

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. Film Censorship Board; 11. Australian National Film Board and the Film Division; 12. National Safety Council of Australia; 13. Australian Road Safety Council; 14. Australian Atomic Energy Commission; 15. The United Nations; 16. Australian Representation Abroad: Oversea Representation in Australia; 17. 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 State Statisticians from the latest data available, and relate to 1956–57 and 1957–58. 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.

Power costs (power, power kerosene, petrol and other oils) have not been deducted in New South Wales since 1940–41 when they amounted to £1,892,000 and in Tasmania since 1941–42, when they amounted to £86,510. Consequently net values of production for later years in these two States are overstated. 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, 1956-57 and 1957-58.—The following table shows particulars of the gross, local and net values of production in Australia by industries during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58.

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

(£'000.)

Industry.	Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets.	Local Value—Gross Production Valued at Place of Production.	Net Value of Production (without deduction of depreciation or maintenance).
1956-57.			
Agriculture	352,148	299,659	254,861
Pastoral	678,070	633,303	597,681
Dairying	188,852	175,493	141,211
Poultry	54,997	49,331	28,402
Bee-farming	2,530	2,254	(a) 2,254
<i>Total, Rural</i>	<i>1,276,597</i>	<i>1,160,040</i>	<i>1,024,409</i>
Trapping	6,697	6,013	(a) 6,013
Forestry	55,566	52,099	(a) 52,099
Fishing and Whaling	11,554	10,506	(a) 10,506
Mines and Quarries	(a) 176,320	176,320	139,977
<i>Total, Non-rural</i>	<i>250,137</i>	<i>244,938</i>	<i>208,595</i>
<i>Total, All Primary Factories</i>	<i>(b) 1,526,734</i>	<i>(b) 1,404,978</i>	<i>1,233,004</i>
	<i>(b) 1,622,120</i>	<i>(b) 1,622,120</i>	<i>1,622,120</i>
Total, All Industries	3,148,854	3,027,098	2,855,124
1957-58.			
Agriculture	340,231	295,554	243,817
Pastoral	545,081	501,901	447,645
Dairying	185,366	170,871	127,959
Poultry	55,468	49,602	27,326
Bee-farming	1,910	1,575	(a) 1,566
<i>Total, Rural</i>	<i>1,128,056</i>	<i>1,019,503</i>	<i>848,313</i>
Trapping	7,204	6,405	(a) 6,405
Forestry	53,484	50,063	(a) 50,063
Fishing and Whaling	11,407	10,403	(a) 10,403
Mines and Quarries	(a) 167,422	167,422	128,867
<i>Total, Non-rural</i>	<i>239,517</i>	<i>234,293</i>	<i>195,738</i>
<i>Total, All Primary Factories</i>	<i>(b) 1,367,573</i>	<i>(b) 1,253,796</i>	<i>1,044,051</i>
	<i>(b) 1,731,436</i>	<i>(b) 1,731,436</i>	<i>1,731,436</i>
Total, All Industries	3,099,009	2,985,232	2,775,487

(a) Local value.

(b) Net value.

3. Net Value of Production, States, 1956-57 and 1957-58.—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 years 1956-57 and 1957-58:—

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

Industry.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.
1956-57.									
Agriculture ..	48,425	63,802	60,127	49,688	24,640	7,978	58	143	254,861
Pastoral ..	231,674	129,883	112,366	62,093	47,343	10,666	2,338	1,118	597,681
Dairying ..	45,355	47,933	24,837	12,511	3,645	6,752	17	161	141,211
Poultry ..	11,592	12,506	838	1,597	697	1,015	50	107	28,402
Bee-farming(b) ..	905	506	161	388	268	24	..	2	2,254
<i>Total, Rural</i> ..	<i>337,951</i>	<i>254,630</i>	<i>198,529</i>	<i>126,277</i>	<i>76,593</i>	<i>26,433</i>	<i>2,463</i>	<i>1,531</i>	<i>1,024,409</i>
Trapping(b) ..	1,602	3,333	181	638	111	144	4	..	6,013
Forestry(b) ..	16,758	12,297	9,487	4,051	4,779	4,523	40	164	52,099
Fishing and Whalingb	2,939	1,178	1,575	1,295	2,737	609	173	..	10,506
Mining and Quarrying ..	72,048	9,457	24,148	9,487	14,350	8,298	2,084	105	139,977
<i>Total, Non-rural..</i>	<i>93,347</i>	<i>26,265</i>	<i>35,391</i>	<i>15,471</i>	<i>21,977</i>	<i>13,574</i>	<i>2,301</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>208,595</i>
<i>Total, All Primary Factories..</i>	<i>431,298</i>	<i>280,895</i>	<i>233,920</i>	<i>141,748</i>	<i>98,570</i>	<i>40,009</i>	<i>4,764</i>	<i>1,800</i>	<i>1,233,004</i>
Factories..	706,799	528,031	138,400	126,766	73,442	48,682	..	..	1,622,120
Total, All Industries ..	1,138,097	808,926	372,320	268,514	172,012	88,691	4,764	1,800	2,855,124

1957-58.

Agriculture ..	44,728	64,320	62,898	32,322	27,298	12,050	52	149	243,817
Pastoral ..	157,679	116,368	80,301	44,863	36,947	8,078	2,934	475	447,645
Dairying ..	44,767	44,687	18,725	9,364	3,422	6,841	29	124	127,959
Poultry ..	9,806	14,042	352	1,555	524	928	49	70	27,326
Bee-farming(b) ..	764	268	73	183	243	32	..	3	1,566
<i>Total, Rural</i> ..	<i>257,744</i>	<i>239,685</i>	<i>162,349</i>	<i>88,287</i>	<i>68,434</i>	<i>27,929</i>	<i>3,064</i>	<i>821</i>	<i>848,313</i>
Trapping(b) ..	1,865	3,651	226	483	60	116	4	..	6,405
Forestry(b) ..	15,276	11,912	9,414	3,587	5,110	4,547	38	179	50,063
Fishing and Whalingb	2,792	1,105	1,542	1,074	3,226	508	156	..	10,403
Mining and Quarrying ..	66,091	9,888	18,810	9,321	15,375	7,031	2,241	110	128,867
<i>Total, Non-rural..</i>	<i>86,024</i>	<i>26,556</i>	<i>29,992</i>	<i>14,465</i>	<i>23,771</i>	<i>12,202</i>	<i>2,439</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>195,738</i>
<i>Total, All Primary Factories..</i>	<i>343,768</i>	<i>266,241</i>	<i>192,341</i>	<i>102,752</i>	<i>92,205</i>	<i>40,131</i>	<i>5,503</i>	<i>1,110</i>	<i>1,044,051</i>
Factories..	758,301	568,750	143,958	133,285	75,312	51,830	..	..	1,731,436
Total, All Industries ..	1,102,069	834,991	336,299	236,037	167,517	91,961	5,503	1,110	2,775,487

(a) See letterpress on p. 1085.

(b) Local value.

NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES
PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

(£ s. d.)

Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia. (b)
1956-57.							
Agriculture ..	13 9 11	24 3 4	43 11 1	57 13 8	35 19 11	24 9 3	26 14 7
Pastoral ..	64 11 4	49 3 11	81 10 10	72 1 9	69 3 3	32 14 1	62 13 8
Dairying ..	12 12 10	18 3 1	17 19 10	14 10 6	5 6 6	20 14 0	14 16 2
Poultry ..	3 4 7	4 14 9	12 2 1	1 17 1	1 0 4	3 2 3	2 19 7
Bee-farming(c) ..	5 1	3 10	2 4	9 0	7 10	1 6	4 9
<i>Total, Rural</i> ..	<i>94 3 9</i>	<i>96 8 11</i>	<i>143 16 3</i>	<i>146 12 0</i>	<i>111 17 10</i>	<i>81 1 1</i>	<i>107 8 9</i>
Trapping(c) ..	8 11	1 5 3	2 7	14 10	3 3	8 10	12 7
Forestry(c) ..	4 13 5	4 13 2	6 17 6	4 14 1	6 19 8	13 17 4	5 9 3
Fishing and Whalingc	16 5	8 11	1 2 10	1 10 1	4 0 0	1 17 4	1 2 0
Mines and Quarries	20 1 7	3 11 8	17 9 10	11 0 3	20 19 3	25 8 11	14 13 8
<i>Total, Non-rural..</i>	<i>26 0 4</i>	<i>9 19 0</i>	<i>25 12 9</i>	<i>17 19 3</i>	<i>32 2 2</i>	<i>41 12 5</i>	<i>21 17 6</i>
<i>Total, All Primary Factories..</i>	<i>120 4 1</i>	<i>106 7 11</i>	<i>169 9 0</i>	<i>164 11 3</i>	<i>144 0 0</i>	<i>122 13 6</i>	<i>129 6 3</i>
Factories..	196 19 9	200 0 1	100 5 1	147 3 4	107 5 9	149 5 5	170 2 6
Total, All Industries	317 3 10	306 8 0	269 14 1	311 14 7	251 5 9	271 18 11	299 8 9

For footnotes see next page.

