

## CHAPTER III. GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

### § 1. Scheme of Parliamentary Government.

1. **General.**—A brief account of the general legislative powers of the Commonwealth and States is given in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 13, pp. 927 to 951, and No. 22, page 64).

2. **Powers and Functions of the Governor-General and of the State Governors.**—A detailed statement of the powers and functions of the Governor-General and of the State Governors will be found in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 18, pp. 78 to 80).

3. **Governor-General and State Governors.**—The present Governor-General is Brigadier-General the Right Honorable ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. He assumed office on the 23rd January, 1936.

The following is a list of the Governors of the various States of the Commonwealth :—

New South Wales ..	The Rt. Hon. LORD WAKEHURST, K.C.M.G.
Victoria .. .. .	Captain the Rt. Hon. WILLIAM CHARLES ARCEDECKNE, BARON HUNTINGFIELD, K.C.M.G.
Queensland .. .	Colonel the Rt. Hon. SIR LESLIE ORME WILSON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
South Australia ..	Major-General SIR WINSTON JOSEPH DUGAN, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Western Australia..	Lieut.-Governor—The Hon. SIR JAMES MITCHELL, K.C.M.G.
Tasmania .. .	SIR ERNEST CLARK, K.C.B., C.B.E.

4. **The Cabinet and Executive Government.**—(i) *General.* In both the Commonwealth and the State Legislatures the forms of government have been founded on their prototypes in the Imperial Government, and the relations established between the Ministry and the representatives of the people are in accordance with those prevailing in Great Britain. The executive powers in the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor-General in Council, and in the State Governments in the Governor in Council. The Executive Council in the Commonwealth and in the States is practically co-extensive with a group of departmental chiefs, who are usually spoken of as the Cabinet, and who change with the rise and fall of party majorities. In the Commonwealth Government, however, as well as in the States of Victoria and Tasmania, the Cabinet on leaving office remain members of the Executive Council, though they no longer attend its meetings, and it is in fact an essential feature of the Cabinet system of Government that they should not do so, except to assist the Governor in transacting purely formal business, or to advise on non-political questions.

(ii) *The Executive Council.* This body is composed of the Governor and the Ministers of State holding office for the time being. The latter are sworn both as Executive Councillors and as Ministers controlling the different administrative departments. The meetings are official in character; they are presided over by the Governor-General (or Governor) and are attended by the clerk, who keeps a formal record of the proceedings. At these meetings the decisions of the Cabinet are put into official form and made effective, appointments are confirmed, resignations accepted, proceedings ordered, and notices and regulations published.

(iii) *The Appointment of Ministers and of Executive Councillors.* Although it is technically possible for the Governor to make and unmake cabinets at his pleasure, under all ordinary circumstances his apparent liberty in choosing his Executive Council is virtually restricted by the operation of constitutional machinery. When a Ministry is defeated in Parliament or at the polls, the procedure both in the Commonwealth and the State Parliaments generally, though not invariably, follows that prevailing in the Imperial Parliament. The customary procedure in connexion with the resignation or acceptance of office by a Ministry is described fully in previous issues of the Year Book.

(See No. 6, page 942.) It is necessary to add that subsequent amending legislation has, in most of the States, obviated the necessity of responsible Ministers vacating their seats on appointment to office.

(iv) *Ministers in Upper and Lower Houses.* The subjoined table shows the number of Ministers with seats in the Upper or Lower Houses of each Parliament in August, 1937 :—

**AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS—MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES, 1937.**

Ministers with Seats in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
The Upper House ..	3	3	4	(a)	2	2	2	16
The Lower House ..	10	12	8	10	4	7	6	57
Total ..	13	15	12	10	6	9	8	73

(a) Abolished in 1922.

(v) *The Cabinet.* (a) *General.* The meetings of this body are private and deliberative. The actual Ministers of the day are alone present, no records of the meetings transpire, and no official notice is taken of the proceedings. The members of the Cabinet, being the leaders of the party in power in Parliament, control the trend of legislation, and must retain the confidence of the people and also of the Governor-General (or Governor), to whom they act as an advising body. They also in effect wield, by virtue of their seats on the Executive Council, the whole executive force of the community. In summoning, proroguing, or dissolving Parliament, the Governor-General (or Governor) is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet, though legally in no way bound to accept such advice.

(b) *Commonwealth Ministers of State.* A statement showing the names of Ministers of State who have held office from the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government to 1925 will be found in Official Year Book No. 18, pages 82 and 83.

(c) *State Ministries.* A list of the members of the Ministry in each State in August, 1937, will be found in § 3 of this Chapter.

5. **Number and Salary of Members of the Legislatures.**—The following table shows the number and annual salary of members in each of the legislative chambers in August, 1937 :—

**MEMBERS OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE PARLIAMENTS, AND ANNUAL SALARIES, 1937.**

Members in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.
<b>MEMBERS.</b>								
Upper House ..	36	60	34	(a)	20	30	18	198
Lower House ..	75	90	65	62	46	50	30	418
Total ..	111	150	99	62	66	80	48	616
<b>ANNUAL SALARY.</b>								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Upper House ..	950	..	200	(a)	400	600	(b)370-500	..
Lower House ..	950	670	500	650	400	600	(b)400-500	..

(a) Abolished in 1922.

(b) According to area of electorate and distance from the Capital.

The use of the expressions "Upper House" and "Lower House" in the above statement, though not justified constitutionally, is convenient, inasmuch as the legislative chambers are known by different names in the Commonwealth and in some of the States.

6. **Enactments of the Parliament.**—In the Commonwealth, all laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The subjects with respect to which the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws are enumerated in the Constitution Act. In the States, laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign by and with the consent of the Legislative Council (except in Queensland) and Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly. The Governor-General or the State Governor acts as Viceroy as regards giving the Royal assent to or vetoing Bills passed by the Legislatures, or reserving them for the special consideration of the Sovereign. In the States, the Councils and Assemblies are empowered generally, subject to the Commonwealth Constitution, to make laws in and for their respective States, in all cases whatsoever. Subject to certain limitations, they may alter, repeal, or vary their Constitution. Where a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails, and the former is, to the extent of the inconsistency, invalid.

