

CHAPTER XXVIII.

STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

§ 1. General.

Development of Australian Statistics.—(i) *General.* An outline of the history and development of statistics in Australia is published in Official Year Book No. 19 (see p. 988) and previous issues, particular reference being made to the Crown Colony Blue Books, Statistical Registers, Prominent State Statisticians, Statistical Conferences, the Foundation of the Federal Bureau, and Uniformity of Statistical Control. It is not proposed to repeat this information in this issue.

(ii) *Present Organization.*—The organization in respect of the collection, tabulation, etc., of statistical data as between the State and Commonwealth Statistical Bureaux, and State and Commonwealth Government Departments, is described in Official Year Book No. 19, p. 990. Limits of space preclude its repetition in this issue.

§ 2. Statistical Publications of Australia.

1. **General.**—The official statistical publications of Australia may be divided bibliographically into two main divisions, namely:—(1) Commonwealth publications dealing both individually and collectively with the several States of Australia; and (2) State publications dealing with individual States only. Besides these there are many other circulars, press notices, etc., issued regularly which, though not wholly statistical, necessarily contain a considerable amount of statistical information.

2. **Commonwealth Publications.**—Commonwealth publications may be grouped under two heads, namely:—(i) Publications issued by the Commonwealth Statistician; and (ii) Parliamentary and Departmental Reports and Papers.

(i) *Publications issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.* The following is a list of the principal statistical publications issued from the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics since its inauguration to December, 1944:—

Australian Life Tables, 1901–1910. Australian Joint Life Tables, 1901–1910.

Australian Life Tables, 1920–1922.

Australian Life Tables, 1932–1934. Australian Joint Life Tables, 1932–1934.

Australian Primary Industries.—Report prepared for the Empire Producers Conference, Sydney, March, 1938.

Census (1911) Results.—*Bulletins.* Vols. I, II, and III, with Appendix "Mathematical Theory of Population."

Census (1921) Results.—*Bulletins,* Nos. 1 to 26. Parts I. to XVI., forming Vol. I., and Parts XVII. to XXIX., forming, with the Statistician's Report, Vol. II.

NOTE.—PART XXVII., Life Tables.

Census (1933) Results.—*Bulletins,* Nos. 1 to 25. Parts I. to XIV., forming Vol. I., Parts XV. to XXVIII. forming Vol. II., and Parts XXIX. to XXXVII. forming with Statistician's Report, and Australian Life Tables 1932–34, Vol. III.

Dairying Summary, Monthly.—First issue, September, 1937.

- Finance*—Bulletins, 1907 to 1916—17 annually; 1917—18 and 1918—19 (one vol.); 1919—20 and 1920—21 (one vol.); 1922—23 to 1942—43 annually.
- Labour and Industrial Statistics*.—Memoranda and Reports, various, to 1913.
- Labour Report*, annually, 1913 to 1942.
- Local Government in Australia*.—July, 1919.
- Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.—First issue, October, 1937.
- Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia*—Annually, 1907 to present issue (1942 and 1943).
- Oversea Trade*, annually, 1906 to 1941—42.
- Pocket Compendium of Australian Statistics* (formerly *Statistical Digest*), 1913, 1914, 1916, and 1918 to 1944 annually.
- Population and Vital Statistics*.—Bulletins and Reports, various, 1906—1910. *Demography*, 1911 to 1942 annually.
- Production*.—Bulletin, annually, 1906 to 1942—43. From 1936—37 issued in two parts: Part I. *Secondary Industries*; Part II. *Primary Industries and Total Recorded Production*.
- Professional Papers*.—Various. A full list appears in *Official Year Book* No. 13, p. 3.
- Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*.—First issue, No. 70, December, 1917, replacing *Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics* (Bulletins Nos. 1 to 69).
- Social Insurance*—Report to the Hon. the Minister of Trade and Customs, 1910.
- Social Statistics*—Bulletins, 1907 to 1915 annually, and 1918.
- Superannuation for the Commonwealth Public Service*—Report to the Hon. the Minister for Home Affairs, 1910.
- Transport and Communication*—Bulletins, 1906, 1908 to 1916 annually; 1919 to 1930 annually, and 1932 to 1943 annually.
- Wages and Prices*.—January, 1932.
- Wealth*—The Private Wealth of Australia and its Growth as ascertained by various methods, together with a Report on the War Census in 1915.
- Wheat Summary, Monthly*—First issue, July, 1936.

(ii) *Commonwealth Parliamentary and Departmental Reports and Papers*. Lists of the principal official reports and other documents containing statistical information issued from the inauguration of the Commonwealth appear in the *Official Year Books* up to No. 15, but limits of space preclude the incorporation of this information in the present volume.

3. *State Publications*.—The chief statistical publications of each State are set out hereunder. Limits of space preclude a further enumeration of the various Departmental Reports, statements of accounts, etc., issued by officials, boards, local government bodies, etc., in each State.

- (a) New South Wales—Statistical Register (annual); *Official Year Book of New South Wales* (annual); Statesman's (Pocket) Year Book (annual); Statistical Bulletin (monthly to December, 1919, thereafter quarterly); *Monthly Summary of Business Statistics*.
- (b) Victoria—Statistical Register (annual to 1916, then discontinued); *Victorian Year Book* (annual); *Statistical Abstracts* (quarterly to 1917).
- (c) Queensland—Statistical Register (annual); *Official Year Book*, 1901; A.B.C. of Queensland Statistics (annual to 1936, then discontinued); the Queensland Year Book (annual, first issue 1937, suspended since 1941).
- (d) South Australia—Statistical Register (annual); *Official Year Book*, 1912 and 1913; Statesman's Pocket Year Book (annual); *Quarterly Summary of Statistics*.
- (e) Western Australia—Statistical Register (annual); *Statistical Abstracts* (quarterly, previously issued monthly to July, 1917); *Pocket Year Book of Western Australia* (annual).
- (f) Tasmania—Statistical Register (annual); *Pocket Year Book* (annual).

§ 3. Select List of Representative Works Dealing with Australia.

(Compiled by the Librarian of the Commonwealth National Library.)

Under each heading a list is first given of the principal standard books which are still in print. This is followed by lists of selected books published during the current year and of official publications, excluding annual reports, of the same period. In the present list the period covered is 1st January, 1942, to 30th September, 1943. A few books which, though published earlier, were received after the compilation of the last issue are also included.

Technical works on Law, Medicine and the pure sciences are excluded.

Where known the retail price in the country of publication is given, but this is subject to fluctuation owing to war conditions.

A copy of each of the works mentioned is preserved in the Library and access thereto may be had by any Commonwealth official or other authorized person.

The Library also publishes an annual catalogue of Australian publications, official papers and books on Australia published overseas. Copies of this are obtainable from the Government Printer at a price of 2s.

General and Descriptive.

- AUSTRALIAN ENCYCLOPAEDIA, THE: *editors*, A. W. Jose, H. J. Carter and T. G. Tucker. 2 vols. (Angus & Robertson, 55s.) 3rd edition, Sydney, 1926-27 (o.p., but new edition to be prepared after the war).
- AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL PUBLICITY ASSOCIATION. Australia: official handbook. (The Association, 2s. 6d.) Melbourne, 1941.
- ELDERSHAW, M. Barnard (*i.e.*, M. F. Barnard and F. S. P. Eldershaw). My Australia. (Jarrolds, 6s.) London, 1939.
- MADIGAN, C. T. Central Australia. (Oxford University Press, 12s. 6d.) Melbourne, 1943.
- OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, Nos. 1 to date. (Government Printer, 5s. *per issue*.) Canberra, 1908 to date.
- TAYLOR, T. G. Australia: a study of warm environments and their effect on British settlement. (Methuen, 21s.) London, 1940.
- WALKABOUT: Australia and the South Seas. (Australian National Publicity Association, 12s. *per annum*.) Melbourne, 1934 to date.
- WOOD, T. Cobbers: A Personal Record of a Journey from Essex, in England, to Australia. (Oxford, University Press, 6s. 6d.) Melbourne, 1943.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

- BARRETT, C. L. Around Australia. (Cassell, 15s.) Melbourne, 1942.
- GRATON, C. H. Introducing Australia. (John Day, \$3.) New York, 1942.
- HILL, E. Australia: land of contrasts: 27 plates in colour by notable Australian artists: ed. by S. Ure Smith. (John Sands, 5s.) Sydney, 1943.
- MARSHALL, A. J. Australia limited. (Angus & Robertson, 2s. 6d.) Sydney, 1942.
- MITCHELL, E. Australia's alps. (Angus & Robertson, 12s. 6d.) Sydney, 1942.

Territories Outside Australia.

- AUSTRALIA: *Committee* . . . [on] the possibility of establishing a combined administration of the territories of Papua and New Guinea, etc. Report. (Government Printer, 3s.) Canberra, 1939.
- AUSTRALIA:—*External Affairs, Department of*. Handbook and index to accompany a map of Antarctica produced by the Department of the Interior, 1939: by E. P. Bayliss and J. S. Cumpston. (Department of External Affairs, 5s.) Canberra, 1940.
- EGGLESTON, F. W., *editor*. The Australian Mandate for New Guinea. (Melbourne University Press, 5s.) Melbourne, 1928.
- OFFICIAL HANDBOOK OF NEW GUINEA. (External Territories Department, 2s.) Canberra, 1937.
- OFFICIAL HANDBOOK OF PAPUA: 5th ed. (Government Printer, 2s.) Port Moresby, 1938.
- See also the annual reports of the Administrators of the various Territories.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

- CLUNE, F. P. Prowling through Papua. (Angus & Robertson, 12s. 6d.) Sydney, 1942.
- LETT, L. The Papuan achievement. (Melbourne University Press, 10s. 6d.) Melbourne, 1942.
- RHYS, L. High lights and flights in New Guinea: being in the main an account of the discovery and development of the Morobe gold-fields. (Hodder & Stoughton, 18s.) London, 1942.
- WHITING, J. W. M. Becoming a Kwoma: teaching and learning in a New Guinea tribe. (Yale University Press, \$2.75.) New Haven, 1941.

