

## CHAPTER III.

### GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

#### § 1. Scheme of Parliamentary Government.

1. **General.**—The legislative power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth, which consists of the Sovereign, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The Sovereign is represented throughout the Commonwealth by the Governor-General who, subject to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, has such powers and functions as the Sovereign is pleased to assign to him. In each State, there is a State Governor who is the representative of the Sovereign for the State and who exercises such powers within the State as are conferred upon him by the Letters Patent which constitute his office and by the instructions which inform him in detail of the manner in which his duties are to be fulfilled. The Legislature in each State was bi-cameral until 1922, in which year the Queensland Parliament became uni-cameral. In the bi-cameral States, it consists of (a) a Legislative Council and (b) a Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly. In Queensland, the Legislative Assembly constitutes the legislature. The Upper House is known as the Senate in the Commonwealth Parliament, and as the Legislative Council in the State Parliaments. The Lower House in the bi-cameral Parliaments is known as the House of Representatives in the Commonwealth Parliament, as the Legislative Assembly in the State Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia, and as the House of Assembly in the State Parliaments of South Australia and Tasmania. The legislative powers of these Parliaments are delimited by the Commonwealth and State Constitutions. The Assembly, which is the larger House, (Queensland as pointed out above is uni-cameral) is, in all cases, elective, the franchise extending to adult British subjects with certain residential qualifications. The Council in each of the States other than New South Wales is elected by the people of the State concerned, the constituencies being differently arranged and, in general, some property or special qualification for the electorate being required. In Victoria, however, under the Legislative Council Reform Act passed in October, 1950, adult suffrage was adopted for Legislative Council elections. In the case of New South Wales, the Council is elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament at a simultaneous sitting. In the Federal Parliament, the qualifications for the franchise are identical for both Houses, extending to adult British subjects who have lived in Australia for six months continuously.

2. **The Sovereign.**—(i) *Accession of Queen Elizabeth II.* On 7th February, 1952, the Governor-General and members of the Federal Executive Council proclaimed Princess Elizabeth Queen Elizabeth the Second, Queen of this Realm and of all Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, Supreme Liege Lady in and over the Commonwealth of Australia. The coronation of Her Majesty in Westminster Abbey took place on 2nd June, 1953.

(ii) *Royal Style and Titles Act 1953.* At a conference of Prime Ministers and other representatives of the British Commonwealth in London in December, 1952, it was agreed that the Royal Style and Titles then in use were not in accord with current relationships within the British Commonwealth and that there was need of a new form which would, in particular, "reflect the special position of the Sovereign as Head of the Commonwealth".

It was therefore decided that each member of the British Commonwealth should use a form of the Royal Style and Titles suited for its own circumstances, while retaining as a common element the description "Queen of Her other Realms and Territories and Head of the Commonwealth"; and that consultation between all countries of the Commonwealth should take place on any future proposal to change the form of the Royal Style and Titles used in any country.

To give effect to these decisions in Australia, the Royal Style and Titles Act was passed on 3rd April, 1953, giving Parliament's assent to the adoption by the Queen, for use in relation to the Commonwealth of Australia and its Territories, of the following Royal Style and Titles:—"Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom,

Australia and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.” The Act also approves the adoption by the Queen of a Royal Style and Titles for use in relation to other countries of the British Commonwealth in accordance with the principles formulated at the London conference.

(iii) *Authorization of a Royal Great Seal.* By warrant published in the Commonwealth Gazette of 17th November, 1955, Her Majesty authorized the Great Seal of the Commonwealth to be used as a Royal Great Seal in sealing all things whatsoever (other than things that pass the said Great Seal) that bear Her Majesty's Sign Manual and the counter-signature of one of Her Ministers of State for the Commonwealth.

### 3. Powers and Functions of the Governor-General and of the State Governors.—

(i) *Governor-General of the Commonwealth.* Section 2 of the Commonwealth Constitution provides as follows:—

“ A Governor-General appointed by the Queen shall be Her Majesty's representative in the Commonwealth, and shall have and may exercise in the Commonwealth during the Queen's pleasure, but subject to this Constitution, such powers and functions of the Queen as Her Majesty may be pleased to assign to him.”

As the Queen's representative in Australia, the Governor-General exercises certain prerogative powers and functions assigned to him by the Queen—either by Letters Patent (*see* Letters Patent dated 29th October, 1900, and 30th October, 1958), by Instructions under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, by Commission issued to him under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, or by any instrument of delegation under section 2 of the Constitution. Powers which have been so assigned include, amongst others, the power to appoint a Deputy or Deputies of the Governor-General, to administer or authorize any other person to administer the Oath of Allegiance, to grant pardons and to remit fines for offences against the laws of the Commonwealth and to appoint certain officers in the Diplomatic or Consular Service of the Commonwealth.

Other powers and functions are conferred on the Governor-General by the Constitution. For example, under section 5 of the Constitution he may appoint times for holding the sessions of the Parliament, prorogue Parliament and dissolve the House of Representatives. Under section 32, the Governor-General in Council may cause writs to be issued for general elections of members of the House of Representatives. Under section 58, he assents in the Queen's name to a proposed law passed by both Houses of the Parliament or withholds assent, or reserves the law for the Queen's pleasure; or he may return the proposed law to the House in which it originated and may transmit therewith any amendments which he may recommend. Under section 61, he exercises the executive power of the Commonwealth, under section 62, he chooses and summons Executive Councillors, who hold office during his pleasure, and under section 64, he may appoint Ministers of State for the Commonwealth. By section 68, the command in chief of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General, as the Queen's representative. Under the conventions of responsible government obtaining in Commonwealth countries, the Governor-General's executive functions generally are exercised on the advice of Ministers of State. In this regard, the Governor-General's position has become assimilated to that of the Queen in relation to her Ministers of State for the United Kingdom.

In addition, many powers and functions are exercised by the Governor-General under Acts of the Commonwealth Parliament. Most Acts, for example, provide that the Governor-General may make regulations, not inconsistent with the Act, either generally to give effect to the Act or to cover certain matters specified in the power. The Governor-General may be authorized by statute to issue proclamations—for example, to declare an Act in force or a state of things to exist, e.g. the existence of an epidemic. The Governor-General has been given power by statute to legislate for certain Territories of the Commonwealth. Other statutory powers include the power to appoint and dismiss certain office holders. A reference to the Governor-General, in Acts of the Commonwealth Parliament, means, unless the contrary intention appears, the Governor-General acting with the advice of the Executive Council (Acts Interpretation Act 1901–1957, section 16A).

(ii) *Governors of the States.* The Queen is represented in each of the States by a Governor, the office having been constituted by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of various dates.

The Governors of the States exercise prerogative powers conferred on them by these Letters Patent, their Commissions of appointment, and the "Governor's Instructions" given them under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet or other instrument as specified in the Letters Patent. In addition they have been invested with various statutory functions, either under the State Constitutions, conferred by Imperial Act, or by Act of the Parliament of the State.

A Governor of a State assents in the Queen's name to Bills passed by the Parliament of the State, except those reserved for the Royal assent. The latter include certain classes of Bills which are regulated by the Constitution Acts and by the Governor's Instructions. He administers the prerogative of mercy by the reprieve or pardon of criminal offenders within his jurisdiction, and may remit fines and penalties due to the Crown.

In the performance of his functions generally, particularly those conferred by Statute, the Governor of a State acts on the advice of Ministers of State for the State.

(iii) *Holders of Office.* For the names of the Governors-General since the inception of the Commonwealth and the present State Governors, see § 3, page 73.

4. **The Cabinet and Executive Government.**—(i) *General.* Both in the Commonwealth and in the States, executive government is based on the system which was evolved in Britain in the 18th century, and which is generally known as "Cabinet" or "responsible" government. Its essence is that the head of the State (Her Majesty the Queen, and her representative, the Governor-General or Governor) should perform Governmental acts on the advice of her Ministers; that she should choose her principal Ministers of State from members of Parliament belonging to the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the popular House; that the Ministry so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the country; and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority there.

The Cabinet system operates chiefly by means of constitutional conventions, customs, or understandings, and through institutions that do not form part of the legal structure of the government at all. The constitutions of the Commonwealth and the States make fuller legal provision for the Cabinet system than the British Constitution does—for example, by requiring that Ministers shall either be, or within a prescribed period become, members of the Legislature. In general, however, the legal structure of the executive government remains the same as it was before the establishment of the Cabinet system.

The executive power of the Commonwealth is exercisable by the Governor-General, and that of the States by the Governor. In each case, he is advised by an Executive Council, which, however, meets only for certain formal purposes, as explained below. The whole policy of a Ministry is, in practice, determined by some or all of the Ministers of State, meeting without the Governor-General or Governor under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister or Premier. This group of Ministers is known as the Cabinet.

(ii) *The Cabinet.* This body does not form part of the legal mechanism of government. Its meetings are private and deliberative. The actual Ministers of the day alone are present, no records of the meetings are made public, and the decisions taken have, in themselves, no legal effect. In Australia, until January, 1956, all Ministers were members of the Cabinet. Since then, however, although in the States all Ministers are members of the Cabinet, the Commonwealth ministry is made up of twelve senior Ministers, who constitute the Cabinet, and ten Ministers of non-Cabinet rank who attend meetings of the Cabinet only when required, as, for example, when the business of the Cabinet concerns their departments. As Ministers are the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the popular House, the Cabinet substantially controls, in ordinary circumstances, not only the general legislative programme of Parliament, but the whole course of Parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet, by reason of the fact that all Ministers are members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the country. Even in summoning, proroguing or dissolving Parliament, the Governor-General or Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet, through the Prime Minister or Premier, though legally the discretion is vested in the Governor-General or Governor himself.

(iii) *The Executive Council.* This body is usually presided over by the Governor-General or Governor, the members thereof holding office during his pleasure. All Ministers of State must be members of the Executive Council. In the Commonwealth, and also in the States of Victoria and Tasmania, Ministers remain members of the Executive Council on leaving office, but are not summoned to attend its meetings, for it is an essential feature of the Cabinet system that attendance should be limited to the Ministers of the day. The

meetings of the Executive Council are formal and official in character, and a record of proceedings is kept by the Secretary or Clerk. At Executive Council meetings, the decisions of the Cabinet are (where necessary) given legal form, appointments made, resignations accepted, proclamations issued, and regulations and the like approved.

(iv) *The Appointment of Ministers.* Legally, Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General or Governor. In practice, however, the discretion of the Queen's representative in the choice of Ministers is limited by the conventions on which the Cabinet system rests. Australian practice follows, broadly, that of the United Kingdom. When a Ministry resigns, the Crown's custom is to send for the leader of the party which commands, or is likely to be able to command, a majority in the popular House, and to commission him, as Prime Minister or Premier, to "form a Ministry"—that is, to nominate other persons to be appointed as Ministers of State and to serve as his colleagues in the Cabinet.

The customary procedure in connexion with the resignation or acceptance of office by a Ministry is described fully in previous issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 6, p. 942). It may be added, however, that legislation now exists in all States, the effect of which is to obviate the necessity of responsible Ministers vacating their seats in Parliament on appointment to office.

(v) *Ministers in Upper and Lower Houses.* The following table shows the number of Ministers with seats in the Upper or Lower Houses of each Parliament in December, 1959:—

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES, DECEMBER, 1959.

Ministers with Seats in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
The Upper House ..	5	2	4	(a)	3	2	1	17
The Lower House ..	17	14	10	11	5	8	8	73
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>90</b>

(a) Abolished in 1922.