## § 2. Parliaments and Elections.

1. **Qualifications for Membership and for Franchise.**—The prospectus in § 4 of "General Government" in Year Book No. 13 contains particulars, as in 1920, relating to the legislative chambers in the Commonwealth and State Parliaments, and shows concisely the qualifications necessary for membership and for the franchise in each House. (These are, in the main, applicable in 1937, but it must be remembered that Queensland abolished the Upper House in 1922.) It has further to be remembered that in 1925 the Commonwealth Parliament passed an Act removing the disqualification on racial grounds from (a) natives of British India and (b) persons who have become naturalized. Disqualification of persons otherwise eligible, either as members or voters, is generally on the usual grounds of being of unsound mind or attainted of treason, being convicted of certain offences, and, as regards membership, on the grounds of holding a place of profit under the Crown, being pecuniarily interested in a Government contract except as a member of an incorporated company of more than twenty-five persons, or being an undischarged bankrupt.

2. **The Federal Government.**—The Senate consists of 36 members, six being returned by each of the original federating States. Members of this Chamber are elected for a term of six years, but by a provision in the Constitution half the members retire at the end of every third year, although they are eligible for re-election. In accordance with the Constitution, the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as possible double that of the Senate. In the House of Representatives the States are represented on a population basis, and the numbers in August, 1937, were as follows:—New South Wales, 28; Victoria, 20; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 6; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5; Northern Territory, 1—total, 75. The member representing the Northern Territory may join in the debates but is not entitled to vote, except on a motion for the disallowance of any ordinance of the Territory or on any amendment of any such motion. The Constitution provides for a minimum of five members for each original State. Members of the House of Representatives are elected for the duration of the Parliament, which is limited to three years. In elections for Senators, the whole State constitutes the electorate. For the purpose of elections for the House of Representatives, the State is divided into single electorates corresponding in number with the number of members to which the State is entitled. Members of both Houses are paid at the rate of £950 per annum. Further information regarding the Senate and the House of Representatives is given in earlier issues.

3. **Federal Elections.**—There have been thirteen complete Parliaments since the inauguration of Federation. The fifth Parliament, which was opened on the 9th July, 1913, was dissolved on the 30th July, 1914; in somewhat unusual circumstances. Under Section 57 of the Constitution, it is provided that, should the Senate fail to pass, or pass with amendments, any proposed law previously passed by the House of Representatives, and should the latter House, after an interval of three months, again pass the proposed

law, with or without the amendments of the Senate, and the Senate for a second time reject it or pass it with amendments to which the lower House will not agree, then the Governor-General may dissolve the two Houses simultaneously. For the first time in the history of the Commonwealth this deadlock between the Senate and the House of Representatives occurred in the second session of the fifth Parliament, and, in accordance with the section of the Constitution referred to above, both Houses were dissolved by the Governor-General. Until 1927 the Parliament met at Melbourne; it now meets at Canberra, the first meeting at Parliament House, Canberra, being opened by H.R.H. the Duke of York, on the 9th May, 1927. The first session of the fourteenth Parliament opened on the 23rd October, 1934. Particulars regarding Commonwealth elections since 1922 will be found in the following table:—

FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

Date.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
THE SENATE.									
16th December, 1922	1,494,508	1,487,916	2,982,424	966,551	761,695	1,728,246	64.67	51.19	57.95
14th November, 1925	1,656,286	1,645,730	3,302,016	1,515,608	1,499,345	3,014,953	91.51	91.11	91.31
17th November, 1928	1,723,552	1,721,214	3,444,766	1,617,752	1,606,748	3,224,500	93.86	93.35	93.61
12th October, 1929	1,773,014	1,769,936	3,542,950						
19th December, 1931	1,827,079	1,822,875	3,649,954	1,741,163	1,727,140	3,468,303	95.30	94.75	95.02
15th September, 1934	1,954,339	1,948,338	3,902,677	1,862,749	1,845,829	3,708,578	95.31	94.74	95.03

\* No election.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(CONTESTED ELECTORATES.)

16th December, 1922	1,396,020	1,378,254	2,774,274	920,177	726,686	1,646,863	65.91	52.72	59.36
14th November, 1925	1,635,842	1,632,897	3,268,739	1,499,006	1,488,194	2,987,200	91.63	91.14	91.39
17th November, 1928	1,450,202	1,463,951	2,914,153	1,362,675	1,366,137	2,728,812	93.96	93.32	93.64
12th October, 1929	1,557,525	1,560,505	3,118,030	1,479,100	1,478,447	2,957,547	94.96	94.74	94.85
19th December, 1931	1,724,730	1,733,343	3,458,073	1,643,604	1,642,870	3,286,474	95.30	94.78	95.04
15th September, 1934	1,930,418	1,934,021	3,864,439	1,843,949	1,833,774	3,677,723	95.52	94.82	95.17

The percentage of electors who exercised the franchise at each election rose from 53.04 for the Senate and 55.69 for the House of Representatives in 1901 to 77.69 and 78.30 respectively in 1917. The next election in 1919 showed a considerable falling off, and in 1922 the decrease was still more marked, the respective percentages for that year being 57.95 and 59.36, or very little more than those for 1901. Compulsory voting was introduced prior to the election in 1925, and an exceedingly heavy vote (over 91 per cent.) was cast in that year. At each succeeding election increases in percentage have been recorded.

4. Federal Referenda.—According to Section 128 of the Constitution, any proposed law for the alteration of the Constitution must, in addition to being passed by an absolute majority of each House of Parliament, be submitted to a referendum of the electors in each State, and must further be approved by a majority of the States and of the electors who voted before it can be presented for Royal Assent. Several referenda have been held from time to time, but in three cases only has any proposed law been assented to by the required majority of the electors. A statement dealing with the various referenda up to and inclusive of the year 1919, and the voting thereon was given in previous issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 18, pp. 87 to 89), but space will not permit of the incorporation of this information in the present volume. In the year 1926 a referendum was held in relation to proposed laws entitled respectively "Industry and Commerce" and "Essential Services." The result of the voting was: Industry and Commerce, votes in favour, 1,247,088; votes not in favour, 1,619,655. Essential Services, votes in favour, 1,195,502; votes not in favour, 1,597,793.

A referendum was taken in 1928 in respect of a proposed law entitled "State Debts 1928" and a majority of votes was cast in each State in favour of the proposal, the voting for the Commonwealth being as follows: in favour, 2,237,391; not in favour, 773,852.

