

CHAPTER XXIX.

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. New Building ; 4. Consumption of Foodstuffs and Beverages ; 5. Patents, Trade Marks and Designs ; 6. Copyright ; 7. Australian Ship-building Board ; 8. War Service Homes Division ; 9. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization ; 10. Australian Institute of Anatomy ; 11. Commonwealth Observatory ; 12. Standards Association of Australia ; 13. Film Censorship Board ; 14. Australian National Film Board and the Film Division ; 15. National Safety Council of Australia ; 16. Australian Road Safety Council ; 17. Atomic Energy Commission ; 18. The United Nations ; 19. Diplomatic and other Representatives Overseas and in Australia ; 20. 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 best data available, and relate to 1952-53. 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 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 in the principal markets. (In cases where primary products are consumed at the place of production or where they become raw material for a secondary industry, these points of consumption are 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, costs 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.

It should be noted that there is an overstatement in the net value of production for New South Wales and Tasmania by the inclusion of power costs in rural industries. These costs, which amounted to £1,892,000 in New South Wales in 1940-41 and £86,510 in Tasmania in 1941-42 have not been ascertained in later years. 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, 1952-53.—The following table shows particulars of the gross, local and net values of production in Australia by industries during the year 1952-53 :—

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES : AUSTRALIA, 1952-53.

(£'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).
Agriculture	382,959	328,096	276,398
Pastoral	557,495	517,232	493,745
Dairying	168,861	159,228	135,745
Poultry	54,868	49,651	35,213
Bee-farming	1,197	1,066	(a) 1,066
Total, Rural	1,165,380	1,055,273	942,167
Trapping	6,284	5,595	(a) 5,595
Forestry	45,306	41,864	(a) 41,864
Fisheries	7,911	6,897	(a) 6,897
Mines and Quarries ..	(a) 136,844	136,844	109,671
Total, Non-rural	196,345	191,200	164,027
Total, All Primary ..	1,361,725	1,246,473	1,106,194
Factories	(b) 1,082,862	(b) 1,082,862	1,082,862
Total, All Industries ..	2,444,587	2,329,335	2,189,056

(a) Local value.

(b) Net value.

3. Net Value of Production, States, 1952-53.—The following tables show the total net value of production, and the net value per head of population, for each industry and State during the year 1952-53 :—

NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES, 1952-53.

(£'000.)

Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Austral'a.
Agriculture ..	66,623	65,067	53,684	51,244	28,977	10,803	276,398
Pastoral ..	206,872	108,459	82,442	49,918	38,642	7,412	493,745
Dairying ..	45,668	42,687	30,158	9,427	3,911	3,894	135,745
Poultry ..	14,615	14,886	1,147	2,058	1,449	1,053	35,213
Bee-farming(b) ..	359	269	97	223	100	18	1,066
Total, Rural ..	334,137	231,368	167,528	112,870	73,079	23,185	942,167
Trapping(b) ..	1,793	2,717	129	541	230	185	5,595
Forestry(b) ..	15,492	8,904	7,102	3,790	3,328	3,248	41,864
Fisheries(b) ..	2,233	753	844	851	1,610	606	6,897
Mines and Quarries	63,166	6,632	13,860	5,153	12,410	7,325	(c) 109,671
Total, Non-rural ..	82,684	19,006	21,935	10,335	17,578	11,364	(c) 164,027
Total, All Primary	416,821	250,374	189,463	123,205	90,657	34,549	(c) 1,106,194
Factories ..	457,742	358,032	98,209	89,189	49,192	30,498	1,082,862
Total, All Industries ..	874,563	608,406	287,672	212,394	139,849	65,047	(c) 2,189,056

(a) See letterpress on page 1021.
the Northern Territory.

(b) Local value.

(c) Includes Mines and Quarries for

**NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES PER
HEAD OF POPULATION, 1952-53.**

(£ s. d.)

Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Agriculture ..	19 9 7	27 10 10	42 19 9	68 7 5	47 5 10	34 19 5	31 15 3
Pastoral ..	60 9 8	45 18 3	66 0 4	66 12 0	63 1 3	23 19 10	56 14 6
Dairying ..	13 7 1	18 1 5	24 3 0	12 11 7	6 7 8	12 12 1	15 12 0
Poultry ..	4 5 6	6 6 0	0 18 4	2 14 11	2 7 4	3 8 6	4 0 11
Bee-farming(b) ..	0 2 1	0 2 3	0 1 7	0 5 11	0 3 3	0 1 2	0 2 5
Total, Rural ..	97 13 11	97 18 9	134 3 0	150 11 10	119 5 4	75 1 0	108 5 3
Trapping(b) ..	0 10 6	1 3 0	0 2 1	0 14 5	0 7 6	0 12 0	0 12 10
Forestry(b) ..	4 10 7	3 15 5	5 13 9	5 1 2	5 8 7	10 10 3	4 16 3
Fisheries(b) ..	0 13 1	0 6 4	0 13 6	1 2 9	2 12 7	1 19 3	0 15 10
Mines and Quarries ..	18 9 4	2 16 2	11 1 11	6 17 6	20 5 1	23 14 3	c 12 12 1
Total, Non-rural ..	24 3 6	8 0 11	17 11 3	13 15 10	28 13 9	36 15 9	c 18 17 0
Total, All Primary ..	121 17 5	105 19 8	151 14 3	164 7 8	147 19 1	111 16 9	c 127 2 3
Factories ..	133 16 9	151 11 0	78 12 10	118 19 11	80 5 8	98 14 5	124 8 7
Total, All Industries ..	255 14 7	257 10 8	230 7 1	283 7 7	228 4 9	210 11 2	c 251 10 10

(a) See letterpress on page 1021.

(b) Local value.

(c) Includes Mines and Quarries for the Northern Territory.

4. Net Value of Production, Australia, 1938-39 and 1948-49 to 1952-53.—The following table shows the estimated net value of production for Australia during the years 1948-49 to 1952-53 compared with 1938-39.

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

(£'000.)

Industry.	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
Agriculture ..	41,679	164,372	218,703	208,130	246,685	276,398
Pastoral ..	63,820	240,855	337,121	704,809	400,493	493,745
Dairying ..	33,782	67,552	81,102	89,352	103,776	135,745
Poultry ..	7,302	20,196	22,228	24,614	31,554	35,213
Bee-farming(b) ..	123	1,509	743	831	774	1,066
Total, Rural ..	146,706	494,484	659,897	1,027,736	783,282	942,167
Trapping(b) ..	1,422	7,786	5,716	6,629	6,713	5,595
Forestry(b) ..	7,811	20,305	23,195	28,428	37,905	41,864
Fisheries(b) ..	1,654	4,174	4,234	1,869	5,729	6,897
Mines and Quarries ..	27,375	48,353	52,327	71,150	97,199	109,671
Total, Non-rural ..	38,262	80,618	85,472	111,076	147,546	164,027
Total, All Primary ..	184,968	575,102	745,369	1,138,812	930,828	1,106,194
Factories ..	203,417	568,768	661,532	843,872	1,024,867	1,082,862
Total, All Industries ..	388,385	1,143,870	1,406,901	1,982,684	1,955,695	2,189,056

(a) See letterpress on page 1021.

(b) Local value.

In the chapters dealing with the respective industries (except trapping and mines and quarries) tables will be found showing the total and *per capita* values of production for the industry by States for a series of years up to 1952-53.

On page 750 of this issue is a graph showing the Net Value of Production, Australia for primary industries and factories for the years 1928-29 to 1952-53.

§ 2. Indexes of Production.

In the first two tables below, indexes of price and quantum 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 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 temporarily discontinued.

1. Farm Production Price Indexes.—The Farm Production Price Indexes shown in the following table relate to average "prices" of agriculture, pastoral, farmyard and dairying products realized in 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 has been retained for years up to 1935-36, but re-computed to the base, average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100. 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 are 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.
1911-12	92	66	70	76	..	..
1912-13	86	77	78	81	..	..
1913-14	85	76	74	79	..	..
1914-15	143	85	80	105	..	..
1915-16	100	113	98	106	..	..
1916-17	96	127	103	112	..	..
1917-18	112	139	101	123	..	..
1918-19	133	139	111	132	..	..
1919-20	197	146	134	161	..	..
1920-21	170	137	170	155	..	..
1921-22	130	96	118	112	..	..
1922-23	136	127	125	130	..	..
1923-24	119	161	120	139	..	..
1924-25	139	159	105	142	(a) 206	..
1925-26	145	130	120	133	126	..
1926-27	129	125	120	125	129	..
1927-28	129	146	120	136	148	..
1928-29	117	129	122	123	125	..
1929-30	110	104	116	108	78	..
1930-31	76	82	93	82	65	..
1931-32	84	71	83	78	64	..
1932-33	79	69	74	74	66	..
1933-34	79	103	73	89	120	..
1934-35	88	77	79	81	74	..
1935-36(b)	94	99	87	95	107	..
1936-37	114	115	93	109	126	(a) 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	(c) 113
1942-43	131	123	130	128	118	132
1943-44	(c) 149	128	147	(c) 139	118	(c) 146
1944-45	151	(c) 128	152	142	118	150
1945-46	(c) 174	133	159	157	118	169
1946-47	194	(c) 182	157	(c) 185	187	185
1947-48	267	(c) 263	183	247	301	230
1948-49	234	(c) 313	197	260	366	225
1949-50	(c) 272	396	228	316	483	(c) 261
1950-51	(c) 291	(c) 818	258	(c) 505	(c) 1,098	(c) 308
1951-52(c)	355	501	332	410	552	363
1952-53(c)	364	531	387	440	623	379
1953-54(d)	325	536	396	430	621	367

(a) Not available for previous years.
(d) Subject to revision.

(b) See letterpress preceding table.

(c) Revised.

2. *Indexes of Quantum of Farm Production.*—The indexes shown in the following table relate to gross output of farm products. They have been calculated by the fixed-base weighted aggregative method, the weights used being weighted average unit values obtained by dividing total gross value by total quantity produced for each commodity for the base period.

In the original published series, the period 1923-24 to 1927-28 was adopted as the base for weighting purposes. This series has been retained for years up to 1935-36, but the index-numbers have been re-computed to the base, average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100. 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 are used as fixed weights. 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 live-stock in Australia.

INDEXES OF QUANTUM OF FARM PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA.

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

Year.	Agri- culture.	Pastoral.	Farm- yard and Dairying.	All Farming.	Wool (Shorn and Dead).	Products other than Wool.
1911-12	51	76	52	63	71	..
1912-13	64	70	50	64	62	..
1913-14	67	79	52	70	68	..
1914-15	30	77	50	57	62	..
1915-16	99	63	40	71	53	..
1916-17	80	61	49	65	54	..
1917-18	67	61	57	62	58	..
1918-19	53	69	56	61	73	..
1919-20	44	77	52	61	73	..
1920-21	87	62	57	69	62	..
1921-22	78	72	67	73	71	..
1922-23	74	76	61	73	71	..
1923-24	80	68	62	71	67	..
1924-25	95	80	76	84	81	..
1925-26	73	84	71	78	86	..
1926-27	90	89	68	86	95	..
1927-28	75	86	73	80	90	..
1928-29	91	92	75	89	99	..
1929-30	79	87	75	82	95	..
1930-31	111	84	82	93	92	..
1931-32	100	92	89	94	102	..
1932-33	110	99	94	102	106	..
1933-34	102	95	100	98	98	..
1934-35	88	98	104	96	102	..
1935-36(a)	91	95	99	94	98	..
1936-37	97	98	97	97	99	(b) 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(c)	121	126	108	121	131	118
1953-54(d)	129	124	108	124	128	122

(a) See letterpress preceding table.

(b) Not available for previous years.

(c) Revised.

(d) Subject to revision.

3. **Indexes of Quantum of Production, Exports and Consumption of Farm Products for Food Use.**—The indexes shown in the following table have been calculated by the fixed-base weighted aggregative method, the weights used being constant unit gross values of each farm 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.

