fee may be obtained.

(ii) *Summary.* The number of separate inventions in respect of which applications were filed and the number of letters patent sealed during the years 1956 to 1960 are shown in the following table.

PATENTS : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
Applications ..	9,396	9,899	10,511	11,430	11,828
Applications accompanied by provisional specifications ..	3,465	3,683	3,919	4,063	3,772
Letters patent sealed ..	6,056	6,407	6,093	5,488	4,857

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

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

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

(ii) *Designs.* Under the Designs Act 1906–1950, the Commissioner of Patents is also Registrar of Designs.

(iii) *Summary.* The following table shows the applications for trade marks and designs received and registered during the years 1956 to 1960.

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
Trade Marks—					
Received	4,402	4,589	5,331	5,436	6,083
Registered	5,360	3,569	4,219	3,792	3,203
Designs—					
Received	1,130	1,394	1,362	1,366	1,283
Registered	458	917	1,758	819	1,507

3. *Revenue.*—Revenue of the Commonwealth Patent, Trade Marks, Design and Copyright Offices for the years 1956 to 1960 was as follows:—1956, £293,918; 1957, £302,279; 1958, £347,659; 1959, £348,523; 1960, £417,047.

§ 5. Copyright.

1. *Legislation.*—Copyright is regulated by the Commonwealth Copyright Act 1912–1950 wherein, subject to modifications relating to procedure and remedies, the British Copyright Act of 1911 has been adopted and scheduled to the Australian Law. The Act is administered by the Commissioner of Patents.

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

2. *Applications and Registrations.*—The following table shows under the various headings the number of applications for copyright lodged and registered for the years 1956 to 1960.

COPYRIGHT : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
Applications lodged—					
Literary	1,059	1,064	1,078	1,153	1,042
Artistic	22	38	74	65	53
International .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Applications registered—					
Literary	521	870	1,100	1,038	916
Artistic	17	26	38	47	61
International .. ..	..	..	..	..	..

§ 6. Australian Shipbuilding Board.

1. *Constitution.*—Originally established in 1941 under National Security Regulations, the Board has been reconstituted a number of times since its inception and in 1948 was constituted on a permanent basis under the Supply and Development Act. At present, it operates under the control of the Minister for Shipping and Transport. The membership of the Board consists of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman, a Finance Member and two other members, one of whom represents the Naval Board.

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

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

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

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

The Board is also responsible for recommending, within the limits prescribed by the Commonwealth Government, the amount of subsidy to be paid on merchant ships constructed in Australia. In April, 1956, the Government accepted a recommendation made by the Tariff Board that the maximum subsidy on ships built in Australia for the coastal trade should be increased from 25 per cent. to 33½ per cent. of the cost of construction. The method and level of assistance to the industry was again re-examined by the Tariff Board following the public hearings during November and December, 1958, and as a result of its examination, the Tariff Board recommended, and the Government accepted, that the present method of assistance to the shipbuilding industry be retained and the maximum rate of subsidy remain at 33½ per cent. of the cost of construction.

In order to take advantage of the subsidy, private shipowners are required to place their orders for vessels through the Board, which has thus become the ordering authority for all vessels built in Australian yards on which a subsidy is paid.

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

In order to assist the shipbuilding industry further, the Board has also encouraged the construction of marine engines in Australia including steam engines and several well known types of diesel engines manufactured under licence. The larger marine diesel engines under construction at 1st May, 1961, were two "Sulzer" type of 10,500 b.h.p., three "Doxford" type, two of 5,500 b.h.p. and one of 4,640 b.h.p., and four "Polar" type of 1,310 b.h.p.

3. Construction Programme.—From its inception to 1st May, 1960, the Board had arranged for the construction of 68 vessels of over 300 gross tons and totalling 424,751 tons deadweight. During the war, the Board was also responsible for the construction of numerous small craft and a 1,000 ton floating dock.

Current orders at 1st May, 1961, placed by the Board, were for the construction of nine vessels totalling 131,400 deadweight tons. The vessels consisted of one 32,250 d.w.t. oil tanker on behalf of Ampol Petroleum Ltd., two bulk ore carriers of 21,000 d.w.t., and one of 19,000 d.w.t. on behalf of the Broken Hill Pty. Co. Ltd., two bulk ore carriers each of 16,400 d.w.t. on behalf of Bulkships Ltd., one 2,500 d.w.t. passenger/cargo vessel for the State Shipping Service of Western Australia, one 2,000 d.w.t. container vessel for Wm. Holyman & Sons Pty. Ltd., and one 850 d.w.t. roll-on roll-off passenger/cargo ferry for the Adelaide Steamship Co. Ltd.

In addition, orders have been placed by the Board for two 70-foot landing craft for the Department of the Army, and three new motor ships each of 1,700 tons for the Commonwealth Lighthouse Service.

§ 7. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

1. **General.**—By the Science and Industry Research Act 1949, the previously existing Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was re-organized under the title of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. An account of the organization and work of the former Council, and of the earlier Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry from which the Council was formed, was given in earlier issues of the Official Year Book. (See No. 14, p. 1061 and No. 37, p. 1183.)

2. **Science and Industry Research Act 1949-1959.**—This Act provides for—

- (a) an Executive of the Organization consisting of nine members to be appointed by the Governor-General, at least five of whom shall be persons possessing scientific qualifications; and
- (b) an Advisory Council of the Organization, consisting of the members of the Executive, the Chairman of each State Committee constituted under the Act, and such other members as the Advisory Council, with the consent of the Minister, co-opts by reason of their scientific knowledge.

The powers and functions of the Organization are as follows:—(a) To initiate and carry out scientific research in connexion with primary or secondary industries in Australia; (b) to train research workers and to establish industrial research studentships and fellowships; (c) to make grants in aid of pure scientific research; (d) to establish and make grants to industrial research associations in any industry; (e) to test and standardize scientific apparatus and instruments; (f) to collect and disseminate scientific and technical information; (g) to publish scientific and technical reports and periodicals; and (h) to act as a means of liaison between Australia and other countries in matters of scientific research.

3. **Science and Industry Endowment Act 1926-1949.**—Under this Act, the Government established a fund of £100,000, the income from which is used to provide assistance (a) to persons engaged in scientific research; and (b) in the training of students in scientific research. Provision is made for gifts or bequests to the fund which is controlled by a trust consisting of the Executive of the Organization. In accordance with the Act, arrangements have been made to send a number of qualified graduates abroad for training in special fields of work.

4. **Work of the Organization.**—The activities of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization have necessitated a widespread and adaptable arrangement of its research laboratories. Undesirable centralization has been avoided mainly in two ways. In the first place, the policy has been followed of establishing laboratories in different places in the Commonwealth wherever the necessary facilities, contacts and other suitable conditions could best be found. Secondly, the Act provides for the establishment of a State Committee in each of the six States. These Committees are widely representative of scientific and industrial interests, and advise the Executive or the Advisory Council on general matters and on particular questions of investigation and research.

For about twelve years after its establishment, the work of the previous Council was devoted mainly to the solution of problems affecting the agricultural and pastoral industries. Unlike manufacturing concerns, which often employ their own scientific staffs, the farmers and the pastoralists are dependent on outside help for the solution of their problems which require research. It was a recognition of the greater need of the primary producer which directed the Council's early policy. In 1937, however, the Commonwealth Government decided to extend the activities of the C.S.I.R. so as to provide assistance to secondary industries, and several laboratories have been established for work in that field; it was thus in the fortunate position of being able to render to these industries assistance of vital importance almost immediately after the outbreak of war. In fact, the remarkable technological advances and developments in secondary industrial production during the war would have been to a large extent impossible had it not been for the assistance rendered by scientific research, and this may well serve as a forceful illustration of what may be accomplished in times of peace.

For the purpose of carrying out its research work, there are established within the Organization a number of Divisions and Sections. The Divisions, of which there are now twenty-seven, comprise the major establishments for which special laboratory buildings have been erected and equipped; the Sections generally include establishments which have not reached a stage of development so far as the scope and magnitude of their operations are concerned, to justify their designation as Divisions. As the Organization's investigations

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

The Divisions which have been established are as follows:—

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

The following are the Sections:—

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

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

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

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

The Organization's Head Office, with administrative and executive staff, is in Melbourne, and associated with it are the Organization's Central Library, Agricultural Research Liaison Section, Industrial Research Liaison Section and Editorial and Publications Section. The funds for the Organization are provided from two main sources, namely, from Commonwealth revenue by Parliamentary appropriation, and from industry directly or indirectly by way of contributions and special grants. The fact that contributions and grants account for over one-fifth of the total annual expenditure indicates that the C.S.I.R.O. has succeeded in a very large measure in gaining the confidence of the public.

