

CHAPTER III

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

§ 1. Scheme of Parliamentary Government

1. **General.**—Under Section 1 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution, 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 in detail of the manner in which his duties are to be fulfilled. The Legislature in each State was bi-cameral until 1922, when the Queensland Upper House was abolished and the Parliament became uni-cameral. In the bi-cameral Parliaments, the Upper House is known in the Commonwealth Parliament as the Senate, and in the State Parliaments as the Legislative Council, while the Lower House is known in the Commonwealth Parliament as the House of Representatives, in the State Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia as the Legislative Assembly, and in the State Parliaments of South Australia and Tasmania as the House of Assembly. In Queensland, the Legislative Assembly constitutes the legislature. The legislative powers of the Parliaments are delimited by the Commonwealth and State Constitutions. The Assembly, which is the larger House, 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.* Following a conference of Prime Ministers and other representatives of the British Commonwealth in London in December, 1952, 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."

(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.* 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, by Instructions under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, by Commission issued to him under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, or by the Constitution. Powers which have been so assigned include, among 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; to appoint certain officers in the Diplomatic or Consular Service of the Commonwealth; to appoint times for holding the sessions of the Parliament, prorogue Parliament and dissolve the House of Representatives; to cause writs to be issued for general elections of members of the House of Representatives; to assent in the Queen's name to a proposed law passed by both Houses of the Parliament or withhold assent, or to reserve the law for the Queen's pleasure, or to return the proposed law to the House in which it originated and transmit therewith any amendments which he may recommend; to exercise the executive power of the Commonwealth; to choose and summon Executive Councillors, who hold office during his pleasure; to appoint Ministers of State for the Commonwealth. In addition, 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.

Most Acts of the Commonwealth Parliament provide that the Governor-General may make regulations to give effect to the act or to cover certain matters specified in the power. The Governor-General may also 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, and he has been given power by statute to legislate for certain Territories of the Commonwealth.

(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 powers, in respect of each State, largely similar to those exercised by the Governor-General in respect of the Commonwealth.

(iii) *Holders of Office.* For the names of the Governors-General since the inception of the Commonwealth and the present State Governors, see § 4, page 76.

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. 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.

(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, 1962.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES, DECEMBER, 1962

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
Total ..	22	16	14	11	8	10	9	90

(a) Abolished in 1922.

For the names of the occupants of ministerial office in each of the Parliaments of Australia in December, 1962, see § 4 of this chapter, page 76. Subsequent changes 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, the number and salaries have been increased from time to time, and from 1959 the annual sum payable for salaries has been fixed at £66,000 and the number of Ministers at 22. An additional ministerial allowance of £3,500 a year has been payable to the Prime Minister since 1952, and at the same time an additional ministerial allowance of £1,000 a year was granted to each other Minister. This latter figure was increased, in 1959, to £1,500 a year for senior Ministers and £1,250 a year for junior Ministers.

All amounts payable in the foregoing paragraphs are in addition to amounts payable as Parliamentary allowances (see para. 5 following).

5. **Number and Salary of Members of the Legislatures, Australian Parliaments, December, 1962.**—The following table shows the number and annual salary of members in each of the legislative chambers in December, 1962.

**AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MEMBERS AND ANNUAL SALARIES,
31st DECEMBER, 1962**

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	78	39	50	35	486
Total ..	184	154	100	78	59	80	54	709
ANNUAL SALARY (£)								
Upper House ..	(b) 2,750	500	(c) 2,000	(a)	(d) 2,000	(e) 2,220	(f) 1,850	..
Lower House ..	(b) 2,750	(g) 2,350	(c) 2,000	(h) 2,501	(d) 2,000	(e) 2,220	(f) 1,850	..

(a) Abolished in 1922. (b) Plus expense allowances—Senators, £800; Members of the House of Representatives, city electorates, £850, country electorates, £1,050. Certain additional allowances are also provided for holders of parliamentary offices, etc. (c) Plus allowance of £550 for metropolitan, £750 for urban, £850 for inner country and £950 for outer country electorates. (d) Plus allowance of £550 where electorate is less than 50 miles from Adelaide; £700 if more than 50 miles, £800 if more than 200 miles. (e) Plus £50 where any part of electorate is more than 50 miles from Perth and expense reimbursement ranging from £450 for a Metropolitan member to £700 for a North Province member. (f) Plus allowance according to area of electorate and distance from the capital varying from £250 to £575 in the case of the Legislative Council, and from £725 to £875 in the case of the House of Assembly. (g) Plus allowance varying from £650 to £950 according to location of electorate. (h) Plus individual electoral allowances varying between £325 and £1,175.

6. **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. The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia*

Section 1 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution provides that the legislative power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of the Queen, a Senate and a House of Representatives, and be known as "The Parliament of the Commonwealth".

1. **The Senate.**—Both Houses of the Federal Parliament are elected by the same body of electors. In choosing a bi-cameral legislative system, the founders of the Constitution had in mind, however, that the Senate should give expression to the interests of the States as partners in the federation; that is to say, that the Senate should be a States House. Accordingly, the founders decided that the number of senators to be chosen for each original State should be the same for each State, irrespective of population, and that the number of senators for each original State should not be less than six.

The Senate was also designed to function as a House of Review—a function universally accepted as the role of a second chamber. With this in mind, the founders provided that senators should be elected for six-year terms and that one-half of their number should retire every three years instead of all senators retiring at the same time. This rotation principle ensures an element of continuity in the constitution of the Senate, and the six-year terms were designed to give senators greater independence and better opportunities for deliberation in dealing with proposed legislation.

It is noteworthy that bills, other than bills appropriating revenue or money or imposing taxation, may originate in the Senate, and in practice some bills passed each year in the Federal Parliament are first introduced in the Senate. There are certain money bills which the Senate may not amend, but in respect of these the Senate may make requests for amendments. However, there is no bill coming from the House of Representatives that the Senate cannot reject if it wishes. In view of the Senate's power of veto, the founders considered that some provision was necessary to deal with deadlocks that could arise between the House of Representatives and the Senate. The Constitution provides for a dissolution of the two Houses simultaneously where a deadlock occurs, thus breaking the continuity of the existence of the Senate. To meet this situation, the Constitution makes further provision for the rotation of senators following a double dissolution. The whole number of senators returned at the general elections following the double dissolution is divided equally by resolution of the Senate into two classes—senators of the first class holding their places for three-year terms and senators of the second class (in practice, the half first selected in each State) holding their places for six-year terms. All terms are deemed to begin on the first day of July preceding the day of election, in contrast to the usual position, in which a senator's term begins on the first day of July following his date of election.

In the first Federal Parliament, the Senate comprised thirty-six members, six being returned by the electors for each State. The number remained at thirty-six until Parliament provided, in the *Representation Act* 1948, that the number to be chosen for each State should be increased to ten, making a total of sixty senators for the six States.

2. **The House of Representatives.**—The House of Representatives was designed by the founders of the Constitution to be the legislative body representing the national interest. Its members are directly chosen by the people of the Commonwealth. The numbers of members chosen in the several States must be in proportion to population, save that no original State may have less than five members. The maximum duration of the House of Representatives is three years from its first meeting, but the House may be dissolved sooner by the Governor-General.

Under the Constitution, Parliament is empowered to make laws for increasing or diminishing the number of the members of the House of Representatives. But the Constitution further declares that the number of such members shall be as nearly as practicable twice the number of senators, a requirement commonly known as the two to one ratio.

There were seventy-five members of the first House of Representatives in 1901 compared with thirty-six senators in the same Parliament. The number of members was increased by the *Representation Act* 1948, when the number of senators was increased to ten for each State, and a total of 121 members was chosen in the several States at the general elections in December, 1949. Following an electoral redistribution in 1955, the House was increased to 122 members.

* The following description of the Commonwealth Parliament, its functions and procedure, was specially prepared for this issue of the Year Book by the Clerk of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Parliament may also make laws allowing representation of a Territory of the Commonwealth in either House. Since 1922, the Northern Territory has been represented by one member in the House of Representatives. The *Australian Capital Territory Representation Act 1948* gave that Territory one member in the House as from the elections in 1949. These members, who are additional to those chosen for the several States, are restricted in their right to vote, and may not hold certain offices in the House.

3. Parliamentary Procedure.—The Standing Orders are a body of rules, numbering over four hundred for each House,* drawn up for the proper conduct of parliamentary business. Power to make such rules is given by section 50 of the Constitution, which provides that each House may make rules and orders with respect to (i) the mode in which its powers, privileges, and immunities may be exercised and upheld; (ii) the order and conduct of its business and proceedings either separately or jointly with the other House. Among other things, the Standing Orders lay down procedure for election of Presiding Officers and Chairmen; provide for keeping suitable records of proceedings; lay down days and hours of meeting for the House of Representatives; state rules of debate, time limits for speeches, rules for preserving order; lay down the order or routine of business; and state rules in connexion with the presentation of petitions, the asking of questions, giving notices of motion, taking of divisions, appointment and procedure of various committees, moving of motions and amendments, and the passing of bills, etc.

The Standing Orders of the Commonwealth Parliament were drawn up broadly along the lines of those existing in the United Kingdom Parliament, modified to suit Australian conditions. In the House of Commons, Standing Orders were evolved over a period of centuries, their trend of development being always towards a true form of dignified democratic procedure allowing free speech and fair dealing for majority and minority parties alike.

The Standing Orders of the Senate were largely adopted from those of the House of Assembly of South Australia, with necessary alterations and certain exceptions. The reasons for the adoption were that the South Australian Standing Orders were familiar to the then President and could be administered by him without difficulty or delay, that they had been adopted by the Commonwealth Convention which drafted the Constitution and were considered to have been satisfactory by that body, and more members of the Senate were acquainted with them than with any other Standing Orders. The Standing Orders of the House of Representatives were temporarily adopted by the House on 6th June, 1901, and finally adopted on 21st March, 1950. In most cases, uniformity was achieved between the House of Representatives Standing Orders and those of the Senate. However, Standing Order No. 1 of the House of Representatives was rejected by the Senate. This Order stated:

In all cases not provided for hereinafter, or by Sessional or other Orders, resort shall be had to the rules, forms and practice of the Commons House of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland in force at the time of adoption of these Orders, which shall be followed as far as they can be applied to the proceedings of the House of Representatives.

The intention of the Senate in rejecting this Standing Order was that, in cases not positively and specifically provided for, the Senate should gradually build up rules, forms, and practices of its own, suited to its own conditions. In pursuance of this decision, the rulings of all the Presidents since 1903, when permanent Standing Orders came into force, have been consolidated and bound in separate volumes, and unless and until disagreed to by the Senate are binding on the Senate as a part of its procedure.

In pursuance of the House of Representatives Standing Order No. 1, now slightly amended from that stated above, the House has frequently to resort to the practice of the House of Commons. This practice is embodied in various authoritative works, the main one of which is Sir Thomas Erskine May's *Parliamentary Practice*.

4. The Principal Officers in the Chamber (other than the Ministry).—(i) *General.* Apart from the Ministry, the principal officers in the Chambers of the Parliament are:—The President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chairman of Committees of the Senate, the Chairman of Committees of the House of Representatives, the Leaders of the Opposition in each House, and the Whips. In addition, in each Chamber there is the Clerk and the Clerk-Assistant, while in the Senate there is the Usher of the Black Rod and in the House of Representatives the Serjeant-at-Arms.

* Unless otherwise indicated, the term "House" is used to refer to both the Senate and the House of Representatives and the term "member" includes "senator".

(ii) *The President of the Senate.* The President, who must be a member of the Senate, is chosen every three years by a secret ballot of members of that House (where more than one candidate is proposed). He may be removed from office by a vote of the Senate, or he may resign his office or his seat by writing addressed to the Governor-General.

The Standing Orders provide that the office of President shall become vacant on the thirtieth day of June following a periodical election, but, if the place of the holder of the office has not become vacant on that day, the office of President continues until the day next before the first sitting day of the Senate after such thirtieth day of June. A former President is eligible for re-election.

On any question before the Chair, the President is entitled to a deliberative but not a casting vote. This ensures that the States have equal voting strength. When the votes are equal, a question passes in the negative.

The President controls the Senate and its precincts. In the Commonwealth Table of Precedence the President ranks immediately below the Prime Minister and before the Speaker.

(iii) *The Speaker of the House of Representatives.* Like the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives must be a member of the House over which he presides, and is chosen at the commencement of each new Parliament by members of the House. If there are two or more candidates the Speaker is chosen by a secret ballot. He may be removed from office by a vote of the House, or he may resign his office or his seat by writing addressed to the Governor-General. The Speaker controls the Chamber and its precincts.

The position of Speaker is one of great antiquity and dignity, and, traditionally, one of impartiality. Speakers (and Presidents of the Senate) nominated by Labour Governments (the support of the Government party as a rule ensures election) have usually disregarded the traditional robes of office—the full-bottomed wig and gown—but nominees of other parties have adhered to the traditional dress.

The Speaker is not entitled to a vote upon any question before the Chair unless the numbers are equal, when he may exercise a casting vote.

The President and the Speaker preside over their respective Houses, enforce the rules of debate and preserve order, call members who wish to speak, propose and put the necessary questions, announce decisions, and, generally act to ensure that the business of the House is conducted within the spirit and meaning of the Standing Orders.

Outside the Chamber, the Presiding Officers act as spokesmen for the Houses in their external relations, present addresses to the Crown, receive communications addressed to their respective Houses, and execute orders of the House.

(iv) *The Chairman of Committees of the Senate.* The Chairman of Committees in the Senate is appointed in a manner similar to the President. His term of office, normally three years, and expiring on the thirtieth day of June following a periodical election for the Senate, may be terminated or varied by vote of the Senate, or he may resign his office or seat by writing addressed to the President. During the unavoidable absence of the President, the Chairman of Committees, as Deputy President, performs the duties and exercises the authority of President in relation to all proceedings of the Senate.

