

CHAPTER III

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

§ 1. Scheme of Parliamentary Government

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

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

(ii) *Royal Style and Titles Act 1953.* Following a conference of Prime Ministers and other representatives of the British Commonwealth in London in December, 1952, the passing of the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1953* gave 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."

3. **Powers and Functions of the Governor-General and of the State Governors.**—(i) *Governor-General of the Commonwealth.* As the Queen's representative in Australia, the Governor-General exercises certain prerogative powers and functions assigned to him by the Queen. Other powers and functions are conferred on the Governor-General by the Constitution. Powers which have been so assigned or conferred include, among others, the power to grant pardons and to remit fines for offences against the laws of the Commonwealth; to appoint certain officers in the Diplomatic or Consular Service of the Commonwealth; to appoint times for holding the sessions of the Parliament, prorogue Parliament and dissolve the House of Representatives; to cause writs to be issued for general elections of members of the House of Representatives; to assent in the Queen's name to a proposed law passed by both Houses of the Parliament or withhold assent, or to reserve the law for the Queen's pleasure, or to return the proposed law to the House in which it originated and transmit therewith any amendments which he may recommend; to exercise the executive power of the Commonwealth; to choose and summon Executive Councillors, who hold office during his pleasure; to appoint Ministers of State for the Commonwealth. In addition, the command in chief of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General, as the Queen's representative.

Most Acts of the Commonwealth Parliament provide that the Governor-General may make regulations to give effect to the Act. The Governor-General may also be authorized by statute to issue proclamations—for example, to declare an Act in force or a state of things to exist, e.g. the existence of an epidemic. He has been given power by statute to legislate for certain Territories of the Commonwealth.

Under the conventions of responsible government obtaining in British Commonwealth countries, the Governor-General's functions are exercised generally on the advice of Ministers of State.

(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 other 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

* Thirteen, as from 4th March, 1964.

members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the country. Even in summoning, proroguing or dissolving Parliament, the Governor-General or Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet, through the Prime Minister or Premier, though legally the discretion is vested in the Governor-General or Governor himself.

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

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

(v) *Ministers in Upper and Lower Houses.* The following table shows the number of Ministers with seats in the Upper or Lower Houses of each Parliament in December, 1963.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES, DECEMBER, 1963

Ministers with seats in—	C'wealth (a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total
The Upper House ..	5	2	4	(b)	3	2	1	17
The Lower House ..	17	14	10	13	5	8	8	75
Total ..	22	16	14	13	8	10	9	92

(a) By the *Ministers of State Act 1964*, the number of Ministers was increased to 25, of whom 5 were senators, as from 4th March, 1964.

(b) Abolished in 1922.

For the names of the occupants of ministerial office in each of the Parliaments of Australia in March, 1964, see § 3 of this chapter, pages 75–8. Subsequent changes will be found in the Appendix to this volume.

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

Subsequently, the number and salaries have been increased from time to time, and from 1964 the annual sum payable for salaries has been fixed at £73,350 and the number of Ministers at 25. An additional ministerial allowance of £3,500 a year has been payable to the Prime Minister since 1952, and at the same time an additional ministerial allowance of £1,000 a year was granted to each other Minister. This latter figure was increased, in 1959, to £1,500 a year for senior Ministers and £1,250 a year for junior Ministers.

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

5. *Number and Salary of Members of the Legislatures, Australian Parliaments, December, 1963.*—The following table shows the number and annual salary of members in each of the legislative chambers in December, 1963.

**AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MEMBERS AND ANNUAL SALARIES,
31st DECEMBER, 1963**

Members in—	C'wealth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total
NUMBER OF MEMBERS								
Upper House ..	60	60	34	(a)	20	30	19	223
Lower House ..	124	94	66	78	39	50	35	486
Total ..	184	154	100	78	59	80	54	709
ANNUAL SALARY (£)								
Upper House ..	(b)2,750	750	(c)2,000	(a)	(d)2,500	(e)2,520	(f)1,850	..
Lower House ..	(b)2,750	(g)2,650	(c)2,000	(h)2,501	(d)2,500	(e)2,520	(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, £730 for urban, £850 for inner country and £950 for outer country electorates. (d) Plus allowance of £600 where electorate is less than 50 miles from Adelaide or if a Minister; £800 if more than 50 miles, £950 if more than 200 miles. (e) Plus expense reimbursement ranging from £600 for a Metropolitan member to £950 for a North Province member. (f) Plus allowance according to area of electorate and distance from the capital varying from £250 to £575 in the case of the Legislative Council, and from £725 to £875 in the case of the House of Assembly. (g) Plus allowance varying from £730 to £1,050 according to location of electorate. (h) Plus individual electoral allowances varying between £325 and £1,175. In April, 1964, salaries were raised to £2,650 and electoral allowances to from £600 to £1,525, payable as from 1st July, 1963.

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. Generally, assent to Bills passed by the legislatures is given by the Governor-General or State Governor acting on behalf of, and in the name of, the Sovereign. In certain special cases, Bills are reserved for the Royal assent. 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) *The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia.* A special article describing the Commonwealth Parliament, its functions and procedure, prepared by the Clerk of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, appears in Official Year Book No. 49, pages 65–71.

(ii) *Qualifications for Membership and for Franchise—Commonwealth Parliament.* Qualifications necessary for membership of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament are possessed by any British subject, twenty-one years of age or over, who has resided in the Commonwealth for at least three years and who is, or is qualified to become, an elector of the Commonwealth. Qualifications for Commonwealth franchise are possessed by any

British subject, not under twenty-one years of age and not disentitled on other grounds, who has lived in Australia for six months continuously. Residence in a subdivision for a period of one month prior to enrolment is necessary to enable a qualified person to enrol. Enrolment and voting are compulsory except that the compulsory enrolment provisions do not relate to an Aboriginal native of Australia. A member of the Defence Forces on service outside Australia who is a British subject not less than 21 years of age and has lived in Australia for six months continuously is entitled to vote at Commonwealth elections, whether enrolled or not.

