

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

§ 1. Scheme of Parliamentary Government.

1. **General.**—The legislative power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth, which consists of the Sovereign, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The Sovereign is represented throughout the Commonwealth by the Governor-General who, subject to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, has such powers and functions as the Sovereign is pleased to assign to him. In each State there is a State Governor, who is the representative of the Sovereign for the State, and who exercises such powers within the State as are conferred upon him by the Letters Patent which constitute his office, and by the instructions which inform him in detail of the manner in which his duties are to be fulfilled. The Legislature in each State was bi-cameral till 1922, in which year the Queensland Parliament became uni-cameral. In the bi-cameral States it consists of (a) a Legislative Council and (b) a Legislative Assembly, or House of Assembly. In Queensland the Legislative Assembly constitutes the legislature. In the Commonwealth Parliament the Upper House is known as the Senate, and in the State Parliaments as the Legislative Council. The Lower House in the bi-cameral Parliaments is known as follows:—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. The legislative powers of these Parliaments are delimited by the Commonwealth and the State Constitutions. The Assembly (Queensland as pointed out is uni-cameral) which is the larger House, is always 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 that State, 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 each House of Parliament at a simultaneous sitting. In the Federal Parliament the qualifications for the franchise are identical for both Houses.

2. **The Sovereign.**—(i) *Death of King George VI. and Proclamation of Queen Elizabeth II.* On 7th February, 1952 the Prime Minister announced that the Governor-General had directed the notification, for general information, of the intelligence of the death of His Majesty King George the Sixth on 6th February, 1952.

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.

(ii) *Royal Style and Titles Act 1953.* The Statute of Westminster, 1931 stated that it would be in accord with the established constitutional position of members of the British Commonwealth of Nations that any alteration in the law regarding the Royal Style and Titles should thereafter require the assent of the Parliaments of the Dominions in addition to that of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

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

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

To give effect to these decisions in Australia the Royal Style and Titles Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on 28th February, 1953, and enacted on 3rd April, 1953. The Act gives Parliament's assent to the adoption by the Queen, for use in relation to the Commonwealth of Australia and its Territories, of the following Royal Style and Titles:—"Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Australia and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith." The Act also approves the adoption by the Queen of a Royal Style and Titles for use in relation to other countries of the British Commonwealth, in accordance with the principles formulated at the London conference.

3. 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 appears in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 18, pp. 78–80). For the names of the Governors-General since the inception of the Commonwealth and of the present State Governors, *see* § 3. following.

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 by means, chiefly, of constitutional conventions, customs or understandings, and of 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 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.

Formally, the executive power is vested in the Commonwealth in the Governor-General, and in the States in 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 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, all Ministers are members of the Cabinet. 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 presided over by the Governor-General or Governor, the members thereof holding office during his pleasure. All Ministers of State are *ex officio* members of the Executive Council. In the Commonwealth, and also in the States of Victoria and Tasmania, Ministers remain members of the Executive Council on leaving office, but are not summoned to attend its meetings; for it is an essential feature of the Cabinet system that attendance should be limited to the Ministers of the day. The meetings of the Executive Council are formal and official in character, and a record of proceedings is kept by the Secretary or Clerk. At Executive Council meetings, the decisions of the Cabinet are (where necessary) given legal form; appointments made; resignations accepted; proclamations issued, and regulations and the like approved.

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

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

(v) *Ministers in Upper and Lower Houses.* The following table shows the number of Ministers with seats in the Upper or Lower Houses of each Parliament in December, 1952:—

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS : MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES, DECEMBER, 1952.

Ministers with Seats in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
The Upper House ..	5	1	4	(a)	2	2	..	14
The Lower House ..	15	14	10	11	4	8	9	71
Total ..	20	15	14	11	6	10	9	85

(a) Abolished in 1922.

For the names of the occupants of ministerial office in each of the Parliaments of Australia in December, 1952, see § 3. of this chapter. Subsequent changes of importance in Ministries will be found in the Appendix to this volume.

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

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

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

5. **Number and Salary of Members of the Legislatures, Australian Parliaments, October, 1952.**—The following table shows the number and annual salary of members in each of the legislative chambers in October, 1952:—

**AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MEMBERS AND ANNUAL SALARIES,
OCTOBER, 1952.**

Members in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.								
Upper House ..	60	60	34	(d)	20	30	19	223
Lower House ..	123	94	65	75	39	50	30	476
Total ..	183	154	99	75	59	80	49	690
ANNUAL SALARY. (£.)								
Upper House ..	(a) 1,750	(b) 500	(c) 1,050	(d)	(e) 1,150— 1,225	(f) 1,000	(g) 800— 1,050	..
Lower House ..	(a) 1,750	b, 1,875	(c) 1,050	1,375	(e) 1,150— 1,225	(f) 1,000	(g) 850— 1,050	..

(a) Plus expense allowances exempt from income tax—Senators, £550; Members of House of Representatives, £400—£900, varying with electoral divisions. *See also* par. 6 following. (b) Increased from £300 (Upper House) and £1,375 (Lower House) as from January, 1952. (c) Subject to automatic adjustment in accordance with variations in the cost of living. Plus £100 for urban and country electorates (i.e., excluding Metropolitan Electoral Districts and Provinces). (d) Abolished in 1922. (e) According to distance of electorate from Adelaide. Increased from £900—£975 from 1st July, 1951. (f) Subject to adjustment in accordance with variations of the State basic wage. Plus £50 where any part of electorate is more than 50 miles from Perth. (g) According to area of electorate and distance from the capital. Plus a cost of living adjustment.

Parliamentary salaries affected by cost of living adjustments (i.e., in the States of Victoria, Western Australia and Tasmania) have thereby been brought roughly into line with those of Queensland and South Australia.

6. **Commonwealth Parliamentary Allowances.**—(i) *General Allowance.* Section 48 of the Commonwealth Constitution granted to each Senator and member of the House of Representatives an allowance of £400 a year until Parliament should decide to alter it. The first alteration was made in 1907, when the allowance was increased to £600 for all except the holders of Parliamentary office (i.e., Ministers, and the Presiding Officer and Chairman of Committees of each House), whose allowances in addition to the emoluments of office remained at £400 a year. In 1920 the general allowance was increased to £1,000 a year and the allowance to holders of office to £800 a year. Under financial emergency legislation Parliamentary salaries and allowances were reduced generally, the lowest

level reached for the general allowance being £750 in 1932. Subsequently there was a gradual restoration to former levels, the allowance reaching £1,000 a year again in 1938, when the provision for the reduced allowance for holders of Parliamentary office was removed. In 1947 the general allowance was increased to £1,500 and in 1952 to £1,750 a year.

(ii) *Additional Allowances.* (a) *Holders of Parliamentary Office.* Amounts received by the holders of Parliamentary office in respect of the duties they perform are additional to the allowances to each Senator and member of the House of Representatives as described above. Appropriations for ministerial salaries are referred to in par. 4 (vi) above, but the amounts received because of their duties of office by the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of Committees in each House are not included in these appropriations.