(v) *The Chairman of Committees of the House of Representatives.* An appointment is made to the office of Chairman of Committees in the House of Representatives at the commencement of every Parliament in a manner similar to the Speaker. The member appointed takes the Chair of all Committees of the Whole, which include the committee stages of every bill, the Committee of Supply (where money is voted for Government services), and the Committee of Ways and Means (where money is raised by taxes or customs duties). During the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Chairman, as Deputy Speaker, performs the duties and exercises the authority of the Speaker in relation to all proceedings of the House.

(vi) *The Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives.* The Opposition Leader leads the largest party opposing the Government and so may be regarded as the country's alternative Prime Minister. His office is an old and historic one in parliamentary history. Apart from leading his party, the Leader of the Opposition is responsible for intelligent, well-informed, and constructive criticism of Government proposals. This process of critical analysis of proposed legislation is essential for the democratic functioning of Parliament.

(vii) *The Deputy Leader of the Opposition.* The Deputy Leader undertakes such duties as might be assigned to him by the Leader of the Opposition, and, in like manner, he carries much responsibility for criticism of Government policy and proposals.

In the Senate, the Leader of the Opposition and his Deputy perform duties of a nature similar to the corresponding officers in the Lower House.

(viii) *The Whip.* The office of Whip is an essential one in the party system. The Whip is appointed to marshal the full strength of his party for voting and other political action in the Chamber and to act as a liaison officer between the party leaders and the rank-and-file members. His duties include arranging speakers for various debates, ensuring the presence of members for divisions and quorums, telling (counting) of divisions, arranging pairs and leave of absence for members, and keeping abreast, if he can possibly do so, of the political moves and stratagems which the opposing parties are planning.

(ix) *The Clerk and Clerk-Assistant.* In each Chamber, two non-member officials, the Clerk and the Clerk-Assistant, wearing the traditional parliamentary dress of wig and gown, are seated at the head of the Chamber Table. The Clerk's long experience and knowledge of proceedings of the House and his advice upon the Standing Orders and points of procedure are available to the Presiding Officer, Ministers and other members. The Clerk's duties include the recording of the proceedings of the House (Senate—the Journals; House of Representatives—the Votes and Proceedings). He also endorses bills sent to the other Chamber, reads the titles of bills, and reads petitions and any other matter requiring to be read. The Clerks (who, together with their assistants and other officers, are members of the Commonwealth Public Service) are the permanent heads and are responsible for the functioning of their respective departments. The officers of each House are appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of its Presiding Officer, i.e. the President or Speaker. The Clerks-Assistant assist the Clerk in the Chamber, prepare the Notice Papers for the day's proceedings, and keep minutes of the business of the Chamber.

(x) *The Usher of the Black Rod and the Serjeant-at-Arms.* The Usher of the Black Rod (Senate) and the Serjeant-at-Arms (House of Representatives) attend upon their presiding officers upon entering and leaving the House or attending the Governor-General with an Address, are responsible for the preservation of order in the visitors' galleries and the lobbies of the Houses, and otherwise carry out the orders of the President and Speaker respectively. These officers are seated close to the Bar of their Chambers. They also have duties of an administrative character, act as secretary to various parliamentary committees, and supervise the staff of attendants.

5. *Legislation.*—(i) *General.* Pursuant to section 1 of the Constitution, the legislative power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Federal Parliament, consisting of the Sovereign (represented by the Governor-General), the Senate, and the House of Representatives.

Under Australia's federal system of government, there is a division of powers between the Federal and State Governments. Sections 51 and 52 of the Constitution list the matters with respect to which the Federal Parliament has power to make laws. Those powers may be increased by an alteration of the Constitution by referendum under section 128.

Law-making is the most important function of Parliament. What is known as a bill* is a legislative proposal which, after finally passing both Houses and receiving the royal assent, becomes an Act of Parliament.

Bills originate in different ways. Broadly, routine machinery legislation stems from recommendations made by Government departments, while policy bills flow from the undertakings made by a Government in the election campaign and subsequently. Other legislative proposals follow suggestions made by Government members at party meetings and by members in the Parliament. In whatever way a proposal originates, the matter is considered by Cabinet, and, if it is agreed to, the responsible Minister is authorized to have a bill prepared. The Minister or his departmental officers then give the necessary instructions to the Parliamentary Draftsman. Bills may also be originated by private members. Bills may be originated in either House, with the provision that money bills (that is, appropriation and taxing bills) may originate only in the House of Representatives.

* The word "bill" comes from the Latin *bullā*, a seal. In the courts of early Britain—and before the British Parliament was established—bills were documents with seals often founded on petitions. Later, when Parliament was formed, petitions were more frequently addressed to the King and Parliament than to the courts, and usually these petitions asked for a bill to be passed to remedy the grievance.

Except for certain special procedures on financial measures, the fundamental stages in the passage of a bill are:—Introductory proceedings; presentation and first reading; second reading; Committee proceedings; adoption of Committee's report; third reading; transmission to the other House and consideration of amendments (if any) made by that House; consideration of amendments (if any) proposed by the Governor-General; and royal assent.*

(ii) *Introductory Proceedings.* On the Presiding Officer calling for Notices of Motion (soon after the meeting of the House), the member rises and gives notice that, at the next sitting, he will move that he have leave to bring in a bill for an Act to (then follows the long title of the bill). At the next sitting, when the notice of motion is called on, the member moves the motion. Although the motion may be debated, discussion at this stage is rare and the motion is usually agreed to immediately.

(iii) *Presentation and First Reading.* Following acceptance of the motion for leave, the member then presents the bill by handing a signed copy to the Clerk. Motion is then made that the bill be read a first time. The acceptance of the motion for the first reading (upon which, except in the Senate on certain money bills, no debate is allowed) permits a bill to be circulated and its contents to become known.

(iv) *Second Reading.* The Standing Orders provide that the second reading of a bill shall be made an Order of the Day for the next sitting, but it is the usual practice for the member to ask leave of the House (or to move the suspension of the Standing Orders) to permit the moving of the second reading forthwith. The member then makes his second reading speech explaining the general principles of the bill. Usually a member of the Opposition (in the case of a Government bill) obtains the adjournment of the debate until the next sitting. When the debate is resumed, a member may move an amendment to the question "That this bill be now read a second time". Such an amendment may take one of two forms: (i) it may omit "now" and add "this day six months" (if carried, this finally disposes of the bill), or (ii) it may omit all words after "That" and insert other words (this type of amendment, which must be relevant to the subject matter of the bill and cannot anticipate an amendment which may be more suitably moved in Committee, is known as a "reasoned amendment", and it is usually phrased to place on record any special reasons which the mover may have for not agreeing to the second reading).

The second reading and any proposed amendment are debated together. At the conclusion of the debate, the Presiding Officer first puts the question to dispose of the amendment (if any), and if that is negatived he then puts the question for the second reading. The Clerk then reads out the title of the bill.

(v) *Committee.* After the second reading, the President or the Speaker, as the case may be, leaves the Chair, the Chairman of Committees takes the Chairman's seat at the Table between the Clerk and the Clerk-Assistant, and the House forms itself into a Committee of the Whole for consideration of the Bill in the following order:—Clauses in their numerical order; schedules in their numerical order; postponed clauses; new clauses; new schedules; preamble (if any); and title. In the Senate, new clauses may be considered in their proposed order in the bill, followed by the consideration of postponed clauses. By leave of the Committee, a bill may be taken as a whole or by parts. An amendment may be moved to any part of a bill provided it is relevant to the subject-matter or, in the case of the House of Representatives, within the title.

After a bill has been agreed to in Committee, the Presiding Officer resumes the Chair, and the Chairman reports to him that the Committee has considered the bill and agreed to it with (or without) amendment. The member in charge of the bill then moves that the report be adopted. If it is not possible to complete the Committee consideration that day, the member in charge of the bill moves that progress be reported, and further consideration is made an Order of the Day for the next sitting, and it appears on the Notice Paper as such.

(vi) *Third Reading.* The Standing Orders provide that the third reading of a bill shall be made an Order of the Day for the next sitting, but it is usual for the member to ask leave of the House (or to move the suspension of the Standing Orders if this has not already been agreed to at an earlier stage of the bill) to permit the moving of the third reading forthwith.

* The exception is a bill proposing an amendment of the Constitution which, in certain circumstances, need pass one House only. Moreover, all Constitution Alteration Bills must be approved by the people at referendum before they can be submitted for the Royal Assent. See section 128 of the Constitution, p. 22.

The motion for third reading may be, but is not frequently, debated. The only amendment allowed is to omit "now" from the question "That this bill be now read a third time" and add "this day six months", which, if carried, finally disposes of the bill. This is rarely moved. When the question for the third reading is agreed to, the Clerk reads the title of the bill.

(vii) *Transmission to other House and Amendments there.* When a bill has passed the House, it is sent to the other House with a message signed by the President or Speaker, as the case may be, requesting the concurrence of the other House. The procedure is similar to that of the originating House, the bill going through first reading, second reading, committee and third reading stages. The other House may make amendments to the bill, in which case it is returned by message to the originating House asking concurrence in such amendments.

(viii) *Assent.* When a bill has finally passed both Houses, it is presented to the Governor-General for assent in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty. Amendments to the bill may be proposed by the Governor-General, but as a general rule any amendments recommended by His Excellency to Parliament (in practice, upon the advice of his Ministers) are of a formal or verbal nature, or such as to correct a mistake or omission or to clarify some provision. Upon assent being given, the bill becomes an Act of Parliament. Notification of the assent is inserted in the Commonwealth Gazette, and the Act is published by the Government Printer.*

(ix) *Urgency.* If the consideration of a bill proceeded strictly in accordance with the Standing Orders, the introductory proceedings would take place at one sitting and the three readings would take place on separate subsequent days. The Standing Orders, however, may be suspended to permit the rapid passage of a bill, even through all stages on the same day, or it may be dealt with even more expeditiously by providing a time limit (commonly called "the Guillotine") within which the bill must be passed.

6. The Committees of Supply and Ways and Means.—The use of Committees of Supply, of Ways and Means, and of the Whole is usually uniform in the lower Houses of all British Parliaments and is based on the practice of the United Kingdom House of Commons, where the committee system was firmly established during the seventeenth century. It meant that the Commons could appoint its own chairman, and that deliberations could be more freely conducted than when the Speaker, who in early times was often the King's nominee, was in the Chair. Furthermore, debates in the House were recorded in the Journals, which the Sovereign often scrutinized. The setting up of committees was a successful attempt by the Parliament to secure freedom in its work without undue interference from the Crown. Previously, members of the House who opposed the wishes of the Sovereign were sometimes severely dealt with.

The Committee of Supply originated in 1620. The gradual transfer of the revenues and the civil list from the Crown to Parliament, and the requests from the Crown for funds, made the Committee of Supply a force in determining what sums the Parliament would grant the Crown. From these origins, we have the present-day Committee of Supply which grants to the Crown sums for services for a particular year.

The Committee of Ways and Means was established in 1641. Its purpose is to authorize payments from funds to meet the Supply granted, generally a grant from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. It is also the source for authorizing taxes or charges. (The Standing Orders Committee of the House of Representatives has recommended the abolition of these Committees and their associated complex financial procedures and the adoption of new simplified procedures appropriate to the modern needs of the House.)

7. The Party System.—Political parties are a part of the Australian Parliamentary system, and since federation many shades of political opinion have been represented in both Houses. Four parties are at present represented in the Parliament, plus one Independent.

Following British Parliamentary practice, the party commanding a majority in the popular (lower) house forms the government, or, as is the case at the moment, two parties (Liberal and Country Party) may combine to form a government.

The Government in the 24th Parliament consists of a Liberal-Country Party Coalition, which in the House of Representatives gives it a majority of one on the floor of the House after providing a Speaker.

* See footnote on p. 69 relating to the Constitution Alteration bills.

The state of the parties in each House at the end of 1962 was:—

Senate—Liberal Party, 24; Country Party, 6; Australian Labor Party, 28; Australian Democratic Labour Party, 1; Independent, 1.

House of Representatives—Liberal Party, 45; Country Party, 17; Australian Labor Party, 62 (including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory members with restricted voting rights).

§ 3. 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 disqualified on other grounds, who has lived in Australia for six months continuously. Residence in a subdivision for a period of one month prior to enrolment is necessary to enable a qualified person to enrol. Enrolment and voting are compulsory except that the compulsory enrolment provisions do not relate to an aboriginal native of Australia. 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 persons who are holders of temporary entry permits under the Migration Act, or are prohibited immigrants under that Act, 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* (see also § 2. The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, on p. 65). 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.

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 subdivisions, 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 the States into electoral divisions was effected by Distribution Commissioners appointed for each State.

The population as disclosed by the Census taken on 30th June, 1961, necessitated further representational changes. New South Wales representation will be 45, Victoria 34, Queensland 17, and Western Australia 8. These changes will become effective for the next general election if the necessary redistribution of the States into electoral divisions has been proclaimed.

Since the general election 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. As from the date of establishment of the Legislative Council, power to disallow ordinances was vested in the Governor-General in Council. In certain cases, ordinances passed must be reserved for the pleasure of the Governor-General.

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 purpose of elections for the House of Representatives, the State is divided into single electorates corresponding in number with the number of members to which the State is entitled. Further information regarding the Senate and the House of Representatives is given in earlier issues of the Official Year Book. See also § 2. The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, p. 65.

There have been twenty-three 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 twenty-third Parliament opened on 17th February, 1959, and was dissolved on 2nd November, 1961. Elections for both Houses were held on 9th December, 1961, and particulars of electors and voting are given in the following table.