The principal reasons for disqualification of persons otherwise eligible as members of either Commonwealth House are:—membership of the other House, allegiance to a foreign power, being attainted of treason, being convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, being an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, holding office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions), or having pecuniary interest in any agreement with the public service of the Commonwealth except as a member of an incorporated company of more than 25 persons. Persons of unsound mind, attainted of treason, convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, or persons who are holders of temporary entry permits under the *Migration Act 1958* 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.

(iii) *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 passed the *Representation Act 1948* which provided that there shall be ten Senators from each State instead of six, increasing the total to 60 Senators, thus enlarging both Houses of Parliament and providing a representation ratio nearer to the proportion which existed at Federation.

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

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

The population as disclosed by the Census taken on 30th June, 1961, revealed that, under the provisions of the Representation Act, New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia would each lose one member in the House of Representatives, while Victoria would gain a member. The Distribution Commissioners' reports were duly laid before both Houses of Parliament, but the Government decided not to proceed with the proposals. The Government has announced that it will amend the Representation Act to ensure that no State will lose a member at a future redistribution.

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

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

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

There have been twenty-four 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 *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1948, introduced with the *Representation Act* 1948 to enlarge the Commonwealth Parliament (see p. 67), changed the system of scrutiny and counting of votes in Senate elections from the alternative vote to that of proportional representation. For a description of the system, see Year Book No. 38, pages 82-3. The system of voting for both the Senate and the House of Representatives is preferential.

The twenty-fourth Parliament opened on 20th February, 1962, and was dissolved on 1st November, 1963. Elections for the House of Representatives were held on 30th November, 1963. An election was also held on the same date to fill a single casual vacancy in the Senate for the State of Queensland. Particulars of electors and voting are given in the following table. For particulars of electors enrolled and of electors who voted in the several States and Territories at previous Commonwealth elections, see issue No. 48 and earlier Year Books.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, 30th NOVEMBER, 1963

Particulars	Electors enrolled			Electors who voted			Percentage of electors who voted		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Senate(a) ..	425,900	429,573	855,473	406,051	409,697	815,748	95.34	95.37	95.36
House of Representatives—									
New South Wales	1,078,611	1,137,272	2,215,883	1,030,944	1,080,081	2,111,025	95.58	94.97	95.27
Victoria ..	792,959	826,036	1,618,995	764,163	795,173	1,559,336	96.37	96.26	96.32
Queensland ..	425,900	429,573	855,473	406,051	409,697	815,748	95.34	95.37	95.36
South Australia	265,926	275,610	541,536	257,289	265,846	523,135	96.75	96.46	96.60
Western Australia ..	200,559	201,924	402,483	190,106	193,607	383,713	94.79	95.88	95.34
Tasmania ..	94,140	96,407	190,547	90,457	92,563	183,020	96.09	96.01	96.05
Australian Capital Territory ..	18,347	17,671	36,018	16,985	16,448	33,433	92.58	93.08	92.82
Australia(b)	2,876,442	2,984,493	5,860,935	2,755,995	2,853,415	5,609,410	95.81	95.61	95.71

(a) Queensland only. (b) Excludes Northern Territory. Total enrolment in the Territory, where there was no contest, was 14,906.

The state of the parties in each House at the end of 1963 was:—*Senate*—Liberal Party, 25; Country Party, 6; Australian Labour Party, 27; Australian Democratic Labour Party, 1; Independent, 1. *House of Representatives*—Liberal Party, 52; Country Party, 20; Australian Labour Party, 52 (including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory members with restricted voting rights).

The twenty-fifth Parliament opened on 25th February, 1964.

(iv) *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 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 (pp. 67–70).

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

STATE UPPER HOUSE ELECTIONS

State	Year of latest election	Electors enrolled—whole State			Contested electorates					
					Electors who voted			Percentage of electors who voted		
		Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total
Victoria ..	1961	758,029	796,827	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	1962	611,785	649,354	1,261,139	31,707	14,307	46,014	42.11	40.71	41.66
Tasmania ..	1963	(b)9,998	b10,038	b20,036	8,691	8,679	17,370	86.93	86.46	86.69

(a) Not available. (b) Total electors enrolled in contested divisions.

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

STATE LOWER HOUSE ELECTIONS

State	Year of latest election	Electors enrolled—whole State			Contested electorates					
					Electors who voted			Percentage of electors who voted		
		Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total
New South Wales	1962	1,060,658	1,113,110	2,173,768	960,514	996,894	1,957,408	94.38	93.52	93.94
Victoria ..	1961	758,029	796,827	1,554,856	717,755	750,107	1,467,862	94.69	94.14	94.41
Queensland ..	1963	416,507	422,816	839,323	388,773	394,261	783,034	94.53	94.06	94.29
South Australia ..	1962	(a)	(a)	b444,197	(a)	(a)	417,462	(a)	(a)	93.98
Western Australia	1962	189,517	192,288	381,805	146,788	150,732	297,520	93.26	92.93	93.09
Tasmania ..	1959	89,034	91,310	180,344	85,120	85,439	170,559	95.60	93.57	94.57

(a) Not available. (b) Total electors in contested districts.

Official Year Book No. 49 and earlier issues contain particulars of the voting at elections for both Upper and Lower State Houses in years prior to those shown above.

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

The Legislative Council consists of 60 members. At elections held every third year a group of 15 members is elected for 12 years. The electoral body comprises the members, for the time being, of the two Houses of Parliament, who record their votes by secret ballot at simultaneous sittings of both Houses. Casual vacancies are filled by a like election. Any man or woman who is entitled to vote at the election of members of the Legislative

Assembly, and has been resident for at least three years in the Commonwealth of Australia, is eligible for election as a member of the Legislative Council. A proposal to abolish the Legislative Council was defeated at a referendum held on 29th April, 1961.