INDEXES OF QUANTUM OF PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION OF FARM PRODUCTS FOR FOOD USE.

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

Year.	Production.		Exports.		Consumption in Australia.	
	Total.	Per Head of Total Population.	Total.	Per Head of Total Population.	Total.	Per Head of Total Population.
1946–47 ..	90	82	73	66	107	98
1947–48 ..	113	102	113	102	110	99
1948–49 ..	110	97	112	99	111	98
1949–50 ..	116	99	116	99	114	98
1950–51 ..	109	90	104	86	120	99
1951–52 ..	100	81	70	57	119	96
1952–53 ..	119	93	113	89	119	94
1953–54(a) ..	122	94	101	78	124	96
1954–55(b) ..	120	91	112	85	126	95

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Estimated.

§ 3. New Building.

1. **General.**—The statistics in this section relate to the operations of private contractors, Government authorities and owner-builders, with the exception of those relating to employment, which exclude the numbers of persons working on owner-built houses. In general, they relate to *new* building only, and data on alterations, additions, renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded, because of the difficulty in obtaining complete lists of persons who engage in these operations. Figures for houses exclude converted military huts, flats and shop dwellings. Some houses built on farms are excluded but these do not affect the figures materially.

These statistics are available for each quarter from the September quarter, 1945.

The following definitions of terms used in this section are necessary for interpretation of the data presented :—

Owner-Builder. A person who is actually building his own house or is having his house built under his own direction without the services of a contractor who is responsible for the whole job.

Commenced. A building is regarded as having been commenced when work on foundations has begun. Owing to the difficulty of defining the exact point that this represents in building operations, it is probable that interpretations placed upon it by informants are not entirely uniform.

Completed. A building is regarded as having been completed when the builder has fulfilled the terms of the contract. As with commencements, the interpretations placed upon this definition may vary.

Under Construction. A building remaining uncompleted at the end of a period is regarded as being under construction, regardless of whether construction was actively proceeding on that particular date.

Employment. The figures of employment relate to persons actually working on new buildings on a specified day. They include working principals, employees, men working as, or for, sub-contractors and men temporarily laid off on account of weather. In addition, they include some employees engaged on alterations, additions, renovations or repairs to buildings *when these jobs are undertaken by a contractor who builds new buildings*. The figures exclude persons working on owner-built houses.

Values. All values shown exclude the value of land and represent the estimated value of buildings on completion.

2. Value of New Buildings.—(i) *Completed, 1953-54.* The following table shows the value of all new buildings completed in each State during 1953-54, according to the kind of building. It should be remembered that all values shown exclude the value of land and represent the estimated value of buildings on completion.

NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED : VALUE, 1953-54.

(Including Estimated Value of Owner-built Houses.)

(£'000.)

Kind of Building.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Houses—								
Brick, Brick Veneer, Concrete and Stone...	23,043	21,307	2,379	14,145	8,639	2,355	1,077	72,945
Wood (Weatherboard, etc.) ..	17,396	31,963	13,371	4,738	1,828	4,181	1,023	74,500
Fibro Cement ..	28,418	3,061	2,117	1,448	9,392	191	6	44,633
Other ..	101	474	325	89	25	..	..	1,014
Total Houses ..	68,958	56,805	18,192	20,420	19,884	6,727	2,106	193,092
Flats ..	2,088	1,766	279	208	417	33	..	4,791
Shops with Dwellings ..	1,329	1,284	159	40	127	59	9	3,007
Shops without Dwellings	1,421	2,016	576	416	670	127	64	5,290
Hotels, Guest Houses, Boarding Houses, etc.	1,250	158	133	184	54	210	..	1,989
Factories ..	7,085	10,474	901	1,591	867	1,035	65	22,018
Other New Buildings ..	19,414	11,515	5,673	3,249	3,766	1,501	1,634	46,752
Total Other Buildings ..	32,587	27,213	7,721	5,688	5,901	2,965	1,772	83,847
Total New Buildings ..	101,545	84,018	25,913	26,108	25,785	9,692	3,878	276,939

(ii) *Commenced, Completed and Under Construction, 1946-47 to 1953-54.* The following table summarizes the values of all new buildings commenced, completed and under construction for each State for the years 1946-47 to 1953-54.

NEW BUILDINGS : VALUE.
(Including Estimated Value of Owner-built Houses.)
(£'000.)

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
COMMENCED.								
1946-47	a 30,458	20,422	9,319	4,848	3,036	2,718	749	a 71,550
1947-48	a 36,196	27,891	12,093	5,341	4,420	3,607	2,606	a 92,154
1948-49	a 45,154	37,935	13,192	7,599	5,825	5,371	1,792	a 116,868
1949-50	a 51,277	44,218	16,994	11,301	8,459	8,379	1,492	a 142,120
1950-51	a 79,750	74,750	21,082	17,827	14,186	10,336	2,439	a 220,370
1951-52	83,460	78,740	27,605	22,606	18,724	11,004	2,559	244,698
1952-53	71,005	60,244	25,680	25,819	20,919	6,611	2,788	213,066
1953-54	111,097	87,733	27,838	25,649	26,369	9,224	2,856	290,766

COMPLETED.								
1946-47	a 17,097	11,067	7,257	2,744	2,117	1,417	310	a 42,009
1947-48	a 24,305	17,891	10,390	4,080	3,328	2,279	509	a 62,782
1948-49	a 33,737	27,357	12,199	6,483	4,707	3,810	757	a 89,050
1949-50	a 40,920	34,684	13,953	9,074	5,352	5,342	1,462	a 110,787
1950-51	a 49,466	52,058	17,286	12,042	8,948	8,403	1,717	a 149,920
1951-52	76,207	68,615	25,339	18,123	14,426	10,511	2,723	215,944
1952-53	98,045	76,107	26,233	25,882	22,918	10,665	2,875	262,729
1953-54	101,543	84,018	25,913	26,108	25,785	9,692	3,878	276,939

UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF YEAR.

1946-47	a 30,041	19,333	5,337	4,774	2,872	2,759	884	a 66,000
1947-48	a 44,461	30,623	7,232	6,170	4,452	4,146	3,013	a 100,097
1948-49	a 59,172	44,267	8,479	7,735	6,416	5,872	4,026	a 135,967
1949-50	a 75,006	56,096	11,805	10,519	10,022	8,989	4,396	a 176,833
1950-51	a 102,708	85,058	15,653	17,272	15,942	12,178	5,302	a 254,113
1951-52	a 125,674	102,670	18,728	23,813	22,302	13,770	6,208	a 313,165
1952-53	a 105,261	94,017	17,838	25,253	23,189	10,494	7,161	a 283,213
1953-54	120,460	101,433	19,699	23,730	25,701	11,782	7,249	310,054

(a) Partly estimated.

3. **Numbers of New Houses.**—(i) *Completed, 1953-54.* The following table shows the numbers of new houses completed in each State during 1953-54, according to the material of their outer walls.

NEW HOUSES COMPLETED : NUMBER, 1953-54.
(Including Owner-built Houses.)

Material of Outer Walls.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Brick, Brick Veneer, Concrete and Stone	6,068	6,232	802	5,226	2,615	706	245	21,894
Wood (Weatherboard, etc.)	7,017	13,027	6,684	1,548	675	1,805	305	31,061
Fibro Cement	13,386	1,662	1,339	708	4,326	119	2	21,542
Other..	42	180	136	40	11	..	..	409
Tota	26,513	21,101	8,961	7,522	7,627	2,630	552	74,906

(ii) *Commenced, Completed and Under Construction, 1946-47 to 1953-54.* The next table provides a summary, by States, of the numbers of new houses commenced, completed and under construction for the years 1946-47 to 1953-54.

NEW HOUSES : NUMBER.
(Including Owner-built Houses.)

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
COMMENCED.								
1946-47	17,720	12,981	8,925	3,269	2,405	1,642	323	47,265
1947-48	19,807	15,478	9,528	3,580	3,075	2,062	393	53,923
1948-49	21,291	16,487	9,361	4,561	3,843	2,849	534	58,926
1949-50	22,055	19,643	10,009	6,109	5,031	3,664	389	66,900
1950-51	25,162	26,949	10,698	7,966	6,970	4,122	877	82,744
1951-52	24,364	23,506	11,995	8,570	7,730	3,584	312	80,001
1952-53	21,030	21,254	9,381	7,967	7,012	2,285	528	64,457
1953-54	28,395	20,915	8,513	6,792	7,608	2,665	355	75,243
COMPLETED.								
1946-47	12,187	7,436	7,746	2,227	1,792	1,070	149	32,607
1947-48	14,858	11,846	9,204	3,009	2,771	1,544	271	43,503
1948-49	17,864	14,278	9,354	3,989	3,444	2,287	323	51,339
1949-50	18,766	15,611	9,447	4,904	3,509	2,852	404	55,493
1950-51	19,771	21,161	10,275	6,725	5,160	3,914	574	67,580
1951-52	23,351	23,952	11,803	7,711	6,577	3,999	584	77,976
1952-53	24,890	21,033	10,598	8,940	7,965	3,314	590	77,330
1953-54	26,513	21,101	8,961	7,522	7,627	2,630	552	74,906
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF YEAR.								
1946-47	14,737	11,680	3,627	2,654	1,521	1,557	368	36,144
1947-48	19,686	15,312	3,951	3,203	1,841	2,065	491	46,549
1948-49	23,113	17,521	3,958	3,940	2,439	2,575	696	54,242
1949-50	26,402	21,553	4,520	5,241	3,957	3,357	678	65,708
1950-51	31,793	27,341	4,943	6,529	3,764	3,558	801	80,909
1951-52	32,806	26,896	5,135	7,395	6,917	3,143	708	83,000
1952-53	28,946	22,053	3,918	6,464	5,951	2,114	646	70,092
1953-54	30,828	21,865	3,470	5,750	5,932	2,149	449	70,443

(a) Partly estimated.

4. Numbers of New Flats.—The figures in the foregoing two tables do not include particulars of new flats. The summary below shows the numbers of new flats commenced, completed and under construction in Australia for the years 1947-48 to 1953-54, together with State details for 1953-54. It should be noted : (i) that the figures are additional to the numbers of houses shown in other tables, (ii) that each flat is counted as a separate unit, and the numbers shown therefore relate to individual flats, and (iii) that new flats only are included, i.e., the conversions of old buildings into flats are omitted.

NEW FLATS : NUMBER.
(Individual Flats.)

State or Territory.	Commenced during Period.	Completed during Period.	Under Construction at end of Period.
1953-54—			
New South Wales	801	1,011	678
Victoria	746	689	771
Queensland	204	156	123
South Australia	158	99	115
Western Australia	451	212	474
Tasmania	58	13	46
Australian Capital Territory	28	..	28
Total	2,446	2,180	2,235
Total, 1952-53	1,055	2,627	1,979
„ 1951-52	1,811	2,006	3,426
„ 1950-51	2,096	1,684	3,621
„ 1949-50	2,292	1,494	3,210
„ 1948-49	2,021	1,345	2,416
„ 1947-48	1,581	768	1,734

5. Persons engaged in New Building.—The following table shows, by States, the number of persons (including contractors and sub-contractors actually working on jobs) engaged on jobs carried out by builders of new buildings at 30th June of the years 1948 to 1954. Particulars for 30th June, 1954 show the numbers of tradesmen, contractors, sub-contractors and wage earners engaged. For an explanation of the field of employment covered see para. 1 of this section.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN NEW BUILDING.