**NET (a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES
PER HEAD OF POPULATION—continued.**

(£ s. d.)

Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia. (b)
1957-58.							
Agriculture ..	12 4 6	23 15 2	44 16 5	36 9 8	39 1 7	36 1 4	25 0 4
Pastoral ..	43 2 1	42 19 8	57 4 6	50 12 9	52 17 10	24 3 7	45 18 8
Dairying ..	12 4 9	16 10 2	13 6 11	10 11 5	4 18 0	20 9 6	13 2 7
Poultry ..	2 13 7	5 3 9	5 0	1 15 1	15 0	2 15 7	2 16 1
Bee-farming(c)	0 4 2	2 0	1 0	4 1	6 11	1 11	3 3
<i>Total, Rural</i> ..	<i>70 9 1</i>	<i>88 10 9</i>	<i>115 13 10</i>	<i>99 13 0</i>	<i>97 19 4</i>	<i>83 11 11</i>	<i>87 0 11</i>
Trapping(c) ..	10 2	7 0	3 3	10 11	1 9	6 11	13 2
Forestry(c) ..	4 3 6	4 8 0	6 14 2	4 0 11	7 6 4	13 12 2	5 2 9
Fishing and Whaling(c)	15 3	8 2	1 2 0	1 4 3	4 12 4	1 10 5	1 1 4
Mines and Quarries ..	18 1 4	3 13 0	13 8 1	10 10 5	22 0 2	21 0 11	13 4 5
<i>Total, Non-rural..</i>	<i>23 10 3</i>	<i>9 16 2</i>	<i>21 7 6</i>	<i>16 6 6</i>	<i>34 0 7</i>	<i>36 10 5</i>	<i>20 1 8</i>
<i>Total, All Primary Factories..</i>	<i>93 19 4</i>	<i>98 6 11</i>	<i>137 1 4</i>	<i>115 19 6</i>	<i>131 19 11</i>	<i>120 2 4</i>	<i>107 2 7</i>
	207 5 8	210 1 9	102 11 9	150 8 10	107 16 3	155 2 7	177 13 3
Total, All Industries	301 5 0	308 8 8	239 13 1	266 8 4	239 16 2	275 4 11	284 15 10

(a) See letterpress on p. 1085.
(c) Local value.

(b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

4. Net Value of Production, Australia, 1953-54 to 1957-58.—The following table shows the net value of production for Australia during the years 1953-54 to 1957-58.

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

(£'000.)

Industry.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Agriculture ..	268,460	243,919	279,455	254,861	243,817
Pastoral ..	491,716	461,464	446,780	597,681	447,645
Dairying ..	136,956	135,798	155,243	141,211	127,959
Poultry ..	34,782	29,787	30,185	28,402	27,326
Bee-farming(b)	1,426	1,398	1,751	2,254	1,566
<i>Total, Rural</i> ..	<i>933,340</i>	<i>872,366</i>	<i>913,414</i>	<i>1,024,409</i>	<i>848,313</i>
Trapping(b) ..	5,074	4,961	6,047	6,013	6,405
Forestry(b) ..	41,720	44,047	50,059	52,099	50,063
Fishing and Whaling(b)	7,741	8,727	8,884	10,506	10,403
Mines and Quarries ..	104,875	118,087	132,508	139,977	128,867
<i>Total, Non-rural ..</i>	<i>159,410</i>	<i>175,822</i>	<i>197,498</i>	<i>208,595</i>	<i>195,738</i>
<i>Total, All Primary Factories ..</i>	<i>1,092,750</i>	<i>1,048,188</i>	<i>1,110,912</i>	<i>1,233,004</i>	<i>1,044,051</i>
	1,227,045	1,365,509	1,500,714	1,622,120	1,731,436
Total, All Industries	2,319,795	2,413,697	2,611,626	2,855,124	2,775,487

(a) See letterpress on p. 1085.

(b) Local value.

In the chapters dealing with the respective industries (except trapping and mines and quarries), tables will be found showing the total value of production and the value per head of population for the industry by States for a series of years up to 1957-58.

§ 2. Indexes of Production.

In the first two tables in this section, indexes of price and quantum (i.e. value at constant prices) of production are given for the following industrial groups, namely:—Agriculture, Pastoral, Farmyard and Dairying, and All Farming combined (including separate indexes for Wool and Products other than Wool). In the third table, indexes of quantum (i.e. value at constant prices) of production, exports and consumption of farm products for food use are shown. Indexes previously published in respect of Gold and Other Minerals, and All Mining combined, are under review and pending completion of investigations the publication of these results has been discontinued.

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, page 1050). For 1936-37 and later years, the original series was replaced in December, 1952, by a revised series in which average quantities of each product *marketed* during the period 1946-47 to 1950-51 were used as fixed weights. In the revised series, the regimen was extended and modified to include farm products (as defined by Australian Statisticians) in all cases. Certain other refinements were also incorporated in the revised indexes, the principal of which was the omission from the weights used for the All Farming Index of quantities of crops marketed for livestock feeding in Australia.

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

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

Year.	Agri- culture.	Pastoral.	Farm- yard and Dairying.	All Farming.	Wool (Shorn and Dead).	Products other than Wool.
1936-37	114	115	93	109	126	104
1937-38	98	98	102	99	95	100
1938-39	88	87	105	92	79	96
1939-40	100	105	105	104	102	105
1940-41	106	107	105	107	102	108
1941-42	111	108	107	110	102	113
1942-43	131	123	130	128	118	132
1943-44	149	128	147	139	118	146
1944-45	151	128	152	142	118	150
1945-46	174	133	159	157	118	169
1946-47	194	182	157	185	187	185
1947-48	267	263	183	247	301	230
1948-49	234	313	197	260	366	225
1949-50	272	396	228	316	483	261
1950-51	291	818	258	505	1,098	308
1951-52	355	501	332	410	552	363
1952-53	364	531	387	440	623	379
1953-54	324	534	395	429	621	355
1954-55	316	489	371	401	540	365
1955-56	330	451	392	397	468	373
1956-57(a)	336	536	386	432	607	374
1957-58(b)	341	437	380	390	476	362

(a) Revised.

(b) Subject to revision.

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

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

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

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

Year.	Agriculture.	Pastoral.	Farm-yard and Dairying.	All Farming.	Wool (Shorn and Dead).	Products other than Wool.
1936–37	97	98	97	97	99	96
1937–38	107	103	101	104	103	105
1938–39	96	99	102	99	98	99
1939–40	120	107	108	107	115	105
1940–41	74	109	107	97	115	91
1941–42	104	112	104	104	118	99
1942–43	97	114	103	102	116	98
1943–44	86	115	100	100	119	94
1944–45	68	101	99	88	101	84
1945–46	100	86	103	92	92	92
1946–47	84	92	103	91	95	90
1947–48	122	98	107	109	101	111
1948–49	108	105	111	109	108	109
1949–50	117	112	111	115	115	115
1950–51	108	109	106	109	116	107
1951–52	103	105	97	103	112	100
1952–53	121	126	108	121	131	118
1953–54	129	123	107	122	128	120
1954–55	120	127	117	123	132	120
1955–56	134	136	120	131	146	127
1956–57(b)	120	148	117	131	164	121
1957–58(c)	109	142	113	123	148	116

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

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 livestock 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.
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(b)	123	88	118	85	137	98
1957-58(b)	111	78	82	58	138	97

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

§ 3. Consumption of Foodstuffs and Beverages.

1. **Quantities Consumed.**—Issues of the Official Year Book up to No. 36 included a statistical survey of the movement in the consumption in Australia, in total and per head of population, of a selected number of commodities over a period of years up to 1940-41 (see Official Year Book No. 36, pp. 1098-1100). In issue No. 37, these long-term comparisons were replaced by more detailed information covering consumption of the principal foodstuffs and beverages in annual periods since 1944 in comparison with average annual consumption during the three years ended 1938-39. In this issue, the annual periods extend from 1953-54 to 1957-58.

The estimates of total consumption and consumption per head of population in Australia in the two tables which follow have been compiled by deducting net exports from production and allowing for recorded movements in stocks of the respective commodities. While the estimates may generally be 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 checked, wherever possible, with data from other sources (principally from the Food Consumption Survey conducted in 1944 by the Nutrition Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council) which confirm the reliability of the methods used.

