

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. The United Nations; 7. Australian Representation Abroad; Oversea Representation in Australia; 8. Retail Trade.

Other matter previously included in this chapter has been transferred to Chapter VI.—Manufacturing Industry, Chapter XIV.—Transport and Communication or Chapter XV.—Education and Research (*see Preface*).

§ 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 1960–61. 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 since 1958–59 only. In the case of the mining and quarrying industry, however, this allowance has been made throughout. Costs of materials used in the process of production are not available for all States in respect of Trapping, Forestry and Fisheries, and local values have been used for these industries with consequent overstatement in net values.

2. Value of Production, Australia, 1960-61.—The following table shows particulars of the gross, local and net values of production in Australia by industries during the year 1960-61.

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES : AUSTRALIA, 1960-61.

(£'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	535,681	453,842	391,861
Pastoral	565,282	516,538	458,169
Dairying	204,756	188,633	142,131
Poultry	66,956	58,602	33,663
Bee-farming	1,883	1,458	(a) 1,458
<i>Total, Rural</i>	<i>1,374,558</i>	<i>1,219,073</i>	<i>1,027,282</i>
Trapping	7,409	6,601	(a) 6,601
Forestry	57,845	52,057	(a) 52,057
Fishing and Whaling	14,254	12,813	(a) 12,813
Mines and Quarries	(a) 180,898	180,898	138,687
<i>Total, Non-rural</i>	<i>260,406</i>	<i>252,369</i>	<i>210,158</i>
<i>Total, All Primary</i>	<i>1,634,964</i>	<i>1,471,442</i>	<i>1,237,440</i>
Factories	(b) 2,164,233	(b) 2,164,233	2,164,233
<i>Total, All Industries</i>	<i>3,799,197</i>	<i>3,635,675</i>	<i>3,401,673</i>

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

3. Net Value of Production, States, 1960-61.—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 1960-61.

NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES, 1960-61.

(£'000.)

Industry.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
Agriculture	98,171	104,031	73,471	58,323	46,708	10,939	80	138	391,861
Pastoral	159,960	116,181	94,346	36,119	39,978	6,403	4,477	705	458,169
Dairying	50,239	50,947	21,298	8,470	4,398	6,613	28	138	142,131
Poultry	12,971	17,011	1,074	1,359	526	567	60	95	33,663
Bee-farming(b)	723	319	71	157	151	34	..	3	1,458
<i>Total, Rural</i>	<i>322,064</i>	<i>288,489</i>	<i>190,260</i>	<i>104,428</i>	<i>91,761</i>	<i>24,556</i>	<i>4,645</i>	<i>1,079</i>	<i>1,027,282</i>
Trapping(b)	2,312	2,945	307	540	240	207	50	..	6,601
Forestry(b)	15,300	14,795	7,149	3,729	5,167	5,735	24	158	52,057
Fishing and Whaling(b)	3,299	1,787	1,372	1,237	4,220	813	85	..	12,813
Mining and Quarrying	62,779	13,158	27,460	11,404	15,444	5,571	2,778	93	138,687
<i>Total, Non-rural</i>	<i>83,690</i>	<i>32,685</i>	<i>36,288</i>	<i>16,910</i>	<i>25,071</i>	<i>12,326</i>	<i>2,937</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>210,158</i>
<i>Total, All Primary</i>	<i>405,754</i>	<i>321,174</i>	<i>226,548</i>	<i>121,338</i>	<i>116,832</i>	<i>36,882</i>	<i>7,582</i>	<i>1,330</i>	<i>1,237,440</i>
Factories	964,956	700,511	170,627	170,062	96,631	61,446	..	..	2,164,233
<i>Total, All Industries</i>	<i>1,370,710</i>	<i>1,021,685</i>	<i>397,175</i>	<i>291,400</i>	<i>213,463</i>	<i>98,328</i>	<i>7,582</i>	<i>1,330</i>	<i>3,401,673</i>

(a) See letterpress on p. 1137. (b) Local value.

**NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES
PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1960-61.
(£ s.)**

Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia. (b)
Agriculture ..	25 7	35 19	48 17	60 19	64 0	31 5	37 14
Pastoral ..	41 5	40 3	62 15	37 15	54 16	18 6	44 2
Dairying ..	12 19	17 12	14 3	8 17	6 1	18 18	13 13
Poultry ..	3 7	5 18	0 14	1 8	0 14	1 12	3 5
Bee-farming(c) ..	0 4	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3
Total, Rural ..	83 2	99 14	126 10	109 2	125 15	70 3	98 17
Trapping(c) ..	0 12	1 1	0 4	0 11	0 6	0 12	0 13
Forestry(c) ..	3 19	5 2	4 15	3 18	7 2	16 8	5 0
Fishing and Whaling	0 17	0 12	0 19	1 6	5 16	2 6	1 4
Mines and Quarries	16 4	4 11	18 5	11 18	21 3	15 18	13 7
Total, Non-rural..	21 12	11 6	24 3	17 13	34 7	35 4	20 4
Total, All Primary Factories..	104 14 248 19	111 0 242 2	150 13 113 10	126 15 177 14	160 2 132 8	105 7 175 11	119 1 208 6
Total, All Industries	353 13	353 2	264 3	304 9	292 10	280 18	327 7

(a) See letterpress on p. 1137.

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

(c) Local value.

4. Net Value of Production, Australia, 1956-57 to 1960-61.—The following table shows the net value of production for Australia during the years 1956-57 to 1960-61.

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

Industry.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.
Agriculture ..	254,861	244,530	328,943	291,951	391,861
Pastoral ..	597,681	447,247	443,622	536,215	458,169
Dairying ..	140,792	127,624	141,944	152,193	142,131
Poultry ..	28,402	27,326	27,360	30,424	33,663
Bee-farming(b) ..	2,254	1,566	1,605	2,060	1,458
Total, Rural ..	1,023,990	848,293	943,474	1,012,843	1,027,282
Trapping(b) ..	6,013	6,027	6,362	6,881	6,601
Forestry(b) ..	52,099	51,306	52,273	53,859	52,057
Fishing and Whaling(b)	10,506	10,402	11,243	12,325	12,813
Mines and Quarries ..	139,982	126,802	118,336	126,155	138,687
Total, Non-rural	208,600	194,537	188,214	199,220	210,158
Total, All Primary Factories ..	1,232,590 1,622,120	1,042,830 1,728,723	1,131,688 1,842,601	1,212,063 2,074,882	1,237,440 2,164,233
Total, All Industries	2,854,710	2,771,553	2,974,289	3,286,945	3,401,673

(a) See letterpress on p. 1137.

(b) Local value.

In the chapters dealing with the respective industries, tables will be found showing the value of production and the value per head of population for the industry by States for a series of years up to 1960-61.

§ 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 Price 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.	Agriculture.	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
1960–61	349	443	404	402	397	404

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
1960–61	177	152	120	152	165	148

(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	136	98
1957-58.. ..	115	81	90	64	139	98
1958-59.. ..	146	101	137	94	142	98
1959-60.. ..	138	93	132	89	145	98
1960-61(b) ..	149	98	170	112	143	95

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

§ 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 previously 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 production by householders for their own requirements. In most cases, broad estimates of non-commercial (householders') production have been made. 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 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61.

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

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average three years ended—			1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61. (a)
		1938-39.	1948-49.	1958-59.			
Milk and Milk Products—							
Fluid Whole Milk	Mill. gals.	161	233	276	281	291	298
Fresh Cream	'000 tons	19.7	5.1	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.3
Full Cream Milk Products—							
Condensed, Concentrated and Evaporated Full Cream Milk—							
Sweetened	"	13.2	11.9	11.3	9.8	12.1	11.3
Unsweetened	"		13.6	27.6	28.5	29.6	29.7
Powdered Full Cream Milk	"	8.1	11.0	11.0	10.8	12.2	11.7
Infants' and Invalids' Foods	"	3.0	4.3	9.4	9.7	13.0	11.8
Milk By-Products—							
Condensed, Concentrated and Evaporated Skim Milk	"	(b)	(b)	5.6	4.9	4.7	4.7
Powdered Skim Milk	"		1.9	10.7	13.1	16.4	20.5
Cheese	"	13.4	18.8	25.0	23.0	28.8	29.8
Total (in terms of Milk Solids)	"	120.5	167.4	212.4	215.7	230.8	239.0
Meat—							
Beef (carcass weight)	"	430.3	372.7	538.4	522.3	442.5	395.8
Mutton (carcass weight)	"	184.1	154.0	221.6	244.8	288.8	293.0
Lamb (carcass weight)	"	46.0	86.1	127.7	141.7	176.8	177.2
Pigmeat (carcass weight)	"	31.8	24.3	43.9	47.6	47.2	53.4
Offal	"	25.7	30.3	49.7	53.9	52.8	50.6
Canned Meat (canned weight)	"	6.5	9.0	17.9	21.0	18.7	19.3
Bacon and Ham (cured carcass weight)	"	31.5	39.9	30.3	31.7	31.8	31.4
Total (in terms of carcass equivalent weight)	"	775.5	736.9	1,054.1	1,088.2	1,078.5	1,039.9
Poultry, Game and Fish—							
Poultry and Rabbits (dressed weight)	"	29.8	54.0	50.9	52.2	53.0	54.5
Fish (c)—							
Fresh—							
Australian origin	}	19.7	19.4	13.8	13.8	14.7	14.3
Imported				9.0	10.0	14.4	14.0
Cured (including Smoked and Salted)	"	(d)	(d)	3.8	3.6	5.0	5.1
Crustaceans and Molluscs	"	2.1	2.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	5.3
Canned—Australian origin	}	12.4	10.5	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.4
Imported				7.4	7.4	9.0	12.0
Total (edible weight)	"	51.5	63.2	76.2	72.6	81.8	85.5
Eggs and Egg Products—							
Shell Eggs	"	78.7	86.5	92.1	93.3	98.1	e 113.0
Liquid Whole Egg (f)	"	2.9	8.6	5.7	5.6	6.9	e 8.3
Egg Powder (f) .. ..	"	..	..	0.2	0.3	0.3	e 0.3
Total (Shell Egg Equivalent)	}	81.6	95.1	98.0	99.2	105.3	e 121.6
		Mill. doz.	139.3	162.3	167.3	169.3	179.7	e 181.6
Fats and Oils—							
Butter	'000 tons	101.0	84.7	118.4	115.1	118.7	116.4
Margarine—							
Table	"	2.8	3.0	15.5	15.4	16.0	16.1
Other	"	12.2	18.7	21.2	22.9	25.9	27.2
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats	"	14.4	13.8	19.6	20.0	20.4	20.9
Total (Fat Content)	"	115.5	105.5	148.3	147.1	154.4	151.7