(Excluding Persons working on Owner-built Houses.)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
30th June, 1954—								
Carpenters	14,638	12,180	8,534	3,019	3,473	2,333	472	44,749
Bricklayers	3,369	2,474	815	1,567	8	252	137	9,432
Painters	3,075	2,346	1,489	930	718	349	139	9,046
Electricians	1,802	934	833	340	294	151	44	4,398
Plumbers	3,259	1,905	1,214	737	648	235	69	8,067
Builders' Labourers ..	6,204	5,488	2,963	1,900	1,794	1,019	305	19,673
Other	4,253	3,149	1,421	1,545	1,400	487	175	12,430
Contractors(a) ..	3,690	2,353	2,361	762	559	437	61	10,223
Sub-contractors(a) ..	4,767	3,486	1,477	1,352	916	404	91	12,493
Wage earners ..	28,143	22,637	13,431	7,924	7,770	3,985	1,189	85,079
Total	36,600	28,476	17,269	10,038	9,245	4,826	1,341	107,795
Total 30th June, 1953 ..	31,790	26,564	16,074	9,371	8,820	5,180	1,812	99,611
" " " 1952 ..	39,779	31,653	17,037	10,371	8,654	5,267	2,229	114,990
" " " 1951 ..	45,470	34,420	16,623	10,168	7,985	6,700	2,075	123,441
" " " 1950 ..	42,393	31,684	15,643	8,743	6,908	5,700	2,022	113,093
" " " 1949 ..	41,982	28,442	14,030	7,727	6,220	4,920	1,389	104,710
" " " 1948 ..	41,131	26,728	12,766	7,120	5,591	3,798	918	98,052

(a) Actually working on jobs.

§ 4. Consumption of Foodstuffs and Beverages.

1. Quantities Consumed.—Previous 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 1949-50 to 1953-54.

The estimates of total consumption and consumption per head of population in Australia in the two tables following 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 of stocks for 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, and except in a few special cases no adjustment has been made for changes in stocks held by wholesalers and retailers. In recent years, wastage of foodstuffs has possibly been less than hitherto because of more efficient distribution and storage methods. In addition, it is likely that the quantities of foodstuffs shown in the following pages as available for consumption have been supplemented by increased "back-yard" production. 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. Estimates have been made in certain cases to allow for changes in wholesalers' and retailers' stocks. 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

despatch 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 table following have been checked, wherever possible, with data from other sources which confirm the reliability of the methods used. The data were obtained principally from the Food Consumption Survey conducted in 1944 by the Nutrition Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council.

There has been a general upward movement in the consumption per head of population of most foodstuffs and beverages in Australia from the levels of consumption during the three years immediately preceding the 1939-45 War, but there are some notable exceptions, namely, beef, mutton, pig-meats, bacon and hams, eggs and cream.

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.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54. (a)
Milk and Milk Products—							
Fluid Whole Milk	Mil. gals.	161	241	236	240	242	245
Fresh Cream	'ooo tons	19.7	3.5	5.9	7.6	7.8	8.0
Condensed Milk (Sweetened and Unsweetened)	"	9.9	16.9	15.8	21.4	13.1	15.4
Concentrated Whole Milk	"	3.4	17.3	18.3	16.8	14.5	17.7
Powdered Milk—							
Full Cream	"	8.1	{ 11.7	9.9	10.8	9.7	10.1
Skim	"						
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk)	"	3.0	4.3	6.8	6.6	5.7	7.5
Cheese	"	13.4	22.7	24.2	22.8	23.0	26.1
Total (in terms of Milk Solids)	"	120.5	176.1	176.7	170.8	176.4	183.2
Meat—							
Beef (bone-in weight)	"	442.0	446.9	488.2	452.8	466.7	478.4
Mutton (bone-in weight)	"	183.4	164.2	142.5	155.6	193.0	204.4
Lamb (bone-in weight)	"	46.1	98.3	91.2	91.6	112.4	106.8
Pork (bone-in weight)	"	31.8	26.0	25.2	27.6	22.7	30.2
Offal	"	25.7	34.4	32.5	34.7	40.4	41.7
Canned Meat (canned weight)	"	(b)	12.9	11.8	9.5	7.8	7.9
Bacon and Ham (cured weight)	"	31.4	34.6	30.8	27.5	28.3	28.0
Total (in terms of carcass weight)	"	776.1	836.8	840.8	817.9	888.3	908.5
Poultry, Game and Fish—							
Poultry and Rabbits (carcass weight)	"	29.8	54.4	56.2	57.7	59.1	60.3
Fish(e)—							
Fresh	"	19.7	20.2	18.6	21.0	20.2	21.9
Cured (including Smoked and Salted)	"	(d)	(d)	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2
Crustaceans and Molluscs	"	2.1	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.6	3.2
Canned—Australian origin	"	12.4	10.1	{ 2.9	2.7	2.7	3.1
Imported	"						
Total(e)	"	51.5	64.7	70.2	72.7	65.4	73.0
Eggs and Egg Products—							
Shell Eggs	"	78.7	83.9	84.7	82.4	80.4	82.8
Liquid Whole Egg(e)	"	2.9	8.9	7.9	8.2	6.4	5.4
Egg Powder(e)	"	..	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total (Shell Egg equivalent)	"	81.6	93.0	92.8	90.9	87.0	88.4
Fats and Oils—							
Butter	'ooo tons	101.0	90.8	114.6	118.9	114.5	122.2
Margarine—							
Table	"	2.8	2.6	1.7	4.7	6.2	8.5
Other	"	12.2	22.7	22.5	24.9	21.8	22.2
Lard	"	5.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats	"	14.4	14.4	14.8	15.2	15.6	15.9
Total (Fat Content)	"	115.5	114.9	133.7	142.4	137.8	146.7

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.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54. (a)
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar—							
As Sugar	'000 tons	216.5	242.3	251.9	244.4	250.0	254.7
In manufactured products ..	"	110.1	167.7	194.1	203.2	174.2	187.9
Honey, Glucose and Syrups ..	"	21.9	24.6	28.9	21.4	21.7	25.3
Total (Sugar Content) ..	"	343.9	429.4	468.9	464.5	441.5	462.7
Potatoes—							
White	"	318.5	391.8	341.7	412.9	376.1	485.4
Sweet	"	7.4	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6
Total	"	325.9	396.8	346.9	418.2	381.6	491.0
Pulse and Nuts—							
Dried Pulse	"	4.5	12.8	11.8	12.4	8.9	11.3
Peanuts (weight without shell)	"	2.8	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.3	7.7
Edible Tree Nuts (weight without shell) ..	"	2.6	6.8	8.6	5.1	5.6	6.8
Cocoa (Raw Beans) ..	"	6.3	13.6	12.3	11.2	9.6	9.4
Total	"	16.2	38.7	38.5	34.2	29.4	35.2
Tomatoes and Fruit—							
Tomatoes (g)	"	(g) 48.0	94.4	83.5	82.7	84.1	73.1
Citrus Fruit (f)	"	97.8	121.8	149.3	117.5	113.7	150.7
Other Fresh Fruit	"	288.2	279.1	281.9	286.8	253.5	326.0
Jams	"	35.1	42.1	41.7	37.8	33.7	35.0
Dried Fruit	"	24.8	30.3	35.1	31.6	28.0	28.6
Canned Fruit	"	31.9	43.8	44.7	54.6	47.9	46.3
Total (Fresh Fruit equivalent)	"	580.3	684.5	724.9	691.0	630.6	734.4
Vegetables—							
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	"	(h)	163.6	182.6	175.4	173.0	166.8
Other Fresh Vegetables	"	(h)	255.7	260.4	273.5	249.5	235.3
Canned Vegetables	"	(h)	15.9	18.3	20.3	13.1	18.3
Total	"	(h)	435.2	461.3	469.2	435.6	420.4
Grain Products—							
Flour—							
White	"	} 574.0	{ 675.3	694.8	735.4	721.4	723.9
Wheatmeal for baking	"						
Breakfast Foods (i)	"						
Rice (Milled)	"						
Taploca, Sago, etc.	"						
Pearl Barley	"	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1
Barley Meal and Polished Wheat (Rice substitute) ..	"	..	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Edible Starch (Cornflour) ..	"	4.3	5.7	5.7	3.5	3.0	4.0
Total	"	629.7	772.2	798.1	841.2	825.3	828.6
Beverages—							
Tea	"	21.1	24.3	27.8	24.8	25.3	27.0
Coffee	"	2.0	3.7	2.7	3.2	2.6	4.3
Beer	Mil. gals.	80.1	151.5	169.5	181.0	190.7	205.2
Wine	"	4.2	12.1	13.4	15.3	11.9	12.1

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Included with fresh meat at its carcass weight. (c) Edible weight. (d) Included with fresh. (e) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (f) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (g) Probably understated owing to lack of complete data. (h) Not available. (i) Excludes invalid and health foods, semolina and wheat germ prior to 1951-52.

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.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54. (a)
Milk and Milk Products—							
Fluid Whole Milk	Gallon	23.4	29.9	28.4	28.1	27.7	27.5
Fresh Cream	lb.	6.4	1.0	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Condensed Milk (Sweetened and Unsweetened)	"	3.2	4.8	4.2	5.6	3.4	3.8
Concentrated Whole Milk	"	1.1	4.8	4.9	4.4	3.7	4.4
Powdered Milk—							
Full Cream	"	2.6	{ 3.3	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5
Skim	"						
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk)	"	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.9
Cheese	"	4.4	6.3	6.5	6.0	5.9	6.6
Total (in terms of Milk Solids)	"	39.3	48.9	47.8	47.2	45.2	45.9
Meat—							
Beef (bone-in weight)	"	144.1	124.3	131.6	118.9	119.7	120.4
Mutton (bone-in weight)	"	59.8	45.7	38.4	41.0	49.5	51.4
Lamb (bone-in weight)	"	15.0	27.4	24.6	24.0	28.8	26.9
Pork (bone-in weight)	"	10.4	7.2	6.8	7.3	5.8	7.6
Offal	"	8.4	9.6	8.8	9.1	10.3	10.5
Canned Meat (canned weight)	"	(b)	3.6	3.2	2.5	2.0	2.0
Bacon and Ham (cured weight)	"	10.2	9.6	8.3	7.2	7.3	7.0
Total (in terms of carcass weight)	"	253.0	232.9	226.6	214.8	227.7	228.6
Poultry, Game and Fish—							
Poultry and Rabbits (carcass weight)	"	9.7	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1
Fish (c)—							
Fresh	"	6.4	5.6	5.0	5.5	5.2	5.5
Cured (including Smoked and Salted)	"	(d)	(d)	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
Crustaceans and Molluscs	"	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
Canned—							
Australian origin	"	4.1	2.8	{ 0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
Imported	"						
Total (c)	"	16.8	18.1	18.9	19.0	16.8	18.3
Eggs and Egg Products—							
Shell Eggs	"	25.7	23.3	22.9	21.6	20.6	20.8
Liquid Whole Egg (e)	"	0.9	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.4
Egg Powder (e)	"	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total (Shell Egg equivalent)	{ No.	26.6	25.9	25.1	23.9	22.3	22.3
		243	236	229	219	204	203
Fats and Oils—							
Butter	lb.	32.9	25.3	30.9	31.2	29.4	30.7
Margarine—							
Table	"	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.1
Other	"	4.0	6.3	6.1	6.5	5.6	5.6
Lard	"	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Vegetable Oils and other Fats	"	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Total (Fat Content)	"	37.6	32.0	36.0	37.3	35.3	36.9
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar—							
As Sugar	"	70.6	67.4	67.9	64.2	64.1	64.1
In manufactured products	"	35.9	46.7	52.3	53.4	44.7	47.3
Honey, Glucose and Syrups	"	7.1	6.8	7.7	5.6	5.6	6.4
Total (Sugar Content)	"	112.0	119.5	126.2	122.0	113.3	116.4