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. 71), 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.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, 9th DECEMBER, 1961

Particulars	Electors enrolled			Electors who voted			Percentage of electors who voted		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Senate ..	2,774,934	2,876,627	5,651,561	2,651,645	2,732,705	5,384,350	95.56	95.00	95.27
House of Representatives ..	2,796,742	2,895,622	5,692,364	2,670,801	2,749,747	5,420,548	95.50	94.96	95.22

The twenty-fourth Parliament opened on 20th February, 1962. For particulars of electors enrolled and of electors who voted in the several States and Territories at the various Commonwealth elections, see issue No. 48 and earlier Year Books.

(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* List of Special Articles preceding General Index to this volume), and a brief summary was given in Official Year Book No. 41 (p. 67).

2. *State Elections.*—(i) *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					
					Electors who voted			Percentage of electors who voted		
		Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total
Victoria ..	1961	758,029	796,827	1554856	717,755	750,107	1467862	94.69	94.14	94.41
South Australia ..	1962	(a)	(a)	6118218	(a)	(a)	98,786	(a)	(a)	83.56
Western Australia ..	1962	6117858	649,354	6167212	31,707	14,307	46,014	42.11	40.71	41.66
Tasmania ..	1962	6 8,087	6 7,518	6 15,605	6,372	6,290	12,662	78.79	83.67	81.14

(a) Not available.

(b) Total electors enrolled in contested divisions.

(ii) *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	1962	1060658	1113110	2173768	960,514	996,894	1957408	94.38	93.52	93.94
Victoria ..	1961	758,029	796,827	1554856	717,755	750,107	1467862	94.69	94.14	94.41
Queensland ..	1960	415,222	416,176	831,398	375,799	377,128	752,927	92.59	92.50	92.54
South Australia ..	1962	(a)	(a)	6444197	(a)	(a)	417,462	(a)	(a)	93.98
Western Australia ..	1962	189,517	192,288	381,805	146,788	150,732	297,520	93.26	92.93	93.09
Tasmania ..	1959	89,034	91,310	180,344	85,120	85,439	170,559	95.60	93.57	94.57

(a) Not available.

(b) Total electors in contested districts.

Official Year Book No. 48 and earlier issues contain particulars of the voting at elections for both Upper and Lower State Houses in years prior to those shown above.

3. *The Parliament of New South Wales.*—The two Houses of Parliament are the Legislative Council (or Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (or Lower House).

The Legislative Council consists of 60 members. At elections held every third year a group of 15 members is elected for 12 years. The electoral body comprises the members, for the time being, of the two Houses of Parliament, who record their votes by secret ballot at simultaneous sittings of both Houses. Casual vacancies are filled by a like election. Any man or woman who is entitled to vote at the election of members of the Legislative Assembly, and has been resident for at least three years in the Commonwealth of Australia, is eligible for election as a member of the Legislative Council. A proposal to abolish the Legislative Council was defeated at a referendum held on 29th April, 1961.

The Legislative Assembly, which is the more important House, consists of 94 members elected on a system of universal adult suffrage, by secret ballot, for a maximum period of three years. Adult British subjects, men and women, are qualified for enrolment as electors when they have resided in the Commonwealth for a period of six months, in the State for three months, and in any subdivision of an electoral district for one month preceding the date of claim for enrolment. Any person qualified to vote at any State election is eligible to be elected to the Legislative Assembly. Casual vacancies may be filled at by-elections.

Persons are disqualified either as parliamentary members or voters for reasons generally the same as those outlined on page 71.

Since the introduction of responsible government in New South Wales, there have been 39 complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on 22nd May, 1856, and was dissolved on 19th December, 1857, while the thirty-ninth was dissolved on 5th February, 1962. The fortieth Parliament opened on 10th April, 1962.

The Legislative Assembly 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 17 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 17 provinces retiring every third year. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for the duration of Parliament, which is limited to three years.

Qualifications for membership of the Legislative Council are possessed by any adult natural-born subject of the Queen, or by any adult 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. 71). Prior to 1951, property or certain professional or academic qualifications were required for membership of, and franchise for, the Legislative Council.

Since the introduction of responsible government in Victoria, there have been forty-one complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on 21st November, 1856, and closed on 9th August, 1859, while the forty-first was dissolved on 1st June, 1961. The forty-second Parliament was opened on 1st August, 1961.

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.—The Legislative Council in Queensland was abolished in 1922. The Legislative Assembly is composed of 78 members, each elected for a period of three years and each representing an electoral district. The State is divided into three zones—metropolitan, provincial cities and country, having 28, 12 and 38 electoral districts respectively. Prior to 1960 there were 75 members and electorates.

With certain exceptions, 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, and in an electoral district for three months prior to making a claim for enrolment, is qualified to enrol as an elector unless disentitled on racial or other grounds. The classes of persons not qualified to be elected are similar to those for other Australian Parliaments (see p. 71), but in Queensland, Ministers of Religion are not qualified for election.

Since the establishment of responsible government in Queensland, there have been 35 complete Parliaments, the last of which was dissolved on 13th April, 1960. 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-sixth Parliament was opened on 23rd August, 1960.

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*. At the elections held in May, 1915, the principle of compulsory voting was introduced for the first time in Australia. A system of optional preferential voting operated for many years, but, in 1942, this 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 20 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 30 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 21 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 21 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. 71).

Since the inauguration of responsible government in South Australia, there have been 36 complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on 22nd April, 1857. The thirty-sixth Parliament closed on 28th February, 1962, and the thirty-seventh was opened on 12th April, 1962. 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 adopted 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. 71).

Since the establishment of responsible government in Western Australia, there have been 23 complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on 30th December, 1890. The twenty-third Parliament dissolved on 31st January, 1962, and the twenty-fourth was opened on 26th July, 1962. 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 21 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 21 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 21 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. 71).

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, for the Council, by single transferable vote, and for the Assembly, proportional representation by single transferable vote.

§ 4. 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	2nd November, 1961
Twenty-fourth	20th February, 1962	

(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 NORTHCOTE, 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.G., 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, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C. 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., Q.C. From 11th March, 1947, to 8th May, 1953.
- Field-Marshal SIR WILLIAM JOSEPH SLIM (afterwards VISCOUNT SLIM OF YARRALUMLA), 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, to 3rd February, 1961.
- Rt. Hon. WILLIAM PHILIP, VISCOUNT DE L'ISLE, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.St.J. From 3rd August, 1961.

(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; 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; 30th July, 1956, to 22nd October, 1956
General Sir Reginald Alexander Dallas Brooks, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. K.St.J.	8th January, 1959, to 16th January, 1959; 3rd February, 1961, to 3rd August, 1961; 5th June, 1962, to 4th October, 1962; 21st November, 1962, to 19th December, 1962

(iii) *Commonwealth Ministries.* (a) *Names and Tenure of Office, 1901 to 1963.* 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.
- (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.

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

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES—*continued*

- (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.
 (xxxi) MENZIES MINISTRY, 11th January, 1956, to 10th December, 1958.
 (xxxii) MENZIES MINISTRY, 10th December, 1958.

(b) *Names of Holders of Ministerial Office, to 31st December, 1962.* In Official Year Book No. 17, 1924, the names are given 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 contains a list, commencing with the Bruce-Page Ministry, which covers 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 31st March, 1962.

MENZIES MINISTRY—from 10th December, 1958

(Portfolios from 4th August, 1962)

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

*Prime Minister—

THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT MENZIES,
K.T., 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. SIR WILLIAM
SPOONER, K.C.M.G., 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
(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.).

*Minister for External Affairs; and 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 the Army—

THE HON. J. O. CRAMER, 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 the Interior; Minister for Works;
and Minister assisting the Attorney-
General—

THE HON. G. FREETH, M.P. (W.A.).

Minister for the Navy; Minister-in-Charge
of C.S.I.R.O.; and Minister assisting
the Minister for External Affairs—

SENATOR THE HON. J. G. GORTON
(Vic.).

Minister for Shipping and Transport—

THE HON. H. F. OPPERMAN, O.B.E.,
M.P. (Vic.).

Minister for Health—

SENATOR THE HON. H. W. WADE
(Vic.).

Minister for Supply—

THE HON. A. FAIRHALL, M.P. (N.S.W.).

Minister for Repatriation—

THE HON. R. W. C. SWARTZ, M.B.E.,
E.D., M.P. (Qld.).

Minister for Air—

THE HON. D. E. FAIRBAIRN, D.F.C.,
M.P. (N.S.W.).

* Minister in the Cabinet.

(iv) *Commonwealth Ministers of State.* In Official Year Book No. 38, a statement is 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 is in continuation of a similar statement covering the period from the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government to 1925 which appears 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 December, 1962, are shown in the following statement.

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 14th March, 1962)

Premier—

THE HON. R. J. HEFFRON, M.L.A.

Deputy Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralization—

THE HON. J. B. RENSHAW, M.L.A.

Attorney-General 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 Agriculture, and Minister for Conservation—

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 Education—

THE HON. E. WETHERELL, 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 Transport—

THE HON. J. M. A. McMAHON, M.L.A.

Minister for Public Works—

THE HON. P. N. RYAN, M.L.A.

Minister of Justice—

THE HON. N. J. MANNIX, M.L.A.

Minister for Lands—

THE HON. K. C. COMPTON, M.L.A.

VICTORIA

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

Ministry (from 7th June, 1955)

(Portfolios as from 4th September, 1962)

Premier and Treasurer—

THE HON. H. E. BOLTE, M.P.

Chief Secretary and Attorney-General—

THE HON. A. G. RYLAH, E.D., M.P.

Minister of Transport—

THE HON. E. L. MEAGHER, M.P.

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—

THE HON. H. R. PETTY, M.P.

Minister of Health—

THE HON. R. W. MACK, M.L.C.

Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Mines—

THE HON. W. J. MIBUS, M.P.

Minister of Immigration—

THE HON. R. J. HAMER, E.D., M.L.C.

Minister of Education—

THE HON. J. S. BLOOMFIELD, M.P.

Minister of Housing and Minister of Forests—

THE HON. L. H. S. THOMPSON, M.L.C.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Soldier Settlement and Minister for Conservation—

THE HON. K. H. TURNBULL, M.P.

Minister of Labour and Industry and Minister of Electrical Undertakings—

THE HON. G. C. REID, M.P.

Minister for Local Government—

THE HON. M. V. PORTER, M.P.

Minister of State Development—

THE HON. A. J. FRASER, M.C., M.P.

GOVERNORS AND STATE MINISTERS—*continued*

QUEENSLAND

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

*Ministry (from 16th June, 1960)**(Portfolios as from 4th May, 1961)*

Premier and Chief Secretary; and Vice-President of the Executive Council—
THE HON. G. F. R. NICKLIN, M.M., M.L.A.

Minister for Justice and Attorney-General—
THE HON. A. W. MUNRO, M.L.A.

Minister for Education and Migration—
THE HON. J. C. A. PIZZHEY, M.L.A.

Treasurer and Minister for Housing—
THE HON. T. A. HILEY, M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Industry—
THE HON. K. J. MORRIS, M.L.A.

Minister for Development, Mines, Main Roads and Electricity—
THE HON. E. EVANS, M.L.A.

Minister for Agriculture and Forestry—
THE HON. O. O. MADSEN, M.L.A.

Minister for Health and Home Affairs—
THE HON. H. W. NOBLE, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport—
THE HON. G. W. W. CHALK, M.L.A.

Minister for Public Lands and Irrigation—
THE HON. A. R. FLETCHER, M.L.A.

Minister for Public Works and Local Government—
THE HON. H. RICHTER, M.L.A.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Governor—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR EDRIC MONTAGU BASTYAN, K.B.E., C.B.

*Ministry (from 15th May, 1944)**(Portfolios as from 8th January, 1963)*

Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Immigration—
THE HON. SIR THOMAS PLAYFORD, G.C.M.G., M.P.

Chief Secretary, Minister of Health and Minister of Mines—
THE HON. SIR LYELL MCEWIN, K.B.E., M.L.C.

Attorney-General and Minister of Labour and Industry—
THE HON. C. D. ROWE, M.L.C.

Minister of Works and Minister of Marine—
THE HON. G. G. PEARSON, M.P.

Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Forests—
THE HON. D. N. BROOKMAN, M.P.

Minister of Education—
THE HON. SIR BADEN PATTINSON, K.B.E., M.P.

Minister of Local Government, Minister of Roads and Minister of Railways—
THE HON. N. L. JUDE, M.L.C.

Minister of Lands, Minister of Repatriation and Minister of Irrigation—
THE HON. P. H. QUIRKE, M.P.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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

Ministry (from 12th April, 1962)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Tourists—
THE HON. D. BRAND, M.L.A.

Deputy Premier, Minister for Agriculture and Electricity—
THE HON. C. D. NALDER, M.L.A.

Minister for Industrial Development, Railways and the North West—
THE HON. C. W. M. COURT, O.B.E., M.L.A.

Minister for Education and Native Welfare—
THE HON. E. H. M. LEWIS, M.L.A.

Minister for Works, Water Supplies and Labour—
THE HON. G. P. WILD, M.B.F., M.L.A.

Minister for Mines, Housing and Justice—
THE HON. A. F. GRIFFITH, M.L.C.

Minister for Lands, Forests and Immigration—
THE HON. W. S. BOVELL, M.L.A.

Chief Secretary and Minister for Health and Fisheries—
THE HON. R. HUTCHINSON, D.F.C., M.L.A.

Minister for Local Government, Town Planning and Child Welfare—
THE HON. L. A. LOGAN, M.L.C.

Minister for Transport and Police—
THE HON. J. F. CRAIG, M.L.A.

