

## CHAPTER III.

### GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(v) *Ministers in Upper and Lower Houses.* The following table shows the number of Ministers with seats in the Upper or Lower Houses of each Parliament in March, 1962.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES, MARCH, 1962.

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

(a) Abolished in 1922.

For the names of the occupants of ministerial office in each of the Parliaments of Australia in March, 1962, *see* § 3 of this chapter, page 75. Subsequent changes will be found in the Appendix to this volume.

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

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

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

5. *Number and Salary of Members of the Legislatures, Australian Parliaments, December, 1961.*—The following table shows the number and annual salary of members in each of the legislative chambers in December, 1961.

**AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MEMBERS AND ANNUAL SALARIES,  
31st DECEMBER, 1961.**

Members in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.								
Upper House ..	60	60	34	(a)	20	30	19	223
Lower House ..	124	94	66	78	39	50	35	486
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>709</b>

ANNUAL SALARY. (£.)								
Upper House ..	(b) 2,750	500 (c) 2,000	(a)	(d) 2,000 (e) 2,220	(f) 1,850	..		
Lower House ..	(b) 2,750	(g) 2,350 (c) 2,000	(h) 2,501	(d) 2,000 (e) 2,220	(f) 1,850	..		

(a) Abolished in 1922. (b) Plus expense allowances—Senators, £800; Members of the House of Representatives, city electorates, £850, country electorates, £1,050. Certain additional allowances are also provided for holders of parliamentary offices, etc. (c) Plus allowance of £550 for metropolitan, £750 for urban, £850 for inner country and £950 for outer country electorates. (d) Plus allowance of £550 where electorate is less than 50 miles from Adelaide; £700 if more than 50 miles, £600 if more than 200 miles. (e) Plus £50 where any part of electorate is more than 50 miles from Perth and expense reimbursement ranging from £450 for a Metropolitan member to £700 for a North Province member. (f) Plus allowance according to area of electorate and distance from the capital varying from £250 to £575 in the case of the Legislative Council, and from £750 to £875 in the case of the House of Assembly. (g) Plus allowance varying from £650 to £950 according to remoteness of electorate and other allowances. (h) Plus individual electoral allowances varying between £325 and £1,175.

6. **Enactments of the Parliaments.**—In the Commonwealth, all laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The subjects with respect to which the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws are enumerated in the Constitution. In the States other than South Australia and Tasmania, laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign by and with the consent of the Legislative Council (except in Queensland) and Legislative Assembly. In South Australia and Tasmania, laws are expressed to be enacted in the name of the Governor of the State, with the advice and consent of the Parliament in the case of South Australia, and of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly in the case of Tasmania. The Governor-General or the State Governor acts on behalf of, and in the name of, the Sovereign in assenting to Bills passed by the Legislatures, but he may reserve them for the special consideration of the Sovereign. The Parliaments of the States are empowered generally, subject to the Commonwealth Constitution, to make laws in and for their respective States, in all cases whatsoever. Subject to certain limitations, they may alter, repeal, or vary their Constitutions. Where a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter prevails, and the former is, to the extent of the inconsistency, invalid.

**§ 2. Parliaments and Elections.**

1. **Commonwealth.**—(i) *Qualifications for Membership and for Franchise—Commonwealth Parliament.* Qualifications necessary for membership of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament are possessed by any British subject, twenty-one years of age or over, who has resided in the Commonwealth for at least three years and who is, or is qualified to become, an elector of the Commonwealth. Qualifications for Commonwealth franchise are possessed by any British subject, not under twenty-one years of age and not disqualified on other grounds, who has lived in Australia for six months continuously. Residence in a sub-division for a period of one month prior to enrolment is necessary to enable a qualified person to enrol. Enrolment and voting are compulsory. A member

of the Defence Forces on service outside Australia who is a British subject not less than 21 years of age and has lived in Australia for six months continuously is entitled to vote at Commonwealth elections, whether enrolled or not.

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

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

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

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

The population as disclosed by the Census taken on 30th June, 1961, necessitated further representational changes, New South Wales representation becoming 45, Queensland 19, and Western Australia 8. The necessary redistribution of boundaries to bring these into effect has not yet been made.

Since the general elections of 1922, the Northern Territory has been represented by one member in the House of Representatives. The Australian Capital Territory Representation Act 1948 gave similar representation to the Australian Capital Territory as from the elections of 1949. The members for the Territories may join in the debates but are not entitled to vote, except on any proposed law which relates solely to the respective

Territories, on a motion for the disallowance of any ordinance of the Territory or on any amendment to such motion, or on a motion for the disallowance of a regulation under an ordinance. The Commonwealth Parliament, however, when providing for a Legislative Council for the Northern Territory in 1947, relinquished the power to disallow ordinances for that Territory. As from the date of establishment of the Legislative Council, power to disallow ordinances was vested in the Governor-General in Council. In certain cases, ordinances passed must be reserved for the pleasure of the Governor-General.

The Constitution provides for a minimum of five members for each original State. Members of the House of Representatives are elected for the duration of the Parliament, which is limited to three years. At elections for Senators, the whole State constitutes the electorate. For the purpose of elections for the House of Representatives, the State is divided into single electorates corresponding in number with the number of members to which the State is entitled. Further information regarding the Senate and the House of Representatives is given in earlier issues of the Official Year Book.

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

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

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

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

The twenty-third Parliament opened on 17th February, 1959, and was dissolved on 26th October, 1961. Elections for both Houses were held on 9th December, 1961, and particulars of electors and voting in the several States were as follows.

SENATE ELECTION, 9th DECEMBER, 1961.

State.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	1,047,020	1,099,773	2,146,793	1,000,601	1,042,576	2,043,177	95.57	94.80	95.17
Victoria ..	776,380	810,321	1,586,701	743,363	771,645	1,515,008	95.75	95.23	95.48
Queensland ..	412,925	413,203	826,128	391,237	391,439	782,676	94.75	94.73	94.74
South Australia	255,136	266,354	521,490	246,695	254,617	501,312	96.69	95.59	96.13
West. Australia	191,865	193,052	384,917	181,489	183,118	364,607	94.59	94.85	94.72
Tasmania ..	91,608	93,924	185,532	88,260	89,310	177,570	96.35	95.09	95.71
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,774,934</b>	<b>2,876,627</b>	<b>5,651,561</b>	<b>2,651,645</b>	<b>2,732,705</b>	<b>5,384,350</b>	<b>95.56</b>	<b>95.00</b>	<b>95.27</b>

## ELECTION FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 9th DECEMBER, 1961.

State.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	1,047,020	1,099,773	2,146,793	1,000,601	1,042,576	2,043,177	95.57	94.80	95.17
Victoria ..	776,380	810,321	1,586,701	743,363	771,645	1,515,008	95.75	95.23	95.48
Queensland ..	412,925	413,203	826,128	391,237	391,439	782,676	94.75	94.73	94.74
South Australia	255,136	266,354	521,490	246,695	254,617	501,312	96.69	95.59	96.13
West. Australia	191,865	193,052	384,917	181,489	183,118	364,607	94.59	94.85	94.72
Tasmania ..	91,608	93,924	185,532	88,260	89,310	177,570	96.35	95.09	95.71
Nor. Territory ..	7,222	4,909	12,131	5,726	4,050	9,776	79.29	82.50	80.59
Aust. Cap. Terr.	14,586	14,086	28,672	13,600	13,128	26,728	93.24	93.20	93.22
Australia ..	2,796,742	2,895,622	5,692,364	2,670,971	2,749,883	5,420,854	95.50	94.97	95.23

The twenty-fourth Parliament opened on 20th February, 1962.