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

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

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58. (a)
Milk and Milk Products—							
Fluid Whole Milk	Mil. gals.	161	253	258	266	272	275
Fresh Cream	'000 tons	19.7	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.7
Full Cream Milk Products—							
Condensed, Concentrated and Evaporated Full Cream Milk—							
Sweetened	"	(b)	10.8	9.9	10.7	10.9	6.1
Unsweetened	"	(b)	24.4	17.0	23.7	26.3	29.6
Powdered Full Cream Milk	"	8.1	10.4	9.6	9.7	9.6	12.7
Infants and Invalids Foods	"	3.0	9.5	7.9	10.6	8.6	10.0
Milk By-Products—							
Condensed, Concentrated, and Evaporated Skim Milk and Butter-milk	"	(b)	1.0	6.1	3.9	4.7	6.3
Powdered Skim Milk	"	"	3.9	5.7	8.7	9.8	8.8
Cheese	"	"	13.4	23.9	25.4	23.9	22.5
<i>Total (in terms of Milk Solids)</i>	"	<i>120.5</i>	<i>188.5</i>	<i>192.2</i>	<i>200.9</i>	<i>205.1</i>	<i>212.8</i>
Meat—							
Beef (bone-in-weight)	"	442.0	455.2	472.6	495.4	550.4	527.4
Mutton (bone-in-weight)	"	183.4	204.4	211.5	204.2	199.2	216.5
Lamb (bone-in-weight)	"	46.1	106.8	105.6	109.1	117.8	121.8
Pork (bone-in weight)	"	31.8	30.5	41.4	40.3	36.7	43.2
Offal	"	25.7	41.9	43.5	42.3	44.4	50.1
Canned Meat (canned weight)	"	(c)	7.9	12.4	14.3	13.9	17.5
Bacon and Ham (cured weight)	"	"	31.4	28.5	32.2	31.3	29.7
<i>Total (in terms of carcass weight)</i>	"	<i>776.1</i>	<i>887.8</i>	<i>939.9</i>	<i>963.2</i>	<i>1,010.6</i>	<i>1,029.7</i>
Poultry, Game and Fish—							
Poultry and Rabbits (carcass weight)	"	29.8	60.2	61.4	63.0	64.4	65.9
Fish(d)—							
Fresh	"	19.7	22.5	21.2	20.2	21.9	22.8
Cured (including Smoked and Salted)	"	(e)	3.2	4.0	4.4	2.2	5.5
Crustaceans and Molluscs	"	"	2.1	3.3	4.6	3.9	3.8
Canned—Australian origin	"	"	3.1	2.5	2.5	3.5	2.8
Imported	"	"	12.4	6.8	8.8	10.3	7.1
<i>Total(d)</i>	"	<i>51.5</i>	<i>73.7</i>	<i>76.5</i>	<i>77.7</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>80.7</i>
Eggs and Egg Products—							
Shell Eggs	"	78.7	82.8	85.9	87.9	91.7	91.4
Liquid Whole Egg(f)	"	"	2.9	5.4	6.5	4.9	6.1
Egg Powder(f)	"	"	"	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
<i>Total (Shell Egg equivalent)</i>	Mil. Doz.	<i>81.6</i>	<i>88.4</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>98.1</i>	<i>96.8</i>
		<i>139.3</i>	<i>150.9</i>	<i>157.9</i>	<i>158.8</i>	<i>167.4</i>	<i>165.2</i>
Fats and Oils—							
Butter	'000 tons	101.0	121.6	122.5	120.4	119.4	121.0
Margarine—							
Table	"	2.8	8.5	9.1	12.3	15.4	15.7
Other	"	12.2	22.3	22.0	19.2	19.9	21.0
Lard	"	5.2	3.9	5.1	4.8	4.6	5.2
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats	"	14.4	15.9	16.2	16.6	17.0	17.4
<i>Total (Fat Content)</i>	"	<i>115.5</i>	<i>146.3</i>	<i>148.8</i>	<i>147.5</i>	<i>150.2</i>	<i>153.8</i>

See next page for notes.

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

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58. (a)
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar—							
As Sugar	'000 tons	216.5	258.4	256.3	259.5	^a 260.2	259.6
In manufactured products	"	110.1	187.9	205.9	219.4	^a 220.1	231.0
Honey, Glucose and Syrups	"	21.9	25.1	22.3	21.0	30.0	26.3
<i>Total (Sugar Content)</i>	"	<i>343.9</i>	<i>466.4</i>	<i>480.0</i>	<i>495.7</i>	<i>504.2</i>	<i>511.5</i>
Potatoes—							
White	"	318.5	485.4	417.1	368.9	459.5	518.1
Sweet	"	7.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1
<i>Total</i>	"	<i>325.9</i>	<i>491.0</i>	<i>422.8</i>	<i>374.7</i>	<i>465.4</i>	<i>524.2</i>
Pulse and Nuts—							
Dried Pulse	"	4.5	14.9	11.5	12.2	14.0	13.2
Peanuts (weight without shell)	"	2.8	7.5	9.9	4.2	2.8	9.2
Edible Tree Nuts (weight without shell)	"	2.6	6.8	7.7	5.9	6.2	7.6
Cocoa (Raw Beans)	"	6.3	11.3	9.8	10.7	12.4	11.7
<i>Total</i>	"	<i>16.2</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>38.9</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>35.4</i>	<i>41.7</i>
Tomatoes and Fruit—							
Tomatoes(g)	"	(h) 48.0	73.8	104.0	107.3	137.5	113.1
Citrus Fruit(g)	"	97.8	150.7	143.6	167.9	160.7	153.2
Other Fresh Fruit	"	288.2	316.3	306.7	371.1	302.7	361.2
Jams	"	35.1	36.1	37.5	40.4	41.4	34.5
Dried Fruit	"	24.8	29.3	32.0	22.6	22.6	30.5
Canned Fruit	"	31.9	48.3	56.3	57.5	56.8	60.0
<i>Total (Fresh Fruit equivalent)</i>	"	<i>580.3</i>	<i>731.2</i>	<i>766.1</i>	<i>830.4</i>	<i>781.0</i>	<i>842.4</i>
Vegetables—							
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	"	(b)	171.3	168.4	172.4	194.9	188.9
Other Fresh Vegetables	"	(b)	245.9	237.4	235.3	270.2	292.0
Canned Vegetables	"	(b)	18.2	20.1	20.9	25.7	22.4
<i>Total</i>	"	<i>(b)</i>	<i>435.4</i>	<i>425.9</i>	<i>428.6</i>	<i>490.8</i>	<i>503.3</i>
Grain Products—							
Flour—							
White	"	} 574.0	721.2	721.8	727.9	762.1	} 788.5
Sharps	"		2.1	1.6	1.9	1.5	
Wheatmeal for baking	"		31.4	29.4	28.1	27.8	
Breakfast Foods	"	(i) 32.5	51.7	52.9	54.8	61.8	56.1
Rice (Milled)	"	12.2	14.7	14.2	15.4	15.8	16.1
Tapioca, Sago, etc.	"	3.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.9
Pearl Barley	"	3.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9
Barley Meal and Polished Wheat (Rice substitute)	"	..	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Edible Starch (Cornflour)	"	4.3	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.5
<i>Total</i>	"	<i>629.7</i>	<i>829.5</i>	<i>827.7</i>	<i>835.8</i>	<i>876.2</i>	<i>867.6</i>
Beverages—							
Tea	"	21.1	27.0	24.3	24.5	26.2	26.1
Coffee	"	2.0	4.3	4.5	5.5	6.7	6.6
Beer	Mil. gals.	80.1	205.2	220.5	225.1	218.1	224.1
Wine	"	4.2	12.4	10.1	10.3	10.9	11.1