On 6th March, 1937, proposals were submitted to the electors for the alteration of the Constitution in relation to "Aviation" and "Marketing" with the following results:—

State.	Votes in Favour.	Votes Not in Favour.	Informal Votes.
AVIATION.			
New South Wales .. .. .	664,589	741,821	55,450
Victoria .. .. .	675,481	362,112	36,685
Queensland .. .. .	310,352	191,251	18,330
South Australia .. .. .	128,582	191,831	21,031
Western Australia .. .. .	100,326	110,529	10,977
Tasmania .. .. .	45,616	71,518	7,882
Total .. .. .	1,924,946	1,669,062	150,355
MARKETING.			
New South Wales .. .. .	456,802	896,457	108,601
Victoria .. .. .	468,337	537,021	68,920
Queensland .. .. .	187,685	290,302	35,946
South Australia .. .. .	55,364	248,502	27,578
Western Australia .. .. .	57,023	148,308	16,501
Tasmania .. .. .	24,597	87,798	12,621
Total .. .. .	1,259,808	2,214,388	270,167

5. **The Parliament of New South Wales.**—(i) *Constitution.* The Parliament of New South Wales consists of two chambers, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Assembly consists of ninety members, elected in single seat electoral districts, who hold their seats during the existence of the Parliament to which they are elected. The duration of Parliament is limited to three years. Until recently the Council was a nominee chamber which might theoretically contain an unlimited number of members. An Act for the reformation of the Council by reducing and limiting the number of members was passed on the 16th December, 1932. This Act also provided for a referendum on the question which was taken on the 13th May, 1933, and resulted in favour of the proposed reforms. The reconstituted Council consists of 60 members ordinarily elected for a term of 12 years, with one-quarter of the members retiring every third year. The electorate comprises members of both chambers, who vote as a single electoral body at simultaneous sittings of both chambers. Ballots for the election of members of the first House were taken on the 2nd November, 1933, 16th November, 1933, 30th November, 1933, and the 14th December, 1933. On each occasion fifteen members were elected to serve respectively twelve years, nine years, six years, and three years. Any person resident for at least three years in the Commonwealth and entitled to vote at the election of members of the Legislative Assembly is eligible for election as a member of the Council, if nominated by two electors, an elector being a member of either of the two houses for the time being.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the introduction of responsible government in New South Wales there have been thirty complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 22nd May, 1856, and was dissolved on the 19th December, 1857, while the thirtieth was dissolved on the 12th April, 1935. The thirty-first Parliament opened

on the 12th June, 1935. The elections of 1920, 1922 and 1925 were contested on the principle of proportional representation, but a reversion to the system of single seats and preferential voting was made at the later appeals to the people. Particulars of voting at elections from 1922 to 1935 are given below :—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Year.	Electors Qualified to Vote.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1922	636,662	614,361	1,251,023	466,949	408,515	875,464	73.34	66.49	69.98
1925	678,749	660,331	1,339,080	489,126	435,853	924,979	72.06	66.00	69.07
1927	714,886	694,607	1,409,493	591,820	558,957	1,150,777	83.79	81.25	82.54
1930	724,471	716,314	1,440,785	682,747	673,676	1,356,423	95.09	94.79	94.94
1932	739,009	725,999	1,465,008	690,094	676,993	1,367,087	96.42	96.37	96.39
1935	759,220	759,493	1,528,713	651,383	640,369	1,291,752	96.09	95.60	95.85

The principle of one elector one vote was adopted in 1894, and that of compulsory enrolment in 1921. Compulsory voting was introduced at the 1930 election, and, as the above table shows, the percentage of electors who voted in contested electorates rose to over 96 in 1932.

The franchise was extended to women (Women's Franchise Act) in 1902, and was exercised for the first time at a State election in 1904.

6. The Parliament of Victoria.—(i) *Constitution.* Both of the Victorian legislative chambers are elective bodies, but there is a considerable difference in the number of members of each House, as well as in the qualifications necessary for members and electors. The number of members in the Upper House is 34, and in the Lower House, 65. In the Legislative Council the tenure of the seat is for six years, but one member for each of the seventeen provinces retires every third year, except in the case of a dissolution, when one-half of the newly-elected members hold their seats for three years only. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for the duration of Parliament, which is limited to three years. An elector for the Legislative Assembly may vote once only, plurality of voting having been abolished in 1899; an elector, however, qualified in more than one district, may select the one for which he desires to record his vote. A preferential system of voting (*see* Year Book No. 6, page 1182) was adopted for the first time in Victoria at the election held in November, 1911.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the introduction of responsible government in Victoria there have been thirty-one complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 21st November, 1856, and closed on the 9th August, 1859, while the thirty-first was dissolved on the 1st February, 1935. The thirty-second Parliament was opened on the 20th March, 1935. The election for the Legislative Assembly in 1927 was the first held since the institution of compulsory voting. At the Legislative Council elections held on the 9th June, 1934, only six of the seventeen seats were contested. Particulars of voting at elections during the years 1919 to 1935 are given in the subjoined table :—

VICTORIAN ELECTIONS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.	Electors Enrolled in Contested Electorates.	Electors who Voted.	Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.
1919	317,593	133,058	40,393	30.35
1922	353,440	161,731	47,008	29.07
1925	399,510	172,875	56,033	32.41
1928	444,278	268,164	85,372	31.84
1931	470,349	239,975	93,244	38.86
1934	469,395	160,980	47,375	29.43

VICTORIAN ELECTIONS—*continued.*

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1921	414,818	456,638	871,456	167,812	158,415	326,227	61.29	53.53	57.26
1924	433,357	467,070	900,427	190,153	180,810	370,963	63.02	55.72	59.24
1927	480,485	512,726	993,211	377,941	402,458	780,399	92.02	91.51	91.76
1929	496,996	532,174	1,029,170	308,532	330,836	639,368	94.11	93.36	93.72
1932	510,809	544,492	1,055,301	335,512	351,530	687,042	94.60	93.82	94.20
1935	532,619	566,632	1,099,251	415,081	438,389	853,470	95.00	93.82	94.39

The franchise was extended to women by the Adult Suffrage Act 1908, while voting at elections was made compulsory for the Legislative Assembly in 1926 and for the Legislative Council in 1935.

7. **The Parliament of Queensland.**—(i) *Constitution.* As pointed out previously the Legislative Council in Queensland was abolished in 1922, the date of Royal Assent to the Act being the 23rd March, 1922. The Legislative Assembly is composed of sixty-two members, and the State is divided into that number of electoral districts. The Electoral Districts Act of 1931, assented to on the 1st October, 1931, provided, that from and after the end of the twenty-fifth Parliament (dissolved on the 19th April, 1932) the number of members and electoral districts should be reduced from seventy-two to sixty-two. A system of optional preferential voting is in operation. (*See Year Book No. 6, page 1183.*)

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the establishment of responsible government in Queensland there have been twenty-six complete Parliaments, the last of which was dissolved on the 9th April, 1935. Opinions differ regarding the opening date of the first Queensland Parliament. According to the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly the House met for the first time on 22nd May, 1860, when the members were sworn and the Speaker elected. The Governor, however, was unable to be present on that date, but he duly attended on the 29th May, 1860, and delivered the Opening Address.