In 1901-2 the Presiding Officer of each House received £1,100 a year and the Chairmen of Committees each £500 a year. Before the depression years these amounts had been increased to £1,300 and £700 respectively, but, in common with other Parliamentary salaries and allowances, they were reduced during this period, and in 1933-34 were as low as £900 and £500 a year. Following the gradual restoration to previous levels, they remained unchanged until 1947-48, when they were increased to £1,600 and £900 respectively. In 1952 the allowance to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives was increased to £1,750 a year each.

(b) *Other Additional Allowances.* In 1920 the Leaders of the Opposition in the Senate and in the House of Representatives were granted additional allowances of £200 a year and £400 a year respectively. These were increased to £300 and £600 in 1947 and to £750 and £1,750 in 1952. In 1947, also, the Leader in the House of Representatives (other than the Leader—and in 1952 the Deputy Leader—of the Opposition) of a recognized political party with not less than ten members in that House and of which none is a Minister received an additional allowance of £400 a year. This was increased to £500 in 1952.

Further additional annual allowances, all of which were granted in 1952, are as follows:—

Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives, £750 ;
Government Whip in the House of Representatives, £325 ; Other Whips, £275.

Additional allowances (exempt from income tax) for expenses of discharging duties.—Payable to each Senator—£550 ; payable to each Member of the House of Representatives—£400—£900, varying with electoral divisions.

Additional allowances (exempt from income tax) for expenses of discharging duties of Office.—President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Leader of the Opposition in the Senate, and Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives—£250 ; Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives—£1,000.

7. *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. 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 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. 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 Constitutions. Where a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails, and the former is, to the extent of the inconsistency, invalid.

§ 2. Parliaments and Elections.

1. **Commonwealth.**—(i) *Qualifications for Membership and for Franchise—Commonwealth Parliament.* Qualifications necessary for membership of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament are possessed by any British subject, twenty-one years of age or over, who has resided in the Commonwealth for at least three years and who is, or is qualified to become, an elector of the Commonwealth. Qualifications for Commonwealth franchise are possessed by any British subject, not under twenty-one years of age and not disentitled on racial or other ground, who has lived in Australia for six months continuously. Residence in a sub-division for a period of one month prior to enrolment is necessary to enable a qualified person to enrol. Enrolment and voting are compulsory. A British subject member of the Defence Force of the Commonwealth on active service is entitled to vote at Commonwealth elections whether enrolled or not, and, if he is serving or has served outside Australia, irrespective of age.

Disqualification of persons otherwise eligible as members of either Commonwealth House is mainly on the grounds of 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. Excluded from the franchise are persons of unsound mind, attainted of treason, convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, or of certain non-European races. In the main, these or similar grounds for disqualification apply also to State Parliament membership and franchise.

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

In accordance with the Constitution, the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as practicable double that of the Senate. Correspondingly, in terms of the Constitution and the Representation Act 1905–38, 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—20 to 33; Queensland—10 to 18; South Australia—6 to 10; Western Australia—5 to 8; Tasmania—5, no increase; total—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 the Distribution Commissioners in each State on a quota basis, but taking into account community or diversity of interest, means of communication, physical features, existing boundaries of divisions and sub-divisions, and State electoral boundaries.

Since the general elections of 1922 the Northern Territory has been represented by one member in the House of Representatives. The Australian Capital Territory Representation Act 1948 gave similar representation to the Australian Capital Territory

as from the elections of 1949. The members for the Territories may join in the debates but are not entitled to vote, except on a motion for the disallowance of any ordinance of the Territory or on any amendment to such motion. The Commonwealth Parliament, however, when providing for a Legislative Council for the Northern Territory in 1947, relinquished the power to disallow ordinances for that Territory.

The Constitution provides for a minimum of five members for each original State. Members of the House of Representatives are elected for the duration of the Parliament, which is limited to three years. 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. Further information regarding the Senate and the House of Representatives is given in earlier issues of the Official Year Book.

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

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

Particulars of the ensuing elections for Australia as a whole are given below. For State details see Official Year Book No. 39, page 71.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTION, 28th APRIL, 1951.

House.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Senate	2,438,621	2,524,054	4,962,675	2,352,640	2,411,275	4,763,915	96.47	95.53	95.99
House of Representatives (a)	2,391,984	2,475,729	4,867,713	2,306,543	2,364,872	4,671,415	96.43	95.52	95.97

(a) Contested electorates only.

There were 339,678 informal votes (7 per cent.) cast for the Senate election and 88,671 (2 per cent.) for the House of Representatives election.

The twentieth Parliament opened on 12th June, 1951.

The system of voting for the House of Representatives is preferential, and for the Senate, since the passing of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1948, proportional representation. Previously it also had been preferential. The Commonwealth Electoral Act 1948, introduced with the Representation Act 1948 to enlarge the Commonwealth Parliament (see page 54), 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, pp. 82-3.

For particulars of electors enrolled and of electors who voted at the various Commonwealth elections, see earlier Year Books, and for particulars of the 1953 Senate election see Appendix to this volume.

(iii) *Commonwealth Referenda. (a) General.* 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. So far 23 proposals have been submitted to referenda 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 referenda and the voting thereon were given in previous issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 18, p. 87, No. 31, p. 67, No. 35, p. 60, No. 36, p. 61, No. 37, pp. 64-5 and No. 38, p. 84).

(b) *Constitution Alteration (Powers to deal with Communists and Communism) Referendum, 22nd September, 1951.* Details of the voting in this referendum, which resulted in an overall majority and majorities in three States against the proposed amendment, were as follows:—

CONSTITUTION ALTERATION (POWERS TO DEAL WITH COMMUNISTS AND COMMUNISM) REFERENDUM, 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1951.

State.	Votes Recorded in Favour of Proposed Law.		Votes Recorded Against Proposed Law.		Number of Informal Ballot-papers.	Total.
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.		
New South Wales ..	865,838	47.2	969,868	52.8	25,441	1,861,147
Victoria ..	636,819	48.7	670,513	51.3	18,692	1,326,024
Queensland ..	373,156	55.8	290,019	44.2	6,741	675,916
South Australia ..	198,971	47.3	221,763	52.7	6,519	427,253
Western Australia ..	164,989	55.1	134,497	44.9	6,167	305,653
Tasmania ..	78,154	50.3	77,349	49.7	3,093	158,596
Total ..	2,317,927	49.4	2,370,009	50.6	66,653	4,754,589

2. *State Elections.*—(i) *Latest in each State. (a) Upper Houses.* The following table shows particulars of the voting at the most recent elections for the Upper Houses or Legislative Councils in the States of Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia. In New South Wales the electorate for the Legislative Council comprises 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 (a) ..	1952	676,195	719,455	1,395,650	485,417	508,773	994,190	92.91	91.42	92.14
South Australia ..	1950	(b)	(b)	161,917	(b)	(b)	52,954	(b)	(b)	78.76
Western Australia	1950	60,156	25,013	85,169	22,237	7,458	29,695	50.30	44.08	48.57

(a) First election on the basis of adult suffrage.

(b) Not available.

Particulars of voting at the latest contested election for the Legislative Council in Tasmania in 1951 are as follows:—Number of electors on the roll, 5,851; number of votes recorded, 4,147; percentage of enrolled voters who voted, 70.87.