The activities of the C.S.I.R.O. are now so comprehensive in their scope and so widely distributed that it is not an easy matter to present an adequate picture of them in a concise form. For details of the investigations in progress, reference should be made to the Annual Report of the Organization.

§ 8. Mount Stromlo Observatory.

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

Mount Stromlo itself is a ridge of hills, approximately one mile long, situated at 35° 19' 16" South Latitude and 149° 0' 20" East Longitude, seven miles west of the city of Canberra. Its highest point is about 2,560 feet above sea level, and telescopes can be situated so as to be well screened from the lights of the city.

The first permanent installation on the site was established in 1911, but, because of the war and other circumstances, the development of the Observatory was delayed. It was not until 1925 that regular astronomical work could be undertaken. Since then, the Observatory has developed steadily, and now, under its third Director, Professor Bart J. Bok, the scientific staff consists of twelve astronomers. This does not include six scholars and a number of overseas astronomers visiting Mount Stromlo for periods of a year or so. With technical, clerical and maintenance personnel, the total staff amounts to about 60 persons.

Mount Stromlo Observatory possesses eight mounted telescopes with apertures ranging from five inches to 74 inches. The 74-inch reflector is the largest telescope in the southern hemisphere. There are also special telescopes for the Time Service and two overseas groups have major telescopes on the Observatory grounds. These telescopes are a 26-inch refractor from the Universities of Yale and Columbia, U.S.A., and a 26-inch Schmidt Telescope from the University of Uppsala, Sweden.

The principal areas of research at Mount Stromlo are:—

- (i) Studies of the structure and dynamics of the Milky Way system.
- (ii) Investigation of the Large and Small Magellanic Clouds.
- (iii) Studies of the physical properties of the interstellar medium of gas and dust, and its relation to the spiral structure of our galaxy.
- (iv) Studies of the physics of the stars of the southern hemisphere by spectrographic means and by photoelectric techniques.
- (v) Maintenance of the National Time Service leading to studies of the variable rotation of the earth and polar motion.

Published accounts of the researches have a world-wide distribution.

The Observatory is at present engaged in a major expansion of equipment and staff. A search is being made for an area, more cloud-free than Mount Stromlo, where a permanent Field Station may be established. A preliminary installation of a 26-inch reflector has been made at Mount Bingar near Griffith, New South Wales. Other sites are being examined for the future development of astronomy in Australia.

At certain times, Mount Stromlo is open for inspection by members of the public when arrangements can be made so that the scientific work of the Observatory is not interrupted. A more detailed description of the Observatory's work is given in Official Year Book No. 46, pages 1142-1144.

§ 9. Standards Association of Australia.

The Standards Association of Australia is the national standardizing organization of Australia, and issues Australian standard specifications for materials and codes of practice.

The Association was established in July, 1929, by the amalgamation of the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association and the Australian Commonwealth Association of Simplified Practice. It is an independent body in close touch with modern industrial requirements and has the full recognition and support of the Commonwealth and State Governments and industry. It was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1950.

The sole executive authority of the Association is vested in the Council, on which industry is fully represented, together with official representatives of the Commonwealth and State Governments and their technical departments, and of scientific, professional and commercial organizations. Voluntary assistance is rendered in the drafting of specifications and codes by several thousand individuals who are experts in their particular fields, and are organized into some hundreds of committees. These committees are grouped under broad industry headings including civil engineering and building construction, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, chemicals, timber, transportation, aircraft materials, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, plastics, textiles, mining, ceramics, medical and dental materials, household and domestic economy, agricultural and dairying, safety, packaging, and water supply and sewerage.

These committees are composed of nominated representatives of manufacturing, distributing and purchasing organizations, and of scientific and other expert authorities in the particular field of the project being dealt with. The operations of these committees are co-ordinated and supervised by committees broadly representative of the whole industry within which the respective projects are included.

The specifications of the Association provide a suitable standard of performance, quality, and dimension, and an equitable basis for tendering. They help to eliminate redundant qualities and sizes. They enable purchasers to obtain their requirements with greater assurance of satisfaction, with more rapid delivery and without the necessity of drafting individual specifications.

The underlying principles covering the preparation of the specifications and codes are that they shall be in accordance with the needs of industry; that the common interests of producer and consumer be maintained; that periodical revision should keep the work abreast with progress; and that standardization be arrived at by general consent without coercion.

Organizations, companies, firms and individuals interested in the work of the Association are eligible for subscription membership. Members are entitled to free copies of the publications of the Association and to the use of the library and its Special Information Service. Bibliographical research is undertaken for committees, members of the Association, and industry in general. Many hundreds of inquiries are answered each year.

The Association has international affiliations, and the standards of all British and foreign countries are filed in the library and are accessible to members. It is a member, representing Australia, of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The Association also administers the Australian National Committee of the International Electrotechnical Commission.

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

The headquarters of the Association are at Science House, Gloucester Street, Sydney, and branches of the Association are situated at Temple Court, 422 Collins Street, Melbourne; School of Arts Building, 166 Ann Street, Brisbane; 11 Bagot Street, North Adelaide; 101 Hooper Street, West Perth; c/o Engineering School, University of Tasmania, Sandy Bay; and Howard Smith Chambers, Watt Street, Newcastle.

§ 10. Industrial Design Council of Australia.

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

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

As part of its programme of assisting industry, the Council has conducted several lecture series in Sydney and Melbourne, dealing with various aspects of product design. Design counselling is available to manufacturing companies on request; and manufacturers seeking the services of designers are put in touch with qualified people.

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

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

§ 11. Film Censorship Board.

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

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

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

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

2. *Import of Films.*—(i) *35 mm. Films for Exhibition in Motion Picture Theatres.* In 1960, 969 films comprising approximately four million feet were censored. This represents approximately 760 hours' screening time. 445 of these films originated in the United States of America, 274 in the United Kingdom and 250 in other countries. Of the last-mentioned, U.S.S.R. 67, France 31, Italy 26, Germany 23, Greece 15, and Poland and Yugoslavia nine each, were the principal suppliers.

Included above were 401 full-length feature films which constitute the main theatrical attractions. This was a decrease of 56 compared with the imports for 1959. Feature films came from:—the United States of America 204, the United Kingdom 75, France and Russia 21 each, Greece 16, Germany 14, Italy 11, Czechoslovakia six, Sweden five, and other countries 28.

Seven feature films were rejected and cuts were made from 179.

Feature films classified as suitable for general exhibition numbered 181 and 210 were not suitable for children. Of the latter, 33 carry the special condition that all advertising shall indicate that they are suitable only for adults. These classifications are advisory only and are designed to enable picture-goers and particularly parents to obtain a general idea of the nature of any particular film.

In addition to these imported films, 157 35mm. films of 118,279 feet produced in Australia were cleared. These were mainly newsreels and documentaries and concerned the Board only when intended for commercial exhibition or export. This figure does not represent the total production in Australia.

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

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

Excluding those imported for television use, 5,259 16mm. films of approximately 34 million feet were examined. There were no rejections but eliminations were made from 34. 16mm. films imported for television are dealt with below (see (iv)).

(iii) *8mm. and 9.5mm. Films.* The Board's responsibilities in regard to these have been removed to a large extent, following the decision to discontinue the censorship of films brought in by travellers depicting incidents during their travels. Periodical checks are made and only commercially produced films are examined. Of these, approximately 18,000 feet were censored. No films were rejected.

(iv) *Television Films.* 9,921 films, predominantly 16mm., of approximately 11 million feet, for use on television, were censored.

The number of films is not a true indication of volume because many of these were of very short duration. The footage, however, transposed to a time factor, shows that the screening time of films censored for television amounted to approximately 5,074 hours.

On a footage basis, the United States of America supplied approximately 85 per cent. of the total imports and the United Kingdom 13 per cent.

Thirty-two television films were rejected outright and an additional nine were classified as unsuitable for televising. Eliminations were made from 1,563. There were no appeals.

(v) *Foreign Language Films.* Countries other than the United Kingdom and the United States of America supplied 250 of the 35mm. films imported for theatrical exhibition. Of these, 122 were feature films.