GOVERNORS AND STATE MINISTERS—*continued*

TASMANIA

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

Ministry (from 19th September, 1961)

<i>Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Mines—</i>	<i>Chief Secretary—</i>
THE HON. E. E. REECE, M.H.A.	THE HON. J. B. CONNOLLY, M.L.C.
<i>Deputy Premier and Attorney-General—</i>	<i>Minister for Housing and Forests—</i>
THE HON. R. F. FAGAN, M.H.A.	THE HON. S. V. WARD, M.H.A.
<i>Minister for Lands and Works—</i>	<i>Minister for Transport and Police—</i>
THE HON. D. A. CASHION, M.H.A.	THE HON. H. J. McLOUGHLIN, M.H.A.
<i>Minister for Education—</i>	<i>Minister for Health—</i>
THE HON. W. A. NEILSON, M.H.A.	THE HON. W. P. McNEIL, M.H.A.
<i>Minister for Agriculture and Tourists—</i>	
THE HON. A. C. ATKINS, 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 December, 1962.

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—F. H. Walsh, 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 during 1962 is indicated in alphabetical order in "The Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia passed during the year 1962 in the First Session of the Twenty-fourth Parliament of the Commonwealth, with Appendix, Tables and Index".

A chronological table of Acts passed from 1901 to 1962 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 1962 in relation to the several provisions of the Constitution is furnished in the same volume. Reference should be made to these for complete information.

6. **Legislation during 1962.**—The Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament during the year 1962 are listed hereunder. In most cases the title of the Act indicates the general scope of the Act, but in some instances brief explanatory notes have been added. Appropriate chapters of this Year Book should be referred to for further information which may be available there.

The total enactments of the Commonwealth Parliament for a number of years at fairly even intervals since 1901 show a general increase. Seventeen Acts were passed in 1901, 36 in 1914, 38 in 1927, 87 in 1939 and 108 in 1962.

Commonwealth Legislation passed during 1962.

Air Navigation (Charges) Act 1962 (No. 78) increased the charges payable by airlines by 10 per cent.

Appropriation Act (No. 2) 1961–1962 (No. 54) *Appropriation Act* 1962–1963 (No. 64).

Appropriation (Works and Services) Act (No. 2) 1961–1962 (No. 55); *Appropriation (Works and Services) Act* 1962–1963 (No. 65).

Audit Act 1962 (No. 74) amended the *Audit Act* 1901–1961 to sanction the charging of refunds of revenue under discretionary authority to the relevant appropriation.

Australian Capital Territory Electricity Supply Act 1962 (No. 76) established an authority to take over the generation, supply, and reticulation of electric power in the Australian Capital Territory.

Australian Coastal Shipping Commission Act 1962 (No. 87) amended the *Australian Coastal Shipping Commission Act* 1956 to increase the Commission's borrowing limits from £1 million to £5 million.

Australian Universities Commission Act 1962 (No. 28) amended the *Australian Universities Commission Act* 1959, increasing the number of members of the Commission from five to seven.

Australian War Memorial Act 1962 (No. 85) amended the *Australian War Memorial Act* 1952 by providing for management of the Memorial by a board of trustees in lieu of the board of management as previously constituted.

Brigalow Lands Agreement Act 1962 (No. 103) approved an agreement between the Commonwealth and the State of Queensland to provide assistance to the State for the development of 4.3 million acres of land for grazing beef cattle and developing the beef cattle industry.

Broadcasting and Television Act 1962 (No. 96).*

Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act 1962 (No. 38) amended the *Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act* 1959 to give effect to the Guadalajara Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to international carriage by air performed by a person other than the contracting carrier.

Coal Loading Works Agreement (Queensland) Act 1962 (No. 45) provided for assistance by the Commonwealth to the State of Queensland of half the cost of constructing coal loading works at Gladstone, with a maximum of £200,000.

Commonwealth Banks Act 1962 (No. 3) amended the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959–1961 by increasing the capital of the Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia by £5 million.

Commonwealth Electoral Act 1962 (No. 31) amended the *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1918–1961 by giving aboriginal natives the right to enrol and vote at Commonwealth elections.

Commonwealth Employees Compensation Act 1962 (No. 94)*.

Copper and Brass Strip Bounty Act 1962 (No. 81) provided for a bounty of £45 per ton on the production of copper or brass strip for use in Australia.

Customs Tariff 1962 (No. 22); *Customs Tariff* (Nos. 2 to 5) 1962 (Nos. 32, 33, 60 and 71).

Customs Tariff (Canada Preference) 1962 (No. 34); *Customs Tariff (Canada Preference)* (No. 2) 1962 (No. 61).

Customs Tariff (Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Preference) 1962 (No. 36).

* These Acts amended existing legislation to extend the appropriate repatriation benefits to members of the Australian forces serving in the Republic of Viet Nam where they have been exposed to additional risk beyond that of normal peace-time service.

Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) (Nos. 1-4) 1962 (Nos. 23, 35, 62 and 72).

Dairy Produce Export Charge Act 1962 (No. 48) provided for the imposition of a charge to be levied and paid on all dairy produce exported from the Commonwealth.

Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1962 (No. 49).

Dairying Industry Act 1962 (No. 46) made provision for the payment of bounties on the production of butter, cheese, and certain other butter fat products.

Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act 1962 (No. 67) adjusted the pension entitlements of the majority of the contributors to the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund in respect of salary increases which have taken place since 1959.

Derby Jetty Agreement Act 1962 (No. 88) approved an agreement between the Commonwealth and Western Australia for financial assistance to the State towards the cost of construction of a new jetty at Derby.

*Estate Duty Assessment Act 1962 (No. 97).**

Excise Act 1962 (No. 37); Excise Tariff 1962 (No. 73).

Gold Mines Development Assistance Act 1962 (No. 102) provided for additional assistance to the gold mining industry by payment to approved mines of allowances for expenditure on development. *Gold Mining Industry Assistance Act 1962 (No. 52)* extended the period of operation of the *Gold Mining Industry Assistance Act 1954-1961* for a further three years.

Honey Industry Act 1962 (No. 105) provided for the establishment of an Australian Honey Board with powers to engage in promotional and research activities and to regulate Australian exports of honey.

Honey Levy Act (Nos. 1 and 2) 1962 (Nos. 106 and 107) imposed a levy on honey produced in Australia and sold (No. 1) or used in the manufacture of other goods (No. 2).

Honey Levy Collection Act 1962 (No. 108).

*Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Act 1962 (No. 63); Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act 1962 (No. 39); Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act (No. 2) 1962 (No. 98).**

Income Tax and Social Services Contribution (Provisional Tax) Act 1962 (No. 15); Income Tax and Social Services Contribution (Rebate) Act 1962 (No. 14) provided for a rebate of five per cent. of the tax otherwise payable by persons other than companies.

International Wheat Agreement Act 1962 (No. 53) gave approval to the signature and acceptance by Australia of the International Wheat Agreement adopted at Geneva in March, 1962.

Loan Act 1962 (No. 19) authorized the raising and expending of a sum not exceeding £60 million for defence purposes; *Loan Act (No. 2) 1962 (No. 79)* authorized the raising and expending of a sum not exceeding £118,328,000 for defence purposes.

Loan (Housing) Act 1962 (No. 17) authorized the raising and expending of a sum not exceeding £7.5 million for the purposes of housing; *Loan (Housing) Act (No. 2) 1962 (No. 70)* authorized the raising and expending of a sum not exceeding £45.9 million for the purposes of housing.

Loan (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) Act 1962 (No. 24) authorized the raising of a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in relation to certain works to be carried out by the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority and for purposes connected therewith.

* These Acts amended existing legislation to extend the appropriate repatriation benefits to members of the Australian forces serving in the Republic of Viet Nam where they have been exposed to additional risk beyond that of normal peace-time service.

Loan (Qantas Empire Airways Limited) Act 1962 (No. 59) approved the agreement between the Commonwealth and the Chase Manhattan Bank for a loan of \$4.6 million for the purchase by Qantas Empire Airways Limited of a Boeing aircraft, spare parts and equipment.

National Health Act 1962 (No. 82) amended the hospital benefits provisions of the *National Health Act 1953–1961* in a number of ways, including the payment of a single benefit to insured patients in lieu of the former two-stage payment, the increase of pensioner benefits from 12s. a day to 36s. a day, and the provision of benefits of £1 a day for patients in convalescent and rest homes and infirmary sections of benevolent homes and aged persons homes regardless of whether they are insured with a hospital insurance fund. The Act also substituted the Australian Medical Association for the British Medical Association in various sections of the Act.

Northern Territory (Administration) Act 1962 (No. 77) gave the Legislative Council for the Northern Territory power to define its privileges, immunities and powers other than its legislative powers.

Patents Act 1962 (No. 84) amended the *Patents Act 1952–1960* by providing that an inventor may require publication of his specifications at any time after three months from the date of lodgment, and that whether asked by the inventor or not the Commissioner of Patents will in any case make the documents open for public inspection not later than eighteen months after lodgment.

Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1962 (No. 41).

Processed Milk Products Bounty Act 1962 (No. 47) provided for the payment of bounty on the export of goods (other than those covered by the *Dairying Industry Act 1962*) produced wholly or partly from cow's milk.

Queensland Beef Cattle Roads Agreement Act 1962 (No. 104) approved an agreement between the Commonwealth and the State of Queensland relating to the construction of roads in that State to be used for the transport of beef cattle.

Rayon Yarn Bounty Act 1962 (No. 50) extended the period of operation of the *Rayon Yarn Bounty Act 1954–1959* and provided for an increased rate of bounty in respect of rayon sold after 2nd May, 1962.

Re-establishment and Employment Act 1962 (No. 92).*

Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act 1962 (No. 69) amended the *Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act 1923–1957* to validate the conditional release of prisoners on licence or criminal lunatics in certain circumstances.

Repatriation Act 1962 (No. 75) amended the *Repatriation Act 1920–1961* to give uniformity to the date of operation of decisions allowing claims for war pension irrespective of whether the decision is allowed in the first instance or on appeal.

Repatriation Act (No. 2) 1962 (No. 91).*

Repatriation (Far East Strategic Reserve) Act 1962 (No. 90).*

Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act 1962 (No. 89) provided benefits for certain members of the defence forces who have served on special service outside Australia (see also Acts marked*).

Sales Tax Act (Nos. 1 to 9) 1962 (Nos. 5 to 13).

Sales Tax Assessment Act (No. 1) 1962 (No. 40).

Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Act 1962 (No. 4).

* These Acts amended existing legislation to extend the appropriate repatriation benefits to members of the Australian forces serving in the Republic of Viet Nam where they have been exposed to additional risk beyond that of normal peace-time service.

Social Services Act 1962 (No. 1) amended the *Social Services Act* 1947–1961 in respect of conditions of grant of invalid pensions to blind persons and provided for increased rates of unemployment and sickness benefit and for a higher level of permissible income for persons receiving such benefits.

Social Services Act (No. 2) 1962 (No. 95).*

States Grants Act 1962 (No. 16); *States Grants (Additional Assistance) Act* 1962 (No. 20); *States Grants (Additional Assistance) Act* (No. 2) 1962 (No. 58); *States Grants (Special Assistance) Act* 1962 (No. 68); *States Grants (Universities) Act* 1962 (No. 51).

Stevedoring Industry Act 1962 (No. 66) amended the *Stevedoring Industry Act* 1956–1961 in matters affecting the registration of waterside workers, the varying or setting aside of the suspension of registration, medical boards to determine appeals against the cancellation or suspension of registration on medical grounds, entitlement to long service leave and payments by the Stevedoring Industry Authority on the death of a waterside worker.

Stevedoring Industry Charge Act 1962 (No. 18) amended the rate of the stevedoring industry charge to 3s. 4d. per man hour of employment.

Stevedoring Industry Charge Assessment Act 1962 (No. 44).

Sugar Agreement Act 1962 (No. 29) approved an agreement made between the Commonwealth and Queensland governments to regulate the production and marketing of sugar within the Commonwealth for a period of six years from 1st September, 1961.

Sulphate of Ammonia Bounty Act 1962 (No. 30) provided for the payment of a bounty of £2 a ton on domestic sales of sulphate of ammonia fertilizer to operate for three years from 1st April, 1962, with a limit of £225,000 per annum.

Supply Act 1962–1963 (No. 56); *Supply (Works and Services) Act* 1962–1963 (No. 57).

Tariff Board Act 1962 (No. 21) amended the *Tariff Board Act* 1921–1960 to provide, *inter alia*, for the appointment of special advisory authorities and, on the recommendation of such authorities, the imposition of temporary duties, or the temporary restriction of imports for a period of up to three months.

Tariff Board Act (No. 2) 1962 (No. 86) extended to the Tariff Board the authority to recommend quantitative restrictions in cases where the tariff alone would not be an appropriate means of protection.

Tobacco Charge Assessment Act 1962 (No. 43).

War Service Homes Act 1962 (No. 2) amended the *War Service Homes Act* 1918–1961 by increasing the maximum advance available to borrowers to £3,500.

War Service Homes Act (No. 2) 1962 (No. 93).*

Western Australia Grant (Beef Cattle Roads) Act 1962 (No. 83) approved the grant of financial assistance to the State of Western Australia for the construction and improvement of roads to be used for the transport of beef cattle.

Wheat Industry Stabilization Fund (Disposal) Act 1962 (No. 80) provided for the disposal, by way of grants to the States, of the moneys standing to the credit of the Wheat Industry Stabilization Fund established by the *Wheat Industry Assistance Act* 1938.

Wool Industry Act 1962 (No. 99) created a statutory body, the Australian Wool Board, to bring under a single direction the functions previously performed by the Australian Wool Bureau, the Wool Research Committee, and the Australian Wool Testing Authority.

Wool Tax Act (Nos. 1, 1A, 2 and 2A) 1962 (Nos. 26, 100, 27 and 101).