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

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

## STATE UPPER HOUSE ELECTIONS.

State.	Year of Latest Election.	Electors Enrolled—Whole State.			Contested Electorates.					
					Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
		Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
Victoria ..	1961	758,029	796,827	1,554,856	717,755	750,107	1,467,862	94.69	94.14	94.41
South Australia ..	1962	(a)	(a)	b118,218	(a)	(a)	98,786	(a)	(a)	83.56
Western Australia	1960	b105,650	b42,136	b147,786	47,952	17,869	65,821	45.39	42.41	44.54
Tasmania ..	1961	17,247	18,980	36,227	15,099	15,604	30,703	87.55	82.21	84.75

(a) Not available.

(b) Total electors enrolled in contested divisions.



(b) *Lower Houses.* The following table shows particulars of the voting at the most recent election for the Lower House in each State for which figures are available. Later figures may be found in the Appendix to this volume.

STATE LOWER HOUSE ELECTIONS.

State.	Year of Latest Election.	Electors Enrolled— Whole State.			Contested Electorates.					
					Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
		Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
New South Wales	1959	1010096	1065172	2075268	856,071	883,510	1739581	94.60	93.42	94.00
Victoria . . .	1961	758,029	796,827	1,554,856	717,755	750,107	1,467,862	94.69	94.14	94.41
Queensland . .	1960	415,222	416,176	831,398	375,801	377,130	752,931	(a)	(a)	92.50
South Australia . .	1962	(a)	(a)	644,419	(a)	(a)	417,462	(a)	(a)	93.98
Western Australia	1959	181,298	180,331	361,629	134,130	135,192	269,322	91.81	92.91	92.36
Tasmania . . .	1959	89,034	91,310	180,344	85,120	85,439	170,559	95.60	93.57	94.57

(a) Not available.

(b) Total electors in contested districts.

(ii) *Elections in Earlier Years.* Official Year Book No. 47 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 two Houses of Parliament are the Legislative Council (or Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (or Lower House).

The Legislative Council consists of 60 members. At elections held every third year a group of 15 members is elected for 12 years. The electoral body comprises the members, for the time being, of the two Houses of Parliament, who record their votes by secret ballot at simultaneous sittings of both Houses. Casual vacancies are filled by a like election. Any man or woman who is entitled to vote at the election of members of the Legislative Assembly, and has been resident for at least three years in the Commonwealth of Australia, is eligible for election as a member of the Legislative Council. A referendum was held on 29th April, 1961, on a proposal to abolish the Legislative Council. Of the 2,104,811 electors enrolled, 1,941,199 recorded their votes, 49,364 of which were informal. Of the 1,891,835 formal votes, 802,530 were in favour of abolition and 1,089,305 against.

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

Persons are disqualified either as parliamentary members or voters for reasons generally the same as those outlined on page 66.

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

The Legislative Assembly elections of 1920, 1922, and 1925 were contested on the principle of proportional representation, but a reversion to the system of single seats and preferential voting was made at all later appeals to the people. The principle of one elector one vote was adopted in 1894, and that of compulsory enrolment in 1921. Compulsory voting was introduced at the 1930 election. The franchise was extended to women (Women's Franchise Act) in 1902, and was exercised by them for the first time in 1904.

**4. The Parliament of Victoria.**—Both of the Victorian legislative Chambers are elective bodies, but there is a considerable difference in the number of members of each House, and there was also, until the Legislative Council Reform Act 1950, a difference in the qualifications necessary for members and electors. The number of members in the Upper House is 34, two members being returned for each of the 17 provinces, and in the Lower House, 66, one member being returned for each electorate. In the Legislative Council, the tenure of the seat is for six years, except that one-half of the members who are elected for provinces at any general election for the Council are entitled to hold their seats for a period of only three years, one member for each of the 17 provinces retiring every third year. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for the duration of Parliament, which is limited to three years.

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

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

Single voting is observed in elections held for either House, plural voting having been abolished for the Legislative Assembly in 1899 and for the Legislative Council in 1937. A preferential system of voting (*see* Official Year Book No. 6, p. 1182) was adopted for the first time in Victoria at the Assembly election held in November, 1911. The franchise was extended to women by the Adult Suffrage Act 1908, while voting at elections was made compulsory for the Legislative Assembly in 1926 and for the Legislative Council in 1935.

**5. The Parliament of Queensland.**—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 78 members, each elected for a period of three years and each representing an electoral district. The State is divided into three zones—metropolitan, provincial cities and country, having 28, 12 and 38 electoral districts respectively. Prior to 1960 there were 75 members and electorates.

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

Since the establishment of responsible government in Queensland, there have been 35 complete Parliaments, the last of which was dissolved on 13th April, 1960. Opinions differ regarding the opening date of the first Queensland Parliament. According to the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, the House met for the first time on 22nd May, 1860, when the members were sworn and the Speaker elected. The Governor, however, was unable to be present on that date, but he duly attended on 29th May, 1860, and delivered the Opening Address. The thirty-sixth Parliament was opened on 23rd August, 1960.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Qualifications required for membership of the Legislative Council are the age of at least 30 years, residence in Western Australia for two years and being a natural-born British subject or naturalized for five years prior to election and resident in the State for that period. Qualifications required for Council franchise are the age of at least 21 years, residence in Western Australia for six months, being a natural-born British subject or naturalized for twelve months, and certain property qualifications relating to freehold, leasehold, or householder occupancy. Qualifications required for membership of the Legislative Assembly are the age of at least 21 years, residence in Western Australia for twelve months and being a natural-born British subject or naturalized for five years and resident in the State for two years prior to election. Qualifications required for the franchise are the age of at least 21 years, residence in Western Australia for six months and in an electoral district continuously for three months, and being a natural-born or naturalized British subject. Persons may be disqualified as members or voters for reasons similar to those for other Australian Parliaments (*see* p. 66).

Since the establishment of responsible government in Western Australia, there have been twenty-two complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on 30th December, 1890. The twenty-second Parliament dissolved on 31st January, 1959, and the twenty-third was opened on 30th June, 1959. A preferential system of voting is in use in Western Australia.

Women's suffrage was granted by the Electoral Act of 1899. The first woman member to be elected to an Australian Parliament was returned at the 1921 election in this State. Voting for the Legislative Assembly was made compulsory in December, 1936, the first elections for which the provision was in force being those held on 18th March, 1939.

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

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

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

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

**9. Superannuation Funds of the Parliament of the Commonwealth and of the Australian States.**—Particulars of the main features of the superannuation or retiring allowances funds of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth and the States are contained in earlier issues of the Year Book (*see* List of Special Articles preceding General Index to this volume). For particulars of the financial operations of these schemes *see* Chapter XX.—Private Finance.