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.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54. (a)
Potatoes—							
White	lb.	103.8	109.0	92.1	108.3	96.4	122.2
Sweet	"	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Total	"	106.2	110.4	93.5	109.7	97.8	123.6
Pulse and Nuts—							
Dried Pulse	"	1.5	3.6	3.2	3.3	2.3	2.8
Peanuts (weight without shell)	"	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.9
Edible Tree Nuts (weight without shell)	"	0.8	1.9	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.7
Cocoa (Raw Beans) ..	"	2.1	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.4
Total	"	5.3	10.8	10.4	8.9	7.5	8.8
Tomatoes and Fruit—							
Tomatoes (f)	"	(g) 15.7	26.3	22.5	21.7	21.6	18.4
Citrus Fruit (f)	"	31.9	33.9	40.2	30.8	29.2	37.9
Other Fresh Fruit	"	94.0	77.7	76.0	75.3	65.0	82.0
Jams	"	11.4	11.7	11.2	9.9	8.6	8.8
Dried Fruit	"	8.1	8.4	9.5	8.3	7.1	7.2
Canned Fruit	"	10.7	12.2	12.1	14.4	12.3	11.7
Total (Fresh Fruit equivalent)	"	189.2	190.6	195.6	181.5	161.7	184.0
Vegetables—							
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	"	(h)	45.5	49.2	46.1	44.3	42.0
Other Fresh Vegetables	"	(h)	71.2	70.1	71.8	63.9	59.3
Canned Vegetables	"	(h)	4.4	4.9	5.3	3.4	4.6
Total	"	(h)	121.1	124.2	123.2	111.6	105.9
Grain Products—							
Flour—							
White	"	} 187.1	{ 187.9	187.3	192.9	184.7	181.9
Wheatmeal for baking	"			9.1	8.6	8.0	7.9
Breakfast Foods (i)	"			11.5	11.4	13.2	12.9
Rice (milled)	"			1.1	4.0	3.4	3.4
Tapioca, Sago, etc.	"			0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4
Pearl Barley	"	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Barley Meal and Polished Wheat (Rice substitute)	"	..	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Edible Starch (Cornflour)	"	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.0
Total	"	205.3	214.9	215.0	220.6	211.4	208.2
Beverages—							
Tea	"	6.9	6.8	7.5	6.5	6.5	6.8
Coffee	"	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.1
Beer	Gallon	11.7	18.8	20.4	21.2	21.8	23.0
Wine	"	0.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Included with fresh meat at its carcass weight. (c) Edible weight. (d) Included with fresh. (e) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (f) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (g) Probably understated owing to lack of complete data. (h) Not available. (i) Excludes invalid and health foods, semolina and wheat germ prior to 1951-52.

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 1949-50 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 quantity 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.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53	1953-54. (a)
Calories ..	No.	3,117	3,201	3,269	3,240	3,256	3,330
Protein—							
Animal ..	gm.	58.7	60.8	59.9	57.6	56.4	57.4
Vegetable ..	"	30.9	33.7	33.5	34.2	33.0	33.5
Total ..	"	89.6	94.5	93.4	91.8	89.4	90.9
Fat ..	"	133.5	125.1	128.0	125.6	129.4	132.7
Carbohydrate ..	"	377.4	401.9	411.6	414.5	421.5	424.5
Calcium ..	mgm.	642	804	790	784	757	778
Iron ..	"	15.4	15.5	15.3	14.9	14.0	14.2
Vitamin A ..	I.U.	8,457	(b)	8,161	8,083	7,192	7,196
Ascorbic Acid ..	mgm.	85.8	88.1	87.0	83.2	80.3	89.5
Thiamin ..	"	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Riboflavin ..	"	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7
Niacin ..	"	18.7	18.3	18.0	19.9	18.1	18.7

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Not available.

NOTE.—For the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 new conversion factors have been used based on factors contained in the "*Table of Composition of Australian Foods*" (Anita Osmond and Winifred Wilson, Canberra, 1954), but the comparison with previous years has not been significantly affected. Vitamin A is on a revised basis for all years shown.

§ 5. Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

1. **Patents.**—(i) *General.* Patents for inventions are granted under the Patents Act 1952-1954, which extends 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, the number of letters patent sealed, and revenue of the Commonwealth Patent Office during the years 1939 and 1949 to 1953 are shown in the following table.

PATENTS : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Applications ..	5,740	6,724	7,051	7,135	8,073	8,917
Applications accompanied by provisional specifications ..	3,161	3,174	3,359	2,894	3,406	3,973
Letters patent sealed ..	3,141	3,550	3,115	4,291	5,248	5,181
Revenue—						
Fees collected under Patents Act £	45,581	85,972	95,089	107,899	121,927	123,670
Receipts from publica- tions £	1,828	1,826	1,260	1,889	4,361	6,622
Total Revenue ..	47,409	87,798	96,349	109,788	126,288	130,292

2. **Trade Marks and Designs.**—(i) *Trade Marks.* Under the Trade Marks Act 1905-1948 the Commissioner of Patents is also Registrar of Trade Marks. This Act has been amended from time to time, the last amendment having been made in 1948. Special provisions for the registration of a "Commonwealth Trade Mark" are contained in the Act of 1905, and are applicable to all goods included in or specified by a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament that the conditions as to remuneration of labour in connexion with the manufacture of such goods are fair and reasonable. The Act of 1948 provides for the registration of users of trade marks, and also for assignment of trade marks with or without the goodwill of the business concerned.

(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, together with the revenue of the Trade Marks and Designs Office, during the years 1939 and 1949 to 1953.

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.		1939.	1949.	1950	1951.	1952.	1953.
Trade Marks—							
Received		1,992	3,732	3,796	3,583	3,988	4,305
Registered		1,580	1,165	1,003	2,649	4,044	1,469
Designs—							
Received		865	948	1,187	773	1,186	1,504
Registered		736	962	304	579	1,388	802
Fees collected under Commonwealth Acts—							
Trade Marks ..	£	15,951	20,673	24,472	27,955	47,365	41,053
Designs ..	£	1,082	1,386	1,371	1,521	2,165	4,060
Publications ..	£	19	18	10	4	8	..

No fees in respect of trade marks have been collected under State Acts since 1922.

§ 6. 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, and the revenue obtained for the years 1939 and 1949 to 1953.

COPYRIGHT : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Applications received—						
Literary	1,438	1,380	1,476	1,399	1,434	1,134
Artistic	53	36	57	38	34	21
International	3	..	..	..	..	..
Applications registered—						
Literary	1,359	1,229	1,372	766	1,337	1,411
Artistic	38	28	68	..	36	15
International	1	..	..	..	..	..
Revenue £	411	339	373	368	577	1,156

§ 7. Australian Shipbuilding Board.

1. **Constitution.**—Previous reference to the constitution of the Australian Shipbuilding Board appeared in Official Year Book No. 37, page 1170. 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. In order to link the activities of the Board more closely with the Department of Shipping and Transport, the constitution of the Board was altered in April, 1952, to provide for representation by senior departmental officers. The present membership of the Board consists 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 functions of the Board relate to merchant shipping. Originally, they were to (i) report on the capacity of the industry; (ii) control building, repair and maintenance of ships and shipyards, etc.; (iii) arrange construction of vessels and yards, etc.; (iv) order and direct repair and docking of vessels; and (v) arrange supply of engines and other equipment for ships.

The first actions of the Board were to survey existing shipbuilding potentials and decide upon a construction programme. (*See* Official Year Book No. 37, p. 1170).

The Board also established facilities for the manufacture of marine engines at Rocklea in Queensland, and at Port Melbourne. The Rocklea plant, which produced engines for "A", "B" and "D" class freighters, was closed in 1949, but the Port Melbourne works are still in operation and in November, 1954, had constructed a total of thirteen steam and oil engines and had a further seven (all Doxford diesels) under construction.

Since its establishment the Board has become the ordering authority for all vessels to be constructed on behalf of the Commonwealth Government and private shipowners and has also undertaken the preparation of plans and drawings for the various 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 increased the efficiency of the industry as a whole and has assisted in the development of individual yards.

The Board is now responsible for—(i) the design of vessels; (ii) 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.

To bring the cost to purchasers of Australian tonnage more into line with the cost of comparable vessels built in the United Kingdom the Board is empowered to sell new Australian-built tonnage to private owners at prices up to 25 per cent. below their total construction cost. 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.

In September, 1954, the Tariff Board commenced an inquiry into the level and method of assistance which should be given to the Australian Shipbuilding Industry, with evidence being heard in Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane. The findings of the Board are not expected to be made public until some time in 1955.

3. Construction Programme.—At 1st November, 1954 the Board had 19 vessels under construction or on order in Australian shipbuilding yards. These comprised : 5 "M.B.C." class, 10,000 tons d.w. motor bulk carriers ; 3 "S.B.C." class, 10,000 tons d.w. steam bulk carriers ; 3 "B.H.T." class, 10,000 tons d.w. steam iron-ore carriers ; 2 "M.C." class, 7,000 tons d.w. motor colliers ; 2 "S.C.O.4" class, 4,000 tons d.w. steam colliers ; 1 "B" class, 6,000 tons d.w. freighter ; 1 "P.C.V." class, 3,000 tons d.w. passenger/cargo vessel ; and 2 "M.G.C." class, 2,000 tons d.w. motor bulk grain carriers. At the same date, 45 vessels exceeding 300 gross tons had been built to the order of the Board, as follows :—13 "A" class, 9,000 tons d.w. freighters ; 1 "B.H.T." class, 10,000 tons d.w. steam iron-ore carriers ; 1 "M.C." class, 7,000 tons d.w. motor collier ; 10 "B" class, 6,000 tons d.w. freighters ; 9 "D" class, 3,000 tons d.w. freighters ; 5 "E" class, 700 tons d.w. freighters ; 2 "U/S" class, 3,000 tons d.w. freighters ; 2 "D/A" class, 3,000 tons d.w. freighters ; 1 "M/M" class, 2,000 tons d.w. motor collier ; and 1 passenger/cargo vessel of 3,000 tons d.w.

Since its inception, the Board has been responsible also for the construction of 24 wooden vessels of 300 tons gross, together with a 1,000 ton floating dock. It was also responsible for the foundation of the small craft construction during the 1939–45 War. This function was, however, later transferred to the Small Craft Construction Directorate, Department of Supply.

§ 8. War Service Homes Division.

The provision of War Service Homes is a function of the Department of Social Services, and the administration of the War Service Homes Act is under the control of the Director of War Service Homes.

The War Service Homes Act 1918–1954 is a measure for the provision of homes for Australian ex-servicemen who served during the 1914–18 War or during any war in which His Majesty became engaged on or after 3rd September, 1939, including, subject to the statutory provisions of the Act, service in Korea or Malaya. Provision is also made for assistance to the female dependants of Australian ex-servicemen and other classes of eligible persons as defined in the Act. Assistance may be granted to an eligible person and the wife or husband of that person, as the case may be, as joint tenants.

The maximum amount of loan or advance which may be granted under the Act is £2,750. Periods of repayment may be approved up to 45 years. In the case of a widow or widowed mother of an Australian ex-serviceman the period may be extended to a maximum of 50 years.

The War Service Homes Division does not provide homes for occupation on a purely tenancy basis.

Since the inception of operations under the War Service Homes Act (figures in parentheses indicate cases where eligibility has been established and assistance granted as a result of service during the 1939-45 War or in Korea or Malaya) 132,853 (83,755) applications have been approved; 49,370 (26,875) homes have either been built, or assistance to build them has been given; 52,350 (37,530) homes have been purchased; and 14,004 (10,607) mortgages have been discharged. The total number of homes provided under the War Service Homes Act to 30th June, 1954 was 115,724, including 75,012 to persons who served during the 1939-45 War or in Korea or Malaya.

In addition, the Division had approved 10,888 transfers and resales, of which 2,675 were in respect of persons whose eligibility had been established as a result of service during 1939-45 or in Korea or Malaya.

During 1953-54, 12,700 (12,064) applications were approved; 6,290 (6,047) homes were either built or assistance to build them was given; 5,302 (5,041) homes were purchased; and 807 (785) mortgages were discharged. The total number of homes provided during the financial year 1953-54 was 12,399 (11,873). Transfers and resales approved numbered 861 (727).