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

Of 5,259 16mm. commercial films censored, 846 originated from non-English-speaking countries. The chief supplying countries were Germany 128, France 129, U.S.S.R. 104, Switzerland 57, Japan 51, Italy 47, China 46, Czechoslovakia 42, India and Holland 36 each and Malaya 30.

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

3. *Export of Films.*—The quantity of films exported for the year was approximately 2,000,000 feet. This footage includes, in many cases, several prints of the one film.

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

1. **The Australian National Film Board.**—The Australian National Film Board was inaugurated in April, 1945, on the recommendations of a Commonwealth Government inter-departmental committee which considered the suggestions of a conference of interested individuals and Commonwealth and State officials, including Directors of Education, called in November, 1944, by the Ministers for Information and Post-war Reconstruction. It was attached, for administrative purposes, to the Department of Information.

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

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

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

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

2. **The Film Division of the News and Information Bureau.**—The first Australian Government organization for the production of motion pictures for national publicity purposes was the Cinema and Photographic Branch of the Department of Commerce, set up in Melbourne in 1920. Early in the 1939–45 War, the newly-established Department of Information was made responsible for the operation of the Cinema Branch and for an Official War Photography Unit. Production and distribution of all films required by Commonwealth Departments are now undertaken by the staff of the Film Division, News and Information Bureau, Department of the Interior, or by commercial enterprises under the supervision of officers of the Film Division. Theatrical and television distribution in Australia, and both theatrical and non-theatrical distribution overseas, of all Film Division productions are organized by the News and Information Bureau's home office or its overseas representatives. Non-theatrical distribution in Australia is organized through the National Library, Canberra, in co-operation with State film distribution agencies.

Since 1946, the Film Division has produced 387 films for general exhibition, as well as training and special purpose films. Prints are dispatched to 49 overseas centres, where distribution is arranged by News and Information Bureau officers or other Australian representatives. In Britain, there is regular distribution through more than a thousand theatres, and a large non-theatrical and educational series of circuits. By arrangement with the British Broadcasting Corporation, items of topical interest photographed by the Film Division are flown to London for television. In the United States of America, there is wide non-theatrical distribution and considerable use of the films by television networks. An exchange arrangement with the National Film Board of Canada secures extensive distribution in Canada. Selected films have been recorded in French, Dutch, German, Italian, Japanese, Hindustani, Tamil and other Indian dialects.

In addition to films made on the initiative of the News and Information Bureau, the Film Division produces films under the sponsorship of, or with the co-operation of, Commonwealth Departments and many other bodies such as the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, the Road Safety Council, Overseas Telecommunications Commission, Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority, Australian Wine Board, the Australian National University and the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The co-operation of the Australian motion picture industry with the Commonwealth, spontaneously offered at the outset of the 1939–45 War, continues. Special films for urgent national appeals are planned, produced and distributed, with the assistance of the National Films Council of the motion picture industry and its Film Production Advisory Committee.

§ 13. The National Safety Council of Australia.

The National Safety Council of Australia was founded in Melbourne in 1927 with the object of developing, mainly by education, safety in all spheres—on the road, in industry, in the home and on the farm. It is a non-profit making organization supported by Government grants, public subscriptions and payments for service. Its work is carried out by a small staff controlled by committees and governed by an executive.

In 1959, the Council's work in industrial safety was consolidated and expanded by the formation of an Advisory Committee composed of leading industrialists with Australia-wide associations, and the Council is now being reorganized on a national basis. A strong Advisory Committee has been established in New South Wales, and action is being taken to register the Council's national headquarters in Canberra. In addition to the Industrial Safety Service of posters, slips for pay envelopes and the bi-monthly journal "Safety News", available to industry by subscription, the Council's Industrial Safety Division also provides advice on setting up safety programmes, information on safety problems, safety surveys of plant and works, safety instruction for foremen, technical library facilities, and safety service to small factories.

In Victoria, the Road Safety Division undertakes campaigns, lectures and film screenings to schools and organizations. Posters and literature are distributed to schools in connexion with road safety lessons, and special films are available on loan for child and adult road safety instruction. With the co-operation of other interested organizations, the Road Safety Division undertakes School Driver Training courses in various Melbourne schools. This scheme is proving most successful and it is hoped to expand it greatly. A "Safe Driving" campaign for individual motor drivers and a "Freedom from Accidents" campaign for employee drivers are conducted, and those completing a year free from any accident for which they were responsible are given a certificate or award in recognition.

§ 14. Australian Road Safety Council.

1. Origin, Objectives and Organization.—The Australian Road Safety Council was formed in 1947 by the Australian Transport Advisory Council, which comprises Commonwealth and State transport ministers and Commonwealth ministers with associated interests, to conduct a nation-wide programme of public education. It was re-constituted in February, 1961, by the Australian Transport Advisory Council, in order to provide a smaller, more effective, organization.

The objectives of the reconstituted Council are—

- (a) To conduct a continuous programme of public education, aimed at improving the knowledge, skills, attitudes and practices of all classes of road users;
- (b) To encourage a better understanding and observance of State and Commonwealth traffic laws by road users;
- (c) To stimulate greater public interest, support and active participation in road accident prevention;
- (d) To co-ordinate, in a balanced programme, the Commonwealth and State public education campaigns, and to integrate with these campaigns the support accorded by non-governmental bodies and the general public;
- (e) To collect, collate, publish and distribute educational and informative data regarding road accidents; and
- (f) To advise on specific road safety matters referred to it by the Australian Transport Advisory Council.

The Australian Road Safety Council comprises 16 members, representing the Commonwealth and State Governments and the major categories of organized road users. It meets approximately three times each year and has established a number of temporary sub-committees to investigate and report upon particular aspects of its activities. Its first meeting was held in Hobart on April 10th and 11th, 1961.

The Department of Shipping and Transport provides the central executive for the Council. Each section represented on the Australian Road Safety Council—Commonwealth, State and community/commercial—exercises full control over its own activities. One of the Council's principal functions is to co-ordinate the Commonwealth and State public education campaigns and to integrate with these campaigns the support accorded by commerce, industry, and community service organizations.

A sum of £150,000 is provided annually by the Commonwealth Department of Shipping and Transport for the promotion of road safety practices; £50,000 is distributed to the State Governments for public education in road safety, and the remaining £100,000 is used for the national public education campaign. The £50,000 grant to the States is allocated in the following proportions:—New South Wales, £12,500; Victoria, £10,000; Queensland, £9,250; South Australia, £6,250; Western Australia, £8,250; Tasmania, £3,750; total £50,000.

2. *Mode of Operation.*—The media used by the Australian Road Safety Council in its national campaigns include metropolitan daily press and metropolitan radio and television, platform and pulpit, plus a wide variety of posters, pamphlets, booklets, publications and films. Close liaison is maintained with State and Commonwealth educationists in the preparation and distribution of road safety instructional material for schools.

The Council, through its Central Executive in the Department of Shipping and Transport, works in close collaboration with two companion Committees, established by the Australian Transport Advisory Council. These are the Australian Road Traffic Code Committee, which is charged with the responsibility of drafting recommendations for uniform road traffic laws throughout the Commonwealth in keeping with modern traffic requirements, and the drafting of a complete National Road Traffic Code suitable for adoption in all States and Territories; and the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee, which devises national standards for the construction, equipment, and operational efficiency of all road vehicles.

Because of the great increases in population and vehicle numbers, the exposure to risk of road users is considerably greater today than ever before. This is the basic problem confronting the Australian Road Safety Council, and in its efforts to deal with it, the Council has recognized the consideration that notwithstanding advances in road and vehicle design and traffic laws, road safety still remains essentially a problem of human behaviour.

The primary aim of road accident prevention, as envisaged by the Council, is thus to create a state of mind under which all classes of road users realize the imminence and consequence of road accidents, and are willing to accept the restraints necessary to prevent them. It is the Council's belief that, for the most part, this can best and often only be done effectively through education in the broad and practical sense, by improving knowledge, skill, attitudes and habits of all classes of road users, and by creating a public conscience about road accidents.

§ 15. Australian Atomic Energy Commission.

1. *Establishment and Functions of the Commission.*—In November, 1952, a Commission of three members was appointed to control the Commonwealth's activities in relation to uranium and atomic energy, and in April, 1953, upon the enactment of the Atomic Energy Act 1953, the Commission was established as a statutory authority, with powers and functions as defined in the Act. Under amending legislation, the number of Commissioners was increased to five in April, 1958. The Commission is a corporate and autonomous body, controlling its own service. It functions under the direction of the Minister for National Development.

