

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

§ 1. Scheme of Parliamentary Government.

1. **General.**—A brief account of the general legislative powers of the Commonwealth and States is given in preceding issues of the *Official Year Book* (see No. 13, pp. 927 to 951, and No. 22, page 64). It is not proposed to repeat this information in the present issue.

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

3. **Governor-General and State Governors.**—The present Governor-General is the Right Honorable SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS, P.C., K.C.M.G. He assumed office on the 22nd January, 1931.

The following is a list of the Governors of the various States of the Commonwealth. Later information, if available, will be found in the Appendix.

New South Wales ..	Air Vice-Marshal SIR PHILIP WOOLCOTT GAME, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Victoria ..	Lieut.-Colonel the RT. HON. ARTHUR HERBERT TENNYSON, BARON SOMERS, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Queensland ..	Lieut.-General SIR THOMAS HERBERT JOHN CHAPMAN GOODWIN, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
South Australia ..	Brigadier-General SIR ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT HORE-RUTHVEN, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Western Australia ..	Colonel SIR WILLIAM ROBERT CAMPION, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tasmania ..	Lieut.-Governor—Sir HERBERT NICHOLLS, K.C.M.G.

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

(ii) *The Executive Council.* This body is composed of the Governor and the Ministers of State holding office for the time being. The latter are sworn both as Executive Councillors and as Ministers controlling the different administrative departments. It should be observed that all persons living who have held Ministerial office under former Governments are also technically members of the Executive Council, and are thus liable to be specially summoned for attendance at meetings of that body. The meetings are official in character; they are presided over by the Governor-General (or Governor) and are attended by the clerk, who keeps a formal record of the proceedings. At these meetings the decisions of the Cabinet are put into official form and made effective, appointments are confirmed, resignations accepted, proceedings ordered, and notices and regulations published.

(iii) *The Appointment of Ministers and of Executive Councillors.* Although it is technically possible for the Governor to make and unmake cabinets at his pleasure, under all ordinary circumstances his apparent liberty in choosing his Executive Council is virtually restricted by the operation of constitutional machinery. When a Ministry is defeated in Parliament or at the polls, the procedure both in the Commonwealth and the State Parliaments generally, though not invariably, follows that prevailing in the Imperial Parliament. The customary procedure in connexion with the resignation or acceptance of office by a Ministry is described fully in previous issues of the Year Book. (See No. 6, page 942.)

(iv) *Ministers in Upper or Lower Houses.* The subjoined table shows the number of Ministers with seats in the Upper or Lower Houses of each Parliament in May, 1931.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS—MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES,
1931.

Ministers with Seats in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
The Upper House ..	2	1	4	..	2	1	1	11
The Lower House ..	11	12	8	10	4	7	6	58
Total	13	13	12	10	6	8	7	69

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

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

(c) *State Ministries.* A list of the members of the Ministry in each State in May, 1931, will be found in § 3 of this chapter.

5. Number and Salary of Members of the Legislatures.—The following table shows the number and annual salary of members in each of the legislative chambers in May, 1931 :—

MEMBERS OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE PARLIAMENTS, AND ANNUAL SALARIES, 1931.

Members in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.
MEMBERS.								
Upper House ..	36	86	34	(a)	20	30	18	224
Lower House ..	76	90	65	72	46	50	30	429
Total ..	112	176	99	72	66	80	48	653
ANNUAL SALARY.								
Upper House ..	£ 1,000 (b)	£ ..	£ 191 (c)	£ (a)	£ 380 (d)	£ 540 (e)	£ 333-450 (f)	..
Lower House ..	£ 1,000 (b)	£ 744	£ 469 (c)	£ 500	£ 380 (d)	£ 540 (e)	£ 360-450 (f)	..

(a) Council abolished in 1922. (b) Subject to a special income tax of 10 per cent. on each periodical payment of salary. (c) Rate per annum for nine months from 1st October, 1930. (d) For twelve months from 1st December, 1930. (e) For twelve months from 1st October, 1930. (f) Rate per annum from 3rd October, 1930, to 30th September, 1931.

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

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

§ 2. Parliaments and Elections.

1. Qualifications for Membership and for Franchise.—The conspectus in § 4 of "General Government" in Year Book No. 13 contains particulars, as in 1920, relating to the legislative chambers in the Commonwealth and State Parliaments, and shows concisely the qualifications necessary for membership and for the franchise in each House. (These are, in the main, applicable in 1931, but it must be remembered that Queensland abolished the Upper House in 1922). It has further to be remembered that in 1925 the Commonwealth Parliament passed an Act removing the disqualification on racial grounds from (a) natives of British India and (b) persons who have become naturalized. Disqualification of persons otherwise eligible, either as members or voters, is generally on the usual grounds of being of unsound mind or attainted of treason, being convicted of certain offences, and, as regards membership, on the grounds of holding a place of profit under the Crown, being pecuniarily interested in a Government contract except as a member of an incorporated company of more than twenty-five persons, or being an undischarged bankrupt.