At 30th June, 1954, 3,371 homes, including 709 group projects, were in course of construction; 1,132 contracts, of which 328 were for group homes, had been let but work had not started; and 1,175 tenders, including 194 for group homes, had been called but not finally dealt with. The majority of these homes are being provided for persons who served during the 1939-45 War.

The total capital expenditure from inception to 30th June, 1954, was £169,333,184, including £26,874,642 for 1953-54. Receipts from inception to 30th June, 1954 amounted to £72,214,704, including £9,399,795 during 1953-54. Of the total receipts, £37,468,745 has been paid to the National Debt Sinking Fund, including £5,326,025 for 1953-54.

At 30th June, 1954 the total amount of insurances in force, including cover notes, amounted to £197,746,557. From 1st July, 1953 to 30th June, 1954 the premium income amounted to £117,751, and expenditure from the War Service Homes Insurance Trust Account to £102,448.

At 30th June, 1954 arrears of instalments outstanding amounted to £273,509, or 0.40 per cent. of the total instalments due.

§ 9. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

1. **General.**—By the Science and Industry Research Act 1919, the previously existing Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was reorganized 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-opt by reason of their scientific knowledge.

The powers and functions of the Organization are as follows :—(a) To initiate and carry out scientific researches 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. However, in 1937, 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 to a large extent have been 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 seventeen, 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 have been established in various parts of Australia.

The Divisions which have been established are as follows :—

- (1) Plant Industry, with main laboratories at Canberra and Brisbane and field stations.
- (2) Entomology, with main laboratories at Canberra and field stations.
- (3) Animal Health and Production, with main laboratories in Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane and field stations.

- (4) Biochemistry and General Nutrition, with main laboratories at Adelaide and field stations.
- (5) Soils, with main laboratories at Adelaide and extensive operations in the field.
- (6) Forest Products, with main laboratories in Melbourne and field experiments.
- (7) Food Preservation and Transport, with main laboratories at Homebush, New South Wales, and a subsidiary laboratory in Brisbane.
- (8) Fisheries, with main laboratories at Cronulla, New South Wales, subsidiary laboratories in Perth (Western Australia), Dunwich (Queensland) and Thursday Island, and experimental work in coastal waters of Australia.
- (9), (10), (11) Metrology, Physics and Electrotechnology, comprising the National Standards Laboratory at Sydney.
- (12) Radiophysics, with main laboratory at Sydney.
- (13) Industrial Chemistry, with main laboratories in Melbourne
- (14) Tribophysics, with laboratories in Melbourne.
- (15) Building Research, with laboratories in Melbourne.
- (16) Mathematical Statistics, with main laboratory in Adelaide.
- (17) Meteorological Physics, with main laboratory in Melbourne and field station.

The following are the Sections :—

- (1) Commonwealth Research Station, Murray Irrigation Area, Merbein, Victoria.
- (2) Irrigation Research Station, Griffith, New South Wales.
- (3) Radio Research Board, Sydney.
- (4) Dairy Research, Melbourne.
- (5) Mineragraphic Investigations, Melbourne.
- (6) Ore-dressing Investigations, Melbourne and Kalgoorlie.
- (7) Plant Fibre, Melbourne.
- (8) Physical Metallurgy, Melbourne.
- (9) Wool Textile Research Laboratories, Geelong, Melbourne and Sydney.
- (10) Oenological Research, Adelaide.
- (11) Coal Research, Sydney.
- (12) Mathematical Instruments, Sydney.
- (13) Wildlife Survey, with main laboratory in Canberra, subsidiary laboratory at Albury, and field experiments.
- (14) Land Research and Regional Survey, with headquarters in Canberra, and field stations at Ayr (Queensland), Katherine (Northern Territory) and Ivanhoe (Kimberley, Western Australia).
- (15) Animal Genetics, Sydney.

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.

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 and Central Experimental Workshops. 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 in a concise form an adequate picture of them. For details of the investigations in progress, reference should be made to the Annual Report of the Organization.

§ 10. Australian Institute of Anatomy.

1. **Foundation of Institute.**—The Australian Institute of Anatomy, situated in Canberra, occupies a monumental building erected by the Commonwealth Government under the Zoological Museum Agreement Act of 1924. Prior to the passing of this Act, the Commonwealth Government had expressed regret that the Australian nation possessed neither a collection of specimens of the unique and fast disappearing fauna of Australia, nor a museum in which such specimens could be preserved for future generations. Comparative anatomy is the basis of medical science, and while the importance of a study of Australian animals in the solution of various medical problems had for years been recognized by other countries and steps taken by them to procure specimens for their museums, national effort in this direction was neglected in Australia. The late Sir Colin MacKenzie, the first Director of the Institute of Anatomy, however, very kindly presented to the Commonwealth Government his entire private collection, and this magnificent gift was acquired and provision was made for its proper housing under special legislation by the Commonwealth Government. In 1931 the Institute became an integral part of the Commonwealth Department of Health.

2. **Additions to Original Collection.**—The original collection has been greatly augmented. A list of gifts to the Australian nation may be found in Official Year Book No. 39, p. 1277.

3. **Endowments for Orations and Lectures.**—In addition to the aforementioned donations of material, there have been several endowments for orations and lectures, particulars of which are shown in previous issues of the Official Year Book.

4. **The Scope of the Institute.**—The building occupies a site which adjoins that of the Australian National University.

The Institute consists of two separate and distinct entities: A museum section and a laboratory section. In the museum section there is displayed a portion of the original collection of anatomical specimens assembled by the late Sir Colin MacKenzie, together with ethnological collections which have been added since the foundation of the Institute. The material in the museums, which are open to the general public, has been arranged so as to present simple lessons in human hygiene, to display the anatomical features and peculiarities of the Australian fauna, and to display interesting aspects of the character of Australian Aborigines and Natives of Papua and New Guinea.

The remainder of the building houses a number of units of the Department of Health, including a biochemical laboratory as well as research units which are studying problems in the biological and medical sciences. Since 1938 the research work has been concentrated on laboratory and field research in problems of nutrition.

§ 11. Commonwealth Observatory.

1. **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.

2. **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.

3. **Equipment.**—Some of the major items of astrophysical equipment have been obtained through the generosity of private donors. Thus a 30-inch reflector was donated by the late J. H. Reynolds, Esq.; a 9-inch refractor was presented by the late Mr. James

Oddie; and the trustees of the late Lord Farnham made available a 6-inch refractor. Other major equipment comprises a solar tower telescope with an 18-inch coelostat and a 3-inch reversible transit instrument. The Observatory was the successful tenderer at a public sale for the purchase from the Victorian Government of the long-disused 48-inch reflector of the now closed Melbourne Observatory. This instrument is being modernized by conversion into a Schmidt Gregorian telescope with a 50-inch primary mirror. A 74-inch reflector has been constructed in the works of Sir Howard Grubb Parsons and its installation at Mount Stromlo is nearly complete.

4. *Functions of Observatory.*—Investigations in the fields of stellar spectroscopy, stellar photometry and variable stars are being carried out. In addition to covering the type of astrophysical research for which the Observatory was founded, the field of work has been extended to include experimental and theoretical investigations of the ionosphere, and the determination of time. The observatory is now 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.

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

§ 12. 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 (I.S.O.). The Association also administers the Australian National Committees of the International Electrotechnical Commission, the World Power Conference 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, 162 Ann Street, Brisbane; Alliance Building, Grenfell Street, Adelaide; Gledden Building, Hay Street, Perth; c/o Engineering Department, Hobart Technical College, Hobart; Department of Works, Canberra; and Howard Smith Chambers, Watt Street, Newcastle.

§ 13. Film Censorship Board.

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

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

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

In addition to the censorship of moving pictures, the Censorship may refuse to admit into Australia any advertising matter proposed to be used in connexion with the exhibition of any film. In regard to films and advertising matter produced in Australia, legislation of a uniform nature is now operative in all States except South Australia. Under the State legislation the Commonwealth Film Censorship Organization acts as censor for the States concerned by virtue of agreements entered into between the Commonwealth and the respective State Governments.

2. **Import of Films.**—Imported standard size (35-millimetre) films dealt with by the Censorship for the year 1953 were as follows:—1,062 films of 3,298,794 feet passed without eliminations, 72 films of 575,664 feet passed after eliminations and 1 film of 6,945 feet rejected, making a total of 1,135 films of 3,881,403 feet. There was no appeal lodged against the rejection of the one film, which was feature-length dramatic. The countries of origin were as follows:—United States of America, 641 films of 2,554,686 feet; United Kingdom, 304 films of 771,853 feet; and other countries, 190 films of 554,864 feet.

The films which chiefly concern the Censorship are the feature or dramatic films. Of these, 400—3,168,939 feet were imported during 1953 (287—2,219,883 feet from the United States of America and 68—541,798 feet from the United Kingdom). Three hundred and twenty-seven—2,583,922 feet were passed without eliminations, 72—578,072

feet were passed with eliminations and one film of 6,945 feet was rejected without appeal. During 1952, 390 feature films were dealt with, 324 being passed without eliminations and 65 passed with eliminations, while one film was rejected in its original form to enable reconstruction and change of title, and was subsequently passed for public exhibition.

There were also imported, during 1953, 4,944 miniature films (16 millimetres) of 3,038,911 feet and 3,369 miniature films (9.5 and 8 millimetres) of 1,109,828 feet. One 8-millimetre film and five 16-millimetre films were rejected. No appeals were lodged against rejection of the films.

3. **Export of Films.**—The number of films exported for the year 1953 was 1,316 of 1,316,053 feet, of which 912 films of 1,091,554 feet were sent to British countries, including Trust Territories.

§ 14. 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, distribution and acquisition 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, encourage tourist traffic with Australia, improve Australia's relations with other countries and, where necessary, to explain Australia's national policies, and to 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 206 films for general exhibition, as well as training and special purpose films. Prints are dispatched to 32 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 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.

§ 15. National Safety Council of Australia.

The National Safety Council of Australia was founded in Melbourne in 1927 for the purposes 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. The children themselves are officers of these Councils and patrol the roads in the neighbourhood of the schools and conduct the scholars across in safety. Posters are available to schools in connexion with Health and Safety lessons. Films specially taken are available for children's and home 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 are responsible being given a certificate to that effect. An industrial service of four posters per month, together with slips for pay envelopes, constitutes a regular service for the dissemination of safety advice, and was supplied to over 100,000 workers in factories in 1953-54. Committees deal with specific problems regarding traffic, films, safety in industry, air safety and home dangers. The Air Safety Committee has issued a 32-page booklet "Air Sense" for distribution with pilots' private licences through the Civil Aviation Department, and has a plan for assistance to aircraft in distress which is being implemented throughout Australia.

The Council is supported by Government grants, public subscription and sales of service, and is a non-profit organization. Its work is carried on by a small staff controlled by committees and governed by an executive. The following committees, whose work is of an entirely honorary nature, are in operation, namely, Executive, Traffic, Industrial Safety, Home, Air Safety and Propaganda.

§ 16. 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 was a road safety organization in Victoria. Steps were immediately taken to form Councils in Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania, and subsequently for the internal Territories.

The Australian Road Safety Council is the composite body of Road Safety Councils of the following States and Territories (internal) 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 and the Northern Territory, Road Safety Councils of the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory respectively.

Non-Governmental.—Victoria, Victorian 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 Defence and police administrations from each State. National organizations represented on the Council are :—The Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries, Council of Fire and Accident Underwriters, Australian Road Transport Federation, Australian Automobile Association, Transport Workers' Union of Australia, Federation of Motor Cycle Importers and Distributors of Australia, and Auto Cycle Council of Australia.

The Council meets annually, and an Executive Committee operates between conferences. *Special committees on education, public relations and films meet as required.*

An annual grant of £100,000 is made available by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act. Of this £60,000 is allocated to the State road safety councils for local activities, and the remaining £40,000 is applied to the national campaign. This is supplemented by assistance, financial and otherwise, by State Governments, and indirectly by commercial organizations.