For the names of the occupants of ministerial office in each of the Parliaments of Australia in December, 1959, *see* § 3 of this chapter (p. 73). Subsequent changes of importance in Ministries will be found in the Appendix to this volume.

(vi) *Numbers and Salaries of Commonwealth Ministers.* Under sections 65 and 66, respectively, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, the number of Ministers of State was not to exceed seven, and the annual sum payable for their salaries was not to exceed £12,000, each provision to operate, however, "until the Parliament otherwise provides."

Subsequently, number and salaries were increased to 8—£13,650 (1915) and to 9—£15,300 (1917). During the period of financial emergency in the early thirties the ministerial salary appropriation was reduced to as low as £10,710 a year, and was not restored to its former level until 1938, when the appropriation was £16,950. During the period of restoration of salary, the number of Ministers was increased to 10 (1935). Later increases were as follows:—to 11—£18,600 (1938); 19—£21,250 (1941) (these increases were war-time provisions, extended into peacetime in 1946); £27,650 (1947—number unaltered); 20—£29,000 (1951); £41,000 (1952—number unaltered); 22—£46,500 (1956); £66,600 (1959—number unaltered). In 1938, an additional ministerial allowance of £1,500 a year was granted to the Prime Minister; this was increased to £3,500 a year (exempt from income tax) in 1952 and at the same time an additional ministerial allowance of £1,000 a year (exempt from income tax) was granted to each other Minister. This latter figure was increased, in 1959, to £1,500 a year and the income tax exemption was removed.

All amounts payable in the foregoing paragraphs are in addition to amounts payable as Parliamentary allowances (*see* paras. 5 and 6 following).

5. *Number and Salary of Members of the Legislatures, Australian Parliaments, December, 1959.*—The following table shows the number and annual salary of members in each of the legislative chambers in December, 1959:—

**AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MEMBERS AND ANNUAL SALARIES,  
31st DECEMBER, 1959.**

Members in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.								
Upper House ..	60	60	34	(a)	20	30	19	223
Lower House ..	124	94	66	75	39	50	35	483
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>706</b>

ANNUAL SALARY.  
(£.)

Upper House ..	(b) 2,750	500	(c) 2,000	(a)	(d) 1,900	(e) 2,180	(f) 1,382	..
Lower House ..	(b) 2,750	(g) 2,350	(c) 2,000	h £2,501 10s.	(d) 1,900	(e) 2,180	(f) 1,382	..

(a) Abolished in 1922. (b) Plus expense allowances—Senators, £800; Members of the House of Representatives, city electorates, £850, country electorates, £1,050. See also para. 6 following. (c) Plus allowance of £550 for metropolitan, £750 for urban, £850 for inner country and £950 for outer country electorates. (d) Plus allowance of £250 where electorate is less than 50 miles from Adelaide; £300 if more than 50 miles, £325 if more than 200 miles. (e) Plus allowances varying from £250 to £450 according to distance of electorate from Perth. (f) Plus allowance according to area of electorate and distance from the capital varying from £250 to £550 in the case of the Legislative Council, and from £500 to £800 in the case of the House of Assembly. (g) Plus allowance varying from £650 to £950 according to remoteness of electorate. (h) Plus marginal allowances of £65 to £200 for metropolitan and near metropolitan electorates and ranging from £175 to £400 for other non-metropolitan electorates.

6. **Commonwealth Parliamentary Allowances.** Section 48 of the Commonwealth Constitution granted to each senator and member of the House of Representatives an allowance of £400 a year until Parliament should decide to alter it. This general allowance has been altered on several occasions (see Official Year Book No. 42, pp. 69 and 70) and in 1959 was raised to £2,750 a year. Certain additional allowances are also provided for holders of parliamentary offices, etc.

7. **Enactments of the Parliaments.**—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. In the States, other than South Australia and Tasmania, laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign by and with the consent of the Legislative Council (except in Queensland) and Legislative Assembly. In South Australia and Tasmania, laws are expressed to be enacted in the name of the Governor of the State, with the advice and consent of the Parliament in the case of South Australia, and of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly in the case of Tasmania. The Governor-General or the State Governor acts on behalf of, and in the name of, the Sovereign in assenting to Bills passed by the Legislatures but he may reserve them for the special consideration of the Sovereign. The Parliaments of the States 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 Constitutions. 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. **Commonwealth.**—(i) *Qualifications for Membership and for Franchise—Commonwealth Parliament.* Qualifications necessary for membership of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament are possessed by any British subject, twenty-one years of age

or over, who has resided in the Commonwealth for at least three years and who is, or is qualified to become, an elector of the Commonwealth. Qualifications for Commonwealth franchise are possessed by any British subject, not under twenty-one years of age and not disentitled on racial or other grounds, who has lived in Australia for six months continuously. Residence in a sub-division for a period of one month prior to enrolment is necessary to enable a qualified person to enrol. Enrolment and voting are compulsory. A member of the Defence Forces on service outside Australia who is a British subject not less than 21 years of age and has lived in Australia for six months continuously is entitled to vote at Commonwealth elections whether enrolled or not.

The principal reasons for disqualification of persons otherwise eligible as members of either Commonwealth House are:—Membership of the other House, allegiance to a foreign power, being attainted of treason, being convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, being an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, holding office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions), or having pecuniary interest in any agreement with the public service of the Commonwealth except as a member of an incorporated company of more than 25 persons. Persons of unsound mind, attainted of treason, convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, or of certain non-European races are excluded from the franchise. In the main, these or similar grounds for disqualification apply also to State Parliament membership and franchise.

(ii) *Commonwealth Parliaments and Elections.* From the establishment of the Commonwealth until 1949, the Senate consisted of 36 members, six being returned by each of the original federating States. The Constitution empowers Parliament to increase or decrease the size of the Parliament and, as the population of the Commonwealth had more than doubled since its inception, the Parliament enacted legislation in 1948 enlarging both Houses of Parliament and providing a representation ratio nearer to the proportion which existed at Federation. Thus, the Representation Act 1948 provided that there shall be ten Senators from each State instead of six, increasing the total to 60 Senators. To effect this transition in the Senate, seven Senators were elected from each State at the elections of 1949, four taking office immediately the Senate sat after the election, the remaining three commencing their term on the usual date—1st July, 1950. Members of this Chamber are normally elected for a term of six years, but half the members retire at the end of every third year, and they are eligible for re-election. Accordingly, at each normal election of Senators, five Senators are now elected in each State, making 30 to be elected at each such election.

In accordance with the constitution, the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as practicable double that of the Senate. Consequently, in terms of the Constitution and the Representation Act 1905–1938, from the date of the 1949 elections the number of members in the House of Representatives was increased from 74 to 121 (excluding the members for the internal Territories). As the States are represented in the House of Representatives on a population basis, the numbers were increased as follows:—New South Wales—from 28 to 47; Victoria—from 20 to 33; Queensland—from 10 to 18; South Australia—from 6 to 10; and Western Australia—from 5 to 8. Tasmania's representation remained at 5 and the total was increased from 74 to 121. The increase in the number of members of Parliament necessitated a redistribution of seats and a redetermination of electoral boundaries. This was carried out by Distribution Commissioners in each State on a quota basis, but taking into account community or diversity of interest, means of communication, physical features, existing boundaries of divisions and sub-divisions, and State electoral boundaries.

The population as disclosed by the Census taken on 30th June, 1954, necessitated a further alteration in representation in the House of Representatives in respect of New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia. Representation as from the general election for the House of Representatives on 10th December, 1955, is New South Wales 46, Victoria 33, Queensland 18, South Australia 11, Western Australia 9, Tasmania 5, the total number of members (excluding the members for the internal Territories) being increased from 121 to 122. A redistribution of electoral boundaries was effected by Distribution Commissioners appointed in each State.

Since the general elections of 1922, the Northern Territory has been represented by one member in the House of Representatives. The Australian Capital Territory Representation Act 1948 gave similar representation to the Australian Capital Territory as from the elections of 1949. The members for the Territories may join in the debates but are

not entitled to vote, except on any proposed law which relates solely to the respective Territories, on a motion for the disallowance of any ordinance of the Territory or on any amendment to such motion, or on a motion for the disallowance of a regulation under an ordinance. The Commonwealth Parliament, however, when providing for a Legislative Council for the Northern Territory in 1947, relinquished the power to disallow ordinances for that Territory.

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. At elections for Senators, the whole State constitutes the electorate. For the purposes 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. Further information regarding the Senate and the House of Representatives is given in earlier issues of the Official Year Book.

There have been twenty-two complete Parliaments since Federation. Until 1927, the Parliament met in Melbourne; it now meets in Canberra, the first meeting at Parliament House, Canberra, being opened by the late King George VI., then Duke of York, on 9th May, 1927.

The fifth Parliament, which was opened on 9th July, 1913, was dissolved on 30th July, 1914 in somewhat unusual circumstances, when for the first time in the history of the Commonwealth, a deadlock occurred between the Senate and the House of Representatives, and, in accordance with section 57 of the Constitution which provides for such an eventuality, both Houses were dissolved by the Governor-General. The nineteenth Parliament was similarly dissolved. It opened on 22nd February, 1950, but on 19th March, 1951, in its first session, a double dissolution was proclaimed for the second time since the inception of the Commonwealth.

The system of voting for the House of Representatives is preferential. Until 1948, voting for the Senate was also preferential, but the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1948, introduced with the Representation Act 1948 to enlarge the Commonwealth Parliament (*see* p. 66), changed the system of scrutiny and counting of votes in Senate elections from preferential to that of proportional representation. For a description of the system, *see* Official Year Book No. 38, pages 82-3.

For particulars of electors enrolled and of electors who voted at the various Commonwealth elections, *see* earlier Year Books. Elections for the Senate have usually been held at the same time as those for the House of Representatives. The double dissolution of the nineteenth Parliament, however, referred to above, led to the holding of Senate elections on separate dates. An election for the Senate was held on 9th May, 1953, and a further election was due within one year of 30th June, 1956, i.e. the date of the completion of the term of office of half the elected Senators. The twenty-first Parliament opened on 4th August, 1954, and was dissolved on 4th November, 1955, enabling the election for the Senate and the House of Representatives again to be held simultaneously.

The twenty-second Parliament opened on 15th February, 1956, and was dissolved on 14th October, 1958. Elections for both Houses were held on 22nd November, 1958, and particulars of electors and voting in the several States are as follows:—

**SENATE ELECTION, 22nd NOVEMBER, 1958.**

State.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	1,005,431	1,058,873	2,064,304	961,725	1,003,397	1,965,122	95.65	94.76	95.20
Victoria ..	731,950	772,960	1,504,910	704,332	736,171	1,440,503	96.23	95.24	95.72
Queensland ..	393,437	390,917	784,354	373,067	371,876	744,943	94.82	95.13	94.98
South Australia	239,579	251,351	490,930	232,673	241,159	473,832	97.12	95.95	96.52
West. Australia	180,508	180,901	361,409	171,630	173,168	344,798	95.08	95.73	95.40
Tasmania ..	88,197	90,520	178,717	85,552	86,359	171,911	97.00	95.40	96.19
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,639,102</b>	<b>2,745,522</b>	<b>5,384,624</b>	<b>2,528,979</b>	<b>2,612,130</b>	<b>5,141,109</b>	<b>95.83</b>	<b>95.14</b>	<b>95.48</b>

## ELECTION FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 22nd NOVEMBER, 1958.

State.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	1,005,431	1,058,873	2,064,304	961,725	1,003,397	1,965,122	95.65	94.76	95.20
Victoria	731,950	772,960	1,504,910	704,332	736,171	1,440,503	96.23	95.24	95.72
Queensland	393,437	390,917	784,354	373,067	371,876	744,943	94.82	95.13	94.98
South Australia	239,579	251,351	490,930	232,673	241,159	473,832	97.12	95.95	96.52
West. Australia	180,508	180,901	361,409	171,630	173,168	344,798	95.08	95.73	95.40
Tasmania	88,197	90,520	178,717	85,552	86,359	171,911	97.00	95.40	96.19
Nor. Territory	4,498	3,180	7,678	3,330	2,513	5,843	74.03	79.03	76.10
Aust. Cap. Terr.	10,593	9,970	20,563	9,786	9,362	19,148	92.38	93.90	93.12
Australia	2,654,193	2,758,672	5,412,865	2,542,095	2,624,005	5,166,100	95.78	95.12	95.44

The twenty-third Parliament opened on 17th February, 1959.

