

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

§ 1. Scheme of Parliamentary Government.

1. **General.**—A brief account of the general legislative powers of the Commonwealth and States is given in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 13, pp. 927-951, and No. 22, p. 64).

2. **Powers and Functions of the Governor-General and of the State Governors.**—A detailed statement of the powers and functions of the Governor-General and of the State Governors appears in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 18, pp. 78-80).

3. **Governor-General and State Governors.**—The present Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia is His Excellency the Right Honorable William John McKell, who assumed office on 11th March, 1947, in succession to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

His Excellency Major-General Sir Winston Joseph Dugan, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., as Administrator of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, carried out the functions of the Governor-General from 18th January, 1947, the date of the departure of His Royal Highness for England, to 11th March, 1947.

The following is a list of the Governors of the various States of Australia in office in March, 1948 :—

New South Wales ..	Lieutenant-General JOHN NORTHCOTT, C.B., M.V.O.
Victoria	Major-General SIR WINSTON JOSEPH DUGAN, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Queensland ..	Lieutenant-General SIR JOHN DUDLEY LAVARACK, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
South Australia ..	Lieutenant-General SIR CHARLES WILLOUGHBY MOKE NORRIS, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Western Australia ..	Lieutenant-Governor—The Hon. SIR JAMES MITCHELL, G.C.M.G.
Tasmania ..	Admiral SIR HUGH BINNEY, K.C.B., D.S.O.

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 (His Majesty the King, and his representative, Governor-General or Governor) should perform governmental acts on the advice of his Ministers; that he should choose his principal

Ministers of State from members of Parliament belonging to the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the popular House; that the Ministry so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the country: and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority there.

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

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

(ii) *The Cabinet.* This body does not form part of the legal mechanism of government. Its meetings are private and deliberative. The actual Ministers of the day are alone present, no records of the meetings are made public, and the decisions taken have, in themselves, no legal effect. In Australia, all Ministers are members of the Cabinet. As Ministers are the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the popular House, the Cabinet substantially controls, in ordinary circumstances, not only the general legislative programme of Parliament, but the whole course of Parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet, by reason of the fact that all Ministers are members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the country. Even in summoning, proroguing or dissolving Parliament, the Governor-General or Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet, through the Prime Minister or Premier, though legally the discretion is vested in the Governor-General or Governor himself.

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

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

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

(v) *Ministers in Upper and Lower Houses.* The following table shows the number of Ministers with seats in the Upper or Lower Houses of each Parliament in March, 1948:—

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS : MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES, MARCH, 1948.

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)	2	2	1	16
The Lower House ..	14	14	8	10	4	8	8	66
Total ..	19	16	12	10	6	10	9	82

(a) Abolished in 1922.

(vi) *Ministers of State.* (a) *Commonwealth.* A statement showing the names of Ministers of State who have held office from the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government to 1925 will be found in Official Year Book No. 18, pp. 82 and 83. The names of the present Ministers will be found on pages 73 and 74.

(b) *State Ministries.* A list of the members of the Ministry in each State in March, 1948, will be found in § 3 of this Chapter.

5. *Number and Salary of Members of the Legislatures.*—The following table shows the number and annual salary of members in each of the legislative chambers in March, 1948:—

MEMBERS OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE PARLIAMENTS, AND ANNUAL SALARIES, MARCH, 1948.

Members in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.								
Upper House ..	36	60	34	(a)	20	30	19	199
Lower House ..	75	90	65	62	39	50	30	411
Total ..	111	150	99	62	59	80	49	610

ANNUAL SALARY.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Upper House ..	(b)1,500	..	350	(a)	600	(d)960	(e)370-500	..
Lower House ..	(b)1,500	(c)1,375	650	850	600	(d)960	(e)400-500	..

(a) Abolished in 1922. (b) Increased from £1,000 to £1,500 as from July, 1947. (c) Increased from £875 to £1,375 as from July, 1947. (d) Increased from £600 plus basic wage adjustment to £960 as from October, 1947, plus £50 per annum where electorate is more than 50 miles from Perth. (e) According to area of electorate and distance from the Capital.

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

6. *Enactments of the Parliament.*—In the Commonwealth, all laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The subjects with respect to which the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws are enumerated in the Constitution. In the States, laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign by and with the consent of the Legislative Council (except in Queensland) and Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly. The Governor-General or the State

Governor acts as Viceroy as regards giving the Royal Assent to or vetoing Bills passed by the Legislatures, or reserving them for the special consideration of the Sovereign. In the States, the Councils and Assemblies are empowered generally, subject to the Commonwealth Constitution, to make laws in and for their respective States, in all cases whatsoever. Subject to certain limitations, they may alter, repeal, or vary their 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. **Qualifications for Membership and for Franchise.**—The conspectus in § 4 of "General Government" in Official Year Book No. 13 contains particulars, as in 1920, relating to the legislative chambers in the Commonwealth and State Parliaments, and shows concisely the qualifications necessary for membership and for the franchise in each House. (These were, in the main, applicable in 1946, but it must be remembered that Queensland abolished the Upper House in 1922, and that since 1934 the New South Wales Legislative Council has consisted of sixty members elected as required for a twelve-year term by the members of the two Houses.) It has further to be remembered that in 1925 the Commonwealth Parliament passed an Act removing the disqualification on racial grounds from (a) natives of British India and (b) persons who have become naturalized. Disqualification of persons otherwise eligible, either as members or voters, is generally on the usual grounds of being of unsound mind or attainted of treason, being convicted of certain offences, and, as regards membership, on the grounds of holding a place of profit under the Crown, being pecuniarily interested in a Government contract except as a member of an incorporated company of more than twenty-five persons, or being an undischarged bankrupt.

2. **The Commonwealth Government.**—The Senate consists of 36 members, six being returned by each of the original federating States. Members of this Chamber are elected for the term of six years, but by a provision in the Constitution half the members retire at the end of every third year, although they are eligible for re-election. In accordance with the Constitution, the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as possible double that of the Senate. In the House of Representatives the States are represented on a population basis, and the numbers in March, 1948, were as follows:—New South Wales, 28; Victoria, 20; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 6; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5; Northern Territory, 1—total, 75. The member representing the Northern Territory may join in the debates but is not entitled to vote, except on a motion for the disallowance of any ordinance of the Territory or on any amendment of any such motion. The Constitution provides for a minimum of five members for each original State. Members of the House of Representatives are elected for the duration of the Parliament, which is limited to three years. In elections for Senators, the whole State constitutes the electorate. For the 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. In both Houses members are elected by universal adult suffrage. Further information regarding the Senate and the House of Representatives is given in earlier issues of the Official Year Book.

3. **Commonwealth Elections.**—There have been seventeen complete Parliaments since the inauguration of Federation. The fifth Parliament, which was opened on 9th July, 1913, was dissolved on 30th July, 1914, in somewhat unusual circumstances. Under Section 57 of the Constitution, it is provided that, should the Senate fail to pass, or pass with amendments, any proposed law previously passed by the House of Representatives, and should the latter House, after an interval of three months, again pass the proposed law, with or without the amendments of the Senate, and the Senate for a second time reject it or pass it with amendments to which the lower House will not agree, then the Governor-General may dissolve the two Houses simultaneously. For the first time in the history of the Commonwealth this deadlock between the Senate and the House of Representatives occurred in the second session of the fifth Parliament, and, in accordance

with the section of the Constitution referred to above, both Houses were dissolved by the Governor-General. Until 1927 the Parliament met at Melbourne; it now meets at Canberra, the first meeting at Parliament House, Canberra, being opened by H.M. the King, then Duke of York, on 9th May, 1927. The first session of the eighteenth Parliament opened on 6th November, 1946. Details of the electors enrolled and of those who handed in electoral papers, and the percentages of the latter on the former are shown below for each State in respect of the 1946 election:—

COMMONWEALTH ELECTION, 28th SEPTEMBER, 1946. (a)

State.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
New South Wales	902,533	956,216	1,858,749	865,688	891,462	1,757,150	95.92	93.23	94.53
Victoria ..	645,186	700,351	1,345,537	613,684	647,690	1,261,374	95.12	92.48	93.75
Queensland ..	334,109	326,207	660,316	310,172	301,998	612,170	92.84	92.58	92.71
South Australia ..	203,818	216,543	420,361	195,474	203,827	399,301	95.91	94.13	94.99
Western Australia	151,872	148,465	300,337	141,968	137,098	279,066	93.48	92.34	92.92
Tasmania ..	76,675	77,878	154,553	72,874	72,006	144,880	95.04	92.46	93.74
Total ..	2,314,193	2,425,660	4,739,853	2,199,860	2,254,081	4,453,941	95.06	92.93	93.97

(a) All electorates contested.

As, for the first time, all electorates were contested, the numbers involved are identical respectively for both Houses. Residents of the Australian Capital Territory do not possess the right to vote, while residents of the Northern Territory elect a non-voting member (*see* above) to the House of Representatives, but have no Senate representative. The figures in the accompanying tables exclude particulars of Northern Territory. The number of electors enrolled there in 1946 was 4,164 and the number of voters 3,053. Particulars regarding Commonwealth elections since 1931 are shown in the following table:—

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS.

Date:	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
THE SENATE.									
19. 12. 1931	1,827,079	1,822,875	3,649,954	1,741,163	1,727,140	3,468,303	95.30	94.75	95.02
15. 9. 1934	1,954,339	1,948,338	3,902,677	1,862,749	1,845,829	3,708,578	95.31	94.74	95.03
23. 10. 1937	2,043,212	2,036,826	4,080,038	1,963,979	1,957,358	3,921,337	96.12	96.10	96.11
21. 9. 1940	2,113,169	2,126,177	4,239,346	1,989,381	2,027,422	4,016,803	94.14	95.36	94.75
21. 8. 1943	2,164,648	2,301,989	4,466,637	2,132,254	2,169,430	4,301,684	98.50	94.24	96.31
28. 9. 1946b	2,314,193	2,425,660	4,739,853	2,199,860	2,254,081	4,453,941	95.06	92.93	93.97

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
(CONTESTED ELECTORATES.)

19. 12. 1931	1,724,730	1,733,343	3,458,073	1,643,604	1,642,870	3,286,474	95.30	94.78	95.04
15. 9. 1934	1,930,418	1,934,021	3,864,439	1,843,949	1,833,774	3,677,723	95.52	94.82	95.17
23. 10. 1937	1,928,786	1,919,234	3,848,020	1,844,770	1,844,499	3,699,269	96.16	96.11	96.13
21. 9. 1940	2,087,003	2,109,443	4,196,446	1,966,744	2,012,265	3,979,009	94.24	95.39	94.82
21. 8. 1943	2,134,547	2,272,960	4,407,507	2,103,636	2,141,733	4,245,369	98.54	94.23	96.32
28. 9. 1946b	2,314,193	2,425,660	4,739,853	2,199,860	2,254,081	4,453,941	95.06	92.93	93.97

(a) Includes members of Forces not enrolled. (b) All electorates contested, hence numbers identical with those for Senate.