### § 3. Administration and Legislation.

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

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

## COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parliament.	Date of Opening.	Date of Dissolution.
First .. .. .	9th May, 1901 .. ..	23rd November, 1903
Second .. .. .	2nd March, 1904 .. ..	5th November, 1906
Third .. .. .	20th February, 1907 .. ..	19th February, 1910
Fourth .. .. .	1st July, 1910 .. ..	23rd April, 1913
Fifth .. .. .	9th July, 1913 .. ..	30th July, 1914(a)
Sixth .. .. .	8th October, 1914 .. ..	26th March, 1917
Seventh .. .. .	14th June, 1917 .. ..	3rd November, 1919
Eighth .. .. .	26th February, 1920 .. ..	6th November, 1922
Ninth .. .. .	28th February, 1923 .. ..	3rd October, 1925
Tenth .. .. .	13th January, 1926 .. ..	9th October, 1928
Eleventh .. .. .	9th February, 1929 .. ..	16th September, 1929
Twelfth .. .. .	20th November, 1929 .. ..	27th November, 1931
Thirteenth .. .. .	17th February, 1932 .. ..	7th August, 1934
Fourteenth .. .. .	23rd October, 1934 .. ..	21st September, 1937
Fifteenth .. .. .	30th November, 1937 .. ..	27th August, 1940
Sixteenth .. .. .	20th November, 1940 .. ..	7th July, 1943
Seventeenth .. .. .	23rd September, 1943 .. ..	16th August, 1946
Eighteenth .. .. .	6th November, 1946 .. ..	31st October, 1949
Nineteenth .. .. .	22nd February, 1950 .. ..	19th March, 1951(a)
Twentieth .. .. .	12th June, 1951 .. ..	21st April, 1954
Twenty-first .. .. .	4th August, 1954 .. ..	4th November, 1955
Twenty-second .. .. .	15th February, 1956 .. ..	14th October, 1958
Twenty-third .. .. .	17th February, 1959 .. ..	26th October, 1961
Twenty-fourth .. .. .	20th February, 1962 .. ..	

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

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

## GOVERNORS-GENERAL.

- Rt. Hon. JOHN ADRIAN LOUIS, EARL OF HOPETOUN (afterwards MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW) P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. From 1st January, 1901, to 9th January, 1903.
- Rt. Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, P.C., G.C.M.G. From 17th July, 1902, to 9th January, 1903, (Acting).
- Rt. Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, P.C., G.C.M.G. From 9th January, 1903, to 21st January, 1904.
- Rt. Hon. HENRY STAFFORD, BARON NORTHCOTE, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B. From 21st January, 1904, to 9th September, 1908.
- Rt. Hon. WILLIAM HUMBLE, EARL OF DUDLEY, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. From 9th September, 1908, to 31st July, 1911.
- Rt. Hon. THOMAS, BARON DENMAN, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. From 31st July, 1911, to 18th May, 1914.
- Rt. Hon. SIR RONALD CRAUFURD MUNRO FERGUSON (afterwards VISCOUNT NOVAR OF RAITH), G.C.M.G. From 18th May, 1914, to 6th October, 1920.
- Rt. Hon. HENRY WILLIAM, BARON FORSTER OF LEPE, P.C., G.C.M.G. From 6th October, 1920, to 8th October, 1925.
- Rt. Hon. JOHN LAWRENCE, BARON STONEHAVEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. From 8th October, 1925, to 22nd January, 1931.
- Rt. Hon. SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. From 22nd January, 1931, to 23rd January, 1936.
- General the Rt. Hon. ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., K.G.St.J. From 23rd January, 1936, to 30th January, 1945.
- His Royal Highness PRINCE HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, EARL OF ULSTER AND BARON CULLODEN, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., General in the Army, Air Chief Marshal in the Royal Air Force, One of His Majesty's Personal Aides-de-Camp. From 30th January, 1945 to 11th March, 1947.
- Rt. Hon. SIR WILLIAM JOHN MCKELL, G.C.M.G. From 11th March, 1947 to 8th May, 1953.
- Field-Marshal SIR WILLIAM JOSEPH SLIM (afterwards VISCOUNT SLIM OF YARRALUMLA), K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., K.St.J. From 8th May, 1953, to 2nd February 1960.
- Rt. Hon. WILLIAM SHEPHERD, VISCOUNT DUNROSSIL, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.C., K.St.J., Q.C. From 2nd February, 1960, to 3rd February, 1961.
- Rt. Hon. WILLIAM PHILIP, VISCOUNT DE L'ISLE, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., K.St.J. From 3rd August, 1961.

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

	Term of Office.
Rt. Hon. Frederic John Napier, Baron Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.	21st December, 1909, to 27th January, 1910
Lieut.-Colonel the Rt. Hon. Arthur Herbert Tennyson, Baron Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.	3rd October, 1930, to 22nd January, 1931
Captain the Rt. Hon. William Charles Arcedeckne Vanneck, Baron Huntingfield K.C.M.G., K.St.J.	29th March, 1938, to 24th September, 1938
Major-General Sir Winston Joseph Dugan, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	5th September, 1944, to 30th January, 1945
Major-General Sir Winston Joseph Dugan, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	18th January, 1947, to 11th March, 1947
General* Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.†	19th July, 1951, to 14th December, 1951
General* Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.	30th July, 1956, to 22nd October, 1956
General Sir Reginald Alexander Dallas Brooks, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. K.St.J.	8th January, 1959, to 15th January, 1959
General Sir Reginald Alexander Dallas Brooks, K.C.B. K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., K.St.J.	3rd February, 1961, to 3rd August, 1961

(iii) *Commonwealth Ministries.* (a) *Names and Tenure of Office, 1901 to 1960.* The following list shows the name of each Commonwealth Ministry to hold office since 1st January, 1901, and the limits of its term of office.

#### COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES.

- (i) BARTON MINISTRY, 1st January, 1901, to 24th September, 1903.
- (ii) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 24th September, 1903, to 27th April, 1904.
- (iii) WATSON MINISTRY, 27th April, 1904, to 17th August, 1904.
- (iv) REID-MCLEAN MINISTRY, 18th August, 1904, to 5th July, 1905.
- (v) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 5th July, 1905, to 13th November, 1908.
- (vi) FISHER MINISTRY, 13th November, 1908, to 1st June, 1909.
- (vii) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 2nd June, 1909, to 29th April, 1910.
- (viii) FISHER MINISTRY, 29th April, 1910, to 24th June, 1913.
- (ix) COOK MINISTRY, 24th June, 1913, to 17th September, 1914.
- (x) FISHER MINISTRY, 17th September, 1914, to 27th October, 1915.
- (xi) HUGHES MINISTRY, 27th October, 1915, to 14th November, 1916.
- (xii) HUGHES MINISTRY, 14th November, 1916, to 17th February, 1917.
- (xiii) HUGHES MINISTRY, 17th February, 1917, to 10th January, 1918.
- (xiv) HUGHES MINISTRY, 10th January, 1918, to 9th February, 1923.
- (xv) BRUCE-PAGE MINISTRY, 9th February, 1923, to 22nd October, 1929.
- (xvi) SCULLIN MINISTRY, 22nd October, 1929, to 6th January, 1932.
- (xvii) LYONS MINISTRY, 6th January, 1932, to 7th November, 1938.
- (xviii) LYONS MINISTRY, 7th November, 1938, to 7th April, 1939.
- (xix) PAGE MINISTRY, 7th April, 1939, to 26th April, 1939.
- (xx) MENZIES MINISTRY, 26th April, 1939, to 14th March, 1940.
- (xxi) MENZIES MINISTRY, 14th March, 1940, to 28th October, 1940.
- (xxii) MENZIES MINISTRY, 28th October, 1940, to 29th August, 1941.
- (xxiii) FADDEN MINISTRY, 29th August, 1941, to 7th October, 1941.
- (xxiv) CURTIN MINISTRY, 7th October, 1941, to 21st September, 1943.
- (xxv) CURTIN MINISTRY, 21st September, 1943, to 6th July, 1945.
- (xxvi) FORDE MINISTRY, 6th July, 1945, to 13th July, 1945.
- (xxvii) CHIFLEY MINISTRY, 13th July, 1945, to 1st November, 1946.