(iii) *Commonwealth Referendums.* According to Section 128 of the Constitution, any proposed law for the alteration of the Constitution, in addition to being passed by an absolute majority of each House of Parliament, must be submitted to a referendum of the electors in each State, and must be approved also by a majority of the States and of the electors who voted, before it can be presented for Royal Assent. So far, 24 proposals have been submitted to referendums and the consent of the electors has been received in four cases only, the first in relation to the election of Senators in 1906, the second and third in respect of State Debts—one in 1910 and the other in 1928—and the fourth in respect of Social Services in 1946. Details of the various referendums and the voting thereon were given in previous issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 18, p. 87, No. 31, p. 67, No. 35, p. 60, No. 36, p. 61, No. 37, pp. 64–5, No. 38, p. 84 and No. 40, p. 56), and a brief summary was given in Official Year Book No. 41 (*see* p. 67).

2. *State Elections.*—(i) *Latest in each State.* (a) *Upper Houses.* The following table shows particulars of the voting at the most recent elections for the Upper Houses or Legislative Councils in the States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. In New South Wales, members of the Legislative Council are elected at simultaneous sittings of the members of both Houses, in Queensland there has been no Legislative Council since 1922, and in Tasmania three members of the Council are elected annually (but four in each sixth year) and the Council cannot be dissolved as a whole.

## STATE UPPER HOUSE ELECTIONS.

State.	Year of Latest Election.	Electors Enrolled—Whole State.			Contested Electorates.					
		Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
					Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
Victoria	1958	722,231	766,062	1,488,293	625,020	658,645	1,283,665	93.25	91.89	92.54
South Australia	1959	(a)	(a)	187,248	(a)	(a)	70,007	(a)	(a)	81.14
Western Australia	1958	112,023	38,648	150,671	36,062	15,222	53,284	42.65	44.52	43.17
Tasmania	1959	616,810	616,366	633,176	14,757	13,936	28,693	87.79	85.15	86.49

(a) Not available.

(b) Total electors enrolled in contested divisions.



(b) *Lower Houses.* The following table shows particulars of the voting at the most recent election for the Lower House in each State:—

STATE LOWER HOUSE ELECTIONS.

State.	Year of Latest Election.	Electors Enrolled— Whole State.			Contested Electorates.					
					Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
		Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
New South Wales	1959	1010096	1065172	2075268	856,071	883,510	1739581	94.60	93.42	94.00
Victoria . . .	1958	717,192	760,873	1478065	679,807	713,006	1392813	94.79	93.71	94.23
Queensland . .	1957	396,804	394,915	791,719	355,395	351,512	706,907	94.92	94.23	94.58
South Australia . .	1959	(a)	(a)	497,456	(a)	(a)	400,531	(a)	(a)	93.95
Western Australia	1959	181,298	180,331	361,629	134,130	135,192	269,322	91.81	92.91	92.36
Tasmania . . .	1959	89,034	91,310	180,344	85,120	85,439	170,559	95.60	93.57	94.57

(a) Not available.

(ii) *Elections in Earlier Years.* Official Year Book No. 45 and earlier issues contain particulars of the voting at elections for both Upper and Lower State Houses in years prior to those shown above, and some general information is given in the following paragraphs.

3. **The Parliament of New South Wales.**—The Parliament of New South Wales consists of two Chambers, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. By legislation assented to in July, 1949, the Assembly was enlarged from 90 to 94 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 and by legislation enacted in 1950 cannot be extended beyond that period except with the approval of electors by referendum. Until 1934, the Council was a nominee Chamber, consisting of a variable number of members appointed for life without remuneration, but as from 23rd April, 1934, it was reconstituted and became a House of 60 members to serve without remuneration for a term of twelve years, with one-quarter of the members retiring every third year. As from 1st September, 1948, however, members of the Council have been paid an allowance, now £500 a year. Vacancies are filled by members of both Chambers, who vote as a single electoral body at simultaneous sittings of both Chambers.

Any person who is an elector entitled to vote at a Legislative Assembly election, or a person entitled to become such elector, and who has been for at least three years resident in Australia, and who is a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, is eligible for election to the Legislative Council. For the Council franchise, an elector must be a sitting member of either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. Any person qualified to vote at a Legislative Assembly election for any electoral district in New South Wales is qualified to be elected as a Member for that or any other district. Any person not under twenty-one years of age, who is a natural born or naturalized subject of the Queen, and who has lived in Australia for at least six months continuously, and in New South Wales for at least three months, and in any sub-division for at least one month immediately preceding the date of claim for enrolment, is entitled to enrolment as an elector for the Legislative Assembly. Persons are disqualified either as members or voters for reasons generally the same as those outlined on page 66.

Since the introduction of responsible government in New South Wales, there have been 38 complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on 22nd May, 1856, and was dissolved on 19th December, 1857, while the thirty-eighth was dissolved on 16th February, 1959. The thirty-ninth Parliament opened on 21st April, 1959.

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 all later appeals to the people. 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. The franchise was extended to women (Women's Franchise Act) in 1902, and was exercised by them for the first time in 1904.

4. **The Parliament of Victoria.**—Both of the Victorian legislative Chambers are elective bodies, but there is a considerable difference in the number of members of each House, and there was also, until the Legislative Council Reform Act 1950, a difference in the qualifications necessary for members and electors. The number of members in the Upper House is 34, two members being returned for each of the seventeen provinces, and in the Lower House, 66, one member being returned for each electorate. In the Legislative Council, the tenure of the seat is for six years, except that one-half of the members who are elected for provinces at any general election for the Council are entitled to hold their seats for a period of only three years, one member for each of the seventeen provinces retiring every third year. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for the duration of Parliament, which is limited to three years.

Prior to the passing of the Act referred to above, which operated from November, 1951, property qualifications were required for membership of, and franchise for, the Legislative Council. As alternatives to the property qualifications for the Council franchise, certain professional and academic qualifications were also allowed. As amended, however, the qualifications for membership of the Council are possessed by any adult natural-born subject of the Queen, or by any adult alien naturalized for five years and resident in Victoria for two years. Entitlement for enrolment as an elector is extended to every adult natural-born or naturalized subject who has resided in Australia for at least six months continuously and in Victoria for at least three months and in any subdivision for at least one month immediately preceding the date of claim for enrolment. These qualifications for membership and electors apply also in respect of the Legislative Assembly. Reasons for disqualification follow the general pattern for Australia (*see p. 66*).

Since the introduction of responsible government in Victoria, there have been 40 complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on 21st November, 1856, and closed on 9th August, 1859, while the fortieth was dissolved on 18th April, 1958. The forty-first Parliament was opened on 8th July, 1958.

Single voting is observed in elections held for either House, plural voting having been abolished for the Legislative Assembly in 1899 and for the Legislative Council in 1937. A preferential system of voting (*see Official Year Book No. 6, p. 1182*) was adopted for the first time in Victoria at the Assembly election held in November, 1911. 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.

5. **The Parliament of Queensland.**—As stated previously, the Legislative Council in Queensland was abolished in 1922, the date of Royal Assent to the Act being 23rd March, 1922. The Legislative Assembly is composed of 75 members, each elected for a period of three years and each representing an electoral district. Under the Electoral Districts Act of 1958, the number of members and the number of electorates were increased from 75 to 78, and the increase is to become effective as from the end of the thirty-fifth Parliament which is due to be terminated before 24th August, 1960. This Act divided the State into three zones—metropolitan, provincial cities and country, having 28, 12 and 38 electoral districts respectively. A commission of three appointed by the Governor-in-Council completely distributed the prescribed zones into the number of electoral districts on a quota basis. The Commissioners were empowered to adopt a margin of allowance to be used whenever necessary, but the quota was not to be departed from to a greater extent than one-fifth more or one-fifth less; and they were to take into consideration community or diversity of interest, means of communication, physical features, the boundaries of areas of Local Authorities and divisions of Local Authorities and probable future movements of population. The boundaries of the electoral districts were to conform as far as possible to the boundaries of the areas and divisions of areas of Local Authorities.

Any person qualified to be enrolled for any electoral district is qualified for election to the Legislative Assembly. Any person not under the age of twenty-one years, who is a natural-born or naturalized British subject with continuous residence within Australia for six months, in Queensland for three months, and in an electoral district for one month prior to making a claim for enrolment, is qualified to enrol as an elector. The classes of persons not qualified to be elected are similar to those for other Australian Parliaments (*see p. 66*).

Since the establishment of responsible government in Queensland, there have been 34 complete Parliaments, the last of which was dissolved on 13th June, 1957. 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 29th May, 1860, and delivered the Opening Address. The thirty-fifth Parliament was opened on 27th August, 1957.

At the elections held in May, 1915, the principle of compulsory voting was introduced for the first time in Australia. The election of 1907 was the first State election in Queensland at which women voted, the right being conferred under the Elections Acts Amendment Act 1905. In 1942, the system of preferential voting was abolished and that of election of the candidate obtaining the highest number of votes in the electorate now operates.

**6. The Parliament of South Australia.**—In this State, there is a Legislative Council composed of twenty members and a House of Assembly with 39 members, both Chambers being elective. For the Legislative Council, the State is divided into five districts each returning four members. The term of office is six years, two members for each district retiring at the end of every three years. Thirty-nine districts return one member each to the House of Assembly; prior to 1938 there were 46 members representing nineteen districts. The term of office for the House of Assembly is three years.

Any person who is at least thirty years of age, is a British subject or legally made a denizen of the State and who has resided in the State for at least three years is qualified for membership of the Legislative Council. Qualifications for the Council franchise are that a person is at least twenty-one years of age, a British subject, an inhabitant of the State with residence for at least six months prior to the registration of the electoral claim, and that he or she has had certain war service, or possesses property qualifications relating to ownership, leaseholding, or inhabitant occupancy. Any person qualified and entitled to be registered as an elector for the House of Assembly is qualified and entitled for election as a member of that House. Qualifications for enrolment as an elector for the House of Assembly are that a person is at least twenty-one years of age, is a British subject, and has lived continuously in Australia for at least six months, in the State for three months and in an Assembly subdivision for one month immediately preceding the date of claim for enrolment. Provisions in the Constitution for disqualification from membership or from the franchise in respect of either House follow the usual pattern for Australia (*see* p. 66).

Since the inauguration of responsible government in South Australia, there have been 35 complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on 22nd April, 1857. The thirty-fifth Parliament closed on 3rd March, 1959 and the thirty-sixth was opened on 9th June, 1959. The duration of the twenty-eighth Parliament was extended from three to five years by the provisions of the Constitution (Quinquennial Parliament) Act 1933, but this Act was repealed by the Constitution Act Amendment Act (No. 2) 1939, and the three-year term was reverted to.