At the elections held in May, 1915, the principle of compulsory voting was introduced for the first time in Australia. Of the number of electors enrolled at the 1935 elections, 92.71 per cent. went to the polls. Statistics regarding elections during the years 1920 to 1935 are given below :—

## QUEENSLAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1920	238,750	206,931	445,681	187,575	168,651	356,226	78.57	81.50	79.93
1923	257,001	219,476	476,477	194,287	174,980	369,267	80.72	83.96	82.23
1926	253,571	224,526	478,097	209,139	191,916	401,055	89.77	90.13	89.94
1929	270,327	239,672	509,999	228,601	209,647	438,248	89.69	91.45	90.52
1932	274,986	250,958	525,944	236,266	220,628	456,894	92.59	93.14	92.86
1935	303,018	272,270	575,288	245,331	225,427	470,758	92.55	92.89	92.71

The election of 1907 was the first State election in Queensland at which women voted, the privilege being conferred under the Elections Acts Amendment Act 1905.

8. **The Parliament of South Australia.**—(i) *Constitution.* In this State there is a Legislative Council composed of twenty members and a House of Assembly with forty-six members, both chambers being elective. The State is divided into five districts, which return four members each to the Legislative Council. For the House of Assembly, eight districts return three members each, and eleven districts two members each.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the inauguration of responsible government in South Australia there have been twenty-seven complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 22nd April, 1857. The twenty-eighth Parliament opened on the 6th July, 1933. The duration of the present Parliament has been extended from three to five years by the Constitution (Quinquennial Parliament) Act 1933. Particulars of voting at the last six elections are given below :—

**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.**

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

1918	71,510	23,461	94,971	42,987	11,800	54,787	60.11	50.30	57.69
1921	69,986	23,062	93,048	38,597	11,309	49,906	64.23	53.96	61.57
1924	67,429	22,018	89,447	36,626	10,492	47,118	65.79	54.94	63.02
1927	100,376	37,395	137,771	46,686	17,742	64,428	67.55	59.91	65.26
1930	(a)	(a)	133,274	(a)	(a)	100,040	(a)	(a)	75.06
1933	(a)	(a)	133,152	(a)	(a)	25,309	(a)	(a)	64.21

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**

1918	126,669	132,043	258,712	71,501	62,742	134,243	56.45	47.52	51.89
1921	134,091	137,931	272,022	91,451	77,600	169,051	70.10	57.64	63.77
1924	141,944	147,899	289,843	87,712	73,453	161,165	69.65	56.05	62.71
1927	152,997	156,591	309,588	110,127	104,611	214,738	80.64	74.31	77.43
1930	(a)	(a)	325,244	(a)	(a)	222,819	(a)	(a)	71.36
1933	(a)	(a)	338,576	(a)	(a)	182,693	(a)	(a)	59.45

(a) Not available.

South Australia was the first of the States to grant women's suffrage (under the Constitution Amendment Act 1894), the franchise being exercised for the first time at the Legislative Assembly election on the 25th April, 1896.

9. **The Parliament of Western Australia.**—(i) *Constitution.* In this State both Chambers are elective. For the Legislative Council there are thirty members, each of the ten Provinces returning three members, one of whom retires biennially. At each biennial election the member elected holds office for a term of six years, and automatically retires at the end of that period. The Legislative Assembly is composed of fifty members, one member being returned by each of the fifty electoral districts. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for three years.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the establishment of responsible government in Western Australia there have been fifteen complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 30th December, 1890, while the sixteenth Parliament was elected on the 15th February, 1936. The preferential system of voting in use in Western Australia is described in Year Book No. 6, page 1184. Particulars relating to more recent Assembly and Council elections are given in the tables following.



## WESTERN AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.									
1926	39,566	15,120	54,686	23,956	8,136	32,092	60.55	53.80	58.68
1928	54,822	19,076	73,898	24,877	8,151	33,028	51.99	46.75	50.59
1930	54,651	18,927	73,578	20,198	6,252	26,450	51.58	48.50	50.81
1932	57,454	19,889	77,343	17,145	5,508	22,653	56.29	48.29	54.16
1934	62,168	22,323	84,491	31,590	10,189	41,779	53.39	47.23	51.75
1936	63,407	21,987	85,394	18,479	6,394	24,873	45.03	40.03	43.62
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.									
1921	89,523	75,165	164,688	54,747	44,211	98,958	69.16	65.22	67.34
1924	101,717	88,152	189,869	55,591	43,800	99,391	66.00	59.00	62.32
1927	113,072	97,877	210,949	76,307	66,199	142,506	74.32	72.42	73.42
1930	122,576	107,500	230,076	75,206	63,807	139,013	75.44	73.30	74.44
1933	124,776	112,419	237,195	96,210	89,802	186,012	90.23	91.00	90.60
1936	130,065	117,400	247,465	71,734	64,575	136,309	71.95	68.22	70.13

Women's suffrage was granted by the Electoral Act of 1899. The first woman member to be elected to an Australian Parliament was returned at the 1921 election in this State. Voting for the Legislative Assembly was made compulsory in December, 1936.

(iii) *Secession Referendum.* Under the provisions of the Secession Referendum Act, 1932, a referendum was taken on the 8th April, 1933, when the following questions were submitted to the electors:—

- (1) "Are you in favour of the State of Western Australia withdrawing from the Federal Commonwealth established under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (Imperial)?"
- (2) "Are you in favour of a Convention of Representatives of equal number from each of the Australian States being summoned for the purpose of proposing such alterations in the Constitution of the Commonwealth as may appear to such Convention to be necessary?"

The result of the voting was: Secession, votes in favour, 138,653; votes not in favour, 70,706. Convention, votes in favour, 88,275; votes not in favour, 119,031.

10. *The Parliament of Tasmania.*—(i) *Constitution.* In Tasmania there are two legislative chambers—the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, both bodies being elective. The Council consists of eighteen members, elected for six years and returned from fifteen districts, Hobart returning three, Launceston two, and the remaining thirteen districts sending one member each. Three members retire annually, and the Council cannot be dissolved as a whole. There are five House of Assembly districts, corresponding to the Commonwealth electoral divisions, each returning six members, who are elected under a system of proportional representation which first came into force at the 1909 elections (*see* Year Book No. 6, page 1185). The life of the Assembly was extended from three to five years by the Constitution Act 1936.