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\* Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott was granted honorary rank of General while administering the Government of the Commonwealth.

† K.C.V.O., 1954.

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES—*continued.*

- (xxviii) CHIFLEY MINISTRY, 1st November, 1946, to 19th December, 1949.  
 (xxix) MENZIES MINISTRY, 19th December, 1949, to 11th May, 1951.  
 (xxx) MENZIES MINISTRY, 11th May, 1951, to 11th January, 1956.  
 (xxxii) MENZIES MINISTRY, 11th January, 1956, to 10th December, 1958.  
 (xxxii) MENZIES MINISTRY, 10th December, 1958.

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

This issue shows only particulars of the latest Menzies Ministry, as constituted on 31st March, 1962. For any subsequent changes see the Appendix to this volume.

## MENZIES MINISTRY—from 10th December, 1958.

(Portfolios from 22nd December, 1961.)

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

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| <p>*<i>Prime Minister</i>—<br/>THE RT. HON. R. G. MENZIES,<br/>C.H., Q.C., M.P. (Vic.).</p> <p>*<i>Minister for Trade</i>—<br/>THE RT. HON. J. MCEWEN, M.P. (Vic.).</p> <p>*<i>Treasurer</i>—<br/>THE RT. HON. H. E. HOLT, M.P. (Vic.).</p> <p>*<i>Vice-President of the Executive Council; and<br/>Minister for National Development</i>—<br/>SENATOR THE HON. W. H. SPOONER,<br/>M.M. (N.S.W.).</p> <p>*<i>Minister for Defence</i>—<br/>THE HON. A. G. TOWNLEY, M.P. (Tas.).</p> <p>*<i>Minister for Territories</i>—<br/>THE HON. P. M. C. HASLUCK, M.P.<br/>(W.A.).</p> <p>*<i>Minister for Labour and National Service</i>—<br/>THE HON. W. MCMAHON, M.P.<br/>(N.S.W.).</p> <p>*<i>Minister for Civil Aviation</i>—<br/>SENATOR THE HON. S. D. PALTRIDGE<br/>(W.A.).</p> <p>*<i>Postmaster-General</i>—<br/>THE HON. C. W. DAVIDSON, O.B.E.,<br/>M.P. (Qld.).</p> <p>*<i>Minister for Immigration</i>—<br/>THE HON. A. R. DOWNER, M.P. (S.A.).</p> <p>*<i>Attorney-General; and Minister for External<br/>Affairs</i>—<br/>THE HON. SIR GARFIELD BARWICK, Q.C.,<br/>M.P. (N.S.W.).</p> | <p>*<i>Minister for Primary Industry</i>—<br/>THE HON. C. F. ADERMANN, M.P.<br/>(Qld.).</p> <p><i>Minister for the Army</i>—<br/>THE HON. J. O. CRAMER, M.P. (N.S.W.).</p> <p><i>Minister for Social Services</i>—<br/>THE HON. H. S. ROBERTON, M.P.<br/>(N.S.W.).</p> <p><i>Minister for Customs and Excise</i>—<br/>SENATOR THE HON. N. H. D. HENTY<br/>(Tas.).</p> <p><i>Minister for the Interior; Minister for Works;<br/>and Minister assisting the Attorney-<br/>General</i>—<br/>THE HON. G. FREETH, M.P. (W.A.).</p> <p><i>Minister for the Navy; Minister assisting the<br/>Minister for External Affairs and<br/>Minister-in-Charge of C.S.I.R.O.</i>—<br/>SENATOR THE HON. J. G. GORTON<br/>(Vic.).</p> <p><i>Minister for Shipping and Transport</i>—<br/>THE HON. H. F. OPPERMAN, O.B.E.,<br/>M.P. (Vic.).</p> <p><i>Minister for Health</i>—<br/>SENATOR THE HON. H. W. WADE<br/>(Vic.).</p> <p><i>Minister for Supply</i>—<br/>THE HON. A. FAIRHALL, M.P. (N.S.W.).</p> <p><i>Minister for Air</i>—<br/>THE HON. L. H. E. BURY, M.P.<br/>(N.S.W.).</p> <p><i>Minister for Repatriation</i>—<br/>THE HON. R. W. C. SWARTZ, M.B.E.,<br/>E.D. (Qld.).</p> |
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\* Minister in the Cabinet.

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

3. **Governors and State Ministers.**—The names of the Governors and members of the Ministries in each State in March, 1962, are shown in the following statement. (Changes since March, 1962, are shown in the Appendix to this volume.)

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

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

*Ministry (from 31st May, 1960).*

**Premier**—

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

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

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

**Attorney-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council**—

THE HON. R. R. DOWNING, M.L.C.

**Chief Secretary and Minister for Tourist Activities**—

THE HON. C. A. KELLY, M.L.A.

**Minister for Local Government and Minister for Highways**—

THE HON. P. D. HILLS, M.L.A.

**Minister for Health**—

THE HON. W. F. SHEAHAN, Q.C., M.L.A.

**Minister for Child Welfare and Minister for Social Welfare**—

THE HON. F. H. HAWKINS, M.L.A.

**Minister for Agriculture, and Minister for Conservation**—

THE HON. A. G. ENTICKNAP, M.L.A.

**Minister for Housing and Minister for Co-operative Societies**—

THE HON. A. LANDA, M.L.A.

**Minister for Education**—

THE HON. E. WETHERELL, M.L.A.

**Minister for Labour and Industry**—

THE HON. J. J. MALONEY, M.L.C.

**Minister for Mines**—

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

**Minister for Transport**—

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

**Minister for Public Works**—

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

**Minister of Justice**—

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

**Minister for Lands**—

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

#### VICTORIA.

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

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

*(Portfolios as from 26th July, 1961.)*

**Premier and Treasurer**—

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

**Chief Secretary and Attorney-General**—

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

**Minister of Transport and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works**—

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR WARNER, M.L.C.

**Minister of Agriculture and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works**—

THE HON. G. L. CHANDLER, C.M.G., M.L.C.

**Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Immigration and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works**—

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

**Minister of Health**—

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

**Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Mines**—

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

**Minister of Education**—

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

**Minister of Housing and Minister of Forests**—

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

**Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Soldier Settlement, Minister for Conservation and President of the Board of Land and Works**—

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

**Minister of Labour and Industry and Minister of Electrical Undertakings**—

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

**Minister for Local Government**—

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

**Minister of State Development**—

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

**Minister without Portfolio**—

THE HON. E. R. MEAGHER, M.B.E., E.D., M.P.



GOVERNORS AND STATE MINISTERS—*continued*

## QUEENSLAND.

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

*Ministry (from 16th June, 1960).*

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

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

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

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

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

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

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

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

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

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

GOVERNORS AND STATE MINISTERS—*continued.*

## TASMANIA.

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

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

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

4. **Leaders of the Opposition, Commonwealth and State Parliaments.**—The Leader of the Opposition plays an important part in the Party system of government which operates in the Australian Parliaments. The following list gives the names of the holders of this position in each of the Parliaments in March, 1962.

**Leader of the Opposition, Commonwealth and State Parliaments—**

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

*New South Wales*—R. W. Askin, M.L.A.

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

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

*South Australia*—F. H. Walsh, M.P.

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

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

5. **The Course of Legislation.**—The actual legislation by the Commonwealth Parliament during 1960 and 1961 is indicated in alphabetical order in “The Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia passed during the year 1960, in the Second Session of the Twenty-third Parliament of the Commonwealth, with Appendix, Tables and Index”, and in “The Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia passed during the year 1961, in the Third Session of the Twenty-third Parliament of the Commonwealth, with Appendix, Tables and Index”.