History.

- CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE**, vol. 7, pt. 1: Australia. (Cambridge University Press, 31s. 6d.) Cambridge, 1933.
- FERGUSON, J. A.** *Bibliography of Australia*: vol. 1, 1784-1830. (Angus & Robertson, 63s.) Sydney, 1941.
- FITZPATRICK, B. C.** *British imperialism and Australia, 1783-1833: an economic history of Australasia*. (Allen & Unwin, 18s.) London, 1939.
- The British Empire in Australia: an economic history, 1834-1939.* (Melbourne University Press, 21s.) Melbourne, 1941.
- HARRIS, H. L.** *Australia in the making*. (Angus & Robertson, 4s.) Sydney, 1936.
- HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA**: *editor, J. F. Watson* (in progress). (Commonwealth Parliament Library Committee, Canberra, 12s. 6d. *per vol.*) Sydney, 1914 to date.
(34 vols. have so far appeared. Publication has been suspended since 1925.)
- HISTORICAL STUDIES: Australia and New Zealand.** (Melbourne University Press, 10s. *per annum.*) Melbourne 1940 to date.
- O'BRIEN, Rev. E. M.** *The foundation of Australia (1786-1800): a study in English criminal practice and penal colonization in the eighteenth century.* (The Remainder Centre, 8s. 6d.) London, 1937.
- SHANN, E. O. G.** *An economic history of Australia.* (Cambridge University Press, 18s.) Cambridge, 1930. 2nd impression, 1938.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

- BARNARD, M.** *Australian outline.* (Ure Smith Pty., 6s.) Sydney, 1943.
- Macquarie's world.* (Australian Limited Editions Society, 42s.) Sydney, 1941.
- BROWN, P. L., editor.** *Clyde company papers: prologue, 1821-35.* (Oxford University Press, 8s. 6d.) London, 1941.
- JOYCE, A. A.** *A homestead history reminiscences and letters 1843 to 1869: introd. and notes by G. F. James.* (Melbourne University Press, 10s. 6d.) Melbourne, 1942.
- RAFFAELLO, Carboni.** *The Eureka stockade: the consequence of some pirates wanting on quarter deck a rebellion: introd. by H. V. Evatt.* (Sunnybrook Press, 63s.) Sydney, 1942.

Military and Naval History.

- OFFICIAL HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA IN THE WAR OF 1914-18:** C. E. W. Bean, *editor.* 12 vols.—43s. (Angus & Robertson, 21s. *per vol.* Vols. 8, 10, 11: 18s.) Sydney, 1921.
- OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE WAR OF 1914-18:** *editor, Col. A. G. Butler.* 3 vols.—43s. (Australian War Memorial, 21s. *per vol.*) Canberra, 1930.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

- ACTIVE service: with Australia in the Middle East.** (Australian War Memorial, 7s. 6d.) Canberra, 1941.
- DEVINE, J. B.** *The rats of Tobruk.* (Angus & Robertson, 7s. 6d.) Sydney, 1943.
- HOLE, T.** *Anzacs into battle.* (Hodder & Stoughton, 16s.) London, 1942.
- JOHNSTON, G. H.** *Australia at war.* (Angus & Robertson, 10s. 6d.) Sydney, 1942.
- MANT, G.** *Grim glory (Malaya).* (Cairlawong Publishing Co., 2s.) Sydney, 1942.
- MEN of the A.I.F. and A.M.F.:** official war photographs. (F. H. Johnston, 2s.) Sydney, 1943.
- ROBERTS, R. G.** *Age shall not weary them: the story of H.M.A.S. Perth.* (Paterson's Printing Press, 5s.) Perth, 1942.
- TAYLOR, F. W. and CUSACK, T. A.** *Nulli secundus: a history of the second battalion, A.I.F., 1914-1919.* (A. V. Moore, 10s.) Sydney, 1942.
- WAR in New Guinea:** official war photographs of the battle for Australia. (F. H. Johnston, 3s. 6d.) Sydney, 1943.

Biography.

- BIOGRAPHICAL HANDBOOK AND RECORD OF ELECTIONS FOR THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH.** (Commonwealth Parliament Library Committee, 10s. 6d.) Canberra, 1938.
(A new issue is produced for each Federal Parliament.)
- PALMER, V.** *National portraits.* (Angus & Robertson, 8s. 6d.) Sydney, 1940.
- WHO'S WHO IN AUSTRALIA:** 11th edition: *edited by J. A. Alexander.* (Herald Press, 21s.) Melbourne, 1941. (12th edition in preparation.)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

- ANGUS, Rev. S.** *Alms for oblivion: chapters from a heretic's life.* (Angus & Robertson, 7s. 6d.) Sydney, 1943.
- CHISHOLM, A. H.** *Strange new world: the adventures of John Gilbert and Ludwig Leichhardt.* (Angus & Robertson, 12s. 6d.) Sydney, 1941.
- CLUNE, F. P.** *Last of the Australian explorers: the story of Donald Mackay.* (Angus & Robertson, 12s. 6d.) Sydney, 1942.
- ELLIS, M. H.** *Lachlan Macquarie: some aspects of his life.* (University of Queensland.) Brisbane, 1942.
- PALMER, V.** *Frank Willmot (Furnley Maurice).* (Frank Willmot Memorial Committee, 5s.) Melbourne, 1942.
- UREN, M. J. L. and STEPHENS, R.** *Waterless horizons . . . life-story of Edward John Eyre.* (Robertson & Mullens, 10s. 6d.) Melbourne, 1941.

Constitution and Administration.*

- AUSTRALIA: Law: Statutes.** The acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia passed from 1901 to 1935 and in force on 1st January, 1936: to which is prefixed the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 4 vols. and supplements. (Government Printer, £6 6s., supplements, 10s. p.a.) Canberra, 1936.
- AUSTRALIA:—Royal Commission on the Constitution of the Commonwealth.** Report. (Government Printer, 10s. 6d.) Canberra, 1929.

* It should be noted that several important books on this subject are out of print, and have therefore not been included.

Constitution and Administration—continued.

- AUSTRALIAN DIGEST, THE, 1825-1933 AND SUPPLEMENTS 1934-42: being a digest of the reported decisions of the Australian courts and of Australian appeals to the Privy Council; with table of cases: *editors*, B. Suggerman and others: 29 vols. (Law Book Co., 60s. *per vol.*) Sydney, 1934 to 1942. Annual supplements, 21s.
- KEER, D. The law of the Australian Constitution. (Law Book Co., £2.) Sydney, 1925.
- KNOWLES, Sir G. S. The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (as altered to 1st July, 1936), and the acts altering the constitution; with notes, tables, indexes and appendices. (Government Printer, 15s.) Canberra, 1937.
- LAW BOOK COMPANY'S WAR LEGISLATION SERVICE: containing the emergency war legislation of the Commonwealth of Australia with rules, proclamations, etc., thereunder, with articles and notes of a practical nature. *General editor*: J. D. Holmes. (Law Book Co., 42s. *per annum.*) Sydney, 1939 to date.
- WOOD, F. L. The Constitutional Development of Australia. (Harrap, 10s. 6d.) Sydney, 1933.
- WYNES, W. A. Legislative and executive powers in Australia: being a treatise on the legislative and executive powers of the Commonwealth and States of Australia under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act. (Law Book Co., 32s. 6d.) Sydney, 1936.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS—

- PARKER, R. S. Public service recruitment in Australia. (Melbourne University Press, 10s.) Melbourne, 1942.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- AUSTRALIA:—*Attorney-General's Department*. Post-war reconstruction: a case for greater Commonwealth powers: prepared for the Constitutional Convention at Canberra, November, 1942. . . . (Government Printer, 2s. 6d.) Canberra [1942].
- Statute of Westminster Adoption Bill: a monograph setting forth the purpose and effect of the adoption by the Parliament of sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Statute of Westminster. (Government Printer.) Canberra, 1942.
- AUSTRALIA:—*Laws, statutes, etc.* Manual of National Security legislation (third edition): being the National Security Act 1939-1940 and regulations and certain orders and rules made thereunder and in force on the 15th April, 1943. . . . 2 vols. (Government Printer, 13s. 6d.) Canberra, 1943.
- AUSTRALIA:—*Prime Minister's Department*. The federal guide: a handbook of the organization and functions of Commonwealth Government departments and special war-time authorities, June, 1943. (Government Printer.) Canberra, 1943.
- CONVENTION of representatives of the Commonwealth and State Parliaments on proposed alteration of the Commonwealth constitution. . . . Canberra, 24th November to 2nd December, 1942. Record of proceedings. (Government Printer, 1s.) Canberra, 1942.

Political History and International Relations.

