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CHAPTER XXVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

§ 1. Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

1. *Patents.*—(i) *General.* The granting of patents is regulated by the Commonwealth Patents Act 1903-1946, which, in regard to principle and practice, has the same general foundation as the Imperial Statutes, modified to suit Australian conditions. The Act is administered by a Commissioner of Patents. Fees totalling £10 are sufficient to obtain letters patent for the Commonwealth of Australia and the Territories of Papua, New Guinea and Norfolk Island. Renewal fees are payable as follows:—£1 before the expiration of the fifth year and an amount progressively increasing by ten shillings before the expiration of each subsequent year up to the fifteenth, when the fee becomes £6. If a renewal fee is not paid when it becomes due, an extension of time up to twelve months may be granted on grounds specified in the Act, and subject to the payment of prescribed fees. An amendment to the Act in September, 1946 permits the public to inspect an application, complete specification and provisional specification (if any) after the complete specification has been lodged. Previously specifications were made public only after an application had been accepted, in many cases as much as a year after the date of lodgment.

(ii) *Summary.* The number of separate inventions in respect of which applications were filed during the years 1939 and 1944 to 1947 is given in the following table, which also shows the number of letters patent sealed in each year:—

PATENTS : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1939.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
No. of applications	5,740	5,860	7,349	9,072	8,358
No. of applications accompanied by provisional specifications	3,161	2,548	3,600	4,321	3,727
Letters patent sealed during each year ..	3,141	1,243	1,248	1,901	2,773

(iii) *Revenue.* The revenue of the Commonwealth Patent Office during the years 1939 and 1944 to 1947 is shown hereunder:—

PATENTS : REVENUE, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1939.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
	£	£	£	£	£
Fees collected under Patents Act ..	45,581	56,482	65,479	83,871	90,278
Receipts from publications ..	1,828	1,351	1,668	2,293	2,100
Total	47,409	57,833	67,147	86,164	92,378

2. **Trade Marks and Designs.**—(i) *Trade Marks.* Under the Trade Marks Act 1905 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 1936. 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.

(ii) *Designs.* The Designs Act 1906, as amended by the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act 1910 and the Designs Acts 1912, 1932, 1933 and 1934, is now cited as the Designs Act 1906–1934. Under this Act a Commonwealth Designs Office has been established and the Commissioner of Patents appointed “ Registrar of Designs ”.

(iii) *Summary.* The following table shows the applications for trade marks and designs received and registered during the years 1939 and 1944 to 1947 :—

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS : AUSTRALIA.

Applications.	1939.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
RECEIVED.					
Trade Marks	1,992	1,935	2,792	4,142	4,041
Designs	865	458	981	1,544	1,256
REGISTERED.					
Trade Marks	1,580	669	1,003	1,649	2,447
Designs	736	224	668	771	879

(iv) *Revenue.* The revenue of the Trade Marks and Designs Office during the years 1939 and 1944 to 1947 is shown hereunder :—

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS : REVENUE, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1939.			1944.			1945.			1946.			1947.		
	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publi- cations.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publi- cations.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publi- cations.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publi- cations.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publi- cations.
Fees collected under Com- monwealth Acts ..	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	15,951	1082	19	4,519	987	8	14,644	1509	12	19,245	2220	15	26,913	1552	10

No fees in respect of Trade Marks have been collected under State Acts since 1922.

§ 2. Copyright.

1. *Legislation.*—Copyright is regulated by the Commonwealth Copyright Act 1912–1935 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 1944 to 1947 :—

COPYRIGHT : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1939.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Applications received—					
Literary	1,438	1,479	1,469	1,613	1,571
Artistic	53	34	86	66	63
International	3	..	..	..	..
Applications registered—					
Literary	1,359	1,162	1,448	1,291	1,674
Artistic	38	23	53	69	66
International	1	..	..	..	..
Revenue	£ 411	395	377	438	432

§ 3. Local Option and Reduction of Licences.

For information on local option concerning the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors and the reduction of licences *see* previous issues of the Official Year Book. Issue No. 22 (pp. 1005-8) contains details, by States, of polls taken and of the operations of the Licences Reduction Boards.

§ 4. Lord Howe Island.

Lord Howe Island is situated in latitude 31° 30' south, longitude 159° 5' east, about 436 miles north-east of Sydney, and has an area of 3,220 acres. The climate is mild and the rainfall abundant, but on account of the rocky formations of its surface only about 300 acres are suitable for cultivation, most of which are devoted to the production of Kentia Palm Seed. The land belongs to the Crown and is occupied rent-free on sufferance.

Discovered in 1788, the Island was first settled by a small party of Maoris in 1853 ; afterwards a colony was settled from Sydney. Constitutionally the Island is a dependency of New South Wales and is included in King, one of the electorates of Sydney. A Board of Control at Sydney manages the affairs of the Island and supervises the palm seed industry. The population was 179 at the Census of 30th June, 1947.

§ 5. Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

1. **General.**—By the Science and Industry Research Act 1926, the previously existing Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry was reorganized under the title of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.* An account of the organization and work of the former Institute was given in earlier issues of the Official Year Book. (*See* No. 14, p. 1061).

* Under the Science and Industry Research Act 1949 the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization was established, effective from 19th May, 1949.

2. **Science and Industry Research Act 1920-1945.**—This Act provides for a Council, consisting of—

- (a) Five members nominated by the Commonwealth Government ;
- (b) the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of each State Committee constituted under the Act ; and
- (c) such other members as the Council, with the consent of the Minister, co-opts by reason of their scientific knowledge.

The Commonwealth nominees form an Executive Committee which may exercise, between meetings of the Council, all the powers and functions of the Council, of which the principal 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 industrial research associations in any industries ; (e) to test and standardize scientific apparatus and instruments ; (f) to establish a Bureau of Information ; and (g) to act as a means of liaison between Australia and other countries in matters of scientific research.

3. **Science and Industry Endowment Act 1926.**—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 be made to the fund, which is controlled by a trust consisting of the Commonwealth nominees on the Council. 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 Council.**—The activities of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research have necessitated a widespread and adaptable organization. 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, a State Committee, widely representative of scientific and industrial interest, has been established in each of the six States. These Committees advise the Council on general matters and on particular questions of investigation and research.

For about twelve years after its establishment, the work of the C.S.I.R. 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 farmer 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 the Council proceeded to establish several laboratories 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 the Council has established a number of Divisions and Sections. The Divisions, of which there are now fifteen, 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 Council'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 field stations.
- (2) Economic Entomology, with main laboratories at Canberra and field stations.
- (3) Animal Health and Production, with main laboratories in Melbourne and Sydney 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, 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) Aeronautics, with laboratories in Melbourne.
- (14) Industrial Chemistry, with laboratories in Melbourne.
- (15) Tribophysics, with laboratories in Melbourne.

The following are the Sections :—

- (1) Research Station, Murray Irrigation Area, Merbein, Victoria.
- (2) Irrigation Research Station, Griffith, New South Wales.
- (3) Radio Research Board, Sydney.
- (4) Dairy Products, Melbourne.
- (5) Mineragraphic Investigations, Melbourne.
- (6) Ore-dressing Investigations, Melbourne and Kalgoorlie.
- (7) Building Research, Melbourne.
- (8) Flax Research, Melbourne.
- (9) Nuclear Physics, Melbourne.
- (10) Physical Metallurgy, Melbourne.
- (11) Meteorological Physics, Melbourne.
- (12) Wool Textile Research, Geelong.
- (13) Coal Survey, Sydney.

In addition to its investigational work, the Council maintains an Information Service which deals with inquiries covering a wide range of scientific and technical subjects. Since the outbreak of war the Council has established Scientific Research Liaison Offices in London and Washington. There is also a Section of Mathematical Statistics, with head-quarters at the University of Adelaide; the main functions of this Section are (a) to provide the various Divisions and Sections of the Council with advice as to the proper planning of experimental work so as to obtain results which are of the highest degree of accuracy, (b) to assist the Divisions and Sections in the analysis of experimental data and (c) to carry out research in statistical theory and its application to practical problems.

The Council's Head Office, with administrative and executive staff and central library, is in Melbourne. The funds for the Council are provided from two main sources, viz., 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 C.S.I.R. has succeeded in a very large measure in gaining the confidence of the public.

The activities of C.S.I.R. 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 Reports of the Council.

§ 6. 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.**—In addition to the original collection, which has been greatly augmented, the following gifts have been made to the Australian Nation, and are on view in the Institute :—

- (1) *Horne-Bowie Collection.*—Dealing with the life of Central Australian aborigines and throwing valuable light on the psychology of this Stone Age people.
- (2) *Burrell Collection.*—This deals with the life history of the platypus, and is unique in the world. The platypus is the most primitive mammal known to science, and is the link between the bird, the reptile and the mammal.
- (3) *Milne Collection.*—This is an anthropological and ethnological collection dealing with the aborigines of New South Wales, and contains many valuable and now unobtainable native weapons and implements.
- (4) *Murray Black Collection* of anatomical material representative of the aborigines of Southern Victoria and the River Murray.
- (5) *Nankivell Collection*, illustrating the anatomy of the aborigines of the Murray Valley.
- (6) *Harvard University Collection.*—This includes a collection of specimens from the Harvard University, U.S.A., representing a carefully worked out epitome of archaeology of the United States of America, and, together with two rare skeletons of primitive North American Indians, was a goodwill gift from the University to the Institute of Anatomy.
- (7) *The Sir Hubert Murray Collection.*—The ethnological and osteological collection of the late Sir Hubert Murray, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Papua. This deals especially with the anthropology of Papua.
- (8) *The Rabaul Ethnological Collection.*—This concerns chiefly the ethnology of the Mandated Territory of New Guinea.
- (9) *The Basedow Collection.*—This collection has been recently purchased by the Commonwealth Government. It deals especially with the anthropology of Central and Northern Australia and was assembled, after many years of research, by the late Dr. Herbert Basedow of Adelaide, who was formerly Protector of Aborigines.
- (10) *The Crowther Collection* of stone artifacts of the extinct Tasmanian race. This collection was a gift of Dr. W. E. L. H. Crowther of Tasmania.
- (11) *Keith Goddard Australian Ethnological Collection.*—This collection has been donated by Mr. R. H. Goddard of Sydney and represents an important ethnological collection dealing with the aborigines of the Northern Territory. It includes also some specimens from the Pacific Islands.

- (12) Many hundreds of specimens and books received from numerous interested scientists, the most outstanding being those from Mr. E. Hill, of Nagambie, Victoria; Mrs. Harry Burrell, New South Wales; and medical books for the Library from the estates of the late Drs. Molloy, David Grant and Robert Stirling.

3. **Endowments for Orations and Lectures.**—In addition to the aforementioned donations of material, there have been several endowments for Orations and Lectures as follows:—

- (1) *The Anne MacKenzie Fund.*—Founded with a gift of £1,000 by the late Sir Colin MacKenzie in memory of his mother. The interest from the fund to be used to arrange for an oration or symposium to be delivered or held from time to time as circumstances warrant. The purpose of the lecture or symposium is to emphasize the importance of the prevention of disease.
- (2) *The Kendall Lecture in Veterinary Science.*—Endowed by the sons of the late Dr. W. T. Kendall who was the founder of the first Veterinary School in the Southern Hemisphere.
- (3) *The Charles Mackay Fund.*—Endowed by Miss C. Mackenzie with a gift of £607 as a memorial to her grandfather, an educationalist, who arrived in Melbourne in 1852 and died at Kilmore, Victoria. The purpose of the fund is to arrange a lecture or symposium known as the Charles Mackay Lecture or Symposium to be held from time to time as circumstances warrant. The lecture or symposium is to deal with the history of medical science.

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

The Institute consists of two separate and distinct entities. Portion of the original collection of anatomical specimens assembled by the late Sir Colin MacKenzie is arranged in two large museums which are open to the general public. The material in these museums has been arranged so as to present simple lessons in human hygiene as well as to display the anatomical features and especially the peculiarities of Australian fauna.

The remainder of the building houses research units which are studying problems in the biological and medical sciences. The large collections of bony anatomical material donated by Murray Black have provided most interesting and valuable data on aboriginal diseases.

In 1938, following upon the retirement due to ill-health of Sir Colin MacKenzie, the activities of the Institute were extended to interpret more fully the ideas of the founder. In the later years of his life Sir Colin had been keenly interested in the relationship of nutrition to the development of the child. When a section for the study of child growth and development was established by the Commonwealth Department of Health in 1938, the head-quarters were transferred to the Institute.

The section devoted to the study of nutrition has been considerably enlarged and many important problems relating to nutrition of the Australian people have been studied.

§ 7. The 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 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. It is proposed to modernize this instrument so as to adapt it to the general astronomical programme of the observatory. A 74-inch reflector is being purchased.

4. **Functions of Observatory.**—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, and considerable attention is being given to the development of this work. Investigations in the fields of double star astronomy, stellar spectroscopy, variable stars, terrestrial magnetism and cosmic rays are also being carried out.

§ 8. 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.