A chronological table of Acts passed from 1901 to 1961 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 1961 in relation to the several provisions of the Constitution, is furnished in the latter volume. Reference should be made to these for complete information.

6. **Legislation during 1960 and 1961.**—The Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament during the years 1960 and 1961 are listed hereunder. In most cases the title of the Act indicates the general scope of the Act, but in some instances brief explanatory notes have been added and/or references given to other parts of this or the previous Year Book. The presence or absence of such references, however, should not be taken as indicative of the relative importance of the Acts concerned, and appropriate chapters of this Year Book should in any case be referred to for further information which may be available there.

The total enactments of the Commonwealth Parliament for a number of years at fairly even intervals since 1901 show a general increase. Seventeen Acts were passed in 1901, 36 in 1914, 38 in 1927, 87 in 1939 and 98 in 1961.

*Commonwealth Legislation passed during 1960.*

*Air Navigation Act 1960* (No. 39) amended the *Air Navigation Act 1920–1950* to provide *inter alia* for the establishment of an Aeronautical Information Service, designation of certain aerodromes as international airports, international air licences to fly over Australian territory, penalties for interference with navigational aids, and the making of regulations.

*Air Navigation (Charges) Act 1960* (No. 49).

*Airports (Surface Traffic) Act 1960* (No. 40) provided for regulations for parking, etc., of vehicles at airports.

*Aluminium Industry Act 1960* (No. 81) approved an agreement for the sale of the Aluminium Commission's Works at Bell Bay to the State of Tasmania.

*Antarctic Treaty Act 1960* (No. 48) gave effect to the Antarctic Treaty (*see p. 156 of Year Book No. 47*).

*Apple and Pear Export Charges Act 1960* (No. 80).

*Apple and Pear Organization Act 1960* (No. 79).

*Appropriation Act (No. 2) 1959–60* (No. 33).

*Appropriation Act 1960–61* (No. 50).

*Appropriation (Works and Services) Act (No. 2) 1959–60* (No. 34).

*Appropriation (Works and Services) Act 1960–61* (No. 51).

*Audit Act 1960* (No. 77).

*Australian National University Act 1960* (No. 3) provided for the inclusion of the Canberra University College as the School of General Studies of the University.

*Broadcasting and Television Act 1960* (No. 36) amended the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942–1956* by re-stating the reasons for vacation of office by Commissioners and employees of the Commission, the insertion of revised provisions for the limitation of ownership or control of television stations, giving power to the Commission to order television films to be made available to a licensee under certain conditions, requiring records to be made of political matter broadcast, and making special provisions for licences for television or broadcast receivers hired or installed in lodging houses.

*Cattle and Beef Research Act 1960* (No. 6) and *Cattle and Beef Research Act (No. 2) 1960* (No. 71) established a Cattle and Beef Research Trust Account and set out purposes for which the fund may be applied.

*Cattle Slaughter Levy Act 1960* (No. 7) imposed on owners of cattle slaughtered a levy not to exceed 2s. per head of cattle.

*Cattle Slaughter Levy Collection Act 1960* (No. 8) made the proprietors of abattoirs agents for collection of the Cattle Slaughter Levy on behalf of the Commonwealth.

*Colonial Light Dues Registration Repeal Act 1960* (No. 12).

*Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1960* (No. 15) increased the number of judges who may be appointed to the Commonwealth Industrial Court from two to three.

*Copper Bounty Act 1960* (No. 31).

*Copper Bounty Act (No. 2) 1960* (No. 100) amended the *Copper Bounty Act 1958* as amended by the *Copper Bounty Act 1960* by providing for reduction or suspension of bounty in certain cases.

*Crimes Act 1960* (No. 84) amended the *Crimes Act 1914–1959* by providing for licences for offenders to be at large and the conditional release of offenders without proceeding to conviction; giving the Courts power to discharge or vary conditions of recognizance; providing for the custody of offenders found to be insane; expanding definitions and penalties for treason, treachery and sabotage, the intimidation of witnesses, coining and counterfeiting, espionage and similar activities; providing for the issue of search warrants, arrest without warrant and search of suspects in cases of espionage; and other miscellaneous provisions.

*Customs Act 1960 (No. 42), Customs Act (No. 2) 1960 (No. 111), Customs Tariff 1960 (No. 22), Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1960 (No. 43), Customs Tariff (No. 3) 1960 (No. 52), Customs Tariff (No. 4) 1960 (No. 98).*

*Customs Tariff (Canada Preference) 1960 (No. 54), Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) 1960 (No. 23), Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) (No. 2) 1960 (No. 53).*

*Customs Tariff (Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Preference) 1960 (No. 25), Customs Tariff (Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Preference) (No. 2) 1960 (No. 56).*

*Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1960 (No. 24), Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) (No. 2) 1960 (No. 55), Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) (No. 3) 1960 (No. 99).*

*Defence Forces Special Retirement Benefits Act 1960 (No. 68)* provided for special retirement benefits for certain members of the Australian Regular Army discharged, or to be discharged, on account of a reduction of establishment.

*Excise Tariff 1960 (No. 26), Excise Tariff (No. 2) 1960 (No. 57).*

*Explosives Act 1960 (No. 66)* amended the Explosives Act 1952–1957 to extend its application to explosives owned or controlled by allied governments or defence forces.

*Flax Industry Repeal Act 1960 (No. 5).*

*Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Act 1960 (No. 20), Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Act (No. 2) 1960 (No. 59).*

*Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act 1960 (No. 18), Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act (No. 2) 1960 (No. 58), Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act (No. 3) 1960 (No. 108).*

*Income Tax (International Agreements) Act 1960 (No. 19).*

*Income Tax (International Agreements) Act (No. 2) 1960 (No. 29)* amended the Income Tax (International Agreements) Act 1953–1959 as amended by the Income Tax (International Agreements) Act 1960, to implement the Agreement between the Australian and New Zealand Governments for the avoidance of double taxation.

*Indus Basin Development Fund Agreement Act 1960 (No. 87)* provided for payment from Consolidated Revenue of Australia's contribution under the Indus Basin Development Fund Agreement (India and Pakistan).

*Insurance Act 1960 (No. 76)* amended the Insurance Act 1932–1937 to provide new conditions for lodging of deposits by persons carrying on insurance business, to require information and returns to be furnished, and relevant matters.

*International Development Association Act 1960 (No. 21)* approved acceptance by Australia of membership in the International Development Association (*see* p. 1187 of Year Book No. 47).

*International Monetary Agreements Act 1960 (No. 14)* approved a change in Australia's quota in the International Monetary Fund.

*International Organizations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1960 (No. 103).*

*Judges' Remuneration Act 1960 (No. 110).*

*Judiciary Act 1960 (No. 32), Judiciary Act (No. 2) 1960 (No. 109).*

*Loan (Australian National Airlines Commission) Act 1960 (No. 86)* approved the raising of a loan in the United States for purchase of aircraft for the Australian National Airlines Commission.

*Loan (Housing) Act 1960 (No. 62)* approved the raising of £37,200,000 for housing purposes.

*Loan (Qantas Empire Airways Limited) Act 1960 (No. 78)* approved the raising of a loan in the United States for the purchase of Boeing aircraft for Qantas Empire Airways Limited.

*Meat Export Control Act 1960 (No. 9)* amended the Meat Export Control Act 1935–1953 by establishing a Meat Industry Advancement Fund for improving the quality of exported meat or stimulating the meat export trade.