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—			1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61. (a)
		1938-39.	1948-49.	1958-59.			
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar—							
As Sugar	'000 tons	216.5	234.6	259.0	270.2	248.1	249.6
In manufactured products ..	"	110.1	174.2	226.1	227.1	252.8	251.0
Honey, Glucose and Syrups (Sugar content)	"	17.3	19.1	22.8	23.7	29.2	25.9
<i>Total (Sugar Content) ..</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>343.9</i>	<i>427.9</i>	<i>507.9</i>	<i>521.0</i>	<i>530.1</i>	<i>526.5</i>
Pulse and Nuts—							
Dried Pulse	"	4.5	7.2	10.7	9.4	9.5	9.5
Peanuts (weight without shell)	"	2.8	8.7	7.2	8.3	12.3	11.5
Edible Tree Nuts (weight without shell)	"	2.6	4.4	6.7	7.3	7.0	8.2
Cocoa (Raw Beans)	"	6.3	11.6	12.1	12.1	13.9	15.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>37.1</i>	<i>42.7</i>	<i>45.1</i>
Fruit—							
Citrus Fruit (g)	"	97.8	127.2	153.8	149.6	186.4	164.8
Other Fresh Fruit	"	288.2	297.5	341.4	368.8	390.1	392.1
Jams	"	35.1	42.5	37.5	36.5	39.1	38.2
Dried Fruit	"	24.8	30.4	26.4	25.6	30.4	29.9
Canned Fruit	"	31.9	37.3	59.4	57.7	69.6	82.4
<i>Total (Fresh Fruit equivalent)</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>532.3</i>	<i>607.9</i>	<i>691.4</i>	<i>704.5</i>	<i>801.4</i>	<i>799.6</i>
Vegetables—							
Leafy and Green Vegetables ..	"	(b)	154.0	172.1	172.8	175.2	178.5
Tomatoes(g)	"	(h) 48.0	86.3	124.4	122.5	114.6	141.5
Root and Bulb Vegetables	"	(b)	143.7	152.8	142.4	147.4	143.8
Potatoes—							
White	"	318.5	424.3	495.4	511.9	523.7	401.8
Sweet	"	7.4	5.3	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5
Other Vegetables	"	(b)	162.8	178.4	178.7	162.7	173.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>(b)</i>	<i>976.4</i>	<i>1,129.2</i>	<i>1,134.5</i>	<i>1,130.0</i>	<i>1,045.2</i>
Grain Products—							
Flour (including Wheatmeal for baking and Sharps)	"	574.0	689.7	789.1	787.4	804.6	788.7
Breakfast Foods	"	32.5	45.8	58.8	56.4	60.4	64.6
Rice (Milled)	"	12.2	3.0	16.1	16.4	16.8	17.2
Tapioca, Sago, etc.	"	3.7	2.3	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.1
Pearl Barley	"	3.0	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9
Barley Meal and Polished Wheat (Rice substitute)	"	..	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1
Edible Starch (Cornflour)	"	4.3	4.9	2.7	2.2	2.4	3.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>629.7</i>	<i>749.0</i>	<i>870.6</i>	<i>865.8</i>	<i>887.6</i>	<i>876.6</i>
Beverages—							
Tea	"	21.1	22.1	26.1	26.0	27.0	27.3
Coffee	"	2.0	3.4	5.9	8.0	8.0	8.0
Beer	Mil. gals.	80.1	129.5	221.0	220.7	230.1	234.6
Wine	"	4.2	9.8	11.1	11.4	11.7	11.7
Spirits	Mil.pf.gals.	1.5	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.1