2. **The Federal Government.**—The Senate consists of 36 members, six being returned by each of the original federating States. Members of this Chamber are elected for a term of six years, but by a provision in the Constitution half the members retire at the end of every third year, although they are eligible for re-election. In accordance with the Constitution, the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as possible double that of the Senate. In the House of Representatives the States are represented on a population basis, and the numbers stand at present as follows :—New South Wales, 28 ; Victoria, 20 ; Queensland, 10 ; South Australia, 7 ; Western Australia, 5 ; Tasmania, 5 ; Northern Territory, 1—total, 76. The Constitution provides for a minimum of five members for each original State. Members of the House of Representatives are elected for the duration of the Parliament, which is limited to three years. In elections for Senators, the whole State constitutes the electorate. For the purposes of elections for the House of Representatives, the State is divided into single electorates corresponding in number with the number of members to which the State is entitled. Members of both Houses are paid at the rate of £1,000 per annum. The *Income Tax (Salaries) Act 1930*, however, provides for an income tax of 10 per cent. on each periodical payment of salary. Further information regarding the Senate and the House of Representatives is given in earlier issues.

3. **Federal Elections.**—There have been eleven complete Parliaments since the inauguration of Federation. The fifth Parliament, which was opened on the 9th July, 1913, was dissolved on the 30th July, 1914, in somewhat unusual circumstances. Under Section 57 of the Constitution, it is provided that, should the Senate fail to pass, or pass with amendments, any proposed law previously passed by the House of Representatives, and should the latter House, after an interval of three months, again pass the proposed law, with or without the amendments of the Senate, and the Senate for a second time reject it or pass it with amendments to which the lower House will not agree, then the Governor-General may dissolve the two Houses simultaneously. For the first time in the history of the Commonwealth this deadlock between the Senate and the House of Representatives occurred in the second session of the fifth Parliament, and, in accordance with the section of the Constitution referred to above, both Houses were dissolved by the Governor-General. The first session of the twelfth Parliament opened on the 20th November, 1929. The first meeting at Parliament House, Canberra, was opened by H.R.H. the Duke of York on 9th May, 1927. Particulars regarding Commonwealth elections since 1917 may be found in the table given hereunder :—

FEDERAL ELECTIONS, 1917 to 1929.

Date.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
THE SENATE.									
5th May, 1917 ..	1,444,133	1,391,194	2,835,327	1,184,663	1,018,138	2,202,801	82.03	73.18	77.69
13th December, 1919	1,439,818	1,410,044	2,849,862	1,094,534	938,403	2,032,937	76.02	65.55	71.33
16th December, 1922	1,494,508	1,487,916	2,982,424	966,551	761,695	1,728,246	64.67	51.19	57.95
14th November, 1925	1,656,286	1,645,730	3,302,016	1,515,608	1,499,345	3,014,953	91.51	91.11	91.31
17th November, 1928	1,723,552	1,721,214	3,444,766	1,617,752	1,606,748	3,224,500	93.86	93.35	93.61
12th October, 1929 ..	1,773,014	1,769,936	3,542,950	*	*	*	..	..	..

* No election.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(CONTESSED ELECTORATES.)

5th May, 1917 ..	1,262,527	1,207,938	2,470,465	1,041,552	892,926	1,934,478	82.50	73.92	78.30
13th December, 1919	1,395,165	1,367,468	2,762,633	1,063,029	914,816	1,977,845	76.19	66.90	71.59
16th December, 1922	1,396,020	1,378,254	2,774,274	920,177	726,686	1,646,863	65.91	52.72	59.36
14th November, 1925	1,635,842	1,632,897	3,268,739	1,499,006	1,488,194	2,987,200	91.63	91.14	91.39
17th November, 1928	1,450,202	1,463,951	2,914,153	1,362,675	1,366,137	2,728,812	93.96	93.32	93.64
12th October, 1929 ..	1,557,525	1,560,505	3,118,030	1,479,100	1,478,447	2,957,547	94.96	94.74	94.85

The percentage of electors who exercised the franchise at each election rose from 53.04 for the Senate and 55.69 for the House of Representatives in 1901 to 77.69 and 78.30 respectively in 1917. The next election in 1919 showed a considerable falling off, and in 1922 the decrease was still more marked, the respective percentages for that year being 57.95 and 59.36, or very little more than those for 1901. Compulsory voting was introduced prior to the election in 1925, and an exceedingly heavy vote was cast in that year. In 1928 the results of the previous election were exceeded, and the exceptional average of nearly 94 per cent. of possible votes was recorded for each House. The highest percentage recorded, however, was in respect of the 1929 House of Representatives election, when 94.85 per cent. of the electors in the contested divisions voted.