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

Persons are disqualified either as parliamentary members or voters for reasons generally the same as those outlined on page 67.

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

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

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

Qualifications for membership of the Legislative Council are possessed by any adult natural-born subject of the Queen, or by any adult naturalized for five years and resident in Victoria for two years. Entitlement for enrolment as an elector is extended to every adult natural-born or naturalized subject who has resided in Australia for at least six months continuously and in Victoria for at least three months and in any subdivision for at least one month immediately preceding the date of claim for enrolment. These qualifications for membership and electors apply also in respect of the Legislative Assembly. Reasons for disqualification follow the general pattern for Australia (*see* p. 67).

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

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

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

With certain exceptions, any person qualified to be enrolled for any electoral district is qualified for election to the Legislative Assembly. Any person not under the age of twenty-one years who is a natural-born or naturalized British subject with continuous residence within Australia for six months, and in an electoral district for three months prior to making

a claim for enrolment, is qualified to enrol as an elector unless disentitled on racial or other grounds. The classes of persons not qualified to be elected are similar to those for other Australian Parliaments (see p. 67), but in Queensland, ministers of religion are not qualified for election.

Since the establishment of responsible government in Queensland, there have been 36 complete Parliaments, the last of which was dissolved on 19th April, 1963. The House met for the first time on 22nd May, 1860, and the Governor delivered the Opening Address on 29th May, 1860. The thirty-seventh Parliament was opened on 20th August, 1963.

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 contingent or 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 adopted. As from the 1963 election, the method of election was changed to preferential voting.

6. **The Parliament of South Australia.**—In this State there is a Legislative Council composed of 20 members and a House of Assembly with 39 members, both Chambers being elective. For the Legislative Council the State is divided into five districts each returning four members. The term of office is six years, two members for each district retiring at the end of every three years. Thirty-nine districts return one member each to the House of Assembly. The maximum duration of the House of Assembly is three years.

Any person who is at least 30 years of age, is a British subject or legally made a denizen of the State and who has resided in the State for at least three years is qualified for membership of the Legislative Council. Qualifications for the Council franchise are that a person is at least 21 years of age, a British subject, an inhabitant of the State with residence for at least six months prior to the registration of the electoral claim, and that he or she has had certain war service, or possesses property qualifications relating to ownership, leaseholding, or inhabitant occupancy. Any person qualified and entitled to be registered as an elector for the House of Assembly is qualified and entitled for election as a member of that House. Qualifications for enrolment as an elector for the House of Assembly are that a person is at least 21 years of age, is a British subject, and has lived continuously in Australia for at least six months, in the State for three months and in an Assembly subdivision for one month immediately preceding the date of claim for enrolment. Provisions in the Constitution for disqualification from membership or from the franchise in respect of either House follow the usual pattern for Australia (see p. 67); in addition, ministers of religion are disqualified from membership of either House.

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

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 the duration of the Parliament, normally three years.

Qualifications required for membership of the Legislative Council are the age of at least 30 years, residence in Western Australia for a minimum of two years, being a natural-born or naturalized British subject and being enrolled, or qualified for enrolment, as an elector at Legislative Assembly elections. Qualifications required for Council franchise are the age of at least 21 years, residence in Western Australia for a minimum of six months, being a natural-born or naturalized British subject, and possessing certain property qualifications relating to freehold, leasehold, or householder occupancy; Aboriginal natives of Australia who satisfy these requirements are entitled to enrolment as electors. Qualifications required for membership of the Legislative Assembly are the age of at least 21 years, residence in

Western Australia for a minimum of twelve months, being a natural-born or naturalized British subject and being enrolled, or qualified for enrolment, as an elector at Legislative Assembly elections. Qualifications required for the franchise are the age of at least 21 years, residence in Western Australia for a minimum of six months and in the electoral district for which enrolment is claimed for a continuous period of three months, and being a natural-born or naturalized British subject. Aboriginal natives of Australia may, but in general are not required to, enrol. Persons may be disqualified as members or voters for reasons similar to those for other Australian Parliaments (*see p. 67*).

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

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

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

Persons qualified for election to the Legislative Council must be at least 25 years of age and qualified to vote as Council electors, have been resident in Tasmania for a period of five years at any one time or at least two years immediately preceding the election, and be natural-born subjects of the Queen or naturalized for at least five years. An elector for the Council must be at least 21 years of age, a natural-born or naturalized subject and resident in Tasmania for a period of twelve months, with certain freehold or occupancy property qualifications, or the spouse of a person qualified to vote as the owner or occupier of property, or with certain academic, professional, defence force, or war service qualifications. For the House of Assembly, members must be at least 21 years of age, have been resident in Tasmania for a period of five years at any one time or for a period of two years immediately preceding the election, and be natural-born subjects of the Queen or naturalized for a period of five years. Electors must be at least 21 years of age, natural-born or naturalized subjects and resident in Tasmania for a period of six months continuously. Reasons for disqualification of members or voters are similar to those for other Australian Parliaments (*see p. 67*).

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

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

§ 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	2nd November, 1961
Twenty-fourth	20th February, 1962	1st November, 1963
Twenty-fifth	25th February, 1964	

(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 LEFE, P.C., G.C.M.G. From 6th October, 1920, to 8th October, 1925.
- Rt. Hon. JOHN LAWRENCE, BARON STONEHAVEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. From 8th October, 1925, to 22nd January, 1931.
- Rt. Hon. SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C. From 22nd January, 1931, to 23rd January, 1936.
- General the Rt. Hon. ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., K.G.St.J. From 23rd January, 1936, to 30th January, 1945.
- His Royal Highness PRINCE HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, EARL OF ULSTER AND BARON CULLODEN, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., General in the Army, Air Chief Marshal in the Royal Air Force, One of His Majesty's Personal Aides-de-Camp. From 30th January, 1945 to 11th March, 1947.
- Rt. Hon. SIR WILLIAM JOHN MCKELL, G.C.M.G., Q.C. From 11th March, 1947, to 8th May, 1953.
- Field-Marshal Sir WILLIAM JOSEPH SLIM (afterwards VISCOUNT SLIM OF YARRALUMLA), K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., K.St.J. From 8th May, 1953, to 2nd February, 1960.
- Rt. Hon. WILLIAM SHEPHERD, VISCOUNT DUNROSSIL, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.C., K.St.J. Q.C. From 2nd February, 1960, to 3rd February, 1961.
- Rt. Hon. WILLIAM PHILIP, VISCOUNT DE L'ISLE, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.St.J. From 3rd August, 1961.