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 more than 4,500 individuals who are experts in their particular fields and are organized into more than 500 committees. These committees are grouped under an internationally established classification, covering civil engineering and building construction, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, automotive industry, transportation, naval architecture and marine engineering, shipbuilding, ferrous metallurgy, non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical industry, textile industry, mining, agriculture, wood industry, pulp and paper industry, glass and pottery, 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, according to the foregoing classification, 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. Research is undertaken for committees, members of the Association, and industry in general. Many hundreds of inquiries were answered during the last 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 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 a member, representing Australia, of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and is an elected member of the ISO Council for the years 1947-1950 inclusive.

The Association is also the representative of the British Standards Institution, and all British standards may be purchased from head-quarters and branch offices in the various States. British Air Ministry (D.T.D.) specifications are also on sale.

The head-quarters of the Association are at Science House, Gloucester-street, Sydney, and branches of the Association are situated at Temple Court, 422 Collins-street, Melbourne; Empire Chambers, cr. Queen and Wharf-streets, Brisbane; Alliance Building, Grenfell-street, Adelaide; Gledden Building, Hay-street, Perth; Premier's Department, Murray-street, Hobart; Department of the Interior, Canberra; and Howard Smith Chambers, Watt-street, Newcastle.

§ 9. Film Censorship.

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 head-quarters 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. Such control does not, however, extend to locally-produced publicity.

2. **Import of Films.**—Imported standard size (35 millimetre) films dealt with by the Censorship for the year 1947 were as follows:—2,131 films of 4,076,716 feet passed without eliminations, 50 films of 299,226 feet passed after eliminations, and 4 films of 29,726 feet rejected in the first instance, making a total of 2,185 films of 4,405,668 feet (one copy). The countries of origin were as follows:—United States of America, 888 films of 2,975,723 feet; United Kingdom, 816 films of 1,050,452 feet; and 481 films of 379,493 feet from other countries.

There were also imported during 1947 3,164 miniature films (16 millimetres) of 2,069,247 feet and 295 miniature films (9.5 and 8 millimetres) of 89,613 feet.

3. **Export of Films.**—The number of films exported for the year 1947 was 929 of 1,311,094 feet, of which 694 films of 1,132,357 feet were sent to places in the British Empire including Mandated Territories.

§ 10. Australian National Film Board.

1. **Constitution and Functions.**—The Australian National Film Board was inaugurated in April, 1945. Its duties as set out in the Cabinet Agendum authorizing its formation are “to expand, promote, assist and co-ordinate the production and distribution and the importation of films for purposes of school and adult education, rehabilitation, social development, international understanding, trade and tourist expansion and immigration.”

The Board's constitution and functions were based 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 the Directors of Education, called in November, 1944 by the Ministers for Information and Post-war Reconstruction.

The Board consists of seven members appointed by the Commonwealth Government, one on the nomination of the Education Departments of the States. It is attached, for administrative purposes, to the Department of Information, through which Department and the Commonwealth National Library it carries out its functions.

The Department of Information produces, or supervises the production by commercial enterprises of, all films authorized by the Board and arranges for their theatrical distribution generally and their non-theatrical distribution outside Australia.

The Commonwealth National Library arranges for the acquisition of films other than Board productions, and has control of their non-theatrical distribution within Australia. There is an Advisory Committee to the Board in each of the States which acts as the agent of the Library in the non-theatrical distribution of films.

2. **Organization and Production.**—The film-making section of the Department of Information is a well-equipped organization with a staff of approximately 75 persons. Its nucleus was the Cinema and Photographic Branch of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture, which had been making publicity films for the Commonwealth Government for nearly twenty years before the war, and the Official War Photographers' unit of the Department of Information, which had its films processed by the trade in Sydney. The Cinema and Photographic Branch carried out its film-making activities in Bright-street, Melbourne. Unfortunately, its premises, together with the greater part of its equipment, were destroyed by fire in March, 1946.

For the next two years the Film Division worked under extreme difficulties. The Commonwealth Government plans eventually to build a film centre at Canberra, but housing and other urgent building requirements will probably delay a start being made on the venture for five or seven years. Temporary premises to house the various sections of the Film Division could not be found. A small laboratory was improvised in Melbourne to process 16mm. films, but the major activities of the Division were carried out in various trade establishments in Sydney. Recently, however, the Division entered into possession of a studio at Burwood, Sydney, which had been converted from a school hall lent for the purpose by the Education Department of New South Wales, at a cost of approximately £20,000. This studio has excellent editing, cutting and sound recording facilities, but processing of all 35mm. film has still to be carried out by the trade in Sydney.

The Film Division makes, on an average, about 35 films a year (most of them single reels, although two 4-reel and several 2-reel productions have been completed) as well as a number of national appeal shorts. The single reel films include a monthly film magazine known as the Australian Diary. The programme authorized by the Board includes films required by other Commonwealth Departments for information or publicity purposes.

During the year 1947-48 the Board authorized the production of films worth nearly £75,000, of which films sponsored by other Commonwealth Departments accounted for nearly £20,000.

The Department has a number of film units operating continuously, but also places contracts with commercial organizations.

3. **Distribution.**—Board films are designed primarily for informational and educational purposes, but a good many of them have been accepted for theatrical release in Australia and New Zealand. Some are being released theatrically in the United Kingdom and Malaya, while others are being televised in the United States of America. All of them are being shown non-theatrically in overseas countries where the Commonwealth Government is represented officially. Several Board films have attracted favorable attention from overseas film societies and three have been entered for the Documentary Academy Award in America.

As in the field of production, the Department of Information co-operates closely with the film trade in the field of distribution. It has its representative on the National Films Council which arranges for the theatrical distribution of Government publicity shorts on subjects of national importance.

4. **Non-Theatrical Distribution.**—The Commonwealth National Library has built up a very comprehensive collection of documentary, educational and instructional films and other visual aids from all countries, having acquired them either by purchase, gift or exchange. Together with its agents in the States it has made great progress in the non-theatrical distribution of films.

§ 11. Australian Broadcasting Commission.

1. **General.**—The Australian Broadcasting Commission was established in 1932 to take over control of national broadcasting in Australia from the Australian Broadcasting Company, which had been in existence since 1924. In establishing the Commission the expressed object of the government of the day was to raise the standards of broadcasting in Australia. Control of the Australian Broadcasting Commission was vested in five commissioners, and it derived its finances from a portion of the licence fees paid by persons owning radio sets. This method of control and finance remained practically unchanged until December, 1948, when an Act was passed increasing the number of the commissioners to seven, one of whom was to be an officer of the Treasury and one an officer of the Postmaster-General's Department; the Act also changed the method of finance so that the Australian Broadcasting Commission now receives its income from an annual government grant, which bears no direct relation to the total amount collected in licence fees. The technical services of the Australian Broadcasting Commission are, as laid down in the Act of 1932, still provided by the Postmaster-General's Department.

Broadcasting in Australia is a compromise between the system in operation in Great Britain and that in the United States, and the duty of the Australian Broadcasting Commission is to maintain the standards of radio without either dictating to its listeners or playing down to the lowest tastes. Space does not permit of a complete review of its activities since 1932, but in the following paragraphs are set out a few facts of interest concerning some of its departments.

2. **Music.**—The Australian Broadcasting Commission is to-day the biggest concert-giving organization in the Commonwealth, and the immense growth of interest in music in this country is illustrated by the fact that Australian listeners in increasing numbers now welcome the opportunity of hearing fine music on the air and in the concert hall and have magnificently supported the presentation of orchestral concerts and of recitals by the best musicians from their own country and from overseas. In 1936 small regular orchestras were formed by the Australian Broadcasting Commission in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Hobart, and from these foundations have grown our present orchestras. Those in Sydney and Melbourne measure up to first class orchestras overseas, whilst those in the other capital cities are showing rapid improvement and are now the equal of those in many places of comparable size in Europe or America. Until 1946 the financing of these orchestras was the sole responsibility of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, but since then arrangements have been made in Sydney, Brisbane and Hobart for local government and municipal bodies to bear part of their cost. This close co-operation between a broadcasting organization, city authorities and State Governments to establish and maintain symphony orchestras is unique in the world.

The policy of the Australian Broadcasting Commission so far as individual artists are concerned has always been to develop local talent and at the same time to give its audiences the opportunity of hearing famous international musicians.

3. **Drama.**—There are many thousands of Australians to-day who have not only never seen a stage play but have never even had the opportunity of doing so. Radio drama has been able to bring to them the best plays of all ages and countries. The Australian Broadcasting Commission has two regular weekly drama programmes—“Saturday Night Drama” which presents the more popular material, and “Radio Repertory” in which classical and outstanding contemporary plays are broadcast. In addition, “National Theatre of the Air”, which is a monthly feature, presents rather longer plays of the type of “Radio Repertory”.

During the year 1947-48 the Australian Broadcasting Commission presented a total of 491 plays, including serials, of which half were original works written by Australian writers. Many of the other plays broadcast were adapted for radio by Australian playwrights. The Drama Department encourages the submission of original work by local dramatists, and is always anxious to receive material for consideration.

4. **Youth Education.**—The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides a regular series of broadcasts to schools as an addition to normal class-room education. The total number of listening schools at the end of 1948 was 5,773, which represents about half of the schools in Australia. Many of the school broadcasts are presented in dramatized form, as this method makes the material more vivid and interesting to the young listener. For the very young children, the Commission broadcasts every week day the “Kindergarten of the Air”, which originated in Western Australia during 1942, at a time when kindergartens were closed by the threat of Japanese invasion. These broadcasts were the first of their kind anywhere in the world and are now not only presented in every State of the Commonwealth, but have recently been introduced in Canada and some European countries.

5. **Talks.**—The aim of the Talks Department is to provide programmes which will keep the listener well informed on current affairs and on general and historical topics. Many of the talks in the first category are now presented in a magazine type of session consisting of a number of short items linked by a narrator. This form of programme has proved popular with listeners but has by no means replaced the straight talk which usually runs from ten minutes to a quarter of an hour.

Two sessions which are designed to encourage discussion are the “Nation’s Forum of the Air”, and the talks designed for listening groups. In the former, a topic of a controversial nature is discussed by four speakers before a studio audience. After their initial speeches, the speakers are questioned by members of the audience or by local listeners who send their questions by telephone. The full proceedings of the Forum are published in book form. In the talks to listening groups, supplementary material relating to the broadcasts is provided for groups of listeners, organized by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, who meet in their homes or elsewhere to discuss points arising from the broadcast.

6. **Rural Broadcasts.**—The Rural Broadcasts Department was commenced in 1945 to serve the needs of country listeners. It has proved to be of great value to men and women on the land throughout Australia, by giving them the latest market reports and information on general conditions, and by keeping them informed on rural development overseas. Programmes are exchanged with radio organizations in England, Canada, the United States and elsewhere, and several visits to Australia by well-known farm radio personalities have also been arranged. The department has encouraged the work of Junior Farmer’s Clubs in Australia, and has sponsored competitions for members in connexion with the Royal Agricultural Shows in Sydney and Melbourne.

7. News.—On the 1st June, 1947 the Australian Broadcasting Commission's independent News Service came into full operation. Since that date the Commission has collected the news for its bulletins independently of the press and it now has, in addition to a large staff throughout Australia, a London news room for the selection and transmission of overseas news secured from the great news agencies. Nine national news bulletins are broadcast daily, and are followed by State bulletins of news of State interest. In addition, two regional bulletins are broadcast by local stations in country areas. The Commission also rebroadcasts, by arrangements with the British Broadcasting Corporation, two overseas news bulletins each day.

8. Other Activities.—The broadcasting of the proceedings of Federal Parliament commenced as a regular service in July, 1946, and Australian listeners are now able to hear full debates from the House of Representatives, and occasionally the Senate. At present these broadcasts are confined to one of the two transmitters in each capital city, but it is hoped that eventually country listeners will also be able to hear these broadcasts through the medium of shortwave transmissions.

The Children's Session is presented on each week day for children between the ages of 7 and 17. An important feature of this session is the Argonauts Club which children may join, and which encourages its members to contribute to the programmes and to do creative work such as painting, needlework, writing, poetry, etc. Part of the children's session is regularly devoted to an exchange of opinion on topical questions by members of the Argonauts Club. At present the club has more than 47,000 members.

The Australian Broadcasting Commission's variety and sporting programmes provide the lighter side of listening to the public. In its variety sessions the Australian Broadcasting Commission does everything possible to assist local artists in order to increase the amount of first class talent in this country. The Commission's dance bands in Sydney and Melbourne provide the accompaniment for the more important variety shows broadcast in these states, and are regarded as being two of the most outstanding bands in Australia.

The Australian Broadcasting Commission's coverage of sport at home and abroad is comprehensive. On Saturday afternoons the sporting panel provides listeners with the progress results and scores, and also descriptions from half a dozen or more fields of sport. Events of international interest such as Test Matches, the Davis Cup etc., are covered by simultaneous descriptions from Australian Broadcasting Commission commentators. In covering events overseas, the Australian Broadcasting Commission is indebted to the British Broadcasting Corporation for its collaboration in Great Britain, and the New Zealand Broadcasting Service for events in New Zealand.