*Meat Export Control Act (No. 2) 1960 (No. 72).*

*National Capital Development Commission Act 1960 (No. 83).*

*National Library Act 1960 (No. 69)* established the National Library of Australia (*see* p. 619 of Year Book No. 47).

*National Service (Discharge of Trainees) Act 1960 (No. 28)* provided for the discharge of National Service Trainees still undergoing training (*see* p. 1097 of Year Book No. 47).

*Nationality and Citizenship Act 1960 (No. 82)* amended the Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948-1959 in respect of the statement required in support of an application for registration or naturalization.

*Papua and New Guinea Act 1960 (No. 4)* provided for a guarantee by the Commonwealth in respect of public loans in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

*Papua and New Guinea Act (No. 2) 1960 (No. 47)* amended the Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1957 as amended by the Papua and New Guinea Act 1960, to provide for a greater degree of self government in the Territory (*see* p. 131 of Year Book No. 47).

*Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1960 (No. 35)* provided for the making of sound recordings of parliamentary proceedings (c.f. Broadcasting and Television Act 1960).

*Patents Act 1960 (No. 107)* amended the Patents Act 1952-1955 by making changed provisions for the acceptance of applications and specifications, the time of acceptance, amendments allowable, applications under international conventions, fees, and associated matters.

*Pollution of the Sea by Oil Act 1960 (No. 11)* provided for giving effect to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, by prohibiting the discharge of oils, etc., into certain sea areas and providing for powers of inspection, jurisdiction of courts and regulations to enforce this prohibition.

*Post and Telegraph Act 1960 (No. 85)* repealed Section 21 of the Post and Telegraph Act 1901-1950 which provided for special postage rates on letters for members of the defence forces.

*Public Service Act 1960 (No. 105)* amended the Public Service Act 1922-1958, principally in respect of provisions relating to the appointment and recruitment of officers. In addition to educational tests for appointment, provision was made for selection tests to be applied in some cases, and returned soldiers have to pass normal entrance examinations, though preference in appointment still applies.

*Public Works Committee Act 1960 (No. 13)* amended the Public Works Committee Act 1913-1953 and provided for the Committee to review its reports and make further reports to the House of Representatives.

*Pyrites Bounty Act 1960 (No. 102)* provided for payment of a bounty on the production of pyrites for use in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

*Repatriation Act 1960 (No. 44)* amended the Repatriation Act 1920-1959 by raising the rates of pension payable under the Act.

*Salaries (Statutory Offices) Adjustment Act 1960 (No. 17)* provided for the payment of increased salaries to the holders of certain statutory offices.

*Sales Tax Act (No. 1) 1960 (No. 89), Sales Tax Act (No. 2) 1960 (No. 90), Sales Tax Act (No. 3) 1960 (No. 91), Sales Tax Act (No. 4) 1960 (No. 92), Sales Tax Act (No. 5) 1960 (No. 93), Sales Tax Act (No. 6) 1960 (No. 94), Sales Tax Act (No. 7) 1960 (No. 95), Sales Tax Act (No. 8) 1960 (No. 96), Sales Tax Act (No. 9) 1960 (No. 97).*

*Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Act 1960 (No. 65), Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Act (No. 2) 1960 (No. 88).*

*Seamen's Compensation Act 1960 (No. 67)* amended The Seamen's Compensation Act 1911-1959 to include seamen employed for the delivery voyage of a ship in those waters covered by the Act.

*Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act 1960 (No. 46).*

*Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority Act 1960 (No. 104)* extended the term of office of the Commissioner until 26th April, 1964.

*Social Services Act* 1960 (No. 45) amended the Social Services Act 1947–1959 by substituting a new means test for pensioners (see pp. 691 and 703 of Year Book No. 47) and in other related provisions.

*State Grant (Special Assistance to South Australia) Act* 1960 (No. 16) (see Chapter XXI).

*States Grants (Special Assistance) Act* 1960 (No. 60) (see Chapter XXI).

*States Grants (Universities) Act* 1960 (No. 106) (see Chapter XXI).

*Stevedoring Industry Charge Assessment Act* 1960 (No. 61) amended the Stevedoring Industry Charges Assessment Act 1947–1958 by providing for exemption from the charge in respect of permanent employees.

*Sugar Agreement Act* 1960 (No. 63) approved an agreement made between the Commonwealth and the State of Queensland fixing the price of sugar in Australia.

*Sulphuric Acid Bounty Act* 1960 (No. 30), *Sulphuric Acid Bounty Act (No. 2)* 1960 (No. 101).

*Supply Act* 1960–61 (No. 37).

*Supply (Works and Services) Act* 1960–61 (No. 38).

*Tariff Board Act* 1960 (No. 41) amended the Tariff Board Act 1921–1958 by inserting new provisions relating to the appointment of Deputy Chairman and Acting Chairman, the delegation of powers by the Chairman and the appointment of persons to act in the place of ill, absent, etc., members in relation to an inquiry and report, and by providing for action pending receipt and consideration of a report by the Board.

*Taxation Administration Act* 1960 (No. 1).

*Telephonic Communications (Interception) Act* 1960 (No. 27) prohibited the interception of telephonic communications except when specially authorized in the interests of the security of the Commonwealth.

*Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act* 1960 (No. 64) provided for the establishment and use throughout Australia of uniform units of measurement and uniform standards of measurement of physical quantities.

*Whaling Act* 1960 (No. 10) repealed the Whaling Act 1935 and the Whaling Act 1948 and made provisions for regulation of the whaling industry by restricting the number and types of whales which may be killed, licensing of catchers, appointment of inspectors, etc. (see Chapter XXVI).

*Wheat Industry Stabilization Act* 1960 (No. 2) (see Chapter XXII).

*Wool Research Act* 1960 (No. 73) (see Chapter XXIII).

*Wool Tax Act (No. 1)* 1960 (No. 74) (see Chapters XXI and XXIII).

*Wool Tax Act (No. 2)* 1960 (No. 75) (see Chapters XXI and XXIII).

*Wool Use Promotion Act* 1960 (No. 70) (see Chapter XXIII).

#### *Commonwealth Legislation passed during 1961.*

*Air Navigation Act* 1961 (No. 72) amended the Air Navigation Act 1920–1960 by approving the ratification of a protocol amending the Chicago Convention of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

*Airlines Agreement Act* 1961 (No. 70) amending the Civil Aviation Agreement Act 1952–1957 by approving an agreement between the Commonwealth, the Australian National Airlines Commission, Ansett Transport Industries Limited and Australian National Airways Proprietary Limited.

*Appropriation Act (No. 2)* 1960–61 (No. 30).

*Appropriation Act* 1961–62 (No. 58).

*Appropriation (Works and Services) Act (No. 2)* 1960–61 (No. 35).

*Appropriation (Works and Services) Act* 1961–62 (No. 59).

*Audit Act 1961* (No. 89) amended the *Audit Act 1901-1960* by inserting a new section delimiting the application of the Act; and amending sections relating to moneys outside Australia and the jurisdiction of courts in respect of offences committed outside Australia and various other sections.

*Australian National Airlines Act 1961* (No. 71) amended the Australian National Airlines Act 1945-1959 in respect of the financial policy of the Australian National Airlines Commission and added a section setting out provisions for insurance procedure to be adopted by the Commission.

*Beaches, Fishing Grounds and Sea Routes Protection Act 1961* (No. 62).

*Broadcasting and Television Act 1961* (No. 32) amended the section of the Broadcasting and Television Act 1960 relating to hirer's licences.

*Cattle and Beef Research Act 1961* (No. 50) amended the Cattle and Beef Research Act 1960 by inserting amended provisions for the expenditure of moneys standing to the credit of the Research Account.