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Not available. (c) Edible weight. (d) Included with fresh.
(e) Not comparable with data prior to 1960-61, in which year the average weight of an egg was altered in calculations from 1.75 oz. to 2 oz. (f) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (g) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (h) 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—			1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61. (a)
		1938-39.	1948-49.	1958-59.			
Milk and Milk Products—							
Fluid Whole Milk	Gallon	23.4	30.5	28.3	28.2	28.6	28.7
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	2.2	2.7	2.4
Unsweetened	"						
Powdered Full Cream Milk	"	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.5
Infants' and Invalids' Foods	"	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.5
Milk By-Products—							
Condensed, Concentrated and Evaporated Skim Milk	"	(b)	(b)	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0
Powdered Skim Milk	"		0.6	2.5	2.9	3.6	4.4
Cheese	"	4.4	5.5	5.7	5.2	6.3	6.4
<i>Total (in terms of Milk Solids)</i>	"	39.3	49.1	48.7	48.4	51.0	51.4
Meat—							
Beef (carcass weight)	"	140.3	109.1	123.8	117.6	97.4	85.3
Mutton (carcass weight)	"	60.0	45.1	50.9	55.1	63.7	63.2
Lamb (carcass weight)	"	15.0	25.2	29.4	31.9	38.9	38.2
Pigmeat (carcass weight)	"	10.4	7.1	10.1	10.7	10.4	11.5
Offal	"	8.4	8.9	11.4	12.1	11.6	10.9
Canned Meat (canned weight)	"	2.1	2.6	4.1	4.7	4.1	4.2
Bacon and Ham (cured carcass weight)	"	10.2	11.7	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.8
<i>Total (in terms of carcass equivalent weight)</i>	"	252.8	215.7	242.3	244.9	237.5	224.2
Poultry, Game and Fish—							
Poultry and Rabbits (dressed weight)	"	9.7	15.8	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
Fish(c)—							
Fresh—							
Australian origin	"	6.4	5.7	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1
Imported .. ..	"							2.1	2.2	3.2	3.0
Cured (including Smoked and Salted)	"	(d)	(d)	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1
Crustaceans and Molluscs	"	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2
Canned—							
Australian origin	"	4.1	3.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Imported .. ..	"							1.7	1.7	2.0	2.6
<i>Total (Edible Weight)</i>	"	16.8	18.5	17.7	16.3	18.1	18.5
Eggs and Egg Products—							
Shell Eggs	"	25.7	25.4	21.2	21.0	21.6	(e) 24.4
Liquid Whole Egg(f)	"	0.9	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	(e) 1.8
Egg Powder(f) .. ..	"	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	(e) 0.1
<i>Total (Shell Egg equivalent)</i>	No.	26.6 243	27.9 255	22.5 206	22.4 204	23.2 212	(e) 26.3 210
Fats and Oils—							
Butter	lb.	32.9	24.8	27.2	25.9	26.2	25.2
Margarine—							
Table	"	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
Other	"	4.0	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.7	5.9
Vegetable Oils and other Fats	"	6.4	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
<i>Total (Fat Content)</i>	"	37.6	30.9	34.1	33.1	34.0	33.2
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar—							
As Sugar	"	70.6	68.7	59.5	60.8	54.6	53.8
In manufactured products	"	35.9	51.0	52.0	51.1	55.7	54.1
Honey, Glucose and Syrups (Sugar Content)	"	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.2	6.4	5.6
<i>Total (Sugar Content)</i>	"	112.0	125.3	116.7	117.1	116.7	113.5

See next page for notes.