The percentage of electors who exercised the franchise at each election rose from 53.04 for the Senate and 55.69 for the House of Representatives in 1901 to 77.69 and 78.30 respectively in 1917. The next election in 1919 showed a considerable falling off,

and in 1922 the decrease was still more marked, the respective percentages for that year being 57.95 and 59.36, or very little more than those for 1901. Compulsory voting was introduced prior to the election in 1925, and an exceedingly heavy vote (over 91 per cent.) was cast in that year. This high percentage has been exceeded appreciably at subsequent elections, increasing in 1943 to 96.3 per cent. for both Houses. In the 1946 election it dropped to 94.0 per cent.

For the first time two women were elected to the Commonwealth Parliament in 1943, one to the Senate and the other to the House of Representatives. A further woman was elected to the Senate in 1946.

Under the Commonwealth Electoral (War-time) Act 1940 the franchise was extended to adult members of the forces who were or had been on active service outside Australia. Persons thus benefited comprised those then serving outside Australia, and those who had returned but were not enrolled. An amending Act of 1943 removed the limitation "outside Australia" from the general active service requirement, but extended the franchise to members of the forces under 21 who were serving or had served outside Australia, and to discharged persons not enrolled including those under 21 with service outside Australia. A 1944 amendment permitted certain accredited non-combatant persons to vote as members of the forces, but limited the application of the Act to British subjects.

Provision for voting in State elections also by service personnel was made in the several States.

4. **Commonwealth Referenda.**—(i) *General.* According to Section 128 of the Constitution, any proposed law for the alteration of the Constitution must, in addition to being passed by an absolute majority of each House of Parliament, be submitted to a referendum of the electors in each State, and must further be approved by a majority of the States and of the electors who voted, before it can be presented for Royal assent. So far twenty-two proposals have been submitted to referenda and the consent of the electors has been received in four cases only, the first in relation to the election of Senators in 1906, the second and third in respect of State Debts—one in 1910 and the other in 1928—and the fourth in respect of Social Services in 1946. Details of the various referenda and the voting thereon were given in previous issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 18, p. 87, No. 31, p. 67, No. 35, pp. 60 and 961 and No. 36, p. 61).

(ii) *Post-war Reconstruction and Democratic Rights Referendum, 1944.* A Convention of representatives of Commonwealth and States Parliaments to consider the reference of powers by the States to the Commonwealth met at Canberra from 24th November to 2nd December, 1942 and adopted a resolution that adequate powers to make laws in relation to post-war reconstruction should be referred by the States to the Commonwealth for a period ending at the expiration of five years after the war, and finally approved of a draft bill (*see* page 62 of the Official Year Book No. 35 for full text) which was passed in the agreed form in only two States, viz. :—New South Wales and Queensland.

Following this failure to obtain the approval of all State Parliaments to the draft Bill agreed to at the Canberra Convention, the Commonwealth Government decided to submit the question of transfer of powers to a Referendum in accordance with section 128 of the Commonwealth Constitution (*see supra*, p. 25) and the bill for this purpose—the full text of which may be found on pages 64 to 66 of Official Year Book No. 35—was passed by an absolute majority of the members of both Houses of Parliament and submitted to the people at a Referendum on 19th August, 1944. Only two States—South Australia and Western Australia—were in favour of the proposed alteration.

(iii) *Social Services, Organized Marketing of Primary Products and Industrial Employment Referendum, 1946.* On 19th November, 1945, the High Court of Australia, in deciding an action brought by the Attorney-General of Victoria against the Commonwealth, declared that the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act 1944–1945 was *ultra vires* and void. This Act was designed to make available to all residents of the Commonwealth pharmaceutical benefits, without payment of price, after obtaining prescriptions from doctors. Following the decision of the High Court, the Commonwealth Cabinet sought the opinion of eminent constitutional lawyers regarding the validity, which now appeared

doubtful, of a number of Commonwealth acts relating to social services. Consideration of the opinions obtained convinced the Government of the necessity for an amendment to the Constitution, in order to authorize the continuance of acts providing existing benefits in the nature of social services and to authorize the obtaining of similar benefits in the future. Accordingly, a bill was introduced on 26th March, 1946, to alter the Constitution by empowering the Parliament to make laws for the provision of maternity allowances, widows' pensions, child endowment, unemployment, sickness and hospital benefits, medical and dental services, benefits to students and family allowances. At the same time bills were introduced to empower Parliament to legislate for the organized marketing of primary products, unrestricted by section ninety-two (freedom of interstate trade) of the Constitution, and to legislate with respect to terms and conditions of employment in industry. During the war the organization of the marketing of primary produce had been handled, under Defence powers, by the Commonwealth Government, and it was desired to extend this practice to peace-time. The intention of the industrial employment bill was to enable the Parliament to regulate, either directly or indirectly, the terms and conditions of employment in industry on a nation-wide basis. Such powers were already possessed by the respective State Governments. After the three bills had passed the two Houses of Parliament in the required manner, they were submitted to the electors of the Commonwealth at a referendum conducted concurrently with the general election on 28th September, 1946. The majority of voters in the Commonwealth were in favour of the proposed amendments, but for one only—social services—was the other necessary condition, a majority in most States, fulfilled. Detailed results of the voting on each proposal are shown in the table below :—

SOCIAL SERVICES, ORGANIZED MARKETING OF PRIMARY PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT REFERENDUM, 28th SEPTEMBER, 1946.

State.	Social Services.			Organized Marketing of Primary Products.			Industrial Employment.			Total.
	Yes.	No.	In-formal.	Yes.	No.	In-formal.	Yes.	No.	In-formal.	
N.S. Wales ..	897,887	764,723	94,540	855,23	794,852	107,065	833,822	778,280	145,048	1,777,150
Victoria ..	671,967	528,452	60,955	624,34	567,860	69,171	609,355	560,773	91,246	1,261,374
Queensland ..	299,205	284,465	28,500	251,67	323,678	36,820	243,242	316,970	51,958	612,170
S. Australia ..	197,395	184,172	17,731	183,67	193,201	22,426	179,153	192,516	27,632	399,301
W. Australia ..	164,017	99,412	15,037	145,781	113,562	19,723	142,181	112,881	23,999	279,066
Tasmania ..	67,463	65,924	11,493	55,561	75,018	14,301	52,517	74,440	17,923	144,880
Total ..	2,297,934	1,927,148	228,859	2,116,264	2,068,171	269,506	2,060,271	1,935,860	357,806	4,453,941
Percentage (a)	54.39	45.61	..	50.56	49.44	..	50.31	49.70	..	100.0

(a) Excludes informal votes.

Consequent on obtaining the approval of the electors, the Constitution Alteration (Social Services) Act 1946 was assented to on 19th December, 1946. Section fifty-one (powers of the Parliament) of the Constitution is thereby altered by the insertion, after paragraph (xxiii), invalid and old-age pensions, of the following paragraph :—

“(xxiiia) The provision of maternity allowances, widows' pensions, child endowment, unemployment, pharmaceutical, sickness and hospital benefits, medical and dental services (but not so as to authorize any form of civil conscription), benefits to students and family allowances.”

5. **Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946.**—On 5th July, 1946, an Act to provide for the broadcasting, by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, of the proceedings of the Senate or of the House of Representatives was assented to. The Act provides also for the appointment of a Joint Committee on the Broadcasting of Parliamentary Proceedings, to determine the days and periods of broadcasting in accordance with general principles previously arrived at, and to determine the conditions governing the re-broadcasting of proceedings. The first broadcast of proceedings took place on 10th July, 1946, the subject of debate being the second reading of the Overseas Telecommunications Bill.

6. **The Parliament of New South Wales.**—(i) *Constitution.* The Parliament of New South Wales consists of two Chambers, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Assembly consists of ninety members, elected in single-seat electoral districts, who hold their seats during the existence of the Parliament to which they are elected. The duration of Parliament is limited to three years. Until 1934 the Council was a nominee Chamber, consisting of a variable number of members appointed for life without remuneration, but as from 23rd April, 1934, it was reconstituted and became a House of sixty members to serve without remuneration for a term of twelve years, with one-quarter of the members retiring every third year. The electorate comprises members of both Chambers, who vote as a single electoral body at simultaneous sittings of both Chambers. At the first elections in 1933, four groups of fifteen members were elected to serve respectively twelve years, nine years, six years, and three years. Any person resident for at least three years in Australia and entitled to vote at the election of members of the Legislative Assembly is eligible for election as a member of the Council, if nominated by two electors, an elector being a member of either of the two Houses for the time being.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the introduction of responsible government in New South Wales there have been thirty-four complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on 22nd May, 1856, and was dissolved on 19th December, 1857, while the thirty-fourth was dissolved on 29th March, 1947. The thirty-fifth Parliament opened on 28th May, 1947. The elections of 1920, 1922 and 1925 were contested on the principle of proportional representation, but a reversion to the system of single seats and preferential voting was made at the later appeals to the people. Particulars of voting at elections from 1932 to 1947 are given below :—

NEW SOUTH WALES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

Year.	Electors Enrolled—Whole State.			Contested Electorates.					
				Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1932	739,009	725,999	1,465,008	690,094	676,993	1,367,087	96.42	96.37	96.39
1935	769,220	759,493	1,528,713	654,383	640,369	1,294,752	96.09	95.60	95.85
1938	803,517	804,316	1,607,833	608,727	606,767	1,215,494	96.15	95.41	95.78
1941	834,752	850,029	1,684,781	698,100	727,652	1,425,752	90.99	94.03	92.52
1944 ^a	833,300	899,406	1,732,706	610,904	699,368	1,310,272	81.62	92.85	87.47
1947	903,138	949,649	1,852,787	794,908	826,622	1,621,530	95.40	93.68	94.51

(a) Service and Section votes omitted in percentage calculations.

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 and the percentage of electors who voted in contested electorates rose from 82.54 in 1927 to over 96 in 1932, but declined to 87 in 1944.

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

(iii) *Legislative Assembly Members Pensions Act 1946.* This Act provides for a Provident Fund for the purpose of paying pensions to persons who, after the commencement of the Act, cease to be Members of the Legislative Assembly. In the case of those who have served an aggregate of fifteen years or more the pension is £6 per week, and for those without this qualification, but who have been members in any three Parliaments, the pension is £5 per week. Provision is also made for the payment of £3 per week to widows of members with the necessary qualifications, or to widows of former members on pension. Persons ceasing to be members and who have not the qualifications for a pension, or their widows, are entitled to a refund of all contributions. Contributions are deducted from members' salaries at the rate of £78 per annum.

(iv) *Referendum on Closing Hour for Licensed Premises and Registered Clubs.* At a referendum, held on 15th February, 1947, submitting the closing hours of 6 p.m., 9 p.m. and 10 p.m. to the electors, the voting resulted in 1,051,260 in favour of 6 p.m., 604,833 for 10 p.m. and 26,954 for 9 p.m.