In December, 1948 the Australian Broadcasting Commission's programmes were transmitted by 37 medium wave and 7 short wave stations. The 37 stations in operation at 30th June, 1947 are shown in Chapter V.—“Transport and Communication”, § 6. “Radio Telegraphy and Telephony”, page 217. The seven new stations were as follows:—Medium wave Stations—2NB (Broken Hill), 2NU (Manilla), 2TR (Taree) and 5AL (Alice Springs); Short wave Stations—VLT (Port Moresby) and VLI (Sydney). The short wave stations are used for giving service to listeners in the sparsely populated parts of Australia, and in New Guinea and adjacent islands. Twenty-five of the medium wave stations are situated outside the capital cities, and further regional stations will be constructed in the near future. When the additions have been made, the regional network combined with the short wave stations will transmit the Commission's programmes with clear reception to every part of Australia.

§ 12. The 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. In various States it issues, by courtesy of the Traffic Authorities, a booklet with every motor driver's licence, and conducts continuous propaganda through the press and other sources. 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 at cost in connexion with Health and Safety lessons in the schools. Small 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 last year. 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 emergency night landings for aircraft in difficulties.

The Council is supported by a Government Grant, public subscription and sales of service, and is a non-profit organization. Its work is carried on by a small paid 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.

§ 13. Commonwealth Disposals Commission.

1. **Constitution and Functions.**—The Commonwealth Disposals Commission was established under National Security (Disposal of Commonwealth Property) Regulations of June, 1944, for the purpose of disposing of surplus Commonwealth property acquired or used for defence purposes. In addition, the Commission was empowered under Executive Council Minute No. 69, dated 8th November, 1944, to dispose of surplus property, with the exception of land, acquired or used for other purposes. Provision for the continuance of the disposals regulations after the expiration of the National Security Act 1939-46 was made in the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act.

Originally under the jurisdiction of the Minister for Supply and Shipping, the Commission now functions under the ministerial direction of the Minister for Supply and Development.

2. **Policy and Procedure.**—The principles of policy and methods of disposal which have been developed by the Commission are based upon broad fundamental objectives which, briefly stated, are designed to achieve an orderly, rapid and widespread distribution of surplus war goods at fair market prices and under conditions which will not prejudice the national economy or the maintenance of full employment in the post-war period. In general, the disposals programme has embraced the release and distribution of a wide variety of consumer goods in short supply during the period of re-adjustment to normal production, as well as the expeditious transfer to peace-time uses of plant and materials urgently required for governmental reconstruction work and general industrial rehabilitation and development. The commission has maintained a close liaison with industry and the Secondary Industries Division of the Department of Post-war Reconstruction, and surpluses of industrial buildings and plant have been disposed of as far as possible in those quarters where they could be most effectively utilized.

While concentrating upon the more positive aspects of its work, however, the Commission has kept constantly in mind the possibility that the dumping of large quantities of consumer goods on the civilian market might react adversely on current production and hence on the capacity of industry to afford full employment. Surpluses which are beyond the absorptive capacity of the Australian market are therefore made available for disposal overseas, and, through continued consultation with trade advisory panels set up in collaboration with the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Manufactures, courses of action which might be detrimental to the national economy have been avoided.

The following principles and methods of sale form the basis on which detailed disposals procedures have been developed :—(a) All sales, including those to Government Departments, are made at fair market prices and the closest association is maintained with the Prices authorities on all aspects of price policy ; (b) where suitable, goods are first offered to Commonwealth and State Government Departments and semi-governmental instrumentalities ; (c) disposal through trade channels in the case of commercial goods ; (d) sale by public tender ; (e) sale by auction ; and (f) sale by private treaty. Sales are conducted within categories (b) to (e) except where it is established beyond reasonable doubt that sale by private treaty is the only practicable course. The Commission does not sell retail, but special consideration has been given to the needs of UNRRA, the Red Cross and other relief organizations, as well as to the requirements of hospitals and bodies engaged in educational, charitable, health and general community activities.

3. Administrative Organization.—The head office of the Commission is in Melbourne, while regional and district offices have been established in the capital cities and at other points in remoter areas, such as New Guinea and the Islands, the Northern Territory and North Queensland.

Certain categories of goods, viz., motor transport, land, buildings and aircraft, as well as goods submitted to auction, are disposed of by the Commission's organization direct, while surpluses of other types are handled by various Commonwealth departments under a delegation of authority from the Commission. For the most part the agency departments consist of those departments and authorities which were responsible during the war years for the procurement or control of the supplies concerned.

Apart from its direct selling function, therefore, the task of the Commission's organization has been largely one of supervision to ensure that liquidation is effected as rapidly as possible and in accordance with the policies and procedures laid down. To assist in speedy liquidation, responsibility has been decentralized as widely as possible by the delegation of authority to executive officers, regional representatives and agency departments to enable them to complete transactions within prescribed financial limits and subject to the observance of disposals policy and procedure.

4. Outline of Activities.—The Commission began operations on 4th September, 1944. During the first year of its activities the Commonwealth was still at war and although goods to the value of £10,200,000 on realization were disposed of, this period was primarily one of preparation. The organization was established on a firm basis and policies and procedures were worked out along lines which enabled subsequent development to take place smoothly and efficiently. The close of the first year coincided approximately with the termination of hostilities and immediately the flow of surpluses rapidly increased.

Throughout the second year a heavy and continuous pressure for the disposal of surpluses was maintained owing to the withdrawal of troops from various areas for demobilization. This was the most active period of the disposals programme and the financial return for the year amounted to nearly £56,000,000. In its geographical aspect the task was a formidable one. Not only were the goods scattered throughout the mainland of Australia, often in remote areas, but to the north of the continent surpluses were awaiting disposal at points extending around a large part of the New Guinea coast line and right across the northern seas from the Solomons to Borneo. The tempo of operations continued to mount until October, 1946, when realizations for the month amounted to over £7,500,000. From a financial standpoint the period from May to November, 1946, during which monthly realizations averaged over £5,800,000, was the high water mark of the disposals' programme.

The gradual decline which commenced at the end of 1946 continued in 1947 and by 31st August of that year the rate of return was again down to slightly over £2,000,000 per month. The total realizations for the third year of the Commission's operations, however, were again considerable, amounting to £45,500,000. During that year the Commission's programme in New Guinea and the islands was brought to a close. Operations in that area made up one of the most interesting phases of the Commission's activity ; losses were taking place through rapid tropical deterioration and other causes and the

most vigorous action on the part of the Commission was necessary. After large quantities of materials had been sold to the Civil Administration and to local residents to assist in the rehabilitation of the area, several auction sales were held. To these mainland buyers were taken by specially chartered sea and air transport. By the end of 1946 only residues of equipment remained at isolated points, and in June, 1947 the Commission withdrew its staff and handed over to the Civil Administration the responsibility for disposing of any surpluses which might come forward in those areas in the future.

During 1948 the volume of surpluses coming forward declined still further. In June, 1948, operations in the Northern Territory were concluded and the Commission's Darwin office was closed. In other States, where there has been a falling off in activity, the staff has been reduced. In addition, administrative economies have been effected by integration, where possible, of the disposals' organization with the Directorate of Supply, Department of Supply and Development.

At 31st August, 1948 the Commission completed its fourth year of operations and returns for the year stood at £22,500,000. This brought total realizations from disposals since the inception of the programme to £125,500,000. This figure does not include bulk transfers of equipment in the Borneo-Morotai area to the Netherlands East Indies Government, the total estimated book value of which was £10,000,000.

5. **Principal Commodity Categories.**—The following details show the principal commodity categories and the amounts realized to 31st August, 1948 :—

Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Spare Parts, £16,196,978; Textile Basic Manufactures, £13,278,082; Metal-working Machinery, £11,528,943; Real Property (land and buildings), £10,874,339; Apparel, Footwear and Fabricated Textile Products, £9,679,895; Non-ferrous Metals, £9,051,421; Foodstuffs, £5,567,629; Ships, Small Watercraft and Marine Propulsion Machinery, £3,858,966; Steel, Iron and Iron and Steel Scrap, £3,721,972; Agricultural Machinery Implements including Tractors, £3,569,371; Chemicals, £2,861,056; Goods sold at auction (unclassified), £9,922,424; and Other Items, £25,402,907; Total, £125,513,983.

6. **Future of the Commission.**—By the end of the fourth year of the Commission's existence, the bulk of surpluses had been disposed of, and notwithstanding the fact that realizations still exceeded £1,000,000 per month, it was felt that the time had arrived to consider the desirability of stabilizing disposals arrangements on a departmental basis. The matter was reviewed by Cabinet which decided that for the time being the disposals organization should continue in its present form. When the Commission ceases to function the responsibility for the disposal of goods will be vested in the Department of Supply and Development, with the exception of real property (land and buildings) which will be handled by the Department of the Interior. In the meantime, action to integrate the Commission's activities, wherever possible, with those of the Department of Supply and Development will be continued, and in this way the ultimate transfer of the major portion of disposals' responsibility to that Department will be facilitated.

§ 14. Division of Industrial Development.

1. **General.**—The Division of Industrial Development within the Department of Post-war Reconstruction was originally established in 1945, on a temporary basis, as the Secondary Industries Division to carry out the administrative work of the Secondary Industries Commission which had been established in October, 1943. In January, 1948 the name was changed to the Division of Industrial Development. Gradually, wider functions have been undertaken.

In August, 1948 the Division was established on a permanent basis. Its chief functions are set out hereunder.

2. **Functions.**—(i) *Encouragement, and advancement of industrial development necessary for Commonwealth responsibilities.* Many industrialists, both local and overseas, wishing to establish new industries or expand existing industries have sought information regarding secondary industry in Australia, size of markets, availability of factory space, etc. Such information has been supplied by the Division of Industrial Development. All possible assistance has been rendered to industrialists wishing to expand industrial production. The Division systematically records data relating to manufacturing activity in Australia.

(ii) *Exercise of Commonwealth responsibilities with respect to the national policy of decentralization.* The Division has been responsible for the sale or lease of government-owned factories which were built during the war. Many of these factories are located in Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia and the country areas of Victoria and New South Wales. Some 186 leases and 19 sales of such factories have been effected and a wide range of products is now being manufactured in decentralized areas.

(iii) *Promotion of efficiency in industry; study of technical, production and managerial problems; encouragement and assistance in dissemination and application of new knowledge and new methods.* Manufacturers in Australia are kept informed by the Division regarding any technical and scientific information from overseas of which it becomes aware. Reports prepared by the scientific and technical missions in ex-enemy countries are disseminated, and a micro-film service, under which copies of German machine tool drawings, original German summary documents and Patent Applications and Specifications can be made available to industrialists, is provided by the Division. The Materials Handling Bureau of the Division, upon request, advises manufacturers regarding problems of materials handling and also arranges public demonstrations showing the latest methods employed in handling materials. Advice on chemical problems is tendered by the Chemical Section of the Division.

(iv) *Undertaking for publication continuing studies of structure and operation of Australian manufacturing industries.* Continuous study of a wide range of Australian industries is being undertaken by the Division. Up to 30th November, 1948, brief reviews of the following industries had been published by the Division:—Footwear, tractor, cosmetics, cotton textile, furniture, agricultural implements, rubber, leather and carpet.

§ 15. Daylight Saving.

The Commonwealth Government, under National Security Regulations, operated a scheme of daylight saving during summer time of the years 1941-42 to 1943-44 throughout Australia, with the exception for the last year of Western Australia. For particulars of the actual periods of operation see Official Year Book No. 36.

§ 16. Rent Control.

1. **Need for Rent Control.**—Prior to the outbreak of the 1939-45 War, rent control legislation existed in Victoria and Queensland only. When hostilities commenced, the need became immediately apparent for more rigid control of the relationship between landlord and tenant in order to avoid rent inflation arising from increased spending power and from the exploitation of the acute shortage of housing accommodation in areas surrounding military camps and war-time industries.

On 9th September, 1939, a conference on war-time controls between the Premiers of all States and Commonwealth authorities resolved that all the States would co-operate with the Commonwealth in setting up the machinery necessary for rent control, and that in effecting this the existing instrumentalities would be retained as far as possible.

2. *National Security (Fair Rent) Regulations, September, 1939.*—On 29th September, 1939, the Commonwealth, under its emergency powers, issued the National Security (Fair Rent) Regulations in order to provide a basis for action in those States lacking rent control legislation. These regulations empowered the Governor-in-Council of a State to constitute Fair Rents Boards and also gave him discretionary power to fix the maximum rents of certain classes of premises at the 31st August, 1939 level during the period ending 31st December, 1939. The two main features of the regulations were the provisions enabling Fair Rents Boards to determine fair rents, and those protecting tenants against eviction.

The powers given to the States under the regulations were accepted by Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, where rents were pegged at the rates in operation on 31st August, 1939, and Fair Rents Boards were constituted. The Commonwealth regulations were also introduced in the two territories administered by the Commonwealth, and Fair Rents Boards were constituted at Canberra and Darwin. In the other three States steps were taken to give effect to the decision of the Premiers' Conference by the introduction of State legislation.