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

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

5. *The Parliament of New South Wales.*—(i) *Constitution.* The Legislative Council in this State is a nominee chamber, the Legislative Assembly being an elective body. Theoretically the Legislative Council may contain an unlimited number of members, and the number of members in March, 1931, was eighty-six. The tenure of the seat is for life; four-fifths of the members must be persons not holding any paid office under the Crown, but this is held not to include officers of His Majesty's sea or land forces on full or half-pay, or retired officers on pensions. A Bill for the abolition of the Legislative Council was passed in December, 1930. The High Court of Australia, however, in a judgment delivered in March, 1931, held that this legislation was in conflict with the Constitution. The matter is to be made the subject of an appeal to the Privy Council. The Legislative Assembly consists of ninety members elected in single-seat electoral districts, who hold their seats during the existence of the Parliament to which they are elected. The duration of Parliament is limited to three years.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the introduction of responsible government in New South Wales there have been twenty-eight complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 22nd May, 1856, and was dissolved on the 19th December, 1857, while the twenty-eighth was dissolved on the 18th September, 1930. The twenty-ninth Parliament opened on the 25th November, 1930. The elections of 1920, 1922, and 1925 were contested on the principle of proportional representation, but a reversion to the system of single seats and preferential voting was

made at the later appeals to the people. Particulars of voting at elections from 1920 to 1930 are given below :—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1920 to 1930.

Year.	Electors Qualified to Vote.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1920	593,244	561,193	1,154,437	363,115	285,594	648,709	61.21	50.89	56.19
1922	6 6,662	614,361	1,251,023	466,949	408,515	875,464	73.34	66.49	69.98
1925	678,749	660,331	1,339,080	489,126	435,853	924,979	72.06	66.00	69.07
1927	714,886	694,607	1,409,493	591,820	558,957	1,150,777	83.79	81.25	82.54
1930	724,471	716,314	1,440,785	682,747	673,676	1,356,423	95.09	94.79	94.94

The principle of one elector one vote was adopted in 1894, and that of compulsory enrolment in 1922. Compulsory voting was introduced in the 1930 election, and, as the above table shows, the percentage of electors who voted in contested electorates rose to nearly 95.

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

6. The Parliament of Victoria.—(i) *Constitution.* Both of the Victorian legislative chambers are elective bodies, but there is a considerable difference in the number of members of each House, as well as in the qualifications necessary for members and electors. The number of members in the Upper House in May, 1931, was 34, and in the Lower House, 65. In the Legislative Council the tenure of the seat is for six years, but one member for each province retires every third year, except in the case of a dissolution, when one-half of the newly-elected members hold their seats for three years only. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for the duration of Parliament, which is limited to three years. An elector for the Legislative Assembly may vote once only, plurality of voting having been abolished in 1899; an elector, however, qualified in more than one district, may select that for which he desires to record his vote. A preferential system of voting (see Year Book No. 6, page 1182) was for the first time adopted in Victoria at the election held in November, 1911.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the introduction of responsible government in Victoria there have been twenty-nine complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 21st November, 1856, and closed on the 9th August, 1859, while the twenty-ninth was dissolved on the 1st November, 1929. The thirtieth Parliament was opened on the 11th December, 1929. The election for the Legislative Assembly in 1927 was the first held since the institution of compulsory voting. Particulars of voting at elections during the years 1916 to 1928 are given in the subjoined table. Particulars of the election held in June, 1931, will, if available, be found in the Appendix.

VICTORIAN ELECTIONS, 1916 to 1929.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (LAST ELECTION 1928).

Year.	Electors Enrolled.		Electors Enrolled in Contested Electorates.	Electors who Voted.	Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.
1916	300,321	92,421	37.71
1919	317,593	133,058	30.35
1922	353,440	161,731	29.07
1925	399,510	172,875	32.41
1928	444,278	268,164	31.84

VICTORIAN ELECTIONS, 1916 TO 1929—*continued.*

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1917	397,585	430,645	828,230	172,317	184,682	356,999	54.30	54.12	54.21
1920	418,085	450,763	868,848	232,604	235,621	468,225	66.23	61.38	63.70
1921	414,818	456,638	871,456	167,812	158,415	326,227	61.29	53.53	57.26
1924	433,357	467,070	900,427	190,153	180,810	370,963	63.02	55.72	59.24
1927	480,485	512,726	993,211	377,941	402,458	780,399	92.02	91.51	91.76
1929	496,996	532,174	1,029,170	308,532	330,836	639,368	94.11	93.36	93.72

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

7. The Parliament of Queensland.—(i) *Constitution.* As pointed out previously the Legislative Council in Queensland was abolished in 1922, the date of Royal Assent to the Act being the 23rd March. The Legislative Assembly is composed of seventy-two members, and the State is divided into that number of electoral districts. A modified system of optional preferential voting is in operation. (See Year Book No. 6, page 1183.)