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 increase public awareness of the seriousness of the road accident problem, which, in the year ended December, 1953, resulted in 81,085 accidents involving casualties or damage in excess of £10 to property, the deaths of 1,863 persons and injuries to 41,848 persons. (For further information on the subject of Traffic Accidents see pp. 171–173 of this Year Book.)

The Council works in close collaboration with two other committees also established by the Australian Transport Advisory Council, namely, the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards and the Australian Road Traffic Code Committees. All three committees 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 essential basic motor vehicle standards, such as maximum lengths, weights, height, carrying capacity of vehicles, and minimum lighting, braking and other mechanical efficiencies. In addition

to ensuring a greater safety factor, these standards will 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, pedestrian behaviour, are a few of the numerous aspects which come within its purview.

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

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

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 motor cyclists were recommended; and a further special meeting held in May, 1954, to consider the problem of "Youth and Road Safety".

§ 17. 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. The Commission is a corporate and autonomous body, controlling its own service. It functions under the direction of the Minister for Supply.

Commonwealth arrangements for securing collective advice on atomic energy matters date from 1949, when the Industrial Atomic Energy Policy Committee was established to study possible industrial applications of atomic energy, and to recommend a programme of development. This committee functioned until 1952, when it was disbanded at its own suggestion and succeeded by the Atomic Energy Policy Committee, a re-constituted body with enlarged terms of reference. In the light of recommendations by the 1952 Committee, and scientific and organizational developments overseas in relation to atomic energy, the Government decided on the establishment of the Commission, and legislation was enacted in 1953 to give effect to this decision.

The functions of the Commission are broadly as follows :—Firstly, it is responsible for promoting the search for and production of uranium, and it has wide powers to take action to this end. Secondly, it is given authority 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 to be exercised in or in relation to the Territories of the Commonwealth. The development

of the uranium resources of the States is a State matter, and it is likewise open to the States to take such action as they wish to develop the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

On the mining side of its activities the Commission has the co-operation of the Bureau of Mineral Resources of the Department of National Development, and under these arrangements the Bureau is carrying out a programme of exploration in the Northern Territory. The object of this programme, which is being carried out by geophysical, geological and radiometric surveys, is to distinguish the areas in which there are indications of the presence of uranium ores, with a view to making these areas available for development by private enterprise. Territory Enterprises Pty. Limited, a subsidiary of Consolidated Zinc Corporation Limited, is already mining, on behalf of the Commonwealth, the large ore deposit at Rum Jungle, discovered by a private prospector in 1949, and the treatment plant which it is constructing is nearing completion. Finance for this project has been provided by the Combined Development Agency, a joint United States-United Kingdom authority operating from Washington. While this is a governmental project, the Commission's objective is to interest private capital in developing other prospects which have been located elsewhere in the Territory. The response of private enterprise has been active and is growing rapidly, and there are good grounds for the hope that the industry will grow to large dimensions. Encouraging discoveries of uranium ore have now been made at widespread points within the Commonwealth.

As regards developmental work on the scientific side, the Commission has been carrying out investigations overseas, and is laying the foundations of a research and development programme. As part of this programme a group of Australian scientists which has been doing research at the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell has been taken on to the Commission's staff, together with research groups who have been working in Australia. Arrangements for having research carried out by universities and other institutions are also envisaged. Discussions are proceeding with the United Kingdom as to the possibilities of a co-ordinated programme of research and development, and the Commission is to erect research laboratories near Sydney. It is now in the process, also, of recruiting additional scientists. The general object in view is a full participation by Australia in the advancement of atomic energy technology, in order that it may be possible to take advantage of the expected practical uses of this new source of power as soon as they are realizable.

§ 18. 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. There are now* 60 member states: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, The Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxemburg, Mexico, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, The Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, The Ukraine, The Union of South Africa, The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, The United Kingdom, The United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

* January, 1955.

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, United States of America, 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.

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 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*: New Zealand, Brazil and Turkey (retiring at the end of 1955) and Belgium, Iran and Peru (retiring at the end of 1956). On procedural matters, decisions are taken by an affirmative vote of any seven members. But on all other matters decisions can only be made 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: Australia, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Venezuela, India, The United States (retiring 1955), The United Kingdom, The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Ecuador, Pakistan, Czechoslovakia and Norway (retiring 1956), France, China, Egypt, Argentina, The Dominican Republic and The Netherlands (retiring 1957).

5. **The Trusteeship Council.**—The Charter declares the political, social, cultural and economic advancement of the Trusteeship 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 second World War and those dependent territories placed under the system by the states responsible for their

* January, 1955.

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, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States of America (administering States), and China, El Salvador, Haiti, India, Syria and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are eligible for permanent membership 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 state, the carrying out of periodic inspections by agreement with it, and the formulation of questionnaires on the welfare and advancement of the dependent peoples.

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

The present* members of the Court are: Judges Badawa (Egypt), Hsu Mo (China), Read (Canada), Winiarski (Poland), Zoricic (Yugoslavia)—all retiring in 1958; Judges Hackworth (United States of America) Sir Zafrullah Khan (Pakistan), Klaested (Norway), Kozhevnikov (U.S.S.R.), and Ugon (Uruguay)—all retiring in 1961; and Judges Lauterpacht (United Kingdom), Basdevant (France), Guerrero (El Salvador), Cordova (Mexico), and Quintana (Argentina)—all retiring in 1964.

Sir Zafrullah Khan was elected to replace Sir Benegal Rau (India) who died in 1953.

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 three further 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.

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 Agricultural 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.

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.

§ 19. Diplomatic and other Representatives Overseas and in Australia.

1. **General.**—The following statements show particulars of the various diplomatic and other representatives overseas and in Australia at 31st July, 1955. Full details of British 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 Commerce and Agriculture, showing the latest particulars of the Australian Trade Commissioner Service overseas.

* January, 1955.

2. Australian Representation Overseas.—

AUSTRALIAN DIPLOMATIC AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS.

Her Majesty's Australian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to—

France (Paris)—A. Stirling, C.B.E.*Germany, Federal Republic of* (Bonn)—J. D. L. Hood, C.B.E.*Indonesia* (Djakarta)—W. R. Crocker.*Ireland* (Dublin)—(Vacant); W. T. Doig (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*).*Japan* (Tokyo)—Dr. E. R. Walker.*The Netherlands* (The Hague)—H. A. McLure-Smith.*United States of America* (Washington, D.C.)—The Hon. Sir Percy Spender, K.B.E., Q.C.

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

Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)—C. V. Kellway.*Burma* (Rangoon)—C. T. Moodie.*Cambodia* (Phnom Penh)—(Vacant); Administered from Vietnam.*Egypt* (Cairo)—A. R. Cutler, V.C.*Israel* (Tel Aviv)—B. C. Ballard.*Italy* (Rome)—D. P. McGuire, C.B.E.*Laos* (Vientiane)—(Vacant); Administered from Vietnam.*Philippines* (Manila)—K. C. O. Shann.*Thailand* (Bangkok)—D. O. Hay.*Vietnam* (Saigon)—D. W. McNicol.

High Commissioners for Australia in—

Canada (Ottawa)—Sir Douglas Copland, K.B.E., C.M.G.*Ceylon* (Colombo)—(Vacant).*India* (New Delhi)—P. R. Heydon.*New Zealand* (Wellington)—(Vacant).*Pakistan* (Karachi)—Major-General W. J. Cawthorn, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E.*Union of South Africa* (Pretoria)—Lt.-Col. W. R. Hodgson, C.M.G., O.B.E.*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* (London)—The Hon. Sir Thomas White, K.B.E., D.F.C., V.D.

Australian Military Mission—

Germany, Federal Republic of (Berlin)—Head, J. D. L. Hood, C.B.E.

Australian Mission—

United Nations (New York)—Minister, W. D. Forsyth.*United Nations* (Geneva)—Permanent Delegate, R. L. Harry.

Australian Commissioner in—

Malaya (Singapore)—Sir Alan Watt, C.B.E.

Consuls-General—

Switzerland (Geneva)—R. L. Harry.*United States of America* (New York)—Lieut.-General E. K. Smart, D.S.O., M.C.*United States of America* (San Francisco)—S. W. Jamieson.

Consuls—

New Caledonia (Noumea)—Dr. J. S. Cumpston, E.D.*Portuguese Timor* (Dili)—F. J. A. Whittaker.

Trade Commissioner Service of the Commonwealth of Australia—

- British West Indies*—J. B. Todd (Port of Spain).
Burma—K. W. Ward (Rangoon).
Canada—C. L. Steele (Montreal); H. Wrigley (Vancouver).
Central African Federation—G. P. H. Knight (Salisbury).
Ceylon—H. W. Goodger (Colombo).
Egypt—S. D. Shubart, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Cairo).
France—L. C. Holmes, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Paris).
Germany, Federal Republic of—R. R. Ellen, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Bonn).
Hong Kong—H. C. Menzies (Hong Kong).
India—K. L. Le Rossignol (Acting) (Calcutta); R. J. M. Rose (Acting) (Bombay).
Indonesia—B. T. Connolly, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Djakarta).
Italy—S. F. Lynch, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Rome).
Japan—D. L. Crawford, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Tokyo).
Malaya—K. M. Le Marchand, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Singapore).
New Zealand—W. R. Hudspeth (Wellington).
Pakistan—E. E. Jarvis, Commercial Secretary and Trade Commissioner (Karachi).
Union of South Africa—A. J. S. Day (Johannesburg).
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—G. R. B. Patterson, Senior Trade Commissioner; H. K. H. Cook (London).
United States of America—A. L. Senger, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Washington, D.C.); F. R. Gullick (New York); W. D. Hardy (San Francisco).

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 150 such representatives in Australia, and 40 countries are represented.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of—

- China*—(Vacant); Dr. Chen Tia-chu (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Canberra B 945).
France—His Excellency Monsieur Louis Roché (Canberra F 345).
Federal Republic of Germany—His Excellency Dr. Walther Hess (Sydney FM 1041).
Indonesia—(Vacant; Mr. B. A. Ubani (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Canberra B 199).
Ireland—His Excellency Mr. B. Gallagher (Canberra J 3251).
Japan—His Excellency Mr. Tadaatsu Suzuki (Canberra B 290).
The Netherlands—His Excellency Mr. A. M. L. Winkelman (Canberra X 1236).
United States of America—His Excellency Mr. Amos J. Peaslee (Canberra 655).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of—

- Austria*—Dr. J. Manz (Chargé d'Affaires) (Canberra U 8167).
Belgium—His Excellency Monsieur Jean Querton (Sydney FB 3934).
Brazil—His Excellency Senhor P. de A. Nabuco de Abreu (Canberra X 2680).
Burma—His Excellency U Sain Bwa (Canberra U 8131).
Chile—Senor Don Juan Domeyko (Chargé d'Affaires) (Sydney FU 3353).
Denmark—(Vacant); Mr. F. Henning Hergel, O.B.E. (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Sydney BW 3547).
Finland—(Vacant); Mr. P. I. Simelius (Chargé d'Affaires) (Sydney FM 3116).
Greece—His Excellency Monsieur Dimitri N. Lambros (Canberra J 3261).
Israel—His Excellency Mr. Mordekhai Nurock (Sydney BW 2082).

Italy—His Excellency Signor Silvio Daneo (Sydney FB 3639).
The Philippines—His Excellency Dr. Roberto Regala (Sydney FA 1938).
Sweden—His Excellency Mr. J. Martin Kastengren (Canberra F 306).
Thailand—His Excellency Nai Konthi Suphamongkhon (Canberra U 8101)

High Commissioner for—

Canada—His Excellency Mr. W. Arthur Irwin (Canberra 665).
Ceylon—His Excellency Mr. P. R. Gunasekera (Canberra F 623).
India—His Excellency General K. M. Cariappa, O.B.E. (Canberra J 3295).
New Zealand—His Excellency Mr. G. E. L. Alderton, C.M.G. (Canberra B 953).
Pakistan—His Excellency Mr. Habibur Rahman (Sydney BL 3395).
Union of South Africa—His Excellency Mr. J. K. Uys (Canberra F 927).
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—His Excellency Sir Stephen Holmes, K.C.M.G., M.C. (Canberra F 451).