An important feature of rent control in the Commonwealth up to this stage was that the fair rents regulations could not be enforced in any State by the Commonwealth Government, and their introduction was left to the discretion of the Governor-in-Council of the State concerned.

3. *National Security (Landlord and Tenant) Regulations, November, 1941.*—On 28th November, 1941, new regulations under the name of National Security (Landlord and Tenant) Regulations were brought into operation. Their general effect was to give greater security to tenants and to extend that security to tenants in States where, in the opinion of the Government, local legislation was inadequate. They covered all premises except those ordinarily let for holiday purposes only, premises licensed for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors, and premises of agricultural properties, and they applied to any part of any premises separately let, and to furnished premises.

The provisions of the regulations relating to termination of tenancies, the recovery of possession of premises and the ejection of tenants from premises were expressed so as to apply in each State and Territory of the Commonwealth. Moreover, the Minister could, by order, apply the other provisions of the regulations to any State or Territory where he was satisfied that the law of that State or Territory did not sufficiently carry out the object of the regulations. Orders to this effect were made in respect of New South Wales on 28th November, 1941, the Australian Capital Territory on 29th December, 1941, Tasmania on 7th March, 1942, Victoria on 26th March, 1942, Queensland on 13th April, 1942, and Northern Territory on 29th January, 1943.

These regulations were subjected to considerable amendment between their introduction and the date upon which they were repealed. Generally speaking, however, their main features were the following :—

(i) *Determination of Rents.* The maximum rent of all premises to which the regulations applied was fixed at the amount ruling at the "prescribed date" declared by the Minister in respect of the State or Territory in which the premises were situated. In the cases of Victoria and Queensland the 31st December, 1940 was fixed as the prescribed date, while, in the cases of New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania and Northern Territory, the date so fixed was the 31st August, 1939. The regulations also made provision whereby the landlord or tenant could apply to a Fair Rents Board for a determination of the fair rent of the premises.

(ii) *Termination of Tenancies.* The regulations provided that a landlord should not undertake any proceedings for the ejection of his tenant or the termination of the tenancy except in the manner prescribed. The regulations limited the grounds on which notice to quit might be given and prescribed the period of the notice.

4. **Conference with Magistrates, March, 1943.**—At the end of March, 1943, a conference with magistrates at Canberra recommended that some central organization should be set up which would be in a position to give advice when required, and which could co-ordinate the activities of the Fair Rents Boards and take action to ensure as far as possible that a uniform policy was followed in determining rents.

Partly as a result of this conference, it was decided that steps should be taken to repeal the old regulations and to replace them by new regulations, which were not, however, gazetted until 15th June, 1945. Their operation was postponed until 2nd July, 1945, in order to enable the public to become acquainted with them.

5. **New Regulations, June, 1945.**—The most outstanding change in the new regulations was in the field of rent control, provision being made for the appointment of a Commonwealth Rent Controller with power to fix the rent of rooms and other shared accommodation. In the cases of all other premises, the determination of rents was still left with the Fair Rents Boards. It was felt that this change would not only afford relief to the Fair Rents Boards which had in many cases been overtaxed by the number of applications before them, but would also permit a more simple and speedy determination of room and apartment rents. The regulations provided for appeal from the Controller to a Fair Rents Board.

These regulations, as before, not only protected tenants against excessive rents but also gave them security of tenure. The provisions of the regulations governing rent control applied throughout the Commonwealth except in South Australia and Western Australia. The remaining provisions of the regulations applied in all States and Territories of the Commonwealth.

The Minister had power by order to exclude any premises from the operation of the regulations, and, by an order dated 2nd July, 1945, the following premises were excluded :—

- (1) Premises licensed for sale of spirituous or fermented liquors.
- (2) Premises ordinarily leased for holiday purposes only.

The new regulations, when first issued, were administered by the Minister for Trade and Customs. On 16th October, 1945, however, their administration was transferred to the Minister of State for Works and Housing under whom it was extended to 31st December, 1947 by the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act 1946.

6. **Appointment of Commonwealth Rent Controller and Deputy Rent Controllers.**—On 2nd July, 1945 a Commonwealth Rent Controller was appointed, and on the same date he appointed deputies in the various States and Territories of the Commonwealth. The Deputy Rent Controllers dealt with applications for determinations of rent in the case of shared accommodation, investigated any breaches of the regulations and took all steps necessary to ensure compliance with them.

The Controller did not personally engage in the determination of rents of shared accommodation. His task was to co-ordinate the activities of his various Deputies and to ensure as far as possible their uniform carrying out of policy. All matters for prosecution were referred to him for consideration before any proceedings were commenced.

7. **Further Amendments to Regulations.**—In order to prevent unscrupulous lessors from defeating the regulations, "holiday premises" were re-defined, in December, 1946, to ensure that only *bona fide* holiday lettings were excluded from the operation of the regulations.

The next important change was the abolition of the divided jurisdiction in fixing fair rents. Because of the legal atmosphere surrounding the determination of fair rents of premises, other than shared accommodation, and the absence of facilities for investigating complaints, Cabinet decided to transfer the jurisdiction of the Fair Rents Boards to the Controller. A right of appeal to a Fair Rents Board (consisting of a magistrate sitting alone) was, however, provided in the amendment of the regulations taking effect from 30th December, 1946.

Further amendments, of a legal or procedural nature, were made in March, 1947. They included the restriction of eviction proceedings to courts of summary jurisdiction, the disallowing of appeals over eviction cases except on questions of law, the protection

(for a period of six months after the transaction) from a notice to quit of tenants of houses sold by the lessor, and the prevention of traffic in tenancies by including, as new grounds for an eviction order, the transfer of a lease by the lessee or a sub-lease without the approval of the lessor.

Finally, on 26th February, 1948, amendments were found necessary to resolve administrative difficulties created by a decision of the High Court, which held that the Controller was unable to vary determinations of his own motion.

8. **The Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act and the Referendum.**—At the Premiers' Conference in August, 1946, the continuance of various war-time controls exercised by the Commonwealth was considered, and it was resolved that rent and eviction control should continue to be exercised by the Commonwealth supported by appropriate complementary State legislation. Legislation giving effect to this resolution was at length passed by all State Parliaments, although there was variation from State to State in the period of operation (e.g. the Victorian Act expired on 30th June, 1947 and was not re-enacted).

Meanwhile, Federal Cabinet had decided to pass substantive legislation to replace the Regulations which depended on the National Security Act. Time did not allow for preparation of this legislation, and, instead, the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act was passed on 14th December, 1946. This had the effect of continuing in operation various regulations, including the National Security (Landlord and Tenant) Regulations, for a further period.

The regulations were dependent for their validity upon the defence power contained in the Constitution, and the danger of a successful challenge in the High Court became increasingly great as time passed. Serious doubts also existed whether the various economic controls could be effectively exercised by the individual States, especially as the Victorian precedent introduced doubts as to the retention of the necessary legislation in the other States. Accordingly the Government held a referendum to obtain approval for the Commonwealth to legislate on rents and prices (including charges). On the defeat of this referendum, the Commonwealth Government decided to return various controls, including that over rents and evictions, to the States. The transfer was effected on 16th August, 1948, so far as New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania were concerned, and on 1st September, 1948, in the case of Queensland. The change in regard to South Australia and Western Australia related only to evictions as both these States controlled rents under State law.

9. **Statistics.**—In the period of two and a half years ended 30th June, 1948, determinations of rent of shared accommodation totalled 35,768; 20,954 rents were decreased by rent control action, 6,147 increased and 8,667 were unchanged. The net effect of 35,768 determinations was a reduction of about 13 per cent. in total weekly rentals from nearly £50,000 prior to determination to about £43,000 after rents were fixed. In the eighteen months during which the Controller exercised jurisdiction over rents of complete units of accommodation, 20,312 determinations were made; the rents of 5,491 complete units were reduced, 10,499 increased and 4,322 were unchanged.

Eviction proceedings in the two and a half years ended 30th June, 1948 resulted in 15,593 applications being granted and 11,291 refused, a total of 26,884 applications dealt with.

10. **Regulations for Protection of Members of Forces and War Workers.**—While the National Security (Landlord and Tenant) Regulations applied to civilian tenants, various provisions were inserted in other regulations to give special protection to members of the forces and to war workers. Thus National Security (War Service Moratorium) Regulations, administered by the Attorney-General, contained rent provisions which conferred additional protection on persons who were "protected persons" within the meaning of the regulations, and also enabled a protected person to require the owner to let to him a dwelling house which was vacant or about to become vacant. Protection was also extended to members of the Civil Construction Corps and their dependants by a provision in National Security (Allied Works) Regulations. Special provision for war workers in regard to rents and rented premises was also made in National Security (Housing and Accommodation) Regulations.

§ 17. Housing Division.

In July, 1945 the Commonwealth Government created the portfolio of Works and Housing, thus amalgamating under one Minister a number of housing functions previously shared by several Commonwealth Departments. Within the new department the Housing Division was charged with the exercise of most of these functions.

The chief responsibility of the Division is the administration of the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, under which the Commonwealth and State Governments are co-operating in a plan to provide good standard homes for families in the moderate income groups. A feature of the rental provisions of the agreement is a system of rental rebates, whose basic principle is that a family with income at the basic wage level need not pay more than one-fifth of its income in rent, regardless of the economic rent of the dwelling. As the family income rises above or falls below the basic wage, so does the rebate diminish or increase. The Commonwealth bears three-fifths, and the State concerned two-fifths, of all losses occasioned by the rental rebate system. The agreement also provides for the sale of dwellings to tenants.

From the inception of the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement in April, 1944 to 30th June, 1948, the five States operating under the agreement (South Australia, although a signatory, has not yet operated under the agreement) had completed 15,271 dwellings. A further 10,090 dwellings were under construction at that date. In the period mentioned, the Commonwealth advanced £31,115,000 to the States to finance the acquisition and development of land and the construction of dwellings.

The Housing Division, in administering the agreement, examines technical and financial aspects of housing by the State Housing Authorities. Close attention is given to uniform treatment, as between the States, in applying the different provisions of the agreement, and to ensure that the Commonwealth's interests are safeguarded and the terms of the agreement observed.

As part of its policy of assisting the Australian housing programme, the Division is engaged in many tasks, including the development, under the aegis of the Standards Association of Australia, of housing specifications and codes for low income group housing, the review of local supplies of materials, components, fittings, equipment and tools, examination, with other bodies, of the application of new types of materials and methods of construction to low-income housing and proposals for the importation of complete dwellings and components.

To keep Australia abreast of housing developments, the Division undertakes technical and economic research on various aspects of housing, and maintains a close watch on the latest thought and practice in developments overseas. Methods and policies that might be useful to State Housing Authorities and other interested bodies are published in *Australian Housing*, a bulletin issued by the Division at regular intervals, and a regular flow of informative material is maintained to authorities in all States.

The Division has been responsible for the development of the Australian Housing Cost Index as part of its continuous task of examination and analysis of house building costs. The index is published at quarterly intervals, and shows the trend in housing costs in the six capital cities of the Commonwealth.

Finally, the Division is concerned with other tasks related to the housing programme. Recently, these have included such questions as the special problems arising from slum clearance, the housing needs of different sections of the community—e.g., old persons—review of prefabricated housing proposals and decentralization.

§ 18. War Service Homes.

The provision of War Service Homes is now a function of the Department of Works and Housing and the administration of the War Service Homes Act is under the immediate control of the Director of War Service Homes.

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) 56,949 (11,373) applications have been

approved ; 23,309 (1,757) homes have been built, or for which assistance to build has been given ; 15,221 (3,083) homes have been purchased ; and 4,433 (1,293) mortgages have been discharged. The total number of homes provided under the War Service Homes Act to 30th June, 1948 was 43,963, including 6,133 to persons who served during the 1939-45 War.

During 1947-48 5,349 (5,091) applications were approved ; 1,247 (1,199) homes were built or for which assistance was given ; 1,758 (1,689) homes were purchased ; and 672 (632) mortgages were discharged. The total number of homes provided during the financial year 1947-48 was 3,677 (3,520).

The total capital expenditure from inception to 30th June, 1948 was £37,082,438, including £4,438,681 for 1947-48. Receipts from inception to 30th June, 1948 amounted to £39,025,925, including £1,627,375 during 1947-48. Of the total receipts, £17,387,418 has been paid to the National Debt Sinking Fund, including £1,115,247 for 1947-48.

As at 30th June, 1948 the total amount of insurances in force, including cover notes, amounted to £24,136,195. The premium income for 1947-48 amounted to £29,831, and expenditure from the War Service Homes Insurance Trust Account to £15,013.

As at 30th June, 1948, arrears of instalments outstanding amounted to £301,286 or 0.88 per cent. of the total instalments due.

§ 19. 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.

The following definitions of terms used in this section are necessary to understand 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.

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, 1947-48.* The following table shows the value of all new buildings completed in each State during 1947-48, 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, 1947-48 : VALUE.
(Including Estimated Value of Owner-built Houses).