South Australia was the first of the States to grant women's suffrage (under the Constitution Amendment Act 1894), the franchise being exercised by women for the first time at the Legislative Assembly election on 25th April, 1896. Compulsory voting for the House of Assembly was first observed at the 1944 election. A system of preferential voting is in operation.

**7. The Parliament of Western Australia.**—In this State, both Chambers are elective. For the Legislative Council, there are 30 members, each of the ten provinces returning three members. One member for each province retires at the end of every two years. 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 50 members, one member being returned by each electoral district. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for three years.

Qualifications required for membership of the Legislative Council are the age of at least 30 years, residence in Western Australia for two years and being a natural-born British subject or naturalized for five years prior to election and resident in the State for that period. Qualifications required for Council franchise are the age of at least 21 years, residence in Western Australia for six months, being a natural-born British subject or naturalized for twelve months, and certain property qualifications relating to freehold, leasehold, or householder occupancy. Qualifications required for membership of the Legislative Assembly are the age of at least 21 years, residence in Western Australia for twelve months,

and being a natural-born British subject or naturalized for five years and resident in the State for two years prior to election. Qualifications required for the franchise are the age of at least 21 years, residence in Western Australia for six months and in an electoral district continuously for three months, and being a natural-born or naturalized British subject. Persons may be disqualified as members or voters for reasons similar to those for other Australian Parliaments (*see* p. 66).

Since the establishment of responsible government in Western Australia, there have been twenty-two complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on 30th December, 1890. The twenty-second Parliament closed on 20th March, 1959, and the twenty-third was opened on 30th June, 1959. A preferential system of voting is in use in Western Australia.

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, the first elections for which the provision was in force being those held on 18th March, 1939.

**8. The Parliament of Tasmania.**—In Tasmania, there are two legislative Chambers, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, both bodies being elective. In accordance with the Constitution Act 1946, the Council now consists of nineteen members, elected for six years and returned from nineteen divisions. Three members retire annually (except in the 1953 elections and in each sixth successive year thereafter, when four retire) and the Council cannot be dissolved as a whole. There are five House of Assembly divisions, corresponding to the Commonwealth electoral divisions, each returning seven members elected under a system of proportional representation which first came into force at the 1909 elections. By the Constitution Act 1936, the life of the Assembly was extended from three to five years.

Persons qualified for election to the Legislative Council must be at least 25 years of age and qualified to vote as Council electors, have been resident in Tasmania for a period of five years at any one time or at least two years immediately preceding the election, and be natural-born subjects of the Queen or naturalized for at least five years. An elector for the Council must be at least twenty-one years of age, a natural-born or naturalized subject and resident in Tasmania for a period of twelve months, with certain freehold or occupancy property qualifications, or the spouse of a person qualified to vote as the owner or occupier of property, or with certain academic, professional, defence force, or war service qualifications. For the House of Assembly, members must be at least twenty-one years of age, have been resident in Tasmania for a period of five years at any one time or for a period of two years immediately preceding the election, and be natural-born subjects of the Queen or naturalized for a period of five years. Electors must be at least twenty-one years of age, natural-born or naturalized subjects and resident in Tasmania for a period of six months continuously. Reasons for disqualification of members or voters are similar to those for other Australian Parliaments (*see* p. 66).

The first Tasmanian Parliament opened on 2nd December, 1856, and closed on 8th May, 1861. There have been 32 complete Parliaments since the inauguration of responsible government, the thirty-second having been dissolved on 9th April, 1959. The thirty-third Parliament was opened on 2nd June, 1959.

The suffrage was granted to women under the Constitution Amendment Act 1903 and compulsory voting for both Houses came into force on the passing of the Electoral Act in 1928. The system of voting is proportional representation by single transferable vote.

**9. Superannuation Funds of the Parliament of the Commonwealth and of the Australian States.**—(i) *General.* In Official Year Book No. 38, there is a conspectus of Superannuation Funds of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth and of the five States (New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia) in which such schemes operate (*see* pp. 91-9). This conspectus summarizes the main features of each fund as at 30th June, 1949. Although the schemes are still essentially as described in the conspectus, there have been several subsequent amending Acts providing for extensions or increases in benefits, increased contributions, etc., in some of the schemes. In December, 1955, the Tasmanian Parliament passed an Act, the Parliamentary Retiring Allowances Act, No. 59 of 1955, details of which may be found in earlier issues of the Year Book (*see* No. 44, p. 72). The Commonwealth Retiring Allowances Act 1952 provided *inter alia* for additional benefit of £1,200 a year, subject to certain conditions, to a retired Prime Minister, and in case of his death, additional benefit of £750 a year to his widow.

(ii) *Finances.* For particulars of the financial operations of these schemes *see* Chapter XX.—Private Finance.

### § 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 Marquis of Linlithgow, then Earl of Hopetoun, Governor-General. It was opened on 9th May, 1901, 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., was Prime Minister.

The following table shows 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 .. .. .	26th March, 1917
Seventh .. .. .	14th June, 1917 .. .. .	3rd November, 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 .. .. .	21st September, 1937
Fifteenth .. .. .	30th November, 1937 .. .. .	27th August, 1940
Sixteenth .. .. .	20th November, 1940 .. .. .	7th July, 1943
Seventeenth .. .. .	23rd September, 1943 .. .. .	16th August, 1946
Eighteenth .. .. .	6th November, 1946 .. .. .	31st October, 1949
Nineteenth .. .. .	22nd February, 1950 .. .. .	19th March, 1951(a)
Twentieth .. .. .	12th June, 1951 .. .. .	21st April, 1954
Twenty-first .. .. .	4th August, 1954 .. .. .	4th November, 1955
Twenty-second .. .. .	15th February, 1956 .. .. .	14th October, 1958
Twenty-third .. .. .	17th February, 1959 .. .. .	

(a) A dissolution of both the Senate and the House of Representatives was granted by the Governor-General, acting on the advice of the Cabinet, and under section 57 of the Constitution.

2. **Governors-General and Commonwealth Ministries.**—(i) *Governors-General.* The following statement shows the names of the Governors-General since the inception of the Commonwealth:—

#### GOVERNORS-GENERAL.

- Rt. Hon. JOHN ADRIAN LOUIS, EARL OF HOPETOUN (afterwards MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW) P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. From 1st January, 1901, to 9th January, 1903.
- Rt. Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, P.C., G.C.M.G. From 17th July, 1902 to 9th January, 1903, (Acting).
- Rt. Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, P.C., G.C.M.G. From 9th January, 1903, to 21st January, 1904.
- Rt. Hon. HENRY STAFFORD, BARON NORTHCOLE, P.C., 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, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.B., G.C.V.O. From 9th September, 1908, to 31st July, 1911.
- Rt. Hon. THOMAS, BARON DENMAN, P.C., 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, P.C., G.C.M.G. From 6th October, 1920, to 8th October, 1925.
- Rt. Hon. JOHN LAWRENCE, BARON STONEHAVEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. From 8th October, 1925, to 22nd January, 1931.
- Rt. Hon. SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. From 22nd January, 1931, to 23rd January, 1936.
- General the Rt. Hon. ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., K.G.St.J. From 23rd January, 1936, to 30th January, 1945.

- His Royal Highness PRINCE HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, EARL OF ULSTER AND BARON CULLODEN, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., General in the Army, Air Chief Marshal in the Royal Air Force, One of His Majesty's Personal Aides-de-Camp. From 30th January, 1945 to 11th March, 1947.
- Rt. Hon. SIR WILLIAM JOHN MCKELL, G.C.M.G. From 11th March, 1947 to 8th May, 1953.
- Field-Marshal SIR WILLIAM JOSEPH SLIM, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., K.St.J. From 8th May, 1953, to 2nd February, 1960.
- Rt. Hon. WILLIAM SHEPHERD, VISCOUNT DUNROSSIL, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.C., K.St.J., Q.C. From 2nd February, 1960.

(ii) *Administrators.* In addition to the holders of the office of Governor-General listed above, certain persons have, from time to time, been appointed as Administrator of the Government of the Commonwealth during the absence from Australia or illness of the Governor-General. The following is a list of such appointments.

Term of Office.

Rt. Hon. Frederic John Napier, Baron Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.	21st December, 1909, to 27th January, 1910
Lieut.-Colonel the Rt. Hon. Arthur Herbert Tennyson, Baron Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.	3rd October, 1930, to 22nd January, 1931
Captain the Rt. Hon. William Charles Arcedeckne Vanneck, Baron Huntingfield, K.C.M.G., K.St.J.	29th March, 1938, to 24th September, 1938
Major-General Sir Winston Joseph Dugan, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	5th September, 1944, to 30th January, 1945
Major-General Sir Winston Joseph Dugan, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	18th January, 1947, to 11th March, 1947
General* Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.†	19th July, 1951, to 14th December, 1951
General* Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.	30th July, 1956, to 22nd October, 1956
General Sir Reginald Alexander Dallas Brooks, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., K.St.J.	8th January, 1959, to 15th January, 1959

(iii) *Commonwealth Ministries.* (a) *Names and Tenure of Office, 1901 to 1958.* The following list shows the name of each Commonwealth Ministry to hold office since 1st January, 1901, and the limits of its term of office.

COMMONWEALTH 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, 1904, to 17th August, 1904.
- (iv) REID-MCLEAN MINISTRY, 18th August, 1904, to 5th July, 1905.
- (v) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 5th July, 1905, to 13th November, 1908.
- (vi) FISHER MINISTRY, 13th November, 1908, to 1st 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.
- (xvii) LYONS MINISTRY, 6th January, 1932, to 7th November, 1938.
- (xviii) LYONS MINISTRY, 7th November, 1938, to 7th April, 1939.
- (xix) PAGE MINISTRY, 7th April, 1939, to 26th April, 1939.
- (xx) MENZIES MINISTRY, 26th April, 1939, to 14th March, 1940.
- (xxi) MENZIES MINISTRY, 14th March, 1940, to 28th October, 1940.
- (xxii) MENZIES MINISTRY, 28th October, 1940, to 29th August, 1941.
- (xxiii) FADDEN MINISTRY, 29th August, 1941, to 7th October, 1941.

\* Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott was granted honorary rank of General whilst administering the Government of the Commonwealth. † K.C.V.O., 1954.

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES—*continued.*

- (xxiv) CURTIN MINISTRY, 7th October, 1941, to 21st September, 1943.
- (xxv) CURTIN MINISTRY, 21st September, 1943, to 6th July, 1945.
- (xxvi) FORDE MINISTRY, 6th July, 1945, to 13th July, 1945.
- (xxvii) CHIFLEY MINISTRY, 13th July, 1945, to 1st November, 1946.
- (xxviii) CHIFLEY MINISTRY, 1st November, 1946, to 19th December, 1949.
- (xxix) MENZIES MINISTRY, 19th December, 1949, to 11th May, 1951.
- (xxx) MENZIES MINISTRY, 11th May, 1951, to 11th January, 1956.
- (xxxii) MENZIES MINISTRY, 11th January, 1956, to 10th December, 1958.
- (xxxii) MENZIES MINISTRY, 10th December, 1958.

(b) *Names of Holders of Ministerial Office, to 5th February, 1960.* In Official Year Book No. 17, 1924, there appeared the names of each Ministry up to the Bruce-Page Ministry (9th February, 1923, to 22nd October, 1929), together with the names of the successive holders of portfolios therein, and issue No. 39 contained a list, commencing with the Bruce-Page Ministry, which covered the period between the date on which it assumed power, 9th February, 1923, and 31st July, 1951, showing the names of all persons who held office in each Ministry during that period.