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

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

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58. (a)
Milk and Milk Products—							
Fluid Whole Milk	Gallon	23.4	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.2
Fresh Cream	lb.	6.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Full Cream Milk Products—							
Condensed, Concentrated and Evaporated Full Cream Milk—							
Sweetened	"	(b)	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	1.4
Unsweetened	"	(b)	6.1	4.2	5.7	6.2	6.8
Powdered Full Cream Milk	"	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.9
Infants and Invalids Foods	"	1.0	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.3
Milk By-Products—							
Condensed, Concentrated and Evaporated Skim Milk and Butter-milk	"	(b)	0.3	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.5
Powdered Skim Milk	"	..	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.4	2.0
Cheese	"	4.4	6.0	6.3	5.7	5.3	6.4
<i>Total (in terms of Milk Solids)</i>	"	39.3	47.5	47.5	48.2	48.2	48.9
Meat—							
Beef (bone-in-weight)	"	144.1	114.6	116.5	119.1	129.3	121.2
Mutton (bone-in-weight)	"	59.8	51.4	52.1	49.1	46.8	49.8
Lamb (bone-in-weight)	"	15.0	26.9	26.0	26.2	27.7	28.0
Pork (bone-in-weight)	"	10.4	7.7	10.2	9.7	8.6	9.9
Offal	"	8.4	10.6	10.7	10.2	10.4	11.5
Canned Meat (canned weight)	"	(c)	2.0	3.0	3.4	3.3	4.0
Bacon and Ham (cured weight)	"	10.2	7.2	7.9	7.5	7.0	6.9
<i>Total (in terms of carcass weight)</i>	"	253.0	223.5	231.6	231.6	237.4	236.7
Poultry, Game and Fish—							
Poultry and Rabbits (carcass weight)	"	9.7	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1
Fish(d)—							
Fresh	"	6.4	5.7	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.3
Cured (including Smoked and Salted)	"	(e)	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.3
Crustaceans and Molluscs.. ..	"	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8
Canned—							
Australian origin	"	4.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6
Imported	"	..	1.7	2.2	2.5	1.7	1.8
<i>Total(d)</i>	"	16.8	18.6	19.0	18.9	17.8	18.6
Eggs and Egg Products—							
Shell Eggs	"	25.7	20.8	21.2	21.1	21.5	21.0
Liquid Whole Egg(f)	"	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.2
Egg Powder(f)	"	..	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	..
<i>Total (Shell Egg equivalent)</i>	{ No.	26.6 243	22.3 204	22.8 209	22.4 205	23.0 210	22.2 203
Fats and Oils—							
Butter	lb.	32.9	30.6	30.2	29.0	28.0	27.8
Margarine—							
Table	"	0.9	2.1	2.3	3.0	3.6	3.6
Other	"	4.0	5.6	5.4	4.6	4.7	4.8
Lard	"	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
Vegetable Oils and other Fats	"	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
<i>Total (Fat Content)</i>	"	37.6	36.8	36.8	35.6	35.3	35.3
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar—							
As Sugar	"	70.6	65.0	63.3	62.4	(a) 61.1	59.7
In manufactured products	"	35.9	47.3	50.7	52.7	(a) 51.7	53.1
Honey, Glucose and Syrups	"	7.1	6.3	5.5	5.1	7.0	6.0
<i>Total (Sugar Content)</i>	"	112.0	117.3	118.4	119.1	118.4	117.5

See next page for notes.

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

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58 (a)
Potatoes—							
White	lb.	103.8	122.2	102.8	88.7	108.0	119.1
Sweet	"	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
<i>Total</i>	"	<i>106.2</i>	<i>123.6</i>	<i>104.2</i>	<i>90.1</i>	<i>109.4</i>	<i>120.5</i>
Pulse and Nuts—							
Dried Pulse	"	1.5	3.7	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.3
Peanuts (weight without shell)	"	0.9	1.9	2.4	1.0	0.7	2.1
Edible Tree Nuts (weight without shell)	"	0.8	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.7
Cocoa (Raw Beans)	"	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.7
<i>Total</i>	"	<i>5.3</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>9.8</i>
Tomatoes and Fruit—							
Tomatoes(g)	"	(h) 15.7	18.6	25.6	25.8	32.3	26.0
Citrus Fruit(g)	"	31.9	37.9	35.4	40.4	37.8	35.2
Other Fresh Fruit	"	94.0	79.6	75.6	89.2	71.1	83.0
Jams	"	11.4	9.1	9.2	9.7	9.7	7.9
Dried Fruit	"	8.1	7.3	7.9	5.4	5.3	7.0
Canned Fruit	"	10.7	12.2	13.9	13.8	13.4	13.8
<i>Total (Fresh Fruit equivalent)</i>	"	<i>189.2</i>	<i>184.0</i>	<i>188.8</i>	<i>199.6</i>	<i>183.2</i>	<i>193.7</i>
Vegetables—							
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	"	(b)	43.2	41.5	41.5	45.8	43.5
Other Fresh Vegetables	"	(b)	61.9	58.6	54.7	63.5	67.1
Canned Vegetables	"	(b)	4.6	4.9	5.0	6.0	5.2
<i>Total</i>	"	<i>(b)</i>	<i>109.7</i>	<i>105.0</i>	<i>101.2</i>	<i>115.3</i>	<i>115.8</i>
Grain Products—							
Flour—							
White	"	187.1	181.5	177.9	175.0	179.0	181.2
Sharps	"						
Wheatmeal for baking	"						
Breakfast Foods	"	(i) 10.6	13.0	13.0	13.2	14.5	12.8
Rice (milled)	"	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7
Tapioca, Sago, etc.	"	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Pearl Barley	"	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Barley Meal and Polished	"						
Wheat (Rice substitute)	"		0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Edible Starch (Cornflour)	"	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6
<i>Total</i>	"	<i>205.3</i>	<i>208.7</i>	<i>203.9</i>	<i>201.0</i>	<i>205.8</i>	<i>199.2</i>
Beverages—							
Tea	"	6.9	6.8	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.0
Coffee	"	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.5
Beer	Gallon	11.7	23.1	24.3	24.2	22.9	23.0
Wine	"	0.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1

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

2. **Level of Nutrient Intake.**—The table below shows details of the estimated supplies of nutrients available for consumption in Australia during annual periods since 1952-53 in comparison with the annual average for the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39. The table has been compiled by the Nutrition Section of the Commonwealth Department of Health and is based on the estimates of the quantity of foodstuffs available for consumption per head of population shown in the preceding table.

**ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION :
AUSTRALIA.**

(Per Head per Day.)

Nutrient.	Unit.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58: (a)
Calories	No.	3,117	3,338	3,296	3,276	3,291	3,307
Protein—							
Animal	gm.	58.7	57.3	56.8	56.8	59.1	59.3
Vegetable ..	..	30.9	33.8	33.1	31.3	32.5	32.2
Total .. ..	..	89.6	91.1	89.9	88.1	91.6	91.5
Fat .. ..	..	133.5	132.5	133.1	131.4	130.3	131.4
Carbohydrate ..	..	377.4	426.8	416.1	413.9	418.6	419.6
Calcium	mgm.	642	800	758	782	806	827
Iron .. ..	..	15.4	14.2	13.9	13.2	13.9	13.9
Vitamin A	I.U.	8,457	7,254	7,084	7,047	7,652	7,937
Ascorbic Acid ..	mgm.	86	90	83	83	89	89
Thiamin .. ..	..	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
Riboflavin .. ..	..	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Niacin .. ..	..	18.7	18.6	18.5	17.6	18.3	18.4

(a) Subject to revision.

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

§ 4. Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

1. *Patents.*—(i) *General.* Patents for inventions are granted under the Patents Act 1952-1955, which applies to the Commonwealth of Australia and the Territories of Norfolk Island, Papua and New Guinea. The Act is administered by a Commissioner of Patents. The principal fees payable up to and including the grant of a patent amount to £17 10s. Renewal fees are payable as follows:—£5 before the expiration of the fourth year, and an amount progressively increasing by £1 before the expiration of each succeeding year up to the final fee of £16, payable before the expiration of the fifteenth year. An extension of time for six months for payment of a renewal fee may be obtained. Patents granted under the repealed Acts (Patents Act 1903-1950) are subject to the renewal fees under those Acts.

(ii) *Summary.* The number of separate inventions in respect of which applications were filed and the number of letters patent sealed during the years 1954 to 1958 are shown in the following table.

PATENTS : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
Applications	9,073	8,869	9,396	9,899	10,511
Applications accompanied by provisional specifications ..	3,590	3,220	3,465	3,683	3,919
Letters patent sealed ..	5,464	5,931	6,056	6,407	6,093

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 1954 to 1958.

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
Trade Marks—					
Received	4,730	4,630	4,402	4,589	5,331
Registered	1,400	1,848	5,360	3,569	4,219
Designs—					
Received	1,373	1,330	1,130	1,394	1,362
Registered	900	819	458	917	1,758

3. *Revenue.*—Revenue of the Commonwealth Patent, Trade Marks, Design and Copyright Offices for the years 1954 to 1958 was as follows:—1954, £202,290; 1955, £234,125; 1956, £293,918; 1957, £302,279; 1958, £347,659.

§ 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.

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

2. *Applications and Registrations.*—The following table shows under the various headings the number of applications for copyright received and registered for the years 1954 to 1958.

COPYRIGHT : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
Applications received—					
Literary	1,044	1,005	1,059	1,064	1,078
Artistic	25	17	22	38	74
International .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Applications registered—					
Literary	943	869	521	870	1,100
Artistic	20	12	17	26	38
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 at present of a Chairman, who is the General Manager, a Deputy Chairman, a Finance Member and two other members, one of whom represents the Naval Board.