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

	Term of office
Rt. Hon. Frederic John Napier, Baron Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.	21st December, 1909, to 27th January, 1910
Lieut.-Colonel the Rt. Hon. Arthur Herbert Tennyson, Baron Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.	3rd October, 1930, to 22nd January, 1931
Captain the Rt. Hon. William Charles Arcedeckne Vanneck, Baron Huntingfield, K.C.M.G., K.St.J.	29th March, 1938, to 24th September, 1938
Major-General Sir Winston Joseph Dugan, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	5th September, 1944, to 30th January, 1945; 18th January, 1947, to 11th March, 1947
General* Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.†	19th July, 1951, to 14th December, 1951; 30th July, 1956, to 22nd October, 1956
General Sir Reginald Alexander Dallas Brooks, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. K.St.J.	8th January, 1959, to 16th January, 1959; 3rd February, 1961, to 3rd August, 1961; 5th June, 1962, to 4th October, 1962; 21st November, 1962, to 19th December, 1962

(iii) *Commonwealth Ministries.* (a) *Names and Tenure of Office, 1901 to 1964.* 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.
- (xxviii) CHIFLEY MINISTRY, 1st November, 1946, to 19th December, 1949.

* 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*

- (xxix) MENZIES MINISTRY, 19th December, 1949, to 11th May, 1951.
 (xxx) MENZIES MINISTRY, 11th May, 1951, to 11th January, 1956.
 (xxxi) MENZIES MINISTRY, 11th January, 1956, to 10th December, 1958.
 (xxxii) MENZIES MINISTRY, 10th December, 1958, to 18th December, 1963.
 (xxxiii) MENZIES MINISTRY, 18th December, 1963.

(b) *Names of Holders of Ministerial Office, to 31st March, 1964.* 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, 1964.

MENZIES MINISTRY—from 18th December, 1963

(Portfolios from 4th March, 1964)

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

*Prime Minister—

THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT MENZIES,
K.T., C.H., Q.C., M.P. (Vic.).

*Minister for Trade and Industry—

THE RT. HON. J. McEWEN, M.P. (Vic.).

*Treasurer—

THE RT. HON. H. E. HOLT, M.P. (Vic.).

*Vice-President of the Executive Council; and
Minister for National Development—

SENATOR THE HON. SIR WILLIAM
SPOONER, K.C.M.G., M.M. (N.S.W.).

*Minister for Defence—

THE HON. P. M. C. HASLUCK, M.P.
(W.A.).

*Minister for Labour and National Service—

THE HON. W. McMAHON, M.P.
(N.S.W.).

*Minister for External Affairs—

THE HON. SIR GARFIELD BARWICK, Q.C.,
M.P. (N.S.W.).

*Minister for Primary Industry—

THE HON. C. F. ADERMANN, M.P.
(Qld.).

*Minister for Civil Aviation—

SENATOR THE HON. S. D. PALTRIDGE
(W.A.).

*Minister for Health—

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

*Minister for Supply—

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

*Minister for Customs and Excise—

SENATOR THE HON. N. H. D. HENTY
(Tas.).

Minister for Works and assisting the Prime Minister in Commonwealth activities in relation to research and education which fall within the Prime Minister's Department—

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

Minister for Shipping and Transport—

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

Postmaster-General—

THE HON. A. S. HULME, M.P. (Qld.).

Minister for Immigration—

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

Minister for Social Services—

THE HON. H. S. ROBERTON, M.P.
(N.S.W.).

Minister for Repatriation—

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

Minister for Air—

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

Attorney-General—

THE HON. B. M. SNEDDEN, M.P. (Vic.).

Minister for Territories—

THE HON. C. E. BARNES, M.P. (Qld.).

Minister for Housing—

THE HON. L. H. E. BURY, M.P.
(N.S.W.).

Minister for the Army and assisting the Treasurer—

THE HON. A. J. FORBES, M.C., M.P.
(S.A.).

Minister for the Interior—

THE HON. J. D. ANTHONY, M.P.
(N.S.W.).

Minister for the Navy—

THE HON. F. C. CHANEY, A.F.C., M.P.
(W.A.).

* 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. 74-9). 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, 1964, are shown in the following statement.

GOVERNORS AND STATE MINISTERS

NEW SOUTH WALES

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

Ministry (from 14th March, 1962)

Premier—

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

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

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

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

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

Chief Secretary and Minister for Tourist Activities—

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

Minister for Local Government and Minister for Highways—

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

Minister for Health—

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

Minister for Child Welfare and Minister for Social Welfare—

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

Minister for Agriculture and Minister for Conservation—

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

Minister for Housing and Minister for Co-operative Societies—

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

Minister for Education—

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

Minister for Labour and Industry—

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

Minister for Mines—

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

Minister for Transport—

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

Minister for Public Works—

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

Minister of Justice—

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

Minister for Lands—

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

VICTORIA

Governor—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROHAN DELACOMBE, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Ministry (from 7th June, 1955)

(Portfolios as from 4th September, 1962)

Premier and Treasurer—

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

Chief Secretary and Attorney-General—

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

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

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

Commissioner of Public Works—

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

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

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

Minister of Labour and Industry and Minister of Electrical Undertakings—

THE HON. G. 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 of Housing and Minister of Forests—

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

Minister of Health—

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

Minister of Transport—

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

Minister of Immigration—

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

GOVERNORS AND STATE MINISTERS—continued

QUEENSLAND

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

Ministry (from 14th June, 1963)

(Portfolios as from 26th September, 1963)

Premier and Minister for State Development and Vice-President of the Executive Council—

THE HON. G. F. R. NICKLIN, M.M., M.L.A.