- AUSTRALIAN QUARTERLY, THE: A Quarterly Review of Australian Affairs. (2s. *per issue.*) Sydney, 1929 to date.
- CURRENT NOTES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS: [fortnightly]. (Department of External Affairs.) Canberra, 1936 to date.
- CURRENT PROBLEMS: [monthly]. (C.P. Publishing Co., 10s. 6d. p.a.) Sydney, 1931 to date.
- DENNING, W. E. Caucus crisis: the rise and fall of the Scullin government. (Verity Hewitt, 1s. 6d.) Canberra, 1937.
- DUNCAN, W. G. K., and JANES, C. V., *editors*. The future of immigration into Australia and New Zealand. (Angus & Robertson, 6s.) Sydney, 1937.
- EVATT, H. V. Australian labour leader: the story of W. A. Holman and the labour movement: 2nd ed. (Angus & Robertson, 8s. 6d.) Sydney, 1942.
- NATION BUILDING IN AUSTRALIA: the life and work of Sir Littleton Ernest Groom: [by L. F. Fitzhardinge and others]. (Angus & Robertson, 12s. 6d.) Sydney, 1941.
- SHEPHERD, J. Australia's interests and policies in the far east. (Institute of Pacific Relations, \$2.) New York, 1940.
- SMITH, A. N. Thirty Years: The Commonwealth of Australia, 1901-1931. (Brown, Prior, 12s. 6d.) Melbourne, 1933.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

- AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. Australia in a new world: [pamphlet series]. (The Institute, 6d. each.) Sydney, 1943.
- Problems of war and peace in the Pacific: data papers presented at the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference. . . . December, 4-14, 1942. (Australian Institute of International Affairs, Victorian Division, 2s.) Melbourne, 1943.
- BURTON, Rev. J. W. The Atlantic Charter and the Pacific races. (Department of Methodist Overseas Mission, 3d.) Sydney, 1943.
- CHESTER, A. John Curtin. (Angus & Robertson, 6s.) Sydney, 1943.
- DRUMMOND, D. H. Australia's changing constitution: no States or new States. (Angus & Robertson, 3s. 6d.) Sydney, 1943.
- MENZIES, R. G. The forgotten people. (Angus & Robertson, 4s. 6d.) Sydney, 1943.
- STONE, J. The Atlantic Charter: new worlds for old. (Angus & Robertson, 7s. 6d.) Sydney, 1943.
- SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. Men, parties and politics: being articles published . . . during the Federal Election campaign in August, 1943. (John Fairfax & Sons, 6d.) Sydney, 1943.

Economic and Social Conditions.

- AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS OF LIVING: studies by F. W. Eggleston and others. (Melbourne University Press, 10s.) Melbourne, 1939.
- BRIGDEN, J. B. and others. The Australian Tariff: An Economic Enquiry. (Melbourne University Press, 3s. 6d.) Melbourne, 1929.
- COPLAND, D. B. The Australian economy: simple economic studies: 4th ed. (Angus & Robertson, 6s.) Sydney, 1941.
- ECONOMIC RECORD, THE: The Journal of the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand. (Melbourne University Press, 10s. *per annum.*) Melbourne, 1925 to date.

*Economic and Social Conditions—continued.***RECENT PUBLICATIONS.**

- AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY. Social horizons [a collection of papers.] (The Institute, 2s.) Sydney, 1943.
- BARNETT, F. V. and BURT, W. O. Housing the Australian nation. (Left Book Club Research Group, 3s. 6d.) Melbourne, 1942.
- BUTLIN, S. J. and others. Australia foots the bill: war finance 1939-41. (Angus & Robertson, 4s. 6d.) Sydney, 1941.
- COPLAND, D. B. Towards total war. (Angus & Robertson, 2s.) Sydney, 1942.
- FORSYTH, W. D. The myth of open spaces: Australian, British and world trends of population and migration. (Melbourne University Press, 17s. 6d.) Melbourne, 1942.
- GEPP, Sir H. W. When peace comes: [collected papers]. (Robertson & Mullens, 10s. 6d.) Melbourne, 1943.
- REALITIES OF RECONSTRUCTION: [pamphlet series]: by G. L. Wood and others. (Melbourne University Press, 6d. each.) Melbourne, 1943.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- AUSTRALIA:—Board of Inquiry . . . into hire purchase and cash order systems. Report on hire purchase. (Government Printer, 1s.) Canberra, 1941. (P.P. 53 of 1940-43.)
Report on cash orders. (Government Printer, 1s.) Canberra, 1941. (P.P. 52 of 1940-43.)
- AUSTRALIA:—Parliament: *Joint Committee on social security*. First to fifth interim reports. (Government Printer, 9d., 6d., 6d., 1s., 6d.) Canberra, 1941-42. (P.P. 48, 71, 72, 77, 88 of 1940-43.)
- NEW SOUTH WALES:—*Labour and Industry Department*. A study of juvenile delinquency in New South Wales: by D. B. Rose. (Government Printer.) Sydney, 1942.

Industrial Organization.

- FOENANDER, O. de R. Solving labour problems in Australia. (Melbourne University Press, 15s.) Melbourne, 1941.
- SUTCLIFFE, J. T. History of Trade Unionism in Australia. (Macmillan, 6s.) Melbourne, 1921.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

- FOENANDER, O. de R. War-time labour developments in Australia. (Melbourne University Press, 17s. 6d.) Melbourne, 1943.
- THORNTON, E. E. Trade unions and the war. (Current Book Distributors, 3d.) Sydney, 1912.

Industries, Resources and Trade.

- AUSTRALIA TO-DAY: Special Number of the Australian Traveller. (United Commercial Travellers Association of Australia, 2s. per issue.) Melbourne, 1905 to date.
- AUSTRALIA:—*Royal Commission on the wheat, flour and bread industries*. Second to fifth reports. (Government Printer, 28s. 4d.) Canberra, 1935-36.
- MAULDON, F. R. E. The economics of Australian coal. (Melbourne University Press, 10s. 6d.) Melbourne, 1929.
- WOOL REVIEW: [annual]. (National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia.) Melbourne, 1938 to date.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

- GENTILI, J. Atlas of Western Australian agriculture. (University Book Shop, 5s.) Perth, 1941.
- PICK, J. H. Australia's dying heart: soil erosion in the inland. (Melbourne University Press, 3s.) Melbourne, 1942.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- AUSTRALIA:—Parliament: *Joint Committee on rural industries*. First to fifth progress reports. (Government Printer, 9d., 1s., 9d., 3d., 1s.) Canberra, 1941-42. (P.P. 41, 60, 75, 78, 86 of 1940-43.)
- NEW SOUTH WALES:—*Mines Department*. Coal: by J. M. Baddeley. (Government Printer.) Sydney, 1943.
- QUEENSLAND:—*Labour and Employment Department*. Preliminary economic surveys of the 34 State employment exchange districts. [1943]. [Processed.]
- TASMANIA:—Board of inquiry . . . into production, supply and distribution of milk throughout Tasmania. Report. (Government Printer.) Hobart, 1943.
- WESTERN AUSTRALIA:—*Royal commission on coal supplies and development in the Collie coalfield*, 1940. Report. (Government Printer.) Perth, 1940. (P.P. 20 of 1940.)
- WESTERN AUSTRALIA:—*Royal commission* . . . [on] the financial and economic position of the pastoral industry in the leasehold areas in Western Australia. Report. (Government Printer.) Perth, 1940.

Natural History.

- AUDAS, J. W. Native trees of Australia. (Whitcombe & Tombs, 21s.) Melbourne, 1934.
- AUSTRALIA:—*Meteorology, Bureau of*. Climatological atlas of Australia. (Government Printer.) Melbourne, 1940.
- CAYLEY, N. W. What Bird is That? A Guide to the Birds of Australia. (Angus & Robertson, 12s. 6d.) Sydney, 1931.
- CHAPMAN, F. The book of fossils. (Robertson & Mullens, 3s. 6d.) Melbourne, 1934.
- DAVID, Sir T. W. E. Explanatory Notes to accompany a New Geological Map of the Commonwealth of Australia. (Angus & Robertson, 6s.) Sydney, 1932.

DIARY OF PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC EVENTS.

The principal economic events for the years 1931 to 1938 were given on pp. 968 to 977 of the Official Year Book No. 33. The diary given in the following pages relate to happenings leading to the present war and subsequent events.

1939.

2nd January.—Owing to the refusal of waterside workers to load pig-iron for Japan 4,000 steel workers at Port Kembla were thrown out of employment.

29th January.—Arrival of technical members of British Air Mission to investigate possibilities of further development of aircraft manufacture in Australia. Subsequently one of the members stated that he was surprised at the potential capacity of Australian factories for the manufacture of aircraft.

7th February.—Internal loan of £8,525,710, 3½ per cent., issued at par, maturing in 1953–55, for public works and other purposes.

17th March.—Council for Scientific and Industrial Research directed to make comprehensive survey of the raw materials of industry; to ascertain what imports were vital to continuance of national effort; and to devise means of coping with the non-arrival of vital raw materials from overseas.

24th March.—Prime Minister announced that British and Commonwealth Governments had adopted the general recommendations of the British Air Mission regarding the manufacture of military aircraft in Australia; plant and equipment to start the industry estimated to cost £1,000,000.

27th March.—Test flight of Wirraway No. 1, the first modern service aircraft built in Australia.

29th March.—Revising its earlier decision, the Government decided to introduce immediately a compulsory register of man-power.

4th May.—The proposed new industry for the manufacture of tinsplate in Australia would probably be established by Broken Hill Pty. Co. Ltd. at Whyalla (South Australia) at a cost of £2,500,000 and would give employment to 1,000 men.

9th May.—First cargo of steel—8,200 tons—sent from Australia to England left Newcastle.

24th May.—The Minister for Supply announced decision to proceed immediately with a compulsory register of productive capacity and resources of industries of defence significance.

30th May.—Internal loan of £4,751,470, 3½ per cent., issued at £99, maturing in 1953–55, for public works and other purposes.