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

In 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, but as yet no recommendations have been made.

In order to take advantage of this, 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 to become more self-sufficient, 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 21st April, 1959, were all of the "Doxford" type, one engine being of 3,200 b.h.p. and two of 4,400 b.h.p.

3. **Construction Programme.**—From its inception to 21st April, 1959, the Board had arranged for the construction of 61 vessels of over 300 gross tons and totalling 358,638 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 21st April, 1959, placed by the Board, were for the construction of 10 vessels totalling 119,200 deadweight tons. The vessels consisted of one 32,250 d.w.t. oil tanker on behalf of Ampol Petroleum Ltd., two bulk ore carriers each of 19,000 d.w.t. on behalf of the Broken Hill Pty. Co. Ltd., one 5,200 d.w.t. bulk sugar carrier on behalf of the Adelaide Steamship Co. Ltd., one 2,500 d.w.t. passenger/cargo vessel for the State Shipping Service of Western Australia together with two bulk carriers of 14,000 d.w.t. each, one bulk carrier of 10,000 d.w.t. one passenger/vehicular ferry of 1,500 d.w.t. and one roll-on roll-off cargo ferry of 1,750 d.w.t. all for the Australian National Line.

§ 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.**—This Act provides for—

- (a) an Executive of the Organization consisting of five members to be appointed by the Governor-General, at least three 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 can 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, 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 and Production with main laboratories in Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane and field stations.
- 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 and Chemical Physics, which together with the Sections of Organic Chemistry, Minerals Utilization, Cement and Ceramics and Chemical Engineering, comprise the Chemical Research Laboratories in Melbourne.

Tribophysics, with laboratories in Melbourne.

Building Research, with laboratories in Melbourne.

Mathematical Statistics, with main laboratory in Adelaide.

Meteorological Physics, with main laboratory in Melbourne and field station.

Land Research and Regional Survey, with headquarters in Canberra, and field stations at Alice Springs and Katherine (Northern Territory) and Ivanhoe (Kimberley, Western Australia).

Protein Chemistry (Melbourne), Textile Industry (Geelong, Victoria) and Textile Physics (Sydney), which together comprise the Wool Research Laboratories.

The following are the Sections:—

Commonwealth Research Station, Murray Irrigation Area, Merbein (Victoria).

Irrigation Research Station Griffith (New South Wales).

Upper Atmosphere, with laboratory at Camden (New South Wales).

Dairy Research, Melbourne.

Mineragraphic Investigations, Melbourne.

Ore-dressing Investigations, Melbourne and Kalgoorlie.

Fodder Conservation, Melbourne.

Physical Metallurgy, Melbourne.

Wool Textile Research Laboratories, Geelong, Melbourne and Sydney.

Coal Research, Sydney.

Mathematical Instruments, Sydney.

Wildlife Survey, with main laboratory in Canberra, subsidiary laboratory at Albury, and field experiments.

Soil Mechanics, Melbourne.

Animal Genetics, Sydney.

Engineering, Melbourne.

Agricultural Research Liaison Section, Melbourne.

Industrial Research Liaison Section, Melbourne.

Editorial and Publications Section, Melbourne.

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

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

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

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

§ 8. Mount Stromlo Observatory.

1. **General.**—In January, 1957, the former Commonwealth Observatory was transferred from the control of the Department of the Interior to the Australian National University as part of the Research School of Physical Sciences of that University, and is now officially known as the Mount Stromlo Observatory.

2. **Foundation of Observatory.**—The Observatory was founded primarily to prosecute astrophysical research, including the study of the relations between solar and terrestrial phenomena. A short history of the foundation of the Observatory appears in Official Year Book No. 19, p. 979.

3. **Site of Observatory.**—The Observatory is situated on Mount Stromlo, which forms part of a ridge of hills about seven miles west of Canberra. The highest point in the ridge is 2,560 feet above sea level, that is, about 700 feet above the general level of the surrounding country.

4. **Equipment.**—The major items of equipment at Mount Stromlo comprise a 74-inch reflector, a 50-inch reflector, which is the re-built Melbourne 48-inch telescope, a 30-inch reflector donated by the late J. H. Reynolds, Esq., a 20-inch reflector once the property of the late J. H. Catts, M.P., as well as a 9-inch refractor, an 8-inch Schmidt camera and other smaller telescopes. A photographic refractor of 26-inch aperture belonging to the Universities of Yale and Columbia is installed in a dome provided by the Commonwealth Government, and a 20-inch/26-inch Schmidt telescope from the University of Uppsala has been installed in a similar fashion.

5. **Functions of Observatory.**—In recent years, the emphasis has been placed on research relating to our Milky Way System; including star clusters and gaseous nebulae, the Magellanic Clouds, spectroscopic studies of stellar motions and astrophysical studies of Southern Stars. The Observatory is responsible for the accuracy of the Australian Time Service. Considerable attention is being given to the development of this work, and a highly accurate quartz clock system has been installed. A photographic zenith tube has been acquired for time determination. The Observatory issues a descriptive booklet at a cost of 3s. a copy. The Observatory is open to visitors every afternoon at 3 p.m., and upon special written application, visits at night may be arranged for certain set nights.

6. **International Co-operation.**—The Observatory works in close liaison with oversea observatories and major equipment has been, or is being, installed at Mount Stromlo in co-operation with the University Observatories of Yale and Columbia (U.S.A.) and Uppsala (Sweden).

§ 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, chemical industry, timber industry, transportation, aircraft materials, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, textiles, mining, ceramics, medical and dental materials, household and domestic economy, miscellaneous and general.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The headquarters of the Association are at Science House, Gloucester Street, Sydney, and branches of the Association are situated at Temple Court, 422 Collins Street, Melbourne; School of Arts Building, 166 Ann Street, Brisbane; Alliance Building, Grenfell Street, Adelaide; 10 Hooper Street, West Perth; c/o Engineering Department, Hobart Technical College, Hobart; Department of Works, Canberra; and Howard Smith Chambers, Watt Street, Newcastle.

§ 10. 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 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.

However, 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 classification is advisory only and is designed to enable picture goers and particularly parents to obtain a general idea of any particular film.

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 five persons and an Appeal Censor, the headquarters being in Sydney. There is also a right of appeal to the Minister.

2. **Import of Films.**—(a) *35mm. Films for Exhibition in Motion Picture Theatres.* In 1958, 1,224 films comprising 4,500,304 feet were censored. This represents approximately 803 hours screening time. 535 of these films originated in United States of America, 423 in United Kingdom, and 266 in other countries. Of the last mentioned, Italy 32, France 35, U.S.S.R. 61, Greece 35, and Germany 13, were the principal suppliers.

Included in the above were 463 full length feature films which constitute the main theatrical attractions. This was a decrease of 22 compared with the imports for 1957. Feature films came from United States of America 260, United Kingdom 111, and from Other Countries 92, chiefly Italy 16, France 16, Greece 15, and U.S.S.R. 10.

Fourteen feature films were rejected. Cuts were made from 225 feature films mainly because of excessive violence.

Feature films classified as suitable for general exhibition numbered 250 and 214 were not suitable for children. Of the latter, 35 carry the special condition that all advertising shall indicate that they are suitable only for adults.

In addition to the above imported films, 261 35mm. films of 203,492 feet produced in Australia were cleared. These were mainly newsreels and documentaries and concerned the Board only when intended for commercial exhibition or export. This figure does not represent the total production in Australia.

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

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

4,072 films of this type totalling 3,437,479 feet were examined. Two were rejected and eliminations were made from 44.

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

(c) *8mm. and 9.5mm. Films.* The Board's responsibilities in regard to these have been removed to a large extent following the decision to discontinue the censorship of films brought in by travellers depicting incidents during their travels. Periodical checks are not made and only commercially produced films are examined. Of these, 26,791 feet were censored. One was rejected and eliminations made from 3.

(d) *Television Films.* 10,526 16mm. films of 8,265,783 feet and 128 35mm. films of 332,755 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 3,826 hours.

The footage of television films—35mm. and 16mm. combined according to Countries of Origin was:—

	Feet.	Per Cent.
United States of America	7,283,311	84.70
United Kingdom	954,258	11.09
Other Oversea Countries	353,474	4.12
Australia	7,495	0.09
Total	8,598,538	100.00

50 television films were rejected and eliminations made from 1,343. There were no appeals.

(e) *Foreign Films.* Countries other than United Kingdom and United States of America supplied 266 of the 35mm. films imported for theatrical exhibition. Of these, 92 were feature films.

The dialogue generally is in a foreign language usually 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 para (a)*).