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the establishment of responsible government in Queensland there have been twenty-four complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 29th May, 1860, and dissolved on the 20th May, 1863, while the twenty-fourth Parliament was dissolved on the 11th April, 1929. The first session of the twenty-fifth Parliament began on the 20th August, 1929. At the elections held in May, 1915, the principle of compulsory voting was introduced for the first time in Australia. Of the total number of electors enrolled at the 1929 elections, 90.52 per cent. went to the polls. Statistics regarding the last five elections are given below:—

QUEENSLAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, 1918 to 1929.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1918	233,342	191,074	424,416	176,768	163,901	340,669	75.75	85.78	80.27
1920	238,750	206,931	445,681	187,575	168,651	356,226	78.57	81.50	79.93
1923	257,001	219,476	476,477	194,287	174,980	369,267	80.72	83.96	82.23
1926	253,571	224,526	478,097	209,139	191,916	401,055	89.77	90.13	89.94
1929	270,327	239,672	509,999	228,601	209,647	438,248	89.69	91.45	90.52

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

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

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the inauguration of responsible government in South Australia there have been twenty-six complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 22nd April, 1857. The twenty-sixth Parliament opened on the 17th May, 1927, and closed on the 20th February, 1930. The first session of the twenty-seventh Parliament began on the 27th May, 1930. Particulars of voting at recent elections are given below :—

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS, 1918 to 1930.

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

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

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

(a) Not available.

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

9. The Parliament of Western Australia.—(i) *Constitution.* In this State both Chambers are elective. For the Legislative Council there are thirty members, each of the ten Provinces returning three members, while the Legislative Assembly is composed of fifty members, one member being returned by each of the fifty electoral districts. At the expiration of two years from the date of election to a seat in the Legislative Council, and every two years thereafter, the junior member for the time being for each province retires. Seniority is determined (a) by the date of election, (b) if two or more members are elected on the same day, then the junior is the one who polled the least number of votes (c) if the election be uncontested, or in case of an equality of votes, then the seniority is determined by the alphabetical precedence of surnames and, if necessary, Christian names. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for three years.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the establishment of responsible government in Western Australia there have been thirteen complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 30th December, 1890, while the fourteenth Parliament was elected on 12th April, and 10th May, 1930. The preferential system of voting in use in

Western Australia is described in Year Book No. 6, page 1184. Particulars relating to the last five Assembly and Council elections are given in the tables below :—

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

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

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1922	40,360	14,838	55,198	17,524	4,763	22,287	46.16	33.81	42.82
1924	43,897	14,904	58,801	16,552	4,569	21,121	47.06	39.25	45.12
1926	39,566	15,120	54,686	23,956	8,136	32,092	60.55	53.80	58.68
1928	54,822	19,076	73,898	24,877	8,151	33,028	51.99	46.75	50.59
1930	54,651	18,927	73,578	20,198	6,252	26,450	51.58	48.50	50.81

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

1917	93,106	73,845	166,951	45,453	40,167	85,620	59.46	65.51	62.15
1921	89,523	75,165	164,688	54,747	44,211	98,958	69.16	65.22	67.34
1924	101,717	88,152	189,869	55,591	43,800	99,391	66.00	59.00	62.32
1927	113,072	97,877	210,949	76,307	66,199	142,506	74.32	72.42	73.42
1930	122,576	107,500	230,076	75,206	63,807	139,013	75.44	73.30	74.44

Women's suffrage was granted by the Electoral Act of 1899. At the 1921 elections the first woman member elected to an Australian Parliament was returned.

10. The Parliament of Tasmania.—(i) *Constitution.* In Tasmania there are two legislative chambers—the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, both bodies being elective. The Council consists of eighteen members, returned from fifteen districts, Hobart returning three, Launceston two, and the remaining thirteen districts sending one member each. There are five House of Assembly districts corresponding to the Commonwealth electoral districts, each returning six members, who are elected under a system of proportional representation which first came into force at the 1909 elections. (See Year Book No. 6, page 1185.) The annual salaries of members of the House of Assembly range from £360 to £450, and of the Legislative Council from £333 to £450 according to the area of the electorate and the distance from the capital.

In 1924 and again in 1925 the House of Assembly contested, with at least temporary success, the power of the Legislative Council to amend money bills. The matter was settled by "The Constitution Act 1926," which provides that all money bills shall originate in the Assembly, that all money votes shall be recommended by the Governor, and that the Council may amend bills other than those for appropriating public moneys or fixing a rate for income or land tax. The Council has no power to insert a provision for the appropriation of money or the imposing of a burden on the people.

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

TASMANIAN ELECTIONS, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 1916 to 1928.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1916	54,466	52,855	107,321	41,427	37,557	78,984	76.06	71.05	73.60
1919	53,205	54,336	107,541	37,037	34,027	71,064	69.61	62.62	66.08
1922	54,958	55,591	110,549	38,457	31,295	69,752	69.96	56.30	63.09
1925	56,667	58,234	114,901	41,322	35,959	77,281	72.92	61.81	67.25
1928	55,058	56,898	111,956	46,769	44,910	91,679	84.94	78.94	81.90

Particulars of the House of Assembly election held in May, 1931, will, if available, be found in the Appendix.

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

3. Administration and Legislation.

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

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

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS, 1901 to 1931.

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

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

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

(a) GOVERNORS-GENERAL.