Commissioner for—

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

TRADE COMMISSIONERS OF OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS IN AUSTRALIA.

Canada—Senior Canadian Government Trade Commissioner—Mr. J. C. Britton (Sydney BW 5696-7).

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner—Mr. R. W. Blake (Melbourne MU 4716).

India—Indian Trade Commissioner—Mr. S. V. Patel (Sydney BW 9518).

New Zealand—Senior New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner—Mr. J. A. Malcolm (Sydney BL 3941).

New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner—Mr. R. J. Inglis (Melbourne MU 8111).

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner—Mr. H. J. Gray (Canberra F 451).

United Kingdom Trade Commissioners—Mr. J. N. McKelvie (Canberra F 451); Messrs. A. R. Bruce, O.B.E., A. Hartland and J. D. Leithead (Sydney BW 8086); Messrs. A. R. Starck, O.B.E. and K. R. Allen (Melbourne MU 5556); Mr. R. Fell (Brisbane B 8588); Mr. P. Ingleson, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.C. (Perth BA 2042).

§ 20. 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, and a third Census has been taken for the year ended 30th June, 1953. In this recent Census, 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.

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. Figures which were obtained by means of these surveys for the years 1949-50 to 1951-52 and 1953-54 have been revised as a result of information obtained from the 1952-53 Census, and these figures as well as 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 to 1953-54, Australia.—

The following table shows the value of retail sales of goods in each of the commodity groups specified in the years 1948-49 to 1953-54 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 and have been revised since previous publication.

An adjustment has been made in the figures previously published for sales of hardware, china and glassware for the years 1948-49 to 1951-52 and 1953-54 to provide comparability with the 1952-53 Census. In this Census, sales of all basic building materials such as timber, roofing tiles, bricks, etc. were excluded, whereas, in the 1948-49 Census (and subsequent surveys based on it) some sales of these items were included with hardware.

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

Commodity Group.	Year ended 30th June—					
	1949.(a)	1950.(b)	1951.(b)	1952.(b)	1953.(a)	1954.(b)
Groceries.. ..	143.4	161.1	186.1	232.9	261.5	275.6
Butchers' Meat	65.3	75.4	92.3	118.7	127.8	134.2
Other Food(c)	116.6	131.7	155.5	187.8	206.8	224.0
Total Foodstuffs	325.3	368.2	433.9	539.4	596.1	633.8
Beer, Wine and Spirits	95.3	105.0	123.2	153.9	173.0	186.7
Clothing, Drapery, Piece-goods and Footwear	237.8	263.8	328.5	351.6	355.1	387.5
Hardware(d)	55.3	66.4	91.2	109.6	113.8	124.8
Electrical Goods	34.2	43.3	64.7	77.5	75.8	91.3
Furniture	46.4	54.5	76.9	76.1	72.8	81.0
Other Goods(e)	167.9	204.2	252.4	307.5	315.5	337.3
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.)	962.2	1,105.4	1,370.8	1,615.6	1,702.1	1,842.4
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.(f)	166.1	273.3	382.0	433.3	417.3	493.5
Total	1,128.3	1,378.7	1,752.8	2,048.9	2,119.4	2,335.9

(a) Census figures. (b) Survey figures revised since previous issue. (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 tobacco, cigarettes, etc., newspapers, books and stationery, chemists' goods, grain and produce, jewellery, office equipment, etc. (f) Excludes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

In the foregoing table, figures for the years ended 30th June, 1949 to 1952 relate to establishments with total retail sales of £50 or more; for the years ended 30th June, 1953 and 1954 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. Takings for Certain Services, Australia.—The following table shows the amounts of "Other takings" recorded for the services specified in respect of establishments covered by the Retail Censuses of 1948-49 and 1952-53. The figures for the year ended 30th June, 1949 relate to establishments with "other takings" of £50 or more recorded for the services specified; for the year ended 30th June, 1953 they relate to establishments

with retail sales or "other takings" of £500 or more. The amount of "other takings" of establishments so excluded in 1952-53 was less than one per cent. of total takings shown for Repair Work Done and Meals in Cafés, Restaurants, etc., and less than three per cent. of total takings shown for Hairdressing.

TAKINGS FOR CERTAIN SERVICES, AUSTRALIA.

(£'000.)

Service.	1948-49.	1952-53.
Repair, Servicing and Maintenance Work Done(a)—		
Motor	25,273	56,864
Other	9,365	16,035
Total	34,638	72,899
Meals in Cafés, Restaurants, etc.	21,256	32,765
Meals and Accommodation in Hotels	11,263	24,936
Hairdressing	6,684	9,883

(a) Includes value of materials used and cost of labour.

4. Number of Establishments with Sales in each Commodity Group, 1952-53, States.—

The following table shows the number of establishments with sales in each of the commodity groups specified during the year ended 30th June, 1953 for each State. Many establishments recorded sales in more than one commodity group. Thus the aggregate of the number of establishments by commodity group is greater than the total number of individual establishments.

NUMBER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH SOLD GOODS IN EACH COMMODITY GROUP : STATES, 1952-53.(a)

Commodity Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Foodstuffs—									
Groceries (including Bacon, Butter, etc.)	11,650	7,181	4,447	2,700	2,320	1,227	50	36	29,611
Butchers' Meat	2,833	2,120	1,150	826	606	346	10	12	7,903
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	6,124	3,113	3,132	1,356	1,587	889	25	18	16,244
Bread, Cakes and Pastry	8,160	4,665	3,552	1,830	1,587	657	18	26	20,495
Confectionery, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks (including Milk Drinks)	12,226	7,246	4,860	2,798	2,617	1,284	44	33	31,108
Other Food (Fish, Poultry, Cooked Meats, Wrapped Lunches, etc.)	5,496	2,689	1,923	1,264	1,160	288	9	20	12,849
Beer, Tobacco, etc.—									
Beer, Wine and Spirits	3,004	2,191	1,400	709	734	318	35	25	8,416
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes	17,013	10,080	6,543	3,714	3,539	1,689	60	58	42,696
Clothing, Drapery, etc.—									
Clothing—									
Men's and Boys' Wear	2,861	2,188	1,384	999	957	412	41	18	8,860
Women's, Girls' and Infants' Wear (including Hand Bags)	4,297	3,484	1,417	1,092	925	459	35	22	11,731
Drapery, Piece-goods, Manchester and Soft Furnishings	2,343	1,699	1,099	847	786	295	31	14	7,114
Footwear—									
Men's and Boys'	1,878	1,399	1,030	721	614	347	31	12	6,032
Women's, Girls' and Infants'	1,761	1,258	851	654	557	305	24	12	5,422
Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture—									
Builders' Hardware and Supplies (including Tools of Trade)(b)	1,715	1,472	806	664	692	172	14	13	5,548
Domestic Hardware, Kitchenware, China and Glassware	3,235	2,428	1,464	1,278	1,120	445	32	15	10,017
Domestic Refrigerators, Electrical Goods and Accessories, Radios and Musical Instruments	2,530	1,929	1,167	872	914	301	19	15	7,747
Furniture (including Bedding)	1,113	962	518	394	419	147	13	9	3,575
Floor Coverings	820	666	310	311	261	135	(c)	(c)	2,511
Business Machines and Equipment	120	80	77	38	58	22	(c)	(c)	308

For footnotes see next page.

**NUMBER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH SOLD GOODS IN EACH
COMMODITY GROUP : STATES, 1952-53.(a)—continued.**

Commodity Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<i>Other Goods—</i>									
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books and Stationery ..	3,510	2,667	2,014	1,209	1,021	484	25	14	10,944
Chemists' Goods (including Toiletries, Cosmetics and Dispensing) ..	4,052	2,394	1,814	1,088	1,315	432	36	15	11,146
Sporting and Travel Goods ..	1,494	1,062	686	448	461	157	15	10	4,333
Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, etc. ..	1,551	1,130	675	520	519	192	19	9	4,615
Grain, Feed, Fertilizers ..	1,527	1,066	1,029	539	604	248	(c)	(c)	5,026
Other Goods (not specified) ..	2,691	2,876	966	776	732	308	20	22	8,391
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.) ..	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
<i>Motor Vehicles, etc.(e)—</i>									
Tractors (including parts) ..	575	389	356	230	196	44	(c)	(c)	1,794
New Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles, etc.) ..	1,273	848	563	456	241	77	9	11	3,478
Used Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles, etc.) ..	1,267	824	612	466	293	83	(c)	(c)	3,564
Motor Parts, Accessories, Tyres, Tubes, etc. ..	2,960	2,252	1,440	1,031	947	291	27	14	8,962
Petrol, Oil, Motor Lubricants, etc. ..	3,899	2,801	1,943	1,252	1,049	429	31	15	11,509
Grand Total ..	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)

(a) All figures refer to establishments with total retail sales in 1952-53 of £500 or more. The number of establishments in each State with retail sales in 1952-53 of less than £500 but more than £100 was as follows:—New South Wales, 1,126; Victoria, 989; Queensland, 449; South Australia, 279; Western Australia, 294; Tasmania, 100; Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory, 5; Total, 3,242.
 (b) Excludes basic building materials (e.g., timber, roofing tiles, etc.). (c) Not available for publication. (d) Not available. (e) Excludes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc. (f) Many establishments showed sales in more than one commodity group. Thus, the number of establishments selling goods in each commodity group does not add down to the total number of individual establishments which is as follows:—New South Wales, 40,523; Victoria, 32,864; Queensland, 15,051; South Australia, 9,673; Western Australia, 7,911; Tasmania, 3,637; Northern Territory, 146; Australian Capital Territory, 180; Total, 109,985.

5. Value of Retail Sales of Goods in each Commodity Group, 1952-53, States.—The following table shows the value of retail sales of goods in each of the commodity groups specified during the year ended 30th June, 1953.

**VALUE OF RETAIL SALES IN EACH COMMODITY GROUP : STATES, 1952-53.(a)
(£'000.)**

Commodity Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<i>Foodstuffs—</i>									
Groceries (including Bacon, Butter, etc.) ..	104,479	64,727	42,357	20,549	20,670	8,687	709	827	263,005
Butchers' Meat ..	50,858	36,663	17,006	10,443	8,150	4,607	231	382	128,340
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables ..	22,157	15,854	7,104	4,437	4,420	1,582	76	99	55,729
Bread, Cakes and Pastry ..	22,529	16,940	7,607	4,789	3,563	1,999	71	149	57,647
Confectionery, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks (including Milk Drinks) ..	24,918	20,289	7,710	5,293	3,751	1,936	89	148	64,134
Other Food (Fish, Poultry, Cooked Meats, Wrapped Lunches, etc.) ..	12,593	8,912	3,570	2,301	1,918	555	35	128	30,012
<i>Beer, Tobacco, etc.—</i>									
Beer, Wine and Spirits ..	70,623	45,612	22,233	14,827	14,445	5,357	664	641	174,402
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes ..	28,200	19,967	8,830	5,851	5,233	2,405	182	251	70,919
<i>Clothing, Drapery, etc.—</i>									
Clothing—									
Men's and Boys' Wear ..	36,486	25,964	12,107	8,634	6,336	3,328	135	256	93,246
Women's, Girls' and Infants' Wear (including Hand Bags) ..	56,515	41,914	16,780	13,589	9,403	5,761	124	386	144,477
Drapery, Piece-goods, Manchester and Soft Furnishings ..	27,587	18,501	10,144	6,269	4,793	2,039	94	132	69,559
<i>Footwear—</i>									
Men's and Boys' ..	6,678	4,779	2,257	1,593	1,319	659	41	51	17,377
Women's, Girls' and Infants' ..	12,846	9,058	3,621	2,803	2,282	1,117	24	87	31,846