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

2. *Uranium Prospecting and Mining.*—Uranium prospecting and mining in the Territories of the Commonwealth are freely open to private enterprise, subject to the Atomic Energy Act 1953 and the Ordinances of the Territories. In the past, the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, of the Department of National Development, has carried out on behalf of the Commission widespread aerial surveys aimed at ascertaining the uranium resources of the Territories and delineating areas in which further search for uranium by private prospectors was considered worthwhile. Although rewards are no longer paid for discoveries of uranium, tax concessions are still allowed in respect of income earned from uranium mining. The Bureau of Mineral Resources provides prospectors and mining companies in the Territories with a wide range of technical and advisory services.

The development of the uranium resources of the States is governed by the legislation and policies of the States. Commonwealth assistance, in the form of aerial, geological, and geophysical services, is available to the States, and the State Mines Departments carry out inspections of uranium prospects and test samples submitted by prospectors.

Uranium oxide is being produced in Australia from ore deposits at Rum Jungle and South Alligator River, in the Northern Territory, Radium Hill, in South Australia, and Mary Kathleen, in Queensland. The Rum Jungle deposits have been worked under arrangements between the Commonwealth and the Combined Development Agency, a joint procurement organization of the United States and United Kingdom Governments. The mining and treatment operations are conducted for the Commonwealth by an Australian mining company. The treatment plant began operations on the field in September, 1954, and the total production since that date has been sold to the Agency for defence purposes. No mining was carried out between November, 1958, and April, 1961, but mining was recommenced with the discovery of a new ore body. Treatment operations are continuing, with ore stockpiled from the previous mining. These stockpiles are more than sufficient to complete the contract with the Combined Development Agency which expires in January, 1963. Exploration is continuing to determine whether or not further ore bodies exist in the area.

The Radium Hill deposits are being worked by the South Australian Government, which has an ore concentration plant on the field and a plant for the treatment of the concentrates at Port Pirie. As at Rum Jungle, the operations at Radium Hill and Port Pirie are carried out under arrangements with the Combined Development Agency, and the output from the operations is sold to the Agency.

The Mary Kathleen ore body in the Mt. Isa-Cloncurry district in Queensland has proved to contain Australia's largest reserve of uranium ore. A mine and treatment plant which cost over £10 million has been established in the area by a large mining company. Production from the plant is being sold to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority for the British nuclear power programme under arrangements approved by the Commonwealth Government. Two other companies in the South Alligator region in the Northern Territory also have contracts with the Authority for the British nuclear power programme. These contracts are for smaller tonnages. Both companies began production in 1959.

3. Research.—The Commission's Lucas Heights Establishment is the major Australian centre for atomic energy research and information. It has a programme of research in the development of nuclear power, the utilization of radio-isotopes, and in other associated fields, directed towards the long-term development of the resources of the country.

The main feature of this programme is the development of a type of nuclear power reactor suited to Australian needs. A high temperature gas cooled reactor has been selected for study. By comparison with the nuclear power stations in existence or being planned at the present day, this is an advanced system. It is expected to be capable of competing on a cost basis with new coal-burning stations in many parts of Australia.

Developing of this system is essentially a long-range project, and in the initial stages, an extremely precise and careful study must be made of the basic physics and engineering of the system, and of the materials involved in its construction. It is necessary to develop nuclear materials which can be fabricated to the required shape and form and can withstand the severe chemical and nuclear conditions within the proposed reactor. The Research Establishment is now doing considerable research into the properties of beryllium and its oxide, which have valuable nuclear qualities. It is already making significant contributions to the world's knowledge of the chemistry, physics and metallurgy of beryllium.

As the research programme goes forward, the way is being prepared for the introduction of nuclear power in Australia, not necessarily through the HTGC reactor alone, but also for other reactor systems and for other applications of atomic energy. These activities are building up a body of knowledge and local skill which will be needed when it is decided that nuclear power stations should be built in this country. On present indications, the Commission expects that the first such station may be in operation by about 1970.

The Commission is also seeking to extend the use of radio-isotopes in Australia in scientific research and development, in the treatment of disease, in raising production and lowering costs in agriculture and in manufacturing industry. There is a vast field of fruitful applications, and new ones are being continually devised. In Australia, these new processes are being used only in a small fraction of the possible fields. The use of isotopes is fostered by providing an advisory service which is a ready source of information on established uses,

and by investigation of other projected application. Isotopes, including short-lived isotopes which cannot be economically imported, are being produced in the high flux research reactor HIFAR.

Research and development work on technical and scientific applications of radiation is also being carried out. The possibilities of radiation for such purposes as industrial sterilization, food preservation, and the control of insect pests are being investigated. Scientists at Lucas Heights are also studying the biological effects and questions of health and safety involved in the use of radio-active materials.

Lucas Heights is a centre of specialised equipment and information. In addition to the high flux research reactor HIFAR, used for testing materials and producing radio isotopes, there is much other equipment unique in Australia. All these facilities are available to Universities and other institutions under suitable conditions. In these endeavours, the Atomic Energy Commission is working in close co-operation with the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, under arrangements which give Australia access to results of United Kingdom research on peaceful atomic energy uses. Results of research in Australia are in like manner available to the United Kingdom. Work in Australia, though constituting a self-contained programme, is co-ordinated with the United Kingdom programme, to avoid overlapping of research objectives and duplication of investigations. Australia also has bilateral arrangements with the United States and Canada, and is taking part in the promotion of the peaceful uses of atomic energy through the International Atomic Energy Agency.

§ 16. The United Nations.

1. **General.**—The Moscow Declaration of 1943 concerning a new international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security marked the end of the League of Nations. The dissolution of the League and the transfer of certain of its functions to the new body, the United Nations, took place over subsequent years. Information concerning the League of Nations was given in No. 35 and earlier issues of the Official Year Book.

The Charter of the United Nations was drawn up by the delegates of 50 nations at the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco from 25th April to 26th June, 1945. Australia's ratification was deposited on 1st November, 1945.

The full record of the Conference is contained in the *Report by the Australian Delegates on the United Nations Conference on International Organization* held at San Francisco from 25th April to 26th June, 1945.

At San Francisco, an Executive Committee and a Preparatory Commission were established, and when these bodies had completed their work of preparation for the first meeting of the United Nations, the General Assembly met in London on 10th January, 1946.

There were 51 original members. By the end of the Fifteenth Session (1960), 49 new members had been admitted and Egypt and Syria had been replaced by the United Arab Republic. At the Sixteenth Session, Sierra Leone was admitted as the one hundredth member. The General Assembly also authorized Syria's resumption of separate representation in the Organization and took note, without objection, of a statement by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic that the Syrian Republic was resuming its status as an independent State within the same territorial limits as it had before 1958. There are now* 103 member States, namely:—Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussia, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malagasy, Malaya, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the Ukraine, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, and Yugoslavia.

* November, 1961.

The principal organs of the United Nations are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat.

2. **General Assembly.**—This is the forum of the United Nations. In it, each member State is represented and has one vote. It meets in regular annual sessions from the middle of September and has provision for special sessions. With the exception of disputes which are before the Security Council and matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, it has power to discuss any matter within the scope of the Charter and to make recommendations upon it. The Assembly elects the non-permanent members of the other major organs and considers annual reports from them. Upon the recommendation of the Security Council, it may expel a member which has persistently violated the principles of the Charter.

3. **The Security Council.**—This has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is composed of five permanent members, namely China, France, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, and six non-permanent members with two-year periods of office, of whom three retire at the end of each year. At the initial election, three countries, including Australia, were elected for a term of two years and three others for a term of one year only. The following are the non-permanent members of the Security Council for the year beginning on 1st January, 1962; Chile, the Republic of Ireland, and the United Arab Republic (whose terms end on 31st December, 1962), Ghana, Venezuela and one to be elected (whose terms expire on 31st December, 1963). Following an agreement reached during the Fifteenth Session, Liberia retired from the Security Council after one year and the Republic of Ireland was elected for the remainder of the two year term. On procedural matters, decisions are taken by an affirmative vote of any seven members, but on all other matters, decisions can be made only on the affirmative vote of seven members, including the concurring votes of all the permanent members. However, the powers which are parties to a dispute for peaceful settlement do not vote.