This issue shows only particulars of the latest Menzies Ministry, as constituted on 5th February, 1960. For any subsequent changes see the Appendix to this volume.

MENZIES MINISTRY—from 10th December, 1958.

(Portfolios as from 5th February, 1960.)

(The State in which each Minister's electorate is situated is shown in parentheses.)

- \* *Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs*—  
THE RT. HON. R. G. MENZIES,  
C.H., Q.C., M.P. (Vic.)
- \* *Minister for Trade*—  
THE RT. HON. J. MCEWEN, M.P. (Vic.)
- \* *Treasurer*—  
THE RT. HON. H. E. HOLT, M.P. (Vic.)
- \* *Vice-President of the Executive Council; and Minister for National Development*—  
SENATOR THE HON. W. H. SPOONER,  
M.M. (N.S.W.)
- \* *Minister for Defence*—  
THE HON. A. G. TOWNLEY, M.P. (Tas.)
- \* *Minister for Territories*—  
THE HON. P. M. C. HASLUCK, M.P.  
(W.A.)
- \* *Minister for Labour and National Service*—  
THE HON. W. MCMAHON, M.P.  
(N.S.W.)
- \* *Minister for Civil Aviation*—  
SENATOR THE HON. S. D. PALTRIDGE,  
M.P. (W.A.)
- \* *Postmaster-General*—  
THE HON. C. W. DAVIDSON, O.B.E.,  
M.P. (Qld.)
- \* *Minister for Immigration*—  
THE HON. A. R. DOWNER, M.P. (S.A.)
- \* *Attorney-General*—  
THE HON. SIR GARFIELD BARWICK, Q.C.,  
M.P. (N.S.W.)

- \* *Minister for Primary Industry*—  
THE HON. C. F. ADERMANN, M.P.  
(Qld.)
- Minister for Repatriation*—  
SENATOR THE HON. SIR WALTER COOPER,  
M.B.E. (Qld.)
- Minister for Health and Minister-in-charge of C.S.I.R.O.*—  
THE HON. D. A. CAMERON, O.B.E.,  
M.P. (Qld.)
- Minister for the Army*—  
THE HON. J. O. CRAMER, M.P. (N.S.W.)
- Minister for Air*—  
THE HON. F. M. OSBORNE, D.S.C.,  
V.R.D., M.P. (N.S.W.)
- Minister for Social Services*—  
THE HON. H. S. ROBERTON, M.P.  
(N.S.W.)
- Minister for Customs and Excise*—  
SENATOR THE HON. N. H. D. HENTY  
(Tas.)
- Minister for Supply*—  
THE HON. A. S. HULME, M.P. (Qld.)
- Minister for the Interior; and Minister for Works*—  
THE HON. G. FREETH, M.P. (W.A.)
- Minister for the Navy*—  
SENATOR THE HON. J. G. GORTON  
(Vic.)
- Minister for Shipping and Transport*—  
THE HON. H. F. OPPERMAN, O.B.E.,  
M.P. (Vic.)

\* Minister in the Cabinet.

(iv) *Commonwealth Ministers of State.* In Official Year Book No. 38, a statement was included showing the names of the Ministers of State who had administered the several Departments during the period 1st April, 1925, to 31st December, 1949 (pp. 74-79). This was in continuation of a similar statement covering the period from the inauguration of Commonwealth Government to 1925 which appeared in Official Year Book No. 18.

3. **Governors and State Ministers.**—The names of the Governors and members of the Ministries in each State in March, 1960, are shown in the following statement. (Changes since March, 1960, are shown in the Appendix to this volume.)

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

**Governor**—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ERIC WINSLOW WOODWARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., K.St.J.

*Ministry (from 28th October, 1959).*

**Premier and Minister for Education**—  
THE HON. R. J. HEFFRON, M.L.A.

**Deputy Premier and Treasurer**—  
THE HON. J. B. RENSHAW, M.L.A.

**Attorney-General, Minister of Justice, and Vice-President of the Executive Council**—  
THE HON. R. R. DOWNING, M.L.C.

**Chief Secretary, and Minister for Tourist Activities**—  
THE HON. C. A. KELLY, M.L.A.

**Minister for Local Government and Minister for Highways**—  
THE HON. P. D. HILLS, M.L.A.

**Minister for Health**—  
THE HON. W. F. SHEAHAN, Q.C., M.L.A.

**Minister for Child Welfare and Minister for Social Welfare**—  
THE HON. F. H. HAWKINS, M.L.A.

**Minister for Transport**—  
THE HON. A. G. ENTICKNAP, M.L.A.

**Minister for Housing and Minister for Co-operative Societies**—  
THE HON. A. LANDA, M.L.A.

**Minister for Conservation**—  
THE HON. E. WETHERELL, M.L.A.

**Minister for Agriculture**—  
THE HON. R. B. NOTT, M.L.A.

**Minister for Labour and Industry**—  
THE HON. J. J. MALONEY, M.L.C.

**Minister for Mines**—  
THE HON. J. B. SIMPSON, M.L.A.

**Minister for Lands**—  
THE HON. J. M. A. MCMAHON, M.L.A.

**Minister for Public Works**—  
THE HON. P. N. RYAN, M.L.A.

**Assistant Minister**—  
THE HON. N. J. MANNIX, M.L.A.

#### VICTORIA.

**Governor**—GENERAL SIR REGINALD ALEXANDER DALLAS BROOKS, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., K.St.J.

*Ministry (from 7th June, 1955).*

*(Portfolios as from 8th July, 1958.)*

**Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Conservation**—  
THE HON. H. E. BOLTE, M.P.

**Chief Secretary and Attorney-General**—  
THE HON. A. G. RYLAH, E.D., M.P.

**Minister of Transport and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works**—  
THE HON. SIR ARTHUR WARNER, M.L.C.

**Minister of Agriculture and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works**—  
THE HON. G. L. CHANDLER, C.M.G., M.L.C.

**Commissioner of Public Works and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works**—  
THE HON. SIR THOMAS MALTBY, E.D., M.P.

**Minister of Health**—  
THE HON. E. P. CAMERON, M.L.C.

**Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Mines**—  
THE HON. W. J. MIBUS, M.P.

**Minister of Education**—  
THE HON. J. S. BLOOMFIELD, M.P.

**Minister of Housing and Minister of Immigration**—  
THE HON. H. R. PETTY, M.P.

**Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Soldier Settlement and President of the Board of Land and Works**—  
THE HON. K. H. TURNBULL, M.P.

**Minister of Labour and Industry and Minister of Electrical Undertakings**—  
THE HON. G. O. REID, M.P.

**Minister for Local Government**—  
THE HON. M. V. PORTER, M.P.

**Minister of Forests and Minister of State Development**—  
THE HON. A. J. FRASER, M.C., M.P.

**Minister without Portfolio**—  
THE HON. L. H. S. THOMPSON, M.L.C.



GOVERNORS AND STATE MINISTERS—*continued*

## QUEENSLAND.

*Governor*—COLONEL SIR HENRY ABEL SMITH, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

*Ministry (from 12th August, 1957).*

<i>Premier and Chief Secretary; and Vice-President of the Executive Council—</i> THE HON. G. F. R. NICKLIN, M.M., M.L.A.	<i>Minister for Public Lands and Irrigation—</i> THE HON. A. G. MÜLLER, M.L.A.
<i>Minister for Labour and Industry—</i> THE HON. K. J. MORRIS, M.L.A.	<i>Minister for Health and Home Affairs—</i> THE HON. H. W. NOBLE, M.L.A.
<i>Minister for Education—</i> THE HON. J. C. A. PIZZEY, M.L.A.	<i>Minister for Agriculture and Stock—</i> THE HON. O. O. MADSEN, M.L.A.
<i>Minister for Justice and Attorney-General—</i> THE HON. A. W. MUNRO, M.L.A.	<i>Minister for Public Works and Local Government—</i> THE HON. J. A. HEADING, C.M.G., M.L.A.
<i>Treasurer and Minister for Housing—</i> THE HON. T. A. HILEY, M.L.A.	<i>Minister for Transport—</i> THE HON. G. W. W. CHALK, M.L.A.
<i>Minister for Development, Mines and Main Roads—</i> THE HON. E. EVANS, M.L.A.	

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

*Lieut.-Governor*—THE HON. SIR JOHN MELLIS NAPIER, K.C.M.G.

*Ministry (from 15th May, 1944).*

*(Portfolios as from 14th May, 1958.)*

<i>Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Immigration—</i> THE HON. SIR THOMAS PLAYFORD, G.C.M.G., M.P.	<i>Minister of Works and Minister of Marine—</i> THE HON. G. G. PEARSON, M.P.
<i>Chief Secretary, Minister of Health and Minister of Mines—</i> THE HON. SIR LYELL MCEWIN, K.B.E., M.L.C.	<i>Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Forests—</i> THE HON. D. N. BROOKMAN, M.P.
<i>Attorney-General and Minister of Industry and Employment—</i> THE HON. C. D. ROWE, M.L.C.	<i>Minister of Education—</i> THE HON. B. PATTINSON, M.P.
<i>Minister of Lands, Minister of Repatriation and Minister of Irrigation—</i> THE HON. SIR CECIL S. HINCKS, M.P.	<i>Minister of Local Government, Minister of Roads and Minister of Railways—</i> THE HON. N. L. JUDE, M.L.C.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

*Governor*—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHARLES GAIRDNER, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.

*Ministry (from 2nd April, 1959).*

<i>Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Tourists—</i> THE HON. D. BRAND, M.L.A.	<i>Minister for Mines and Housing—</i> THE HON. A. F. GRIFFITH, M.L.C.
<i>Deputy Premier, Minister for Education and Electricity and Attorney-General—</i> THE HON. A. F. WATTS, C.M.G., M.L.A.	<i>Minister for Lands, Forests and Immigration—</i> THE HON. W. S. BOVELL, M.L.A.
<i>Minister for Industrial Development, Railways and the North West—</i> THE HON. C. W. M. COURT, O.B.E., M.L.A.	<i>Minister for Transport, Police, Labour and Native Welfare—</i> THE HON. C. C. PERKINS, M.L.A.
<i>Minister for Agriculture—</i> THE HON. C. D. NALDER, M.L.A.	<i>Chief Secretary and Minister for Health and Fisheries—</i> THE HON. R. HUTCHINSON, D.F.C., M.L.A.
<i>Minister for Works and Water Supplies—</i> THE HON. G. P. WILD, M.B.E., M.L.A.	<i>Minister for Local Government, Town Planning and Child Welfare—</i> THE HON. L. A. LOGAN, M.L.C.

GOVERNORS AND STATE MINISTERS—*continued.*

## TASMANIA.

*Governor*—THE RT. HON. THOMAS GODFREY POLSON, BARON ROWALLAN K.T., K.B.E.,  
M.C., T.D.

*Ministry (from 12th May, 1959).*

<i>Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Mines—</i>	<i>Chief Secretary and Minister administering the Department of Health Services—</i>
THE HON. E. E. REECE, M.H.A.	THE HON. J. F. GAHA, M.H.A.
<i>Deputy Premier and Attorney-General—</i>	<i>Minister for Forests, Tourists and Immi- gration—</i>
THE HON. R. F. FAGAN, M.H.A.	THE HON. A. C. ATKINS, M.H.A.
<i>Minister for Agriculture—</i>	<i>Minister for Transport—</i>
THE HON. J. J. DWYER, V.C., M.H.A.	THE HON. J. B. CONNOLLY, M.L.C.
<i>Minister for Lands and Works—</i>	<i>Minister for Housing, Licensing and Police—</i>
THE HON. D. A. CASHION, M.H.A.	THE HON. J. L. MADDEN, M.H.A.
<i>Minister for Education—</i>	
THE HON. W. A. NEILSON, M.H.A.	