7th June.—Commonwealth loan in London of £6,000,000, 4 per cent., issued at £98 10s., maturing in 1961–64, for defence purposes.

8th June.—Government accepted amendment to National Register Bill to provide for register of private wealth; all persons possessing assets of £500 or more to be required to furnish returns.

10th June.—Parramatta, the new 1,400-ton sloop for the Royal Australian Navy, launched at Cockatoo Dock.

22nd June.—Loan Council agreed to loans of £41,000,000 for Commonwealth and States.

27th June.—Internal loan by Commonwealth Bank of £3,000,000, 3½ per cent., issued at par, maturing 15th August, 1943, for public works and other purposes.

1st July.—Public debt at 30th June, 1939, was £1,295,022,972 or £186 os. 10d. per head of population.

2nd July.—It was reported that more than twenty ships had been chartered to carry to Britain cargoes of Australian steel totalling between 150,000 and 170,000 tons.

7th July.—Commonwealth Government surplus for 1938–39 was £627,309; the aggregate State deficit was £3,870,275.

1st August.—Savings Bank deposits reached record total of £245,548,615 at 30th June, 1939, equal to £35 5s. 7d. per head of population.

Economic and Social Conditions—continued.**RECENT PUBLICATIONS.**

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* The works of individual authors have not been included in the first section of this list. References to them will be found in Miller, Green and Serle.

† Books on the work of particular artists have been excluded from the list, though many of these, e.g., those published by Art in Australia, are indispensable for the study of Australian Art.

DIARY OF PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC EVENTS.

The principal economic events for the years 1931 to 1938 were given on pp. 968 to 977 of the Official Year Book No. 33. The diary given in the following pages relate to happenings leading to the present war and subsequent events.

1939.

2nd January.—Owing to the refusal of waterside workers to load pig-iron for Japan 4,000 steel workers at Port Kembla were thrown out of employment.

29th January.—Arrival of technical members of British Air Mission to investigate possibilities of further development of aircraft manufacture in Australia. Subsequently one of the members stated that he was surprised at the potential capacity of Australian factories for the manufacture of aircraft.

7th February.—Internal loan of £8,525,710, 3½ per cent., issued at par, maturing in 1953-55, for public works and other purposes.

17th March.—Council for Scientific and Industrial Research directed to make comprehensive survey of the raw materials of industry; to ascertain what imports were vital to continuance of national effort; and to devise means of coping with the non-arrival of vital raw materials from overseas.

24th March.—Prime Minister announced that British and Commonwealth Governments had adopted the general recommendations of the British Air Mission regarding the manufacture of military aircraft in Australia; plant and equipment to start the industry estimated to cost £1,000,000.

27th March.—Test flight of Wirraway No. 1, the first modern service aircraft built in Australia.

29th March.—Revising its earlier decision, the Government decided to introduce immediately a compulsory register of man-power.

4th May.—The proposed new industry for the manufacture of tinplate in Australia would probably be established by Broken Hill Pty. Co. Ltd. at Whyalla (South Australia) at a cost of £2,500,000 and would give employment to 1,000 men.

9th May.—First cargo of steel—8,200 tons—sent from Australia to England left Newcastle.

24th May.—The Minister for Supply announced decision to proceed immediately with a compulsory register of productive capacity and resources of industries of defence significance.

30th May.—Internal loan of £4,751,470, 3½ per cent., issued at £99, maturing in 1953-55, for public works and other purposes.

7th June.—Commonwealth loan in London of £6,000,000, 4 per cent., issued at £98 10s., maturing in 1961-64, for defence purposes.

8th June.—Government accepted amendment to National Register Bill to provide for register of private wealth; all persons possessing assets of £500 or more to be required to furnish returns.

10th June.—Parramatta, the new 1,400-ton sloop for the Royal Australian Navy, launched at Cockatoo Dock.

22nd June.—Loan Council agreed to loans of £41,000,000 for Commonwealth and States.

27th June.—Internal loan by Commonwealth Bank of £3,000,000, 3½ per cent., issued at par, maturing 15th August, 1943, for public works and other purposes.

1st July.—Public debt at 30th June, 1939, was £1,295,022,972 or £186 os. 10d. per head of population.

2nd July.—It was reported that more than twenty ships had been chartered to carry to Britain cargoes of Australian steel totalling between 150,000 and 170,000 tons.

7th July.—Commonwealth Government surplus for 1938-39 was £627,309; the aggregate State deficit was £3,870,275.

1st August.—Savings Bank deposits reached record total of £245,548,615 at 30th June, 1939, equal to £35 5s. 7d. per head of population.

15th August.—Commonwealth Arbitration Court decided that in general the standard working week for Australian industry should be 44 hours.

26th August.—Commonwealth Government assumed wide powers to safeguard national interests.

28th August.—Commonwealth control of oversea exchange transactions and export of money.

29th August.—Commonwealth took over a number of Australian ships.

3rd September.—Australia declared war on Germany.

4th September.—Board set up for the control of shipping. Captain G. D. Williams appointed Controller of Shipping.

5th September.—Britain bought Australia's wool clip and surplus food products.

7th to 8th September.—Action taken for the control of prices to prevent profiteering. Professor D. B. Copland appointed Controller of Prices with the assistance of two assessors. Proclamation issued enumerating eighteen groups of commodities immediately subject to price control at rates obtaining on 31st August; list to be extended later as required.

Temporary budget presented providing for increases in income tax, sales tax, customs and excise duties, including spirits, beer and petrol, to raise £5,910,000. Expenditure for 1939-40 estimated at £101,916,000 and revenue £101,940,000.

9th September.—National Security and Trading with Enemy Acts passed.

13th September.—Status of official representative in Canada raised to that of High Commissioner. The Canadian Government announced intention of appointing a High Commissioner in Australia.

Australian wheat crop during war period acquired by Commonwealth Government and marketed through a compulsory Federal Wheat Pool.

21st September.—Australia offered the British Government six Australian Air Squadrons for service overseas.

23rd September.—Commonwealth control of exports.

29th September.—Regulations issued to create War-time Price-Fixing Organization, conferring virtually unlimited powers on Commissioner of Prices, who is enabled to compel sale of any goods in trade in Australia in the reasonable and ordinary course of trade.

3rd October.—Under the agreement with the British Government, Australian growers will receive 13.4375d. per lb. for current wool clip and also one-half of profit on resales by Britain.

5th October.—Commonwealth Emergency Planning and Organization Regulations gazetted, under which sixteen separate classes of industries engaged in manufacture of wide range of commodities are to furnish returns of their manufacturing operations.

Commonwealth Government assumed wide powers for marshalling of oversea credit of Australia for national purposes.

21st October.—Compulsory military training for home defence to be introduced from January, 1940.

31st October.—Plans for the Australian Air Expeditionary Force recast in view of unprecedented Empire Air Scheme.

1st November.—National Security Regulations issued empowering Commonwealth Government virtually to commandeer services of Australian factories.

17th November.—It was announced that between 8,000 and 10,000 men will probably be engaged in the manufacture of military aircraft in Australia during 1941.

29th November.—Prime Minister announced that Australian troops would embark for abroad early in New Year.

30th November.—Revised Commonwealth Budget for 1939-40 increased defence expenditure from £33,137,000 to £62,014,000. No increase in taxation.

1st December.—Internal loan of £12,000,000, arranged by the Commonwealth Bank in conjunction with the trading banks, interest 3½ per cent., issued at par; £4,000,000 repayable in each of the years 1942-44, for purposes of defence and public works.

Introduction of Import Licencing Regulation to control exports from non-sterling countries.

6th December.—Commonwealth Government decided to provide subsidy up to £1,500,000 to encourage the production of complete motor cars in Australia.

8th December.—Conversion loan in London of £4,604,800, 3½ per cent., issued at £99, maturing in 1942-44.

15th December.—Prime Minister stated that first objective of Australia's contribution to the Empire Air Scheme would be the training of 26,000 men, including 10,400 pilots, at an estimated cost of £A50,000,000.

19th December.—The Commonwealth Arbitration Court reduced by one month the "lag" of its automatic adjustments of wages—to operate from first pay-period in a February, May, August or November.

22nd December.—Company with nominal capital of £1,000,000 to be formed by Australian Consolidated Industries Ltd. to manufacture motor engines and chassis in Australia.

30th December.—Plans announced for a new £1,000,000 factory in Sydney for the manufacture of aeroplane engines.

1940.

4th January.—Production of crude oil at Glen Davis, New South Wales.

8th January.—Right Hon. R. G. Casey, Minister for Supply and Development, appointed His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

9th January.—Mr. C. E. Gauss, American Consul-General at Shanghai, appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Australia.

11th January.—Britain agreed to purchase large quantity of Australian wheat.

15th January.—Special committee appointed to direct all shipping between Australia and Great Britain.

24th January.—Commonwealth Bank and private trading banks reduced rates on fixed deposits by 5s. per cent.

31st January.—Agreement with Australian Consolidated Industries Ltd. for manufacture of motor cars in Australia suspended by Commonwealth Government.

7th February.—Recruiting for reinforcements for Second Australian Imperial Force to begin on 1st March, at rate of about 2,400 per month.

29th February.—Appointment of Aircraft Production Commission to supervise local production and maintenance of aircraft required in Australia for Empire Air Scheme.

1st March.—Internal loan of £18,164,740, 3½ per cent. for five years, or 3½ per cent. for ten to sixteen years, issued at par, for defence and public works.

6th March.—Additional troops to be recruited in Australia for service abroad; Second Australian Imperial Force to consist of existing Sixth Division, a Seventh Division and Corps troops totalling in all 48,000 men; further 42,000 reinforcements to be recruited before June, 1941; Army Co-operation Squadron of Royal Australian Air Force also to go abroad.