The following table shows the average imports of feature films from United States of America, United Kingdom and Foreign Countries during the three years 1948-50 with those for 1955-57:

	Average 1948-50.	Average 1955-57.
United States of America	289 (75½%)	253 (57%)
United Kingdom	73 (19%)	104 (23½%)
Foreign	21 (5½%)	86 (19½%)

Of 4,072 16mm. commercial films censored, 762 were of foreign origin. The chief supplying countries were France, 86; Germany, 89; Czechoslovakia, 90; India, 83; Malaya, 26; Holland, 58; Italy, 58; Switzerland, 130; and U.S.S.R., 23.

Foreign films comprised only 18.7 per cent. of the films brought in for television.

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

3. *Export of Films.*—The quantity of films exported for the year 1958 was 1,670,522 feet, of which 1,116,327 feet were sent to British countries, including Trust Territories, 179,644 feet were sent to the United States of America and 374,551 feet to other countries. This footage includes, in many cases, several prints of the one film.

§ 11. 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.—Production and distribution of all films required by Commonwealth Departments is 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 distribution in Australia, and both theatrical and non-theatrical distribution overseas, of all Film Division productions are organized by the News and Information Bureau's home office or its oversea representatives. Non-theatrical distribution in Australia is organized through the National Library, Canberra, in co-operation with State film distribution agencies.

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.

Since 1946, the Film Division has produced 328 films for general exhibition, as well as training and special purpose films. Prints are dispatched to 44 oversea centres, where distribution is arranged by News and Information Bureau officers or other Australian representatives. In Britain, there is regular distribution through more than a thousand theatres, and a large non-theatrical and educational series of circuits. By arrangement with the British Broadcasting Corporation, items of topical interest photographed by the Film Division are flown to London for television. In the United States of America, there is wide non-theatrical distribution and considerable use of the films by television networks. An exchange arrangement with the National Film Board of Canada secures extensive distribution in Canada. French versions, prepared in Paris under the supervision of the Australian Embassy, circulate through France and French-speaking countries. Selected films have also been recorded in 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 has produced, or is producing, 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.

§ 12. National Safety Council of Australia.

The National Safety Council of Australia was founded in Melbourne in 1927 for the purpose of developing, mainly by means of education, safety on the road, at work and in the home, and its activities have developed in other directions wherever the need for reducing the toll of accidents has been shown. To this end, it conducts continuous propaganda through the press and in other ways. It also forms Junior Safety Councils in the schools for developing a safety conscience among children. Posters are available to schools in connexion with Health and Safety lessons. Specially taken films are available for child and adult road safety instruction.

A "Safe Driving" campaign for individual motor drivers is conducted as well as a "Freedom from Accidents" competition among employee drivers, those completing a year free from any accident for which they were responsible being given a certificate to that effect. An industrial service of four posters a month, together with slips for pay envelopes, and the Council's bi-monthly journal "Safety News", constitutes a regular service for the dissemination of safety advice, which is supplied on a membership basis to factories each year. Committees deal with specific problems regarding traffic, films, safety in industry, air safety and home dangers. The Air Safety Committee has a plan for marking town and property names on buildings to assist aircraft in distress and to facilitate dropping supplies from the air in times of emergency, such as floods.

The Council is supported by Government grants, public subscriptions, and payments for service, and is a non-profit organization. Its work is carried on by a small staff controlled by committees and governed by an executive. Six committees, whose work is of an entirely honorary nature, are in operation, namely, Executive, Traffic, Industrial Safety, Home, Air Safety and Publicity. The Road Safety Division, which handles all Road Safety matters is the Victorian constituent of the Australian Road Safety Council.

§ 13. Australian Road Safety Council.

1. **Origin and Organization.**—The Australian Road Safety Council was formed in June, 1947, through the instrumentality of the Australian Transport Advisory Council.

The prime movers for the establishment of the Council were the Australian Automobile Association, which submitted a comprehensive plan; the New South Wales Minister for Transport, who advocated expansion, on a nation-wide basis, of road safety activities on lines similar to those of the Road Safety Council of New South Wales; and the National Safety Council of South Australia, which conveyed recommendations from a Special Safety Convention held in Adelaide in 1946.

At that time, in addition to the above-mentioned organizations in New South Wales and South Australia, there were road safety organizations in Victoria and Western Australia. Steps were immediately taken to form Councils in Queensland and Tasmania, and subsequently in the Australian Capital Territory.

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

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

Non-Governmental.—Victoria, Road Safety Division, National Safety Council of Australia; South Australia, Road Safety Division, National Safety Council of South Australia; Western Australia, Road Safety Division, National Safety Council of Western Australia.

The Council is representative, geographically and technically, of the whole Commonwealth and comprises nominees of practically all classes of road users, together with representatives of road transport, the Department of Army (representing all Services) and police administrations from each State. National organizations represented on the Council are:—Australian Automobile Association, Australian Road Transport Federation, Auto Cycle Council of Australia, Council of Fire and Accident Underwriters, The Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries, Federation of Motor Cycle Importers and Distributors of Australia, and Transport Workers' Union of Australia.

The Council meets annually and an Executive Committee operates between conferences. The principal effort of the Council is directed through educational, advertising and public relations media.

An annual grant is made available by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act for the promotion of road safety. Hitherto £100,000 annually, it was increased to £150,000 for the four years commencing 1st July, 1955. Of this, £90,000 is allocated to State Road Safety Councils for local activities in the following proportions:—New South Wales, £22,500; Victoria, £18,000; Queensland, £16,650; Western Australia, £14,850; South Australia, £11,250; and Tasmania, £6,750. The remaining £60,000 is applied to the National Campaign, spread over the entire Commonwealth.

2. Mode of Operation.—The role of the Australian Road Safety Council is primarily in the field of education and public relations. Its task is to inculcate the habit of safe use of the roads by all who travel on them and to promote the cause of road safety as a humanitarian and community ideal of the highest importance. To this end, it constantly strives to increase public awareness of the road accident problem, which for the year ended 30th June, 1958, resulted in 39,473 accidents, causing the deaths of 2,146 persons and injuries to another 52,213 persons. (For further information on the subject of Traffic Accidents see pp. 538–41).

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

Road Users	..	{ Education (public relations media, instruction in schools, homes, etc.). Enforcement (of correct road usage—through the police and the courts, uniform traffic laws, etc.).
Roads and Vehicles	..	
	..	{ Engineering (technical improvements of all kinds, safer roads and vehicles, improved illumination, uniform vehicle standards, etc.).

In addition to the foregoing activities, the Council convenes special national conferences, as required by the Australian Transport Advisory Council, to consider specific road safety problems. Typical of these have been the special committee appointed in 1951 to discuss level crossing accidents, which recommended, among other measures, the appointment in each State of a committee to investigate level crossings and report on safety provisions, the elimination of some railway level crossings and the closure of others where practicable and desirable; a special meeting held in June, 1953, to discuss methods of reducing the high incidence of motor cycle accidents, at which various measures to offset the greater vulnerability of both the machine and its rider were recommended; and special meetings held in May, 1954, and April, 1955, to consider the problems of "Youth and Road Safety" and "Pedestrian Behaviour" respectively. Road safety and traffic authorities from overseas countries took part in special "International Sessions" of the 1956 Congress of the Council. The Australian Road Safety Council has pioneered the advocacy of voluntary blood tests for intoxication in cases of suspected driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol. An Educational-Enforcement campaign to link more closely the work of the road safety movement and the police was launched in all States and the A.C.T. during 1958 and 1959.

The Council works in close collaboration with two other bodies also established by the Australian Transport Advisory Council, namely, the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee and the Australian Road Traffic Code Committee. All three bodies are administered by the Commonwealth Department of Shipping and Transport, which is the executive department for the Australian Transport Advisory Council.

The Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee develops and promulgates essential basic motor vehicle standards such as maximum lengths, weights, heights, carrying capacity of vehicles, and minimum lighting, braking and other mechanical efficiencies. In addition to ensuring a greater safety factor, these standards have helped to eliminate many conflicting State requirements which had an adverse effect on design and production costs.

The Australian Road Traffic Code Committee is charged with the responsibility of progressively preparing a "blue print" uniform national traffic code for incorporation in State legislation. Speed limits, right-hand turns, rules governing approaches to intersections, qualifications of drivers, and pedestrian behaviour are a few of the numerous aspects which come within its purview, and a high degree of uniformity has been achieved.

§ 14. Australian Atomic Energy Commission.

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

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

The search for and mining of uranium 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. For the assistance of private prospectors, and with the object of ascertaining the uranium resources of the Territories, aerial and geological surveys are carried out to identify areas favourable to uranium occurrences. These surveys are undertaken for the Commission by the Bureau of Mineral Resources of the Department of National Development, and the results are published from time to time in map form for general information. As incentives to private enterprise to engage in the search for uranium, rewards have been paid for discoveries. Taxation concessions are allowed in respect of income derived from uranium mining. In addition, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Bureau of Mineral Resources and other Commonwealth agencies provide prospectors and mining companies with a wide range of technical and advisory services.