Kind of Building.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Houses—	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
Brick, Brick Veneer, Concrete and Stone, Wood (Weatherboard, etc.)	8,882	10,047	1,479	3,087	1,510	590	238	25,833
Fibro Cement	2,245	4,545	5,086	24	251	1,114	186	13,451
Other	8,772	1,234	1,940	259	1,120	32	6	13,360
	118	223	165	19	11	5	..	541
Total Houses	20,014	16,049	8,670	3,389	2,892	1,741	430	53,185
Flats	823	200	29	..	..	5	..	1,057
Shops with Dwellings	180	123	39	2	13	16	..	373
Shops without Dwellings	98	37	56	16	23	23	..	253
Hotels, Guest Houses, Boarding Houses, etc.	30	48	10	25	29	17	23	182
Factories	1,765	609	291	430	88	310	4	3,497
Other new Buildings	1,395	825	1,249	218	283	167	52	4,189
Total Other Buildings	4,291	1,842	1,674	691	436	538	79	9,551
Total New Buildings	24,305	17,891	10,344	4,080	3,328	2,279	509	62,736

(ii) *Commenced, Completed and Under Construction, 1945-46 to 1947-48.* The following table summarizes the values of all new buildings commenced, completed and under construction for each State for the years 1945-46 to 1947-48.

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

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
COMMENCED.								
1945-46	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1946-47	30,458	20,398	9,319	4,848	3,036	2,718	749	21,526
1947-48	36,196	26,841	11,898	5,341	4,420	3,607	2,606	90,909
COMPLETED.								
1945-46	9,305	5,471	3,320	1,682	974	627	112	21,491
1946-47	17,097	11,067	7,257	2,744	2,117	1,417	310	42,009
1947-48	24,305	17,891	10,344	4,080	3,328	2,279	509	62,736
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF YEAR.								
1945-46	14,614	9,809	3,164	2,387	1,571	1,403	430	33,378
1946-47	30,041	19,279	5,337	4,774	2,872	2,759	884	65,946
1947-48	44,461	29,603	7,088	6,170	4,452	4,146	3,013	98,933

(a) Not available.

3. **Numbers of New Houses.**—(i) *Completed, 1947-48.* The following table shows the numbers of new houses completed in each State during 1947-48, according to the material of their outer walls.

NEW HOUSES COMPLETED, 1947-48 : NUMBER.
(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 ..	4,926	6,510	1,025	2,663	1,189	373	135	16,821
Wood (Weatherboard, etc.) ..	1,958	3,893	5,517	30	337	1,127	132	12,994
Fibro Cement ..	7,875	1,259	2,399	292	1,230	41	4	13,100
Other ..	99	184	217	24	15	3		542
Total ..	14,858	11,846	9,158	3,009	2,771	1,544	271	43,457

(ii) *Commenced, Completed and Under Construction, 1945-46 to 1947-48.* The next table provides a summary, by States, of the numbers of new houses commenced, completed and under construction for the years 1945-46 to 1947-48

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

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
COMMENCED.								
1945-46 ..	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1946-47 ..	17,720	12,959	8,925	3,269	2,405	1,642	323	47,243
1947-48 ..	19,807	14,878	9,399	3,580	3,075	2,062	393	53,194
COMPLETED.								
1945-46 ..	5,596	3,666	3,385	1,332	860	479	58	15,376
1946-47 ..	12,187	7,436	7,746	2,227	1,792	1,070	149	32,607
1947-48 ..	14,858	11,846	9,158	3,009	2,771	1,544	271	43,457
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF YEAR.								
1945-46 ..	9,200	6,142	2,441	1,559	865	1,013	188	21,408
1946-47 ..	14,737	11,680	3,627	2,054	1,321	1,557	368	36,144
1947-48 ..	19,686	14,712	3,868	3,203	1,841	2,065	491	45,866

(a) Not available.

4. **Numbers of New Flats.**—The figures in the foregoing 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 1945-46 to 1947-48, together with State details for 1947-48. 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.	Commenced during Period.	Completed during Period.	Under Construction at end of Period.
1947-48—			
New South Wales	1,093	557	1,141
Victoria	372	167	526
Queensland	41	41	13
South Australia	6	..	6
Western Australia .. .. .	..	..	..
Tasmania	21	3	20
Australian Capital Territory	48	..	48
Total	1,581	768	1,754
Total, 1946-47			
.. 1945-46	1,035	319	887
.. .. .	(a)	46	178

(a) Not available.

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, 1946, 1947 and 1948. Particulars for 30th June, 1948 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, 1948—								
Carpenters	15,089	10,843	6,293	2,274	2,116	1,767	334	38,716
Bricklayers	4,217	2,608	592	1,137	553	220	122	9,449
Painters	3,299	2,008	1,078	590	368	248	83	7,674
Electricians	2,111	1,006	700	246	176	122	25	4,386
Plumbers	3,605	1,877	1,061	458	356	188	57	7,602
Builder's Labourers	6,585	3,626	1,687	1,294	1,102	718	236	15,248
Other	6,225	3,424	1,208	1,121	920	535	61	13,494
Contractors (a)	4,538	3,470	2,143	680	503	478	26	11,838
Sub-contractors (a)	4,854	3,221	1,127	674	421	300	29	10,626
Wage earners	31,739	18,701	9,349	5,766	4,667	3,020	863	74,105
Total	41,131	25,392	12,619	7,120	5,591	3,798	918	96,569
Total 30th June, 1947								
.. .. . 1946	34,845	21,356	12,184	6,454	5,242	3,369	702	84,152
.. .. . 1946	26,420	17,429	8,883	5,429	4,175	2,514	410	65,260

(a) Actually working on jobs.

§ 20. Clothing and Food Rationing.

1. **General.**—The rationing of clothing and certain foodstuffs was established early in the 1939-45 War, but has since been discontinued with the exception of butter and tea which in 1949 still remain on the list of rationed goods. For greater detail as to the scale of rationing see Official Year Book No. 36, pp. 1084-1090.

2. **Clothing.**—Clothing rationing, except for some further easing in the incidence of its severity, was continued during 1947 and into 1948 on the same general lines as those set out in the previous issue. The principal reason for its continuance was shortage in supply of woven piece goods, in particular cottons from overseas. Woven cotton piece goods represent approximately two-thirds of Australian consumption requirements for outer clothing and household uses, the remaining third being about equally divided between rayon and wool. With the lifting of export controls in the United States of America early in 1947, licences were issued to merchants for extensive quantities of cotton and rayon piece goods for import from this source, and although many of the materials were in types of lesser utility (fancy dress cloths and furnishings), it nevertheless appeared likely that these imports would meet the overall deficiencies in supplies available from the United Kingdom and India. With the prospect of the early arrival of the main portion of the goods licensed, trade representations for an easing in the rationing scale were considered and resulted in a reduction, from 1st July, 1947, of approximately 28 per cent. in the average coupon ratings of clothing and clothing piece goods. No change, however, was considered practicable for household cloths, i.e., sheetings, etc., the supply of which remained precarious, and consumption even at the severely rationed level was maintained only at the expense of a gradually reducing stockpile.

Taking into account prospects of continuing supplies, at least of utility cloths, from the United States, the coupon reductions made at 1st July were regarded as a first step towards a complete de-rationing of clothing by or before the end of 1947. The dollar crisis which developed soon afterwards, however, as well as virtually precluding the import of further piece goods from America, resulted in a review of all licences already granted against which the goods had not been imported. This review resulted in the cancellation of portion of the undelivered goods concerned in these licences.

Supplies from the United Kingdom and India, which are unrestricted by the Australian Government, are completely inadequate to meet our consumption needs, even on a rationed level and, during the continuance of restriction on the use of dollars, imports can be supplemented only by quantities available from those continental countries where exchange is favourable to sterling. Australian domestic production of woven cotton and rayon piece goods is negligible in comparison with our total requirements and cannot be quickly expanded owing to lack of suitable plant, experienced labour and, in particular, of supplies of cotton and rayon yarn.

Consumption of woollens and worsteds, accelerated by the favoured coupon ratings extended to these since 1945, kept pace with the expected improvement in production, there being about 20 per cent. increase in both production and consumption over the two years 1946 and 1947.

Rationing of clothing was kept under review, however, and on 16th June, 1948 the Prime Minister stated that it was considered that the general supply position warranted its early abandonment. The ending of clothes rationing was therefore announced on 21st June, 1948.

3. **Food.**—(i) *Review of Food Rationing.* Food rationing in Australia was introduced as a war-time necessity in 1942, in order to ensure that the foodstuffs in demand were so allotted as to meet the requirements of the Armed Services based upon Australia, and to provide for an equitable distribution among civilians.

The commodities subject to coupon rationing were Tea, Sugar, Butter and Meat. Sugar rationing was introduced on 31st August, 1942, and ended on 2nd July, 1947. The ration rate throughout the period was 1 lb. per head per week, plus an allowance for jam making of 10 to 12 lb. per head per annum. The rationing of meat commenced on 17th January, 1944 and ceased on 21st June, 1948. The adult rate varied from 2½ lb. per head per week in 1944 to about 1.8 lb. per head per week in 1945, remaining at this level until rationing ended in 1948.

The continuance of tea rationing into 1949 is due to the shortage of world supplies. The original ration rate was 1.6 oz. per head per week, but on 19th October, 1942 it was increased to 2 oz. and has since remained at that level.

Although adequate supplies of butter are available to meet local requirements, rationing at the rate of 6 oz. per head per week is still maintained in 1949. The purpose of continuing the rationing of butter is to restrict local consumption so as to provide a maximum quantity for export to meet short supplies overseas, particularly in the United Kingdom.

(ii) *Consumption of Rationed Foodstuffs.* The following table, showing the annual civilian consumption in Australia of foodstuffs which were rationed during the 1939-45 War, illustrates the reduced civilian consumption of these commodities brought about by rationing.

ANNUAL CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION OF RATIONED FOODSTUFFS (a) : AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Tea.	Sugar.(b)		Butter.	Meat.	
		As Sugar.	In manu- factured products.		Couponed Meat.(c)	Other Meat.(d)
	Rationed from July, 1942.	Rationed from ' August, 1942 to July, 1947.	Not subject to coupon rationing.	Rationed from June, 1943, and reduced June, 1944.	Rationed from January, 1944 to June, 1948.	Not subject to coupon rationing.
Average, 3 years ended	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.	'000 tons.
1938-39	21.1	216.5	110.1	101.0	692.2	83.9
1943	17.1	205.0	121.0	96.5	644.5	63.0
1944	18.0	210.7	129.0	80.7	566.4	82.2
1945	19.5	220.8	123.5	78.5	531.2	79.6
1946	22.1	231.6	167.5	82.8	567.1	98.0
1947(e)	22.2	245.3	177.7	82.3	576.7	99.9

(a) Includes catering permits, but only the estimated civilian proportion of industrial permits. (b) In terms of refined sugar. (c) Fresh beef, mutton, lamb and pork (in terms of carcass weight); this includes some pork consumed in smallgoods which was not rationed. It includes in addition, meat consumed on farms and in unrationed areas. (d) Canned meat, bacon and ham and offal expressed in terms of carcass weight. (e) Subject to revision; includes consumption by the Armed Services.

In addition to the commodities mentioned above, other items of foodstuffs were subjected to some measure of control under war-time conditions. These were not subject to coupon rationing, but their availability for civilian consumption was determined after other priorities had been met. The items included Bacon and Ham, Eggs, Milk, Cream and Rice. By 1949 there was little lack of supplies in these items, except for cream and rice.

Restrictions on the sale of cream are still imposed, and civilian supplies of rice are being diverted to meet the requirements of rice-eating peoples overseas. The only supplies of both items entering civilian consumption in Australia are restricted to hospitals and approved medical cases, but resident Asiatics also receive a weekly allowance of rice.

§ 21. Consumption of Foodstuffs and Beverages.

1. **Quantities Consumed.**—Previous issues of the Year Book 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 this issue these long-term comparisons are 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.

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. Other difficulties occur in the compilation of statistics of consumption for which no allowance has been made. These include (i) the consumption by the Services during the war years of some minor commodities, (ii) the absence of particulars of stock movements in a limited number of cases, (iii) the disposal of surplus Army stores after the close of the war and (iv) the purchase of foodstuffs on the civilian market and the despatch of these quantities 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 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. The principal commodities which show a decline in consumption are meat, butter and tea, each of which has been subject to consumer rationing.

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

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES ENTERING CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY : AUSTRALIA.