11th March.—General coal strike began after failure of proposal that colliery owners or mining unions should apply to Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for compulsory conference.

14th March.—New Commonwealth Ministry sworn in; Country Party represented by three Ministers and two Assistant Ministers.

18th March.—Sale of war savings certificates began.

29th March.—New regulations governing private investment of money and interest rates.

30th March.—Further restrictions on imports from non-sterling countries; import of more than £2,000,000 worth of goods a year prohibited.

11th April.—Commonwealth Government ordered immediate compulsory census of coal stocks throughout Australia.

1st May.—Commonwealth Bank reduced interest rate on Treasury Bills from 1¼ to 1½ per cent.

2nd May.—Commonwealth Treasurer announced proposals to increase taxation revenue by £20,000,000 in next financial year.

3rd May.—Regulations issued empowering Commonwealth Government to re-open coal-mines and protect all free labour engaged.

9th May.—Commonwealth Government decided to re-open coal-mines; volunteer labour to be sought.

10th May.—Gas restrictions imposed in Sydney owing to coal strike.

13th May.—New South Wales Premier signed proclamation calling for volunteer labour for coal-mines. Age-limit for Australian Imperial Force volunteers increased from 35 to 40 years.

20th May.—Coal strike ended; dispute to be referred immediately to Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

22nd May.—Plans for acceleration of war effort announced by Prime Minister; a third Australian Imperial Force division for service abroad to be raised; Brigadier-General H. W. Lloyd appointed Director-General of Recruiting; Mr. Essington Lewis appointed Director-General of Munition Supplies; naval graving dock for capital ships to be constructed at Sydney at cost of nearly £3,000,000.

28th May.—Commonwealth Bank and private trading banks reduced interest rates on fixed deposits by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Newsprint rationing plan announced. Loan Council appointed a Co-ordinator-General of Works to make recommendations to the Loan Council on the relative merits of civil loan works.

30th May.—Internal war loan of £20,582,490, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for five years, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for ten to sixteen years.

31st May.—Commonwealth Parliament passed Bill concluding agreement between Government and Australian Consolidated Industries Ltd. for manufacture of motor cars in Australia, but clause granting monopoly to company deleted.

6th June.—Commonwealth Government to spend £2,032,000 on training aircraft and bomber 'planes; order for 500 trainers placed in Australia.

10th June.—Italy declared war on Allies.

11th June.—Announcement of petrol rationing scheme to effect reduction of one-third of petrol consumption.

21st June.—National Security Act amended giving Commonwealth Ministry widest powers ever held by an Australian Government.

23rd June.—Mass production of anti-tank guns planned by Commonwealth Government. Importance to the war effort of salvage of all waste metals and paper stressed by Minister for Supply.

25th June.—Arrival of New Zealand Minister for Supply to discuss industrial co-operation between Australia and New Zealand.

26th June.—Plans prepared by Ministry of Munitions for expenditure of £50,000,000 to expand munitions production.

28th June.—Further non-sterling import restrictions on goods valued at £2,650,000.

6th July.—Prime Minister stated 150,000 persons will be employed directly and indirectly in making munitions within twelve months.

8th July.—Commonwealth Treasurer announced surplus of £2,928,000 for year ended 30th June, 1940.

12th July.—San Francisco-Auckland air service inaugurated.

19th July.—Australian Imperial Force strength in Australia fixed at 80,000; recruiting temporarily interrupted. Imports from Netherlands East Indies to be given similar treatment to that given to countries within sterling area.

26th July.—Prime Minister announced establishment of Trade Unions Advisory Panel; invited A.C.T.U. to be represented; six other unions joined panel.

31st July.—Proclamation issued for the calling up of four new age-groups (20, 22, 23 and 24) of men in Australia for military training under plan to maintain home defence force of 250,000.

1st August.—Introduction of compulsory system of tax collection by instalments announced by Commonwealth Treasurer.

2nd August.—War Cabinet plans to expand production of power alcohol; committee to be appointed to explore possibilities of producing fuel from molasses and wheat.

9th August.—Australian motor-car importers agreed to cease importing motor chassis for nine months.

13th August.—Air crash at Canberra ; three Commonwealth Ministers killed.

14th August.—Loan Council approved of gross loan works expenditure in 1940-41 of £19,729,000, compared with £23,267,000 in 1939-40.

16th August.—Amended petrol rationing proposals announced.

18th August.—Sir John Latham appointed first Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan.

20th August.—Commonwealth Treasurer estimated cost of war to be £177,000,000 for 1940-41. Unemployed number lowest on record.

26th August.—First Australian petrol produced on commercial scale distilled.

29th August.—Record Australian butter production in 1939-40.

1st September.—Record Australian wool production in 1939-40.

3rd September.—Extension of Empire Air Training Scheme announced by Minister for Air ; another 1,200 aeroplanes to be acquired.

18th September.—Australian price of gold reached record peak at £10 14s. a fine ounce.

21st September.—Commonwealth elections held.

1st October.—Petrol rationing began.

9th October.—Amendment to Commonwealth Investment Control Regulations.

10th October.—Arrangements made for storage in United States of America of 250,000,000 lb. of Australian wool as strategic reserve to be held by British Government.

11th October.—Commonwealth Government loan of £1,000,000 to States for drought relief.

22nd October.—Australian political leaders agreed on establishment of National Advisory War Council.

6th November.—Departure of Sir John Latham, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Japan.

8th November.—Sinking of British oversea vessel in Bass Strait, attributed to enemy mine ; Bass Strait temporarily closed to shipping.

Wheat stabilization scheme announced ; guaranteed price of 3s. 6d. per bushel f.o.r., ports, bagged wheat, and licensing of growers to ensure rigid control over production. Commonwealth Government approved loan of £2,770,000 for drought relief.

Action taken by Commonwealth Government to control by licence release of dutiable goods in order to prevent abnormal clearances in anticipation of higher duties.

12th November.—Australian war expenditure rose to £153,000,000 a year ; £98,000,000 more than previous year.

18th November.—Revised wheat stabilization plan providing for payment of 3s. 10d. per bushel f.o.r., ports, bagged wheat.

21st November.—Commonwealth Treasurer introduced record war-time Budget, providing for increases in direct and indirect taxation. For 1940-41 revenue estimated at £150,100,000, expenditure, omitting War Services, at £84,853,000, and War Services expenditure charged to the Budget at £65,220,000, making total expenditure of £150,073,000. In addition loan expenditure estimated at £119,731,000, comprising £117,231,000 for defence and war purposes.

28th November.—Internal war and works loan of £28,499,420, 2½ per cent. for five years and 3½ per cent. for ten to sixteen years.

5th December.—Commonwealth Government effected compromise with Labour Party on Budget proposals.

Building control regulations—approval of Commonwealth Treasurer necessary for erection of new buildings and alterations costing over £5,000.

8th December.—Payment of third advance of 3d. per bushel on wheat of 1939-40 crop.

11th December.—Revised scheme for applying War-time Company Tax accepted by Commonwealth Government.

13th December.—Ten more age-groups liable for military service in Australia ; all single men and widowers without children, aged 19 years and in the 25 to 33 age-groups (inclusive) affected.

16th December.—Prime Minister announced establishment of Central Reference Board for conciliation in coal industry.

31st December.—Broken Hill Pty. Co. Ltd. applied to Commonwealth Treasurer for permission to raise £2,500,000 by issue of 2,500,000 shares at par; extra capital to be used for shipbuilding.

1941.

8th January.—Decision to form Australian Armoured Corps of 10,000 men.

10th January.—Another Army Co-operation Air Squadron to be offered Great Britain for service in Middle East.

22nd January.—Royal Commission in New South Wales recommended compulsory retirement of coal and shale miners at 60 years on pension to be provided—one-half by mine owners, one-quarter by mine workers and one-quarter by the State.

30th January.—Commonwealth Shipping Control Board appointed.

1st February.—At Premier's Conference, Acting Prime Minister submitted proposals for uniform income taxation.

7th February.—Applications for increase in Basic Wage refused by Commonwealth Arbitration Court. Quota for motor-car imports reduced.

8th February.—United States Congress passed "Lend-Lease" Bill.

13th February.—Further restriction of petrol from 1st April. Appointment of Commonwealth Coal Board.

14th February.—Fall in prices on Australian Stock Exchange.

20th February.—Announcement that militia troops would spend alternative periods of 90 days in and 90 days out of camp to ensure that 125,000 troops would be under arms for home defence. Commonwealth Government to provide £6,000,000 for Merchant Shipbuilding.

22nd February.—Newsprint production began at Boyer, Tasmania.

28th February.—Government war risk insurance of ships on Australian register begun.

14th March.—Japanese Envoy, Mr. Tashouo Kawai, presented credentials to the Governor-General, Canberra.

19th March.—Further revision of petrol ration.

20th March.—Commonwealth Government to plan three months emergency storage of household goods costing approximately £6,000,000.

21st March.—War Service Moratorium Regulations revised.

25th March.—Commonwealth Government fixed rents at rates ruling on 31st December, 1940, in States (Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania) where Fair Rents Boards were operating.

4th April.—Government plan announced for the stabilization of mutton and lamb industry by acquisition and encouragement of home consumption. British Government agreed to purchase exportable surplus of season's canned fruits.

22nd April.—United Kingdom Government contract meat purchases from Australia for year ended 30th September, 1941, restored to 198,000 tons after reduction to 144,000 tons in January.