7. *The Parliament of Victoria.*—(i) *Constitution.* Both of the Victorian legislative Chambers are elective bodies, but there is a considerable difference in the number of members of each House, as well as in the qualifications necessary for members and electors. The number of members in the Upper House is thirty-four, and in the Lower House, sixty-five. In the Legislative Council the tenure of the seat is for six years, but one member for each of the seventeen provinces retires every third year. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for the duration of Parliament, which is limited to three years. Single voting is observed in elections held for either House, plurality of voting having been abolished for the Legislative Assembly in 1899 and for the Legislative Council in 1937; for the latter House, however, it is still possible for an elector to be enrolled for more than one province, and such elector may select the province for which he desires to record his vote. A preferential system of voting (see Official Year Book No. 6, p. 1182) was adopted for the first time in Victoria at the election held in November, 1911. Compulsory voting was first observed at the 1927 elections for the Legislative Assembly, and at the 1937 elections for the Legislative Council.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the introduction of responsible government in Victoria there have been thirty-six complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on 21st November, 1856, and closed on 9th August, 1859, while the thirty-sixth was dissolved on 9th October, 1947. The thirty-seventh Parliament was opened on 2nd December, 1947. Particulars of voting at elections during the years 1931 to 1947 are given in the following table:—

VICTORIAN ELECTIONS.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Year.	Electors Enrolled—Whole State.	Contested Electorates.		
		Electors Enrolled.	Electors who Voted.	Percentage of Electors who Voted.
1931	470,349	239,975	93,244	38.86
1934	469,395	160,980	47,375	29.43
1937	447,694	265,194	208,925	78.78
1940	471,843	235,784	178,666	75.78
1943	465,637	117,584	83,568	71.07
1946	517,719	393,907	291,295	73.95

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Year.	Electors Enrolled—Whole State.			Contested Electorates.					
				Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1932	510,809	544,492	1,055,301	335,512	351,530	687,042	94.60	93.82	94.20
1935	532,619	566,632	1,099,251	415,081	438,380	853,470	95.00	93.82	94.39
1937	550,618	585,978	1,136,596	383,507	413,923	797,430	94.22	93.72	93.96
1940	565,002	597,965	1,162,967	377,644	408,715	786,359	93.65	93.19	93.41
1943	596,595	665,035	1,261,630	392,160	491,519	883,679	81.87	91.57	87.00
1945	594,761	682,188	1,276,949	408,671	487,890	896,561	85.75	89.93	87.98
1947	645,342	700,188	1,345,530	585,028	621,787	1,206,815	94.44	92.52	93.44

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.

(iii) *Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund Act 1946.* Under this Act provision is made for the establishment of a fund for the payment of pensions, retiring allowances etc., to persons who cease to be Members of Parliament after the commencement of the Act and to certain others. Those who have served as members for an aggregate of fifteen years or more are entitled to a pension at the rate of the basic wage for Melbourne. Under certain conditions persons without this qualification of fifteen years' service, but who have been members in at least three consecutive Parliaments, are also entitled to the pension. Certain other allowances and payments are prescribed in respect of the retirement or death of members not qualified for pensions. Widows of persons receiving pensions, or of those qualified for them, will be paid two-thirds of the pension originally paid, or due. The fund will be financed by deductions from members' salaries at the rate of £1 per fortnight, and, as necessary, by payments from Consolidated Revenue Fund.

8. *The Parliament of Queensland.*—(i) *Constitution.* 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 sixty-two members, and the State is divided into that number of electoral districts. The Electoral Districts Act of 1931, assented to on 1st October, 1931, provided that from and after the end of the twenty-fifth Parliament (dissolved on 19th April, 1932) the number of members and electoral districts should be reduced from seventy-two to sixty-two. Preferential voting has been abolished and the system of election of the candidate obtaining the highest number of votes in the electorate now operates.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the establishment of responsible government in Queensland there have been thirty complete Parliaments, the last of which was dissolved on 21st March, 1947. 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.

At the elections held in May, 1915, the principle of compulsory voting was introduced for the first time in Australia. Of the number of electors enrolled at the 1944 elections, 87.55 per cent. went to the polls. Statistics regarding elections during the years 1932 to 1947 are given below :—

QUEENSLAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

Year.	Electors Enrolled—Whole State.			Contested Electorates.					
				Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1932	274,986	250,958	525,944	236,266	220,628	456,894	92.59	93.14	92.86
1935	303,018	272,270	575,288	245,331	225,427	470,758	92.55	92.89	92.71
1938	318,402	288,157	606,559	280,841	258,196	539,037	92.09	92.97	92.51
1941	331,285	303,631	634,916	269,849	259,398	529,247	88.68	92.03	90.29
1944	329,028	326,956	655,984	251,119	261,662	512,781	85.62	89.48	87.55
1947a	357,083	340,322	697,405	324,869	308,040	632,909	90.98	90.51	90.75

(a) All electorates contested.

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.

9. The Parliament of South Australia.—(i) *Constitution.* In this State there is a Legislative Council composed of twenty members and a House of Assembly with thirty-nine members, both Chambers being elective. For the Legislative Council the State is divided into five districts each returning four members two of whom retire alternately. Thirty-nine districts return one member each to the House of Assembly; prior to 1938 there were forty-six members representing nineteen districts. A system of preferential voting is in operation.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the inauguration of responsible government in South Australia there have been thirty-one complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on 22nd April, 1857. The thirty-first Parliament was opened on 20th July, 1944, and was dissolved on 28th February, 1947. The thirty-second Parliament was opened on 26th June, 1947. 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. Particulars of voting at the last six elections are given below :—

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Year.	Electors Enrolled—Whole State.			Contested Electorates.					
				Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1930 ^b	(a)	(a)	133,274	(a)	(a)	100,040	(a)	(a)	75.06
1933	(a)	(a)	133,152	(a)	(a)	25,309	(a)	(a)	64.21
1938 ^b	92,109	37,026	129,135	67,691	23,474	91,165	73.49	63.40	70.60
1941	(a)	(a)	133,358	(a)	(a)	70,660	(a)	(a)	60.94
1944	(a)	(a)	142,314	(a)	(a)	81,791	(a)	(a)	83.05
1947 ^b	(a)	(a)	155,847	(a)	(a)	124,826	(a)	(a)	80.10

(a) Not available.

(b) All electorates contested.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

1930 ^a	(a)	(a)	325,244	(a)	(a)	222,819	(a)	(a)	71.30
1933	(a)	(a)	338,576	(a)	(a)	182,693	(a)	(a)	59.45
1938	(a)	(a)	364,884	(a)	(a)	223,136	(a)	(a)	63.31
1941	(a)	(a)	378,265	(a)	(a)	171,978	(a)	(a)	50.69
1944	(a)	(a)	401,747	(a)	(a)	255,883	(a)	(a)	88.53
1947	(a)	(a)	418,308	(a)	(a)	285,765	(a)	(a)	93.37

(a) Not available.

South Australia was the first of the States to grant women's suffrage (under the Constitution Amendment Act 1894), the franchise being exercised by women for the first time at the Legislative Assembly election on 25th April, 1896. Compulsory voting for the House of Assembly, provided for by the Electoral Act Amendment Act 1942, was first observed at the 1944 election.

10. The Parliament of Western Australia.—(i) *Constitution.* In this State both Chambers are elective. For the Legislative Council there are thirty members, each of the ten provinces returning three members, one of whom retires biennially. At each biennial election the member elected holds office for a term of six years, and automatically

retires at the end of that period. The Legislative Assembly is composed of fifty members, one member being returned by each electoral district. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for three years.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the establishment of responsible government in Western Australia there have been eighteen complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on 30th December, 1890. The eighteenth Parliament was opened on 27th July, 1944, and expired on 31st January, 1947. The preferential system of voting in use in Western Australia is described in Official Year Book No. 6, p. 1184. Elections for membership of both Houses, which were due to be held early in 1942, were postponed by the Legislative Council Postponement of Elections Act 1942 and the Legislative Assembly Duration and General Elections Postponement Act 1941. Particulars of voting at the last six elections for each Chamber are given in the tables following:—

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Year.	Electors Enrolled—Whole State.			Contested Electorates.					
				Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1934	62,168	22,323	84,491	31,590	10,189	41,779	53.36	47.23	51.75
1936	63,407	21,987	85,394	18,479	6,394	24,873	45.03	40.03	43.62
1938	62,992	23,419	86,411	19,132	6,971	26,103	52.64	45.57	50.54
1940	62,745	23,598	86,343	24,904	8,013	32,917	41.96	35.29	40.11
1944	56,021	23,868	79,889	17,564	5,453	23,017	50.88	45.46	49.48
1946	61,599	26,284	87,883	12,204	3,799	16,003	45.18	41.18	44.16

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1934	62,168	22,323	84,491	31,590	10,189	41,779	53.36	47.23	51.75
1936	63,407	21,987	85,394	18,479	6,394	24,873	45.03	40.03	43.62
1938	62,992	23,419	86,411	19,132	6,971	26,103	52.64	45.57	50.54
1940	62,745	23,598	86,343	24,904	8,013	32,917	41.96	35.29	40.11
1944	56,021	23,868	79,889	17,564	5,453	23,017	50.88	45.46	49.48
1946	61,599	26,284	87,883	12,204	3,799	16,003	45.18	41.18	44.16

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

1930	122,576	107,500	230,076	75,206	63,807	139,013	75.44	73.30	74.44
1933	124,776	112,419	237,195	96,210	89,802	186,012	90.23	91.00	90.60
1936	130,065	117,400	247,465	71,734	64,575	136,309	71.95	68.22	70.13
1939	138,240	127,747	265,987	104,228	101,510	205,738	89.01	91.07	90.01
1943	137,100	137,756	274,856	70,766	94,537	165,303	67.96	87.33	86.53
1947	150,176	146,913	297,089	83,270	83,067	166,337	85.65	85.60	85.60

(a) Includes 18,478 members of Forces not enrolled. (b) Includes 567 members of Forces not enrolled.

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, when the percentage of electors who voted in contested electorates rose from 70.13 to 90.01. The high percentage of 90.60 in 1933 was due to the fact that the Secession Referendum, in respect of which voting was compulsory, was taken on the Legislative Assembly election day.

(iii) *Secession Referendum.* On 8th April, 1933, the people of Western Australia voted overwhelmingly in favour of the State withdrawing from the Federal Commonwealth, the voting being:—In favour 138,653; not in favour, 70,706.

(iv) *Members of Parliament Fund Act 1941-1944.* In 1941 an act was passed providing for the establishment of a fund to pay a lump sum of £600 to a member of either House of Parliament upon loss of membership after at least seven years' service, or

to his dependants. Where a member has not served at least seven years, provision is made for the repayment of double the amount contributed. The fund is financed by deductions of £24 per annum from each member's allowance. The amended Act 1944 provides for its operation from 1st July, 1944. A member's service dates from the commencement of the Act, but provision is made for the payment of a lump sum proportionate to any selected period of prior membership, entitling the member to benefit as if the selected period had been served subsequently.