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

4. **The Economic and Social Council.**—This body consists of eighteen members, each elected for a period of three years. Its main functions are to make, or initiate, studies and reports, and to make recommendations to the General Assembly or to members of the United Nations upon international, economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

The members of the Economic and Social Council for the year beginning on 1st January, 1962, are: Brazil, Denmark, Japan, Poland, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (retiring at the end of 1962); Ethiopia, El Salvador, France, Italy, Jordan and Uruguay (retiring at the end of 1963); and Australia, Colombia, Senegal, the United States of America, and two still to be elected (retiring at the end of 1964).

5. **The Trusteeship Council.**—The Charter declares the political, social, cultural and economic advancement of the Trust Territories to be a sacred trust. Under the Charter the Trusteeship Council should be composed of those members of the United Nations who are administering trust territories and an equal number of members who are not administering trust territories (including any permanent members of the Security Council who are not administering trust territories). Territories which may be placed under trusteeship in accord with individual trusteeship agreements are those previously held under mandate, those detached from enemy states as a result of the 1939–45 War, and those dependent territories placed under the system by the States responsible for their administration. Australia is automatically a member of the Trusteeship Council, as the power administering the Trust Territories of New Guinea and Nauru, the latter in joint administration with New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The present* members of the Trusteeship Council are: Australia, Belgium, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (administering States), and Bolivia, Burma, China, France, India, Paraguay, the United Arab Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. China, France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are members of the Trusteeship Council by virtue of their permanent membership of the Security Council.

* November, 1961.

The Council has among its duties the consideration of annual reports submitted by the trustee States, the carrying out of periodic inspections by agreement with them, and the formulation of questionnaires on the welfare and advancement of the dependent peoples.

6. **The International Court of Justice.**—This consists of fifteen judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State. Its jurisdiction comprises all cases which the parties refer to it, and all matters especially provided for in the Charter or in treaties and conventions in force. Provision exists in the Statute of the Court whereby States parties to the Statute, may accept the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory, either conditionally or unconditionally in certain international disputes.

The present* members of the Court are: Judges Alfaro (Panama), Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice (United Kingdom), Basdevant (France), Cordova (Mexico), and Quintana (Argentina)—all retiring in 1964; Judges Badawi (United Arab Republic), Wellington Koo (China), Winiarski (Poland), Sir Percy Spender, (Australia) and Spiropoulos (Greece)—all retiring in 1967; and Judges Jessop (United States of America), Keretsky (U.S.S.R.), Tanaka (Japan), Morelli (Italy), Bustamante y Rivero (Peru), all retiring in 1970. Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice was elected at the Fifteenth Session (1960) to fill the casual vacancy caused by the death of Sir Hersch Lauterpacht.

7. **The Secretariat.**—The Secretary-General is the head of the Secretariat of the organization. He is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council, and he appoints his staff in accordance with the rules approved by the General Assembly. Mr. Trygve Lie (Norway) was appointed first Secretary-General, and at the Sixth Session of the General Assembly in 1950 his appointment was extended for a further three years as from 1st February, 1951. In November, 1952, Mr. Lie announced his intention of retiring, and in April, 1953, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden) was appointed in his place. He was re-appointed for a further five years in September, 1957, but was killed on 18th September, 1961, in an aircraft crash. U Thant (Burma) was appointed on 3rd November, 1961, to act for the remainder of the term (until 10th April, 1963).

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

Those now* in operation are: International Labour Organization; Food and Agriculture Organization; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; International Civil Aviation Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund; International Finance Corporation; International Development Association; Universal Postal Union; World Health Organization; International Telecommunications Union; World Meteorological Organization; Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

To enable co-ordination of the work of the specialized agencies, arrangements have been made for them to submit reports on their activities and budgets to the United Nations where they are discussed by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

§ 17. Australian Representation Abroad :: Oversea Representation in Australia.

1. **General.**—The following statements show particulars of the various Australian diplomatic and other representatives overseas and of overseas representatives in Australia in November, 1961. Full details of Commonwealth and foreign representation in Australia—diplomatic and consular—and of permanent Australian missions overseas may be obtained from publications issued by the Department of External Affairs, Canberra. A statement is issued each quarter by the Department of Trade, showing the latest particulars of the Australian Trade Commissioner Service overseas.

2. Australian Representation Overseas.—

AUSTRALIAN DIPLOMATIC AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS.

Her Majesty's Australian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to—

Belgium (Brussels)—Sir Edwin McCarthy, C.B.E.

Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)—S. Jamieson.

Burma (Rangoon)—(Vacant); F. T. Homer (Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*).

Cambodia (Phnom Penh)—F. H. Stuart.

* November, 1961.

France (Paris)—Dr. E. R. Walker, C.B.E.
Germany, Federal Republic of (Bonn)—Sir Alan Watt, C.B.E.
Indonesia (Djakarta)—P. Shaw, C.B.E.
Ireland (Dublin)—(Vacant); H. D. White (Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*).
Israel (Tel Aviv)—J. M. McMillan.
Italy (Rome)—(Vacant); K. H. Rogers (Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*).
Japan (Tokyo)—L. R. McIntyre, C.B.E.
Nepal—W. R. Crocker, C.B.E. (resident in New Delhi).
The Netherlands (The Hague)—Sir Edwin McCarthy, C.B.E.
The Philippines (Manilla)—A. T. Stirling, C.B.E.
South Africa (Pretoria)—O. L. Davis.
Thailand (Bangkok)—M. R. Booker.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Moscow)—J. K. Walter, C.B.E.
United Arab Republic (Cairo)—(Vacant); T. V. Holland (Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*).
United States of America (Washington, D.C.)—The Hon. Sir Howard Beale, K.B.E., Q.C.
Vietnam (Saigon)—B. C. Hill (Ambassador designate).

High Commissioners for Australia in—

Canada (Ottawa)—D. O. Hay, D.S.O., M.B.E.
Ceylon (Colombo)—(Vacant); M. G. M. Bouchier (Acting).
Ghana (Accra)—B. C. Ballard.
India (New Delhi)—W. R. Crocker, C.B.E.
Malaya, Federation of (Kuala Lumpur)—T. K. Critchley.
New Zealand (Wellington)—Vice-Admiral Sir John Collins, K.B.E., C.B.
Nigeria (Lagos)—A. P. Renouf.
Pakistan (Karachi)—J. C. G. Kevin.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (London)—The Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Harrison, K.C.V.O.

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

Laos (Vientiane)—A. M. Morris.
Sweden (Stockholm)—(Vacant); W. R. Carney (Charge d'Affaires).

Australian Military Mission—

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

Australian Mission—

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

Australian Commissioner in—

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

Consuls-General—

Greece (Athens)—G. V. Greenhalgh.
Switzerland (Geneva)—L. J. Arnott.
United States of America (New York)—A. R. Cutler, V.C., C.B.E.
United States of America (San Francisco)—T. W. Cutts.

Consuls—

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

Trade Commissioner Service of the Commonwealth of Australia—

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

- Hong Kong*—G. R. B. Patterson, O.B.E., Senior Trade Commissioner; J. A. Ellis, Trade Commissioner (Victoria).
India—J. A. Back, Commercial Counsellor and Senior Trade Commissioner (New Delhi); G. M. Carr, Trade Commissioner (Bombay); N. S. Pantou, Trade Commissioner (Calcutta).
Indonesia—M. J. S. Knowles, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Djakarta).
Italy—P. F. Donovan, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Rome).
Japan—A. J. Day, M.B.E., Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Tokyo).
Kenya—G. W. S. Temby, Trade Commissioner (Nairobi).
Lebanon—H. M. Le Marchand, Trade Commissioner (Beirut).
Malaya, Federation of—W. Cairns, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Kuala Lumpur).
New Zealand—C. A. Allen, M.V.O., Senior Trade Commissioner (Wellington); C. L. Steele, Trade Commissioner (Auckland); S. D. Shubart, Trade Commissioner (Christchurch).
Pakistan—A. R. Taysom, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Karachi).
Peru—M. F. Roberts, Trade Commissioner (Lima).
Philippines, The—P. G. Gilmour, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Manila).
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of—K. F. McKernan, Trade Commissioner (Salisbury).
Singapore—R. W. Holberton, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Singapore).
Sweden—W. R. Carney, Senior Trade Commissioner; A. C. Slater, Trade Commissioner (Stockholm).
Thailand—R. J. C. Schneeman, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Bangkok).
Union of South Africa—J. L. Chapman, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Johannesburg).
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—P. R. Searcy, Senior Trade Commissioner (London).
United States of America—A. R. Callaghan, C.M.G., Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Washington); H. C. Menzies, Senior Trade Commissioner (New York); B. T. Connolly, Trade Commissioner (San Francisco); E. E. Jarvis, Trade Commissioner (Chicago).
West Indies, Federation of—J. J. Molan (Port of Spain).