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1944. (a)	1945. (a)	1946. (a)	1946-47. (b)	1947. (b)
Milk and Milk Products—							
Fluid Whole Milk	Mil. gals.	161	184	185	209	211	215
Fresh Cream	'000 tons.	19.7	3.8	3.8	6.0	8.0	6.9
Condensed Milk (Sweetened and Unsweetened)	"	9.9	8.4	10.4	9.7	9.6	15.0
Concentrated Whole Milk	"	1.3	5.6	4.9	12.0	9.7	10.6
Powdered Milk—							
Full Cream	"	8.1	7.3	9.0	11.1	9.2	10.1
Skim	"						
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk)	"	3.0	3.2	4.0	5.4	5.1	4.8
Cheese	"	13.4	17.8	18.0	20.7	20.3	18.0
Total (in terms of Milk Solids)	"	119.9	130.4	133.4	154.2	153.7	157.0
Meat—							
Beef (bone-in weight)	"	442.0	273.1	260.6	305.1	324.6	335.0
Mutton (bone-in weight)	"	183.4	185.9	180.0	168.1	154.7	145.1
Lamb (bone-in weight)	"	46.1	88.7	76.0	74.6	72.8	79.5
Pork (bone-in weight)	"	31.8	18.7	14.6	19.3	22.9	17.1
Offal	"	25.7	27.1	26.4	29.6	31.1	30.4
Canned Meat (canned weight)	"	(c)	5.5	5.5	8.0	8.5	9.3
Bacon and Ham (cured weight)	"	31.4	31.6	30.0	39.5	42.8	39.3
Total (in terms of carcass weight)	"	776.1	648.6	610.8	665.1	678.1	676.6
Poultry, Game and Fish—							
Poultry and Rabbits (carcass weight)	"	29.8	38.6	43.6	52.8	54.2	54.6
Fish—							
Fresh (edible weight)	"	10.7	13.5	15.8	17.3	20.2	20.8
Shell (edible weight)	"	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3
Canned (edible weight)	"	12.4	..	0.5	9.2	8.8	8.2
Total (edible weight)	"	31.5	36.9	42.7	58.5	61.8	62.0
Eggs and Egg Products—							
Shell Eggs	"	78.7	87.1	87.3	88.2	88.9	87.1
Liquid Whole Egg (d)	"	2.9	5.6	9.2	7.2	8.4	8.5
Total (Shell Egg equivalent)	"	81.6	92.7	96.5	95.4	97.3	95.6
	mil. doz.	139.3	158.2	164.7	162.8	166.1	163.2
Fats and Oils—							
Butter	'000 tons.	101.0	80.7	78.5	82.8	84.9	82.3
Margarine—							
Table	"	2.8	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.4	2.6
Other	"	12.2	18.6	17.4	15.3	16.9	18.6
Lard	"	5.2	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats	"	14.4	12.0	12.0	13.9	13.6	13.7
Total (Fat Content)	"	115.5	99.4	96.8	101.4	104.1	103.4

See next page for notes.

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

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1944. (a)	1945. (a)	1946. (a)	1946-47. (b)	1947. (b)
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar—							
As Sugar	'000 tons.	216.5	210.7	220.8	231.6	233.4	245.3
In manufactured products..	"	110.1	129.0	123.5	167.5	168.0	177.7
Honey	"	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.8	5.2	5.0
Syrups, Glucose	"	16.6	17.4	17.0	20.3	20.7	22.0
Total (Sugar Content) ..	"	343.9	357.6	361.4	418.0	421.7	444.1
Potatoes—							
White	"	318.5	334.0	359.3	408.6	445.8	445.8
Sweet	"	7.4	9.8	7.8	5.5	5.6	5.6
Total	"	325.9	343.8	367.1	414.1	451.4	451.4
Pulse and Nuts—							
Dried Pulse	"	4.5	5.5	7.1	9.5	10.1	8.9
Peanuts (weight without shell)	"	2.8	1.3	1.8	6.5	6.5	10.7
Edible Tree Nuts (weight without shell)	"	2.6	1.0	1.3	2.3	3.0	3.8
Cocoa (Raw Beans)	"	6.3	9.8	10.0	13.6	13.2	13.2
Total	"	16.2	17.6	20.2	31.9	32.8	36.6
Tomatoes and Fruit—							
Tomatoes (e)	"	(f)48.0	(f)47.6	66.0	82.1	101.5	101.5
Citrus Fruit (e)	"	97.8	67.6	84.6	107.5	114.5	114.5
Other Fresh Fruit	"	264.0	302.0	298.7	310.2	284.5	284.5
Jams	"	35.1	36.6	37.6	40.4	40.7	39.4
Dried Fruit	"	32.2	27.2	25.3	28.2	29.0	32.4
Canned Fruit	"	31.9	19.4	19.6	26.0	28.3	26.1
Total (Fresh Fruit Equivalent)	"	578.2	556.2	581.1	653.1	653.4	666.7
Vegetables—							
Leafy Green and Yellow Vegetables	"	(g)	176.2	181.4	192.8	180.5	180.5
Other Fresh Vegetables	"	(g)	263.1	282.9	291.1	267.0	267.0
Canned Vegetables	"	(g)	(h)	3.1	9.4	11.5	14.5
Total	"	(g)	439.3	467.4	493.3	459.0	461.8
Grain Products—							
Flour—							
White	"	574.0	603.0	582.1	625.5	645.2	649.6
Wheatmeal for baking	"	27.8	34.3	36.9	35.7	34.8	33.7
Breakfast Foods (i)	"	12.2	3.7	39.4	36.1	35.9	32.9
Rice (Milled)	"	3.7	..	2.5	3.0	3.6	3.7
Tapioca, Sago, etc.	"	3.0	2.8	..	..	1.1	4.6
Pearl Barley	"	..	0.7	0.8	3.0	2.5	2.3
Barley Meal and Ryena	"	..	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	4.6
Edible Starch (Cornflour)	"	6.5	4.9	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.1
Total	"	627.2	649.4	660.4	707.8	728.5	734.9
Beverages—							
Tea	"	21.1	18.0	19.5	22.1	22.5	22.2
Coffee	"	2.0	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.8
Beer (j)	mil. gals.	77.9	94.3	94.6	99.7	119.5	119.5
Wine (j)	"	4.2	8.5	8.7	7.1	8.4	8.4

(a) Excludes consumption by Armed Services. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Included under fresh meat at its carcass weight. (d) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (e) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (f) Probably understated due to absence of complete data. (g) Not available. (h) Included under fresh vegetables at its fresh equivalent. (i) Excludes breakfast foods from maize and rice. (j) Figures for 1944 and later years are for years ended June of year shown and include consumption by the Armed Services.

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

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1944. (a)	1945. (a)	1946. (a)	1946-47. (b)	1947. (b)
Milk and Milk Products—							
Fluid Whole Milk ..	gallon	23.4	27.9	27.5	28.5	28.1	28.4
Fresh Cream ..	lb.	6.4	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.4	2.0
Condensed Milk (Sweetened and Unsweetened) ..	"	3.2	2.8	3.5	3.0	2.9	4.4
Concentrated Whole Milk ..	"	0.4	1.9	1.6	3.7	2.7	3.1
Powdered Milk—							
Full Cream ..	"	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.0
Skim ..	"						
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk) ..	"	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4
Cheese ..	"	4.4	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.1	5.3
Total (in terms of Milk Solids) ..	"	39.1	44.4	44.4	47.1	45.8	46.4
Meat—							
Beef (bone-in weight) ..	"	144.1	93.0	86.7	93.2	96.7	99.0
Mutton (bone-in weight) ..	"	59.8	63.3	59.9	51.3	46.1	42.9
Lamb (bone-in weight) ..	"	15.0	30.3	25.2	22.8	21.7	23.5
Pork (bone-in weight) ..	"	10.4	6.4	4.9	5.9	6.8	5.0
Offal ..	"	8.4	9.2	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.0
Canned Meat (canned weight) ..	"	(c)	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.7
Bacon and Ham (cured weight) ..	"	10.2	10.8	10.0	12.1	12.7	11.6
Total	in terms of carcass weight ..	253.0	221.0	203.2	203.1	202.0	199.9
	in terms of retail weight ..	179.6	156.9	144.3	144.2	143.4	141.9
Poultry, Game and Fish—							
Poultry and Rabbits (carcass weight) ..	"	9.7	13.2	14.5	16.1	16.1	16.1
Fish—							
Fresh (edible weight) ..	"	6.4	4.6	5.3	5.3	6.0	6.2
Shell (edible weight) ..	"	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Canned (edible weight) ..	"	4.1	..	0.2	2.8	2.6	2.4
Total (edible weight) ..	"	16.8	12.5	14.3	17.8	18.3	18.3
Eggs and Egg Products—							
Shell Eggs ..	"	25.7	29.7	29.0	26.9	26.5	25.8
Liquid Whole Egg (d) ..	"	0.9	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.5	2.5
Total (Shell Egg equivalent) ..	"	26.6	31.6	32.1	29.1	29.0	28.3
	No.	243	289	293	266	265	259
Fats and Oils—							
Butter ..	lb.	32.9	27.5	26.1	25.3	25.3	24.3
Margarine—							
Table ..	"	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8
Other ..	"	4.0	6.3	5.8	4.7	5.0	5.5
Lard ..	"	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1
Vegetable Oils and other Fats ..	"	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1
Total (Fat Content) ..	"	37.6	33.8	32.3	30.9	30.9	30.6
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar—							
As Sugar ..	"	70.6	71.8	73.5	70.7	69.5	72.5
In manufactured products ..	"	35.9	44.1	41.1	51.2	50.0	52.5
Honey ..	"	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.5
Syrups, Glucose ..	"	5.4	5.9	5.5	6.2	6.1	6.5
Total (Sugar Content) ..	"	112.0	121.9	120.2	127.6	125.5	131.3

See next page for notes.

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

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1944. (a)	1945. (a)	1946. (a)	1946-47. (b)	1947. (b)
Potatoes—							
White	lb.	103.8	113.7	119.6	124.9	131.7	131.7
Sweet	"	2.4	3.3	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Total	"	106.2	117.0	122.2	126.6	133.4	133.4
Pulse and Nuts—							
Dried Pulse	"	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.6
Peanuts (weight without shell)	"	0.9	0.4	0.6	2.0	1.9	3.1
Edible Tree Nuts (weight without shell)	"	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.1
Cocoa (raw Beans)	"	2.1	3.3	3.3	4.1	3.9	3.9
Total	"	5.3	5.9	6.7	9.7	9.7	10.7
Tomatoes and Fruit—							
Tomatoes (e)	"	(f)15.7	(f)16.2	21.9	25.1	30.0	30.0
Citrus Fruit (e)	"	31.9	23.0	28.1	32.8	34.1	34.1
Other Fresh Fruit	"	86.1	102.9	99.4	94.7	84.1	84.1
Jams	"	11.4	12.5	12.5	15.1	12.1	11.7
Dried Fruit	"	10.4	9.3	8.4	8.6	8.6	9.6
Canned Fruit	"	10.7	6.6	6.5	7.9	8.4	7.7
Total (Fresh Fruit equivalent)	"	188.5	189.6	193.2	199.4	194.2	197.5
Vegetables—							
Leafy Green and Yellow Vegetables	"	(g)	60.0	60.3	58.8	53.4	53.4
Other Fresh Vegetables	"	(g)	89.6	94.1	88.8	78.9	78.9
Canned Vegetables	"	(g)	(h)	1.1	2.9	3.5	4.2
Total	"	(g)	149.6	155.5	150.5	135.8	136.5
Grain Products—							
Flour—							
White	"	187.1	205.5	193.7	191.0	192.2	191.9
Wheatmeal for baking	"						
Breakfast Foods (i)	"	9.0	11.7	10.8	11.0	10.7	9.7
Rice (milled)	"	4.0	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1
Tapioca, Sago, etc.	"	1.2	..	..	..	0.5	1.3
Pearl Barley	"	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7
Barley Meal and Rycena	"	..	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2
Edible Starch (Cornflour)	"	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Total	"	204.4	221.4	219.8	216.1	217.1	217.1
Beverages—							
Tea	"	6.9	6.1	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.6
Coffee	"	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Beer (j)	gallon	11.3	13.0	12.9	13.4	15.9	15.9
Wine (j)	"	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1

(a) Excludes consumption by the Armed Services. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Included with fresh meat at its carcass weight. (d) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (e) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (f) Probably understated due to lack of complete data. (g) Not available. (h) Included under fresh vegetables at its fresh equivalent. (i) Excludes breakfast foods from maize and rice. (j) Figures for 1944 and later years are for years ended June of year shown, and include consumption by the Armed Services.

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 1945 in comparison with the annual average for the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39. The table

has been compiled by the Nutrition Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council, 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.	1945.(a)	1946.(a)	1946-47. (b)	1947.(b)
Calories	No.	3,114	3,174	3,216	3,204	3,236
Protein—						
Animal	gm.	58.7	53.6	54.8	54.4	54.4
Vegetable .. .. .	..	30.8	34.2	34.6	34.9	35.3
Total .. .. .	..	89.5	87.8	89.4	89.3	89.7
Fat .. .. .	..	133.5	120.3	120.1	118.6	117.7
Carbohydrate .. .. .	..	376.8	419.9	429.5	424.8	437.9
Calcium	mgm.	642	750	783	762	771
Iron .. .. .	..	15.3	14.4	14.8	14.8	14.8
Vitamin A	I. U.	4,949	4,803	4,866	4,783	4,688
Ascorbic Acid	mgm.	85.6	95.6	99.0	99.5	100.0
Thiamin .. .. .	..	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Riboflavin .. .. .	..	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Niacin .. .. .	..	18.2	16.2	16.6	16.6	16.7

(a) Excludes consumption by Armed Services.