*Cattle Slaughter Levy Collection Act 1961* (No. 48) amended the Cattle Slaughter Levy Collection Act 1960 by providing for deduction of the levy from the purchase price payable by slaughterers and for the listing of recognized slaughterers.

*Cattle Slaughter Levy (Suspension) Act 1961* (No. 49) provided for the suspension of the Cattle Slaughter Levy from 14th October, 1960, to 13th October, 1961.

*Cellulose Acetate Flake Bounty Act 1961* (No. 33).

*Cellulose Acetate Flake Bounty Act (No. 2) 1961* (No. 57).

*Coal Excise Act 1961* (No. 19).

*Coal Loading Works Agreement (New South Wales) Act 1961* (No. 93) approved an agreement between the Commonwealth and the State of New South Wales with respect to certain coal loading works.

*Commonwealth Banks Act 1961* (No. 75) increased the capital of the Commonwealth Development Bank to £5 million.

*Commonwealth Electoral Act 1961* (No. 26) made a number of minor amendments to the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918-1953.

*Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Act 1961* (No. 38) provided for the establishment of the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission and transferred direction and control of the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories from the Department of Health to the Commission.

*Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1961* (No. 40).

*Customs Tariff* (1961) (No. 22).

*Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1961* (No. 51).

*Customs Tariff (Canada Preference) 1961* (No. 23).

*Customs Tariff (Canada Preference) (No. 2) 1961* (No. 52).

*Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1961* (No. 18) repealed the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-1957 and provided for the imposition of special customs duties where goods produced outside Australia are being sold at a price less than normal where the importation of such goods threatens an Australian industry ("dumping duty"), or where goods manufactured outside Australia and exported to Australia have been subsidized and where their importation threatens an Australian industry ("countervailing duty"). The Act also provided for "emergency duty" where goods manufactured or produced in a particular country are being imported into Australia under such conditions as to threaten Australian producers or manufacturers of similar goods.

*Customs Tariff (Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Preference) 1961* (No. 53).

*Customs Tariff (New Zealand) Preference (No. 1) 1961* (No. 24), *Customs Tariff (New Zealand) Preference (No. 2) 1961* (No. 54), *Customs Tariff (New Zealand) Preference (No. 3) 1961* (No. 56).

*Customs Tariff Validation Act* 1961 (No. 97) validated collections under certain Customs Tariff proposals.

*Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act* 1961 (No. 15) amended the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act 1948–1959 to provide for reduced pensions in certain cases and for gratuities in certain cases of retirement or invalidity.

*Defence Forces Retirement Benefits (Pension Increases) Act* 1961 (No. 87).

*Defence Pay Act* 1961 (No. 34) validated certain payments made to or in respect of members of the Defence Forces and to persons employed in a civil capacity under the Naval Defence Act 1910–1952.

*Excise Tariff* 1961 (No. 21), *Excise Tariff (No. 2)* 1961 (No. 55).

*Explosives Act* 1961 (No. 65) repealed the Explosives Act 1952–1960 and provided for the making of regulations for the handling of explosives for defence purposes and safety measures to be observed in relation thereto, for orders relating to the berthing of vessels, the control of Commonwealth explosives areas and miscellaneous general provisions.

*Exports Payments Insurance Corporation Act* 1961 (No. 14) amended the Export Payments Insurance Corporation Act 1956–1959 to allow the undertaking of contracts where the contingent liability was greater than the Corporation would normally undertake, provided the Minister approved the contract in writing after satisfying himself that the contract was in the national interest.

*Foot and Mouth Disease Act* 1961 (No. 44) established a Foot and Mouth Disease Eradication Trust Account in respect of the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory for payment of compensation in respect of stock in infected areas destroyed or dying from Foot and Mouth Disease.

*Gold Mining Industry Assistance Act* 1961 (No. 66).

*Housing Agreement Act* 1961 (No. 31) authorized the making of agreements between the Commonwealth and any State or States for the grant of financial assistance by the Commonwealth for the purpose of housing and authorized the Treasurer to make advances in accordance with or in advance of such agreement.

*Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Act* 1961 (No. 95).

*Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act* 1961 (No. 17) amended the Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act 1936–1960 to exempt the superannuation business of life assurance companies from assessable income under certain conditions and to allow certain deductions from the assessable income of life assurance companies in respect of the cost of public securities included in their assets, and other related concessions.

*Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act (No. 2)* 1961 (No. 27) provided that export market development expenditure should be an allowable deduction for the purpose of income tax.

*Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act (No. 3)* 1961 (No. 94) provided that compensation for death or destruction of live-stock shall not form part of assessable income and added provision for deductions in respect of calls paid by certain holding companies.

*International Finance Corporation Act* 1961 (No. 69).

*Judges' Pensions Act* 1961 (No. 13).

*Life Insurance Act* 1961 (No. 29) amended the Life Insurance Act 1945–1959 to provide for the setting up of statutory funds in respect of the superannuation business of life insurance companies.

*Lighthouse Act* 1961 (No. 63).

*Loan (Housing) Act* 1961 (No. 60).

*Marriage Act* 1961 (No. 12) provided for the operation of uniform marriage law throughout the Commonwealth.



*National Health Act 1961 (No. 16).*

*Navigation Act 1961 (No. 96)* amended the Navigation Act 1912–1958 in respect of deserting seamen, the reporting of accidents, the cancellation or suspension of certificates and appeals against such cancellation, and other matters mostly of a routine nature.

*Northern Territory (Administration) Act 1961 (No. 68).*

*Northern Territory Supreme Court Act 1961 (No. 11)* abolished the former Supreme Court of the Northern Territory and created a new Supreme Court in its stead, provided for continuity of proceedings, the appointment of judges' sittings, jurisdiction, the concurrent administration of law in equity, registries, general matters of procedure and miscellaneous matters.

*Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1961 (No. 28)* amended the Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1941–1957 by making provision for rebate of tax where an employer has an increase in export sales after allowing for purchases from suppliers of component parts.

*Petroleum Search Subsidy Act 1961 (No. 74)* extended the scope of the Petroleum Search Subsidy Act 1959.

*Post and Telegraph Act 1961 (No. 64).*

*Quarantine Act 1961 (No. 61)* amended the Quarantine Act 1908–1950 in respect of powers of inspection by Quarantine Officers, medical inspections and examinations.

*Queensland Grant (Beef Cattle Roads) Act 1961 (No. 90)* provided for the grant of financial assistance to the State of Queensland for works in connexion with certain roads to be used for the transport of beef cattle.

*Railway Agreement (Queensland) Act 1961 (No. 92)* approved an agreement between the Commonwealth and the State of Queensland for financial assistance to that State for the reconstruction of the Collinsville-Townsville-Mount Isa Railway.

*Railway Agreement (Western Australia) Act 1961 (No. 67)* approved an agreement between the Commonwealth and the State of Western Australia for financial assistance to that State for the construction of a standard gauge railway between Kalgoorlie and Perth and Koolyanobbing and Kwinana.

*Railway Equipment Agreement (South Australia) Act 1961 (No. 98)* approved an agreement between the Commonwealth and the State of South Australia for financial assistance to that State for the purchase of diesel-electric locomotives and ore wagons for use between Port Pirie and Broken Hill.