In 1924 and again in 1925 the House of Assembly contested, with at least temporary success, the power of the Legislative Council to amend money bills. The matter was settled by The Constitution Act 1926, which provides that all money bills shall originate in the Assembly, that all money votes shall be recommended by the Governor, and that the Council may amend bills other than those for appropriating public moneys or fixing

a rate for income or land tax. The Council has no power to insert a provision for the appropriation of money or to impose or increase any burden on the people.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* The first Tasmanian Parliament opened on 2nd December, 1856, and closed on 8th May, 1861. There have been twenty-five complete Parliaments since the inauguration of responsible government. Particulars of the voting at the last six elections for the House of Assembly are given hereunder:—

**TASMANIAN ELECTIONS, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1922	54,958	55,591	110,549	38,457	31,295	69,752	69.96	56.30	63.09
1925	56,667	58,234	114,901	41,322	35,959	77,281	72.92	61.81	67.25
1928	55,058	56,898	111,956	46,769	44,910	91,679	84.94	78.94	81.90
1931	59,024	59,706	118,730	56,674	56,105	112,779	96.02	93.97	94.99
1934	63,841	63,840	127,681	60,623	59,999	120,622	94.96	93.98	94.47
1937	66,223	65,778	132,001	62,880	61,580	124,460	94.95	93.62	94.29

The present members of the Legislative Council have been elected at various dates and the following particulars are given of the last contested election in each case:— Number of electors on the roll, 46,747; number of votes recorded, male 23,646, female 7,510, total 31,156; percentage of persons who voted to the number on the roll, 66.64.

The suffrage was granted to women under the Constitution Amendment Act 1903 and compulsory voting came into force on the passing of the Electoral Act in 1928.

**§ 3. Administration and Legislation.**

1. *The Commonwealth Parliaments.*—The first Parliament of the Commonwealth was convened by proclamation dated 29th April, 1901, by His Excellency the late Marquis of Linlithgow, then Earl of Hopetoun, Governor-General. It was opened on the 9th May following by H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York, who had been sent to Australia for that purpose by His Majesty the King, the Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, G.C.M.G., K.C., being Prime Minister.

The following table gives the number and duration of Parliaments since Federation:—

**COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS.**

Number of Parliament.	Date of Opening.	Date of Dissolution.
First .. .. .	9th May, 1901 .. .. .	23rd November, 1903
Second .. .. .	2nd March, 1904 .. .. .	5th November, 1906
Third .. .. .	20th February, 1907 .. .. .	19th February, 1910
Fourth .. .. .	1st July, 1910 .. .. .	23rd April, 1913
Fifth .. .. .	9th July, 1913 .. .. .	30th July, 1914 (a)
Sixth .. .. .	8th October, 1914 .. .. .	23rd March, 1917
Seventh .. .. .	14th June, 1917 .. .. .	31st October, 1919
Eighth .. .. .	26th February, 1920 .. .. .	6th November, 1922
Ninth .. .. .	28th February, 1923 .. .. .	3rd October, 1925
Tenth .. .. .	13th January, 1926 .. .. .	9th October, 1928
Eleventh .. .. .	9th February, 1929 .. .. .	16th September, 1929
Twelfth .. .. .	20th November, 1929 .. .. .	27th November, 1931
Thirteenth .. .. .	17th February, 1932 .. .. .	7th August, 1934
Fourteenth .. .. .	23rd October, 1934 .. .. .	.. .. .

(a) On this occasion, the Governor-General, acting on the advice of the Ministry, and under section 57 of the Constitution, granted a dissolution of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, this being the first occasion since Federation on which a dissolution of both Houses had occurred.

2. **Governors-General and Ministries.**—The following statements show the names of the several Governors-General, and the Ministries which have directed the administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth since its creation :—

(a) **GOVERNORS-GENERAL.**

- Rt. Hon. EARL OF HOPETOUN (afterwards MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW), K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. From 1st January, 1901, to 9th January, 1903.  
 Rt. Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, G.C.M.G. From 17th July, 1902, to 9th January, 1903 (Acting).  
 Rt. Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, G.C.M.G. From 9th January, 1903, to 21st January, 1904.  
 Rt. Hon. HENRY STAFFORD, BARON NORTHCOTE, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B. From 21st January, 1904, to 9th September, 1908.  
 Rt. Hon. WILLIAM HUMBLE, EARL OF DUDLEY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., &c. From 9th September, 1908, to 31st July, 1911.  
 Rt. Hon. THOMAS, BARON DENMAN, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. From 31st July, 1911, to 18th May, 1914.  
 Rt. Hon. SIR RONALD CRAUFURD MUNRO FERGUSON (afterwards VISCOUNT NOVAR OF RAITH), G.C.M.G. From 18th May, 1914, to 6th October, 1920.  
 Rt. Hon. HENRY WILLIAM, BARON FORSTER OF LEPE, G.C.M.G. From 6th October, 1920, to 8th October, 1925.  
 Rt. Hon. JOHN LAWRENCE, BARON STONEHAVEN, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. From 8th October, 1925, to 22nd January, 1931.  
 Lieut.-Colonel the Rt. Hon. ARTHUR HERBERT TENNYSON, BARON SOMERS, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. From 3rd October, 1930, to 22nd January, 1931 (Acting).  
 Rt. Hon. SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS, G.C.M.G. From 22nd January, 1931, to 22nd January, 1936.  
 Brig.-General the Rt. Hon. ALEXANDER GORF ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. From 23rd January, 1936.

(b) **MINISTRIES.**

- (i) BARTON MINISTRY, 1st January, 1901, to 24th September, 1903.  
 (ii) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 24th September, 1903, to 27th April, 1904.  
 (iii) WATSON MINISTRY, 27th April to 17th August, 1904.  
 (iv) REID-McLEAN MINISTRY, 17th August, 1904, to 5th July, 1905.  
 (v) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 5th July, 1905, to 13th November, 1908.  
 (vi) FISHER MINISTRY, 13th November, 1908, to 2nd June, 1909.  
 (vii) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 2nd June, 1909, to 29th April, 1910.  
 (viii) FISHER MINISTRY, 29th April, 1910, to 24th June, 1913.  
 (ix) COOK MINISTRY, 24th June, 1913, to 17th September, 1914.  
 (x) FISHER MINISTRY, 17th September, 1914, to 27th October, 1915.  
 (xi) HUGHES MINISTRY, 27th October, 1915, to 14th November, 1916.  
 (xii) HUGHES MINISTRY, 14th November, 1916, to 17th February, 1917.  
 (xiii) HUGHES MINISTRY, 17th February, 1917, to 10th January, 1918.  
 (xiv) HUGHES MINISTRY, 10th January, 1918, to 9th February, 1923.  
 (xv) BRUCE-PAGE MINISTRY, 9th February, 1923, to 22nd October, 1929.  
 (xvi) SCULLIN MINISTRY, 22nd October, 1929, to 6th January, 1932.