11. **The Parliament of Tasmania.**—(i) *Constitution.* In Tasmania there are two legislative Chambers—the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, both bodies being elective. In accordance with the Constitution Act 1946, the Council now consists of nineteen members, elected for six years and returned from nineteen divisions. Three members retire annually (except in the 1953 elections and in each sixth successive year thereafter, when four retire) and the Council cannot be dissolved as a whole. Prior to the 1946 Act there were eighteen members elected from fifteen divisions, of which Hobart returned three members and Launceston two. There are five House of Assembly divisions, corresponding to the Commonwealth electoral divisions, each returning six members elected under a system of proportional representation which first came into force at the 1909 elections (see Official Year Book No. 6, p. 1185). The life of the Assembly was extended from three to five years by the Constitution Act 1936.

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

TASMANIAN HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

Year.	Electors Enrolled—Whole State.			Contested Electorates.					
				Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1928	55,058	56,898	111,956	46,769	44,910	91,679	84.94	78.94	81.90
1931	59,024	59,706	118,730	56,674	56,105	112,779	96.02	93.97	94.99
1934	63,841	63,840	127,681	60,623	59,999	120,622	94.96	93.98	94.47
1937	66,223	65,778	132,001	62,880	61,580	124,460	94.95	93.62	94.29
1941	69,058	70,176	139,234	61,480	65,554	127,034	89.03	93.41	91.24
1946	78,420	79,336	157,756	71,414	72,260	143,674	91.07	91.08	91.07

The present members of the Legislative Council have been elected at various dates and the following particulars are given of the last contested elections in three divisions in 1946 :—Number of electors on the roll, 15,796 ; number of votes recorded, 12,100 ; percentage of enrolled electors who voted, 76.60.

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

§ 3. Administration and Legislation.

1. **The Commonwealth Parliaments.**—The first Parliament of the Commonwealth was convened by proclamation dated 29th April, 1901, by his Excellency the late Marquis of Linlithgow, then Earl of Hopetoun, Governor-General. It was opened on 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., being Prime Minister.

The following table gives 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 .. .. .	.. .. .

(a) On this occasion, the Governor-General, acting on the advice of the Ministry, and under Section 57 of the Constitution, granted a dissolution of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, this being the only occasion on which a dissolution of both Houses has occurred.

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

(a) GOVERNORS-GENERAL.

- Rt. Hon. EARL OF HOPETOUN (afterwards MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW), K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. From 1st January, 1901, to 9th January, 1903.
- Rt. Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, G.C.M.G. From 17th July, 1902, to 9th January, 1903, (Acting).
- Rt. Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, G.C.M.G. From 9th January, 1903, to 21st January, 1904.
- Rt. Hon. HENRY STAFFORD, BARON NORTHCOTE, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B. From 21st January, 1904, to 9th September, 1908.
- Rt. Hon. WILLIAM HUMBLE, EARL OF DUDLEY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. From 9th September, 1908, to 31st July, 1911.
- Rt. Hon. THOMAS, BARON DENMAN, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. From 31st July, 1911, to 18th May, 1914.
- Rt. Hon. SIR RONALD 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, G.C.M.G. From 6th October, 1920, to 8th October, 1925.
- Rt. Hon. JOHN LAWRENCE, BARON STONEHAVEN, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. From 8th October 1925, to 22nd January, 1931.
- Lieut-Colonel the Rt. Hon. ARTHUR HERBERT TENNYSON, BARON SOMERS, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. From 3rd October, 1930, to 22nd January, 1931 (Acting).
- Rt. Hon. SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. From 22nd January, 1931, to 23rd January, 1936.
- General the Rt. Hon. ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE, V.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. From 23rd January, 1936, to 30th January, 1945.
- Major-General Sir WINSTON JOSEPH DUGAN, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. From 5th September, 1944, to 30th January, 1945 (Acting).
- His Royal Highness PRINCE HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, EARL OF ULSTER AND BARON CULLODEN, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.M.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., General in the Army, Air Chief Marshal in the Royal Air Force, One of His Majesty's Personal Aides-de-Camp. From 30th January, 1945, to 11th March, 1947.
- Major-General SIR WINSTON JOSEPH DUGAN, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. From 18th January, 1947, to 11th March, 1947 (Acting).
- Rt. Hon. WILLIAM JOHN MCKELL. From 11th March, 1947.

(b) 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 29th August, 1941.
- (xxii) FADDEN MINISTRY, 29th August, 1941, to 7th October, 1941.
- (xxiii) CURTIN MINISTRY, 7th October, 1941, to 21st September, 1943.
- (xxiv) CURTIN MINISTRY, 21st September, 1943, to 6th July, 1945.
- (xxv) FORDE MINISTRY, 6th July, 1945, to 13th July, 1945.
- (xxvi) CHIFLEY MINISTRY, 13th July, 1945, to 1st November, 1946.
- (xxvii) CHIFLEY MINISTRY, 1st November, 1946.

(c) CHIFLEY GOVERNMENT (sworn in 1st November, 1946), as at 31st March, 1948.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	MINISTERS.
<i>Prime Minister and Treasurer</i>	<i>Rt. Hon. J. B. Chifley (N.S.W.).</i>
<i>Attorney-General and Minister for External Affairs</i>	<i>Rt. Hon. H. V. Evatt, LL.D., D.Litt., K.C. (N.S.W.).</i>
<i>Minister for Labour and National Service</i> ..	<i>Hon. E. J. Holloway (Vic.).</i>
<i>Minister for Air and Minister for Civil Aviation</i>	<i>Hon. A. S. Drakeford (Vic.).</i>
<i>Vice-President of the Executive Council</i> ..	<i>Hon. W. J. Scully (N.S.W.).</i>
<i>Minister for Supply and Shipping</i>	<i>Senator The Hon. W. P. Ashley (N.S.W.).</i>
<i>Minister for Defence, Minister for Post-war Reconstruction, and Minister in charge of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research</i>	<i>Hon. J. J. Dedman (Vic.).</i>
<i>Minister for Transport and Minister for External Territories</i>	<i>Hon. E. J. Ward (N.S.W.).</i>
<i>Postmaster-General</i>	<i>Senator The Hon. D. Cameron (Vic.).</i>
<i>Minister for Information and Minister for Immigration</i>	<i>Hon. A. A. Calwell (Vic.).</i>
<i>Minister for the Interior</i>	<i>Hon. H. V. Johnson (W.A.).</i>
<i>Minister for Health and Minister for Social Services</i>	<i>Senator The Hon. N. E. McKenna (Tas.).</i>
<i>Minister for Commerce and Agriculture</i> ..	<i>Hon. R. T. Pollard (Vic.).</i>
<i>Minister for Works and Housing</i>	<i>Hon. N. Lemmon (W.A.).</i>

(c) CHIFLEY GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

DEPARTMENTS.		MINISTERS.
<i>Minister for Munitions</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	<i>Senator The Hon. J. I. Armstrong</i> (N.S.W.).
<i>Minister for the Army</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	<i>Hon. C. Chambers (S.A.).</i>
<i>Minister for Trade and Customs</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	<i>Senator The Hon. B. Courtice (Qld.).</i>
<i>Minister for the Navy</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	<i>Hon. W. J. F. Riordan (Qld.).</i>
<i>Minister for Repatriation</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	<i>Hon. H. C. Barnard (Tas.).</i>

3. State Ministers.—The names of the members of the Ministries in each State in March, 1948 are shown in the following statement. The date on which each Ministry was sworn in is stated in parenthesis :—

STATE MINISTERS, 1948.

NEW SOUTH WALES (19th May, 1947).

<i>Premier and Colonial Treasurer—</i> THE HON. J. MCGIBB.	<i>Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Local Government—</i> THE HON. J. J. CAHILL.
<i>Deputy Premier, Colonial Secretary, Secretary for Mines and Minister for National Emergency Services—</i> THE HON. J. M. BADDELEY.	<i>Minister for Health—</i> THE HON. C. A. KELLY.
<i>Minister for Housing and Assistant Treasurer—</i> THE HON. C. R. EVATT, K.C.	<i>Minister for Transport—</i> THE HON. M. O'SULLIVAN.
<i>Minister for Education—</i> THE HON. R. J. HEFFRON.	<i>Minister for Agriculture—</i> THE HON. E. H. GRAHAM.
<i>Attorney-General—</i> THE HON. C. E. MARTIN.	<i>Minister for Conservation—</i> THE HON. G. WEIR.
<i>Minister for Labour and Industry and Minister for Social Welfare—</i> THE HON. F. J. FINNAN.	<i>Minister in Charge of Tourist Activities and Immigration—</i> THE HON. C. H. MATTHEWS.
<i>Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Executive Council—</i> THE HON. R. R. DOWNING, M.L.C.	<i>Secretary for Lands—</i> THE HON. W. F. SHEAHAN.
	<i>Minister for Building Materials—</i> THE HON. W. E. DICKSON, M.L.C.

VICTORIA (20th November, 1947).

<i>Premier and Treasurer—</i> THE HON. T. T. HOLLWAY.	<i>Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Forests, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works—</i> LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. H. DENNETT.
<i>President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Water Supply, and Minister of Soldier Settlement—</i> THE HON. J. G. B. McDONALD.	<i>Commissioner of Public Works and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works—</i> THE HON. J. A. KENNEDY, M.L.C.
<i>Minister of Transport, Minister of Public Instruction, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works—</i> COLONEL THE HON. W. S. KENT HUGHES, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., E.D.	<i>Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings and Minister of Mines—</i> THE HON. J. H. LIENHOP, M.L.C.
<i>Chief Secretary—</i> THE HON. K. DODGSHUN.	<i>Minister of Labour and Minister in Charge of State Development—</i> THE HON. H. J. T. HYLAND.
<i>Attorney-General and Solicitor-General—</i> THE HON. T. D. OLDHAM.	<i>Minister in Charge of Materials and Minister in Charge of Housing—</i> THE HON. A. G. WARNER, M.L.C.
<i>Minister of Health—</i> THE HON. A. A. DUNSTAN.	<i>Minister without Portfolio—</i> THE HON. P. T. BYRNES, M.L.C.

STATE MINISTERS—*continued.*

QUEENSLAND (15th May, 1947).