*Repatriation Act 1961 (No. 46).*

*Sales Tax Act (No. 1) 1961 (No. 2), Sales Tax Act (No. 1a) 1961 (No. 77), Sales Tax Act (No. 2) 1961 (No. 3), Sales Tax Act (No. 2a) 1961 (No. 78), Sales Tax Act (No. 3) 1961 (No. 4), Sales Tax Act (No. 3a) 1961 (No. 79), Sales Tax Act (No. 4) 1961 (No. 5), Sales Tax Act (No. 4a) 1961 (No. 80), Sales Tax Act (No. 5) 1961 (No. 6), Sales Tax Act (No. 5a) 1961 (No. 81), Sales Tax Act (No. 6) 1961 (No. 7), Sales Tax Act (No. 6a) 1961 (No. 82), Sales Tax Act (No. 7) 1961 (No. 8), Sales Tax Act (No. 7a) 1961 (No. 83), Sales Tax Act (No. 8) 1961 (No. 9), Sales Tax Act (No. 8a) 1961 (No. 84), Sales Tax Act (No. 9) 1961 (No. 10), Sales Tax Act (No. 9a) 1961 (No. 85).*

*Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Act 1961 (No. 1), Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Act (No. 2) 1961 (No. 76).*

*Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act 1961 (No. 47).*

*Social Services Act 1961 (No. 45).*

*States Grants (Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave) Act 1961 (No. 20).*

*States Grants (Special Assistance) Act 1961 (No. 88) (see Chapter XXI).*

*Stevedoring Industry Act 1961 (No. 39)* amended the Stevedoring Industry Act 1956–1957 by specifying ports as continuous or seasonal, by registering certain waterside workers as irregular workers, by providing for long service leave for waterside workers and other related matters,

*Superannuation (Pension Increases) Act 1961 (No. 86).*

*Supply Act 1961–62 (No. 36).*

*Supply (Works and Services) Act 1961–62 (No. 37).*

*War Service Homes Act 1961 (No. 73)* amended the War Service Homes Act 1918–1956 to provide for discharge of liabilities for rates, etc., or improvements to the property from money held by the Director surplus to instalments due, and by amending provisions relating to the resumption and transfer of properties.

*Western Australian Grant (Beef Cattle Roads) Act 1961 (No. 91)* provided for the grant of financial assistance to the State of Western Australia for works in connexion with certain roads to be used for the transport of beef cattle.

*Wine Overseas Marketing Act 1961 (No. 25).*

*Wool Tax Act (No. 1) 1961 (No. 41), Wool Tax Act (No. 2) 1961 (No. 42)* (see Chapters XXI and XXIII.).

*Wool Tax Assessment Act 1961 (No. 43)* (see Chapters XXI. and XXIII.).

#### § 4. Commonwealth Government Departments.

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

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

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

Comparison between individual items should be made with caution because of differences in accounting and presentation which prevent the uniform classification of all items of expenditure.

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 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.

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, 1960.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1959-60.

(£.)

Particulars.	C'wlth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
<b>1. Governor-General or Governor</b>								
<i>(a)</i> —								
Governor's and other salaries .. ..	25,594	31,831	16,469	17,555	28,184	10,758	27,232	157,623
Other expenses, including maintenance of house and grounds .. ..	138,171	18,830	53,431	31,840	9,744	26,449	13,296	291,761
<i>Total</i> .. ..	163,765	50,661	69,900	49,395	37,928	37,207	40,528	449,384
<b>2. Official Establishments</b> .. ..								
	15,896	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,896
<b>3. Ministry—</b>								
Salaries of Ministers .. ..	99,100	78,409	23,298	41,456	32,378	13,900	8,700	297,241
Travelling and other expenses .. ..	94,919	b 2,740	16,246	9,623	(c)	15,103	15,776	154,407
<i>Total</i> .. ..	194,019	81,149	39,544	51,079	32,378	29,003	24,476	451,648
<b>4. Parliament—</b>								
<b>A. Upper House:</b>								
Allowance to members .. ..	220,190	33,213	95,652	..	39,415	80,449	37,164	506,083
Travelling and other expenses .. ..	30,022	23,092	(d)9,000	..	2,045	8,051	1,279	73,489
<b>B. Lower House:</b>								
Allowance to members .. ..	467,660	250,748	188,639	174,428	79,083	132,357	72,262	1,365,177
Travelling and other expenses .. ..	112,656	51,452	(e)	27,894	4,321	16,928	2,585	215,836
<b>C. Both Houses:</b>								
Government contribution to Members' Superannuation Fund .. ..	33,823	f 14,749	27,016	14,752	11,744	10,862	..	112,946
Printing .. ..	152,369	60,355	43,076	28,286	38,406	27,935	13,886	364,313
Reporting Staff—								
Salaries .. ..	77,686	32,629	30,101	10,415	28,322	25,819	..	204,972
Contingencies .. ..	4,585	485	569	335	5,370	1,250	..	12,594
Library—								
Salaries .. ..	50,128	18,614	8,987	8,346	6,089	104	..	92,268
Contingencies .. ..	20,662	4,736	2,000	13,501	1,521	600	..	43,020
Salaries of other officers .. ..	384,557	141,994	80,118	34,976	32,367	43,464	28,320	745,796
Other .. ..	114,056	4,526	15,337	11,636	14,955	5,783	..	166,293
<b>D. Miscellaneous (Services, Furniture, Stores, etc.) ..</b>								
	424,416	79,538	34,806	20,444	24,713	7,366	30,080	621,363
<i>Total</i> .. ..	2,092,810	716,131	535,301	345,013	288,351	360,968	185,576	4,524,150
<b>5. Electoral—</b>								
Salaries .. ..	462,424	12,120	9,911	18,404	18,860	24,357	14,940	561,016
Cost of elections, contingencies, etc. .. ..	239,250	46,039	20,135	135,234	13,224	20,714	10,221	484,817
<i>Total</i> .. ..	701,674	58,159	30,046	153,638	32,084	45,071	25,161	1,045,833
<b>6. Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.</b>								
	13,098	..	20,608	..	..	7,108	4,155	44,969
<b>Grand Total</b> .. ..	3,181,262	906,100	695,399	599,125	390,741	479,357	279,896	6,531,880
<i>Cost per head of population</i> .. ..	6s. 3d.	4s. 9d.	4s. 11d.	8s. 1d.	8s. 4d.	13s. 4d.	16s. 3d.	12s. 10d.

(a) See text preceding table. (b) Excludes travelling expenses. Not available separately.  
(c) Not available separately (d) Both Houses. (e) Included with Upper House. (f) Lower House only.

Figures for total cost and cost per head during each of the years 1956-57 to 1960-61 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.
<b>TOTAL.</b>								
(£.)								
1956-57 ..	2,455,194	769,125	599,355	417,613	324,848	425,524	238,824	5,230,483
1957-58 ..	2,661,604	783,001	660,805	538,365	331,443	434,256	242,064	5,651,538
1958-59 ..	2,986,399	898,897	725,261	470,289	377,463	450,270	256,856	6,165,435
1959-60 ..	3,181,262	906,100	695,399	599,125	390,741	479,357	279,896	6,531,880
1960-61 ..	3,236,410	1,082,508	748,491	582,588	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

**PER HEAD OF POPULATION.**

(s. d.)								
1956-57 ..	5 2	4 3	4 7	6 0	7 7	12 6	14 9	11 0
1957-58 ..	5 6	4 3	4 11	7 7	7 6	12 6	14 7	11 7
1958-59 ..	6 0	4 10	5 3	6 6	8 4	12 9	15 2	12 5
1959-60 ..	6 3	4 9	4 11	8 1	8 4	13 4	16 3	12 10
1960-61 ..	6 3	5 7	5 2	7 9	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Not yet available. See Appendix.

**§ 6. Government Employees.**

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