- Rt. Hon. EARL OF HOPETOUN (afterwards MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW), 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., &c. 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), P.C., G.C.M.G. From 18th May, 1914, to 6th October, 1920.
 Rt. Hon. HENRY WILLIAM BARON FORSTER OF LEFE, 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.
 Lieut.-Colonel the Rt. Hon. ARTHUR HERBERT TENNYSON, BARON SOMERS, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. From 3rd October, 1930, to 22nd January, 1931 (Acting).
 Rt. Hon. SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS, P.C., K.C.M.G. From 22nd January, 1931.

(b) MINISTRIES.

- (i) BARTON GOVERNMENT, 1st January, 1901, to 23rd September, 1903.
 (ii) FIRST DEAKIN GOVERNMENT, 23rd September, 1903, to 26th April, 1904.
 (iii) WATSON GOVERNMENT (Labour), 26th April to 17th August, 1904.
 (iv) REID-MCLEAN GOVERNMENT, 17th August, 1904, to 4th July, 1905.
 (v) SECOND DEAKIN GOVERNMENT, 4th July, 1905, to 12th November, 1908.
 (vi) FIRST FISHER GOVERNMENT (Labour), 12th November, 1908, to 2nd June, 1909.
 (vii) THIRD DEAKIN GOVERNMENT, 2nd June, 1909, to 29th April, 1910.
 (viii) SECOND FISHER GOVERNMENT (Labour), 29th April, 1910, to 24th June, 1913
 (ix) COOK GOVERNMENT, 24th June, 1913, to 17th September, 1914.
 (x) THIRD FISHER GOVERNMENT (Labour), 17th September, 1914, to 27th October, 1915.
 (xi) FIRST HUGHES GOVERNMENT (Labour), 27th October, 1915, to 14th November, 1916.
 (xii) SECOND HUGHES GOVERNMENT (Labour), 14th November, 1916, to 17th February, 1917.
 (xiii) AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL WAR GOVERNMENT, 17th February, 1917, to 10th January, 1918.
 (xiv) AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL WAR GOVERNMENT, 10th January, 1918, to 9th February, 1923.
 (xv) BRUCE-PAGE GOVERNMENT, 9th February, 1923, to 22nd October, 1929.

(c) SCULLIN GOVERNMENT, from 22nd October, 1929 (Labour).

DEPARTMENTS.	MINISTERS (May, 1931).
Prime Minister, Minister for External Affairs, and Minister for Industry	Rt. Hon. JAMES HENRY SCULLIN, P.C.
Treasurer	Hon. EDWARD GRANVILLE THEODORE.
Vice-President of the Executive Council	Hon. JOHN BARNES.
Attorney-General	Hon. FRANK BRENNAN.
Postmaster-General and Minister for Works and Railways	Hon. ALBERT ERNEST GREEN.
Minister for Markets and Minister for Transport	Hon. PARKER JOHN MOLONEY.
Minister for Trade and Customs	Hon. FRANCIS MICHAEL FORDE.
Minister for Home Affairs	Hon. ARTHUR BLAKELEY.
Minister for Health, and Minister for Repatriation	Hon. JOHN McNEILL.
Minister for Defence	Hon. JOSEPH BENEDECT CHIFLEY.
Assistant Ministers	{ Hon. EDWARD JAMES HOLLOWAY. Hon. JOHN BRAIDWOOD DOOLEY. Hon. CHARLES ERNEST CULLEY.

3. State Ministries.—The names of the members of the Ministries in each State in May, 1931, are shown in the following statement. The date on which each Ministry was sworn in is stated in parentheses :—

STATE MINISTRIES, 1931.

NEW SOUTH WALES (4th November, 1930). (Labour.)

Premier and Colonial Treasurer—
HON. J. T. LANG.

Secretary for Mines and Minister for Labour and Industry—
HON. J. M. BADDELEY.

Attorney-General—
HON. A. A. LYSAGHT.

Minister for Agriculture and Minister for Forests—
HON. W. F. DUNN.

Colonial Secretary—
HON. M. GOSLING.

Minister for Education—
HON. W. DAVIES.

Secretary for Lands—
HON. J. M. TULLY.

Minister of Justice—
HON. J. LAMARO.

Secretary for Public Works—
HON. M. A. DAVIDSON.

Minister for Health—
HON. J. MCGIRR.

Minister for Local Government—
HON. W. J. MCKELL.

Assistant Minister for Labour and Industry—
HON. W. T. ELY.

Vice-President of the Executive Council and Government Representative in the Legislative Council—
HON. J. M. CONCANNON, M.L.C.

VICTORIA (12th December, 1929). (Labour.)

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Markets—
HON. E. J. HOGAN.

Chief Secretary—
HON. T. TUNNECLIFFE.

Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Labour—
HON. J. LEMMON.

President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Water Supply—
HON. H. S. BAILEY.

Minister of Railways, Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings, and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works—
HON. J. CAIN.

Minister for Agriculture, Attorney-General and Solicitor-General—
HON. W. SLATER.

Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Mines, Minister in Charge of Immigration, and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works—
HON. J. P. JONES, M.L.C.

Minister of Forests, Minister of Public Health, and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works—
HON. W. J. BECKETT, M.L.C.