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

STATE LOWER HOUSE ELECTIONS.

State.	Year of Latest Election.	Electors Enrolled— Whole State.			Contested Electorates.					
					Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
N.S. Wales	1950	939,150	980,329	1,919,479	811,027	829,286	1,640,313	93.71	91.60	92.63
Victoria ..	1950	656,800	706,051	1,362,851	596,357	625,377	1,221,734	95.28	93.58	94.40
Q'land ..	1950	a 365,301	a 353,381	718,685	323,088	313,662	636,750	92.35	92.68	92.51
S. Australia	1950	(b)	(b)	437,832	(b)	(b)	290,306	(b)	(b)	93.15
W. Aust. ...	1950	155,804	154,487	310,291	113,439	115,857	229,296	91.00	91.07	91.03
Tasmania	1950	80,228	81,422	161,650	76,517	76,268	152,785	95.37	93.67	94.51

(a) Approximate. (b) Not available.

For particulars of Lower House elections in 1952 and 1953 see Appendix to this volume, which also shows the dates of dissolutions and openings of Parliament which have occurred since those recorded in the following paragraphs.

(ii) *Elections in Earlier Years.* Official Year Book No. 38 and earlier issues contain particulars of the voting at elections for both Upper and Lower State Houses in years prior to those shown above, and some general information is given in the following paragraphs.

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

Any person who is an elector entitled to vote at a Legislative Assembly election, or a person entitled to become such elector, and who has been for at least three years resident in Australia, and who is a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, is capable of being elected to the Legislative Council. For the Council franchise an elector must be, for the time being, a Member of the Legislative Council or a Member of the Legislative Assembly. Every person qualified to vote at a Legislative Assembly election for any electoral district in New South Wales is qualified to be elected as a Member for that or any other district. Every person not under twenty-one years of age, who is a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, and who has lived in Australia for at least six months continuously, and in New South Wales for at least three months, and in any subdivision for at least one month immediately preceding the date of claim for enrolment, is entitled to enrolment as an elector for the Legislative Assembly. Persons are disqualified either as members or voters for reasons generally the same as those outlined on page 54.

Since the introduction of responsible government in New South Wales there have been 35 complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on 22nd May, 1856, and was dissolved on 19th December, 1857, while the thirty-fifth was dissolved on 22nd May, 1950. The thirty-sixth Parliament opened on 12th July, 1950.

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. 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, in the qualifications necessary for members and electors. The number of members in the Upper House is 34, and in the Lower House, 65. In the Legislative Council the tenure of the seat is for six years, except that one-half of the members who are elected for provinces at any general election for the Council are entitled to hold their seats for a period of only three years, one member for each of the seventeen provinces retiring every third year. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for the duration of Parliament, which is limited to three years.

Prior to the passing of the Act just referred to, which operated from November, 1951, there were property qualifications required for membership of, and franchise for, the Legislative Council. As alternatives to the property qualifications for the Council franchise, certain professional and academic qualifications were also allowed. As amended, however, the qualifications for membership of the Council are possessed by any adult natural-born subject of the Queen, or by any adult alien naturalized for five years and resident in Victoria for two years. Entitlement for enrolment as an elector is extended to every adult natural-born or naturalized subject who has resided in Australia for at least six months continuously and in Victoria for at least three months and in any subdivision for at least one month immediately preceding the date of claim for enrolment. These qualifications for membership and electors apply also in respect of the Legislative Assembly. Reasons for disqualification follow the general pattern for Australia (*see page 54*).

Since the introduction of responsible government in Victoria there have been 37 complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on 21st November, 1856, and closed on 9th August, 1859, while the thirty-seventh was dissolved on 13th April 1950. The thirty-eighth Parliament was opened on 20th June, 1950.

Single voting is observed in elections held for either House, plurality of 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 election held in November, 1911. Compulsory voting was first observed at the 1927 elections for the Legislative Assembly, and at the 1937 elections for the Legislative Council. The franchise was extended to women by the Adult Suffrage Act 1908, while voting at elections was made compulsory for the Legislative Assembly in 1926 and for the Legislative Council in 1935.

5. **The Parliament of Queensland.**—As stated previously, the Legislative Council in Queensland was abolished in 1922, the date of Royal Assent to the Act being 23rd March, 1922. The Legislative Assembly is composed of 75 members, each elected for a period of three years and each representing an electoral district.

Any person qualified to be enrolled for any electoral district is qualified for election to the Legislative Assembly. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, who is a natural-born or naturalized British subject with continuous residence within Australia for six months, in Queensland for three months, and in an electoral district for one month prior to making a claim for enrolment, is qualified to enrol as an elector. The classes of persons not qualified to be elected are similar to those for other Australian Parliaments (*see page 54*).

Under the Electoral Districts Act of 1949 the number of members and the number of electorates were increased from 62 to 75, and the increase became effective from the beginning of the thirty-second Parliament, elected in 1950. The Act divided the State into four zones, and a commission of three appointed by the Governor-in-Council completely distributed the prescribed zones into the number of electoral districts, taking into account community or diversity of interest, means of communication, physical features, boundaries of Petty Sessions Districts and of areas of Local Authorities.

Since the establishment of responsible government in Queensland there have been 31 complete Parliaments, the last of which was dissolved on 27th March, 1950. 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-second Parliament was opened on 1st August, 1950.

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

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

Any person who is at least thirty years of age, is a British subject or legally made a denizen of the State and who has resided in the State for at least three years is qualified for membership in the Legislative Council. Qualifications for the Council franchise are that a person is at least twenty-one years of age, a British subject, an inhabitant of the State with residence for at least six months prior to the registration of the electoral claim, and that he or she has had certain war service, or possesses property qualifications relating to ownership, leaseholding, or inhabitant occupancy. Any person qualified and entitled to be registered as an elector for the House of Assembly is qualified and entitled for election as a member of that House. Qualifications for enrolment as an elector for the House of Assembly are that a person is at least twenty-one years of age, is a British subject, and has lived continuously in Australia for at least six months, in the State for three months and in an Assembly subdivision for one month immediately preceding the date of claim for enrolment. Provisions in the Constitution for disqualification from membership or from the franchise in respect of either House follow the usual pattern for Australia (see page 54).

Since the inauguration of responsible government in South Australia there have been 32 complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on 22nd April, 1857. The thirty-second Parliament was opened on 26th June, 1947, and expired on 28th February, 1950. The thirty-third Parliament was opened on 28th June, 1950. 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, provided for by the Electoral Act Amendment Act 1942, was first observed at the 1944 election. A system of preferential voting is in operation.

7. **The Parliament of Western Australia.**—In this State both Chambers are elective. For the Legislative Council there are 30 members, each of the ten provinces returning three members, one of whom retires biennially. At each biennial election the member elected holds office for a term of six years, and automatically retires at the end of that period. The Legislative Assembly is composed of 50 members, one member being returned by each electoral district. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for three years.

Since the establishment of responsible government in Western Australia there have been nineteen complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on 30th December, 1890. The nineteenth Parliament was opened on 31st July, 1947, and expired on 31st January, 1950. The twentieth Parliament was opened on 27th July, 1950. The preferential system of voting in use in Western Australia is described in Official Year Book No. 6, p. 1184.