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

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average three years ended—			1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61. (a)
		1938-39.	1948-49.	1958-59.			
Pulse and Nuts—							
Dried Pulse	lb.	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1
Peanuts (weight without shell)	"	0.9	2.5	1.7	1.9	2.7	2.5
Edible Tree Nuts (weight without shell)	"	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8
Cocoa (Raw Beans)	"	2.1	3.4	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>9.8</i>
Fruit—							
Citrus Fruit(g)	"	31.9	37.2	35.4	33.6	41.1	35.5
Other Fresh Fruit	"	94.0	87.1	78.4	83.0	85.9	84.5
Jams	"	11.4	12.4	8.6	8.2	8.6	8.2
Dried Fruit	"	8.1	8.7	6.0	5.7	6.8	6.4
Canned Fruit	"	10.4	11.0	13.6	13.0	15.3	17.8
<i>Total (Fresh Fruit equivalent)</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>173.6</i>	<i>178.0</i>	<i>157.6</i>	<i>158.5</i>	<i>176.5</i>	<i>172.4</i>
Vegetables—							
Leafy and Green Vegetables	"	(b)	45.1	39.5	38.8	38.6	38.5
Tomatoes(g)	"	(h) 15.7	25.3	28.6	27.6	25.2	30.5
Root and Bulb Vegetables	"	(b)	42.1	35.1	32.1	32.5	31.0
Potatoes—							
White	"	103.8	124.2	113.8	115.2	115.4	86.4
Sweet	"	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other Vegetables	"	(b)	47.7	41.0	40.2	35.8	37.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>(b)</i>	<i>285.9</i>	<i>259.4</i>	<i>255.3</i>	<i>248.9</i>	<i>225.1</i>
Grain Products—							
Flour (including Wheatmeal for baking and Sharps)	"	187.1	201.9	181.4	177.2	177.2	170.0
Breakfast Foods	"	10.6	13.4	13.5	12.7	13.3	13.9
Rice (milled)	"	4.0	0.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Tapioca, Sago, etc.	"	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
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	(i)	(i)
Edible Starch (Cornflour)	"	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>205.3</i>	<i>219.3</i>	<i>200.0</i>	<i>194.8</i>	<i>195.4</i>	<i>188.9</i>
Beverages—							
Tea	"	6.9	6.5	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.9
Coffee	"	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7
Beer	Gallon	11.7	16.9	22.7	22.2	22.6	22.6
Wine	"	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Spirits	Pf. 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) Not comparable with data prior to 1960-61 in which year the average weight of an egg was altered in calculations from 1.75 oz. to 2 oz. (f) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (g) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (h) Probably understated owing to lack of complete data.
(i) 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 1958-59 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—			1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61. (a)
		1938-39.	1948-49.	1958-59.			
Calories	No.	3,117	3,245	3,297	3,294	3,325	3,226
Protein—							
Animal	gm.	58.7	57.4	59.6	60.3	60.5	58.8
Vegetable ..	..	30.9	35.3	32.3	32.3	32.2	31.4
Total .. ..	..	89.6	92.7	91.9	92.6	92.7	90.2
Fat .. ..	..	133.5	121.7	131.7	133.4	135.3	132.0
Carbohydrate ..	..	377.4	424.8	416.7	412.0	415.3	398.0
Calcium	mgm.	642	785	817	818	854	900
Iron .. ..	..	15.4	15.1	14.0	14.1	14.0	13.5
Vitamin A(b) ..	I.U.	4,905	4,630	4,568	4,351	4,277	4,165
Ascorbic Acid ..	mgm.	86	96	89	88	90	85
Thiamine .. ..	..	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Riboflavin .. ..	..	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Niacin .. ..	..	18.7	17.6	18.6	19.0	18.9	18.0

(a) Subject to revision. (b) The Vitamin A figures for all periods prior to 1960-61 have been revised on the new basis of estimating total Vitamin A activity, used in 1960-61 i.e., by summing the Vitamin A content and one-third of the carotene value.

§ 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 1957 to 1961 are shown in the following table.

PATENTS : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.
Applications	9,899	10,511	11,430	11,828	12,901
Applications accompanied by provisional specifications	3,683	3,919	4,063	3,772	3,919
Letters patent sealed	6,407	6,093	5,488	4,857	4,940

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 1957 to 1961.

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.
Trade Marks—					
Received	4,589	5,331	5,436	6,083	6,209
Registered	3,569	4,219	3,792	3,203	4,592
Designs—					
Received	1,394	1,362	1,366	1,283	1,413
Registered	917	1,758	819	1,507	1,522

3. *Revenue.*—Revenue of the Commonwealth Patent, Trade Marks, Design and Copyright Offices for the years 1957 to 1961 was as follows:—1957, £302,279; 1958, £347,659; 1959, £348,523; 1960, £417,047; 1961, £552,610.

§ 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 1957 to 1961.

COPYRIGHT : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.
Applications lodged—					
Literary	1,064	1,078	1,153	1,042	1,088
Artistic	38	74	65	53	65
International .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Applications registered—					
Literary	870	1,100	1,038	916	1,005
Artistic	26	38	47	61	37
International .. ..	..	..	..	..	..