(c) **LYONS GOVERNMENT, from 6th January, 1932.**

DEPARTMENTS.	MINISTERS (1937).
Prime Minister and Vice-President of the Executive Council ..	The Rt. Hon. JOSEPH ALOYSIUS LYONS, C.H.
Minister for Commerce .. .. .	The Rt. Hon. EARLE CHRISTMAS GRAFTON PAGE.
Minister for External Affairs and Minister-in-Charge of Territories	Senator the Rt. Hon. SIR GEORGE FOSTER PEARCE, K.C.V.O.
Attorney-General and Minister for Industry .. .. .	The Rt. Hon. ROBERT GORDON MENZIES, K.C.
Minister for Defence .. .. .	The Hon. SIR ARCHDALE PARKHILL, K.C.M.G.
Minister for Repatriation and Minister for Health .. .. .	The Rt. Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, K.C.
Minister for the Interior .. .. .	The Hon. THOMAS PATERSON.
Postmaster-General and Minister-in-Charge of Development, and Scientific and Industrial Research	Senator the Hon. ALEXANDER JOHN McLACHLAN.
Minister for Trade and Customs .. .. .	The Hon. THOMAS WALTER WHITE, D.F.C., V.D.
Treasurer .. .. .	The Hon. RICHARD GARDINER CASEY, D.S.O., M.C.
Ministers without Portfolios . . . . .	{ Senator the Hon. THOMAS CORNELIUS BRENNAN, K.C. The Hon. HAROLD VICTOR CAMPBELL THORBY. The Hon. JAMES AITCHISON JOHNSTON HUNTER.

3. **State Ministries.**—The names of the members of the Ministries in each State in August, 1937, are shown in the following statement. The date on which each Ministry was sworn in is stated in parentheses :—

**STATE MINISTRIES, 1937.**  
**NEW SOUTH WALES (16th May, 1932).**

<i>Premier and Colonial Treasurer—</i> HON. B. S. B. STEVENS.	<i>Minister for Labour and Industry—</i> HON. J. M. DUNNINGHAM.
<i>Deputy Premier and Minister for Transport—</i> LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. M. F. BRUXNER, D.S.O.	<i>Minister for Agriculture—</i> HON. H. MAIN.
<i>Attorney-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council—</i> HON. H. E. MANNING, K.C., M.L.C.	<i>Assistant Minister in the Legislative Council—</i> HON. J. RYAN, M.L.C.
<i>Minister for Local Government and Secretary for Public Works—</i> HON. E. S. SPOONER.	<i>Secretary for Mines and Minister for Forests—</i> HON. R. S. VINCENT.
<i>Secretary for Lands—</i> HON. E. A. BUTTENSHAW.	<i>Minister of Justice—</i> HON. L. O. MARTIN.
<i>Colonial Secretary—</i> CAPT. THE HON. F. A. CHAFFEY.	<i>Minister for Health—</i> HON. H. P. FITZSIMONS.
<i>Minister for Education—</i> HON. D. H. DRUMMOND.	<i>Minister for Social Services—</i> HON. H. M. HAWKINS, M.L.C.
	<i>Ministers without Portfolio—</i> MAJOR THE HON. J. B. SHAND, V.D. HON. C. A. SINCLAIR.

**VICTORIA (2nd April, 1935).**

<i>Premier and Treasurer—</i> HON. A. A. DUNSTAN.	<i>Chief Secretary—</i> HON. H. S. BAILEY.
<i>Minister of Water Supply, and Minister-in-Charge of Electrical Undertakings—</i> HON. F. E. OLD.	<i>Minister of Labour—</i> HON. E. J. MACKRELL.
<i>Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works—</i> HON. E. J. HOGAN.	<i>Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Public Health—</i> HON. SIR JOHN HARRIS, K.B.E., M.L.C.
<i>President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Forests—</i> HON. A. E. LIND.	<i>Commissioner of Public Works, Minister-in-Charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works—</i> HON. G. L. GOUDIE, M.L.C.
<i>Minister of Transport, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works—</i> HON. A. L. BUSSAU.	<i>Ministers without Portfolios—</i> HON. G. J. TUCKETT, M.L.C. HON. H. PYE, M.L.C. HON. H. J. T. HYLAND.

**QUEENSLAND (17th June, 1932). (Labour.)**

<i>Premier, Chief Secretary and Treasurer—</i> HON. W. FORGAN SMITH.	<i>Secretary for Public Instruction—</i> HON. F. A. COOPER.
<i>Secretary for Public Lands—</i> HON. P. PEASE.	<i>Secretary for Agriculture and Stock—</i> HON. F. W. BULCOCK.
<i>Secretary for Labour and Industry—</i> HON. M. P. HYNES.	<i>Secretary for Health and Home Affairs—</i> HON. E. M. HANLON.
<i>Attorney-General—</i> HON. J. MULLAN.	<i>Minister for Transport—</i> HON. J. DASH.
<i>Secretary for Public Works—</i> HON. H. A. BRUCE.	<i>Secretary for Mines—</i> HON. T. A. FOLEY.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA (18th April, 1933).

<i>Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Immigration—</i>	<i>Commissioner of Crown Lands, Minister of Repatriation, Minister of Irrigation, and Minister of Afforestation—</i>
HON. R. L. BUTLER.	HON. M. MCINTOSH.
<i>Chief Secretary, Minister of Mines, and Minister of Health—</i>	<i>Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Railways, and Minister of Marine—</i>
HON. SIR GEORGE RITCHIE, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	HON. SIR HERBERT SYDNEY HUDD, K.B.E., M.C.
<i>Attorney-General, Minister of Education, and Minister of Industry and Employment—</i>	<i>Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Local Government—</i>
HON. S. W. JEFFRIES.	HON. A. P. BLESING, M.L.C.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA (15th February, 1936). (Labour.)