Qualifications required for membership of the Legislative Council are the age of 30 years, residence in Western Australia for two years, being a natural-born British subject or naturalized for five years prior to election and resident in the State for that period, and freedom from legal incapacity. Qualifications required for Council franchise are the age of twenty-one years, residence in Western Australia for six months, being a natural-born British subject or naturalized for twelve months, freedom from legal incapacity, and certain property qualifications relating to freehold, leasehold, or householder occupancy. Qualifications required for membership of the Legislative Assembly are the age of twenty-one years, residence in Western Australia for twelve months, being a natural-born British subject or naturalized for five years and resident in the State for two years prior to election, and freedom from legal incapacity. Qualifications required for the franchise are the age of twenty-one 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* page 54).

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. Prior to the 1946 Act there were eighteen members elected from fifteen divisions, of which Hobart returned three members and Launceston two. There are five House of Assembly divisions, corresponding to the Commonwealth electoral divisions, each returning six members elected under a system of proportional representation which first came into force at the 1909 elections (*see* Official Year Book No. 6, p. 1185). The life of the Assembly was extended from three to five years by the Constitution Act 1936.

Persons qualified for election to the Legislative Council must be 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. Electors for the Council must be twenty-one years of age, natural-born or naturalized subjects and resident in Tasmania for a period of twelve months, with certain freehold or occupancy property qualifications or with certain academic, professional, defence force, or war service qualifications. For the House of Assembly members must be twenty-one years of age, have been resident in Tasmania for a period of five years at any one time or for a period of two years immediately preceding the election, and be natural-born subjects

of the Queen or naturalized for a period of five years. Electors must be twenty-one years of age, natural-born or naturalized subjects and resident in Tasmania for a period of six months continuously. Reasons for disqualification of members or voters are similar to those for other Australian Parliaments (see page 54).

The first Tasmanian Parliament opened on 2nd December, 1856, and closed on 8th May, 1861. There have been 29 complete Parliaments since the inauguration of responsible government. The thirtieth Parliament was opened on 7th June, 1950.

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

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

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

§ 3. Administration and Legislation.

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

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

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parliament.	Date of Opening.	Date of Dissolution.
First	9th May, 1901	23rd November, 1903
Second	2nd March, 1904	5th November, 1906
Third	20th February, 1907	19th February, 1910
Fourth	1st July, 1910	23rd April, 1913
Fifth	9th July, 1913	30th July, 1914(a)
Sixth	8th October, 1914	26th March, 1917
Seventh	14th June, 1917	3rd November, 1919
Eighth	26th February, 1920	6th November, 1922
Ninth	28th February, 1923	3rd October, 1925
Tenth	13th January, 1926	9th October, 1928
Eleventh	9th February, 1929	16th September, 1929
Twelfth	20th November, 1929	27th November, 1931
Thirteenth	17th February, 1932	7th August, 1934
Fourteenth	23rd October, 1934	21st September, 1937
Fifteenth	30th November, 1937	27th August, 1940
Sixteenth	20th November, 1940	7th July, 1943
Seventeenth	23rd September, 1943	16th August, 1946
Eighteenth	6th November, 1946	31st October, 1949
Nineteenth	22nd February, 1950	19th March, 1951(a)
Twentieth	12th June, 1951 .. .. .	.. .. .

(a) A dissolution of both the Senate and the House of Representatives granted by the Governor-General, acting on the advice of the Ministry, 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), K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. From 1st January, 1901 to 9th January, 1903.
- Rt. Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, G.C.M.G. From 17th July, 1902 to 9th January, 1903 (Acting).
- Rt. Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, G.C.M.G. From 9th January, 1903 to 21st January, 1904.
- Rt. Hon. HENRY STAFFORD, BARON NORTHCOTE, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B. From 21st January, 1904 to 9th September, 1908.
- Rt. Hon. WILLIAM HUMBLE, EARL OF DUDLEY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. From 9th September, 1908 to 31st July, 1911.
- Rt. Hon. THOMAS, BARON DENMAN, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. From 31st July, 1911 to 18th May, 1914.
- Rt. Hon. SIR RONALD CRAUFORD MUNRO FERGUSON (afterwards VISCOUNT NOVAR OF RAITH), G.C.M.G. From 18th May, 1914 to 6th October, 1920.
- Rt. Hon. HENRY WILLIAM, BARON FORSTER OF LEPE, G.C.M.G. From 6th October, 1920 to 8th October, 1925.
- Rt. Hon. JOHN LAWRENCE, BARON STONEHAVEN, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. From 8th October, 1925 to 22nd January, 1931.
- Lieut.-Colonel the Rt. Hon. ARTHUR HERBERT TENNYSON, BARON SOMERS, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. From 3rd October, 1930 to 22nd January, 1931 (Acting).
- Rt. Hon. SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. From 22nd January, 1931 to 23rd January, 1936.
- General the Rt. Hon. ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE, V.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., K.G.St.J. From 23rd January, 1936 to 30th January, 1945.
- Major-General Sir WINSTON JOSEPH DUGAN, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. From 5th September, 1944 to 30th January, 1945 (Acting).
- 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.
- Major-General SIR WINSTON JOSEPH DUGAN, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. From 18th January, 1947 to 11th March, 1947 (Acting).
- Rt. Hon. SIR WILLIAM JOHN MCKELL, G.C.M.G. From 11th March, 1947 to 8th May, 1953.
- Field-Marshal SIR WILLIAM JOSEPH SLIM, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., K.St.J. From 8th May, 1953.

(ii) *Commonwealth Ministries.* (a) *Names and Tenure of Office, 1901 to 1951.* 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.

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES—*continued.*

- (xxvii) CHIFLEY MINISTRY, 13th July, 1945 to 1st November, 1946.
 (xxviii) CHIFLEY MINISTRY, 1st November, 1946 to 19th December, 1949.
 (xxix) MENZIES MINISTRY, 19th December, 1949 to 11th May, 1951.
 (xxx) MENZIES MINISTRY, 11th May, 1951.

(b) *Names of Successive Holders of Office, 9th February, 1923 to 31st December, 1952.*
 In earlier issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 21, 1928 and previous issues) there appeared the names of each Ministry up to the Bruce-Page Ministry (9th February, 1923 to 22nd October, 1929), together with the names of the successive holders of portfolios therein, and issue No. 39 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 have held office in each Ministry during that period.

This issue shows only particulars of the latest Menzies Ministry, but includes any changes therein during its term of office up to December, 1952. For any subsequent changes see Appendix to this volume.

MENZIES MINISTRY—from 11th May, 1951 (as at 31st December, 1952).

(The State from which each Minister was elected to Parliament is added in parenthesis).