<i>Premier and Chief Secretary; and Vice-President of the Executive Council—</i>	<i>Attorney-General—</i>
THE HON. E. M. HANLON.	THE HON. D. A. GLEDSON.
<i>Secretary for Labour and Industry—</i>	<i>Treasurer—</i>
THE HON. V. C. GAIR.	THE HON. J. LARCOMBE.
<i>Secretary for Agriculture and Stock—</i>	<i>Secretary for Public Instruction—</i>
THE HON. H. H. COLLINS.	THE HON. H. A. BRUCE.
<i>Secretary for Public Lands and Secretary for Mines—</i>	<i>Minister for Transport—</i>
THE HON. T. A. FOLEY.	THE HON. J. E. DUGGAN.
<i>Secretary for Health and Home Affairs—</i>	<i>Secretary for Public Works, Housing and Local Government—</i>
THE HON. A. JONES.	THE HON. W. POWER.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (15th May, 1944).

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

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (1st April, 1947).

<i>Premier, Treasurer, Minister for Housing, Forests and North-west—</i>	<i>Minister for Mines and Health—</i>
THE HON. D. R. McCLARTY.	THE HON. H. S. W. PARKER, M.L.C.
<i>Minister for Education, Local Government and Industrial Development—</i>	<i>Minister for Works and Water Supply—</i>
THE HON. A. F. WATTS.	THE HON. V. DONEY.
<i>Attorney-General, Minister for Police and Native Affairs—</i>	<i>Chief Secretary and Minister for Fisheries—</i>
THE HON. R. R. McDONALD.	THE HON. A. V. R. ABBOT.
<i>Minister for Lands, Agriculture and Labour—</i>	<i>Minister for Railways and Transport—</i>
THE HON. L. THORN.	THE HON. H. S. SEWARD.
	<i>Honorary Ministers—</i>
	THE HON. A. F. G. CARDELL-OLIVER.
	THE HON. G. B. WOOD, M.L.C.

TASMANIA (25th February, 1948).

<i>Premier and Minister for Education—</i>	<i>Chief Secretary and Minister for Health—</i>
THE HON. R. COSGROVE.	THE HON. A. J. WHITE.
<i>Treasurer and Minister for Transport—</i>	<i>Honorary Ministers—</i>
THE HON. E. BROOKER.	THE HON. R. L. WORSLEY, M.L.C.
<i>Attorney-General—</i>	(Minister for Forests).
THE HON. R. F. FAGAN.	THE HON. E. R. A. HOWROYD.
<i>Minister for Agriculture—</i>	(Minister controlling the Tourist and Immigration Department)
THE HON. J. L. MADDEN.	THE HON. C. B. AYLETT
<i>Minister for Lands and Works and Minister for Mines—</i>	(Minister for Housing).
THE HON. E. E. REEOE.	

4. **The Course of Legislation.**—The actual legislation by the Commonwealth Parliament up to the end of 1946 is indicated in alphabetical order in Vol. XLIV. "The Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia passed during the year 1946, in the Third Session of the Seventeenth Parliament of the Commonwealth, and portion of the First Session of the Eighteenth Parliament of the Commonwealth, with Tables and Index." A "Chronological Table of Acts passed from 1901 to 1946, 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 1946 in relation to the several provisions of the Constitution", is furnished. Reference should be made to these for complete information. In issues of the Official Year Book prior to No. 23, an analytic table was included showing the nature of Commonwealth legislation in force at the end of the latest year available. A classification of legislation, according to its relation to the several provisions of the Constitution, up to the end of the year 1928 will be found in No. 22, pp. 76-84.

§ 4. Commonwealth Government Departments.

The following paragraphs list the Commonwealth Government Departments as at 31st March, 1947, and show details of the matters dealt with by each Department, and the Acts administered by the Minister of each Department.

1. **The Prime Minister's Department.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Administrative arrangements; archives, provisional arrangements for; Art Advisory Board; Cabinet Secretariat; Channel of communication for all Departments with the Governor-General, State, British and Dominion Governments (excepting by cablegram); Commonwealth Literary Fund; Federal Executive Council; Government hospitality; High Commissioner's Office, London; Historic Memorials; Premiers' Conferences; Preparation and publication of—*Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, Federal Guide*; Royal Commissions; State and ceremonial functions.

(ii) *Acts administered.* Committee of Public Accounts; Commonwealth Grants Commission; Commonwealth Public Service; Commonwealth Public Works Committee; Commonwealth Salaries; Defence (Transitional Provisions) insofar as it relates to the following Regulation:—National Security (Supplementary) Regulation 120; High Commissioner; Migrant Settlement Agreement; Ministers of State; Officers' Rights Declaration; Parliamentary Allowances; Parliamentary Salaries Adjustment; Royal Commissions; Science and Industry Endowment; Science and Industry Research; Special Annuity.

2. **The Department of the Treasury.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Appropriation and Supply; Banking; Board of Business Administration—including Inspection Staff; Capital Issues; Census and Statistics; Commonwealth Advertising—Control; Commonwealth Stores Supply and Tender Board; Currency, Coinage and Legal Tender; Employees' Compensation; Enemy Property; Financial Assistance to States; Financial aspects of Social Services, Health, Housing, Education and Reconstruction matters; Financial Review and Co-ordination of Pay, Works, Services, Supplies and other proposals of Service Departments; Foreign Exchange; Government Printing; Insurance Deposits; Interest rates; Investigations—actuarial; Investigation of proposals relating to Prices Stabilization, Transport, Communications, Government Subsidies and Financial assistance to Primary and Secondary Industries; Land Sales—Control; Life Insurance; Loan

Council and all Loan matters; Pensions and Retiring Allowances under the Constitution; Public Debt and National Debt Sinking Fund; Public Accounts; Public Finance including relationship to Employment and National Income; Soldier Land Settlement Finance; Superannuation; Taxation, other than duties of Customs and of Excise; War Damage Insurance; War Gratuity—Administration.

(ii) *Acts administered.* Appropriation; Appropriation (Unemployment Relief); Audit; Banking; Berry Fruit Growers Relief; Census and Statistics; Coinage; Commonwealth Bank; Commonwealth Debt Conversion; Commonwealth Employees' Compensation; Commonwealth Employees' Furlough; Commonwealth Inscribed Stock; Constitution Alteration (State Debts); Debt Conversion Agreement; Defence (Transitional Provisions) 1946, Section 12 and insofar as it relates to the following National Security Regulations:—Board of Business Administration, Capital Issues, Economic Organization except Part V., Enemy Property, Guarantee and War Damage to Property; Economic Research; Entertainment Tax Assessment; Entertainment Tax; Estate Duty; Estate Duty Assessment; Financial Agreement; Financial Agreements (Commonwealth liability); Financial Agreement Validation Act; Financial Emergency 1931–1938 (except Parts VI., VII., VIII.); Financial Relief 1932–1938 (except Parts VI. and VII.); Financial Relief 1933 (except Part VII.); Financial Relief 1934–1938 (except Parts VI. and VII.); Financial Relief 1936–1938 (except Parts V. and VI.); Flour Tax; Flour Tax (Imports and Exports); Flour Tax (Stocks); Flour Tax (Wheat Industry Assistance) Assessment; Funding Arrangements; Gift Duty; Gift Duty Assessment; Gold Mining Encouragement; Gold Tax; Gold Tax Collection; Immigration Loan; Income Tax; Income Tax Assessment; Income Tax Collection; Income Tax (War-time Arrangements); Insurance; Land Tax; Land Tax Assessment; Life Insurance; Loan Appropriation (Unemployment Relief); Loan (Drought Relief); Loan Fund Expenditure; Loan (Housing); Loan (Unemployment Relief Works); Loans Redemption and Conversion; Loans Securities; Marine Insurance; National Debt Sinking Fund; National Welfare Fund; Naval Loan Repeal; Pay-roll Tax; Pay-roll Tax Assessment; Sales Tax; Sales Tax Assessment; Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications); Sales Tax Procedure; Silver Agreement; Social Services Contribution; Social Services Assessment; Soldier Settlement Loans (Financial Agreement); States Grants; States Grants (Drought Relief); States Grants (Drought Relief); States Grants (Fertilizer); States Grants (Local Public Works); States Grants (Tax Reimbursement); States Grants (Unemployment Relief); States Grants (Youth Employment); Statistical Bureau (Tasmania); Superannuation; Supply; Surplus Revenue; Tasmania Grant (Flour Tax); Tasmania Sinking Fund Agreement; Tasmania Loan Redemption; Taxation of Loans; Transferred Officers' Pensions; Trans-Pacific Flight Appropriation; Treasury Bills; Treaties of Peace (Austria and Bulgaria); Treaty of Peace (Germany); Treaty of Peace (Hungary); War Gratuity; War Precautions Act Repeal; War Tax; War-time (Company) Tax; War-time (Company) Tax Assessment; War-time Profits Tax; War-time Profits Tax Assessment; Wheat Tax; Wool Tax; Wool Tax Assessment; Wool (Contributory Charge); Wool (Contributory Charge) Assessment; Wool Industry Fund.

3. **The Attorney-General's Department.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Administration of law and justice in and registration for the Australian Capital Territory; Arbitration and conciliation in relation to industrial disputes; Arbitration in relation to employment in the Commonwealth Public Service; Bankruptcy and Insolvency; Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes; Copyright; Crown Law Officers; Designs; Divorce and Matrimonial Causes; Foreign Corporations; Investigations in respect of offences against Commonwealth law; Judiciary and Courts; Legal aid to members of the Forces and their dependants; Litigation in which the Commonwealth is a party and prosecution of offences against Commonwealth laws; Marriage; Parliamentary drafting and legal drafting including Bills, Regulations under Commonwealth Acts, Ordinances, Proclamations, Orders and Agreements; Patents; Peace Officers; Police (Australian Capital Territory); Recognition throughout the Commonwealth and its Territories of the laws, records and judicial proceedings of the States and the Territories; Reporting of proceedings of Commonwealth tribunals; Commonwealth Investigation Service; Service and execution

throughout the Commonwealth and its Territories of the Process and Judgments of the States and the Territories; Trade Marks; Trading and Financial Corporations formed within the limits of the Commonwealth.

(ii) *Acts administered.* Acts Interpretation; Amendments Incorporation; Arbitration (Public Service); Bankruptcy; Bills of Exchange; Black Marketing; Boy Scouts Association; Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration; Copyright; Crimes; Defence (Transitional Provisions) 1946, insofar as it relates to the following National Security Regulations and Orders—Regulations—Claims against the Commonwealth in relation to Visiting Forces, Evidence, General—Regulations 25, 26, 69A, 73, 84, 87, 88, and 91, Industrial Property, Supplementary—Regulations 1, 3, 4, 16, 52, 62, 80, 91, 94, 100, 116, 133, War Deaths and War Service Moratorium: Orders—Orders under Regulation 61 of the National Security (Supplementary) Regulations; Designs; Evidence; Extradition; High Court Procedure; Judiciary; Judiciary (Diplomatic Representation); Jury Exemption; Legal Proceedings Control; Parliamentary Papers; Patents; Patents, Trade Marks, Designs and Copyright (War Powers); Peace Officers; Re-establishment and Employment 1945 (Parts II., Division 2, IX. and X.); Rules Publication; Seat of Government Supreme Court; Service and Execution of Process; Solicitor-General; State and Territorial Laws and Records Recognition; Statute Law Revision; Statutory Declarations; Trade Marks; War Precautions Act Repeal 1920–1934 insofar as it relates to paragraph (e) of section 22.