4. **Leaders of the Opposition, Commonwealth and State Parliaments.**—The Leader of the Opposition plays an important part in the Party system of government which operates in the Australian Parliaments. The following list gives the names of the holders of this position in each of the Parliaments in March, 1960.

Leader of the Opposition, Commonwealth and State Parliaments—

*Commonwealth*—The Hon. A. A. Calwell, M.P.

*New South Wales*—R. W. Askin, M.L.A.

*Victoria*—The Hon. C. P. Stoneham, M.P.

*Queensland*—The Hon. J. E. Duggan, M.L.A.

*South Australia*—M. R. O'Halloran, M.P.

*Western Australia*—The Hon. A. R. G. Hawke, M.L.A.

*Tasmania*—The Hon. W. A. Bethune, M.H.A.

5. **The Course of Legislation.**—The actual legislation by the Commonwealth Parliament up to the end of 1957 is indicated in alphabetical order in "The Acts of the Parliament of The Commonwealth of Australia passed during the year 1957, in the Second Session of the Twenty-second Parliament of the Commonwealth, with Tables, Appendix and Index".

A "Chronological Table of Acts passed from 1901 to 1957 showing how they are affected by subsequent legislation or lapse of time" is also given, and, further, "A table of Commonwealth Legislation passed from 1901 to 1957 in relation to the several provisions of the Constitution", is furnished. Reference should be made to these for complete information.

6. **Legislation during 1958.**—The following paragraphs present a selection from the legislative enactments of the Commonwealth Parliament during the year 1958. The acts included have been selected as the more important new measures and amending measures enacted during the year. The selection is somewhat arbitrary, however, because of the task of determining, in view of the limitations on space that might reasonably be allotted, the relative importance of the acts passed. Certain principles regulating the choice of acts

have nevertheless been generally observed. Ordinary appropriation and loan acts are excluded, as are also acts relating to less important changes in existing forms of taxation, in superannuation and pension schemes, and in workers' compensation. Acts providing for minor amendments to existing statutes and continuance acts are similarly excluded.

The total enactments of the Commonwealth Parliament for a number of years at fairly even intervals since 1901 show a general increase. About 17 Acts were passed in 1901, 36 in 1914, 38 in 1927, 87 in 1939 and 101 in 1958.

In Official Year Book No. 40 (*see* pp. 66-70), and previous Year Books, similar information was published for the principal legislative enactments of State Parliaments.

*Commonwealth Legislation Passed in 1958.—Airlines Equipment Act 1958* (No. 70 of 1958). Amends the Australian National Airlines Act 1945-1956 (as to the Commission's power to borrow). Prescribes a method whereby the Minister may determine the maximum aircraft capacity required by the Australian National Airways Commission and by Ansett Transport Industries Limited, and may fix the amount of aircraft capacity to be used by the Commission and the company. No aircraft can be obtained or used without the Minister's approval. It also allows the Treasurer to guarantee certain loans for the purchase of certain specified aircraft.

*Atomic Energy Act 1958* (No. 1 of 1958). Amends the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act 1953 relating to the constitution of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission, the resignation and vacation of office of members of the Commission, the finances of the Commission and the annual report of the Commission.

*Cellulose Acetate Flake Bounty Act 1958* (No. 64 of 1958). Amends the Cellulose Acetate Flake Bounty Act 1956 by empowering the Governor-General to declare by Proclamation that a period commencing on 1st July, 1958, is a year to which the Act applies.

*Christmas Island Act 1958* (No. 41 of 1958). Accepts Christmas Island as a Territory under the authority of the Commonwealth and provides for the continuance of existing laws; for the power of the Governor-General to legislate by Ordinance for the peace, order and good government of the Territory and for the tabling of Ordinances in Parliament; for the establishment of the Supreme Court of Christmas Island, for appeals therefrom to the High Court and for the establishment by Ordinance of other Courts; for the right of certain residents to elect to become Australian citizens; for the exemption from customs duties of goods produced or manufactured in the Territory and imported into Australia and not, if produced in Australia, subject to duties of excise; for the granting by the Governor-General acting with the advice of the Minister, of pardons or reduction of sentences or fines imposed upon convicted persons; and for the continuance, unless otherwise provided by Ordinance, of the legal currency previously used as legal tender in the Territory.

*Christmas Island Agreement Act 1958* (No. 69 of 1958). Repeals Christmas Island Agreement Act 1949 and ratifies the agreement between the Government of Australia and that of New Zealand, made on 13th September, 1958, as to their shared participation in the phosphate production of the Island and as to continuance of the Christmas Island Phosphate Commission, which is not to enjoy immunity of the Crown in right of the Commonwealth of Australia or of New Zealand, but which is exempted from taxation.

*Civil Aviation (Damage by Aircraft) Act 1958* (No. 81 of 1958). Provides that the Rome Convention, which is set out in the Schedule to the Act, shall have the force of law in Australia and shall bind the Crown in right of the States and of the Commonwealth. It provides

for procedures whereby Court orders can be obtained for the hearing of all actions arising out of the incident to be heard in the one Court and for the consolidation of those actions. It also provides for liability for damages in respect of a death arising from an incident, and for evidentiary and jurisdictional matters.

*Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1958* (No. 30 of 1958). Amends the Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1956 to provide for the appointment of an Acting President, or an Acting Deputy President, of the Commission; to provide for members of the Commission to have the same protection and immunity as a Judge of the Commonwealth Industrial Court; to provide for the continuation of hearings when the Commission as constituted at the original hearing cannot be further so constituted; to provide for references by, and appeals from, the Registrar to the Commission; to provide for references of questions of law by the Registrar to the Court; to provide new requirements as to the rules of an organization; and to provide new provisions relating to the cancellation of the registration of organizations.

*Copper Bounty Act 1958* (No. 78 of 1958). Provides that a bounty is payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund at a rate determined by the Minister and based upon the price of electrolytic copper wire from overseas, the bounty to be reduced where profits (including the bounty payable at the normal rate) exceed 10 per cent. The bounty is not payable on the quantity of refined copper sold in Australia by the producer in excess of his fair share of the Australian market.

*Cotton Bounty Act 1958* (No. 24 of 1958). Amends the Cotton Bounty Act 1951–1957 by extending the period of operation of the Act from 1958 to 1963.

*Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1958* (No. 74 of 1958). Amends the Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1924–1954 by providing that one more member shall be included in the Australian Dairy Produce Board and shall be appointed by the Board, while the member appointed to represent the Commonwealth Government shall be chairman of the Board. Minor amendments are made as to the constitution of the Board, the staff of the Board, the finances of the Board and the annual report by the Board.

*Dairy Produce Levy Act 1958* (No. 75 of 1958). Imposes a levy on all dairy produce manufactured in Australia on or after a date to be fixed by the Minister upon the recommendation of the Australian Dairy Produce Board. Separate rates of levy for butter and cheese may be prescribed, but the rate of levy shall not exceed three sixteenths ( $\frac{3}{16}$ ) of a penny per pound. The levy is payable by the manufacturer.

*Dairy Produce Research and Sales Production Promotion Act 1958* (No. 73 of 1958). Establishes a Dairy Produce Research Trust Account and a Dairy Produce Sales Promotion Fund. The trust monies are to be applied in research, training and publication in relation to scientific, economic or technical matter connected directly or indirectly with the production or distribution of dairy produce. The Dairy Produce Sales Committee is to submit to the Australian Dairy Produce Board (constituted by the Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1924–1958) proposals as to the expenditure of the trust monies, and the Board may submit recommendations to the Minister.

The Board may also administer and apply the Fund, which is obtained through the levy imposed under the Dairy Produce Levy Act 1958, and may make arrangements or take action to promote the sale of dairy produce in Australia and expand markets.

*Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Act 1958 (No. 56 of 1958).* Imposes income tax and social services contributions at the rates set out in the Schedules, to be levied and paid for the financial year commencing 1st July, 1958, the rates being the same as those imposed for the year commencing on 1st July, 1957.

*Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act 1958 (No. 55 of 1958).* Amends the Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act 1936-1957 by including fishing, pearl-fishing and shell-fishing in the definition of "primary production" in the Act. It also provides for depreciation as an allowable deduction in the case of plant used for pearl fishing, and it makes other provisions relating to the special depreciation allowance for primary producers. It makes expenditure by primary producers in the Territory of New Guinea (as well as in Australia) an allowable deduction under Section 75. It also introduces a section providing that under specified circumstances moneys paid by taxpayers on shares in companies mining or prospecting for petroleum are allowable deductions from their assessable incomes. It amends the provisions of the Act relating to deductions allowable to residents of isolated areas and to members of the Defence Force serving overseas.

*Income Tax (International Agreements) Act 1958 (No. 25 of 1958).* Amends the provisions of the Income Tax (International Agreements) Act 1953 relating to the ascertainment of Australian tax payable on dividends and by providing that the provisions of the agreement made between the Government of Australia and the Government of Canada for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion, a copy of which is set out in the new Third Schedule to the Act shall have the force of law.

*Loan (Australian National Airlines Commission) Act 1958 (No. 71 of 1958).* Approves the borrowing by the Treasurer of up to 3,000,000 dollars from the United States of America in accordance with the Loan Agreement dated 10th September, 1958, between the Commonwealth and certain American banks. The Agreement is set out in the Schedule to the Act. The moneys borrowed are to be applied for the purchase of a Lockheed Electra aircraft for the Australian National Airlines Commission. The National Debt Sinking Fund Act 1923-1950 is not to apply to moneys borrowed under the Agreement.

*Loan (Qantas Empire Airways Limited) Act 1958 (No. 72 of 1958).* Authorizes the borrowing by the Commonwealth of up to 13,000,000 dollars from the Chase Manhattan Bank upon the security of promissory notes issued by the Commonwealth which are to form part of the agreement between the Commonwealth and the Bank dated 17th June, 1958. The Agreement is set out in the Schedules. The loan moneys are to be applied by the Commonwealth toward the purchase of five Lockheed Electra aircraft pursuant to an agreement between Qantas Empire Airways Limited and the Commonwealth. The National Debt Sinking Fund Act 1923-1950 is not to apply to the moneys borrowed under the Agreement.

*Migration Act 1958 (No. 62 of 1958).* Repeals the Immigration Act 1901-1949, the Pacific Island Labourers Act 1901-1906, the Aliens Deportation Act 1948, portions of the War Precautions Act Repeal Act 1920-1955, and the Emigration Act 1910.

It provides that immigrants entering Australia without entry permits, or remaining in Australia after the expiration of temporary entry permits, are prohibited immigrants and as such are liable to be deported. Temporary entry permits may be granted upon conditions, and may be cancelled at any time by the Minister in his absolute discretion. Visas shall not be deemed to be entry permits.

The Minister may order the deportation of an alien where the alien has been convicted in Australia of a crime of violence against the person or of extortion by force or threat, or has been convicted in Australia of an offence for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year or longer (Section 12).

The Minister may order the deportation of an immigrant where, within five years of the immigrant's entry into Australia, he—

- (a) has been convicted of an offence punishable by death or by imprisonment for one year or longer;
- (b) has been convicted of an offence associated with prostitution; or
- (c) is an inmate of a mental hospital or public charitable institution.

(Section 13.)