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>
Prime Minister	Rt. Hon. ROBERT GORDON MENZIES, C.H., Q.C. (Vic.).
Treasurer	Rt. Hon. SIR ARTHUR WILLIAM FADDEN, K.C.M.G.* (Qld.).
Vice-President of the Executive Council and Minister for Defence Production	Rt. Hon. ERIC JOHN HARRISON† (N.S.W.).
Minister for Labour and National Service and Minister for Immigration	Hon. HAROLD EDWARD HOLT (Vic.).
Minister for Commerce and Agriculture	Hon. JOHN McEWEN (Vic.).
Minister for External Affairs	Rt. Hon. RICHARD GARDINER CASEY, C.H., D.S.O., M.C. (Vic.).
Minister for Defence	Hon. PHILIP ALBERT MARTIN MCBRIDE.‡ (S.A.).
Minister for the Navy and Minister for Air	Hon. PHILIP ALBERT MARTIN MCBRIDE (to 17.7.51)‡ (S.A.). Hon. WILLIAM McMAHON (from 17.7.51) (N.S.W.)
Minister for Health	Rt. Hon. SIR EARLE CHRISTMAS GRAFTON PAGE, G.C.M.G., C.H. (N.S.W.).
Minister for Trade and Customs	Senator the Hon. NEIL O'SULLIVAN (Qld.).
Minister for Shipping and Transport	Senator the Hon. GEORGE McLEAY (S.A.).
Postmaster-General and Minister for Civil Aviation	Hon. HUBERT LAWRENCE ANTHONY (N.S.W.).
Minister for the Army	Hon. JOSIAH FRANCIS (Qld.).
Attorney-General	Senator the Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG SPICER, Q.C. (Vic.).
Minister for National Development	Senator the Hon. WILLIAM HENRY SPOONER, M.M. (N.S.W.).
Minister for Repatriation	Senator the Hon. WALTER JACKSON COOPER, M.B.E. (Qld.).
Minister for Supply	Hon. HOWARD BEALE, Q.C. (N.S.W.).
Minister for the Interior and Minister for Works(a)	Hon. WILFRED SELWYN KENT HUGHES, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., E.D. (Vic.).
Minister for Social Services	Hon. ATHOL GORDON TOWNLEY (Tas.).
Minister for Territories	Hon. PAUL MEERNA CAEDWALLA HASLUCK (W.A.).

* K.C.M.G., June, 1951. † P.C., June, 1952. ‡ K.C.M.G., January, 1953.

(a) Name changed from Department of Works and Housing, 4th June, 1952.

(iii) *Commonwealth Ministers of State.* In Official Year Book No. 38 a statement was included showing the names of the Ministers of State who had administered the several Departments during the period 1st April, 1925 to 31st December, 1949 (pp. 74-79). This was in continuation of a similar statement covering the period from the inauguration of Commonwealth Government to 1925 which appeared in the 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, 1952, are shown in the following statement. (Changes since December, 1952 are shown in the Appendix to this volume.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Governor—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN NORTHCOTT, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Ministry (from 2nd April, 1952).

<i>Premier, Colonial Treasurer and Minister for Local Government—</i> THE HON. J. J. CAHILL.	<i>Minister for Agriculture—</i> THE HON. E. H. GRAHAM.
<i>Deputy Premier and Minister for Education—</i> THE HON. R. J. HEFFRON.	<i>Minister without Portfolio—</i> THE HON. G. WEIR.
<i>Minister for Housing, Minister for Co-operative Societies and Assistant Treasurer—</i> THE HON. CLIVE R. EVATT, Q.C.	<i>Minister for Labour and Industry and Minister for Social Welfare—</i> THE HON. F. J. FINNAN.
<i>Attorney-General—</i> THE HON. C. E. MARTIN, Q.C.	<i>Minister for Transport—</i> THE HON. W. F. SHEAHAN.
<i>Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Executive Council—</i> THE HON. R. R. DOWNING, M.L.C.	<i>Secretary for Mines and Minister for Immigration—</i> THE HON. J. G. ARTHUR.
<i>Chief Secretary—</i> THE HON. C. A. KELLY.	<i>Secretary for Lands—</i> THE HON. F. H. HAWKINS.
<i>Minister for Health—</i> THE HON. M. O'SULLIVAN.	<i>Secretary for Public Works and Assistant Minister for Local Government—</i> THE HON. J. B. RENSHAW.
	<i>Minister for Conservation—</i> THE HON. A. G. ENTICKNAP.

VICTORIA.

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

Ministry (from 17th December, 1952).

<i>Premier and Treasurer—</i> THE HON. J. CAIN.	<i>Minister of Labour and Minister of Mines—</i> THE HON. A. McD. FRASER, M.L.C.
<i>Chief Secretary—</i> THE HON. L. W. GALVIN.	<i>Minister for Education—</i> THE HON. A. E. SHEPHERD.
<i>Minister of Transport and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works—</i> THE HON. P. L. COLEMAN, M.L.C.	<i>Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Soldier Settlement, Minister for Conservation and President of the Board of Land and Works—</i> THE HON. R. W. HOLT.
<i>Attorney-General, Minister-in-charge of Prices and Minister-in-charge of Immigration—</i> THE HON. W. SLATER, M.L.C.	<i>Commissioner of Public Works and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works—</i> THE HON. S. MERRIFIELD.
<i>Minister of Health—</i> THE HON. W. P. BARRY.	<i>Minister-in-charge of Electrical Undertakings and Minister of Forests—</i> THE HON. J. W. GALBALLY, M.L.C.
<i>Minister of Agriculture, Minister of State Development and Decentralization, Minister of Water Supply and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works—</i> THE HON. C. P. STONEHAM.	<i>Ministers without Portfolio—</i> THE HON. J. H. SMITH. THE HON. F. R. SCULLY.
<i>Minister-in-charge of Housing and Minister-in-charge of Materials—</i> THE HON. T. HAYES.	

GOVERNORS AND STATE MINISTERS—*continued.*

QUEENSLAND.

Governor—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN DUDLEY LAVARACK, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Ministry (from 17th January, 1952).

<i>Premier and Chief Secretary; and Vice-President of the Executive Council—</i> THE HON. V. C. GAIR.	<i>Secretary for Public Instruction—</i> THE HON. G. H. DEVRIES.
<i>Minister for Transport—</i> THE HON. J. E. DUGGAN.	<i>Secretary for Health and Home Affairs—</i> THE HON. W. M. MOORE.
<i>Secretary for Public Lands and Irrigation—</i> THE HON. T. A. FOLEY.	<i>Secretary for Public Works and Housing—</i> THE HON. P. J. R. HILTON.
<i>Secretary for Agriculture and Stock—</i> THE HON. H. H. COLLINS.	<i>Treasurer—</i> THE HON. E. J. WALSH.
<i>Secretary for Labour and Industry—</i> THE HON. A. JONES.	<i>Secretary for Mines and Immigration—</i> THE HON. E. J. RIORDAN.
<i>Attorney-General—</i> THE HON. W. POWER.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

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

Ministry (from 15th May, 1944).

<i>Premier, Treasurer, Minister of Immigration and Minister of Industry and Employment—</i> THE HON. T. PLAYFORD.	<i>Minister of Lands, Minister of Repatriation, and Minister of Irrigation—</i> THE HON. C. S. HINCKS.
<i>Chief Secretary, Minister of Health, and Minister of Mines—</i> THE HON. A. L. McEWIN, M.L.C.	<i>Minister of Works, Minister of Railways, Minister of Marine, and Minister of Local Government—</i> THE HON. M. McINTOSH.
<i>Attorney-General and Minister of Education—</i> THE HON. R. J. RUDALL, M.L.C.	<i>Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Forests—</i> THE HON. SIR GEORGE F. JENKINS, K.B.E.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

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

Ministry (from 1st April, 1947).