Ministers without Portfolio—
HON. R. WILLIAMS, M.L.C.
HON. E. L. KIERNAN, M.L.C.
HON. G. C. WEBBER.
HON. R. T. POLLARD.

QUEENSLAND (21st May, 1929).

Premier, Chief Secretary, and Vice-President of the Executive Council—
HON. A. E. MOORE.

Minister for Public Instruction and Works—
HON. R. M. KING.

Treasurer—
HON. W. H. BARNES.

Home Secretary—
HON. J. C. PETERSON.

Attorney-General—
HON. N. F. MACGROARTY.

Minister for Lands—
HON. W. A. DEACON.

Minister for Agriculture and Stock—
HON. H. F. WALKER.

Minister for Railways—
HON. G. MORGAN.

Minister for Labour and Industry—
HON. H. E. SIZEB.

Minister for Mines—
HON. E. A. ATHERTON.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (17th April, 1930). (Labour.)

<p><i>Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Education—</i> HON. L. L. HILL.</p> <p><i>Chief Secretary, Minister of Agriculture, and Commissioner of Forest Lands—</i> HON. S. R. WHITFORD, M.L.C.</p> <p><i>Attorney-General and Minister of Railways—</i> HON. W. J. DENNY, M.C.</p>	<p><i>Commissioner of Crown Lands and Minister of Mines and of Marine—</i> HON. R. S. RICHARDS.</p> <p><i>Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Industry, and Minister of Labour and Employment—</i> HON. J. MCINNES.</p> <p><i>Minister of Local Government, of Immigration, of Repatriation, and of Irrigation—</i> HON. J. JELLEY, M.L.C.</p>
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WESTERN AUSTRALIA (24th April, 1930).

<p><i>Premier and Treasurer—</i> HON. SIR J. MITCHELL, K.C.M.G.</p> <p><i>Minister for Lands, Immigration, and Health—</i> HON. C. G. LATHAM.</p> <p><i>Attorney-General—</i> HON. T. A. L. DAVY.</p> <p><i>Minister for Railways, Mines, Police, Forests, and Industry—</i> HON. J. SCADDAN, C.M.G.</p>	<p><i>Minister for Public Works and Labour—</i> HON. J. LINDSAY.</p> <p><i>Chief Secretary and Minister for Education—</i> HON. N. KEENAN, K.C.</p> <p><i>Minister for Country Water Supplies and Trading Concerns—</i> HON. C. F. BAXTER, M.L.C.</p> <p><i>Minister for Agriculture—</i> HON. P. D. FERGUSON.</p>
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TASMANIA (15th June, 1928).

<p><i>Premier, Treasurer, and Minister Controlling Hydro-Electric Department—</i> HON. J. C. MCPHREE.</p> <p><i>Chief Secretary and Minister for Railways and Mines—</i> HON. C. E. W. JAMES.</p> <p><i>Attorney-General and Minister for Education—</i> HON. H. S. BAKER.</p>	<p><i>Minister for Lands, Works, Forestry, and Agriculture—</i> HON. SIR W. H. LEE, K.C.M.G.</p> <p><i>Ministers without Portfolio—</i> HON. A. L. WARDLAW, M.L.C. HON. C. W. GRANT. HON. E. HOBBS.</p>
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4. *The Course of Legislation.*—The actual legislation by the Commonwealth Parliament up to the end of the 1930 session is indicated in alphabetical order in "Vol. XXVIII. of the Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, passed during the year 1930, with Tables, Appendix, and Indexes." A "Chronological Table of Acts passed from 1901 to 1930, showing how they are affected by subsequent legislation or lapse of time" is also given, and further "A Table of Commonwealth Legislation," for the same period, "in relation to the several provisions of the Constitution," is furnished. Reference should be made to these for complete information. In previous issues of the Official Year Book an analytic table was included showing the nature of Commonwealth legislation in force at the end of the latest year available. A classified analysis up to the end of the year 1928 will be found in No. 22, pp. 76 to 84, but it has not been found possible to renew the table in later issues.

5. *Legislation During the Current Year.*—In issues of the Official Year Book prior to No. 23, the plan was adopted of giving a summary of the more important legislative enactments of the Commonwealth and State Parliaments during the current year, but considerations of space preclude the inclusion of this information in later issues.

§ 4. Cost of Parliamentary Government.

The following statement shows the cost of parliamentary government in the Commonwealth and in each State, as well as the cost per head of population, for the year ended 30th June, 1930. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions as to the cost of the Governor-General's or Governor's establishment, it may be pointed out that a very large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Governor's salary") under the head of Governor-General or Governor represents official services entirely outside the Governor's personal interests, and carried out at the request of the Government.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1929-1930.