The development of the uranium resources of the States is governed by the legislation and policies of the States. Commonwealth aerial survey facilities are made available to the States for the radiometric examination of areas within the States, and the State Mines Departments undertake work, for the Commonwealth, on the testing of uranium ores and research on ore treatment problems.

Uranium oxide is being produced in Australia from large 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 developed under arrangements between the Commonwealth and the Combined Development Agency, a joint procurement organization of the United States and United Kingdom Governments. The actual mining and treatment operations are being conducted for the Commonwealth by an Australian mining company. A treatment plant was brought into operation on the field in September, 1954, the substantial production from which is being sold to the Agency for defence purposes. The Radium Hill deposits are being developed by the South Australian Government, which has established an ore concentration plant on the field and a plant for the treatment of the concentrates at Port Pirie. Like the Rum Jungle project, the operations at Radium Hill and Port Pirie are carried out under arrangements with the Combined Development Agency, and the output from the operations is sold to the Agency.

The Mary Kathleen lease, containing a large body of ore, is being developed by commercial interests, which have established a mine treatment plant and township in the area at a cost of more than £10 million. Production from the plant is being sold to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, under arrangements approved by the Commonwealth Government. Two other companies in the South Alligator River region have also entered into contracts with the Authority for smaller tonnages. One of these has commenced production and the other is expected to start production in September, 1959.

The Commission Acts as agent for the Commonwealth Government in buying and stockpiling monazite and beryl for the future requirements of Australia's atomic energy programme.

The Commission has undertaken a research programme into the civil uses of atomic energy, with special reference to Australian needs. By arrangement with the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, it has had a team of scientists working in the Authority's Research Establishment at Harwell in England. At the end of 1955, the Commission began

the construction of its Research Establishment at Lucas Heights near Sydney. This consists of a high flux nuclear reactor of the most advanced type, with associated services and various laboratories. During 1958, the reactor came into operation and the scientific staff, with one or two exceptions, continued their research programme in Australia. So that the specialized facilities at Lucas Heights may be available to the universities for research and training, the Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering has been established. This is a joint venture of the Commission and the Australian universities. Within Australia, in addition to its programme at Lucas Heights, the Commission is supporting atomic energy research on a considerable scale in the various universities, and it has established a wide range of post-graduate studentships in the universities to train scientists for future work in atomic energy fields.

The broad objects of the Commission's research programme are to develop the production of electric power from nuclear fuels, and to investigate and promote the application of atomic energy and radioactive isotopes in industry, agriculture, medicine and biological research and other fields. 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 the results of United Kingdom research on peaceful atomic energy uses. The results of research in Australia will in like manner be made 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 agreements with the United States and Canada, and is taking part in the promotion of peaceful uses of atomic energy through the International Atomic Energy Agency.

In the light of the vast amount of research now going forward overseas, and the programmes of many nations for the establishment of full-scale power-producing reactors, it seems clear that nuclear power is rapidly approaching the stage of being economically practicable. The planned Australian research effort will enable Australia to make a full contribution to the advancement of atomic energy technology, both in power production and in other fields, and will, at the same time, place the country in a position to take advantage of the practical uses of atomic energy as they are developed.

§ 15. The United Nations.

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

The Charter of the United Nations was drawn up by the delegates of fifty nations at the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco from 25th April to 26th June, 1945. Australia's ratification was deposited on 1st November, 1945. Following the admission of 16 new members during the Tenth Session and 17 more subsequently and the replacement of Egypt and Syria by the United Arab Republic, there are now* 82 member States:—Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussia, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxemburg, Malaya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the Ukraine, the Union of South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

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

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.

* April, 1959.

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

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

3. The Security Council.—This has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is composed of five permanent members, namely China, France, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, and six non-permanent members with two-year periods of office, of whom three retire at the end of each year. At the initial election three countries, including Australia, were elected for a term of two years and three others for a term of one year only. The following are the non-permanent members of the Security Council at present*: Canada, Japan and Panama (whose terms commenced on 1st January, 1958), and Argentina, Italy and Tunisia (whose terms commenced on 1st January, 1959). On procedural matters, decisions are taken by an affirmative vote of any seven members, but on all other matters, decisions can be made only on the affirmative vote of seven members, including the concurring votes of all the permanent members. However, the powers which are parties to a dispute for peaceful settlement do not vote.

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

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

The present* members of the Economic and Social Council are: Finland, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland, the United Kingdom, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (retiring 1959); Chile, China, Costa Rica, France, the Netherlands and Cuba (retiring 1960) and Afghanistan, Bulgaria, New Zealand, Spain, the United States of America and Venezuela (retiring 1961).

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

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.

* April, 1959.

† This seat has been taken over by United Arab Republic.

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

The present* members of the Court are: Judges Hackworth (United States of America), Sir Zafrullah Khan (Pakistan), Klaestad (Norway), Kozhevnikov (U.S.S.R.), and Armand-Ugon (Uruguay)—all retiring in 1961; Judges Lauterpacht (United Kingdom), Basdevant (France), Cordova (Mexico), and Quintana (Argentina)—all retiring in 1964; and Judges Badawi (Egypt), Wellington Koo (China), Winiarski (Poland), Sir Percy Spender (Australia) and Spiropoulos (Greece)—all retiring in 1967. The vacancy created by the death of Judge Guerrero (El Salvador) has not yet been filled.

7. **The Secretariat.**—The Secretary-General is the head of the Secretariat of the organization. He is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council, and he appoints his staff in accordance with the rules approved by the General Assembly. Mr. Trygve Lie (Norway) was appointed first Secretary-General, and at the Sixth Session of the General Assembly in 1950 was re-appointed for a further three years as from 1st February, 1951. In November, 1952, Mr. Lie announced his intention of retiring and in April, 1953, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden) was appointed in his place. Mr. Hammarskjöld was re-appointed for a further five years in September, 1957.

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

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

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

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

1. **General.**—The following statements show particulars of the various Australian diplomatic and other representatives overseas and of overseas representatives in Australia at 31st July, 1959. 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—

Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)—D. Mackinnon, C.B.E.

Burma (Rangoon)—A. H. Loomes.

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

Germany, Federal Republic of (Bonn)—P. Shaw.

Indonesia (Djakarta)—L. R. McIntyre, O.B.E.

Ireland (Dublin)—(Vacant); N. St. C. Deschamps (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*).

Italy (Rome)—H. A. McClure-Smith, C.V.O.

Japan (Tokyo)—Sir Alan Watt, C.B.E.

The Netherlands (The Hague)—Sir Edwin McCarthy, C.B.E.

The Philippines (Manila)—A. T. Stirling, C.B.E.

Thailand (Bangkok)—J. K. Waller, O.B.E.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Moscow)—(Vacant); T. W. Cutts (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*).

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

Viet Nam (Saigon)—W. D. Forsyth, O.B.E.

* April, 1959.

High Commissioners for Australia in—

Canada (Ottawa)—Major-General Sir Walter Cawthorn, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Ceylon (Colombo)—J. C. G. Kevin.
Ghana (Accra)—S. Jamieson.
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.
Pakistan (Karachi)—A. R. Cutler, V.C., C.B.E.
Union of South Africa (Pretoria)—O. L. Davis.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (London)—The Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Harrison, K.C.V.O.

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

Cambodia (Phnom Penh)—F. H. Stuart.
Israel (Tel Aviv)—B. C. Ballard.
Laos (Vientiane)—(Vacant); Miss C. Nelson (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*).

Australian Military Mission—

Germany, Federal Republic of (Berlin)—Head, P. Shaw.

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)—D. McNicol.

Consuls-General—

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

Consuls—

Denmark (Copenhagen)—G. A. Cole.
New Caledonia (Noumea)—R. B. Hodgson.
Portugese Timor (Dili)—F. J. A. Whittaker.
United States of America (New York)—J. E. Ryan.

Trade Commissioner Service of the Commonwealth of Australia—

Canada—R. R. Ellen (Montreal); C. A. Allen, M.V.O. (Vancouver).
Ceylon—M. F. Roberts (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).
Hong Kong—G. R. B. Patterson, Senior Trade Commissioner, R. J. C. Schneeman (Victoria).
India—F. R. Gullick (New Delhi); J. L. Chapman (Calcutta); D. R. McPhee, O.B.E., E.D., (Bombay).
Indonesia—T. W. Collis, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Djakarta).
Italy—H. K. H. Cook, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Rome).
Japan—N. F. Stuart, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Tokyo).
Malaya, Federation of—W. Cairns, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Kuala Lumpur).
New Zealand—H. C. Menzies (Wellington); C. L. Steele (Auckland); D. M. Walker (Christchurch).
Pakistan—R. B. Hines, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Karachi).
Philippines, The—D. L. Crawford, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Manila).
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of—H. M. LeMarchand (Salisbury).
Singapore—R. W. Holberton, E.D., (Acting) Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Singapore).