<i>Premier, Treasurer and Minister for the North-West—</i> THE HON. SIR DUNCAN R. McLARTY, K.B.E., M.M.	<i>Chief Secretary and Minister for Local Government and Native Affairs—</i> THE HON. V. DONEY.
<i>Minister for Education, Child Welfare and Industrial Development—</i> THE HON. A. F. WATTS, C.M.G.	<i>Minister for Health and Supply and Shipping—</i> THE HON. DAME ANNIE F. G. CARDELL-OLIVER, D.B.E.
<i>Minister for Works and Water Supply—</i> THE HON. D. BRAND.	<i>Minister for Transport, Railways and Mines—</i> THE HON. C. H. SIMPSON, M.L.C.
<i>Minister for Lands, Labour and Immigration—</i> THE HON. L. THORN.	<i>Minister for Housing and Forests—</i> THE HON. G. P. WILD, M.B.E.
<i>Attorney-General and Minister for Police and Fisheries—</i> THE HON. A. V. R. ABBOTT.	<i>Minister for Agriculture—</i> THE HON. SIR CHARLES G. LATHAM M.L.C.

GOVERNORS AND STATE MINISTERS—*continued.*

TASMANIA.

Governor—THE RT. HON. SIR RONALD HIBBERT CROSS, BT.

Ministry (from 25th February, 1948).

<i>Premier, Minister for Education and Minister administering Hydro-electric Commission Act—</i>	<i>Chief Secretary—</i>
THE HON. R. COSGROVE.	THE HON. A. J. WHITE.
<i>Attorney-General—</i>	<i>Honorary Ministers—</i>
THE HON. R. F. FAGAN.	THE HON. C. H. HAND
<i>Treasurer and Minister for Transport—</i>	(Minister for Forests and Minister controlling the Tourist and Immi- gration Department).
THE HON. J. L. MADDEN.	THE HON. C. A. BRAMICH
<i>Minister for Agriculture—</i>	(Minister for Housing).
THE HON. J. J. DWYER, V.C.	THE HON. R. J. D. TURNBULL
<i>Minister for Lands and Works and Minister for Mines—</i>	(Minister for Health).
THE HON. E. E. REECE.	

4. **The Course of Legislation.**—The actual legislation by the Commonwealth Parliament up to the end of 1950 is indicated in alphabetical order in Vol. XLVIII. "The Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia passed during the year 1950, in portion of the First Sesson of the Nineteenth Parliament of the Commonwealth, with Tables and Index."

A "Chronological Table of Acts passed from 1901 to 1950, 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 1950 in relation to the several provisions of the Constitution", is furnished. Reference should be made to these for complete information.

5. **Legislation during 1951.**—The following paragraphs present a selection from the legislative enactments of the Commonwealth and State Parliaments during the year 1951. The acts included have been selected as the more important new measures and amending measures enacted during the year. The selection is somewhat arbitrary, however, because of the task of determining, in view of the limitations on space that might reasonably be allotted, the relative importance of the 495 acts passed during the period. Certain principles regulating the choice of acts have nevertheless been generally observed. Ordinary appropriation and loan acts are excluded, as are also acts relating to less important changes in existing forms of taxation, in superannuation and pension schemes, and in workers' compensation. Acts providing for minor amendments to existing statutes and continuance acts are similarly excluded.

The total enactments of the Commonwealth and State Parliaments for a number of years at fairly even intervals since 1901 show a steady increase during this century. About 270 acts were passed in 1901, 320 in 1914, 410 in 1927, 430 in 1939, and 495 in 1951. The acts of the Commonwealth Parliament during these years numbered 17, 36, 38, 87 and 82 respectively.

Commonwealth.—Coal Industry. An amending Act; the principal amendments invest the Coal Industry Tribunal with power to determine industrial disputes.

Commonwealth Bank. Repeals the Banking Act 1947 and re-establishes the Commonwealth Bank Board.

Conciliation and Arbitration. Effects extensive amendments to the Conciliation and Arbitration Act; confers on the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration power to punish contempts and to order secret ballots in elections of officers of registered organizations.

Cotton Bounty. Provides for the payment of bounty on the production of seed cotton. If the average price of seed cotton is less than 9½d. per lb. the bounty payable is the difference between this price and 9½d.

Defence Preparations. Empowers the Governor-General to make regulations for the purposes of defence preparations including the maintenance and sustenance of the people of Australia in time of war.

Hospital Benefits. Repeals the Hospital Benefits Act 1945-1948 and confers power on the Commonwealth to enter into agreements with the States for the provision of hospital benefits.

Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment. Extensively amends the Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act 1939-1950. The principal amendments relate to the taxation of private companies, the income derived from mining operations and the averaging system of income as applied to taxpayers who are primary producers.

National Debt Sinking Fund (Special Payment). Empowers the Treasurer to pay into the National Debt Sinking Fund out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund sums not exceeding £114,500,000. This amount is the estimated budget surplus for the year 1951-1952.

National Service. Provides for national service in the Defence Force of persons between the ages of 18 and 26. Service is to be rendered with the Citizen Naval Forces, the Citizen Military Forces or the Citizen Air Force.

Public Accounts Committee. Provides for the appointment in Parliament of a Joint Committee of Public Accounts of ten members to examine and report upon the accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Commonwealth.

Re-establishment and Employment. Inserts provisions in the Re-establishment and Employment Act which extend the benefits under that Act to members of the Defence Force serving in Korea and Malaya.

States Grants (Special Financial Assistance). Acts granting and applying sums for special financial assistance to the States.

Wheat Bounty. Provides for the payment of a bounty on the production of wheat delivered to the Australian Wheat Board for the two years commencing on 1st December, 1951.

Wool Sales Deduction Legislation Repeal. Repeals the Wool Sales Deduction (Administration) Act 1950, the Wool Sales Deduction Act (No. 1) 1950 and the Wool Sales Deduction Act (No. 2) 1950 which provided for the payment to the Commonwealth of a proportion of the value of wool sold by producers of that commodity.

New South Wales.—Blowering Dam. Authorizes the construction of a dam across the Tumut River at Blowering.

Great Northern Railway Deviation (Singleton to Nundah). Authorizes the construction of a railway deviation from Singleton to Nundah.

Industrial Arbitration (Amendment). Provides *inter alia* for the insertion in any State award or industrial agreement of provisions entitling employees to up to three months long service leave on full pay. Also provides, in certain cases, for secret ballots in trade union elections.

Landlord and Tenant (Amendment). Authorizes an increase in the determination of "fair rent" to the extent of increased outgoings for rates and insurance premiums, and the annual cost of repairs, maintenance and renewals.

Local Government (Amendment). Sets out a revised town and country planning scheme for the County of Cumberland (Sydney and surrounding areas), confers additional powers on Cumberland County Council and prescribes a new procedure for the acquisition of land by councils.

Sydney Harbour Transport. Constitutes the Sydney Harbour Transport Board to purchase certain existing ferry services on Sydney Harbour from a private company and to continue and extend these services.