Australian Government Trade Correspondents—

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

3. **Oversea Representation in Australia.**—Consular representatives are not included in the following statement. Particulars of these are contained in a publication *Consular Representatives and Trade Commissioners in Australia*, issued by the Department of External Affairs, Canberra. There are more than 180 such representatives in Australia, and 53 countries are represented.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of—

- Belgium*—His Excellency Monsieur Willy Stevens (Canberra X 2687).
Brazil—(Vacant); Senhor Edmundo Radwanski (Charge d'Affaires) (Canberra X 2680).
Burma—His Excellency U Aung Shwe (Canberra U 1451).
Cambodia—His Excellency Mr. Poc Thieun (Canberra 7 2517).
China—His Excellency Dr. Chen Chih-Mai (Canberra X 4030).
France—His Excellency Monsieur Phillipe Monod (Canberra U 1454).
Germany, Federal Republic of—His Excellency Dr. Hans Mühlenfeld (Canberra U 1553).
Greece—His Excellency Monsieur P. Annino Cavalierato (Canberra 9 0144).

Indonesia—His Excellency Brigadier-General Suadi Suromihardjo (Canberra U 1221).

Ireland—(Vacant); Mr. Sean Kennan (Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Canberra J 3251).

Israel—His Excellency Mr. Moshe Yuval (Canberra U 1309).

Italy—His Excellency Signor Eugenio Prato (Canberra 7 2529).

Japan—His Excellency Mr. Saburo Ohta (Canberra U 1251).

The Netherlands—His Excellency Dr. J. G. de Beus (Canberra U 1256).

The Philippines—His Excellency Mr. M. Ezpeleta (Sydney FL 3138).

South Africa—His Excellency Mr. H. H. Woodward (Canberra U 2370).

Switzerland—His Excellency Mr. F. Gyax (Sydney BL 1291).

Thailand—His Excellency Nai Vadhana Isarabhakdi (Canberra U 8101).

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—His Excellency Mr. Ivan F. Kurdiukov (Canberra X 1033).

United Arab Republic—His Excellency Mr. M. Yusef (Canberra X 1717).

United States of America—(Vacant); Mr. W. Belton (Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*).

Vietnam—His Excellency Mr. Tran Van Lam (Canberra 7 7240).

High Commissioner for—

Canada—(Vacant); Mr. D. Stansfield (Acting High Commissioner) (Canberra U 2288).

Ceylon—His Excellency Mr. W. D. Gunaratna, O.B.E. (Canberra X 0121).

India—His Excellency Shri Samar Sen (Canberra J 3209).

Malaya, Federation of—His Excellency Dato Suleiman bin Dato Abdul Rahman, P.M.N. (Canberra U 1543).

New Zealand—His Excellency Mr. S. C. Johnston (Canberra U 1030).

Pakistan—His Excellency Mr. J. G. Kharas (Canberra X 0021).

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir William Oliver, K.C.B., O.B.E. (Canberra U 2211).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—

Austria—(Vacant); Dr. W. de Comtes (Charge d'Affaires) (Canberra U 8167).

Chile—(Vacant); Senor Gino Bucchi-Cariola (Charge d'Affaires) (Sydney FM 7442).

Denmark—(Vacant); Mr. Nils C. Stenderup (Charge d'Affaires) (Sydney BW 3547).

Finland—(Vacant); Mr. T. I. Kala (Charge d'Affaires) (Sydney FM 1252).

Sweden—His Excellency M. Nils-Eric Ekblad (Canberra U 1421).

Commissioner for—

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

TRADE COMMISSIONERS OF OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS IN AUSTRALIA.

Canada—Canadian Government Trade Commissioners—Mr. S. V. Allen (Sydney BW 5696-7) and Mr. H. A. Gilbert (Melbourne MA 3473).

Ceylon—Ceylon Government Trade Commissioner—Mr. E. M. O. Martenstyn (Sydney BL 5039).

India—Indian Trade Commissioner—Shri G. L. Puri (Sydney BW 9518).

Malaya—Malayan Government Trade Commissioner—Inche Bahatun bin Haji Hassan (Sydney BU 5298-9).

New Zealand—Senior New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner—Mr. C. H. Fowler (Sydney BL 3941).

New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner—Mr. A. C. Davys (Melbourne MU 8111).

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner—Mr. F. B. Arnold, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Canberra U 2211).

United Kingdom Trade Commissioners—Messrs. P. B. Hunt and A. F. Collings (Canberra U 2211); Messrs. A. R. Bruce O.B.E., N. L. Hibbs and J. R. Morley (Sydney BU 7521); Messrs. J. W. Stoodley and G. J. Husted (Melbourne MU 5556); Mr. K. R. Allen (Brisbane B 2307); Mr. J. D. Leithead (Perth BA 2042); Mr. M. E. Browne (Adelaide LA 4011).

§ 18. Retail Trade.

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

Information of this nature was first collected in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1948, by a full census of all retail establishments. As this was the first census of its type in Australia, its scope and the data sought were the minima consistent with the objective

of securing a record of the number of such establishments, their type, their geographical distribution, their aggregate sales of goods and a simple commodity dissection together with a record of the value of certain services provided. This census was followed by a second census of all retail establishments trading during the year ended 30th June, 1949.

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

A further census was taken in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1957. The scope of this census followed the same general principles adopted for the previous census, but some additional questions were asked about type of organization, purchases and customers' indebtedness.

In general terms, the censuses covered the retail trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods by retail to the general public from fixed premises (i.e. shops, rooms, kiosks and yards). Certain types of "service" establishments were also included, e.g., boot repairers, hairdressers, motor garages and service stations and cafés. The censuses included the retail sales of those factories or wholesalers who conducted a regular retail business, but excluded those who only occasionally sold goods by retail. Both new and second-hand goods were included in sales recorded by relevant retail establishments.

During the period between censuses, variations in the value of retail sales have been measured by means of quarterly sample surveys. Annual totals derived from these surveys and some of the results of the 1956-57 census are contained in this section.

2. Value of Retail Sales in Each Commodity Group, Australia.—The following table shows the value of retail sales of goods in each of the commodity groups specified in the years 1954-55 to 1960-61 on a comparable basis throughout. The figures for the year 1956-57 were obtained from the census taken in respect of that year, whereas figures for the other years shown are estimates based on sample surveys.

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

Commodity Group:	Year ended 30th June—						
	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.(b)	1961.(b)
Groceries	302.0	328.7	343.9	358.3	377.3	403.9	434.6
Butchers' Meat	146.9	158.7	170.1	170.8	178.6	193.5	212.1
Other Food (c)	246.5	269.2	282.8	294.5	314.1	343.7	363.4
<i>Total Food and Groceries ..</i>	<i>695.4</i>	<i>756.6</i>	<i>796.8</i>	<i>823.6</i>	<i>870.0</i>	<i>941.1</i>	<i>1,010.1</i>
Beer, Wine and Spirits (d) ..	204.3	222.1	237.5	248.2	245.1	259.5	265.3
Clothing and Drapery	419.3	433.3	380.8	451.0	404.7	444.2	461.5
Footwear	135.6	143.9	59.3	145.0	64.9	72.6	76.8
Hardware(e)	99.0	104.6	144.2	157.5	157.5	169.2	173.8
Electrical Goods(f)	86.4	91.8	113.0	137.7	159.5	195.2	191.6
Furniture and Floor Coverings	86.4	91.8	92.5	97.6	99.8	116.9	119.5
Chemists' Goods	368.2	398.3	76.9	439.0	95.4	105.4	116.9
Newspapers, Books and Stationery	69.3	69.3	69.3	74.9	74.9	81.3	84.9
Other Goods(g)	277.5	277.5	277.5	281.7	281.7	306.1	326.3
<i>Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.) ..</i>	<i>2,008.2</i>	<i>2,150.6</i>	<i>2,247.8</i>	<i>2,342.2</i>	<i>2,453.5</i>	<i>2,691.5</i>	<i>2,826.7</i>
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.(h)	571.6	613.2	631.4	684.6	744.6	895.4	907.3