<i>Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Forests—</i>	<i>Minister for Agriculture, Education and Police—</i>
HON. J. C. WILLCOCK.	HON. F. J. S. WISE.
<i>Minister for Lands and Immigration—</i>	<i>Minister for Employment and Labour—</i>
HON. M. F. TROY.	HON. A. R. G. HAWKE.
<i>Minister for Mines and Health—</i>	<i>Chief Secretary—</i>
HON. S. W. MUNSIE.	HON. W. H. KITSON, M.L.C.
<i>Minister for Works and Water Supplies—</i>	<i>Minister for Justice and Railways—</i>
HON. H. MILLINGTON.	HON. F. C. L. SMITH.
	<i>Honorary Minister—</i>
	HON. E. H. GRAY, M.L.C.

## TASMANIA (22nd June, 1934). (Labour.)

<i>Premier (Without Portfolio)—</i>	<i>Minister for Lands, Works and Mines—</i>
HON. A. G. OGILVIE, K.C.	HON. T. H. DAVIES, D.S.O., M.C., R.E.
<i>Treasurer—</i>	<i>Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Agricultural Bank—</i>
HON. E. DWYER-GRAY.	HON. R. COSGROVE.
<i>Attorney-General and Minister for Education—</i>	<i>Honorary Ministers—</i>
HON. E. J. OGILVIE.	HON. J. F. GAHA, M.L.C.
<i>Chief Secretary and Minister for Transport and Health—</i>	HON. J. McDONALD, M.L.C.
HON. T. G. de L. D'ALTON.	

4. **The Course of Legislation.**—The actual legislation by the Commonwealth Parliament up to the end of the 1936 session is indicated in alphabetical order in "Vol. XXXIV. of the Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, passed during the year 1936, with Tables, Appendix and Indexes." A "Chronological Table of Acts passed from 1901 to 1936, showing how they are affected by subsequent legislation or lapse of time" is also given, and further "A Table of Commonwealth Legislation," for the same period, "in relation to the several provisions of the Constitution," is furnished. Reference should be made to these for complete information. In previous issues of the

Official Year Book an analytic table was included showing the nature of Commonwealth legislation in force at the end of the latest year available. A classification of legislation, according to its relation to the several provisions of the Constitution, up to the end of the year 1928 will be found in No. 22, pp. 76 to 84.

§ 4. Cost of Parliamentary Government.

The following statement shows the cost of parliamentary government in the Commonwealth and in each State, as well as the cost per head of population, for the year ended 30th June, 1936. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions as to the cost of the Governor-General's or Governor's establishment, it may be pointed out that a very large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Governor's salary") under the head of Governor-General or Governor represents official services entirely outside the Governor's personal interests, and carried out at the request of the Government.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1935-36.

Particulars.	C'wlth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
1. <i>Governor-General or Governor—</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Governor's salary ..	9,882 <sup>b</sup>	4,259	5,000	2,850	5,000 <sup>c</sup>	2,000	2,625	31,616
Other salaries ..	758	3,231	686	1,509	752	783	554	8,273
Other expenses, including maintenance of house and grounds ..	<sup>a</sup> 34,874	3,943	4,408	4,456	2,693	2,830	1,127	53,431
Total ..	45,514	10,533	10,094	8,815	8,445	5,613	4,306	93,320
2. <i>Executive Council—</i>								
Salaries of Officers ..	( <sup>d</sup> )	337	454	27	..	345	( <sup>e</sup> )	1,163
Other expenses ..	( <sup>d</sup> )	38	65	60	..	..	( <sup>e</sup> )	163
Total ..	( <sup>d</sup> )	375	519	87	..	345	( <sup>e</sup> )	1,326
3. <i>Ministry—</i>								
Salaries of Ministers ..	13,260	16,924	8,550	10,306	6,200	7,365	4,875	67,480
Travelling expenses ..	1,969	..	( <sup>f</sup> )	..	..	3,384	2,086	7,439
Other ..	993	6,365	( <sup>f</sup> )	..	..	..	..	7,358
Total ..	16,222	23,289	8,550	10,306	6,200	10,749	6,961	82,277
4. <i>Parliament—</i>								
A. <i>Upper House :</i>								
President and Chairman of Committees ..	1,476	1,511	1,002	..	680	1,678	225	6,572
Allowance to members ..	29,549	..	8,864	..	6,083	15,842	5,784	63,122
Railway passes ..	5,760	11,301 <sup>h</sup>	9,000	..	1,212	4,516	1,071	32,860
Postage for members ..	1,990	40	150	..	42	110	( <sup>j</sup> )	2,332
B. <i>Lower House :</i>								
Speaker and Chairman of Committees ..	1,605	2,056	1,848	1,634	1,205	1,586	262	10,196
Allowance to members ..	61,685	52,392	25,699	26,793	14,400	26,762	8,878	216,519
Railway passes ..	12,000	18,012	( <sup>i</sup> )	13,015	2,788	9,505	1,786	57,106
Postage for members ..	3,880	2,699	800	2,514	306	300	..	10,499
Carried forward, Parliament	117,915	88,011	44,363	43,866	26,716	60,299	18,006	399,206

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

Particulars.	C'wth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
4. <i>Parliament</i> — <i>continued.</i>								
Brought forward ..	117,915	88,011	44,363	43,866	26,716	60,290	18,006	399,206
C. <i>Both Houses:</i>								
Standing Committee on Public Works—								
Remuneration of members ..	..	..	..	..	1,595	..	637	2,232
Salaries of staff and contingencies ..	..	592	..	..	1,087	..	45	1,724
Printing—								
<i>Hansard</i> .. ..	9,948	4,741	5,034	2,417	2,557	1,922	..	26,610
Other .. ..	13,127	9,487	3,948	1,141	6,250	373	4,556	39,388
Parliamentary reporting staff—								
Salaries .. ..	10,320	7,470	5,506	2,405	5,972	4,457	..	36,220
Contingencies ..	243	105	26	..	257	95	..	786
Library—								
Salaries .. ..	5,294	2,622	2,102	1,001	780	45	..	11,817
Contingencies ..	2,119	911	425	708	290	215	86	4,754
Salaries of other officers and staff .. ..	25,841	22,107	13,031	6,560	6,222	6,396	3,348	83,508
Other .. ..	11,594	162	6	..	242	240	..	12,244
D. <i>Miscellaneous</i> —								
Fuel, light, heat, power, water .. ..	2,425	743	1,286	751	1,063	168	..	6,336
Posts, telegraphs, telephones ..	1,228	3,188	..	771	689	290	..	5,166
Furniture, stores, and stationery .. ..	3,989	1,166	1,171	407	1,370	100	..	6,103
Other .. ..	62,197	1,919	104	5,730	2,071	2,326	893	69,570
Total .. ..	266,270	143,314	77,095	65,772	57,176	77,426	27,571	714,624
5. <i>Electoral</i> —								
Salaries .. ..	73,393	2,100	1,118	2,757	2,634	2,667	(e)	84,669
Cost of elections, contingencies, etc. .. ..	24,610	3,182	6,784	7,796	1,571	14,602	1,520	60,068
Total .. ..	98,003	5,282	7,902	10,553	4,205	17,269	1,520	144,737
6. <i>Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.</i> , including fees and other expenses of Commissioners, fees of counsel, costs incurred by Ministers, cost of overtime worked by Departments preparing information, bonuses, etc. .. ..	17,835	7,110	4,288	2,874	2,365	1,681	..	36,153
Total .. ..	17,835	7,110	4,288	2,874	2,365	1,681	..	36,153
GRAND TOTAL .. ..	443,844	189,003	108,448	98,407	78,391	113,083	40,358	1,072,437
	(j)							
<i>Cost per head of population</i> .. ..	1s. 4d.	1s. 5d.	1s. 2d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 8d.	5s. 1d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 2d.