Thirlemere to Burragorang Railway. Authorizes the construction of a railway from Thirlemere to Burragorang.

Wheat Industry Stabilization. Incorporates proposals submitted by the Commonwealth to amend the agreement. Authorizes a differential price for wheat sold for stock feed.

Workers' Compensation (Amendment). Brings additional classes of employees under its provisions and provides for increases in the amounts of compensation payable.

Victoria.—Benefit Associations. Provides for the registration and control of associations established to provide to contributors and their families hospital, medical or funeral benefits, in cases where such associations are not within the operation of the Friendly Societies Acts, the Trade Unions Act 1928, the Commonwealth Life Insurance Act 1945–1950 or Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1950.

Health (Radiological Examinations). Gives to the Chief Health Officer power to require persons to submit to radiological examination for pulmonary tuberculosis.

Land (Development Leases). Permits the granting to the Australian Mutual Provident Society of development leases covering a large area in the Mallee-Wimmera district, to be developed and subdivided by the Society, for allocation to settlers. The area comprises about 571,000 acres.

Land Tax. Prescribes the rate of Land Tax for 1952, double the rate previously in force.

Latrobe Valley Drainage. Establishes the Latrobe Valley Drainage Board to supervise the treatment and disposal of industrial and domestic waste in the Latrobe Valley and to prevent pollution of the Latrobe River.

Police Regulation (Furlough). Provides for long service leave on full pay for members of the police force.

Railways (Furlough). Provides for long service leave on full pay for employees of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, Railway Construction Branch of the Board of Land and Works, and the State Coal Mine.

Soldier Settlement. Increases the amount of loan money that may be made available for Soldier Settlement.

Transport. Establishes a Ministry of Transport to provide for better co-ordination of transport in Victoria.

Wheat Industry Stabilization (Amendment). Incorporates proposals submitted by Commonwealth Government for uniform legislation to amend the agreement.

Queensland.—Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave. Constitutes a Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave Trust Fund and provides for payment therefrom to employers in the Coal Mining Industry of amounts paid by them to employees in respect of long service leave accrued under certain awards.

Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts Amendment. Increases maximum general advance to farmers and others from £5,000 to £7,500. Liberalizes the basis of valuation for the purpose of advances.

Inspection of Machinery. Sets out a code of law relating to the inspection of machinery which is potentially dangerous.

Land Acts Amendment. Provides for the re-assessment of land rentals every seven years instead of every fifteen years.

Law Reform (Abolition of the Rule of Common Employment). Abolishes the ancient common law rule of Common Employment.

Slaughtering. Consolidates and amends existing legislation in an endeavour to modernize the laws with respect to the regulation of the slaughtering of stock for human consumption.

Soil Conservation. Establishes an advisory committee to deal with the problem of soil erosion of rural lands; provides for the conduct of experiments and demonstrations pertaining to soil conservation and erosion mitigation.

Survey Co-ordination. Provides for the establishment of a Central Plan Office in the Survey Office, Lands Department, for the recording of plans and surveys made by governmental and public authorities, the avoidance of duplication of surveys, and the establishment and maintenance of permanent marks for the co-ordination of surveys.

Weights and Measures. Amends the principal Act to provide for new trading methods^s such as petrol bowlers, petrol wagons and bulk milk wagons, and the packing before sale of many articles such as bottled milk and fruit juices.

Wheat Industry Stabilization. Incorporates proposals submitted by the Commonwealth for uniform legislation to amend the agreement. Provides for differential prices for wheat sold for stock feed.

Workers' Compensation. Defines a "worker" as a person earning up to £1,250 per annum. Extends eligibility for compensation to those who are injured while in attendance at, or going to or from, "pick-up places" and employment exchanges.

South Australia.—*Building Materials Act Amendment.* Extends operation of the Act and enlarges circumstances under which dwelling houses may be erected without permit.

Health Act Amendment. Provides for examination of individuals suspected of being infected with tuberculosis, for compulsory mass X-ray examinations, and for compulsory detention and treatment in an institution, of sufferers from tuberculosis. Also provides for regulations dealing with the production and use of dangerous substances.

Landlord and Tenant (Control of Rents) Act Amendment. Provides for rents to be fixed at the general level prevailing in 1939 plus 22½ per cent., together with an allowance for increased costs of maintenance and repairs, rates, taxes, insurance and other costs. The Act also deals with control of evictions, "protected persons" and other matters.

Local Government Act Amendment. *Inter alia*, enables councils rating under annual values to adopt waterworks assessment, and grants a general increase in rating powers.

Public Service Act Amendment. Provides for temporary employment of persons over the age of retirement and amends the procedure for hearing appeals against appointments.

Road Traffic Act Amendment. Deals with rules of the road and safety, such as the use of dipping devices for lights, penalties for driving under the influence of intoxicating liquors, compulsory insurance, right of way of vehicles in cross-overs or double roads, traffic lanes, unsafe vehicles, &c.

Western Australia.—*Collie-Cardiff Railway.* Authorizes the construction of a railway from Collie to Cardiff.

Hospital Benefits Agreement. Amends the Hospital Benefits Agreement Act 1945 to enable a new agreement to be made with the Commonwealth.

Law Reform (Common Employment). Abolishes the Common Law doctrine of Common Employment.

Library Board of Western Australia. Sets up the Library Board of Western Australia to supervise the provision of free libraries and the allocation of money made available to assist free library services.

Muja-Centaur Coal Mine Railway. Authorizes construction of a railway from Muja to the Centaur Coal Mine.

Rents and Tenancies Emergency Provisions. Provides *inter alia* for increases in maximum rents and recovery of possession of premises under specified conditions.

War Service Land Settlement Agreement. Ratifies the agreement made with the Commonwealth in accordance with the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945.

Tasmania.—Highways. Amends the law relating to the creation of, and the taking over of land for, highways.

Mineral Resources. Provides for the investigation and exploration of the mineral resources of the State.

Municipal Employees Long-Service Leave. Provides for long-service leave amounting to 90 days after 15 years, or 180 days after 25 years, continuous service, to be granted to employees of municipal councils.

Noxious Insects. Makes provision for the eradication, and for prevention of the introduction and spread, of noxious insects.

Physiotherapists' Registration. Provides for the constitution of a Physiotherapists' Registration Board and the registration of physiotherapists.

Plumbers' Registration. Provides for the constitution of a Plumbers' Registration Board and the registration of plumbers.

Road Construction (Transfer of Functions). Transfers certain functions with respect to the construction and maintenance of roads, control of certain plant and incidental matters from the Transport Commission to the Minister for Lands and Works.

Sexual Offences. Provides for the protection of women and children against sexual offences and for the treatment of sexual offenders.

Towns. Amends the Towns Act 1934 and Public Health Act 1935, to improve provision for the construction of streets in towns.

Wages Boards. Empowers Wages Boards to determine the cases in which, and the conditions under which, long service leave of absence on full pay shall be granted to employees engaged in the trade in respect of which the board is established.

West Derwent Water. Provides for the augmentation of the water supply for the City of Hobart and the Municipalities of Glenorchy, Kingborough and New Norfolk.