Wool Tax Assessment Act 1962 (No. 25); *Wool Tax Assessment Act* (No. 2) 1962 (No. 42).

* These Acts amended existing legislation to extend the appropriate repatriation benefits to members of the Australian forces serving in the Republic of Viet Nam where they have been exposed to additional risk beyond that of normal peace-time service.

§ 5. Commonwealth Government Departments

1. General.—In Year Book No. 37, a list appears of the Commonwealth Government Departments as they existed at 31st March, 1947. Since that date, there have been significant changes in the organization and functions of the Departments, and this information has, therefore, been revised and brought up to date in the following paragraphs. For each Department, particulars are given of the principal matters dealt with and the Acts administered by the Minister concerned as at the end of 1962.

2. The Prime Minister's Department.—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Inter-departmental co-ordination in governmental, administrative and economic affairs; Cabinet; Cabinet and Cabinet Committee Secretariat; ceremonial; functions of State and government hospitality; communications with State governments; Premiers' Conferences and other conferences as called by the Prime Minister; Federal Executive Council; Royal Commissions; Constitutional Instruments; administrative arrangements; Table of Precedence Honours; Australian High Commission in Britain; Commonwealth Office of Education; Commonwealth Grants Commission; Australian Universities Commission; Commonwealth Archives Office; Commonwealth Literary Fund; Historic Memorials Committee; Art Advisory Board; preparation and publication of "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" and the "Commonwealth of Australia Directory."

(ii) *Acts Administered.* *Australian National University Act 1946–1960; Australian Universities Commission Act 1959; Commonwealth Grants Commission Act 1933–1957; Commonwealth Salaries Act 1907; Education Act 1945–1959; Flags Act 1953–1954; High Commissioner (United Kingdom) Act 1909–1957; Ministers of State Act 1952–1959; National Library Act 1960; Officers' Rights Declaration Act 1928–1959; Parliamentary Allowances Act 1952–1959; Public Accounts Committee Act 1951; Public Service Act 1922–1960; Public Works Committee Act 1913–1960; Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945–1959, Part III. in relation to university and university-type training, and Part XII. to the extent to which it applies or may be applied in relation to the foregoing; Royal Commission Act 1954; Royal Commissions Act 1902–1933; Royal Commission on Espionage Act 1954; Royal Powers Act 1953; Royal Style and Titles Act (Australia) 1947; Royal Style and Titles Act 1953; Science and Industry Endowment Act 1926–1949; Science and Industry Research Act 1949–1959; Special Annuity Acts; States Grants (Universities) Acts; Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act 1960.*

3. The Department of the Treasury.—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Matters relating to general financial and economic problems, including the relationships between public finance, the national income, levels of employment, etc.; general Commonwealth-State financial relationships including special grants; external financial and economic relationships including the balance of international payments, etc.; preparation of the annual Budget and Estimates of receipts and expenditure for presentation to Parliament; control of the Public Accounts, collection of revenue and authorization of expenditure; accounting for Commonwealth receipts and expenditure; matters relating to banking, foreign exchange and interest rates; investigation of proposals relating to prices stabilization, transport, communications, government subsidies and financial assistance to primary and secondary industries; war damage to property; financial aspects of social services, repatriation, health, housing, immigration, education and scientific research, war gratuity, legislation, territorial administration and development, soldier land settlement, Commonwealth works budgeting, acquisition of sites and properties, repairs and maintenance programmes, co-ordination of works; management of the Public Debt; raising of Commonwealth Loans; Acts for the National Debt Commission in the redemption of the Public Debt; matters arising under the Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and the States; conduct of secretariat for the Australian Loan Council; coinage; financial aspects of Defence matters, including questions of pay and conditions of service of the Defence Forces; financial review, budgeting, and accounting matters in respect of Departments in the Defence group; War Gratuity administration, and administration and accounting under Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act; insurance and actuarial matters.

(ii) *Acts Administered.* *Appropriation Acts; Audit Act 1901–1961; Banking Act 1959; Banking (Transitional Provisions) Act 1959; Canning-Fruit Charge Act 1959; Brigalow Lands Agreement Act 1962; Canning-Fruit Charge (Administration) Act 1959; Census and Statistics Act 1905–1949; Coal Loading Works Agreement (New South*

Wales) Act 1961; Coinage Act 1909–1947; Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1959; Commonwealth Banks Act 1959–1962; Commonwealth Debt Conversion Acts 1931; Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act 1930–1962; Commonwealth Employees' Furlough Act 1943–1959; Commonwealth Inscribed Stock Act 1911–1946; Commonwealth Motor Vehicles (Liability) Act 1959; Debt Conversion Agreement Act 1931; Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act 1948–1959; Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act 1959–1962; Defence Forces Retirement Benefits (Pension Increases) Act 1961; Defence Forces Special Retirement Benefits Act 1960; Entertainments Tax Abolition Act 1953; Estate Duty Act 1914–1941; Estate Duty Assessment Act 1914–1962; Estate Duty Convention (United States of America) Act 1953; Financial Agreement Act 1928; Financial Agreement Act 1944; Financial Agreements (Commonwealth Liability) Act 1932; Financial Agreement Validation Act 1929; Funding Arrangements Act 1921; Gift Duty Act 1941–1947; Gift Duty Assessment Act 1941–1957; Gift Duty Convention (United States of America) Act 1953; Gold-Mining Industry Assistance Act 1954–1962; H.M.A.S. Sydney Replacement Fund Act 1948; Housing Loans Guarantees (Australian Capital Territory) Act 1959; Housing Loans Guarantees (Northern Territory) Act 1959; Income Tax Acts; Income Tax Collection Act 1923–1940; Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Acts; Income Tax and Social Services Contributions (Companies) Act 1956; Income Tax and Social Services Contributions (Individuals) Act 1956; Income Tax and Social Services Contributions (Non-Resident Dividends) Act 1959; Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act 1936–1961; Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment (Air Navigation Charges) Act 1952; Income Tax (International Agreements) Act 1953–1960; Insurance Act 1932–1960; International Development Association Act 1960; International Finance Corporation Act 1955–1961; International Monetary Agreements Act 1947; International Monetary Agreements Act 1959; International Monetary Agreements Act 1960; Land Tax Abolition Act 1953–1961; Life Insurance Act 1945–1961; Loan Acts; Loan (Australian National Airlines Commission) Act 1959; Loan (Canadian Dollars) Act 1955; Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve Act 1955; Loan (Emergency Wheat Storage) Act 1955; Loan (Farmers' Debt Adjustment) Act 1935–1950; Loan (Housing) Acts; Loan (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) Acts; Loan (Qantas Empire Airways Limited) Act 1957; Loan (Qantas Empire Airways Limited) Act 1958; Loan (Qantas Empire Airways Limited) Act 1960–1962; Loans Securities Act (1919–1959); Loan (Short-term Borrowings) Act 1959; Loan (Swiss Francs) Acts; Loan (Temporary Revenue Deficits) Act 1953; Loan (War Service Land Settlement) Acts; Loans Redemption and Conversion Act 1921–1950; National Debt Sinking Fund Act 1923–1959; National Debt Sinking Fund (Special Payment) Act 1951; National Welfare Fund Act 1943–1952; Northern Territory (Lessee's Loans Guarantee) Act 1954–1959; Parliamentary Retiring Allowances Act 1948–1959; Pay-roll Tax Act 1941; Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1941–1962; Queensland Grant (Beef Cattle Roads) Act 1962; Railway Agreement (Queensland) Act 1961; Reserve Bank Act 1959; Salaries Adjustment Act 1955; Salaries Adjustment Act 1956; Salaries (Statutory Offices) Adjustment Act 1947; Salaries (Statutory Offices) Adjustment Act 1950; Salaries (Statutory Offices) Adjustment Act 1957; Salaries (Statutory Offices) Adjustment Act 1960; Sales Tax Acts; Sales Tax Assessment Acts; Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Act 1935–1962; Sales Tax Procedure 1934–1953; Soldier Settlement Loans (Financial Agreement) Act 1935; States Grants Acts; States Grants (Encouragement of Meat Production) Act 1949–1954; States Grants (Special Assistance) Acts; Statistical Bureau (Tasmania) Act 1924; Statistics (Arrangements with States) Act 1956–1958; Stevedoring Industry Charge Act 1947–1962; Stevedoring Industry Charge Assessment Act 1947–1962; Superannuation Act 1922–1959; Superannuation (Pension Increases) Act 1961; Supply Acts; Surplus Revenue Acts; Tasmania Sinking Fund Agreement Act 1928; Taxation Administration Act 1953–1959; Taxation of Loans Act 1923; Tobacco Charge Acts; Tobacco Charges Assessment Act 1955; Trading with the Enemy Act 1939–1957 in relation to the control of enemy property; Transferred Officers' Allowances Act 1948–1956; Transferred Officers' Pensions Act 1934; Treasury Bills Act 1914–1940; Treaty of Peace (Germany) Act 1919–1920, except in relation to regulations concerning Papua and New Guinea (Treaty of Peace) Regulations, Part II; War Damage to Property Act 1948; War Gratuity Act 1945–1947; War Gratuity Appropriation Act 1948; War Pensions Appropriation Acts; War Precautions Act Repeal Act 1920–1955 (sections 18 and 20); War-time (Company) Tax Acts; War-time (Company) Tax Assessment Act 1940–1953; Western Australia Grant (Beef Cattle Roads) Act 1962; Western Australia Grant (Northern Development) Act 1958–1959; Western Australia Grant (Water Supply) Act 1948–1957; Wool Tax Acts; Wool Tax Assessment Act 1936–1961.

4. The Attorney-General's Department.—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Law and justice; bankruptcy and insolvency; bills of exchange and promissory notes; copyrights, patents of inventions and designs, and trade marks; Courts Martial Appeals Tribunal; Crown Law offices; divorce and matrimonial causes, and, in relation thereto, parental rights, and the custody and guardianship of infants; foreign corporations, and trading financial

corporations formed within the limits of the Commonwealth; investigations of, and prosecutions for, offences against Commonwealth laws; Judiciary and Courts and presidential members of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission; legal advice to other Departments and instrumentalities of the Commonwealth; legal aid to members and ex-members of the Forces and their dependants; litigation in which the Commonwealth is a party; marriage; Parliamentary drafting and legal drafting (including Bills, Regulations under Commonwealth Acts, Ordinances, Proclamations, Orders and Agreements); recognition throughout the Commonwealth and its Territories of the laws, the Public Acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of the States and the Territories; reporting of proceedings of Commonwealth tribunals; Commonwealth Police Force; service and execution throughout the Commonwealth and its Territories of the process and judgments of the Courts of the States and the Territories.

(ii) *Acts Administered.* *Acts Interpretation Act 1901–1957; Amendments Incorporation Act 1905–1918; Australian Capital Territory Supreme Court Act 1933–1960; Australian Security Intelligence Organization Act 1956; Bankruptcy Act 1924–1960; Bills of Exchange Act 1909–1958; Bounties Procedure Act 1907–1934; Boy Scouts Association Act 1924; Commonwealth Motor Vehicles (Liability) Act 1959; Commonwealth Police Act 1957; Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1961 section 6 (so far as it relates to the appointment of the President and Deputy President of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission), sections 7 to 11 inclusive, sections 89 to 94 inclusive, sections 98 to 103 inclusive, Part VII. and section 198 (so far as it relates to prescribing the practice and procedure, and fees payable, in proceedings before the Commonwealth Industrial Court or the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration or prescribing matters for the purposes of Part VII. of the Act); Copyright Act 1912–1950; Courts-Martial Appeals Act 1955; Crimes Act 1914–1960; Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act 1946–1951 and Defence Transition (Residual Provisions) Act 1952 in relation to the following Regulations—National Security (Industrial Property) Regulations, National Security (Supplementary) Regulations—62 and 100; Designs Act 1906–1950; Evidence Act 1905–1956; Extradition Act 1903–1950; Geneva Conventions Act 1957 except to the extent to which it is administered by the Minister for Defence; High Court Procedure Act 1903–1950; Interim Forces Benefits Act 1947–1950, section 8; Judges' Pensions Act 1948–1961; Judiciary Act 1903–1960; Judiciary (Diplomatic Representation) Act 1942; Jury Exemption Act 1905–1950; Marine Insurance Act 1909; Marriage Act 1961; Marriage (Overseas) Act 1955–1958; Matrimonial Causes Act 1959; Northern Territory Supreme Court Act 1961; Parliamentary Papers Act 1908–1946; Patents Act 1952–1960; Patents, Trade Marks, Designs and Copyright Act 1939–1953; Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945–1959, Part IX., Division I of Part XI., insofar as it extends Part IX., and Part XII. to the extent to which it applies or may be applied in relation to the foregoing; Rules Publication Act 1903–1939; Service and Execution of Process Act 1901–1958; Social Services Legislation Declaratory Act 1947; Solicitor-General Act 1916; State and Territorial Laws and Records Recognition Act 1901–1950; Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1942; Statute Law Revision Act 1934–1950; Statute Law Revision Act 1950; Statutory Declarations Act 1959; Telephonic Communications (Interception) Act 1960; Trade Marks Act 1955–1958; War Precautions Act Repeal Act 1920–1955 in relation to paragraph (e) of section 22.*

5. *The Department of External Affairs.*—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Foreign affairs and relations with overseas governments, including Commonwealth relations; responsibility for the protection of Australian interests and Australian citizens abroad, and for the dissemination of information and intelligence on international affairs; responsibility for Australian Embassies, Legations, High Commissions, Consulates, and other permanent missions abroad, excepting the Australian High Commission in London and, within Australia, for foreign diplomatic missions and consulates and for the representatives of other members of the Commonwealth; publication of the Diplomatic and Consular lists; channel for all communications between Australia and overseas governments (and between Australia and Commonwealth diplomatic and consular representatives in foreign countries), all subjects between other Departments and diplomatic and similar missions in Australia, and for all matters between other Departments in Australia and Australian Embassies, Legations, High Commissions and Consulates abroad, except the Australian High Commission in London; responsibility for advising on Australian policy on matters that arise in the various principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies associated with the United Nations, including, apart from purely political issues, questions of trusteeship, international relief and rehabilitation, and international economic relations; co-ordinating authority and channel for Australian

participation in the work of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, entailing co-operation on economic, social, administrative, budgetary and legal matters with several Commonwealth and State Departments and authorities; supervision over Australian participation in all international conferences with a view to ensuring co-ordination in policy and economy in representation; liaison between the United Nations and Australian non-governmental bodies; responsibility for Australian participation in such bodies as the South Pacific Commission and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia, the Korean Training Scheme and the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan, and for the implementation of the Australia-New Zealand Agreement, the Security Treaty between Australia, New Zealand and the United States, and the foreign policy aspects of Australian participation in the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty, including (jointly with the Department of Defence) S.E.A.T.O. aid programmes; responsibility for the conduct of Australia's Antarctic policies and for the execution of the Government's policy in the Australian Antarctic Territory and at Macquarie Island; responsibility for general questions of international law, relations with the International Court of Justice, the International Law Commission, negotiation and conclusion of treaties and international agreements, publication of the Australian Treaty Series and maintenance of the Australian Treaty List.