4. The Department of External Affairs.—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Antarctica—Australian-New Zealand Agreement: Implementation through Australian-New Zealand Affairs Secretariat; Australian Legations and other permanent missions abroad, with the exception of the Australian High Commissioner in London; British Commonwealth Representatives in Australia, with the exception of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom; Channel of communication—(i) for all matters between other Departments and diplomatic missions in Australia; (ii) for all matters between other Departments and Australian Legations and other missions abroad except the Australian High Commissioner in London; Communication with United Kingdom diplomatic missions and consulates; Consuls and consular matters; Custody of property in Australia of enemy powers; Diplomatic and official visas; Diplomatic and consular missions in Australia; Foreign affairs and relations with foreign Governments; Inter-Imperial and Dominion political relations; International Conferences; International Organizations (including the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, United Nations War Crimes Commission, Far-Eastern Commission, Allied Council for Japan, and Inter-Allied Reparations Agency); International questions affecting policy in respect of mandates, and trusteeship, nationality, status of aliens, immigration and emigration and economic relations; International Red Cross Delegate in Australia; Prisoners of War and Internees in Australia—Policy; Protection of Australian nationals and interests abroad, including claims against enemy and ex-enemy countries; Territorial waters; Treaties and International Agreements; United Nations Organization, its organs and its specialized agencies (including the Atomic Energy Commission, Food and Agricultural Organization, Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, and International Labour Office, and the International Court of Justice).

(ii) *Acts administered.* Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance; Defence (Transitional Provisions) 1946 insofar as it relates to National Security (Supplementary) Regulation 139.

5. Department of Defence.—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Defence Policy; Higher Defence Organization; Matters on policy or principle and important questions having a Joint Service or Inter-departmental defence aspect.

(ii) *Acts administered.* Defence (except in relation to the organization and control of the Naval, Military or Air Forces); Defence (Transitional Provisions) 1946 insofar as it relates to the following National Security Regulations:—Women's Services, and Supplementary—Regulations 11, 33; Defence (Visiting Forces); Geneva Convention; Telegraph.

6. The Department of the Navy.—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Naval Defence.

(ii) *Acts administered.* Control of Naval Waters ; Defence (Transitional Provisions) 1946, insofar as it relates to the following National Security Regulations—General—Regulations 31A, 37, insofar as they relate to the Naval Forces, Naval Charter Rates, Naval Forces and Supplementary—Regulations 18, 47, 63, insofar as they relate to the Naval Forces ; Naval Defence ; Treaties of Washington ; War Precautions Act Repeal 1920-1934, Section 22 (with the exceptions of paragraphs (e) and (f)) in relation to the Naval Forces.

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

(ii) *Acts administered.* Australian Imperial Force Canteens Funds ; Defence (in relation to the organization and control of the Military Forces) ; Defence (Transitional Provisions) 1946, insofar as it relates to the following National Security Regulations :—General—Regulations 31A, 37, insofar as they relate to the Military Forces, Internment Camps, Military Forces, Prisoners of War and Supplementary—Regulations 18, 47, 63, insofar as they apply to the Military Forces ; War Precautions Act Repeal 1920-1934, Section 22 (with the exception of paragraphs (e) and (f)) in relation to the Military Forces ; War Service Estates.

8. The Department of Air.—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Air Defence.

(ii) *Acts administered.* Air Force ; Defence (in relation to the organization and control of the Air Force) ; Defence (Transitional Provisions) 1946, insofar as it relates to the following National Security Regulations :—General—Regulations 31A, 37, insofar as they apply to the Air Force, Supplementary—Regulations 58 and 129, and Supplementary—Regulations 18, 47, 63, insofar as they apply to the Air Force.

9. The Department of Munitions.—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Manufacture, acquisition, provision and supply of munitions (that is to say, armaments, aircraft, arms, ammunition, weapons, vehicles, machines, vessels or ships, including the materials necessary for the production of those things) and all matters incidental thereto, involving—operation and management of factories, workshops and undertakings concerned in the production of munitions, acquisition by the Commonwealth and the establishment of factories and workshops for the purpose of producing munitions, securing of supplies of materials, plant, tools and equipment for that purpose, employment and training of technicians, workmen and others for that purpose, and arrangements and all action necessary to secure the supply, manufacture, processing and delivery of munitions ; Building of merchant ships and other vessels (other than Naval vessels) and repair and maintenance of all merchant ships and the provision of dry docking and repairing facilities for merchant ships ; Production in Australia of ingot aluminium ; Control and limitation of profits in relation to the production of munitions by private enterprise.

(ii) *Acts administered.* Aluminium Industry ; Defence (Transitional Provisions) 1946, insofar as it relates to the following National Security Regulations :—Munitions and Shipbuilding.

10. The Department of Trade and Customs.—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Analysis of goods ; Bounties (general) ; By-laws (customs and excise)—administration of ; Censorship of cinematograph films and literature ; Contraband control in time of war ; Cotton bounty ; Customs administration ; Customs tariffs ; Dangerous drugs—control under international conventions ; Detection of offences ; Distillation of spirits ; Disposal in some cases of remaining stocks of goods imported under Lease-Lend and Canadian Mutual Aid ; Dumping and unfair competition ; Economic investigation of industries ; Exchange control relating to imports and exports ; Excise administration ; Excise tariffs ; Export control—monetary and commodity ; Export licensing ; Export prohibitions ; Films, cinematograph—censorship ; Goods, procurement of ; Immigration, co-operation with the Department of Immigration ; Import control ; Import licensing ; Import prohibitions ; International Convention for Aerial Navigation—provisions relating to customs matters ; Investigations—trade and special ; Lease-Lend transactions ; Literature—censorship ; Malt—Control of manufacture and distribution ;

Marking and labelling of imported goods; Monopolies and combines; Newsprint—restrictions on use of; Newsprint pool; Papua and New Guinea Bounties; Preferential tariffs; Prices control; Primage duties; Prize Courts; Procurement of goods; Prosecutions for offences; Protection of primary and secondary industries; Quarantine, co-operation with the Department of Health; Rationing of goods; Registration of British ships; Requisitioned cargoes, disposal of; Secret Commissions; Shipping—treatment of merchant shipping in port in time of war; Smuggling, prevention of; Sponsorship of orders for overseas goods; Statistical classification of imports and exports; Sugar—Export Sugar Committee, Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee, International Sugar Agreement, Rebate on sugar contents of exported goods, Sugar industry control; Sulphur Bounty; Tariff revision; Tariff administration (Customs and Excise); Tariff Board; Tea, Coffee and Chicory control; Tractor Bounty; Trade agreements, Trade Treaties; Trade Relations—International; Trade and commerce—action in relation to restraint of; Trade descriptions (Imports); Trade statistics—Collection of statistics relating to imports and exports; Trading with the Enemy—Administration; Tyre Cord Bounty; Values—Domestic in overseas countries; Wine Export Bounty; Wire Netting Bounty.

(ii) *Acts administered.* Australian Industries Preservation; Beer Excise; Canvas and Duck Bounty; Commerce (Trade Descriptions) 1905–1933 insofar as it relates to imports; Customs; Customs Tariff; Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference); Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment); Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation); Customs Tariff (Newfoundland Preference); Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference); Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Agreement; Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference); Customs Tariff (Primage Duties); Customs Tariff (Southern Rhodesian Preference); Customs Tariff Validation; Defence (Transitional Provisions) 1946—insofar as it relates to the following National Security Regulations:—Prices, Rationing, Requisitioned Cargoes, Supplementary—Regulations 14, 38, 49, Tea Control and Wine Industry; Distillation; Excise; Excise Tariff; Excise Tariff Rebate; Excise Tariff Validation; Merchant Shipping—insofar as they relate to registration of British ships; Newsprinting Paper Bounty; New Zealand Re-exports; Papua and New Guinea Bounties; Raw Cotton Bounty; Secret Commissions; Spirits; Sugar Agreement; Sulphur Bounty; Tariff Board; Tractor Bounty; Trade Agreement (Belgium); Trade Agreement (Brazil); Trade Agreement (Czechoslovakia); Trade Agreement (France); Trade Agreement (Greece); Trade Agreement (Newfoundland); Trade Agreement (South Africa); Trade Agreement (Southern Rhodesia); Trade Agreement (Switzerland); Trading with the Enemy Act; Tyre Cord Bounty; United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement; Wine Export Bounty; Wire Netting Bounty.

11. **The Department of Commerce and Agriculture.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Agricultural production; Agricultural economics; Assistance to primary producers; Australian Agricultural Council; Collection and dissemination of commercial intelligence and general information; Contact with State Departments of Agriculture regarding agricultural production; Contact with the following organizations and administration of any Commonwealth Acts under which they are established:—Australian Apple and Pear Advisory Council, Australian Apple and Pear Marketing Board, Australian Barley Board, Australian Canned Fruits Board, Australian Citrus Advisory Council, Australian Dairy Produce Board, Australian Hides and Leather Industries Board, Australian Meat Board, Australian National Publicity Association, Australian Potato Board, Australian Tobacco Board, Australian Wheat Board, Australian Wine Board, Australian Wool Board, Australian Wool Realization Commission, Commonwealth Food Control, Council for the Australian Pig Industry, Dairy Produce Control Committee, Dried Fruits Control Board, Egg Producers' Council, Federal Potato Advisory Committee, Field Peas Board, Meat Canning Committee, Meat Industry Advisory Committee, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Superphosphate Industry Committee, Wheat Industry Stabilization Board, Wheat Stabilization Advisory Committee, Eastern Trade Advisory Committee: Exhibitions (organization of trade exhibits); External Trade—Overseas trade promotion; Fisheries—Administration of Commonwealth policy and co-ordination of State activities and control of fishing in extra-territorial waters; General trade inquiries; Investigation

of overseas trade matters; Inspection and/or grading of dairy produce, meat, fruit (fresh, dried and canned), jams, honey, vegetables, &c., exported from the Commonwealth; Investigation of marketing, economic and other problems of farming industries; Marketing investigations abroad; Rural credits; Rural man-power; Tourist publicity abroad; Trade agreements—Administration of export aspects, collaboration with other Departments in negotiations; Trade Commissioner Service; Trade publicity and advertising in Australia, the United Kingdom and elsewhere; Trade Surveys for specific commodities.