29th April.—Commonwealth Loan of £35,000,000 opened. Terms 2½ per cent., maturing 1946 or 3½ per cent., maturing 1950–56 issued at par. Closed 19th May, oversubscribed by £860,000.

2nd May.—New petrol ration announced to operate from 1st June.

10th May.—New South Wales Labour Party successful at State elections.

16th May.—Closing of Commonwealth £13,500,000 Conversion Loan in London; £8,200,000 converted, balance to be redeemed on 1st October.

27th May.—New regulation restricting the transfer of skilled workers from one job to another.

9th June.—Five-year merchant shipbuilding plan announced. Sixty ships to be built of 5,000 tons gross in four States: South Australia, New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria.

13th June.—Extension of Moratorium Regulations protecting members of the forces and their dependants.

18th June.—Second advance of 4d. a bushel on 1940–41 season's wheat, making total advance 3s. 4d. for bagged and 3s. 7½d. for bulk both less freight, also a final advance of 1½d. bushel on 1939–40 pool, making the total advanced 3s. 6½d. for bagged and 3s. 4½d. for bulk wheat.

- 19th June.—Newsprint rationed to 55 per cent. of pre-war level.
- 26th June.—Prime Minister announced plans for more effective war effort with re-organization of Commonwealth Cabinet and administration; Cabinet divided into a War Cabinet and Economic and Industrial Committee; five new Departments formed—Aircraft Production, Transport, War Organization of Industry, Home Security, and External Territories; seven Parliamentary Committees appointed—War Expenditure, Social Security, Profits, Man-power and Resources, Broadcasting, Taxation and Rural Industries.
- 27th June.—Commonwealth Government's proposal for uniform taxation rejected by State Governments.
- 30th June.—Further restrictions on imports from non-sterling countries.
- 1st July.—Commonwealth Child Endowment commenced. Restrictions on imports from sterling countries.
- 4th July.—Capital Issues Regulations restricting the sale of land.
- 9th July.—Commonwealth Revenue in 1940-41 amounted to £150,482,000.
- 15th July.—Petrol—Government control of imports, storage and distribution.
- 21st July.—Visit of Australian delegation to the United States to discuss trade proposals.
- 22nd July.—Commonwealth £3,000,000 Conversion Loan closed in London.
- 25th July.—Returned members of A.I.F. awaiting employment to receive for maximum period of three months, £2 2s. per week for single and £3 per week for married men plus 7s. 6d. per week for each child with maximum of £4 2s. 6d. per week.
- 26th July.—Application of sanctions against Japan; Japanese balances in Australia "frozen" under exchange control regulations.
- 29th July.—First payment of Commonwealth Child Endowment.
- 7th August.—Division of import procurement established in Sydney in connexion with lend-lease goods from the United States of America.
- 9th August.—Loan Council decision to reduce States' loan quotas from £24,000,000 to £20,000,000.
- 12th August.—Atlantic Charter signed by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill.
- 26th August.—War-workers Housing Trust established.
- 28th August.—Honorable A. Fadden succeeded Right Honorable R. G. Menzies as Prime Minister. Sir Frederic Eggleston left Australia as first Australian Minister to China.
- 17th September.—Commonwealth Grants Commission recommended grants for 1941-42; South Australia £1,150,000, Western Australia £630,000 and Tasmania £520,000.
- 22nd September.—Commonwealth Bank and trading banks reduced by 5s. per cent. all fixed deposit rates excepting for three monthly period.
- 25th September.—Commonwealth Budget for 1941-42 introduced by Mr. Fadden provided for total expenditure of £322,000,000 including £217,000,000 for war purposes. Revenue estimated at £170,000,000 including £7,000,000 from increased taxation and postal charges; Expenditure on non-war services estimated at £102,000,000. Loan expenditure estimated at £152,000,000 of which £25,000,000 was compulsory loan, designed to make the total levy on incomes uniform in the States.
- 3rd October.—Fadden Government defeated on Budget.
- 7th October.—Mr. Curtin formed Labour Ministry. Opening of Commonwealth £100,000,000, cash and conversion loan, terms 2½ per cent., maturing 1945-46 and 3½ per cent., maturing 1950-57.
- 29th October.—Revised Budget introduced by Mr. Chifley provided for total expenditure of £325,000,000 including £221,000,000 for war purposes. Revenue estimated at £186,000,000 including £22,000,000 from increased taxation and postal charges. Expenditure on non-war services estimated at £103,480,000, Loan expenditure at £139,000,000; Service pay and invalid and old-age pensions increased, Income Tax increased (on incomes over £1,500), increases in war-time company tax, sales tax, customs and excise duties and a gift duty introduced.
- Regulations announced for war-time banking control—All trading banks to be licensed and all surplus investible funds to be lodged with Commonwealth Bank, profits to be limited and full statements of accounts to be furnished to Commonwealth Bank.

12th November.—Report of Board of inquiry into Hire purchase and Cash order transactions.

17th November.—£100,000,000 loan filled : £66,000,000 converted out of £73,000,000 ; Cash amounted to £34,000,000.

27th November.—Loss of £1,500,000 on Apple and Pear acquisition scheme for 1941 season.

28th November.—Rent control regulations provided that no dwelling house let at less than £4 4s. per week be at rental greater than that paid on 31st August, 1939 ; evictions subject to approval of Fair Rents Court.

5th December.—First advance on 1941-42 season's wheat crop announced ; 3s. bushel for bagged and 2s. 10d. for bulk, both less freight.

7th December.—War in the Pacific launched by Japanese attack upon the American Naval Base at Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, followed by declaration of war by Japan upon Great Britain and the United States of America.

8th December.—All Japanese Nationals in Australia handed over to Military authorities for internment. Total prohibition of imports of 643 items from all sterling areas excepting New Zealand and British and French Pacific Islands. Transport services placed on emergency basis.

9th December.—Proclamation issued declaring Australia at war with the Japanese Empire as from 5 p.m., 8th December.

11th December.—Late shopping nights abolished.

16th December.—War-tax estimated to yield £20,000,000 in full year imposed at flat rate of 1s. in £ on income of £300 per annum and over falling to 6d. in £ on income of £156 per annum. Company tax increased by 1s. in £.

19th December.—Postponement of State Public Works not essential to war effort pending report by Co-ordinator-General of Works.

20th December.—Compulsory scheme of property insurance against war damage announced.

22nd December.—Commonwealth authority to control all forms of transport.

27th December.—Industrial Relations Council established to advise on industrial matters to consist of eight employers and eight employees representatives with independent chairman.

1942.

1st January.—Daylight saving introduced. Clocks advanced by one hour from 2 a.m.

3rd January.—Mr. L. R. McGregor, Commonwealth Trade Commissioner in United States, appointed Director-General of War Supplies Procurement in United States.

4th January.—Rabaul (New Britain) raided.

6th January.—Director-General of Aircraft Production appointed.

8th January.—Regulations providing for compensation for War Injuries sustained.

21st January.—Mr. W. C. Wurth appointed Director-General of Man Power.

22nd January.—Rabaul evacuated. Japanese invasion of Territory of New Guinea presumed to have taken place 23rd January, 1942.

26th January.—Announcement of Militia Forces first action against Japanese at Rabaul.

28th January.—Formation of Waterside Employment Committees at various ports. Regulations amended to prohibit erection of new buildings to be used as dwellings and situated within 25 miles of G.P.O., Sydney and Melbourne.

31st January.—Man Power Regulations providing for the direction and control of all persons in employment gazetted. Creation of Directorate-General of Man Power and establishment of National Service Offices.

3rd February.—Port Moresby bombed by Japanese planes.

Regulations gazetted providing for the restriction of the number of University Students to be enrolled.

Loan programme reduced to £12,912,000 for year 1941-42.

16th February.—Announcement of fall of Singapore.

17th February.—Federal Government ordered complete mobilization of all Australia's resources—human and material.

19th February.—Darwin bombed (two raids)—First raids on Australian mainland. Share trading on Stock Exchanges ceased.

20th February.—Regulations gazetted permitting mobilization of services and property.

National Security Regulations gazetted prohibiting transfer of certain property, granting Commonwealth Bank power to fix maximum rates of interest, fixing rates of wages and limiting profits.

23rd February.—Regulations gazetted under National Security Act for introduction of insurance scheme covering war damage—The scheme covers all property in Australia Territory against air raid, enemy attacks on land or damage caused by counter measures including a scorched earth policy.

26th February.—Allied Works Council set up to carry out works for allied forces in Australia. Director-General Hon. E. G. Theodore appointed.

2nd March.—National Security Regulations gazetted permitting employment of women on unskilled work, usually performed by men, in the production of munitions and aircraft.

6th March.—Proclamation issued calling for registration of all men in defence classes IV. Age 35–45—Married men with children and V. Age 45–60—All men.

9th March.—National Security Regulations gazetted providing for Controller of Minerals Production to operate control and direct the production of minerals.

11th March.—Regulations gazetted providing for registration of all civilians over 16 years of age on 15th March, 1942, and the issue of identity cards.

Resumption of trading in shares on Australian Stock Exchanges.

14th March.—Prime Minister announced presumed loss in Java Sea Battle of H.M.A.S. *Perth* and *Yarra*.

Maximum rates of interest fixed on Savings Banks and fixed deposits, etc.

16th March.—Sale of spirituous liquors limited to two-thirds that of 1941.

18th March.—Appointment and arrival in Australia of General Douglas MacArthur as supreme Commander of Allied Forces in South-West Pacific Area.

23rd March.—Committee reported to Treasurer, recommending scheme for a single Uniform Tax to replace all Commonwealth and State taxes on income.