(b) Subject to revision.

§ 22. Marketing of Australian Primary Products.

Prior to the outbreak of war the necessity for Commonwealth marketing legislation arose principally from difficulties encountered by the various Australian primary industries in overseas markets. Legislation of this kind usually resulted from consultations held between the Commonwealth Government and producers with a view to discovering a means whereby these difficulties could best be overcome. The essential element of this legislation was the establishment of producer-controller industry boards, whose function was to control the overseas marketing of the product concerned. Agreement was reached by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth which enabled exports from Australia to proceed normally even before any contracts for the sale of commodities had been concluded.

On the outbreak of hostilities, the existence of statutory boards for the meat, dairy produce and fruit industries facilitated war-time organization. However, war-time conditions so dislocated the normal facilities for marketing many of our other primary products that, in the interests of producers and the community generally, it became necessary for the Commonwealth Government to organize the marketing of some commodities previously unaffected by marketing legislation. The experience already gained in marketing control enabled the Commonwealth Government to proceed quickly with the formation of committees and/or boards in the industries concerned, namely, wool, wheat, barley, potatoes, tobacco, apples and pears, hides and leather, sheep skins, rabbit skins, tallow and eggs. In the case of other commodities it was found essential to expand the controls already in existence and in some instances this involved the establishment of an authority in the industry additional to that already constituted under pre-war marketing statutes. For the greater part, these war-time authorities were set up by virtue of regulations under the National Security Act. Several of the war-time organizations set up under the National Security Act have since been superseded by permanent boards established by the Commonwealth Government to control overseas marketing.

Full details of the operations of both permanent and war-time boards and other authorities appointed to assist or control the marketing of Australian primary products are included in Chapter XIX.—Pastoral Production, Chapter XX.—Agricultural Production and Chapter XXI.—Farmyard, Dairy and Bee Products.

§ 23. Valuation of Australian Production.

1. Net Value of Production.—(i) *Australia*. The value of production for Australia is computed in accordance with the decisions reached at the Conferences of Australian Statisticians and principally by the Conference held in 1935. The figures published below have been compiled by the State Statisticians from the best data available. The adoption of substantially uniform methods of valuing production and of estimating elements of costs of production and marketing render the results comparable as between States.

Attention is directed to the fact that the value shown in the table refers only to recorded production and excludes the building and construction industry, those industrial establishments not classified as factories, and agricultural and farmyard produce obtained from areas of less than one acre.

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

- (a) "Gross value" 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" is the gross production valued at the place of production and is ascertained by deducting marketing costs from the gross value. (Marketing costs include freight, cost of containers, commission and other charges incidental thereto.)
- (c) "Net value" represents the net return to the producer after deducting from the gross value costs of marketing and 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 deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance costs. This matter is more fully dealt with in *Production Bulletin* No. 41. Part II. issued by this Bureau.

It should be noted that costs of maintenance of farm buildings and fences have not been deducted from the value of production of rural industries, as particulars are not available for all States. In addition, there is an overstatement in the net value of production for New South Wales by the inclusion of power costs in rural industries. These costs, which amounted to £1,892,000 in 1940-41, have not been ascertained in later years. The value shown for Mines and Quarries in Tasmania is understated owing to the omission of Quarries. This understatement, however, is more or less offset by the inclusion of production costs in Mining. Production costs are not available for all States in respect of Fisheries, and Local Values have been used for this industry with consequent overstatement.

Tables showing the total and per capita value of production are published, by States, for each of the ten years ended 1945-46. Except for trapping and mines and quarries, the tables on each industry will be found in the chapter dealing with that industry.

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION: AUSTRALIA, 1945-46.

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	147,780,561	129,985,409	104,627,151
Pastoral	99,606,998	91,084,330	86,312,464
Dairying	63,224,549	60,118,273	49,539,507
Poultry	23,620,644	21,308,082	15,128,890
Bee-farming	460,113	413,081	413,081
Total Rural (a)	334,692,865	302,909,175	256,021,093
Trapping	9,077,539	8,554,300	8,554,300
Forestry	13,862,395	12,675,655	12,260,500
Fisheries	3,048,069	2,599,950	(b) 2,599,950
Mines and Quarries	32,635,028	32,290,572	26,288,226
Total Non-rural	58,673,031	56,120,477	49,702,976
Total All Primary	393,365,896	359,029,652	305,724,069
Factories	(c) 352,323,299	(c) 352,323,299	352,323,299
Total All Industries	745,689,195	711,352,951	658,047,368

(a) The term "Rural" is used to cover those industries ordinarily considered to be farm industries.
 (b) Local value. Production costs not available for all States. (c) Net Value.

(ii) *States.* The net value of production in each State is shown in the following table. The values of agricultural production and the net values per head of mean population in this section differ from those shown in Chapter XX.—Agricultural Production, pp. 595-6, owing to subsequent revisions which were received too late for incorporation in that Chapter.

NET (a) VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, 1945-46.

Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
Agriculture	39,345	20,327	18,731	13,781	8,099	4,344	104,627
Pastoral	34,043	18,098	18,944	6,198	6,804	2,225	86,312
Dairying	15,590	15,032	12,479	3,826	1,844	769	49,540
Poultry	5,887	5,666	1,172	1,251	584	569	15,129
Bee-farming	119	115	49	77	46	7	413
Total Rural	94,984	59,238	51,375	25,133	17,377	7,914	256,021
Trapping	4,142	3,174	72	307	131	728	8,554
Forestry	3,745	2,411	2,502	1,171	1,459	973	12,261
Fisheries (b)	1,046	466	437	231	203	217	2,600
Mines and Quarries	13,116	1,735	2,831	2,378	4,244	1,984	26,288
Total Non-rural	22,049	7,786	5,842	4,087	6,037	3,902	49,703
Total All Primary	117,033	67,024	57,217	29,220	23,414	11,816	305,724
Factories	153,179	120,250	30,270	25,602	13,826	9,196	352,323
Total All Industries	270,212	187,274	87,487	54,822	37,240	21,012	658,047

(a) See letterpress on page 1214.

(b) Local value.

**NET (a) VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF
MEAN POPULATION, 1945-46.**

Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Agriculture ..	13 8 4	10 1 8	17 5 7	21 16 9	16 10 6	17 7 1	14 1 9
Pastoral ..	11 12 2	8 19 7	10 9 6	9 16 5	13 17 7	8 17 10	11 12 4
Dairying ..	5 6 4	7 9 2	11 10 3	6 1 3	3 15 3	3 1 4	6 13 4
Poultry ..	2 0 2	2 16 3	1 1 7	1 19 8	1 3 10	2 5 6	2 0 9
Bee-farming ..	0 0 9	0 1 1	0 0 11	0 2 6	0 1 11	0 0 6	0 1 1
Total Rural ..	32 7 9	29 7 9	47 7 10	39 16 7	35 9 1	31 12 3	34 9 3
Trapping ..	1 8 3	1 11 6	0 1 4	0 9 9	0 5 4	2 18 2	1 3 0
Forestry ..	1 5 6	1 3 11	2 6 2	1 17 1	2 19 6	3 17 9	1 13 0
Fisheries (b) ..	0 7 2	0 4 7	0 8 1	0 7 4	0 8 4	0 17 4	0 7 0
Mines and Quarries	4 9 5	0 17 3	2 12 3	3 15 4	8 13 2	7 18 7	3 10 9
Total Non-rural ..	7 10 4	3 17 3	5 7 10	6 9 6	12 6 4	15 11 10	6 13 9
Total All Primary Factories ..	39 18 1	33 5 0	52 15 8	46 6 1	47 15 5	47 4 1	41 3 0
	52 4 7	59 13 2	27 18 6	40 11 5	28 4 2	36 14 9	47 8 4
Total All Industries ..	92 2 8	92 18 2	80 14 2	86 17 6	75 19 7	83 18 10	88 11 4

(a) See letterpress on page 1214.

(b) Local value.

2. **Productive Activity.**—The two tables, and comment thereon, usually published in this paragraph relative to measurement of productivity are omitted from this issue pending revision in the light of changes in age composition of the population as revealed by the Census of 1947, and of changes in age and sex composition of persons engaged in production in recent years.

§ 24. Indexes of Production.

In the tables below, indexes of price and quantity production are given for the following industrial groups, namely:—Agriculture, Pastoral, Farmyard and Dairying, Gold and Other Minerals, and for all groups combined. The method used in calculating these indexes is the fixed base weighted aggregative method. Prices for any year are obtained by dividing value of production by quantity produced in that year, and the price indexes are computed by using as fixed quantity-multipliers, for the commodities involved, the average quantities produced over the period 1923-24 to 1927-28. For

the quantity indexes the fixed multipliers are weighted average prices over the same period, which are obtained by dividing the total value of any commodity for the period by the total quantity produced. Exactly the same method is used for the combined group indexes (i.e., for All Farming and Total) as for the indexes for individual groups.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION : INDEX-NUMBERS OF PRICES.

(Base : Average 1923-24 to 1927-28 = 1,000).

Year.	Agricul- tural.	Pastoral.	Farmyard and Dairying.	All Farming.	Minerals.		Total Primary.
					Gold.	Other, excluding Gold.	
1911 ..	695	455	597	560	973	482	558
1912 ..	652	537	664	597	973	525	595
1913 ..	641	524	633	581	973	523	580
1914 ..	1,083	591	680	774	973	514	754
1915 ..	753	784	836	782	973	578	767
1916 ..	728	879	881	827	973	674	816
1917 ..	848	960	860	906	973	846	901
1918 ..	1,008	963	950	976	973	832	964
1919-20 ..	1,489	1,010	1,144	1,196	1,170	861	1,167
1920-21 ..	1,285	949	1,452	1,145	1,289	919	1,127
1921-22 ..	981	666	1,008	829	1,215	912	840
1922-23 ..	1,025	880	1,070	960	1,075	905	957
1923-24 ..	902	1,117	1,023	1,028	1,014	931	1,020
1924-25 ..	1,050	1,101	901	1,052	1,066	1,020	1,049
1925-26 ..	1,095	902	1,026	988	973	1,041	992
1926-27 ..	976	866	1,024	929	973	1,044	939
1927-28 ..	977	1,015	1,025	1,004	973	964	1,000
1928-29 ..	884	893	1,043	914	973	933	916
1929-30 ..	829	724	990	803	973	902	813
1930-31 ..	574	571	792	608	973	852	632
1931-32 ..	634	491	712	575	1,372	692	593
1932-33 ..	600	480	636	546	1,672	640	566
1933-34 ..	597	715	625	660	1,768	638	670
1934-35 ..	662	532	674	599	1,948	643	617
1935-36 ..	710	685	742	702	2,006	686	715
1936-37 ..	840	765	794	795	1,984	742	803
1937-38 ..	751	705	865	747	1,990	820	766
1938-39 ..	677	608	905	680	2,019	705	696
1939-40 ..	675	707	911	729	2,228	736	745
1940-41 ..	760	752	876	775	2,442	813	796
1941-42 ..	778	802	919	813	2,448	889	836
1942-43 ..	896	882	1,004	907	2,395	944	925
1943-44 ..	1,006	919	1,037	968	2,395	981	984
1944-45 ..	1,237	914	1,026	1,042	2,408	1,033	1,056
1945-46 ..	1,196	922	1,060	1,038	2,452	1,128	1,060
1946-47 ..	1,350	1,237	1,122	1,257	2,466	1,324	1,275

PRIMARY PRODUCTION: INDEX-NUMBERS OF QUANTITY PRODUCTION.

(Base: Average 1923-24 to 1927-28 = 1,000).