Minister for Industrial Development—

THE HON. A. W. MUNRO, M.L.A.

Minister for Education—

THE HON. J. C. A. PIZZEY, M.L.A.

Treasurer—

THE HON. T. A. HILEY, M.L.A.

Minister for Mines and Main Roads—

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

Minister for Health—

THE HON. H. W. NOBLE, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport—

THE HON. G. W. W. CHALK, M.L.A.

Minister for Lands—

THE HON. A. R. FLETCHER, M.L.A.

Minister for Local Government and Conservation—

THE HON. H. RICHTER, M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Industry—

THE HON. A. T. DEWAR, M.L.A.

Minister for Primary Industries—

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

Minister for Works and Housing—

THE HON. J. BJELKE-PETERSEN, M.L.A.

Minister for Justice and Attorney-General—

THE HON. P. R. DELAMOTHE, O.B.E., M.L.A.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Governor—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR EDRIC MONTAGUE BASTYAN, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.

Ministry (from 15th May, 1944)

(Portfolios as from 28th February, 1963)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Immigration—

THE HON. SIR THOMAS PLAYFORD, G.C.M.G., M.P.

Chief Secretary, Minister of Health and Minister of Mines—

THE HON. SIR LYELL MCEWIN, K.B.E., M.L.C.

Attorney-General and Minister of Labour and Industry—

THE HON. C. D. ROWE, M.L.C.

Minister of Works, Minister of Marine, and Minister of Aboriginal Affairs—

THE HON. G. G. PEARSON, M.P.

Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Forests—

THE HON. D. N. BROOKMAN, M.P.

Minister of Education—

THE HON. SIR BADEN PATTINSON, K.B.E., M.P.

Minister of Local Government, Minister of Roads and Minister of Railways—

THE HON. N. L. JUDE, M.L.C.

Minister of Lands, Minister of Repatriation and Minister of Irrigation—

THE HON. P. H. QUIRKE, M.P.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Governor—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS ANTHONY KENDREW, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Ministry (from 12th April, 1962)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Tourists—

THE HON. D. BRAND, M.L.A.

Deputy Premier, Minister for Agriculture and Electricity—

THE HON. C. D. NALDER, M.L.A.

Minister for Industrial Development, Railways and the North West—

THE HON. C. W. M. COURT, O.B.E., M.L.A.

Minister for Education and Native Welfare—

THE HON. E. H. M. LEWIS, M.L.A.

Minister for Works, Water Supplies and Labour—

THE HON. G. P. WILD, M.B.E., M.L.A.

Minister for Mines, Housing and Justice—

THE HON. A. F. GRIFFITH, M.L.C.

Minister for Lands, Forests and Immigration—

THE HON. W. S. BOVELL, M.L.A.

Chief Secretary and Minister for Health and Fisheries—

THE HON. R. HUTCHINSON, D.F.C., M.L.A.

Minister for Local Government, Town Planning and Child Welfare—

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

Minister for Transport and Police—

THE HON. J. F. CRAIG, M.L.A.

GOVERNORS AND STATE MINISTERS—*continued*

TASMANIA

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

Ministry (from 19th September, 1961)

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

4. **Leaders of the Opposition, Commonwealth and State Parliaments.**—The Leader of the Opposition plays an important part in the Party system of government which operates in the Australian Parliaments. The following list gives the names of the holders of this position in each of the Parliaments in March, 1964.

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—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 1963 is indicated in alphabetical order in *The Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia passed during the year 1963 in the Second Session of the Twenty-fourth Parliament of the Commonwealth, with Appendix, Tables and Index.*

A chronological table of Acts passed from 1901 to 1963 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 1963 in relation to the several provisions of the Constitution is furnished in the same volume. Reference should be made to these for complete information.

6. **Legislation during 1963.**—The Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament during the year 1963 are listed hereunder. In most cases the title of the Act indicates the general scope of the Act, but in some instances brief explanatory notes have been added. Appropriate chapters of this Year Book should be referred to for further information which may be available there.

The total enactments of the Commonwealth Parliament for a number of years at fairly even intervals since 1901 show a general increase. Seventeen Acts were passed in 1901, 36 in 1914, 38 in 1927, 87 in 1939, and 103 in 1963.

Commonwealth Legislation passed during 1963.

Acts Interpretation Act 1963 (No. 19) defined the method of presentation of papers to Parliament and amended sections of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901-1957* dealing with the disallowance of regulations by Parliament.

Air Accidents (Commonwealth Liability) Act 1963 (No. 74) provided for payments up to £7,500 to dependants of persons killed or injured in air accidents when travelling as passengers on Commonwealth business or at Commonwealth expense.

Air Navigation Act 1963 (No. 8) approved the ratification of a protocol amending the Chicago Convention of the International Civil Aviation Organization in respect of provisions for holding extraordinary meetings of the Assembly of the Organization.

Air Navigation (Charges) Act 1963 (No. 97) increased charges payable by aircraft for the use of aerodrome facilities.

Appropriation Act (No. 2) 1962-63 (No. 13); *Appropriation Act 1963-64* (No. 59).

Appropriation (Works and Services) Act (No. 2) 1962-63 (No. 14); *Appropriation (Works and Services) Act 1963-64* (No. 60).

Australian Antarctic Territory Act 1963 (No. 20).*

Australian National University Act 1963 (No. 9) empowered the Australian National University to make astronomical and meteorological observations in any part of the Commonwealth.