- Sweden*—W. R. Carney, Senior Trade Commissioner; A. C. Slater (Stockholm).
Thailand—L. C. Holmes, Commercial Councillor and Trade Commissioner (Bangkok).
Union of South Africa—S. D. Shubart, Commercial Councillor and Trade Commissioner (Johannesburg).
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—P. R. Searcy, Senior Trade Commissioner; A. R. Taysom (London).
United States of America—A. R. Callaghan, Commercial Councillor and Trade Commissioner; R. S. Livingston, Commercial Councillor (Washington); A. J. Day, M.B.E. (New York); K. F. McKernan (San Francisco); E. E. Jarvis (Chicago).
West Indies, Federation of—B. T. Connolly (Port of Spain).

Australian Government Trade Correspondents—

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

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

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of—

- Belgium*—His Excellency Monsieur Willy Stevens (Sydney FB 1325).
Brazil—(Vacant); Senhor L. A. Borges da Fonseca (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Canberra X 2680).
Burma—(Vacant); U Than Hi A. (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Canberra U 1451).
China—(Vacant); Dr. Chen Tai Chu (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Canberra U 2368).
France—His Excellency Monsieur R. Sivan (Canberra X 2925).
Germany, Federal Republic of—His Excellency Dr. Hans Mühlenfeld (Canberra U 1553).
Indonesia—His Excellency Dr. A. Y. Helmi (Canberra U 1221).
Ireland—(Vacant); Mr. William B. Butler (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Canberra J 3251).
Italy—His Excellency Signor Eugenio Prato (Canberra J 3263).
Japan—His Excellency Mr. Katsushiro Narita (Canberra U 1251).
The Netherlands—His Excellency Mr. A. H. J. Lovink (Canberra U 1256).
The Philippines—His Excellency Dr. J. F. Imperial (Sydney FL 4168).
Thailand—His Excellency Nai Vadhana Isarabhakdi (Canberra U 8101).
United States of America—His Excellency Mr. William J. Sebald (Canberra U 1351).
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—His Excellency Mr. I. F. Kwidiukov (Canberra X 1033).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of—

- Austria*—Dr. J. Manz (Chargé d'Affaires) (Canberra U 8167).
Cambodia—His Excellency Mr. Poc Thieu (Canberra X 3523).
Denmark—Mr. F. Henning Hergel, O.B.E. (Chargé d'Affaires) (Sydney BW 3547).
Finland—Mr. T. I. Kala (Chargé d'Affaires) (Sydney FM 3116).
Greece—His Excellency Monsieur G. K. A. Christodulo (Canberra X 1553).
Israel—His Excellency Mr. M. Yuval (Minister designate) (Sydney BW 2082).
Sweden—His Excellency Monsieur Carl Bergenstråhle (Canberra U 1421).
Uruguay—Mr. Washington Rios (Chargé d'Affaires) (Canberra J 2647).

High Commissioner for—

- Canada*—His Excellency Mr. T. W. L. MacDermot (Canberra U 1304).
Ceylon—His Excellency Mr. B. F. Perera, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Canberra X 1021).
India—(Vacant); Shri J. C. Ajmani, Acting High Commissioner (Canberra J 3209).
Malay, Federation of—His Excellency Dato' Gunn Lay Teik, O.B.E. (Canberra X 1277).
New Zealand—His Excellency the Hon. F. Jones (Canberra U 1030).
Pakistan—(Vacant); Mr. Ihsanullah Khan, Acting High Commissioner (Canberra X 0021).
Union of South Africa—His Excellency Mr. A. M. Hamilton (Canberra U 2370).
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Lord Carrington, K.C.M.G., M.C. (Canberra U 2211).

Commissioner for—

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

TRADE COMMISSIONERS OF OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS IN AUSTRALIA.

- Canada*—Canadian Government Trade Commissioners—Mr. H. S. Hay (Acting) (Sydney BW 5696-7) and Mr. T. G. Major (Melbourne MU 4716).
Ceylon—Ceylon Government Trade Commissioner—Mr. Abdullah Bin Ali (Sydney BU 5298).
India—Indian Trade Commissioner—Mr. H. A. Sujan (Sydney BW 9518).
Malaya—Malayan Government Trade Commissioner—Mr. E. M. O. Martenstyn (Sydney BL 5039).
New Zealand—Senior New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner—Mr. R. V. Jackson (Sydney BL 3941).
 New Zealand Government Trade Commissioners—Mr. A. C. Davys (Melbourne MU 8111); Messrs. T. A. Foley and W. K. Coad (Sydney BL 3941).
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner—Mr. F. B. Arnold, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Canberra U 2211).
 United Kingdom Trade Commissioners—Messrs. N. L. Hibbs and P. B. Hunt (Canberra U 2211); Messrs. A. R. Bruce, O.B.E., A. Hartland, O.B.E., and L. F. Hope (Sydney BW 8086); Messrs. G. J. Husted, B. C. Harries and H. F. Stevens (Melbourne MU 5556); Mr. K. R. Allen (Brisbane B 2307); Mr. J. D. Leithead (Perth BA 2042).

§ 17. Retail Trade.

1. **General.**—The statistics in this section relate to the number of retail establishments throughout Australia and the turnover of 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, and tabulation of the results is proceeding.

In general terms, the censuses covered those establishments which normally sell goods by retail in shops, rooms, kiosks and yards. Certain types of establishments which sell services by retail (including repairs and materials therein) 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 1952-53 census are contained in this section.

2. Value of Retail Sales in Each Commodity Group, 1948-49 and 1952-53 to 1956-57, Australia.—The following table shows the value of retail sales of goods in each of the commodity groups specified in the years 1948-49 and 1952-53 to 1956-57 on a comparable basis throughout. The figures for the years 1948-49 and 1952-53 were obtained from censuses taken in respect of those years, whereas figures for the other years shown are estimates based on sample surveys.

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

Commodity Group.	Year ended 30th June—					
	1949.(a)	1953.(a)	1954.(b)	1955.(b)	1956.(b)	1957.(b)
Groceries	143.4	261.5	275.1	306.0	335.9	352.1
Butchers' Meat	65.3	127.8	133.9	146.4	158.6	170.6
Other Food(c)	116.6	206.8	223.7	246.6	268.7	280.3
<i>Total Foodstuffs</i>	<i>325.3</i>	<i>596.1</i>	<i>632.7</i>	<i>699.0</i>	<i>763.2</i>	<i>803.0</i>
Beer, Wine and Spirits	95.3	173.0	186.7	202.7	219.9	235.1
Clothing, Drapery, Piece-goods and Footwear	237.8	355.1	387.6	422.0	437.3	442.2
Hardware(d)	55.7	113.8	124.7	142.7	153.4	153.9
Electrical Goods(e)	33.8	75.8	91.2	100.5	106.2	113.7
Furniture	46.4	72.8	81.0	86.9	92.3	92.5
Other Goods(f)	167.9	315.5	336.9	365.8	394.2	414.2
<i>Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.)</i>	<i>962.2</i>	<i>1,702.1</i>	<i>1,840.8</i>	<i>2,019.6</i>	<i>2,166.5</i>	<i>2,254.6</i>
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.(g)	166.1	417.3	(c) 491.7	583.7	633.3	640.6

(a) Census figures. (b) Survey figures. (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 basic building materials (e.g., timber, roofing tiles, bricks, etc.). (e) Includes radios, television receivers and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc. (f) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., newspapers, books and stationery, chemists' goods, grain and produce, jewellery, office equipment, etc. (g) Excludes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

In the foregoing table, figures for the year ended 30th June, 1949, relate to establishments with total retail sales of £50 or more; for the years ended 30th June, 1953 to 1957, they relate to establishments with total retail sales of £500 or more. The total amount of retail sales of establishments so excluded in 1952-53 was not significant (less than 0.1 per cent. of total), and their omission does not affect the validity of the comparisons shown.

3. Retail Census, Australia, 1952-53.—Tables showing statistics of the Retail Census of 1952-53 appear in Official Year Book No. 43, pages 1074-8. Details are given for:—(a) Number of establishments in each State which sold goods in each commodity group; (b) Value of retail sales of goods in each commodity group, by States; (c) Number of retail establishments and value of retail sales in each State classified according to main type of business; and (d) Takings for certain services (repair work, meals, etc., and hairdressing).