(ii) *Acts administered.* Advances to Settlers; Apple and Pear Export Charges; Apple and Pear Organization; Apple and Pear Publicity and Research; Berry Fruit-growers Relief; Canned Fruits Export Charges; Canned Fruits Export Control; Citrus Fruits Bounty; Commerce (Trade Descriptions) 1905-1933, insofar as it relates to exports; Dairy Produce Export Charges; Dairy Produce Export Control; Defence (Transitional Provisions) 1946, insofar as it relates to the following National Security Regulations and Order:—Regulations—Agricultural Aids, Agricultural Production, Apple and Pear Acquisition, Australian Barley Board, Australian Tobacco Leaf, Beef Shortage, Dairy Produce Acquisition, Egg Industry, Food Control, Hide and Leather Industries, Potatoes, Rabbit Skins, Staff of War-time Authorities, Superphosphate Industry, Wheat Acquisition, Wheat Industry Stabilization and Supplementary—Regulation No. 57; Order—Agricultural Machinery—Order No. 1; Dried Fruits Export Charges; Dried Fruits Export Control; Export Guarantee; Financial Relief 1932-1938 (Parts VI. and VII.); Financial Relief 1934-1936 (Parts VI. and VII.); Financial Relief 1936-1938 (Part VI.); Fruit Growers Relief; Loan (Drought Relief); Loan (Farmers Debt Adjustment); Meat Export Charges; Meat Export Control; Meat Industry Control; Primary Produce Export Charges; Primary Produce Export Organization; Primary Producers Relief; Queensland Meat Inspection Agreement; Rabbit Skins Export Charges; Rabbit Skins Export Charges Appropriation; States Grants (Drought Relief); States Grants (Fertilizer); Trade Commissioners; Wheat Export Charges; Wheat Industry Assistance; Wheat Industry Stabilization; Wheat Industry (War-time Control); Wine Grapes Charges; Wine Overseas Marketing; Wire and Wire Netting; Wool Industry Fund; Wool (Contributory Charges); Wool (Contributory Charges) Assessment; Wool Realization; Wool Use Promotion.

12. **The Postmaster-General's Department.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Broadcasting; Postal and Telecommunication Services.

(ii) *Acts administered.* Australian Broadcasting; Commercial Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees; Defence (Transitional Provisions) 1946, insofar as it relates to National Security (General) Regulation 11; Overseas Telecommunications; Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting; Post and Telegraph; Post and Telegraph Rates; Post and Telegraph Rates (Defence Forces); Purchase Telephone Lines Acquisition; Telegraph; Wireless Telegraphy.

13. **The Department of the Interior.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Accommodation for Commonwealth Departments; Ashmore and Cartier Islands; Astronomy; Australian Capital Territory, developmental planning and administration of, with the exception of Health, Justice and Police; Australian Commonwealth Shipping Board; *Australian Official War History* 1939-1945; Australian War Memorial; Civil Defence; Commonwealth Observatory; Conveyance of Members of Parliament and others; Elections and Franchise; Forestry and Timber; Geodesy; Land for Commonwealth purposes, acquisition and leasing of; Mapping, Topographical and Geographical, including International and Aeronautical Maps; Meteorology; National Mapping Council; Northern Territory; Property, Commonwealth, management of; Railways, Commonwealth; Soil Conservation; Surveys, Land, Engineering, Topographical and Geodetic; War Graves.

(ii) *Acts administered.* Ashmore and Cartier Islands Acceptance; Australian War Memorial; Cockatoo Island Dockyard Agreement; Commonwealth Electoral; Commonwealth Electoral (War-time) Repeal; Commonwealth Observatory Fund; Commonwealth Railways; Commonwealth Shipping; Constitution Alteration (Senate Elections);

Defence (Transitional Provisions) 1946, insofar as it relates to the following Regulations :— National Security (General) Regulations 54, 55AA, 55A, 57, 60B-G, 60J-M ; Darwin Lands Acquisition ; Forestry and Timber Bureau ; Grafton to South Brisbane Railway ; Jervis Bay Territory Acceptance ; Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta Railway ; Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta Railway Lands ; Lands Acquisition ; Meteorology ; Northern Territory Acceptance ; Northern Territory (Administration) ; Northern Territory Railway Extension ; Northern Territory Representation ; Oodnadatta to Alice Springs Railway ; Pine Creek to Katherine River Railway ; Port Augusta to Port Pirie Railway ; Referendum (Constitution Alteration) ; Representation ; Seat of Government Acceptance ; Seat of Government ; Seat of Government (Administration) ; Seat of Government Railway ; Senate Elections.

14. The Department of Labour and National Service.—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Investigations and research into problems affecting employer-employee relationships ; Matters arising from Australia's membership of the International Labour Office ; Supervision and regulation of industrial relations ; Channel of communication between the Government and industrial organizations and industrial workers ; Administration of the wage-pegging regulations ; Central and Local Coal Reference Boards ; Employment of women in industry, with particular reference to minimum rates ; Provision of a reference authority for production Departments and industry in general on good personnel practice ; Advice to employers on methods of improving physical working conditions in industrial establishments ; Technical advice and assistance to factories about the setting up or operation of food services, and provision of reference authority on the operation of cafeterias in Commonwealth establishments ; Control and supervision of vocational training (other than University type) of—(a) discharged members of the forces, and (b) civilians ; Control and supervision of correspondence instruction (other than University type) of members of the Forces within the Services Education Scheme ; Control and supervision of pre-vocational and vocational training of disabled persons as defined under the Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945 ; Control and supervision of technical training of enlisted personnel for technical units of the Forces ; Commonwealth Employment Service ; Employment re-establishment of discharged service men and service women and of the disabled ; Receipt, investigation and payment of claims under the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act 1944 (as agent for the Department of Social Services) ; Receipt, investigation and payment of claims for re-employment allowance under Division 2 of Part VI. of the Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945 (as agent for the Repatriation Commission) ; Reinstatement in civil employment.

(ii) *Acts administered.* Defence (Transitional Provisions) 1946, insofar as it relates to the following National Security Regulations :—Boot Trades Dilution, Coal Mining Industry Employment, Economic Organization Part V., Female Minimum Rates, Industrial Peace and Supplementary—Regulation 90 ; Re-establishment and Employment 1945 (Part II., Divisions 1, 3 and 5) ; Tradesmen's Rights Regulation ; Women's Employment.

15. The Department of Supply and Shipping.—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Commonwealth Oil Refineries Ltd. (Government relations with) ; Coal production and distribution ; Importation, sale and use of liquid fuels and petroleum products, promotion of production of indigenous liquid fuels, and in particular, the production of shale oil, power alcohol and benzol ; Control and maintenance of coastal lights and other aids to navigation on the ocean highways of the Australian coastline ; Control of navigation services such as seamen's compensation, prevention of obstructions on shipping routes and fishing grounds, accommodation for ships' crews, welfare of seamen, maintenance of ships' gear, examination of masters and officers, Courts of Marine Inquiry ; Shipping, including the best utilization of the Australian coastal fleet, the chartering of ships, the manning of ships ; Stevedoring labour and operations, delivery of cargo to and from ships, including wharf clearance and storage of cargo ; Stowage and movement of explosives and dangerous cargoes at Australian ports ; Importation and use of tinplate ; Importation and use of jute ; Co-ordination of supply of essential goods from Australia to the Pacific Islands,

and of supplies to U.N.R.R.A. ; Disposal of surplus Commonwealth property ; Oversight of production of strategic minerals, metals, concentrates, and of the investigation of these resources ; Production of flax ; Procurement of supplies (other than arms and ammunition, aircraft and foodstuffs for the Services) and the control of the production and distribution of supplies where their conservation is necessary ; Prospecting for precious metals—assistance for.

(ii) *Acts administered.* Beaches, Fishing Grounds and Sea Routes Protection 1932 (except Section 3) ; Coal Industry ; Coal Production (War-time) ; Colonial Light Dues Collection ; Colonial Light Dues (Rates) ; Defence (Transitional Provisions) 1946, insofar as it relates to the following National Security Regulations and Orders :—Regulations—Disposal of Commonwealth Property, General—Regulation 66, Jute Liquid Fuel, Maritime Industry, Medical Benefits for Seamen, Minerals, Shipping Co-ordination, Supplementary—Regulation 142 and Tinplate Control : Orders—Control of Tinplate, Control of Footwear (Styles and Quality), Cordage and Fibre, Jute Goods and Shirts, Collars and Pyjamas : Development and Migration ; Geophysical Survey ; Lighthouses ; National Oil Proprietary Ltd. Agreement ; Navigation : Northern Australia Survey ; Oil Agreement ; Petroleum Oil Search ; Petroleum Prospecting ; Precious Metals Prospecting ; Sea Carriage of Goods ; Seamen's Compensation ; Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances 1940-1946 (except pensions and allowances provisions administered by the Repatriation Department) ; Supply and Development 1939-1944 (except Part III.—Aircraft Assembly and except insofar as it relates to the production or supply of munitions) ; Whaling.

16. The Department of Works and Housing.—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Design, estimate of cost, supervision and execution of all architectural and engineering works (both capital and maintenance) for the Commonwealth Government and such other works as may be requested by a State or an authority of the Commonwealth or of a State ; Formulation of town planning proposals in areas controlled by the Commonwealth in collaboration with other responsible Departments ; Investigation, planning and development of such works of national importance as are referred to the Department by the Commonwealth Government ; Submission to the Defence Services of works proposals or works plans (other than Defence Works) for which the Commonwealth is wholly or partially responsible, and which the Department considers may have strategic significance ; Essential Materials—Control of ; Financial assistance to States for roads ; Housing—Finance ; Rent Control ; Research (Commonwealth Experimental Building Station, New South Wales) ; River Murray Commission ; Provision of homes for Australian soldiers who served during the 1914-1918 war and during any war in which His Majesty became engaged on or after 3rd September, 1939, also for the female dependants of Australian soldiers and other classes of eligible persons as defined in the War Service Homes Act 1918-1946.

(ii) *Acts administered.* Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement ; Defence (Transitional Provisions) 1946, insofar as it relates to the following National Security Regulations and Order :—Regulations—Landlord and Tenant and Salvage : Order—Control of Essential Materials : Federal Aid Roads ; Federal Aid Roads and Works ; Re-establishment and Employment 1945 (Part VIII.) ; River Murray Waters ; War Service Homes ; War Service Homes Agreement ; War Service Homes (South Australia) Agreement.

17. The Department of Civil Aviation.—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Civil Aviation.

(ii) *Acts administered.* Australian National Airlines ; Air Navigation ; Carriage by Air ; Defence (Transitional Provisions) 1946, insofar as it relates to National Security (Supplementary) Regulation 58 ; Empire Air Service (England to Australia).