Particulars.	C'wth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
1. Governor-General or Governor—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Governor's salary ..	m12,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	37,000
Official Secretary's salary ..	..	824	(c)	380	100	350	..	1,654
Clerks, etc. ..	414	389	176	..	372	407	..	4,479
Orderlies ..	..	429	637	1,342	..	313	..	..
Other messengers ..	..	181	..	..	1,109	..	..	1,290
Wages—Housemaids, stewards, gamekeepers, etc. ..	n 9,709	1,301	1,170	1,505	..	968	663	15,316
Wages—Country residence ..	..	864	612	..	301	121	..	1,898
Furniture, stores, and stationery ..	1,239	239	2,099	..	432	65	1,136	..
Postal, cables, etc. ..	598	122	277	2,225	48	113	..	11,768
Travelling expenses and conveyance of officers ..	2,198	..	..	..	..	977	..	..
Incidental expenses (country residence) ..	..	..	133	..	21	..	..	..
Other expenses ..	£ 5,384	..	5,740	415	647	500	200	13,693
Allowance to Lieut.-Governor ..	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	250
Total	31,542	10,002	15,844	9,117	8,030	7,814	4,999	87,348
2. Executive Council—								
Salaries of Officers ..	(a)	834	450	30	..	113	(g)	1,427
Other expenses ..	(a)	46	81	71	..	..	(g)	198
Total	(a)	880	531	101	..	113	(g)	1,625
3. Ministry—								
Salaries of Ministers ..	15,300	22,542	10,000	10,902	7,750	8,200	5,250	79,944
Ministerial functions ..	(b)	..	(b)	..	..	4,230	323	4,553
Special Reports for Cabinet ..	(b)	17	(b)	..	..	..	..	17
Premiers' Conference ..	127	74	(b)	..	128	..	..	329
Travelling expenses ..	4,593	..	(b)	..	490	2,416	846	8,346
Total	20,020	22,633	10,000	10,902	8,368	14,846	6,419	93,188
4. Parliament—								
A. Upper House :								
President and Chairman of Committees ..	2,000	1,829	1,149	..	800	1,800	300	7,878
Allowance to members ..	35,746	..	5,951	..	6,749	16,478	7,770	72,694
Railway passes ..	5,760	17,744 d	8,500	..	1,212	5,576	1,013	39,805
Postage for members ..	1,095	80	(e)	..	36	140	..	1,351
B. Lower House :								
Speaker and Chairman of Committees ..	2,000	2,685	2,128	1,530	1,400	1,800	350	11,893
Allowance to members ..	74,107	66,680	28,339	35,552	15,956	29,909	12,253	262,796
Railway passes ..	12,160	18,542	(f)	12,490	2,788	12,370	1,663	60,013
Postage for members ..	2,900	2,700 d	1,209	1,453	241	340	..	8,843
Carried forward ..	135,768	110,260	47,276	51,026	29,182	68,413	23,349	465,273

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

Particulars.	C'wth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ..	135,768	110,260	47,276	51,025	20,182	68,413	23,349	465,273
4. Parliament—continued.								
<i>C. Both Houses :</i>								
Standing Committee on Public Works—								
Remuneration of members ..	2,000	5,123	1,466	..	1,892	..	286	10,767
Salaries of Staff and contingencies ..	2,287	2,036	1,172	..	1,354	..	50	6,899
Printing—								
<i>Hansard</i>	12,480	11,290	6,457	3,960	2,440	1,956	..	38,583
Other	22,523	13,837	7,611	3,591	8,522	1,425	4,183	61,692
Parliamentary reporting staff								
Salaries	13,400	8,946	7,023	3,075	5,875	4,719	..	43,038
Contingencies ..	209	..	59	..	114	130	..	512
Library								
Salaries	5,822	2,883	2,088	948	780	100	(h)	12,621
Contingencies ..	3,808	951	1,000	664	504	273	(h)	7,200
Salaries of other officers and staff	38,237	26,726	13,464	7,352	6,568	4,284	2,839	99,470
Travelling expenses of officers and staff	509	..	..	..	..	..	(h)	509
Other	11,274	..	..	..	174	472	(h)	11,920
<i>D. Miscellaneous—</i>								
Fuel, light, heat, power, water	2,518	..	243	3,065	1,080	..	..	..
Posts, telegraphs, telephones	808	1,872	..	345	539	..	..	..
Furniture, stores, and stationery	1,351	851	1,081	114	440	..	..	..
Other	48,351	496	214	4,088	1,873	1,767	956	72,052
Total	301,345	185,271	89,154	78,227	61,337	83,539	31,663	830,536
5. Electoral—								
Salaries	81,784	4,743	1,018	3,466	3,731	2,495	(g)	97,237
Cost of elections, contingencies, etc.	154,664	12,491	31,674	9,886	13,554	18,113	2,249	242,631
Total	236,448	17,234	32,692	13,352	17,285	20,608	2,249	339,868
6. Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc., including fees and other expenses of Commissioners, fees of counsel, costs incurred by Ministers, cost of overtime worked by Departments preparing information, bonuses, etc.								
Total	13,174	18,493	331	7,071	52	505	..	39,626
Total	13,174	18,493	331	7,071	52	505	..	39,626
GRAND TOTAL	602,529	254,513	148,552	118,770	95,072	127,425	45,330	1,392,191
<i>Cost per head of population ..</i>	<i>1s. 11d.</i>	<i>2s. 1d.</i>	<i>1s. 8d.</i>	<i>2s. 7d.</i>	<i>3s. 3d.</i>	<i>6s. 1d.</i>	<i>4s. 2d.</i>	<i>4s. 4d.</i>