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (b) Subject to revision.
(c) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and bread. (d) Excludes sales made by licensed clubs, canteens, etc. (e) Excludes basic building materials (e.g. timber, building sheets, tiles, joinery, cement). (f) Includes radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc. (g) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., grain and produce, jewellery, office equipment, etc. (h) Includes tractors, new and used motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc., but excludes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

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

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

Commodity Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<i>Foodstuffs—</i>									
Groceries (including Bacon, Butter, etc.)	12,377	8,134	4,568	3,168	2,438	1,273	69	65	32,092
Butchers' Meat	3,426	2,589	1,385	1,006	838	370	20	22	9,656
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	7,113	3,683	3,674	1,721	1,751	980	38	32	18,992
Bread, Cakes and Pastry	8,761	6,127	3,749	2,188	1,775	703	41	43	23,387
Confectionery, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks (including Milk Drinks)	13,642	8,634	5,484	3,554	3,012	1,395	71	58	35,850
Other Food. (Fish, Poultry, Cooked Meats, Wrapped Lunches, etc.)	7,568	3,952	3,023	1,945	1,396	487	33	36	18,440
<i>Beer, Tobacco, etc.—</i>									
Beer, Wine and Spirits	2,793	2,119	1,346	747	768	302	44	29	8,148
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes	20,317	13,450	7,607	5,003	4,088	1,870	103	102	52,540
<i>Clothing, Drapery, etc.—</i>									
Clothing—									
Men's and Boys' Wear	2,932	2,303	1,485	1,115	973	379	52	35	9,274
Women's, Girls' and Infants' Wear (including Handbags)	4,311	3,589	1,541	1,231	920	449	40	45	12,126
Drapery, Piece-goods, Manchester and Soft Furnishings	2,388	1,796	1,216	928	795	283	38	27	7,477
Footwear—									
Men's and Boys'	2,046	1,509	1,141	835	600	354	36	21	6,542
Women's, Girls' and Infants'	1,766	1,306	907	761	527	303	28	18	5,616
<i>Hardware, Business Machines, etc.—</i>									
Builders' Hardware and Supplies (including Tools of Trade)(b)	2,000	1,655	940	733	743	204	18	22	6,315
Domestic Hardware, Kitchenware, China and Glassware	3,525	2,714	1,626	1,478	1,073	473	34	39	10,962
Business Machines and Equipment	150	92	78	48	63	24	(c)	(c)	466
<i>Electrical Goods, etc.—</i>									
Radios, Radiograms and Record Players	1,482	1,262	693	594	496	162			(c)
Television and Accessories	541	777					14	22	(c)
Musical Instruments, Records, Sheet Music, etc.	592	539	267	266	180	55			1,921
Domestic Refrigerators (including non-electrical)	1,385	1,160	681	539	422	145	13	22	4,367
Other Electrical Goods and Accessories	2,526	2,142	1,149	943	824	327	22	33	7,966
<i>Furniture and Floor Coverings—</i>									
Furniture (including Bedding)	1,165	1,002	559	421	432	146	(c)	(c)	3,755
Floor Coverings	890	738	348	351	278	136	(c)	(c)	2,759
<i>Other Goods—</i>									
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books and Stationery	3,818	3,026	2,479	1,543	1,094	494	(c)	(c)	12,518
Chemists' Goods (including Toiletries, Cosmetics and Dispensing)	4,436	2,871	2,308	1,334	1,390	458	47	35	12,879
Sporting and Travel Goods	1,731	1,197	740	571	516	162	(c)	(c)	4,960
Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, etc.	1,707	1,254	750	616	528	207	24	16	5,102
Grain, Feed, Fertilizers	1,758	1,197	1,229	657	630	278	(c)	(c)	5,775
Other Goods (not specified above)	3,103	2,997	1,175	889	685	239	23	44	9,155
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
<i>Motor Vehicles, etc.(e)—</i>									
Tractors (including parts)	543	395	330	262	224	38	(c)	(c)	1,789
New Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles, etc.)	1,256	847	519	305	212	75	17	14	3,245
Used Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles, etc.)	1,524	1,068	650	600	363	98	(c)	(c)	4,335
Motor Parts, Accessories, Tyres, Tubes, etc.	3,780	2,763	1,769	1,291	1,189	396	35	24	11,247
Petrol, Oil, Motor Lubricants, etc.	4,805	3,536	2,233	1,488	1,286	557	56	23	13,984
Grand Total	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)

(a) All figures refer to establishments with total retail sales in 1956-57 of £500 or more.
 (b) Excludes Basic Building Materials (e.g. Timber, Building Sheets, Tiles, Joinery, Cement).
 (c) Not available for publication.
 (d) Not available.
 (e) Excludes Farm Machinery and Implements, Earth-moving Equipment, etc.
 (f) Many establishments showed sales in more than one commodity group. Thus the number of establishments selling goods in each commodity group does not add down to the total number of individual establishments, which is as follows:—New South Wales, 44,199; Victoria, 35,268; Queensland, 16,604; South Australia, 11,260; Western Australia, 8,801; Tasmania, 3,857; Northern Territory, 207; Australian Capital Territory, 343; Total, 120,539.

**VALUE OF RETAIL SALES IN EACH COMMODITY GROUP SPECIFIED,
1956-57.(a)**

(£'000.)

Commodity Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Foodstuffs—									
Groceries (including Bacon, Butter, etc.)	134,737	90,034	53,769	27,498	26,204	11,692	920	1,264	346,118
Butchers' Meat	67,191	50,264	21,325	14,532	11,305	5,534	339	570	171,060
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	29,822	22,863	9,690	6,406	5,743	1,865	269	339	76,997
Bread, Cakes and Pastry	28,221	21,826	9,453	6,632	4,715	2,129	178	177	73,331
Confectionery, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks (including Milk Drinks)	31,494	27,903	10,056	8,138	5,075	2,579	217	204	85,666
Other Food (Fish, Poultry, Cooked Meats, Wrapped Lunches, etc.)	19,907	13,425	6,455	4,281	3,072	960	160	255	48,515
Beer, Tobacco, etc.—(b)									
Beer, Wine and Spirits	97,742	63,496	31,842	19,886	17,582	6,984	1,185	778	239,495
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes ..	39,358	29,230	13,187	8,678	6,798	3,043	388	445	101,127
Clothing, Drapery, etc.—									
Clothing—									
Men's and Boys' Wear	46,534	33,436	15,297	10,633	7,527	4,190	268	421	118,306
Women's, Girls' and Infants' Wear (including Handbags)	71,221	55,293	21,524	18,004	11,154	6,537	216	654	184,603
Drapery, Piece-goods, Man- chester and Soft Furnishings ..	31,283	20,989	12,477	6,830	5,535	2,299	146	316	79,875
Footwear—									
Men's and Boys'	8,208	6,259	2,552	2,074	1,381	893	57	66	21,490
Women's, Girls' and Infants' ..	15,010	11,176	4,494	3,484	2,539	1,239	37	128	38,107
Hardware, Business Machines, etc.—									
Builders' Hardware and Supplies (including Tools of Trade)(c) ..	37,277	22,079	10,914	5,565	6,005	2,869	183	511	85,403
Domestic Hardware, Kitchen- ware, China and Glassware ..	21,820	18,217	8,086	5,522	4,154	1,659	112	241	59,811
Business Machines and Equip- ment	7,946	5,988	2,184	1,675	988	567	(d)	(d)	19,439
Electrical Goods, etc.—									
Radios, Radiograms, and Record Players	6,427	5,023	3,178	1,951	1,366	643	65	144	35457
Television and Accessories	6,875	9,848							
Musical Instruments, Records, Sheet Music, etc.	3,575	2,768	1,382	995	677	299	51	144	9,759
Domestic Refrigerators (includ- ing non-electrical)	10,023	7,121	4,938	2,644	2,632	935			
Other Electrical Goods and Accessories	14,976	10,488	6,256	3,766	2,786	1,286	103	181	39,842
Furniture and Floor Coverings—									
Furniture (including Bedding) ..	22,854	18,891	8,156	6,306	4,275	1,931	(d)	(d)	62,812
Floor Coverings	11,782	9,453	2,787	3,100	1,845	1,277	(d)	(d)	30,454
Other Goods—									
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books and Stationery	28,175	21,501	8,715	4,340	4,414	2,174	(d)	(d)	69,745
Chemists' Goods (including Toiletries, Cosmetics and Dis- pensing)	31,879	21,281	10,489	6,526	4,560	2,174	139	334	77,382
Sporting and Travel Goods	5,914	4,292	1,806	1,201	784	439	(d)	(d)	14,580
Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, etc.	11,228	7,943	3,452	2,345	1,848	763	74	135	27,788
Grain, Feed, Fertilizers	22,539	13,682	9,171	3,164	7,667	1,360	(d)	(d)	57,712
Other Goods (not specified above)	20,748	19,277	8,083	5,323	3,261	1,627	72	273	58,664
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.)	884,766	644,046	301,718	191,499	155,892	69,947	5,464	8,694	2262026
Motor Vehicles, etc.(e)—									
Tractors (including parts)	9,798	7,268	9,714	3,131	4,156	893	(d)	(d)	35,026
New Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles, etc.)	86,433	68,245	36,492	25,259	16,313	9,442	624	1,165	243,973
Used Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles, etc.)	52,811	37,099	25,026	18,321	14,887	6,344	(d)	(d)	155,465
Motor Parts, Accessories, Tyres, Tubes, etc.	29,446	19,728	12,663	7,724	5,807	2,413	344	294	78,419
Petrol, Oil, Motor Lubricants, etc.	48,080	35,134	15,240	11,068	8,685	3,805	318	588	122,918
Grand Total	1111334	811,520	400,853	257,002	205,740	92,844	7,045	11,489	2897827