**VALUE OF RETAIL SALES IN EACH COMMODITY GROUP:
STATES, 1952-53.(a)—continued.
(£'000.)**

Commodity Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture—</i>									
Builders' Hardware and Supplies (including Tools of Trade)(b)	28,069	16,317	8,577	4,433	5,164	1,588	117	212	64,477
Domestic Hardware, Kitchenware, China and Glassware	18,372	14,172	6,000	5,325	4,127	1,580	98	166	49,840
Domestic Refrigerators, Electrical Goods and Accessories, Radios and Musical Instruments	26,821	20,837	10,795	7,000	6,104	2,277	99	208	76,141
Furniture (including Bedding)	18,090	15,081	6,040	4,972	3,348	1,555	16	155	49,257
Floor Coverings	8,610	7,734	2,007	2,680	1,867	882	(c)	(c)	23,859
Business Machines and Equipment	4,739	3,751	1,684	948	795	298	(c)	(c)	12,218
<i>Other Goods—</i>									
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books and Stationery	22,221	16,497	6,292	3,310	3,277	1,539	21	191	53,348
Chemists' Goods (including Toilettries, Cosmetics and Dispensing)	21,278	14,374	6,422	4,068	3,247	1,458	35	177	51,059
Sporting and Travel Goods	4,756	3,049	1,441	781	839	381	9	65	11,321
Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, etc.	9,751	6,292	3,055	2,026	1,818	649	37	86	23,714
Grain, Feed, Fertilizers	17,754	11,263	6,045	2,526	6,553	1,152	(c)	(c)	45,351
Other Goods (not specified above)	15,801	17,776	5,285	4,314	3,852	1,756	69	84	48,937
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.)	674,731	476,323	224,969	143,763	127,274	55,147	2,995	5,002	1,710,204
<i>Motor Vehicles, etc.(d)—</i>									
Tractors (including parts)	5,837	5,560	6,587	3,099	3,379	820	(e)	(e)	25,306
New Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles, etc.)	58,830	44,635	26,049	19,339	14,950	5,840	253	249	170,145
Used Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles, etc.)	31,846	18,112	11,358	10,785	8,579	2,691	(c)	(c)	83,547
Motor Parts, Accessories, Tyres, Tubes, etc.	20,909	15,731	8,828	5,340	4,629	1,874	161	91	57,563
Petrol, Oil, Motor Lubricants, etc.	32,541	24,020	10,046	6,609	5,812	2,479	147	195	81,939
Grand Total	824,694	584,381	287,837	189,025	164,623	68,851	3,617	5,682	2,128,704

(a) All figures refer to establishments with total retail sales in 1952-53 of £500 or more. The total retail sales of the establishments with retail sales in 1952-53 of less than £500 but more than £100 were as follows:—New South Wales, £312,000; Victoria, £283,000; Queensland, £128,000; South Australia, £88,000; Western Australia, £85,000; Tasmania, £27,000; Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory, £1,000; Total, £924,000. (b) Excludes basic building materials (e.g. timber, roofing tiles, etc.). (c) Not available for publication. (d) Excludes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

6. Number of Retail Establishments and Value of Retail Sales Classified According to Main Type of Business, 1952-53, States.—The following tables show the number of establishments and the value of retail sales made in 1952-53 in each State classified according to the main type of business. In classifying establishments by type of business, the description given by the proprietor was used as a guide but the classification was based mainly on the commodity group for which the largest item of turnover was recorded.

NUMBER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAIN TYPE OF BUSINESS: STATES, 1952-53.(a)

Main Type of Business.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<i>Food Stores—</i>									
Grocers	9,698	5,284	3,756	1,889	1,837	1,042	40	23	23,569
Butchers	2,474	1,938	1,026	724	525	247	8	11	6,953
Fruiters	2,136	1,845	458	574	295	112			5,424
Bakers	1,845	1,503	693	393	337	163	9	21	4,946
Confectioners and Milk Bars	2,053	2,802	580	578	300	203			6,526
Cafés	728	345	366	79	138	21			1,688
Fishmongers and Poulterers	548	421	190	93	79	21	8	8	1,354
Other Food Stores	511	521	80	140	76	19			1,356
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.—</i>									
Hotels, Wine Saloons	2,303	1,855	1,261	633	529	306	18	7	6,912
Tobacconists	536	490	206	108	143	36	(b)	(b)	1,523
Tobacconists and Hairdressers	1,058	1,126	188	284	201	71	(b)	(b)	2,931

For footnotes see next page.

**NUMBER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO
MAIN TYPE OF BUSINESS: STATES, 1952-53.(a)—continued.**

Main Type of Business.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<i>Clothiers, Drapers, etc.—</i>									
Clothiers	4,106	3,502	1,175	793	657	302	13	22	10,570
Drapers, Haberdashers, etc.	544	465	250	138	112	16			1,531
Footwear Stores	589	621	162	158	81	55	7	20	1,674
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, etc., Stores—</i>									
Domestic and Builders' Hardware Stores	1,005	1,209	433	357	314	67	6	10	3,401
Electrical Goods, Radios and Musical Instruments Stores	1,083	354	528	265	248	123	7	7	3,120
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores	626	681	281	163	176	64	(b)	(b)	1,998
Business Machines Stores	66	47	38	24	21	17			213
<i>Other Goods Stores—</i>									
Newsagents and Booksellers	1,024	877	418	197	271	77			2,872
Chemists	1,308	1,025	406	302	201	90			3,341
Sports Goods Stores	199	140	78	26	18	15			480
Watchmakers and Jewellers	667	509	217	133	96	47	10	40	1,679
Grain and Produce Merchants	389	267	116	94	94	18			979
Cycle Stores	181	232	93	67	47	13			633
Florists and Nurserymen	396	371	67	68	65	38			1,007
Other Types of Business	839	1,218	323	254	210	114			2,974
Total (excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.)	36,911	30,148	13,389	8,542	7,071	3,297	131	165	99,654
<i>Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.—</i>									
Tractor Dealers	107	57	46	30	28	11			279
New Motor and Motor Cycle Dealers	250	174	129	93	86	27	(b)	(b)	763
Garages and Service Stations	2,600	2,094	1,268	821	587	243	10	11	7,634
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers	396	219	137	98	80	47	(b)	(b)	979
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers	259	172	82	89	59	12	(b)	(b)	676
Total	40,523	32,864	15,051	9,673	7,911	3,637	146	18	109,985

(a) All figures refer to establishments with total retail sales in 1952-53 of £500 or more.

(b) Not available for publication.

**VALUE OF RETAIL SALES OF GOODS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAIN TYPE
OF BUSINESS: STATES, 1952-53.(a)**

(£'000.)

Main Type of Business.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<i>Food Stores—</i>									
Grocers	143,876	79,717	60,269	27,877	31,795	13,367	1,487	928	359,316
Butchers	50,557	36,728	16,923	10,469	7,994	4,562	235	382	127,850
Fruiterers	20,548	16,266	4,814	4,647	3,191	1,115			50,716
Bakers	18,316	14,444	5,874	4,116	2,860	1,667	91	401	47,476
Confectioners and Milk Bars	16,247	20,065	3,930	4,278	1,874	1,293			47,843
Cafés	3,982	1,222	1,775	518	371	53			7,974
Fishmongers and Poulterers	3,663	2,537	1,151	531	642	181	53	75	8,719
Other Food Stores	5,630	5,023	556	1,292	598	184			13,344
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.—</i>									
Hotels, Wine Saloons	69,922	46,050	22,772	15,269	14,573	5,716	603	584	175,489
Tobacconists	5,825	4,490	1,906	1,592	1,089	435	(b)	(b)	15,421
Tobacconists and Hairdressers	3,827	3,368	361	1,213	614	179	(b)	(b)	11,577
<i>Clothiers, Drapers, etc.—</i>									
Clothiers	137,517	103,876	39,681	34,807	21,682	12,482	165	1,227	351,437
Drapers, Haberdashers, etc.	21,933	10,340	9,466	2,572	6,930	576	86	119	51,892
Footwear Stores	10,979	9,679	3,116	2,657	2,259	1,235			30,055
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, etc., Stores—</i>									
Domestic and Builders' Hardware Stores	35,506	24,924	11,227	7,945	5,552	2,466	200	211	88,071
Electrical Goods, Radios and Musical Instruments Stores	20,587	16,273	8,592	4,797	4,704	1,838	71	156	57,014
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores	25,368	19,625	7,887	5,663	3,523	1,904	(b)	(b)	64,226
Business Machines Stores	4,626	3,646	1,716	999	669	317			11,973

For footnotes see next page.

VALUE OF RETAIL SALES OF GOODS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAIN
TYPE OF BUSINESS: STATES, 1952-53.(a)—continued.

(£'000.)

Main Type of Business.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	Tas.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<i>Other Goods Stores—</i>									
Newsagents and Book-sellers	21,080	14,421	5,206	2,236	2,950	1,300	50	606	47,406
Chemists	18,150	11,911	5,377	3,159	2,354	1,115			42,239
Sports Goods Stores ..	2,376	1,883	700	258	224	315			5,820
Watchmakers and Jewellers	8,790	5,130	2,609	1,569	1,584	697			20,509
Grain and Produce Merchants	17,208	11,543	5,012	2,656	6,621	987			44,046
Cycle Stores	1,177	946	543	360	262	69			3,357
Florists and Nurserymen	1,941	1,979	401	395	333	260			5,312
Other Types of Business	7,198	8,960	2,888	1,794	2,361	824			24,079
Total (excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.)	(c) 676,829	(c) 477,046	(c) 224,760	(c) 143,709	(c) 127,609	(c) 55,137	(c) 3,075	(c) 5,004	(c) 1,713,169
<i>Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.—</i>									
Tractor Dealers	3,454	2,617	3,470	1,990	1,987	666	..	..	14,184
New Motor and Motor Cycle Dealers	41,366	34,835	19,115	18,110	15,099	4,554	(b)	(b)	133,463
Garages and Service Stations	75,811	53,200	32,547	17,678	14,087	7,382	219	491	201,405
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers	6,851	5,675	2,375	2,018	1,257	522	(b)	(b)	18,738
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers	20,383	10,918	5,570	5,520	4,684	590	(b)	(b)	47,745
Total	824,694	584,381	287,837	189,025	164,623	68,851	3,611	5,682	2,128,704

(a) All figures refer to establishments with total retail sales in 1952-53 of £500 or more, and are the total value of all commodities sold by the types of business shown. (b) Not available for publication.

(c) These figures differ from their counterparts in the table on page 1058 because they include retail sales of motor vehicles, etc., made by establishments whose main type of business is other than motor vehicles, and exclude retail sales of goods other than motor vehicles, etc., made by establishments whose main type of business is motor vehicles.

7. Takings for Certain Services : States, 1952-53.—The following table shows the amounts of "other takings" recorded for the services specified for each State in respect of the establishments covered by the Census of Retail Establishments, 1952-53. The figures relate to establishments with retail sales or "other takings" of £500 or more.

TAKINGS FOR CERTAIN SERVICES, STATES, 1952-53.

(£'000.)

Service.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<i>Repair, Servicing and Maintenance Work Done(a)—</i>									
Motor	19,916	15,394	9,373	5,290	4,755	1,905	89	142	56,864
Other	5,565	4,125	2,406	1,645	1,507	657	17	113	16,035
Total	25,481	19,519	11,779	6,935	6,262	2,562	106	255	72,899
<i>Meals in Cafés, Restaurants, etc. ..</i>	14,739	8,468	4,507	1,910	2,427	584	63	67	32,765
<i>Meals and Accommodation in Hotels</i>	9,053	6,696	3,708	1,949	1,937	1,169	109	315	24,936
<i>Hairstressing</i>	3,974	3,024	1,023	871	719	244	7	21	9,883

(a) Includes value of materials used and cost of labour.