(a) Included under Governor-General. (b) Not available separately. (c) Included under Executive Council. (d) Both Houses. (e) Included under Lower House. (f) Included under Upper House. (g) Duties performed by Chief Secretary's Department. (h) Included under Miscellaneous, etc. (i) Including £1,700 for passes of certain members of former Upper House. (k) Includes rent of buildings, Melbourne and Canberra, £2,199. (l) Includes interest and sinking fund, Parliament House, Canberra, £35,065. (m) Includes £2,000 allowance to Governor-General for residence at Canberra. (n) Maintenance of house and grounds.

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

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Year.	C'wth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
TOTAL.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1925-26 ..	511,474	229,246	121,415	107,166	94,130	103,871	40,240	1,207,042
1926-27 ..	530,414	248,744	148,816	109,887	106,703	115,383	37,258	1,297,205
1927-28 ..	473,288	302,880	128,507	115,118	89,166	118,190	49,206	1,276,415
1928-29 ..	614,841	282,762	132,766	134,125	85,021	111,609	46,017	1,407,741
1929-30 ..	602,529	254,513	148,552	118,770	95,072	127,425	45,330	1,392,191

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1925-26 ..	1 8	1 11	1 5	2 5	3 4	5 5	3 9	3 11
1926-27 ..	1 9	2 1	1 9	2 6	3 9	6 1	3 6	4 3
1927-28 ..	1 6	2 6	1 6	2 7	3 1	6 0	4 7	4 1
1928-29 ..	1 11	2 4	1 6	2 11	2 11	5 6	4 3	4 5
1929-30 ..	1 11	2 1	1 8	2 7	3 3	6 1	4 2	4 4

§ 5. Strength of the Civil Service.

The strength of the permanent Civil Service at a definite point of time is not available as the dates to which annual records are made up vary in different State Departments. The following table excludes temporary (except railways and Government tramways) and part-time officers (registrars of births and deaths, postal contractors, etc.); naval, air, and military employees; and certain others, such as those employed in State trading undertakings:—

CIVIL SERVICE—NUMBER OF PERMANENT OFFICERS, 1929-30.

State, etc.	Railways and Tramways (a).		Police.		Teachers.		Other Departments.		Total Persons.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Commonwealth ..	1,412		13	..	..	..	25,341	3,575	30,341
New South Wales ..	52,737		3,701	8	5,196	6,891	6,471	1,718	76,722
Victoria ..	29,497		2,134	7	3,857	5,871	3,232	839	45,437
Queensland ..	18,372		1,229	..	1,968	2,311	3,844	1,193	28,917
South Australia ..	8,334		771	13	1,465	2,153	1,507	162	14,405
Western Australia ..	9,714		576	5	724	1,474	1,461	274	14,228
Tasmania ..	1,569		236	1	367	1,025	583	194	3,975
Northern Territory ..	(b)		42	..	5	7	(b)	(b)	54
Australia	(c)	(c)	8,702	34	13,582	19,732	42,439	7,955	214,079
	121,635		8,736		33,314		50,394		214,079

(a) Salaried and wages staff; includes temporary employees—Municipal Tramways excluded.
 (b) Included with Commonwealth. (c) Not available.

§ 6. Consular Representatives of Foreign Countries in Australia.

The following tabular statement shows the number of consular representatives of foreign countries in each State for the year 1931 :—

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA, 1931.

Country.	Number of Consular Representatives in—						Total Aust.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	
Argentine Republic	1	2	..	1	..	1	5
Austria	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Belgium	3	1	1	1	1	1	8
Bolivia .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Brazil	2	1	..	..	..	1	4
Chile	1	1	..	1	..	..	3
China	2	2	..	..	..	..	4
Colombia	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
Costa Rica	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Czechoslovakia	2	1	1	1	1	..	6
Denmark	3	2	3	2	2	1	13
Ecuador	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Estonia	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	..	5
France	3	1	1	1	1	1	8
Germany	4	..	1	..	1	..	6
Greece	2	..	1	..	2	..	5
Guatemala .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Honduras	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Italy	1	2	3	1	1	1	9
Japan	3	2	1	1	1	..	8
Jugoslavia	1	1	..	..	1	..	3
Latvia .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Liberia	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Mexico	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Netherlands	3	1	5	1	1	1	12
Nicaragua .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Norway	3	2	3	3	3	2	16
Panama	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
Paraguay	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Peru	2	1	..	1	..	..	4
Poland	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Portugal	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
Roumania	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Salvador .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Siam	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spain	2	2	1	1	1	..	7
Sweden	3	1	3	3	2	1	13
Switzerland	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
U.S.A.	5	3	2	1	..	..	11
Uruguay	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Venezuela	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	66	37	32	22	20	10	187a

(a) In addition, Northern Territory has a Consul for the Netherlands, and New Guinea Consuls for Germany and Sweden.

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