(ii) *Acts Administered.* *Antarctic Treaty Act 1960; Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act 1933; Australian Antarctic Territory Act 1954-1957; Charter of the United Nations Act 1945; Consular Fees Act 1955; Diplomatic Immunities Act 1952-1958; Genocide Convention Act 1949; Heard Island and McDonald Islands Act 1953-1957; Indus Basin Development Fund Agreement Act 1960; International Labour Organization Act 1947; International Organizations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1948-1960; International Trade Organization Act 1948; Security Treaty (Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America) Act 1952; South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty Act 1954; Treaty of Peace (Bulgaria) Act 1947; Treaty of Peace (Finland) Act 1947; Treaty of Peace (Hungary) Act 1947; Treaty of Peace (Italy) Act 1947; Treaty of Peace (Japan) Act 1952; Treaty of Peace (Roumania) Act 1947; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Act 1947; United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Act 1944.*

6. **The Department of Defence.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Defence Policy; Joint Service matters and matters having an inter-departmental defence aspect; financial requirements of defence policy and the allocation of the funds made available; supply aspect of defence policy including the review of production programmes and capacity; important matters of policy or principle affecting the Defence Forces and their requirements, including the strength, organization and disposition of the forces, higher appointments in the Services, their weapons and equipment, and defence research and development.

(ii) *Acts Administered.* *Approved Defence Projects Protection Act 1947; Defence Act 1903-1956, except in relation to the organization and control of Naval, Military and Air Forces; Defence (Special Undertakings) Act 1952; Defence (Visiting Forces) Act 1939-1950; Geneva Conventions Act, 1957, Part IV; Services Trust Funds Act 1947-1950, Parts I., II., III. and VII.*

7. **The Department of the Navy.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Naval defence.

(ii) *Acts Administered.* *Cockatoo and Schnapper Islands Act 1949; Cockatoo Island Dockyard Agreement Act 1933; Control of Naval Waters Act 1918; Defence Act 1903-1956, in relation to the organization and control of the Naval Forces; Defence Pay Act 1961, insofar as it applies to the Naval Forces; Interim Forces Benefits Act 1947-1950, section 5 in relation to the Naval Forces; Naval Defence Act 1910-1952; Naval Properties Transfer Act 1925; Services Trust Funds Act 1947-1950, Part IV.; War Precautions Act Repeal Act 1920-1955, section 22 (excluding paragraphs (e) and (f) in relation to the Naval Forces); War Service Estates Act 1942-1943, insofar as it applies to the Naval Forces.*

8. **The Department of the Army.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Military Defence.

(ii) *Acts Administered.* *Australian Imperial Force Canteens Funds Act 1920-1950; Defence Act 1903-1956, in relation to the organization and control of the Military Forces; Defence Pay Act 1961, insofar as it applies to the Military Forces; Services Trust Funds Act 1947-1950, Part V.; War Crimes Act 1945; War Precautions Act Repeal Act 1920-1955, section 22 (excluding paragraphs (e) and (f) in relation to the Military Forces); War Service Estates Act 1942-1943, insofar as it applies to the Military Forces.*

9. The Department of Air.—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Air Defence; organization and control of the Air Forces of the Commonwealth.

(ii) *Acts Administered.* *Air Force Act 1923–1956; Air Force (Canteens) Act 1957; Defence Act 1903–1956*, in relation to the organization and control of the Air Force; *Defence Pay Act 1961*, insofar as it applies to the Air Force; *Royal Australian Air Force Veterans Residences Act 1953; Services Trust Funds Act 1947–1950, Part VI.; War Service Estates Act 1942–1943*, insofar as it applies to the Air Force.

10. The Department of Customs and Excise.—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Analysis of goods; administration of Bounty Acts; administration of customs and excise by-laws, censorship of cinematograph and television films and literature; collection of customs and excise revenues; contraband control in time of war; customs tariff legislation and administration; administration of diesel fuel tax; control of distillation of spirits; drawbacks of duty; administration of legislation relating to dumping and unfair competition; excise tariff legislation and administration; export control, monetary and commodity; co-operation with the Department of Immigration concerning immigration; import prohibitions and restrictions, including the issue of import licences; international co-operation for standardizing and simplifying customs procedures—Customs Co-operations Council, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization and International Civil Aviation Organization; marking and labelling of imported goods; administration of Acts relating to monopolies and combines; control of narcotic drugs under international drug conventions; co-operation with the Department of Health concerning quarantine; registration of British ships; treatment of merchant shipping in port in time of war; prevention of smuggling; statistical classification of, and collection of statistics relating to, imports and exports; analysis of therapeutic substances in co-operation with the Department of Health; trading with the enemy administration; valuation of goods for duty purposes.

(ii) *Acts Administered.* *Australian Industries Preservation Act 1906–1950; Beer Excise Act 1901–1958; Cellulose Acetate Flake Bounty Act 1956–1961; Coal Excise Act 1949–1961; Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905–1950*, insofar as it relates to imports; *Copper Bounty Act 1958–1960; Cotton Bounty Act 1951–1958; Customs Act 1901–1960; Customs Tariff 1933–1961; Customs Tariff (Canada Preference) 1960–1961; Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1961; Customs Tariff (Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Preference) 1960–1961; Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1933–1961; Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) 1936–1959; Customs Tariff (Primage Duties) 1934–1958; Customs Tariff Validation Acts; Diesel Fuel Tax Act (No. 1) 1957; Diesel Fuel Tax Act (No. 2) 1957; Diesel Fuel Taxation (Administration) Act 1957; Distillation Act 1901–1956; Excise Act 1901–1958; Excise Tariff Act 1921–1961; Excise Tariff Validation Acts; Merchant Shipping Acts (United Kingdom) insofar as they relate to the registration of British ships; *New Zealand Re-exports Act 1924–1947; Pyrites Bounty Act 1960; Rayon Yarn Bounty Act 1954–1959; Sulphate of Ammonia Bounty Act 1962; Spirits Act 1906–1952; Sulphuric Acid Bounty Act 1954–1960; Tariff Board Act 1921–1960*, section 16 and section 16A when appropriate; *Tractor Bounty Act 1939–1960; Trading with the Enemy Act 1939–1957*, except insofar as it relates to the control of enemy property.*

11. The Department of Trade.—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Matters arising out of the international trade policies of Australia and other countries, particular aspects covered including the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, quantitative restrictions, subsidies, restrictive business and customs practices, exchange arrangements, export incentives and overseas shipping policy; negotiation and administration of trade agreements and treaties; problems relating to the commodity policies of other countries which affect Australia's international trade, such as surplus disposals, stockpiling, barter arrangements and subsidies; assistance to Australian exporters and manufacturers to find markets abroad, and publicizing Australian goods in overseas markets by means of trade missions, exhibitions, publications, films and press articles; administration of the Trade Commissioner Service which is responsible for investigating market prospects for specific commodities and finding new trade outlets for Australian manufactured products; encouragement of efficiency in industry, assistance in the establishment of new industries, and promotion of overseas investment in Australian industry; conduct of surveys, reviews and studies of manufacturing industries; control of the export of scrap iron and steel; assistance of Australian industry to meet import competition by way of protective duties and bounties; analysis of import statistics and estimation of levels of future imports; analysis of requests for temporary protection.

(ii) *Acts Administered.* *Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference Agreement) Act 1933–1962; Export Payments Insurance Corporation Act 1956–1961; International Wheat Agreement Act 1959; Secret Commissions Act 1905; Tariff Board Act 1921–1962*, except to the extent to which that Act is administered by the Minister for Customs and Excise; *Trade Agreement (Belgium) Act 1936; Trade Agreement (Brazil) Act 1939; Trade Agreement (Czechoslovakia) Act 1936; Trade Agreement (France) Act 1936; Trade Agreement (Greece) Act 1940; Trade Agreement (South Africa) Act 1936; Trade Agreement (Southern Rhodesia) Act 1941; Trade Agreement (Switzerland) Act 1938; Trade Commissioners Act 1933–1936; United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement Act 1932.*

12. **The Department of Primary Industry.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Administration of Commonwealth agricultural policy; agricultural economics; assistance to primary producers; Australian Agricultural Council and Standing Committee on Agriculture; collection and dissemination of commercial intelligence and general information; contact with State Departments of Agriculture regarding agricultural production; contact with the following organizations and administration of any Commonwealth Acts under which they are established—Australian Apple and Pear Board, Australian Canned Fruits Board, Australian Dairy Produce Board, Australian Dried Fruits Control Board, Australian Egg Board, Australian Meat Board, Australian Wheat Board, Australian Wine Board, Australian Wine Research Institute, Australian Wool Bureau, Australian Wool Testing Authority, Central Tobacco Advisory Committee, Export Sugar Committee, Federal Potato Advisory Committee, Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee; Fisheries, Pearling and Whaling—administration of Commonwealth policy, control of fishing in extra-territorial waters, Fisheries Development Trust Account; inspection and/or grading of dairy produce, fish, flour, fruit (fresh, dried and canned), jams, honey, meat, vegetables, etc., submitted for export from the Commonwealth; investigation of economic, marketing, and other problems of primary industries; jute supplies; marketing of primary produce; research—cattle and beef, dairy produce, tobacco, wheat, wine, wool; rural credits; stabilization of primary industries; supervision of labelling and packing of controlled commodities for export; War Service Land Settlement—agricultural loans and allowances, financial assistance to States for war service land settlement and rural training of ex-service personnel.

(ii) *Acts Administered.* *Apple and Pear Export Charges Act 1938–1960; Apple and Pear Organization Act 1938–1960; Australian Wool Testing Authority Act 1957; Canned Fruits Export Charges Act 1926–1952; Canned Fruits Export Control Act 1926–1959; Canned Fruit (Sales Promotion) Act 1959; Cattle and Beef Research Act 1960–1961; Cattle Slaughter Levy Act 1960; Cattle Slaughter Levy Collection Act 1960–1961; Cattle Slaughter Levy (Suspension) Act 1961; Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905–1950; Dairying Industry Act 1962; Dairy Produce Export Charge Act 1962; Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1924–1962; Dairy Produce Levy Act 1958; Dairy Produce Research and Sales Promotion Act 1958; Dried Fruits Export Charges Act 1924–1929; Dried Fruits Export Control Act 1924–1953; Egg Export Charges Act 1947; Egg Export Control Act 1947–1954; Egg Export Control Act 1950; Fisheries Act 1952–1959; Fishing Industry Act 1956; Flax Industry Act Repeal Act 1960; Hide and Leather Industries Legislation Repeal Act 1955; Meat Agreement (Deficiency Payments) Act 1955–1956; Meat Export (Additional Charge) Act 1956; Meat Export Charges Act 1935–1954; Meat Export Control Act 1935–1960; Meat Industry Control Act 1946–1950; Pearl Fisheries Act 1952–1953; Primary Produce Export Charges Repeal Act 1948; Processed Milk Products Bounty Act 1962; Queensland Meat Inspection Agreement Act 1932; Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945–1959, Part III., in relation to rural training; Divisions 3 and 4, Part VI., in relation to agricultural occupations; Division 1 of Part XI., insofar as it extends the foregoing, and Part XII. to the extent to which it applies or may be applied in relation to the foregoing; States Grants (War Service Land Settlement) Act 1952–1953; Sugar Agreement Act 1962; Tobacco Industry Act 1955; War Service Land Settlement Agreements Act 1945; Whaling Act 1935–1948; Whaling Act 1960; Whaling Industry Act Repeal Act 1956; Wheat Acquisition (Undistributed Moneys) Act 1958; Wheat Bounty Act 1951; Wheat Export Charge Act 1958; Wheat Industry Stabilization Act 1958–1960; Wheat Industry Stabilization Act 1960; Wheat Industry Stabilization (Refund of Charge) Acts; Wheat Research Act 1957; Wheat Subsidy Act 1944; Wheat Tax Act 1957; Wheat Tax (Repeal and Refund) Act 1948; Wine Grapes Charges Act 1929–1957; Wine Overseas Marketing Act 1929–1961; Wine Research Act 1955; Wire and Wire Netting Act 1927–1932; Wool Realization Act 1945–1952; Wool Realization (Distribution of Profits) Act 1948–1957; Wool Research Act 1957–1960; Wool (Reserve Prices) Fund Act 1950; Wool Stores Act 1953; Wool Use Promotion Act 1953–1960.*

13. **The Postmaster-General's Department.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Provision of facilities for collection and transmission of inland and overseas mails; provision and operation of telegraphic and telephonic communication services; provision of facilities for remittance of money; provision and operation of the technical services of the National Broadcasting Service (sound); provision and operation of the transmitting stations of the National Television Service; general supervision and licensing of all civil radio-communication stations in the Commonwealth and its Territories.