Year.	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Farmyard and Dairying.	All Farming.	Minerals.		Total Primary
					Gold.	Other, excluding Gold.	
1911 ..	611	938	742	794	4,172	1,176	862
1912 ..	775	859	721	808	3,906	1,265	879
1913 ..	807	970	743	878	3,707	1,332	946
1914 ..	359	948	720	709	3,451	1,172	777
1915 ..	1,199	768	570	884	3,270	1,075	925
1916 ..	971	742	701	814	2,798	962	847
1917 ..	805	750	814	779	2,446	936	810
1918 ..	635	849	796	767	2,138	1,000	801
1919-20 ..	527	938	737	765	1,794	717	771
1920-21 ..	1,046	763	809	868	1,585	785	868
1921-22 ..	944	877	955	913	1,273	783	906
1922-23 ..	896	934	872	911	1,269	873	912
1923-24 ..	971	837	886	891	1,196	974	901
1924-25 ..	1,151	977	1,091	1,055	1,135	1,003	1,052
1925-26 ..	880	1,033	1,009	976	939	1,008	979
1926-27 ..	1,090	1,093	971	1,072	876	991	1,063
1927-28 ..	908	1,060	1,043	1,005	854	1,025	1,005
1928-29 ..	1,093	1,133	1,068	1,109	769	899	1,087
1929-30 ..	952	1,067	1,071	1,028	717	852	1,010
1930-31 ..	1,346	1,035	1,175	1,164	784	810	1,130
1931-32 ..	1,211	1,129	1,265	1,179	1,000	665	1,134
1932-33 ..	1,334	1,212	1,350	1,276	1,199	774	1,233
1933-34 ..	1,228	1,160	1,423	1,226	1,394	828	1,194
1934-35 ..	1,066	1,200	1,485	1,200	1,489	883	1,176
1935-36 ..	1,096	1,166	1,415	1,182	1,529	984	1,169
1936-37 ..	1,158	1,206	1,359	1,214	1,981	1,050	1,209
1937-38 ..	1,313	1,260	1,432	1,306	2,320	1,130	1,302
1938-39 ..	1,154	1,211	1,497	1,237	2,674	1,173	1,247
1939-40 ..	1,495	1,322	1,554	1,419	2,764	1,283	1,421
1940-41 ..	824	1,336	1,516	1,189	2,761	1,256	1,212
1941-42 ..	1,276	1,379	1,540	1,370	2,514	1,312	1,377
1942-43 ..	1,197	1,379	1,587	1,350	1,938	1,290	1,351
1943-44 ..	1,005	1,393	1,502	1,277	1,262	1,193	1,270
1944-45 ..	703	1,251	1,521	1,107	1,103	1,165	1,111
1945-46 ..	1,162	1,107	1,564	1,200	1,104	1,035	1,185
1946-47 ..	947	1,176	1,572	1,162	1,385	1,110	1,160

§ 25. League of Nations.

In issue No. 35 and earlier issues of the Official Year Book information was given concerning the League of Nations. The dissolution of the League and the transfer of certain of its functions to the new body, the United Nations, are now being effected (*see* § 26 following).

§ 26. 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, are now being effected.

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 the 1st November, 1945. The Charter has been ratified by 58 States in all: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippine Commonwealth, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Siam, Sweden, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

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

The Australian delegates to the Conference were the Rt. Hon. F. M. Forde, M.P., and the Rt. Hon. H. V. Evatt, K.C., M.P.

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. At this meeting the Assembly carried out the elections to the other major organs of the United Nations. These major organs 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. It has power to discuss any matter within the scope of the Charter and to make recommendations upon it; an exception to this is provided by disputes which are before the Security Council. 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 certain 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. 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

At the first election, three non-permanent seats were filled for one year only. Member states elected for this period were Egypt, Mexico and the Netherlands. Australia, Brazil and Poland were elected for two-year periods.

The Security Council is assisted by a Military Staff Committee consisting of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Council. In the event of measures other than armed force failing to remove a threat to peace, plans for the application of armed force are made by the Security Council with the assistance of this committee. The forces required are to be drawn from the member states as a result of particular agreements between those states and the Security Council.

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 studies and recommendations upon educational, economic, social, cultural, health and related matters. It may set up commissions for these subjects and establish working relationships with relevant international agencies.

The first election staggered the periods of office, and resulted as follows :—Canada, Chile, China, Belgium, France and Peru were elected for three year terms ; Cuba, Czechoslovakia, India, Norway, United Kingdom and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for two year terms ; and Colombia, Greece, Lebanon, Ukraine, the United States and Yugoslavia, for one year terms.

Australia was elected at the Second Annual Session of the General Assembly to ESC for three years, commencing 1st January, 1948.

5. The Trusteeship Council.—The Charter states that the political, social, cultural and economic advancement of the non-self-governing territories is a sacred trust. In addition, a Trusteeship Council is to be set up composed of those members administering trust territories together with a number of members without trust territories. Territories which may be placed under trusteeship in accord with individual trusteeship agreements are those now held under mandate, those detached from enemy states of the second World War and those dependent territories placed under the system by the states responsible for their administration. The Council cannot be set up until the conclusion of trusteeship agreements. Australia is automatically a member of the Trusteeship Council, as an administering Power.

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. States may declare that they recognize as compulsory its jurisdiction in all disputes of an international legal character.

The judges first elected are :—Nine year term : Professor Jules Basdevant (France), Dr. J. G. Guerrero (El Salvador), Sir Arnold McNair (United Kingdom), Dr. Alejandro Alvarez (Chile), and Dr. J. P. de Barros Azevedo (Brazil) ; Six year term : Dr. Charles de Visser (Belgium), Professor S. B. Krylov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Lic. Isidro Fabela Alfaro (Mexico), the Hon. Green H. Hackworth (United States of America), and Dr. Juris. H. Klaestad (Norway) ; Three year term : Dr. Hsu Mo (China), H. E. Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha (Egypt), Mr. J. E. Read, K.C. (Canada), Dr. Milovan Zoricio (Yugoslavia), and M. Bohdan Winiarski (Poland). At the Second Annual Session of the Assembly the five retiring judges were re-elected.

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. M. Trygve Lie (Norway) was appointed first Secretary-General.

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

The following statement shows the various diplomatic and other representatives overseas and in Australia as at 28th February, 1949. Full details of British and foreign representation in Australia—diplomatic and consular—may be obtained from a publication issued by the Department of External Affairs, Canberra, entitled “Diplomatic and Consular List, including British Commonwealth Representatives and Trade Commissioners in Australia”.

AUSTRALIAN DIPLOMATIC AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS.

His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to—

United States of America, Washington, D.C.—

The Hon. N. J. O. Makin.

China, Nanking—

F. K. Officer, O.B.E., M.C.

France, Paris—

Lieut.-Colonel W. R. Hodgson, O.B.E.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Moscow—

A. S. Watt.

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

Brazil, Rio de Janeiro—

Vacant.

First Secretary, W. T. Doig (Chargé d'Affaires), *ad interim*.

Chile, Santiago—

Vacant.

First Secretary, Dr. J. S. Cumpston (Chargé d'Affaires), *ad interim*.

The Netherlands, The Hague—

Vacant.

First Secretary, J. P. Quinn (Chargé d'Affaires), *ad interim*.

High Commissioners for Australia in—

United Kingdom, London—

Rt. Hon. J. A. Beasley.

Canada, Ottawa—

Rt. Hon. F. M. Forde.

Ceylon, Colombo—

Hon. C. W. Frost.

Eire, Dublin—

W. J. Dignam, K.C.

India, New Delhi—

H. R. Gollan, D.S.O., M.C.

New Zealand, Wellington—

A. R. Cutler, V.C.

Pakistan, Karachi—

Vacant.

Official Secretary, J. M. McMillan.

South Africa, Pretoria—

A. T. Stirling, O.B.E.

Australian Military Mission in—

Germany, Berlin—

Head, Major-General F. G. Galleghan, D.S.O., O.B.E., E.D.

Australian Mission—

Japan, Tokyo—

Head, P. Shaw.

United States of America, United Nations—

Minister, J. D. L. Hood.

Australian Commissioner for—

Malaya, Singapore—

C. Massey.

Consuls-General—

- United States of America*, New York—
C. V. Kellway.
United States of America, San Francisco—
Lieut.-General E. K. Smart, D.S.O., M.C.
Siam, Bangkok—
A. J. Eastman.
The Philippines, Manila—
J. K. Waller.
The Netherlands East Indies, Batavia—
Charles Eaton, O.B.E., A.F.C.

Consuls—

- New Caledonia*, Noumea—
H. S. Barnett.
Portuguese Timor, Dili—
H. D. White.

Trade Commissioners for the Commonwealth of Australia—

- United Kingdom—*
C. E. Critchley, M.B.E., London.
Canada—
C. J. Carne, Ottawa.
F. R. Gullick, Vancouver.
China—
H. Wrigley, Hong Kong.
Egypt—
C. L. Steele, Cairo.
India—
A. G. Hard, Calcutta.
S. D. Shubart, Bombay.
Malaya—
J. Payne, Singapore.
New Zealand—
Vacant.
South Africa—
G. R. B. Patterson, Johannesburg.
United States of America—
Trade Commissioners—
R. R. Ellen, New York.
S. F. Lynch, San Francisco.
Commercial Counsellor—
J. U. Garside, Washington, D.C.
Japan—
H. C. Menzies, Commercial Counsellor, Tokyo.
France—
H. Sullivan, Commercial Counsellor, Paris.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA.

- Belgium—*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sydney—
His Excellency Monsieur Paul B. Verstraeten.
*Brazil—*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Canberra—
Vacant. (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* : Dr. M. Santos.)
*Canada—*High Commissioner, Canberra—
His Excellency Mr. K. A. Greene, O.B.E.
*Ceylon—*High Commissioner, Canberra—
His Excellency Mr. J. A. Martensz.
*China—*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Canberra—
His Excellency Dr. Kan Nai-kuang.
*Denmark—*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Canberra—
His Excellency Mr. Chr. M. Rottböll.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

- France*—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Canberra—
His Excellency Monsieur Pierre Augé. (In charge of Embassy of the Republic of France).
- India*—High Commissioner, Canberra—
His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Daya Singh Bedi.
- Ireland*—Representative of Ireland in Australia, Canberra—
His Excellency Dr. the Hon. T. J. Kiernan (personal rank of Minister).
- Italy*—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sydney—
His Excellency Don Giulio del Balzo.
- Malta*—Commissioner, Melbourne—
Captain Henry C. Curmi, O.B.E.
- Netherlands*—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Canberra.
His Excellency Mr. P. E. Teppema, Kt. N.L., O.O.N.
- New Zealand*—High Commissioner, Canberra—
His Excellency Mr. J. G. Barclay.
- Norway*—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sydney—
His Excellency Mr. L. J. H. Jorstad.
- Sweden*—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sydney—
His Excellency Mr. O. C. G. Lundquist.
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Canberra—
His Excellency Mr. N. M. Lifanov.
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*—High Commissioner, Canberra—
His Excellency the Rt. Hon. E. J. Williams.
- United States of America*—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Canberra—
His Excellency Mr. Myron M. Cowen.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS OF OVERSEAS GOVERNMENTS IN AUSTRALIA.

- Canada*—
Senior Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sydney—
C. M. Croft.
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Melbourne—
F. W. Fraser.
- India*—
Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Sydney—
G. P. Pillai.
- Indonesia*—
Trade Commissioner, Melbourne—
J. Van der Noordaa.
- Pakistan*—
Trade Commissioner, Sydney—
K. H. Rahman.
- New Zealand*—
Senior New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, Sydney—
W. Taylor.
New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, Melbourne—
B. R. Rae, M.B.E.
- United Kingdom*—
His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner, Canberra—
J. B. Greaves, O.B.E.
His Majesty's Trade Commissioners, Sydney—
J. R. Adams.
A. Hartland.
K. H. Henderson.
His Majesty's Trade Commissioners, Melbourne—
H. F. Gurney, O.B.E.
W. G. Lamarque.
His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, Brisbane—
S. A. Deacon, O.B.E.

§ 28. Consular Representatives of Foreign Countries in Australia.

The following tabular statement shows the number of consular representatives of foreign countries in each State at 1st January, 1949 :—

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN AUSTRALIA.

Country.	Number of Consular Representatives in—						Total Aust.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	
Argentina	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Belgium	2	I	I	I	I	..	6
Bolivia .. .. .	..	..	I	..	..	..	I
Brazil .. .. .	..	I	..	..	..	..	I
Chile	2	I	..	..	..	..	3
China	6	3	I	..	..	..	10
Colombia	I	..	..	..	..	..	I
Costa Rica	I	..	..	..	..	..	I
Czechoslovakia	I	2	I	..	I	..	5
Denmark	I	I	2	I	I	I	7
Dominican Republic	I	..	..	I	..	..	2
Ecuador	I	..	I	..	..	..	2
France	5	2	I	I	I	I	11
Greece	2	I	I	I	3	I	9
Haiti	I	I	..	..	..	..	2
Honduras	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Latvia	I	I	I	..	..	..	3
Lebanon	I	..	..	..	..	..	I
Liberia .. .. .	..	..	..	I	..	..	I
Netherlands	4	I	3	I	I	I	(a) 12
Norway	5	I	2	I	3	2	14
Panama	2	I	2	..	..	..	5
Paraguay	I	..	..	..	I	..	2
Peru .. .. .	..	I	..	I	..	..	2
Philippines	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Portugal	2	I	..	I	I	..	5
Salvador .. .. .	..	I	..	..	..	..	I
Spain .. .. .	..	I	..	..	..	..	I
Sweden	3	I	3	3	I	I	12
Switzerland	2	2	I	..	..	..	5
United States of America	10	6	I	3	I	..	21
Uruguay	I	I	..	..	..	..	2
Yugoslavia	3	I	..	..	..	..	4
Total	66	32	22	16	15	7	159

(a) Includes a Consul for the Netherlands in the Northern Territory.

Particulars of the names and addresses of the various consular representatives, with their rank and year of appointment, are contained in the publication issued by the Department of External Affairs, Canberra, entitled "Diplomatic and Consular List including British Commonwealth Representatives and Trade Commissioners in Australia."