Blowering Water Storage Works Agreement 1963 (No. 95) approved the agreement between the Commonwealth and the State of New South Wales for the construction of water storage works on the Tumut River at Blowering (see Chapter VIII, Water Conservation and Irrigation).

Broadcasting and Television Act 1963 (No. 82) amended the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1962* to provide for the licensing of television translator stations.

Canned Fruit Excise Act 1963 (No. 92) provided the machinery arrangements to enable the Department of Customs and Excise to collect an excise duty on canned fruit (see also *Excise Tariff (No. 2) 1963* (No. 91), p. 80).

Canned Fruits Export Charges Act 1963 (No. 90).

Canned Fruits Export Marketing Act 1963 (No. 89) repealed the *Canned Fruits Export Control Act 1926-1938* and reconstituted the Australian Canned Fruits Board with additional members and extended powers. It provided, also, for the collection of a levy on the production of canned deciduous fruit sold on the domestic market to provide funds to be administered by the Board for assistance to the industry in the marketing of canned fruit. (Associated legislation is Acts 90 and 92 above and 91, p. 80.)

Chowilla Reservoir Agreement Act 1963 (No. 100) approved the agreement between the Commonwealth and the State of New South Wales with respect to the construction of a reservoir at Chowilla (see Chapter VIII, Water Conservation and Irrigation).

Christmas Island Act 1963 (No. 21); *Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act 1963* (No. 22).*

Commonwealth Banks Act 1963 (No. 57) provided for the payment of an additional £5,000,000 towards the capital of the Commonwealth Development Bank.

Commonwealth Inscribed Stock Act 1963 (No. 18) amended the *Commonwealth Inscribed Stock Act 1911-1946* to enable subscribers to special bonds and treasury notes to have their securities inscribed and to increase to £600 the amount of a deceased person's stock transmittable without probate.

Copper Bounty Act 1963 (No. 93) extended the operation of the *Copper Bounty Act 1958-1960* for a period of two years from January, 1964.

* These Acts make provision in respect of Territory legislation similar to that made by the *Acts Interpretation Act 1963* in respect of Commonwealth Acts.

- Copyright Act 1963* (No. 7) amended the *Copyright Act 1912–1950* in respect of the procedure governing submissions in cases of voluntary arbitration in disputes concerning the public performance of literary, dramatic, musical or other works.
- Crimes (Aircraft) Act 1963* (No. 64) provided that where a crime is committed on an aircraft engaged in a flight between two States or Territories the relevant law of the Australian Capital Territory shall apply, and provided penalties for the taking over or destruction of aircraft or endangering the safety of aircraft.
- Currency Act 1963* (No. 67) repealed the *Coinage Act 1909–1947* and established the dollar as the monetary unit of Australia. It provided conversion tables from pence to cents, for legal tender and arrangements for the introduction of the decimal currency system (see Chapter XXI. Private Finance).
- Customs Act 1963* (No. 48); *Customs Tariff 1963* (No. 10); *Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1963* (No. 37); *Customs Tariff (No. 3) 1963* (No. 42); *Customs Tariff (Canada Preference) 1963* (No. 11); *Customs Tariff (Canada Preference) (No. 2) 1963* (No. 38); *Customs Tariff (Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Preference) 1963* (No. 40); *Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) (No. 1) 1963* (No. 12); *Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) (No. 2) 1963* (No. 43); *Customs Tariff Validation Act 1963* (No. 94).
- Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1963* (No. 79) provided for the appointment of a deputy chairman of the board in lieu of the member formally appointed to administer the research and promotion programmes.
- Dairy Produce Research and Sales Promotion Act 1963* (No. 80) amended the principal Act consequent upon the amendment of the Dairy Produce Export Control Act.
- Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act 1963* (No. 103) provided for changes in benefits under the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act similar to those made to the Superannuation Act by the *Superannuation Act 1963* (No. 102) (see p. 82).
- Defence (Visiting Forces) Act 1963* (No. 81) repealed the *Defence (Visiting Forces) Act 1939* and laid down new procedure governing the general topic of criminal and civil jurisdiction in Australia in relation to the visiting forces of other countries.
- Disabled Persons Accommodation Act 1963* (No. 63) provided for assistance by the Commonwealth towards the erection or purchase by organizations of buildings for the accommodation of disabled persons.
- Estate Duty Assessment Act 1963* (No. 72) exempted from estate duty the property of certain persons who were in Australia for purposes connected with projects of the United States Government, and raised the general exemption level from £5,000 to £10,000.
- Evidence Act 1963* (No. 28) simplified the proof in courts of law of the making and contents of tariff and other proposals for financial imposts made in a House of the Parliament.
- Excise Act 1963* (No. 49); *Excise Tariff 1963* (No. 41).
- Excise Tariff (No. 2) 1963* (No. 91) provided for the imposition of duties of Excise on certain canned fruit (see also *Canned Fruit Excise Act 1963* (No. 92), p. 79).
- Gift Duty Assessment Act 1963* (No. 73) exempted from duty gifts made by certain persons who were in Australia for purposes connected with projects of the United States Government.
- Heard Island and McDonald Islands Act 1963* (No. 23).*
- Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Act 1963* (No. 70); *Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act 1963* (No. 34); *Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act (No. 2) 1963* (No. 69); *Income Tax (International Agreements) Act 1963* (No. 71).

* This Act makes provision in respect of Territory legislation similar to that made by the *Acts Interpretation Act 1963* in respect of Commonwealth Acts.