§ 6. 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 Sixteenth Session (28th June, 1962), 53 new members had been admitted. There were then 104 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, Madagascar, 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, Tanganyika, 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.

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 and Venezuela (whose terms expire on 31st December, 1963) and Romania. Following an agreement reached during the sixteenth Session, Romania should retire at the end of 1962, and the Philippines should be elected for the remaining year of the 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, members which are parties to a dispute submitted 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, Yugoslavia and India (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, China, France, India 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.

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 Jessup (United States of America), Koretsky (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).

* June, 1962.

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.

§ 7. 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 oversea representatives in Australia in October, 1962. 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—

Argentina (Buenos Aires)—(Vacant); H. W. Bullock (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*).

Belgium (Brussels)—W. R. Crocker, C.B.E.

Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)—O. L. Davis.

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

Cambodia (Phnom Penh)—N. St. C. Deschamps.

France (Paris)—Dr. E. R. Walker, C.B.E.

Germany, Federal Republic of (Bonn)—F. J. Blakeney.

Indonesia (Djakarta)—K. C. O. Shann.

Ireland (Dublin)—(Vacant); H. D. White (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*).

Israel (Tel Aviv)—(Vacant); J. H. A. Hoyle (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*).

Italy (Rome)—A. T. Sterling, C.B.E.

Japan (Tokyo)—L. R. McIntyre, C.B.E.

Korea (Seoul)—(Vacant); J. D. Pethebridge (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*).

Nepal—(Vacant); W. B. Pritchett (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (resident in New Delhi).

The Netherlands (The Hague)—W. R. Crocker, C.B.E.

The Philippines (Manila)—T. W. Cutts.

South Africa (Pretoria)—J. C. G. Kevin.

Thailand (Bangkok)—M. R. Booker.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Moscow)—S. Jamieson.

United Arab Republic (Cairo)—F. H. Stuart.

United States of America (Washington, D.C.)—The Hon. Sir Howard Beale, K.B.E., Q.C.

Vietnam (Saigon)—B. C. Hill.

High Commissioner for Australia in—

- Britain* (London)—The Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Harrison, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Canada (Ottawa)—D. O. Hay, D.S.O., M.B.E.
Ceylon (Colombo)—B. C. Ballard.
Ghana (Accra)—(Vacant); N. C. K. Evers (Acting).
India (New Delhi)—(Vacant); W. B. Pritchett (Acting).
Malaya, Federation of (Kuala Lumpur)—T. K. Critchley.
New Zealand (Wellington)—The Hon. Dr. D. A. Cameron.
Nigeria (Lagos)—A. P. Renouf.
Pakistan (Karachi)—D. W. McNicol.
Tanganyika (Dar-es-Salaam)—A. F. Dingle.

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

- Laos* (Vientiane)—A. M. Morris.
Sweden (Stockholm)—(Vacant); F. R. Gullick (Chargé d'Affaires).

Australian Military Mission in—

- Germany, Federal Republic of* (Berlin)—Head, F. J. Blakeney.

Australian Mission to—

- European Economic Community*—Head, Sir Edwin McCarthy C.B.E. (Resident in London).
United Nations (New York)—Ambassador, Sir James Plimsoll, C.B.E.
United Nations (Geneva)—Permanent Representative, R. W. Furlonger.

Australian Commissioner in—

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

Consul-General in—

- Greece* (Athens)—G. V. Greenhalgh.
Switzerland (Geneva)—R. W. Furlonger.
United States of America (New York)—A. R. Cutler, V.C., C.B.E.
United States of America (San Francisco)—(Vacant); K. McCloskey (Acting).

Consul in—

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

Trade Commissioner Service of the Commonwealth of Australia in—

- Britain*—G. P. Phillips, Special Commercial Adviser; D. H. McKay, Trade Commissioner and Agricultural Representative (London).
Canada—G. B. Zegelin, Acting Trade Commissioner (Montreal); W. R. Carney, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Ottawa).
Ceylon—F. V. Street, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Colombo).
France—L. Corkery, Trade Commissioner (Paris).
Germany, Federal Republic of—R. K. Scott, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Bonn).
Ghana—A. C. Schrape, Trade Commissioner (Accra).
Greece—D. L. Crawford, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Athens).
Hong Kong—R. W. Holberton, Senior Trade Commissioner (Victoria).
India—L. C. Holmes, 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 (Jakarta).