(ii) *Acts Administered.* *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942–1962; Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1956; Oversea Telecommunications Act 1946–1958; Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946–1960; Post and Telegraph Act 1901–1961; Post and Telegraph Rates Act 1902–1959; Wireless Telegraphy Act 1905–1950.*

14. **The Department of the Interior.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Accommodation of Commonwealth Departments; developmental planning and administration of the Australian Capital Territory, with the exception of health and justice; Australian Official War History 1939–1945; Australian War Memorial; civil defence; conveyance of Members of Parliament and others; elections and franchise; Australian Capital Territory electricity supply; forestry and timber; ionospheric prediction service; acquisition and leasing of land for Commonwealth purposes; meteorology; national memorials; Australian Capital Territory police; management of Commonwealth property; publicity; news and information; Australian Capital Territory soil erosion; land, engineering and topographical surveys; war graves.

(ii) *Acts Administered.* *Australian Capital Territory Representation Act 1948–1959; Australian War Memorial Act 1925–1952; Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918–1961; Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act 1946–1951; and Defence Transition (Residual) Provisions Act 1952, insofar as it relates to National Security (General) Regulations 54, 55AA, 55A, 60B, 60G and 60I–60M; Darwin Lands Acquisition Act 1945; Forestry and Timber Bureau Act 1930–1953; Jervis Bay Territory Acceptance Act 1915–1955; Lands Acquisition Act 1955–1957, except in relation to the Northern Territory; Meteorology Act 1955; Mount Stromlo Observatory Act 1956; National Capital Development Commission Act 1957–1960; Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act 1906–1936; Representation Act 1905–1938; Representation Act 1948–1949; Seat of Government Acceptance Act 1909–1955; Seat of Government Acceptance Act 1922; Seat of Government Act 1908–1955; Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910–1959; Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1930–1955; Senate Elections Act 1903–1948.*

15. **The Department of Labour and National Service.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Operation of the Commonwealth Employment Service, including—the provision of facilities for people seeking employment or to engage labour, the placement of migrants, the re-establishment in employment of ex-service personnel, employment aspects of Commonwealth schemes for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped; as agent for the Department of Social Services, the receipt of claims for unemployment and sickness benefit; preference to ex-service personnel; analysis, interpretation, and provision of information on the labour market and changes in employment; registers of scientific personnel; formulation of industrial relations policy; conciliation and arbitration in relation to industrial disputes with special responsibilities for the coal, stevedoring and maritime industries; provision of a channel of communication between the government and industrial organizations of employers and workers; co-ordination of industrial matters affecting Commonwealth departments and agencies; advice and information on awards and industrial matters, industrial intelligence service, and production of Industrial Information Bulletin; Commonwealth Arbitration Inspectorate; international labour relations with special responsibilities in relation to the International Labour Organization; vocational and pre-vocational training for ex-service personnel, members of the Forces, the physically handicapped and for other Commonwealth purposes; assisting in the development and introduction of industry training; promotion of productivity groups in industry and commerce; investigation into, and the provision of advice and information on physical working conditions in industry, personnel practice, and industrial food services; inspection of departmental food services and the operation of food services for the Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority and other Commonwealth agencies; Commonwealth Hostels policy issues; liaison with State Labour Departments generally and through the Departments of Labour Advisory Committee; apprenticeship including liaison with State Apprenticeship and Technical Education Authorities through the Australian Apprenticeship Advisory Committee; Secretariat for the Ministry of Labour Advisory Council.

(ii) *Acts Administered.* *Coal Industry Act 1946–1958, Part V.; Coal Industry Act 1951–1956; Coal Industry Act 1955; Coal Industry (Tasmania) Act 1949, Part V.; Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1961, except to the extent to which that Act is administered by the Attorney-General; National Service Act 1951–1957; National Service (Discharge of Trainees) Act 1960; Public Service Arbitration Act 1920–1960; Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945–1959, Divisions 1, 2, 3 (excluding section 43 and section 44 in relation to section 43) and 5 of Part II., Part III. in relation to industrial and professional training (other than university, university-type and rural training), Division 1 of Part XI., insofar as it extends the foregoing, Division 2 of Part XI., and Part XII. to the extent to which it applies or may be applied in relation to the foregoing; States Grants (Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave) Act 1949–1961; Stevedoring Industry Act 1954–1956; Stevedoring Industry Act 1956–1961; Tradesmen's Rights Regulation Act 1946–1958.*

16. The Department of Shipping and Transport.—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Control and maintenance of coastal lights and other aids to navigation on the ocean highways of the Australian coastline; control of navigation services such as seamen's compensation, prevention of obstructions on shipping routes and fishing grounds, manning of ships, accommodation for ships' crews, welfare of seamen, maintenance of ships' gear, examination of masters, officers and engineers; Courts of Marine Inquiry; prevention of pollution of the sea by oil; shipping, including the licensing of vessels engaging in the Australian coasting trade; chartering of ships for defence purposes; shipbuilding, covering the provision of expert advice, design and purchasing facilities, supervision over construction, and other administrative and technical services; stowage and movement of explosives and dangerous cargoes at Australian ports; operation of the Point Wilson Explosives Jetty, Victoria; administration of Standardization of Railways Agreements and the Railways Equipment Agreement (South Australia); administration of Commonwealth assistance to States for road construction, roads of access to Commonwealth properties; Australian Transport Advisory Council and its ancillary committees—the Australian Road Traffic Code Committee, the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee, the Australian Road Safety Council.

(ii) *Acts Administered.* *Australian Coastal Shipping Agreement Act 1956; Australian Coastal Shipping Commission Act 1956; Beaches, Fishing Grounds, and Sea Routes Protection Act 1932–1961 (except section 3); Brachina to Leigh Creek North Coalfield Railway Act 1950–1952; Colonial Light Dues Legislation Repeal Act 1960; Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1954–1956; Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1959; Commonwealth Railways Act 1917–1960; Explosives Act 1952–1961; Grafton to South Brisbane Railway Act 1924–1930; Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta Railway Act 1911–1950; Leigh Creek North Coalfield to Marree (Conversion to Standard Gauge) Railway Act 1954; Lighthouses Act 1911–1961; Navigation Act 1912–1961; Northern Territory Railway Extension Act 1923–1950; Oodnadatta to Alice Springs Railway Act 1926–1950; Pollution of the Sea by Oil Act 1960; Pine Creek to Katherine River Railway Act 1913–1950; Port Augusta to Alice Springs Railway (Alteration of Route) Act 1950; Port Augusta to Port Pirie Railway Act 1935–1950; Railway Agreement (Western Australia) Act 1961; Railway Equipment Agreement (South Australia) Act 1961; Railway Standardization (New South Wales and Victoria) Agreement Act 1958; Railway Standardization (South Australia) Agreement Act 1949; Railways (South Australia) Agreement Act 1926; Sea-carriage of Goods Act 1924; Seamen's Compensation Act 1911–1960; Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act 1940–1961 (except Part III. and Parts I., II., and VI. to the extent to which they apply to Part III.); Seat of Government Railway Act 1928; Stirling North to Brachina Railway Act 1952–1954; Supply and Development Act 1939–1948, insofar as it concerns the building, repair and maintenance of merchant ships and the building, extension, alteration, repair and maintenance of shipyard drydocking, and repair facilities for merchant ships.*

17. The Department of Works.—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Design, estimate of cost, supervision and execution of all architectural and engineering works (both capital and maintenance) for the Commonwealth Government and such other works as may be requested by a State, or an authority of the Commonwealth or of a State; inspection of all works and advice to the Department concerned as to necessary maintenance and the estimated cost of such maintenance; the formulation of proposals for the co-ordination of works projects independently initiated by two or more Departments; formulation of town planning proposals in areas controlled by the Commonwealth in collaboration with other responsible

Departments; technical advice in relation to Commonwealth Works programmes; investigation, planning, and development of such works of national importance as are referred to the Department by the Commonwealth Government; technical advice to the Commonwealth in relation to works of a State, or of an authority of a State in which the Commonwealth has a direct financial interest, and, if so directed by the Commonwealth Government, the design or execution of those works; collaboration with Commonwealth and State Departments and authorities and local authorities on regional and town planning insofar as it affects Commonwealth works; the submission to the Defence Services of works proposals or works plans (other than Defence Works) for which the Commonwealth is wholly or partially responsible, and which the Department considers may have strategic significance; collaboration in research carried out by the Commonwealth and State Departments or authorities in relation to works and the circulation of relevant data to interested Departments or authorities; planning and conduct of such further research as the Department considers necessary in relation to matters affecting the planning, design and execution of works.

(ii) *Acts Administered.* Nil.

18. **The Department of Civil Aviation.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Ensuring the safety and promoting the development of civil aviation, implementation of standards and recommended practices adopted in pursuance of the Chicago convention; exercise of the powers and functions vested in "Commonwealth Authorities" by virtue of the uniform State Air Navigation Acts; negotiation and administration of agreements with airline operators concerning the operation of air services, carriage of mail and other matters; negotiation and administration of international air transport agreements and the regulation of international flights and air services; assisting in the formulation of policy relating to airlines which are authorities of the Commonwealth or in which the Commonwealth is a shareholder, administration of financial arrangements in relation to airlines and rationalization of aircraft fleets; registration and marking of aircraft, determining airworthiness requirements for aircraft and the issue of Certificates of Airworthiness, Certificates of Type Approval and supervision of aircraft design; licensing of pilots, navigators, radio operators, flight engineers, and aircraft maintenance engineers and technicians and supervision of the work of licensed personnel; issue of approvals for export of aircraft and of permits for import of aircraft, licensing of flying schools and training organizations and supervision of their activities; provision, operation and maintenance of aeronautical communications system for communication between aircraft and the ground and between ground stations; determining requirements as to maintenance and contents of Logs and Log Books; provision, operation and maintenance of air navigation facilities, functional design, operation, and maintenance of aerodromes and related facilities and arranging for their provision in collaboration with other responsible Departments; control of buildings and marking of obstructions likely to endanger air navigation in the vicinity of aerodromes; development of business concessions at airports; licensing and authorization of places for use as aerodromes; establishment and operation of an air traffic control service for the purpose of preventing collisions, and controlling the movement of aircraft so as to ensure an orderly flow of air traffic and the safety of aircraft operations; specifying the meteorological services necessary for promoting the safe, economic and regular operations of aircraft, and making arrangements for their provision with other Departments; arranging for the establishment and operation of a search and rescue service; establishment and conduct of an aeronautical information service; approval of fares and freight rates and time-tables for airline operations; determining the Rules of the Air and general conditions of flight over Australian territory; licensing of air service operations and liaison with State transport licensing authorities as appropriate; suspension and cancellation of licences and certificates and constitution of boards of review; investigation of aircraft accidents, incidents and defects; enforcement of safety regulations and institution of summary prosecutions; imposition, variation and collection of charges in respect of the use by aircraft of aerodromes, air route and air way facilities, meteorological services and search and rescue services; control of surface traffic in airports; examination and analysis of costs, revenue and other financial aspects of air transport and other forms of civil aviation and preparation of statistics relating thereto; liaison with international civil aviation organizations and representation thereon; participation in the development of international conventions regulating the economic and legal aspects of air navigation.

(ii) *Acts administered.* *Airlines Agreements Act 1952–1961; Airlines Equipment Act 1958; Air Navigation Act 1920–1961; Air Navigation (Charges) Act 1952–1960; Airports (Business Concessions) Act 1959; Airports (Surface Traffic) Act 1960; Australian National Airlines Act 1945–1961; British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines Agreement Act 1947; Civil Aviation Agreement Act 1952–1957; Civil Aviation Agreement Act 1957; Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act 1959–1962; Civil Aviation (Damage by Aircraft) Act 1958.*

19. **The Department of Social Services.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Age, invalid and widows' pensions; wives' and children's allowances; supplementary assistance for age, invalid and widow pensioners; funeral benefits for age pensioners; maternity allowances and child endowment; unemployment, sickness and special benefits; the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service; Reciprocal Agreements on Social Security with Great Britain and with New Zealand; compassionate allowances on a discretionary basis for persons in necessitous circumstances who are unable to qualify for pensions and benefits under the Social Services Act. On behalf of other Departments—the assessment and payment of tuberculosis allowances; the payment of war and service pensions, Commonwealth superannuation, Commonwealth Literary Fund Allowances and Act of Grace payments; pensions and allowances on behalf of oversea Governments; the issue of entitlement cards for the Pensioner Medical Service and certification of medical eligibility for sales tax exemption on the purchase of vehicles and parts by certain classes of disabled civilians; grants to eligible charitable organizations towards the capital cost of homes for the aged, and grants to State government and voluntary agencies to encourage emergency house-keeper services.

(ii) *Acts Administered.* *Social Services Act 1947–1962*; *Aged Persons Homes Act 1954–1957*; *Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act 1946* (Section 13); certain parts of *Re-establishment of Employment Act*.