- Insurance Act 1963* (No. 17) required insurers to maintain deposits with the Treasurer as security for the meeting of the liabilities of the insurer under policies issued by him.
- International Development Association Act 1963* (No. 51).*
- International Development Association (Additional Contribution) Act 1963* (No. 66) approved a contribution to the extent of \$19,800,000 to the International Development Association.
- International Finance Corporation Act 1963* (No. 52); *International Monetary Agreements Act 1963* (No. 53).*
- International Organizations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1963* (No. 50) widened the scope of the previous Acts governing the granting of privileges and immunities in Australia to international organizations and to persons connected with the activities of those organizations, defined the limits of such privileges, and covered all international organizations in the one Act.
- Loan Act 1963* (No. 65) authorized the raising and expending of moneys up to £62,500,000 for defence purposes.
- Loan (Australian National Airlines Commission) Act 1963* (No. 31) approved an agreement between the Commonwealth and the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York for the raising of a loan of \$11,000,000 to be lent to the Australian National Airlines Commission.
- Loan (Housing) Act 1963* (No. 6) authorized the raising and expending of moneys up to £2,700,000 for housing purposes; *Loan (Housing) Act (No. 2) 1963* (No. 56) authorized the raising and expending of moneys up to £49,850,000 for housing purposes.
- Loan (Qantas Empire Airways Limited) Act 1963* (No. 32) approved an agreement between the Commonwealth and the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York for the raising of a loan of \$9,000,000 to be lent to Qantas Empire Airways Limited.
- Loan (War Service Land Settlement) Act 1963* (No. 55) authorized the raising and expending of moneys up to £4,225,000 for financial assistance to the States of South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania in connexion with War Service Land Settlement.
- Menindee Lakes Storage Agreement Act 1963* (No. 99) ratified and approved an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia with respect to the storage of the waters of the Darling River at Menindee.
- National Health Act 1963* (No. 77) removed certain restrictions on special account contributors to hospital benefits organizations.
- Norfolk Island Act 1963* (No. 101) amended the *Norfolk Island Act 1957* by providing for the appointment of a deputy administrator and additional judges, and amended the functions of the Norfolk Island Council (see para. 2, p. 113).
- Overseas Telecommunications Act 1963* (No. 85) authorized the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) to establish and maintain cable and wireless telecommunication systems between Australia and Nauru and between Australia and other countries under any agreement to which the Australian Government is a party
- Papua and New Guinea Act 1963* (No. 27) changed the name of the Legislative Council to the House of Assembly and raised the membership to 64, comprising 10 official members, 44 members elected from a common roll in single member constituencies, and 10 non-indigenous elected members. It also increased the term of the legislature from three years to four years.
- Parliamentary Papers Act 1963* (No. 29) provided that a document delivered to the Clerk of a House of the Parliament and recorded in the Votes and Proceedings shall be deemed to have been laid before the House.
- Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1963* (No. 33).

* These Acts are consequential on the *International Organizations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1963* and provide for the deletion of provisions authorizing the conferring of privileges and immunities by regulation.

- Phosphate Fertilizers Bounty Act* 1963 (No. 78) provided for the payment of bounty on the production of superphosphate and ammonium phosphate.
- Processed Milk Products Bounty Act* 1963 (No. 16) extended the period for payment of bounty on processed milk products for one year to 30th June, 1964, and made available £500,000 for payment of bounties during 1963-64.
- Public Works Committee Act* 1963 (No. 15).
- Raw Cotton Bounty Act* 1963 (No. 86) provided for the payment of bounty on certain raw cotton sold for use in Australia and for other purposes.
- Repatriation Act* 1963 (No. 47) provided for increased rates of pension and allowances paid to incapacitated ex-members of the forces and their dependants (see Chapter XXVIII. Repatriation).
- River Murray Waters Act* 1963 (No. 98) ratified and approved an agreement for the further variation of the agreement entered into between the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia respecting the River Murray and other waters, mainly consequential on the construction of the Chowilla Reservoir.
- Sales Tax Assessment (No. 5) Act* 1963 (No. 45); *Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications Act* 1963 (No. 44).
- Seat of Government (Administration) Act* 1963 (No. 24).*
- Service and Execution of Process Act* 1963 (No. 35) made provision for the enforcement in one State of fines imposed by a court of summary jurisdiction in another State.
- Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority Act* 1963 (No. 96) extended the term of office of the Commissioner of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority for a period of three years to 1967.
- Social Services Act* 1963 (No. 46) provided for increased pensions and allowances to pensioners and their dependants (see Chapter XVI. Welfare Services).
- States Grants (Additional Assistance) Act* 1963 (No. 4); *States Grants (Additional Assistance) Act (No. 2)* 1963 (No. 36); *States Grants (Special Assistance) Act* 1963 (No. 76); *States Grants (Universities) Act* 1963 (No. 5); *States Grants (Universities) Act (No. 2)* 1963 (No. 75).
- Stevedoring Industry Act* 1963 (No. 58) suspended the making of declarations of port stoppages where one-third of the registered waterside workers in the port were involved in an unauthorized stoppage and provided that entitlement to attendance money should not be affected by suspensions before the commencement of the Act.
- Submarine Cables and Pipelines Protection Act* 1963 (No. 61) ratified articles 27, 28 and 29 of the Geneva Convention on the High Seas by providing penalties for the breaking or injuring of submarine cables or pipelines, imposing liability for the cost of repairing the break or injury, and indemnifying owners of ships for losses of anchors or gear sacrificed to avoid injury to submarine cables or pipelines.
- Superannuation Act* 1963 (No. 102) provided for increased Commonwealth contribution to existing pensioners, increased entitlement to pensions, and authorized certain changes in investment of funds by the Superannuation Board.
- Supply Act* 1963-64 (No. 25); *Supply (Works and Services) Act* 1963-64 (No. 26).
- United States Naval Communication Station Agreement Act* 1963 (No. 30) approved an agreement between the Government of the Commonwealth and the Government of the United States of America relating to the establishment of a United States Naval Communication Station in Australia.
- Universities (Financial Assistance) Act* 1963 (No. 68) provided for the grant of financial assistance to the States in connexion with Universities (see Chapter XIX. Education, Cultural Activities and Research).

* This Act makes provision in respect of Territory legislation similar to that made by the *Acts Interpretation Act* 1963 in respect of Commonwealth Acts.