- Italy*—F. P. Donovan, Trade Commissioner (Rome).
Japan—P. R. Searcy, Commercial Counsellor and Senior Trade Commissioner (Tokyo).
Kenya—J. M. Keddie, Trade Commissioner (Nairobi).
Lebanon—H. M. Le Marchand, Trade Commissioner (Beirut).
Malaya, Federation of—M. G. B. Coultas, Acting Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Kuala Lumpur).
New Zealand—D. F. McSweeney, Trade Commissioner (Wellington); C. L. Steele, Trade Commissioner (Auckland); S. D. Shubart, Trade Commissioner (Christchurch).
Pakistan—D. M. Walker, Commercial Secretary and Trade Commissioner (Karachi).
Peru—M. F. Roberts, Trade Commissioner (Lima).
The Philippines—P. G. Gilmour, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Manila).
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of—K. F. McKernan, Trade Commissioner (Salisbury).
Singapore—W. Cairns, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Singapore).
South Africa—J. L. Chapman, Trade Commissioner (Johannesburg).
Sweden—F. R. Gullick, Senior Trade Commissioner; M. R. Ballantine, Assistant Trade Commissioner (Stockholm).
Thailand—R. J. C. Schneeman, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Bangkok).
United Arab Republic (Cairo)—F. G. Atkins, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner.
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); D. R. Johns, Trade Commissioner (Chicago); A. J. Bennett, Agricultural Attaché and Assistant Trade Commissioner (Washington).
Venezuela—J. S. Nicholls, Trade Commissioner (Caracas).
West Indies, Federation of—L. J. Martin, Trade Commissioner (Port of Spain).

Australian Trade Correspondent in—

- Fiji*—P. O'Halloran (Suva).
Formosa—E. J. N. Mycock (Taipei).
Hawaii—R. E. Waddy (Honolulu).
Malta—P. H. Toledo (Valletta).
Mauritius—J. L. B. Cowan (Curepipe).
Mexico—N. Pelham Wright (Mexico City).
South America—Captain H. Cross (Montevideo).
Spain—E. E. Glaisher (Madrid).

Australian Marketing Officer in—

- Burma*—J. N. Carpenter (Rangoon).
United States of America—Mrs. B. Wilson (Los Angeles).

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—

- Argentina*—(Vacant); Mr. G. T. Conti (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Sydney 32 4315).
- Belgium*—His Excellency Monsieur Willy Stevens (Canberra 7 2501).
- Brazil*—(Vacant); Senhor Edmundo Radwanski (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Canberra 9 2680).
- Burma*—His Excellency U Anug Shwe (Canberra 7 1451).
- Cambodia*—His Excellency Mr. Poc Thieun (Canberra 7 2517).
- China*—His Excellency Dr. Chen Chih-Mai (Canberra 9 4030).
- France*—His Excellency Monsieur Phillipe Monod (Canberra 7 1454).
- Germany Federal Republic of*—Herr Wilhelm Fabricius (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Canberra U 1553).
- Greece*—His Excellency Monsieur P. Annino Cavalierato (Canberra 9 0144).
- Indonesia*—His Excellency Brigadier-General Suadi Suromihardjo (Canberra 7 1221).
- Ireland*—(Vacant); Mr. Sean Kennan (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Canberra 4 3251).
- Israel*—His Excellency Mr. Moshe Yuval (Canberra 7 1309).
- Italy*—His Excellency Dr. Renato Della Chiesa D'Isasca (Canberra 7 2529).
- Japan*—His Excellency Mr. Saburo Ohta (Canberra 7 1251).
- Korea*—His Excellency Mr. Dong Whan Lee (Sydney 32 1961).
- The Netherlands*—His Excellency Dr. J. G. de Beus (Canberra 7 1256).
- The Philippines*—His Excellency Mr. M. Ezeleta (Canberra 7 8390).
- Portugal*—(Vacant); Senhor Manuel de Almeida Coutinho (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Canberra 9 1992).
- South Africa*—His Excellency Mr. H. H. Woodward (Canberra 9 4000).
- Switzerland*—His Excellency Mr. F. Gyax (Canberra 7 7128).
- Thailand*—His Excellency Nai Vadhana Isarabhakdi (Canberra 7 8101).
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*—His Excellency Mr. Ivan F. Kurdiukov (Canberra 9 1033).
- United Arab Republic*—His Excellency Mr. M. Yusef (Canberra 7 7289).
- United States of America*—His Excellency Mr. William C. Battle (Canberra 7 1351).
- Vietnam*—His Excellency Mr. Tran Van Lam (Canberra 7 7240).