(a) Including rent of buildings at Melbourne, £4,277; interest and sinking fund on loans, £4,310; and non-recurring works, £17,374. (b) Governor, £2,796; Lieut.-Governor, £1,463. (c) Salary of Lieut.-Governor. (d) Included under Governor-General. (e) Duties performed by Chief Secretary's Department. (f) Not available separately. (g) Includes interest and sinking fund, Parliament House, Canberra, £42,243; and maintenance of members' rooms in capital cities, £8,202. (h) Both Houses. (i) Included with Upper House. (j) Net total. (k) Includes interest and sinking fund, Parliament House, £013.

Figures showing total cost and cost per head during each of the last five years are given in the next table.

**COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.**

Year.	C'wth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
<b>TOTAL.</b>								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931-32 ..	480,857	219,327	117,050	134,541	78,520	91,331	33,239	1,154,865
1932-33 ..	366,802	232,448	90,017	95,102	51,359	94,273	32,542	992,543
1933-34 ..	389,937	188,728	98,721	92,763	74,420	94,249	37,909	976,727
1934-35 ..	535,162	223,513	126,742	126,741	81,471	92,834	49,277	1,225,790
1935-36 ..	443,814	189,903	108,448	98,407	78,394	113,083	40,358	1,072,437

**PER HEAD OF POPULATION.**

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1931-32 ..	1	6	1	8	1	3	2	11	2	9
1932-33 ..	1	1	1	10	1	0	2	0	2	10
1933-34 ..	1	2	1	6	1	11	2	7	4	3
1934-35 ..	1	7	1	8	1	5	2	8	2	9
1935-36 ..	1	4	1	5	1	2	2	0	2	8

**§ 5. Government Employees.**

The proportion of Government employees in Australia is high compared with most countries, inasmuch as Australian Governments undertake many services such as railways, tramways, the provision of water, electric light, etc., which in other countries are left to private enterprise. At the 30th June, 1936, the number of persons so employed amounted to 330,033. Included in this total are temporary, exempt, part-time and relief workers as well as employees of statutory bodies administering works and services on behalf of the Governments. The staffs of the Commonwealth and the State Banks have also been included. Details of employment by the various Governments are as follows:—

**GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AT 30th JUNE, 1936.**

Employed by —	Transport.	Postal.	Construction.	Teachers.	Other.	Total.
Commonwealth ..	1,514	(a)44,443	(b)	..	29,368	66,325
New South Wales ..	59,502	..	(c)16,708	12,315	25,265	104,790
Victoria ..	27,563	..	7,691	8,533	20,866	64,653
Queensland ..	18,526	..	3,666	4,310	9,880	36,382
South Australia ..	8,778	..	3,083	3,218	8,205	23,284
Western Australia ..	9,167	..	6,957	2,340	7,631	26,095
Tasmania ..	1,968	..	3,193	1,397	2,936	8,504
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>118,018</b>	<b>44,443</b>	<b>41,298</b>	<b>32,023</b>	<b>94,251</b>	<b>330,033</b>

(a) Including 14,998 non-official post office employees and mail contractors. (b) Net available separately. (c) Including 719 temporary and 3,650 relief workers who were rationed and standing off the pay sheet on 30th June, 1936.

Particulars are not available in all cases regarding the sexes of part-time workers, but with their exclusion and that of relief workers, the remainder—consisting of permanent, temporary and exempt employees—was composed of 239,384 males and 45,144 females, or about one female to every five males.

**§ 6. Consular Representatives of Foreign Countries in Australia.**

The following tabular statement shows the number of consular representatives of foreign countries in each State for the year 1937:—



## CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA, 1937.

Country.	Number of Consular Representatives in—							Total, Aust.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.		
Argentine Republic .. ..	1	2	1	1	..	1	6	
Austria .. ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	
Belgium .. ..	3	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Brazil .. ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	
Chile .. ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	
China .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Colombia .. ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	
Costa Rica .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Czechoslovakia .. ..	2	1	1	1	1	..	6	
Denmark .. ..	2	2	3	2	2	1	12	
Dominican Republic .. ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	
Ecuador .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Estonia .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Finland .. ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	4	
France .. ..	3	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Germany .. ..	2	2	1	..	1	..	6	
Greece .. ..	2	2	1	2	2	..	9	
Honduras .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Italy .. ..	3	1	3	1	1	1	10	
Japan .. ..	3	2	1	1	1	..	8	
Latvia .. ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	4	
Liberia .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Mexico .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Netherlands .. ..	3	1	4	1	1	1	12	
Nicaragua .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Norway .. ..	3	2	4	3	4	2	18	
Panama .. ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	
Paraguay .. ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	
Peru .. ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	
Poland .. ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	
Portugal .. ..	1	1	1	1	1	..	5	
Rumania .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Salvador .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Siam .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Spain .. ..	1	1	1	1	1	..	5	
Sweden .. ..	3	2	3	3	1	1	13	
Switzerland .. ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	
United States of America .. ..	5	3	1	1	..	..	10	
Uruguay .. ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	
Venezuela .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Yugoslavia .. ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	3	
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>189a</b>	

(a) In addition, Northern Territory has a Consul for the Netherlands.

Countries having Consuls-General in Sydney are Belgium, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Siam, Spain, Sweden and United States. Those having Consuls-General in Melbourne are Argentine Republic and Peru.

Particulars of the names and addresses of the various Consular representatives, as well as their rank and year of appointment, are contained in a publication issued by the Department of External Affairs, Canberra, entitled "List of Consular Representatives of Foreign Countries in Australia and Territories under its Administration."