20. **The Repatriation Department.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* General administration of *Repatriation Act* and associated legislation which provide pensions, allowances, medical care and other benefits for entitled ex-servicemen, and dependants, of the 1914–18 War, the 1939–45 War, the Korea and Malaya Operations, service with the Australian component of the British Commonwealth Strategic Reserve, for merchant seamen of the 1939–45 War and for native members of the Forces in the Torres Strait Islands; investigation and determination of claims for acceptance of disabilities as due to war service; administration of war pensions, allowances, service pensions and miscellaneous forms of assistance; administration of education and training schemes and associated benefits, namely the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, the Korea-Malaya Training Scheme and the Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Scheme; provision of medical and dental care for entitled ex-servicemen and eligible dependants of deceased ex-servicemen, including the Local Medical Officer scheme, in-patient and out-patient treatment, the supply of artificial limbs, surgical aids and appliances; administration of Repatriation general hospitals, sanatoria, auxiliary hospitals, out-patient clinics and artificial limb and appliance centres; provision of medical treatment for serving members of the Forces by agreement with the Service Departments; payment of pensions and provision of medical treatment for ex-servicemen of other British Commonwealth countries living in Australia, by agreement with the governments of the countries concerned; administrative arrangements for War Pensions Entitlement Appeal Tribunals and Assessment Tribunals which are independent bodies responsible to the Minister.

(ii) *Acts Administered.* *Repatriation Act 1920–1961*; *Repatriation (Far East Strategic Reserve) Act 1956*; *Repatriation Fund (Baillieu Gift) Act 1937*; *Interim Forces Benefits Act 1947–1950*; *Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945–1959* (in part); *Seamen's War Pensions Allowances Act 1940–1961* (in part); *Native Members of the Forces Benefits Act 1957* (in part).

21. **The Department of Immigration.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* The administration of all aspects of immigration policy; the planning and development of immigration programmes; the negotiation and administration of bilateral assisted passage agreements and also unilateral assisted migration schemes; formulation of immigration policy in its relation to international organizations (Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees); all applications to enter Australia for permanent residence and for temporary stay (e.g. business and tourist visitors, students and other visitors); the conduct of surveys on the economic and sociological effects of immigration; Australian citizenship and British nationality; passports and travel documentation generally; emigration policy and legislation; aliens control (registration and policy); the social integration of migrants, including the provision of facilities for non-British migrants to learn English; the encouragement of community participation in integration activities through the Good Neighbour movement; the Australian Citizenship Convention; the operation of migrant reception and accommodation centres; prosecutions in respect of infringements of the *Migration Act 1958* and the *Aliens Act 1959*; implementation of the deportation provisions of the *Migration Act 1958*; control of immigration agents; administration of the Templar Trust Fund.

(ii) *Acts Administered.* *Aliens Act 1947–1959; Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act 1946–1952; Migration Act 1958; Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948–1960; Nationality and Citizenship (Burmese) Act 1950; Passports Act 1938–1948; Temple Society Trust Fund Act 1949; War-time Refugees Removal Act 1949.*

22. **The Department of Health.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Maintenance of quarantine stations and quarantine surveillance of persons, animals, plants, and goods; the provision of hospital, medical and pharmaceutical benefits; the pensioner medical services; tuberculosis allowances and the payment of grants for free milk for school children, mental institutions, home nursing, and other subsidies; the control and maintenance of health laboratories, the National Biological Standards Laboratory, the Commonwealth Acoustic Laboratories, the Commonwealth X-ray and Radium Laboratory, the Commonwealth Bureau of Dental Standards, and the Australian Institute of Anatomy; administration of the *Therapeutic Substances Act*; maintenance of the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, including a Division of Industrial Hygiene, and the Australian Institute of Child Health, Sydney University; maintenance of a migration health service at migrant holding centres in Australia and strategic migration centres overseas; the conduct of health administration and health services in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory; co-operation with State administrations in planning and taking measures to improve public health, including the anti-tuberculosis campaign, anti-poliomyelitis campaign, national fitness, etc.; National Health and Medical Research Council; World Health Organization and international hygiene matters affecting the Commonwealth; the conduct of medical examinations under the Navigation, Social Services, Public Service and Superannuation Acts; the supervision of radio and television advertising and talks on medical matters; defence—the Central Medical Planning Committee.

(ii) *Acts Administered.* *Acoustic Laboratories Act 1948; Australian Institute of Anatomy Agreement Act 1924–1933; Australian Institute of Anatomy Agreement Act 1931; Beaches, Fishing Grounds and Sea Routes Protection Act 1932, section 3; Foot and Mouth Disease Act 1961; Home Nursing Subsidy Act 1956; Medical Research Endowment Act 1937; National Fitness Act 1941; National Health Act 1953–1961; Quarantine Act 1908–1961; States Grants (Mental Institutions) Act 1955; States Grants (Milk for School Children) Act 1950; Therapeutic Substances Act 1953–1959; Tuberculosis Act 1948; World Health Organization Act 1947.*

23. **The Department of Territories.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Administration of all aspects of government in the Territories of Norfolk Island, Papua and New Guinea, Nauru, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island, except defence and civil aviation; administration of all aspects of territorial government in the Northern Territory and of the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands; development of the Territories; recruitment of staff for territorial public services and other territorial organizations; administration of territorial superannuation schemes and the New Guinea Civilian War Pension Scheme; procurement and shipment of stores and supplies for territorial administrations; matters connected with the Australian School of Pacific Administration, the Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board, the British Phosphate Commissioners, the Christmas Island Phosphate Commission, and expropriated properties in Papua and New Guinea; matters relating to United Nations Trusteeship Agreements for New Guinea and Nauru; United Nations and South Pacific Commission and other international matters relating to the Territories of Norfolk Island, Papua and New Guinea and Nauru.

(ii) *Acts Administered.* *Ashmore and Cartier Islands Acceptance Act 1933–1938; Christmas Island Act 1958–1959; Christmas Island Agreement Act 1958; Christmas Island (Request and Consent) Act 1957; Cocos (Keeling) Islands (Request and Consent) Act 1954; Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act 1955–1958; Lands Acquisition Act 1955–1957, in relation to the Northern Territory; Native Members of the Forces Benefits Act 1957, in relation to native members of the forces who are or were aboriginal natives of the Territory of Papua or the Territory of New Guinea or of an island in the Pacific Ocean and their dependants; Nauru Island Agreement Act 1919; Nauru Island Agreement Act 1932; New Guinea Timber Agreement Act 1952–1953; Norfolk Island Act 1957; Norfolk Island Ordinances Act 1957; Northern Territory Acceptance Act 1910–1952; Northern Territory Administration Act 1910–1961; Northern Territory Representation Act 1922–1959; Papua and New Guinea Act 1949–1960; Papua and New Guinea (Validation of Appointments) Act 1953; Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act 1923–1957; Treaty of Peace (Germany) Act 1919–1920, in relation to regulations concerning Papua and New Guinea (Treaty of Peace) Regulations, Part II.*

24. **The Department of Supply.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Defence research and development, including the operation of the Joint United Kingdom–Australia Long Range Weapons Project, and Australian research and development through the Weapons Research Establishment, the Aeronautical Research Laboratories, the Defence Standards Laboratories and associated establishments; manufacture, acquisition, provision and supply of munitions (including aircraft) and miscellaneous goods and services required by the defence forces; arrangement of contracts for the supply of goods and the performance of services; operation and management of factories, workshops and undertakings concerned in the production of munitions (including aircraft), clothing, canvas ware and other defence goods; operation and management of space tracking stations in Australia on behalf of the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration; test firing of the launching rocket for the European Launcher Development Organization's communications satellite, using the facilities of the Woomera Rocket Range; acquisition, maintenance and disposal of strategic materials; planning and establishment of manufacturing facilities for the production of munitions and other defence goods; investigation and development of Australian sources of supply in connexion with defence; sale or disposal of surplus Commonwealth property other than land or buildings; provision of Commonwealth transport facilities outside the Australian Capital Territory; provision and control of stores required for or in connexion with matters administered by the Department of Supply, and general storage for other Departments as required; provision of security services within the Department; arrangements for ascertaining costs and control and limitation of profits in connexion with the production of munitions and other defence goods.

(ii) *Acts Administered.* *Supply and Development Act* 1939–1948, except to the extent to which that Act is administered by the Minister for Shipping and Transport.

25. **The Department of National Development.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Development of natural resources and public utilities; development of mining and non-ferrous metallurgical industries; geological and geophysical surveys and investigations; geographical and resources mapping; liquid and solid fuel industries; building industry; housing, including housing agreements between Commonwealth and States and War Service Homes.

(ii) *Acts Administered.* *Aluminium Industry Act* 1944–1956; *Aluminium Industry Act* 1960; *Atomic Energy Act* 1953–1958; *Coal Industry Act* 1946–1958 (except Part V); *Coal Industry (Tasmania) Act* 1949 (except Part V); *Coal Production (War Time) Act Repeal Act* 1948; *Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement Act* 1945–1955; *Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement Act* 1955; *Housing Agreement Act* 1956; *Housing Agreement Act* 1961; *Liquid Fuel (Defence Stocks) Act* 1949; *National Oil Proprietary Limited Agreement Act* 1937; *National Oil Proprietary Limited Agreement Act* 1939; *Oil Agreement Act* 1952; *Petroleum Search Subsidy Act* 1957–1958; *Petroleum Search Subsidy Act* 1959–1961; *Re-establishment and Employment Act* 1945–1959, Part VIII., Division 1 of Part XI., insofar as it extends to Part VIII., Part XII. to the extent to which it applies or may be applied in relation to the foregoing; *River Murray Waters Act* 1915–1958; *Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority Act* 1960; *Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act* 1949–1958; *States Grants (Imported Houses) Act* 1950; *War Service Homes Act* 1918–1961; *War Service Homes Agreement Act* 1932; *War Service Homes (South Australia) Agreement Act* 1934; *War Service Homes Act* 1962.

§ 6. Cost of Parliamentary Government

The tables in this section are intended to show, in broad groups, 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. Only broad groups are shown, but even these are not entirely comparable because of differences in accounting procedures and in the presentation of accounts. A very large part of the expenditure under the head of Governor-General or Governor represents official services entirely outside the Governor's personal interest, carried out at the request of the Government.

The following statements show this expenditure for the Commonwealth and for each State for the years ended 30th June, 1961 and 1962.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

(£)

Particulars	C'wlth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total
1960-61								
Governor - General or Governor's residences, etc.(a)	b 166,208	49,258	68,268	51,957	45,298	37,146	45,399	463,534
Ministry(c)	181,364	34,850	41,583	29,695	17,050	31,676	32,204	368,422
Parliament—								
Upper House(d) ..	267,992	57,716	104,256	..	56,140	95,486	36,455	618,045
Lower House(d) ..	516,755	348,418	184,538	252,190	10,449	158,296	75,452	1,646,098
Both Houses(e) ..	879,305	297,161	225,177	153,805	135,910	127,051	45,763	1,864,172
Miscellaneous(f) ..	526,183	73,129	40,287	21,622	30,949	8,140	13,673	713,983
Total, Parliament ..	2,190,235	776,424	554,258	427,617	333,448	388,973	171,343	4,842,298
Electoral(g)	693,851	208,599	59,565	72,374	20,500	40,976	22,698	1,118,563
Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc. ..	8,522	13,377	24,817	945	1,945	37,725	8,750	96,081
Grand Total ..	3,240,180	1,082,508	748,491	582,588	418,241	536,496	280,394	6,888,898

1961-62

Governor - General or Governor's residences, etc.(a)	b 207,682	48,342	83,233	54,983	43,623	48,661	47,062	533,586
Ministry(c)	245,400	34,850	35,254	27,766	17,050	31,356	27,661	419,337
Parliament—								
Upper House(d) ..	242,745	58,227	104,344	..	55,887	97,964	37,993	597,160
Lower House(d) ..	514,896	351,069	185,895	259,918	110,478	159,239	78,632	1,660,127
Both Houses(e) ..	871,664	349,264	246,936	153,897	150,259	173,100	50,182	1,995,302
Miscellaneous(f) ..	504,972	92,089	38,650	22,473	27,778	8,959	15,524	710,445
Total, Parliament ..	2,134,277	850,649	575,825	436,288	344,402	439,262	182,331	4,963,034
Electoral(g)	1,110,417	250,073	147,961	56,981	63,844	105,301	26,231	1,760,808
Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc. ..	10,905	30,624	27,894	..	1,698	5,318	5,777	82,216
Grand Total ..	3,708,681	1,214,538	870,167	576,018	470,617	629,898	289,062	7,758,981

(a) Salaries and other expenses, including maintenance of house and ground. (b) Includes official establishments. 1960-61—£34,657, 1961-62—£39,664. (c) Salaries as ministers, and travelling and other expenses. (d) Allowances to members (including ministers' salary as member), travelling and other expenses. (e) Government contribution to Members' Superannuation Funds, printing, reporting staff, library, etc. (f) Services, furniture, stores, etc. (g) Salaries, cost of elections, etc.

Figures for total cost and cost per head during each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 are shown in the next table.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

Year	C'wealth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total
TOTAL (£)								
1957-58	2,661,604	783,001	660,805	538,365	331,443	434,256	242,064	5,651,538
1958-59	2,986,399	898,897	725,261	470,289	377,463	450,270	256,856	6,165,435
1959-60	3,181,262	906,100	695,399	599,125	390,741	479,357	279,896	6,531,880
1960-61	3,240,180	1,082,508	748,491	582,588	418,241	536,496	280,394	6,888,898
1961-62	3,708,681	1,214,538	870,167	576,018	470,617	629,898	289,062	7,758,981

PER HEAD OF POPULATION
(s. d.)

1957-58	5 6	4 3	4 11	7 7	7 6	12 6	14 7	11 7
1958-59	6 0	4 10	5 3	6 6	8 4	12 9	15 2	12 5
1959-60	6 3	4 9	4 11	8 1	8 4	13 4	16 3	12 10
1960-61	6 3	5 7	5 2	7 9	8 9	14 8	16 0	13 3
1961-62	7 0	6 3	5 11	7 7	9 7	16 11	16 3	14 8

§ 7. Government Employees

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