High Commissioner for—

- Britain*—His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir William Oliver, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., O.B.E., D.L. (Canberra 7 2211).
- Canada*—His Excellency Mr. E. W. T. Gill (Canberra 7 1304).
- Ceylon*—His Excellency Mr. W. D. Gunaratna, O.B.E. (Canberra 9 0121).
- India*—His Excellency Shri B. K. Massand (Canberra J 3209).
- Malaya, Federation of*—His Excellency Dato Sulciman bin Dato Abdul Rahman, P.M.N., S.P.M.J. (Canberra 7 1543).
- New Zealand*—His Excellency Mr. S. C. Johnston (Canberra 7 1030).
- Pakistan*—His Excellency Mr. K. M. Kaiser, S.Q.A. (Canberra 9 0021).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of—

- Austria*—(Vacant); Dr. W. de Comtes (Chargé d'Affaires) (Canberra 4 6688).
- Chile*—(Vacant); Mr. G. Bucchi (Chargé d'Affaires) (Sydney 36 7442).
- Denmark*—(Vacant); Mr. Nils C. Stenderup (Chargé d'Affaires) (Sydney 28 3547).
- Finland*—(Vacant); Mr. T. I. Kala (Chargé d'Affaires) (Sydney 36 1252).
- Sweden*—His Excellency M. Nils-Eric Ekblad (Canberra 7 1421).

Commissioner for—

- Malta*—Captain George F. L. Stivala, O.B.E. (Melbourne 26 2438).

TRADE COMMISSIONERS OF OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS IN AUSTRALIA.

Britain—Senior British Trade Commissioner (Minister)—Mr. F. B. Arnold, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Canberra 7 2211).

British Trade Commissioners—Messrs. H. W. Woodruff and A. F. Collings (Canberra 7 2211); Messrs. A. R. Bruce, O.B.E., N. L. Hibbs and J. R. Morley (Sydney 27 7521); Messrs. J. W. Stoodley and G. J. Husted (Melbourne 67 7254); Mr. N. A. Pinch (Brisbane 2 2307); Mr. J. D. Leithead (Perth 21 2042); Mr. M. E. Browne (Adelaide 51 4011).

Canada—Canadian Trade Commissioners—Mr. S. V. Allen (Sydney 27 7565) and Mr. H. A. Gilbert (Melbourne 61 3473).

Ceylon—Ceylon Trade Commissioner—Mr. M. C. M. Shibly (Sydney 25 5039).

India—Indian Trade Commissioner—Shri G. L. Puri (Sydney 27 5767).

Malaya—Malayan Trade Commissioner—Inche Bahadun bin Haji Hassan (Sydney 27 5298–9).

New Zealand—Senior New Zealand Trade Commissioner—Mr. C. H. Fowler (Sydney 25 3941).

New Zealand Government Trade Commissioners—Mr. A. C. Davys (Melbourne 67 8111); Dr. W. A. Brooker (Sydney 25 3941).

§ 8. 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. Previous issues of this Year Book contain considerable detail from the information derived at the 1956–57 census (see Official Year Book No. 47, 1961, pp. 1149–52).

A census has been taken for the year 1961–62, but results therefrom are not yet available.

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.	1961.(b)
Groceries	302.0	328.7	343.9	358.3	377.3	403.9	434.2
Butchers' Meat	146.9	158.7	170.1	170.8	178.6	193.5	211.0
Other Food (c)	246.5	269.2	282.8	294.5	314.1	343.6	363.1
<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>941.0</i>	<i>1,008.3</i>
Beer, Wine and Spirits (d) ..	204.3	222.1	237.5	248.2	245.1	259.5	264.8
Clothing and Drapery	419.3	433.3	380.8	451.0	404.7	444.2	463.5
Footwear	135.6	143.9	59.3	145.1	64.9	72.6	76.9
Hardware(e)	99.0	104.6	144.2	145.1	157.5	169.1	172.8
Electrical Goods(f)	86.4	91.8	113.0	137.7	159.5	195.1	186.9
Furniture and Floor Coverings	86.4	91.8	92.5	97.6	99.8	117.0	119.3
Chemists' Goods	368.2	398.3	76.9	439.0	95.4	105.4	117.4
Newspapers, Books and Stationery	368.2	398.3	69.3	439.0	74.9	81.3	85.3
Other Goods(g)	2,008.2	2,150.6	277.5	2,342.2	281.7	306.1	326.2
<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>2,691.3</i>	<i>2,821.4</i>
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.(h)	571.6	613.2	631.4	684.6	744.6	894.9	895.6

(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. Census of Retail Establishments, 1956-57.—Previous issues of this Year Book contain tables showing particulars of the number of retail establishments and the value of retail sales according to commodity groups and main type of business in each State and Territory, as derived from information collected at the 1956-57 Census of retail Establishments (see Official Year Book No. 47, 1961, pp. 1149-52).