The Minister may also order the deportation of an alien where it appears to him that the conduct of the alien has been such that he should not be allowed to remain in Australia (Section 14 (1)).

The Minister may order the deportation of an immigrant who has entered Australia not more than five years previously where it appears to him—

- (a) that the immigrant's conduct is such that he should not be allowed to remain in Australia;
- (b) that the immigrant advocates the overthrow by violence of established government or of all forms of law, or, advocates anarchy or assassination or the unlawful destruction of property, or is a member of an organization advocating such.

(Section 14 (2)).

A deportation order may not be made by the Minister under sections 14 (1) and 14 (2) of the Act where the alien or immigrant has requested within 30 days of receiving notice from the Minister that his case be considered by an independent Commissioner and the Commissioner has not found that the ground specified by the Minister for the deportation order is established (Section 14).

The Act also provides for the deportation of prohibited immigrants (including deserting sailors), for the manner of their detention, for their right to be heard by an independent prescribed authority within forty-eight hours after the arrest, and for the prescribed authority's power to direct the release of a person arrested as a prohibited immigrant or as a person against whom a deportation order has been made if the authority is not satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for supposing respectively that the person is a prohibited immigrant or a deportee.

It is an offence for the master, owner, agent or charterer of a ship or aircraft to allow a prohibited immigrant to land in Australia, or to refuse to transport deportees overseas when required to do so.

It is an offence for a person for reward to arrange the passage of an intending immigrant or to make representations to any Commonwealth authority with a view to the entry of an immigrant, unless that person has within thirty days of making written application to the Secretary of the Department of Immigration received a written acknowledgement of receipt of the notice. Immigration agents may be directed not to act at any time. No person shall describe himself by words suggesting that he is registered or approved to act as an immigration agent. The maximum charges for services by an immigration agent may be prescribed by regulations made under the Act.

The Act also provides that:—

- (a) it is an offence to take a child out of Australia without the written consent of the party who by an Australian court order is entitled to custody of the child, or who has instituted proceedings for such an order; and
- (b) aboriginals not subject to legal disabilities may leave Australia without the Minister's consent.

The Act differs chiefly from the repealed Immigration Act 1901–1949 in that—

- (a) the requirements previously enforced by the machinery of dictation tests are now enforced by the granting or withholding of entry permits;
- (b) new provisions are made relating to the rights and remedies of persons alleged to be prohibited immigrants or deportees, and relating to the machinery of deportation;
- (c) there is now no express provision corresponding directly to section 8AA of the repealed Act (making participation in an industrial dispute a ground for deportation); and
- (d) new provisions are made in relation to immigration agents.

*Nationality and Citizenship Act 1958* (No. 63 of 1958). Amends the Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948–1955. Re-defines “protected person” and the meaning of “British subject” under section 7. Repeals section 20 (Australian citizenship originally gained by registration or naturalization lost through continuous residence outside Australia and New Guinea for seven years or more), without inserting any corresponding section. Re-enacts section 23 (citizenship of a child where parent has lost Australian citizenship). It also amends the provisions as to false declarations and as to the citizenship of a child whose parent has lost British nationality.

*National Health Act 1958* (No. 68 of 1958). Amends the National Health Act 1953–1957 by providing for the establishment of special accounts by registered organizations; for the crediting of the amounts of contribution of contributors who have attained 65 years to special accounts; for crediting to special accounts of amounts of contribution where the contributors are chronically ill and their claims for fund benefit have been disallowed or only met at a rate below the standard rate payable in normal cases by the registered organization; for certain rules that registered organizations must make in relation to their special accounts; for the keeping of records relating to special accounts; and for the reimbursement by the Commonwealth of amounts standing to the debit of the special account.

It also inserts a provision (section 18A) whereby Commonwealth benefit is not payable to contributors of not more than two months' standing. It also amends sections 30 and 64 (relating to fraudulent offences against the Act).

*Navigation Act 1958* (No. 36 of 1958). Amends the provisions of the Navigation Act 1912–1956 relating to the interpretation and application of the Act; the complement of ships' officers and crew to be carried on ships; certificates of competency of ships' officers; the supplying and engagement of seamen and apprentices; the rating of seamen; agreements by seamen; the discharge of seamen; the making of allotments by seamen; the payment of seamen's wages; offences by seamen and the punishment for those offences; the provisioning of ships; the medical care of seamen; seamen left on shore; seamen deceased abroad; the relief and maintenance of distressed seamen; the searching of ships; the official log-book and engine room log-book; offences by the master, owner or agent of the ship; compasses; the making of regulations providing for the stowage of bulk cargo and ballast; the liability of Commonwealth Naval Vessels under sections 259, 260 and 261 (which provide for a proportional sharing of liability for damages when damage, loss or personal injuries are caused by the fault of more than one vessel); the master's obligation to render assistance to ships or aircraft in distress; the repeal of the provisions relating to the registration of private signals; the notification to the Minister of the loss of a ship; offences by passengers; the granting of permits and licences to ships to engage in coasting trade; the salvaging of shipwrecks; salvage claims by and against the Crown; the limitation of liability in respect of Government ships; Courts of Marine Inquiry, their powers and offences in relation to them;

proceedings against the Crown; the master's duty to log and report births, deaths and marriages; the membership of the Marine Council; the calculation of nominal horsepower (in Schedule I); the scale of crew in steam ships other than river and bay ships (in Schedule II); and the repeal of Schedule III.

*Overseas Telecommunications Act 1958* (No. 26 of 1958). Amends the provisions of the Overseas Telecommunications Act 1946–1952 relating to the remuneration payable to members of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission, the resignation by, vacation of office of, and the leave of absence that may be granted to, members of the Commission, the appointment of officers, the creation, abolition and reclassification of positions. It inserts in the Act—

- (a) a new section that makes it an offence for a person who is or has been employed by the Commission to divulge the contents of telecommunications; and
- (b) a new Part dealing with the finances of the Commission.

*Railway Standardization (New South Wales and Victoria) Agreement Act 1958* (No. 83 of 1958). Approves the agreement between the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales and Victoria which is set out in the Schedule whereby the Commonwealth and the States are to share in the expense of the conversion of the Melbourne-Albury railway line (which meets the terminal of the Albury-Sydney line) from its present gauge of 5 ft. 3 in. to 4 ft. 8½ in. (so as to conform in gauge with, and be linked directly to, the Albury-Sydney line). The parties are to collaborate in the preparation of plans and specifications. The Commonwealth is to bear fourteen twentieths of the expense and each State three twentieths.

*Re-establishment and Employment Act 1958* (No. 7 of 1958). Repeals Part X. of the Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945–1956 (the Part which affected the operation of mortgages, legal proceedings, and the War Service Moratorium Regulations) and enacts provisions consequential on the repeal of that Part relating to postponed payments under mortgages, the continuation of certain proceedings, the cessation of suspension of execution, and the operation of any Statute of Limitations.

*Re-establishment and Employment Act* (No. 2) 1958 (No. 52 of 1958). Amends the Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945–1958 by providing that the provisions giving preference in employment to former members of the Forces and other persons entitled to preference (sections 24–33 inclusive) shall cease to operate at midnight on 30th June, 1960.

*Repatriation Act 1958* (No. 47 of 1958). Amends the Repatriation Act 1920–1957 by providing for supplementary assistance to service pensioners and alters the definition of "income" in section 83 so as to be consistent with the amended definition introduced by the Social Services Act 1958.

*River Murray Waters Act 1958* (No. 82 of 1958). Ratifies and approves the agreement between the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia set out in the Schedule to the Act and amending the previous agreement between the parties (which is set out, as previously amended, in the five Schedules to the River Murray Waters Act 1915–1954).

*Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act 1958* (No. 31 of 1958). Amends the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act 1949–1956 by inserting a provision approving the Agreement and the Supplemental Agreement made between the Commonwealth, New South Wales and Victoria, copies of which are set out in the Schedules to the Act and by inserting a provision that nothing in the Act shall affect the rights of the State of South Australia under the agreements set out in the Schedules to the River Murray Waters Act 1915–1954. It amends the provisions of the Act relating to the proclamation of the Snowy Mountains Area; the duties and powers of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority; and the provisions of the Act relating to the finances of the Authority. It inserts a new Part requiring the Authority to furnish to the Minister annual reports for submission to Parliament.

*Social Services Act 1958* (No. 44 of 1958). Amends the Social Services Act 1947–1957. It excludes moneys derived from brothers and sisters of age or invalid pensioners from the definition of "income" in Part III of the Act. It increases the minimum value of property



at which an age or invalid pensioner will not be granted a pension from £1,750 to £2,250, and provides for supplementary assistance under certain circumstances for age, invalid and widows' pensioners paying rent and being entirely dependent upon their pension. It also alters the incomes and the rates at which the pensions of Class B and Class D widows are reduced. It amends the definition of "income" in section 106 of the Act (dealing with sickness benefits).

*States Grants (Universities) Act 1958* (No. 27 of 1958). Repeals the States Grants (Universities) Act 1955 and the States Grants (Universities) Act 1956 and amends the States Grants (Universities) Act 1957 by omitting the provisions that provided for the grant of financial assistance in respect of the year 1958, by providing that for the purposes of the application of the 1957 Act in respect of the year 1957 the South Australian School of Mines and Industries shall be regarded as a University to the extent that it has received State grants in respect of courses recognized by the University of Adelaide for the purposes of that University's degree courses, and by providing for payment of financial assistance to the State of South Australia in respect of grants to the School. It provides, subject to the conditions specified in the Act, for the grant of financial assistance to the States, in respect of each of the years 1958, 1959 and 1960, of the respective amounts specified in the Schedules to the Act. The conditions specified in the Act require the respective amounts to be applied for recurrent expenditure, teaching and administrative costs of residential colleges, expenditure on University buildings and residential college buildings.

*Stevedoring Industry Charge Act 1958* (No. 4 of 1958). Amends the Stevedoring Industry Charge Act 1947-1957 by altering the rate of stevedoring industry charge to—

- (a) in respect of employment from 1st April, 1958, to 1st July, 1959—Three shillings for every man-hour of employment; and
- (b) in respect of employment after 1st July, 1959—Two shillings and sixpence for every man-hour of employment.

*Tariff Board Act 1958* (No. 14 of 1958). Amends the provisions of the Tariff Board Act 1921-1953 relating to the constitution of the Tariff Board, the appointment of acting members of the Board, the appointment of the chairman of the Board, the duties of the chairman, the power of the chairman to delegate his powers and functions, the salary and allowances of members of the Board, the leave that may be granted to members of the Board, and the meetings of the Board.

*Tractor Bounty Act 1958* (No. 65 of 1958). Amends the Tractor Bounty Act 1939-1956 by empowering the Governor-General to proclaim a further period from 24th October, 1958, and lasting not longer than 30th June, 1959, as a period to which the Act applies.

*Tradesmen's Rights Regulation Act 1958* (No. 53 of 1958). Amends the provisions of the Tradesmen's Rights Regulation Act 1946-1955 relating to the granting of tradesmen's certificates by Local Committees, the powers of the Central Committee, and the recognition of tradesmen trained in the Defence Force.

*Western Australia Grant (Northern Development) Act 1958* (No. 28 of 1958). Empowers the Treasurer to grant to the State of Western Australia in the course of the period of 5 years from 1st July, 1958, any sum or sums out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund not exceeding in aggregate £2,500,000, in pursuance of a project in relation to the development of the northern part of Western Australia, provided that the project is submitted to and approved by the Treasurer and provided that it is such as could not reasonably be expected to be carried out during the period by the State without assistance.