Vinyl Resin Bounty Act 1963 (No. 88) provided for the payment of bounty on the production of vinyl resins used or sold for use in Australia.

Western Australia (Northern Development) Agreement Act 1963 (No. 87) approved an agreement between the Commonwealth and the State of Western Australia for the expenditure of £3,500,000 on the further development of the northern part of that State.

Wheat Export Charge Act 1963 (No. 84) and *Wheat Industry Stabilization Act* 1963 (No. 83) gave effect to the Wheat Industry Stabilization Plan 1963-64 to 1967-68 (see Chapter XXIII. Rural Industry).

Wine Overseas Marketing Act 1963 (No. 62).

Wool Tax Act (No. 1) 1963 (No. 2); *Wool Tax Act* (No. 2) 1963 (No. 3); *Wool Tax Assessment Act* 1963 (No. 1).

World Health Organization Act 1963 (No. 54).*

§ 4. Commonwealth Government Departments

1. **General.**—In Year Book No. 49, a list appears of the Commonwealth Government Departments, giving particulars for each Department of the principal matters dealt with and the Acts administered by the Minister concerned as at the end of 1962.

2. **The Department of Housing.**—When the eighth Menzies Ministry was constituted in December, 1963, it was announced that a new department would be created to administer housing. This decision was implemented under the Administrative Arrangements Order issued on 17th January, 1964, and the Department of Housing commenced operations immediately thereafter.

The Minister for Housing administers the following Acts, which were formerly administered by the Minister for National Development: *Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement Act* 1945-1955; *Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement Act* 1955; *Housing Agreement Act* 1956; *Housing Agreement Act* 1961; *Re-establishment and Employment Act* 1945-1962, Part VIII, Division 1 of Part XI, insofar as it extends Part VIII, Part XII to the extent to which it applies or may be applied in relation to the foregoing; *States Grants (Imported Houses) Act* 1950; *War Service Homes Act* 1918-1962; *War Service Homes Agreement Act* 1932; *War Service Homes (South Australia) Agreement Act* 1934.

The principal matters dealt with by the Department of Housing are the administration of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement and the War Service Homes Act. It is intended that the Department of Housing will, subject to the passage of the necessary legislation by Parliament, administer the proposed Home Savings Grant scheme and the scheme to insure certain housing loans.

§ 5. Cost of Parliamentary Government

The tables in this section are intended to show, in broad groups, the expenditure incurred in the operation of the Parliamentary system in Australia, comprising the Governor-General and Governors, the Ministries, the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, and electoral activities; they do not attempt to cover the expenditure on Commonwealth and State administration generally. Only broad groups are shown, but even these are not entirely comparable because of differences in accounting procedures and in the presentation of accounts. A very large part of the expenditure under the head of Governor-General or Governor represents official services entirely outside the Governor's personal interest, carried out at the request of the Government.

* This Act is consequential on the *International Organizations (Privileges and Immunities) Act* 1963 and provides for the deletion of provisions authorizing the conferring of privileges and immunities by regulation.

The following statement shows this expenditure for the Commonwealth and for each State for the year ended 30th June, 1963.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1962-63

(£)

Particulars	C'wth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total
Governor - General or								
Governor(a) ..	247,668	53,261	92,034	55,971	44,617	61,326	42,235	597,112
Ministry(c) ..	270,600	34,850	46,010	28,026	17,050	31,784	37,589	465,909
Parliament—								
Upper House(d) ..	252,670	58,352	104,992	..	55,415	102,870	46,239	620,538
Lower House(d) ..	517,960	350,719	186,824	256,934	110,064	172,633	94,799	1,689,933
Both Houses(e) ..	906,222	350,654	259,907	134,113	161,076	186,032	46,891	2,044,895
Miscellaneous(f) ..	522,125	81,702	37,999	21,922	36,208	12,001	17,020	728,977
Total, Parliament ..	2,198,977	841,427	589,722	412,969	362,763	473,536	204,949	5,084,343
Electoral(g) ..	783,738	47,020	44,982	132,545	37,488	51,832	20,634	1,118,239
Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc. ..	14,339	33,054	51,370	..	1,100	1,617	4,130	105,610
Grand Total ..	3,515,322	1,009,612	824,118	629,511	463,018	620,095	309,537	7,371,213

(a) Salaries and other expenses, including maintenance of house and grounds. (b) Includes official establishments, £19,440. (c) Salaries as ministers, and travelling and other expenses. (d) Allowances to members (including ministers' salaries as members), travelling and other expenses. (e) Government contribution to Members' Superannuation Funds, printing, reporting staff, library, etc. (f) Services, furniture, stores, etc. (g) Salaries, cost of elections, etc.

Figures for total cost and cost per head during each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 are shown in the next table.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

Year	C'wealth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total
TOTAL								
(£)								
1958-59	2,986,399	898,897	725,261	470,289	377,463	450,270	256,856	6,165,435
1959-60	3,181,262	906,100	695,399	599,125	390,741	479,357	279,896	6,531,880
1960-61	3,240,180	1,082,508	748,491	582,588	418,241	536,496	280,394	6,888,898
1961-62	3,708,681	1,214,538	870,167	576,018	470,617	629,898	289,062	7,758,981
1962-63	3,515,322	1,009,612	824,118	629,511	463,018	620,095	309,537	7,371,213

PER HEAD OF POPULATION

(s. d.)

1958-59	6 0	4 10	5 3	6 6	8 4	12 9	15 2	12 5
1959-60	6 3	4 9	4 11	8 1	8 4	13 4	16 3	12 10
1960-61	6 3	5 7	5 2	7 9	8 9	14 8	16 0	13 3
1961-62	7 0	6 2	5 11	7 7	9 7	16 11	16 3	14 8
1962-63	6 6	5 0	5 5	8 1	9 3	16 3	17 1	13 8