General Sir Thomas Blamey appointed Commander-in-Chief of all land forces in South-West Pacific Area.

Curfew 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. fixed for aliens in Queensland.

Regulations gazetted providing for control of Cash Orders and Hire Purchase Agreements.

25th March.—National Security Regulations gazetted constituting Women's Employment Board.

26th March.—Land Transport Board constituted and Director-General of Land Transport appointed to provide for the effective control of rail and road transport.

Order published that on and after 31st March, 1942, all employers must obtain consent of man-power authorities before engaging labour.

28th March.—Rationing of Tea introduced providing for 1 oz. per week for each person over 9 years of age.

Announced that large contingents of A.I.F., R.A.A.F., and R.A.N. had returned from Middle East.

29th March.—Daylight saving ceased at 2 a.m.

14th April.—Regulations gazetted providing for the establishment of a Civil Constructional Corps.

Order issued requisitioning earth-moving plant.

16th April.—Prices Regulation Order No. 666—Gross profit margins of all goods pegged at the amounts in money ruling on 15th April, 1942.

20th April.—Sir Owen Dixon appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Australia in the United States.

23rd April.—Regulations gazetted to set up a Central Cargo Control Committee to provide for the orderly and expeditious disposal of goods arriving by sea and to facilitate the speedy loading and discharging of ships.‡

28th April.—Australian Food Control Council established as supreme authority for advising Government on all vital aspects of the supply of food for Service and Civil needs.

1st May.—Sales Tax rates of 10 and 20 per cent. increased to 12½ and 25 respectively and the 5 per cent. rate abolished.

4th May.—Battle of the Coral Sea.

5th May.—Allied Supply Council formed.

12th May.—Order issued restricting sales of clothing to 75 per cent. of average weekly sales during 1941 as from 11th May, 1942.

14th May.—Rationing Commission to administer rationing in Australia set up under regulations gazetted.

15th May.—Uniform Income Tax Bills introduced into House of Representatives.

22nd May.—Announced that British Government had agreed to an increase of 15 per cent. in the price to be paid for the 1942-43 wool clip.

29th May.—Uniform Tax Bill passed House of Representatives.

31st May.—Night attack on Sydney Harbour by Japanese submarines four of which were sunk after torpedoing an old ferry.

3rd June.—Uniform Tax Bill passed Senate.

4th June.—Premiers given power to adjust basic wage quarterly with Statistician Index-Numbers, etc., if in accordance with State legislation.

7th June.—Enemy submarine shelled Sydney and Newcastle.

12th June.—Clothing, etc., declared rationed goods and orders issued setting up machinery for rationing and fixing clothing ration scale.

13th June.—Ration coupon books issued.

16th June.—Clothes rationing commenced.

22nd June.—Test of validity of Commonwealth Uniform Taxation scheme begun before Full High Court of Australia.

23rd June.—Order issued under Land Transport Regulations prohibiting interstate rail travel without a permit.

1st July.—Widow's Pensions Act in operation.

3rd July.—Tea rationed from 6th July, 1942, 8 oz. for 5 weeks.

5th July.—Foundation stone of United States Legation at Canberra laid.

20th July.—100th anniversary of the declaration of Sydney as a City.

22nd July.—Enemy male aliens between 18 and 60 years to register for national service; Japanese land at Buna and Gona in Papua.

23rd July.—Full High Court upheld Commonwealth Uniform Taxation Legislation.

31st July.—Announced that Australian Military Regulations had been amended to confer on General MacArthur, C. in C. Allied Forces, South-West Pacific, powers and functions formerly exercised by the Military Board.

Announced that Port Hedland, Western Australia, had been bombed.

1st August.—Regulations under National Security Act gazetted constituting Pool Petroleum Pty. Ltd.

9th August.—Sinking of H.M.A.S. *Canberra* in Solomon Islands announced.

11th August.—Loan programme of £7,328,000 for year 1942-43.

12th August.—100th Anniversary of incorporation of City of Melbourne.

21st August.—Centenary of City of Hobart.

26th August.—Death of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent.

27th August.—Japanese land at Milne Bay, Papua.

29th August.—Orders gazetted providing for rationing of sugar by coupons, 1 lb. per week from 31st August, 1942.

31st August.—Japanese defeated at Milne Bay.

2nd September.—1942-43 Budget presented in Federal Parliament; estimated expenditure over £583,000,000.

14th September.—Announced that His Majesty the King had asked that *Shropshire*, British Government's Gift Cruiser to Australia be renamed *Canberra*.

17th September.—Regulations gazetted prohibiting horse and greyhound racing on the first Saturday of each month and restricting such racing at other times.

24th September.—Black-marketing Bill introduced into House of Representatives.

27th September.—Daylight saving commences, clocks advanced by one hour from 2 a.m.

30th September.—Constitution Amendment Bill introduced into House of Representatives proposing additional powers for Commonwealth.

1st October.—Uniform Entertainment Tax commenced.

2nd October.—Regulations gazetted giving Treasurer control over real estate transactions.

7th October.—Federal Cabinet decided to grant subsidy to dairying industry of £2,000,000 a year to operate from 1st October, 1942.

17th October.—Ministry of Supply and Shipping created.

19th October.—Regulations gazetted limiting hours of work—

Employees under 18 years—48 hours per week.

Employees over 18 years—60 hours per week to 30th November, 1942.

56 hours per week after 30th November, 1942.

Australian Flour Industry Committee set up to control supply and distribution of flour.

23rd October.—Regulations gazetted restricting new manufactures.

26th and 27th October.—Large naval battle fought in Solomons.

28th October.—Restrictions placed on interstate transport of many classes of goods from 29th October, 1942.

30th October.—Australian Meat Industry Commission set up to secure the production of stock and supply of meat to meet needs of forces and civilians in Australia and to provide a surplus for the export to United Kingdom and fighting forces overseas.

3rd November.—Commonwealth £100,000,000 War Austerity Loan launched by Prime Minister.

Financial assistance to be given to University students in certain faculties; assistance to be according to means.

17th November.—A.L.P. Interstate Conference decided to refer to State branches the Prime Minister's proposal to send militiamen to selected areas in South-West Pacific Area.

20th November.—Appointment of University Commission announced.

24th November.—Constitutional Convention held at Canberra.

2nd December.—Constitutional Convention accepts draft bill for reference to State Parliaments for transfer of fourteen specific powers to Commonwealth Parliament.

4th December.—Regulations amended to further restrict sales of real estate.

14th December.—Tea ration increased to 8 oz. for each four-weekly period.

15th December.—Buna village occupied by Allies.

24th December.—Department of Post-War Reconstruction established.

29th December.—Revised order gazetted for control of employment of domestic servants.

1943.

12th January.—Superphosphate Industry Committee set up to control supplies of superphosphate.

16th January.—Dr. Coombs appointed Director of Department of Post-War Reconstruction.

19th January.—Announced that 458,161 applications were made for the £100,000,000 Austerity Loan—total subscription £104,635,000.

28th January.—Speed limit of motor cars fixed at 40 miles per hour from 1st February, 1943.

29th January.—Bill to permit use of militia in South-West Pacific Zone introduced by Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. J. Curtin.

1st February.—Federal Basic Wage increases—1s. in New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia; 2s. in Tasmania.

3rd February.—A. P. Vlasov, first Soviet Minister to Australia, arrived in Sydney.

5th February.—Tasmanian Legislative Council rejects Powers Bill.

17th February.—Announced that Commonwealth Government had decided to place United States imports into Australia on "most favoured" tariff accorded foreign goods.

18th February.—Militia Bill became effective.

2nd and 4th March.—Battle of Bismarck Sea.

3rd March.—War Damage Insurance premiums paid in Australia during 1942 totalled £7,272,645—value of property covered being £2,736,000,000.

Income Tax Assessment Act passed—Increased rates of tax and provision for continuous instalments of tax from wage and salary earners.

20th March.—Regulations for control of production, distribution and consumption of meat issued.

23rd March.—Return of 9th Division announced.

28th March.—Daylight saving ceased 2 a.m.

8th April.—Powers Bill again rejected by Legislative Council of Tasmania.

12th April.—Announced that Australian casualties in New Guinea campaign totalled 6,612—killed or died, 2,110; wounded, 3,833; missing, 269.

13th April.—"Ceiling" prices of nearly all articles pegged at level of prices on 12th April, 1943. Prices to be kept at "ceiling" level by the payment of subsidies and other methods to meet unavoidable increases in prices.

Announced that Australia had a total of 790,000 of gross enlistments in the three fighting services. Of Australia's 5,000,000 men and women between 14 and 65 years of age, 3,400,000 (or 68 per cent.) were in necessary war-time occupations.

15th April.—New egg control executive and advisory committee constituted to control production, distribution and consumption of eggs.

17th April.—All children between ages 14 and 16 years to register for purposes of rationing and to ensure suitable employment on leaving school.

28th April.—Order issued to restrict retail sales of cooking appliances.

20th May.—Regulations for control of agricultural machinery issued.

22nd May.—A.I.F. casualties in Middle East—killed in action, 3,147; wounded, 8,317; missing, 443; prisoners of war, 6,806. Total, 18,713.

25th May.—J. F. Murphy, C.M.G., appointed Controller-General of Food.

5th June.—Second issue of ration coupons made in Australia.

7th June.—Household drapery and butter ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per week) rationed.

11th June.—Prime Minister announced a subsidy to dairy industry at rate of £6.5 million per annum from 1st April, 1943.

23rd June.—First regular airgraph mail arrived from Great Britain.

24th June.—Curtin Government survived by one vote censure motion on use of militia.