Wheat Industry Stabilization. Amends the principal Act to incorporate proposals submitted by the Commonwealth for uniform legislation to amend the agreement. Provides for differential prices for wheat sold for stock feed.

§ 4. Commonwealth Government Departments.

Official Year Book No. 37 contains, on pp. 76–86, a list of the Commonwealth Government Departments as at 31st March, 1947, showing details of the matters dealt with by each Department, and the Acts administered by the Minister of each Department, and Year Book No. 39 contains, on pp. 100–1, a description of major changes in Departmental structure since that date.

§ 5. Cost of Parliamentary Government.

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

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

The following statement shows this expenditure for the Commonwealth and for each State, as well as the cost per head of population, for the year ended 30th June, 1951. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions as to the cost of the Governor-General's or Governor's establishment, it may be pointed out that a very large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Governor's salary") under the head of Governor-General or Governor represents official services entirely outside the Governor's personal interest, and carried out at the request of the Government.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1950-51.

(£.)

Particulars.	C'wth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
1. Governor-General or Governor(a)—								
Governor's salary	10,000	5,000	6,000	3,704	5,000	4,000	4,104	37,808
Other salaries	4,801	14,269	4,177	6,337	3,267	1,731	3,809	38,391
Other expenses, including maintenance of house and grounds	641,015	11,788	53,008	15,061	5,265	6,436	10,844	143,417
Total	55,816	31,057	63,185	25,102	13,532	12,167	18,757	219,616
2. Ministry—								
Salaries of Ministers	29,150	37,825	25,476	27,567	10,750	11,970	15,450	158,188
Travelling expenses	6,412	(e)	(c)	(c)	(c)	10,977	2,737	20,126
Other	235	1,654	(c)	(c)	(c)	149	6,791	8,229
Total	35,797	39,479	25,476	27,567	10,750	23,096	24,978	187,143
5. Parliament—								
A. Upper House :								
President and Chairman of								
Committees	2,500	2,700	(d)3,264	..	1,350	2,858	(e) 925	13,597
Allowance to members	89,978	16,665	29,569	..	15,925	31,508	17,550	201,195
Railway passes(f)	10,500	13,685	(g)	..	1,445	4,783	1,396	31,809
Other travelling expenses	(h)3,246	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,246
Postage for members	5,370	(g)	759	..	93	592	..	6,814
B. Lower House :								
Speaker and Chairman of								
Committees	2,500	3,742	(i)3,898	3,527	2,450	2,842	650	19,609
Allowance to members	184,425	113,465	65,354	76,388	30,911	54,519	20,872	545,934
Railway passes(f)	22,230	24,406	(j)9,000	13,046	2,817	7,623	2,204	81,326
Other travelling expenses	(h)5,992	1,094	..	5,476	..	..	..	12,562
Postage for members	10,649	(j)3,925	2,538	3,109	550	952	..	21,723
C. Both Houses :								
Government contribution to								
Members' Superannuation Fund	11,164	301	1,397	7,298	6,190	..	..	26,310
Printing—								
<i>Hansard</i>	34,588	8,601	9,416	7,976	4,830	6,485	..	71,896
Other	24,681	13,104	6,339	4,289	12,203	3,195	7,548	71,359
Reporting Staff—								
Salaries	28,675	14,688	11,050	5,246	11,966	12,050	..	83,675
Contingencies	1,078	200	259	..	532	719	..	2,788
Library—								
Salaries	22,120	7,942	4,913	3,633	2,189	100	..	40,897
Contingencies	10,712	2,568	1,100	1,752	980	320	..	17,432
Salaries of other officers	176,147	61,738	24,913	12,628	17,032	19,210	10,956	322,624
Other	£ 94,780	2,111	2,700	6,687	9,529	4,562	734	121,103
D. Miscellaneous :								
Fuel, light, heat, power, and water	1,775	1,657	2,609	1,317	3,460	147	..	10,860
Posts, telegraphs, telephones	15,743	5,755	..	2,317	1,446	502	..	26,763
Furniture, stores, and stationery	33,574	5,495	5,433	1,452	12,015	860	..	54,773
Other	118,329	7,881	1,229	7,158	3,041	1,391	2,180	206,178
Total	975,725	311,723	185,740	163,299	140,954	155,218	66,318	1,998,977
4. Electoral—								
Salaries	244,500	5,388	2,265	7,310	9,530	10,859	(m)	279,852
Cost of elections, contingencies, etc.	310,060	38,211	26,418	19,291	6,588	9,695	4,206	414,460
Total	554,560	43,599	28,683	26,601	16,118	20,554	4,206	694,311
5. Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.								
Total	3,100	4,956	333	4,372	404	1,898	2,949	18,012
GRAND TOTAL	1624998	430,814	303,417	246,941	181,758	212,933	117,208	3,118,069
<i>Cost per head of population</i>	3s. 11d.	2s. 8d.	2s. 8d.	4s. 2d.	5s. 1d.	7s. 5d.	8s. 2d.	7s. 6d.

(a) Includes Executive Council except in Western Australia, where duties are performed by Chief Secretary's Department. (b) Includes interest and sinking funds on loans, £4,873. (c) Not available separately. (d) Includes unofficial Leader. (e) Includes Government Leader. (f) Actual amounts paid to the respective Railway Departments, except in New South Wales and Western Australia, where the amounts shown represent the value of railway passes as supplied by the Railway Departments. (g) Included with Lower House. (h) While in Canberra. See also (k). (i) Includes Leader of the Opposition and Leader of the Third Party. (j) Both Houses. (k) Conveyance of members of Parliament and others not elsewhere included. (l) Includes interest and sinking fund, Parliament House, Canberra, £39,595, maintenance of Ministers' and members' rooms, £43,756, and additions, new works, buildings, etc., £75,594. (m) Duties performed by Chief Secretary's Department.

Figures for total cost and cost per head during each of the years 1946-47 to 1950-51 in comparison with 1938-39 are shown in the next table.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

Year.	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
TOTAL.								
(£.)								
1938-39	516,455	232,709	114,497	106,942	97,383	113,793	49,270	1,231,049
1946-47	800,542	346,970	145,532	171,460	114,360	143,957	77,970	1,800,791
1947-48	905,476	335,006	192,063	158,258	123,412	173,073	71,956	1,959,244
1948-49	903,853	367,383	266,559	201,873	145,698	181,227	113,643	2,180,236
1949-50	1,418,532	427,955	361,387	248,174	174,240	213,611	112,615	2,956,514
1950-51	1,624,998	430,814	303,417	246,941	181,758	212,933	117,208	3,118,069

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

(s. d.)

1938-39	1 6	1 8	1 3	2 1	3 3	4 10	4 2	3 7
1946-47	2 2	2 4	1 5	3 2	3 7	5 9	6 2	4 9
1947-48	2 4	2 3	1 10	2 10	3 9	6 10	5 6	5 2
1948-49	2 4	2 5	2 6	3 7	4 5	6 11	8 6	5 7
1949-50	3 6	2 8	3 4	4 3	5 1	7 10	8 1	7 4
1950-51	3 11	2 8	2 8	4 2	5 1	7 5	8 2	7 6

§ 6. Government Employees.

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