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

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

NUMBER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAIN TYPE OF BUSINESS, 1956-57.(a)

Main Type of Business.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<i>Food Stores—</i>									
Grocers	10,129	5,202	3,772	2,081	1,810	1,100	45	39	24,178
Butchers	2,943	2,242	1,271	915	699	295	13	22	8,400
Fruiters	2,214	2,036	515	619	358	89			5,853
Bakers	1,696	1,371	715	404	328	151	13	25	4,681
Confectioners and Milk Bars	2,193	3,128	688	770	403	208			7,410
Cafés	1,130	693	445	104	236	20			2,642
Fishmongers and Poulterers ..	629	504	219	125	121	32	20	25	1,636
Other Food Stores	457	467	103	206	61	30			1,329
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.—</i>									
Hotels, Wine Saloons	2,222	1,844	1,237	641	531	294	25	8	6,802
Tobacconists	506	373	174	106	92	23	(b)	(b)	1,278
Tobacconist and Hairdressers	978	1,133	188	281	204	64	(b)	(b)	2,853
<i>Clothiers, Drapers, etc.—</i>									
Clothiers and Drapers	4,810	4,187	1,604	1,064	805	309	(b)	(b)	12,857
Footwear Stores	611	710	182	187	89	61	(b)	(b)	1,853
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, etc., Stores—</i>									
Domestic and Builders' Hardware Stores	1,323	1,447	558	474	349	86	(b)	(b)	4,261
Electrical Goods, Radios and Musical Instruments Stores	1,198	1,000	592	314	286	126	8	15	3,539
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores	680	691	319	186	178	76	(b)	(b)	2,145
Business Machines Stores ..	89	47	39	27	25	17	(b)	(b)	250
<i>Other Goods Stores—</i>									
Newsagents and Booksellers ..	1,123	925	461	203	289	95			3,112
Chemists	1,551	1,174	523	403	253	96			4,018
Sports Goods Stores	246	178	96	36	24	19			606
Watchmakers and Jewellers ..	738	560	250	149	108	56	14	72	1,875
Grain and Produce Merchants	447	251	143	96	81	16			1,039
Cycle Stores	157	208	76	67	40	11			559
Florists and Nurserymen	462	384	78	94	68	33			1,125
Other Types of Business	1,038	1,145	351	249	191	76			3,070
<i>Total (excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.) ..</i>	<i>39,570</i>	<i>31,900</i>	<i>14,599</i>	<i>9,801</i>	<i>7,629</i>	<i>3,383</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>107,371</i>
<i>Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.—</i>									
Tractor Dealers	78	39	52	26	31	9			235
New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations	3,804	2,827	1,624	1,196	902	406	32	29	10,808
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers	408	245	182	82	105	34			1,065
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers ..	339	257	147	155	134	25			1,060
<i>Total</i>	<i>44,199</i>	<i>35,268</i>	<i>16,604</i>	<i>11,260</i>	<i>8,801</i>	<i>3,857</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>343</i>	<i>120,539</i>

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

(b) Not available for publication.

VALUE OF RETAIL SALES OF GOODS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAIN TYPE OF BUSINESS, 1956-57.(a)
(£'000.)

Main Type of Business.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<i>Food Stores—</i>									
Grocers	183,868	109,119	78,423	38,834	39,331	17,400	1,549	1,459	470,033
Butchers	67,118	30,126	21,311	14,580	10,851	5,644	416	590	170,636
Fruiters	27,522	23,203	6,715	6,323	4,378	1,235			70,054
Bakers	23,292	17,029	7,301	5,538	3,686	1,717	465	528	58,878
Confectioners and Milk Bars	21,785	31,768	5,760	8,099	3,039	1,729			72,566
Cafés	6,251	3,542	2,651	465	970	76			14,017
Fishmongers and Poulterers ..	5,002	3,998	1,445	980	992	271	253	377	12,765
Other Food Stores	7,844	6,104	1,268	2,278	775	403			18,777
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.—</i>									
Hotels, Wine Saloons	100,624	65,878	33,093	20,843	17,872	7,426	1,236	747	247,719
Tobacconists	5,752	3,738	1,693	1,325	837	381	(b)	(b)	13,752
Tobacconist and Hairdressers	2,965	3,244	386	1,121	660	215	(b)	(b)	10,600
<i>Clothiers, Drapers etc.—</i>									
Clothiers and Drapers	200,023	146,707	63,766	46,650	31,457	15,711	(b)	(b)	506,990
Footwear Stores	12,747	12,302	3,596	3,228	2,720	1,490	(b)	(b)	36,270
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, etc., Stores—</i>									
Domestic and Builders' Hardware Stores	45,774	32,871	15,039	9,579	8,555	3,772	(b)	(b)	116,327
Electrical Goods, Radios and Musical Instruments Stores	32,703	27,326	13,220	6,216	6,355	2,706	200	308	89,034
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores	32,392	25,147	10,147	7,077	4,075	2,500	(b)	(b)	82,115
Business Machines Stores ..	8,152	5,731	2,161	1,752	808	523	(b)	(b)	19,198
<i>Other Goods Stores—</i>									
Newsagents and Booksellers ..	26,016	19,196	7,633	2,741	4,154	1,870			62,060
Chemists	27,371	17,790	8,886	5,317	3,401	1,699			64,866
Sports Goods Stores	3,471	3,012	1,092	535	333	319			8,887
Watchmakers and Jewellers ..	9,776	6,538	2,712	1,612	1,506	591	351	1,143	22,947
Grain and Produce Merchants	22,793	14,272	8,647	2,643	7,647	1,165			57,314
Cycle Stores	1,274	1,319	454	471	252	59			3,829
Florists and Nurserymen	2,588	2,295	519	562	385	214			6,580
Other Types of Business	10,157	10,612	3,995	2,354	1,242	877			29,378
<i>Total (excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.) ..</i>	<i>(c)</i> 887,260	<i>(c)</i> 644,867	<i>(c)</i> 301,913	<i>(c)</i> 191,123	<i>(c)</i> 156,331	<i>(c)</i> 69,993	<i>(c)</i> 5,406	<i>(c)</i> 3,699	<i>(c)</i> 2,265,592
<i>Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.—</i>									
Tractor Dealers	5,941	3,081	6,971	1,786	2,961	741			21,481
New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations	176,075	136,476	74,709	49,691	34,799	19,138	1,639	2,790	495,010
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers	10,755	7,319	3,827	2,197	1,896	747			26,901
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers ..	31,303	19,777	13,433	12,205	9,753	2,225			88,843
Total	1,111,334	811,520	400,853	257,002	205,740	92,844	7,045	11,489	2,897,827

(a) All figures refer to establishments with total retail sales in 1956-57 of £500 or more, and are the total value of all commodities sold by the types of business shown. (b) Not available for publication.
(c) These figures differ from their counterparts in the table on p. 1150 because they include retail sales of motor vehicles, etc., made by establishments whose main type of business is other than motor vehicles, and exclude retail sales of goods other than motor vehicles, etc., made by establishments whose main type of business is motor vehicles.