Statement by the Treasurer, estimating war expenditure in 1942-43 as £560,000,000 or £120,000,000 over original estimate.

30th June.—Number of branches of trading banks (including head offices) reduced to 2,724 at 30th June, 1943, from 3,508 in June, 1940.

2nd July.—Australian wool cheque for season ended 30th June, 1943, totalled £73,525,280—a record.

13th July.—Royal Commissioner reported that no document concerning matter known as "the Brisbane line" was missing from official files.

14th July.—Premiers Conference decided to establish National Works Council, composed of State representatives with Prime Minister as Chairman. The function of the Council will be to determine post-war works policy.

15th July.—Loan programme for States to be £9,473,000 for 1943-44.

19th July.—Regulations gazetted to set up a Salvage Commission to regulate, control, promote and conduct the collection, treatment, disposal and use of salvage material and service.

21st July.—Plan to reduce cost of living under new price stabilization scheme announced. Price of tea reduced by 1s. 2d. per lb. to pre-war price of 2s. 3d. per lb. (first grade). Price of potatoes fixed at 5 lb. for 6d. Sales tax on rationed clothing, etc., reduced from 12½ to 7½ per cent. Subsidies to be paid to maintain prices at present level. Subsidy to be paid to cover basic wage increase over June level.

1st August.—Federal basic wage increases—2s. New South Wales, Western Australia, Six Capital Cities, 3s. in Queensland and 1s. in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.

12th August.—High Court upheld validity of Price-fixing Regulations.

21st August.—Federal elections held—sweeping victory for Labour Party in both Houses.

1st September.—Announced that Mortgage Bank Department of Commonwealth Bank would operate from 27th September, 1943.

3rd September.—Mrs. Roosevelt arrived in Canberra and was accorded an enthusiastic welcome.

21st September.—Second Curtin Government formed.

29th September.—Budget announced by Treasurer—War expenditure 1943-44 estimated at £570,000,000 compared with £562,000,000 in 1942-43. Revenue estimated at £345,000,000 an increase of £51,000,000.

4th October.—Fourth Liberty Loan (£125,000,000) opened by Prime Minister in Sydney.

16th November.—Announced that H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester would succeed Lord Gowrie as Governor-General of Australia.

6th December.—Federal Cabinet decided on the following programme to relieve housing shortage :—(a) Immediate relief programme depending on building resources available ; (b) A target of 50,000 dwelling units to be completed or under construction at end of first year after the war ; and (c) A long term programme and permanent housing plan extending by the third post-war year to 80,000 dwelling units a year.

23rd December.—Announced that Scottsdale (Tas.) had introduced the first free medical service in Australia. Local health rates increased to 6d. in £1 to provide benefits.

1944.

4th January.—Growers to receive additional 1¼d. per bushel for wheat to cover increased costs of 1943-44 crop.

17th January.—Meat rationing commenced—Ration scale A 1½ lb. ; B 2 lb. ; C 3 lb. ; D 4 lb. per week each person over nine years of age.

21st January.—Australia and New Zealand agreement for Mutual Co-operation in matters of common interest signed at Canberra.

25th January.—Conference of Premiers opened at Canberra. Commonwealth Government requested States to forego grants.

27th January.—Announced that about 50 clothing factories were operating in Country towns.

National Works Council approved programme submitted by Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, including estimates for two years' post-war schedule of urgent and important public works to cost £200,000,000.

28th January.—Minister for Health announced that Commonwealth Government had authorized expenditure of £6,500 to increase production of Penicillin.

14th February.—Serious bush fires in Victoria—Open cut at Yallourn Brown Coal Mine caught fire.

17th February.—Income Tax—Pay-as-you-earn. Parliamentary Committee's report tabled.

19th February.—Returns from rubber and copra plantations in Papua indicate rapid return to pre-war production.

2nd March.—Announced that 1943 meat production reached 1,045,000 tons substantially exceeding the year's target.

3rd March.—Government enacted Coal Production (War-time) Act vesting in a Commonwealth Coal Commissioner, subject only to a Minister of the Crown, powers including the assumption of direct control of mines, where " necessary for maintaining or increasing the production of coal ".

6th March.—Treasurer announced that Australian reciprocal Lend-Lease had reached value of £112,000,000 at 31st December, 1943.

14th March.—Australian Delegation to International Labour Office Conference at Philadelphia, United States of America. Government Delegates: Leader—Hon. J. A. Beasley, Minister for Supply and Shipping; and A. C. Barnard, M.H.R. Employers' Delegate: Mr. H. Crawford. Employees' Delegate: P. J. Clarey, M.L.C.

17th March.—Minister for External Affairs (Dr. Evatt) announced that on 9th March, a Mutual Aid Agreement was signed between Canada and Australia.

21st March.—Victorian Discharged Servicemen's Preference Act came into operation.

23rd March.—Commonwealth Parliament passed the Constitution Amendment Bill.

27th March.—Prime Minister opened the First Victory Loan of £150,000,000.

29th March.—Pay-as-you-earn Income Tax Bill passed Commonwealth Parliament. To operate from 1st July, 1944.

31st March.—Pharmaceutical Benefits Bill passed House of Representatives.

Official opening Whyalla pipeline in South Australia.

19th April.—Enlistments to end December, 1943, in three services numbered 870,960, of whom 629,074 had volunteered for service at home or abroad.

6th May.—Announced that large rice growing project near Wakool, New South Wales, had been started and 4,200 acres planted.

Australia was now producing all requirements of Penicillin.

10th May.—Dairy subsidy to be increased by £1,000,000 to £7,500,000. This would provide a basic subsidy of 3½d. per lb. on butter. In addition, a subsidy of 2d. per lb. would be paid during non-flush months on one-half of output for year, making average subsidy for year 4½d. per lb.

12th May.—New South Wales Premier announced that rice growing area at Wakool would be increased to 10,000 acres.

16th May.—First Victory Loan £150,000,000, oversubscribed.

19th May.—Revised Censorship Order gazetted.

28th May.—Announced that President Roosevelt had invited Commonwealth Government to send delegation to Conference of United Nations to formulate an International Monetary Fund.

29th May.—Australian coins have been minted in the United States for past two years. Australian mints unable to cope with demands.

1st June.—First Australian built Beaufighter handed over to R.A.A.F. on 31st May, 1944.

3rd June.—Mr. J. A. Alexander appointed Public Relations Officer to Australian Minister to the Soviet Union.

3rd and 4th June.—1944-45 ration books issued.

4th June.—British and Canadian Parliamentary delegation arrived on tour of Australia.

5th June.—Butter ration reduced from 8 to 6 oz. per week.

Announced that emergency food stocks were to be liquidated in New South Wales and Victoria; partially liquidated in South Australia and Tasmania. Scheme to continue in Queensland and Western Australia.

Allies enter Rome.

6th June.—Invasion of France from Great Britain by sea and air.

8th June.—Sugar-cane crop estimated at 570,000 tons.

Manufacture of torpedoes in Australia announced.

Full High Court allowed appeal by Commonwealth against decision of New South Wales Supreme Court, declaring Man Power Regulation 15 invalid.

9th June.—Announced that Mosquito fighter-bombers were being produced in Australia.

20th June.—Announced that Australia would receive 10,000 tractors from Britain and the United States. The Government would establish machinery pools to assist farm work.

26th June.—Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. J. Curtin, returned after three months abroad.

27th June.—Cherbourg captured.

30th June.—Navy Minister announced that four trawlers would be available soon for fishing.

4th July.—Announced that Australia's wool, 1943-44 season, was valued at £73,872,000.

5th July.—Announced that over 3,000 claims amounting to £10,000,000 had been lodged with War Damage Commission from property owners in Papua and New Guinea.

15th July.—Hospital benefit scheme approved by Federal Cabinet. Proposed to subsidize all occupied beds in hospitals at 6s. per day. Means test in hospitals to be abolished.

23rd July.—Minister for Commerce stated that 133,000,000 lb. of vegetables were canned in 1943-44, exceeding the target of 112,000,000 lb.

10th August.—Child Endowment cost £12,257,000 in 1943-44 compared with £11,660,000 in 1942-43.

Widow's Pensions cost £2,801,000 in 1943-44 compared with £2,359,000 in 1942-43.

11th August.—Interest rates on fixed deposits reduced.

16th August.—Fuel experts declare that coal position in Australia was so desperate that rationing would not solve the problem—certain industries would have to close down.

19th August.—Referendum held for alteration of Commonwealth Constitution; proposals defeated in four States.

24th August.—Allies enter Paris.

25th August.—Australian Loan Council approved loan programme of States, of £16,584,000 for 1944-45.

4th September.—Commonwealth Statistician reported that since outbreak of war cost of living had increased by 22½ per cent.

7th September.—Budget announced by Treasurer—War Expenditure estimated at £505,000,000, compared with £544,000,000 expended in 1943-44. Revenue estimated at £325,000,000, an increase of £16,000,000 over receipts for year 1943-44.

18th October.—University quotas for 1945 were fixed as follows:—Sydney, 595; Melbourne, 445; Queensland, 185; Adelaide, 200; Western Australia, 120; Tasmania, 44.

6th November.—Announced by Treasurer that Second Victory Loan had been a complete success.

16th November.—India's first High Commissioner arrived in Australia.

30th November.—Australian war casualties at 30th September, 1944 (excluding deaths from natural causes) were as follows: Killed, 17,624; missing, 6,113; prisoners of war, 26,716; and wounded or injured, 33,943—Total, 84,396.

16th December.—Widespread bushfires in New South Wales causing considerable damage.

17th December.—Worst duststorms on record, sweeping over South-eastern Australia.