*Wheat Export Charge Act 1958* (No. 59 of 1958). Repeals the Wheat Export Charge Act 1954 but saves its operation in relation to wheat harvested before 1st October, 1958. It imposes an export charge on wheat and wheat products exported between 1st October, 1958, and 1st October, 1963, where, in any particular season, the average price per bushel obtained for all wheat exported exceeds the guaranteed price. The rate of charge per bushel is to be an amount equal to the excess of the average price over the guaranteed price, but is not to be more than 1s. 6d.

*Wheat Acquisition (Undistributed Moneys) Act* (No. 29 of 1958). Provides for the payment of undistributed moneys from the Undistributable Fractions Account kept by the Australian Wheat Board to the Commonwealth which in turn is to pay these amounts into the Wheat Research Trust Account established by the Wheat Research Act 1957 for credit to the accounts of the States in accordance with the Schedule to the Act.

*Wheat Industry Stabilization Act 1958* (No. 58 of 1958). Repeals the *Wheat Industry Stabilization Act 1954*, but saves its operation in relation to wheat harvested before 1st October, 1958. It continues in existence the Australian Wheat Board for the purposes of the Act and provides for its membership and powers. The Board may purchase wheat, sell or dispose of wheat, accept wheat given to it, grist wheat, and sell or dispose of the products of gristing. It gives the Board power to approve or disapprove the selling of wheat by persons possessing wheat in the Australian Capital Territory harvested on or after 1st October, 1958, to buy and sell wheat on behalf of such persons or to arrange for the buying and selling, to demand returns as to the quantity of wheat grown, to authorize the seizure of wheat or corn sacks—together with books, documents and accounts relating to the sacks—and to prosecute for offences against the Act. It prescribes the method whereby the Board shall determine the amount payable by it to persons who have delivered wheat to it. It continues in existence the *Wheat Prices Stabilization Fund* as a trust account, out of which the surplus amount of the Fund exceeding £20,000,000 is to be paid to the Board and after the deductions authorized by the Act is to be distributed among the persons who have delivered wheat to the Board. Provision is made that the operation of State laws relating to the stabilization of the Wheat Industry shall not be affected by the Act.

#### § 4. Commonwealth Government Departments.

Official Year Book No. 37 contains, on pages 76–86, a list of the Commonwealth Government Departments as at 31st March, 1947, showing details of the matters dealt with by each Department, and the Acts administered by the Minister of each Department, and Year Book No. 39 contains, on pages 100–1, a description of major changes in Departmental structure from 1947 to 1951. Apart from the structural changes and transfers of functions described therein, there are several Departments which, in the interval between 1947 and 1956, were developed to cope with changing circumstances affecting the particular Department. The Prime Minister's Department, the Department of Immigration, and the Department of Social Services were among those whose organizations were thus altered. On page 81 of Official Year Book No. 43, details were shown of a major re-organization, in January, 1956, of the functions of the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture and Trade and Customs, resulting in the creation of the Departments of Trade, Customs and Excise, and Primary Industry. The reference to the Department of Trade's control of statutory marketing boards appearing in that issue should have been omitted, as this function was assumed by the Department of Primary Industry at the re-organization. In April, 1958, the Departments of Supply and Defence Production were amalgamated under the name of Department of Supply, consequent on the report of the Morshead Committee on the organization of the Defence group of Departments.

#### § 5. Cost of Parliamentary Government.

The tables in this section are intended to represent the expenditure incurred in the operation of the Parliamentary system in Australia, comprising the Governor-General and Governors, the Ministries, the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, and electoral activities; they do not attempt to cover the expenditure on Commonwealth and State administration generally.

Comparison between individual items should be made with caution because of differences in accounting and presentation.

The following statement shows this expenditure for the Commonwealth and for each State, as well as the cost per head of population, for the year ended 30th June, 1958. 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 interest, and carried out at the request of the Government.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1957-58.

(£.)

Particulars.	C'wth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
<b>1. Governor-General or Governor(a)</b>								
Governor's salary .. .. .	10,000	6,000	7,500	2,867	13,500	4,750	4,000	48,617
Other salaries .. .. .	13,977	32,297	8,758	9,986	7,835	4,932	18,887	96,672
Other expenses, including main- tenance of house and grounds	(b)6,566	14,364	49,394	24,775	8,865	27,748	12,048	143,760
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>30,543</b>	<b>52,661</b>	<b>65,652</b>	<b>37,628</b>	<b>30,200</b>	<b>37,430</b>	<b>34,935</b>	<b>289,049</b>
<b>2. Official Establishments</b> .. .. .	<b>158,009</b>							<b>158,009</b>
<b>3. Ministry—</b>								
Salaries of Ministers .. .. .	68,042	70,370	21,636	41,178	28,653	13,900	8,646	252,425
Oversea conferences, etc. .. .. .	27,920	..	..	..	..	1,907	2,942	27,920
Travelling expenses .. .. .	26,175	(c) ..	1,298	(c) ..	(c) ..	6,294	19,520	32,322
Other .. .. .	..	2,283	..	(c) ..	(c) ..	..	..	28,097
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>122,137</b>	<b>72,653</b>	<b>22,934</b>	<b>41,178</b>	<b>28,653</b>	<b>22,101</b>	<b>31,108</b>	<b>340,764</b>
<b>4. Parliament—</b>								
<b>A. Upper House:</b>								
President and Chairman of Committees .. .. .	2,900	3,800	1,215	..	2,800	5,752	..	35758
Allowance to members .. .. .	185,135	28,967	74,716	..	30,950	68,713	..	440,706
Railway passes(d) .. .. .	2,530	23,510	(e)9,000	..	1,624	8,573	1,433	46,670
Oversea conferences, etc. .. .. .	4,745	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,745
Other travelling expenses .. .. .	f17,747	..	..	..	..	(g) ..	..	17,747
Postage for members .. .. .	..	..	..	..	337	1,275	..	1,612
<b>B. Lower House:</b>								
Speaker and Chairman of Committees .. .. .	2,900	4,600	1,005	5,592	5,050	5,055	..	63867
Allowance to members .. .. .	381,899	204,196	145,464	154,862	62,543	116,625	2,147	1,153,658
Railway passes (d) .. .. .	5,810	43,061	(h) ..	11,525	3,168	13,631	..	79,342
Oversea conferences, etc. .. .. .	12,806	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,806
Other travelling expenses .. .. .	f34,452	2,400	..	17,195	..	(e)1,714	..	55,761
Postage for members .. .. .	..	5,647	..	9,981	819	2,036	..	18,483
<b>C. Both Houses:</b>								
Government contribution to Members' Superannuation Fund .. .. .	20,529	10,147	18,632	7,325	8,568	6,770	..	71,971
Printing—								
Hansard .. .. .	79,655	18,744	18,858	19,225	7,936	17,539	..	161,957
Other .. .. .	68,843	38,522	48,034	9,692	23,176	6,058	12,518	206,843
Reporting Staff—								
Salaries .. .. .	63,587	30,325	25,907	8,749	24,253	22,286	..	175,107
Contingencies .. .. .	4,047	417	500	247	2,819	397	..	8,427
Library—								
Salaries .. .. .	45,060	14,939	7,370	6,710	5,415	100	..	79,594
Contingencies .. .. .	16,684	4,214	2,000	3,425	1,375	4,425	..	28,123
Salaries of other officers .. .. .	329,320	122,920	76,371	25,962	29,465	36,980	22,975	643,993
Oversea conferences, etc. .. .. .	8,311	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,311
Other .. .. .	j217303	4,397	8,513	23,499	14,637	915	1,375	270,639
<b>D. Miscellaneous:</b>								
Fuel, light, heat, power, and water .. .. .	6,206	4,409	7,263	3,109	7,011	163	..	14297
Posts, telegraphs, telephones .. .. .	32,233	12,964	863	1,864	3,575	1,069	..	358,197
Furniture, stores and stationery .. .. .	45,163	6,906	5,362	3,663	13,174	3,588	..	..
Other .. .. .	k137390	17,875	9,824	8,377	6,400	l)5,449	..	..
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>1725255</b>	<b>602,960</b>	<b>460,897</b>	<b>321,002</b>	<b>255,095</b>	<b>325,113</b>	<b>154,370</b>	<b>3,844,692</b>
<b>5. Electoral—</b>								
Salaries .. .. .	400,310	9,059	8,489	19,648	11,343	20,716	11,716	481,281
Cost of elections, contingencies, etc. .. .. .	211,277	45,668	95,072	118,909	6,003	24,784	9,935	511,648
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>611,587</b>	<b>54,727</b>	<b>103,561</b>	<b>138,557</b>	<b>17,346</b>	<b>45,500</b>	<b>21,651</b>	<b>992,929</b>
<b>6. Royal Commissions, Select Com-   mittees, etc. .. .. .</b>	<b>14,073</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>7,761</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>4,112</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>26,095</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> .. .. .	<b>2661604</b>	<b>783,001</b>	<b>660,805</b>	<b>538,365</b>	<b>331,443</b>	<b>434,256</b>	<b>242,064</b>	<b>5,651,538</b>
<b>Cost per head of population</b> .. .. .	<b>5s. 6d.</b>	<b>4s. 3d.</b>	<b>4s. 11d.</b>	<b>7s. 8d.</b>	<b>7s. 6d.</b>	<b>12s. 5d.</b>	<b>14s. 6d.</b>	<b>11s. 7d.</b>

(a) Includes Executive Council except in Tasmania, where duties are performed by Chief Secretary's Department. (b) Excludes maintenance of official establishments. (c) Not available separately. (d) Actual amounts paid to the respective Railway Departments, except in New South Wales and Western Australia, where the amounts shown represent the value of railway passes as supplied by the Railway Departments. (e) Both Houses. (f) While in Canberra. See also (j). (g) Included with Lower House. (h) Included with Upper House. (i) Lower House only. (j) Conveyance of Members of Parliament and others not elsewhere included. (k) Includes maintenance of Ministers' and Members' rooms, £87,154, and additions, new works, buildings, etc., £28,605. (l) Includes Ex-Ministers' and Ex-Members' Life Passes (Rail), £3,042.

Figures for total cost and cost per head during each of the years 1953-54 to 1957-58 are shown in the next table.

**COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.**

Year.	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
TOTAL.								
(£.)								
1953-54 ..	2,072,757	645,505	419,261	452,527	290,110	302,586	175,525	4,358,271
1954-55 ..	2,007,013	710,639	535,939	348,458	281,351	325,772	189,699	4,398,871
1955-56 ..	2,532,246	742,753	586,940	474,515	372,493	451,042	224,940	5,384,929
1956-57 ..	2,455,194	769,125	599,355	417,613	324,848	425,524	238,824	5,230,483
1957-58 ..	2,661,604	783,001	660,805	538,365	331,443	434,256	242,064	5,651,538

**PER HEAD OF POPULATION.**

(s. d.)

1953-54 ..	4 8	3 9	3 6	7 0	7 5	9 7	11 4	9 10
1954-55 ..	4 5	4 1	4 4	5 3	7 0	10 0	12 1	9 8
1955-56 ..	5 5	4 3	4 7	7 0	8 11	13 6	14 1	11 7
1956-57 ..	5 2	4 3	4 6	6 1	7 7	12 5	14 8	11 0
1957-58 ..	5 6	4 3	4 11	7 8	7 6	12 5	14 6	11 7

**§ 6. Government Employees.**

Information concerning the number of employees of Australian Government Authorities may be found in Chapter XII.—Labour, Wages and Prices.