18. The Department of Social Services.—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners ; Child Endowment ; Compassionate allowances to persons ineligible for Invalid, Age and Widows' Pensions and Maternity Allowances ; Compensation or pensions to, or in respect of—Ex-members of the Civil Constructional Corps, ex-civil defence workers, and civilians who suffered a war injury ;

Evacuees and ex-internees—reception and after-care of; Funeral benefits for invalid and old-age pensioners; Invalid pensions; Maternity allowances; Age pensions; Payment of—Commonwealth Literary Fund allowances, financial assistance to University students, imperial pensions (other than war pensions), judiciary pensions, Pensions and retiring allowances under Section 84 of the Commonwealth Constitution, special annuities granted by the Commonwealth and superannuation to retired Commonwealth employees; Reciprocity with New Zealand in relation to invalid and age pensions and invalid and age benefits; Rehabilitation of ex-members of the Forces not eligible for repatriation benefits; Rehabilitation of invalid pensioners; Sickness benefits; Social Service proposals and activities generally; Unemployment benefits; Vocational training of invalid pensioners and unemployment and sickness beneficiaries; Widows' pensions.

(ii) *Acts administered.* Child Endowment; Defence (Transitional) Provisions 1946 (Section 13); Invalid and Old-age Pensions; Invalid and Old-age Pensions (Reciprocity with New Zealand); Maternity Allowance; Re-establishment and Employment (Part IV.); Unemployment and Sickness Benefits; Widows' Pensions.

19. **The Department of Repatriation.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* (a) *Functions for Members of Forces.* Determination of applications for the acceptance of disabilities as war-caused; Provision of in-patient and out-patient treatment in general hospitals, special institutions, sanatoria and hostels; War pensions and living allowances (including acting as agent for British and Dominion pensions authorities); Artificial replacements and surgical aids for members whose accepted incapacities necessitate the use of such aids; Administration of members' trust funds (pensions and war gratuities); Service pensions; Funeral benefits in certain circumstances; Placement in employment of problem cases; Supplementation of apprenticeship wages; Repatriation Vocational Training Scheme—special training of problem cases which cannot be trained by normal methods; Issue of books, requisites, equipment to trainees under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme by arrangement with Universities Commission; Provision of grants by way of gift and under hire-purchase agreements for tools of trade to members and widows to enable them to engage in their calling or in a remunerative occupation; Provision of grants to provide immediate relief for members in necessitous circumstances; Provision of free passages to Australia for the wives, widows and children of members of the Forces still on active service or who have been discharged who married during the period of their active service outside Australia; Provision of grants by way of loan for small businesses and prescribed occupations; Provision of gifts for the purchase in certain cases of furniture for totally and permanently incapacitated or blinded members; Provision of free passages from the Commonwealth for incapacitated members and their wives and children, and for the widows and children of deceased members who desire to return to relatives or friends living outside the Commonwealth; Payment of fares in certain cases of a member and his family; Sustenance allowances; Administration of National Security (Patriotic Funds); Payment of seamen's war pensions and allowances.

(b) *Functions for Dependants.* War and service pensions, medical benefits and living allowances; Provision of grants by way of business loans under certain conditions; Gifts for the purchase in certain cases of furniture for widows with children whose husbands' deaths were due to war service; Provision of funeral benefits in certain cases; Administration of soldiers' children education scheme; Administration of soldiers' trust funds (pensions and gratuities); Payment of seamen's war pensions and allowances.

(c) *Other.* War Pensions Entitlement Appeal Tribunals; War Pensions Assessment Appeal Tribunals.

(ii) *Acts administered.* Australian Soldiers' Repatriation; Defence (Transitional Provisions) 1946, Section 11, and insofar as it relates to the National Security (Patriotic Funds) Regulations; Financial Emergency 1931-1938 (Part VI.); Re-establishment and

Employment 1945 (Section 43, Part VI., Division 2, and insofar as it relates to occupations, businesses or practices, other than agricultural occupations); Repatriation Fund (Baillieu Gift); Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances.

20. **The Department of Immigration.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Admission of Contract Immigrants; Aliens—Deportation of, Registration of; Emigration of Children and Aborigines; Encouraged Migration; Immigration; Indentured Coloured Labour; Nationality and Naturalization; Passports; Publication of newspapers in foreign languages; Repatriation of destitute Australians.

(ii) *Acts administered.* Aliens Deportation; Aliens Registration; Contract Immigrants; Defence (Transitional Provisions) 1946, insofar as it relates to the following National Security Regulations:—Aliens Control and Change of Name; Emigration; Immigration; Immigration (Guardianship of Children); Nationality; Passports.

21. **The Department of Health.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Administration of any subsidies by the Commonwealth for the assistance of efforts by State Governments or public authorities for the eradication, prevention or control of disease in man and animals; Administration of the Nuffield Trust for Crippled Children; Administration of pharmaceutical benefits; Hospital benefits; Therapeutic substances; Assistance to the States in relation to tuberculosis; Australian Institute of Anatomy, Canberra; Collection of sanitary data and the investigation of all factors affecting health in industries; Commonwealth Serum Laboratories and the commercial distribution of the products manufactured in those laboratories; Commonwealth X-ray and Radium Laboratory, Melbourne; Conducting of campaigns of prevention of disease in which more than one State is interested; Discharge of refuse into the sea; Education of the public in matters of health; International hygiene matters affecting the Commonwealth; Investigation of causes of disease and death, and the establishment and control of laboratories for this purpose; Medical examinations of seamen and inspection of vessels under the Navigation Act and Seamen's Compensation Act; Medical examinations under the Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act, Commonwealth Public Service Act, Commonwealth Employees Compensation Act and other relevant Acts; Medical Research and National Health and Medical Research Council; Methods of prevention of disease; Munitions Medical Service; National Fitness and Commonwealth Council for National Fitness; National Health Campaign and the Lady Gowrie Child Centres for pre-school children; Public Health and Medical Services in the Northern Territory; Public Health and Animal Health Administration in the Australian Capital Territory; Quarantine, including quarantine of animals and plants; School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, Sydney; Supervision of broadcast advertising of patent medicines and talks on medical matters.

(ii) *Acts administered.* Australian Institute of Anatomy Agreement; Beaches, Fishing Grounds and Sea Routes Protection 1932 (Section 3); Defence (Transitional Provisions) 1946, insofar as it relates to National Security (Control of Animal Diseases) Regulations; Hospital Benefits; Medical Research Endowment; National Fitness; Pharmaceutical Benefits; Quarantine; Therapeutic Substances; Tuberculosis.

22. **The Department of Post-war Reconstruction.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Formulation of plans for the transition from a war to a peace economy and for long-term full employment and economic stability; Co-ordination of Services demobilization; general administration of the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme, the War Service Land Settlement and Rural Loans Schemes and other aspects of ex-service re-establishment; Provision of technical and other assistance to existing and new industries; provision of the secretariat and executive machinery for the Cabinet Standing Sub-Committee on Secondary Industries and the Secondary Industries Commission; Administration through the Commonwealth Office of Education of financial assistance to ex-service and civilian University students, of Commonwealth grants for social science research, and, in general, responsibility for advising on Commonwealth interests in education, responsibility for the Commonwealth's interests in regional

planning and development—provision of secretarial and investigational assistance in respect of large regional projects and of the work of the North Australia Development Committee.

(ii) *Acts administered.* Commonwealth Education ; Defence (Transitional Provisions) 1946 (except Sections 11, 12 and 13 and except where the administration of particular provisions is otherwise expressly provided for) ; National University ; Re-establishment and Employment 1945 (Parts I., II., Division 4 ; III. ; V. ; VI., Divisions 1, 3 and 4, VII. ; XI.) ; War Service Land Settlement Agreements.

23. **The Department of Information.**—*Matters dealt with.* (a) *National Publicity.* Through an editorial and pictorial production organization in Australia, servicing overseas publicity officers, through the publication of essential facts and figures relating to the Australian economy and administration, and through the organization of Australian exhibitions for use abroad (in association with Department of Commerce and Agriculture in the case of trade exhibits).

(b) *Conduct and administration of shortwave broadcasting.* Transmitting national publicity to overseas countries, and foreign policy broadcasts to allied and former enemy countries in association with the Department of External Affairs.

(c) *Other.* Administration of the National Film Board ; Immigration publicity in association with the Department of Immigration ; Establishment and servicing of Australian News and Information Bureaux abroad ; Appointment and servicing of Press Attachés to Australian Diplomatic Missions, and of Information Officers attached to Australian Trade Commissioners.

24. **The Department of External Territories.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Administration of the Territories of—Nauru, New Guinea, Norfolk Island, Papua ; Australian-New Guinea Production Control Board ; Australian School of Pacific Administration ; British Phosphate Commissioners ; Expropriated Properties (New Guinea) ; Shipping services to certain Pacific Islands ; Shipping services within the Territories of Papua and New Guinea ; Transfer of prisoners from Territories outside the Commonwealth.

(ii) *Acts administered.* Defence (Transitional Provisions) 1946, insofar as it relates to the following Regulations :—National Security (External Territories) Regulations ; Nauru Island Agreement ; New Guinea ; Norfolk Island ; Papua ; Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration ; Removal of Prisoners (Territories) ; Treaty of Peace (Germany) 1919–1920 (Section 2, and Part II., Treaty of Peace Regulations).

25. **The Department of Transport.**—(i) *Matters dealt with.* Administration of Standardization of Railways Agreement ; Federal Aid Roads ; Australian Transport Advisory Council ; Control of the distribution of motor cars and utilities.

(ii) *Acts administered.* Standardization of Railways Agreement ; Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act, insofar as it relates to the following Orders :—Control of New Commercial Motor Vehicles, and Control of New Motor Cars.

§ 5. Cost of Parliamentary Government.

The following statement shows the cost of parliamentary government in the Commonwealth and in each State, as well as the cost per head of population, for the year ended 30th June, 1946. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions as to the cost of the Governor-General's or Governor's establishment, it may be pointed out that a very large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Governor's salary") under the head of Governor-General or Governor represents official services entirely outside the Governor's personal interest, and carried out at the request of the Government.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1945-46.

Particulars.	C'with.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Governor-General or Governor—								
Governor's salary	10,000	2,500	5,000	2,025	5,000	(a)2,000	2,007	29,432
Other salaries	1,437	4,875	957	1,875	804	623	1,904	12,475
Other expenses, including in maintenance of house and grounds	b25,810	9,302	8,897	(b)3,446	2,319	3,470	9,449	62,693
Total	37,247	16,677	14,854	8,246	8,123	6,093	13,360	104,600
2. Executive Council—								
Salaries of Officers	(c)	..	684	30	(d)	60	(d)	774
Other expenses	(c)	66	98	36	(d)	..	(d)	200
Total	(c)	66	782	66	(d)	60	(d)	974
3. Ministry—								
Salaries of Ministers	22,160	21,629	11,234	15,595	7,750	8,604	6,795	93,767
Travelling expenses	6,275	(e)	(e)	..	(e)	2,589	2,991	11,855
Other	594	2,878	(e)	..	(e)	23	3,201	6,696
Total	29,029	24,507	11,234	15,595	7,750	11,216	12,987	112,318
4. Parliament—								
A. Upper House :								
President and Chairman of Committees	2,000	1,863	1,595	..	1,000	1,832	258	8,548
Allowance to members	36,154	(f) 150	10,465	..	10,400	19,807	7,082	84,148
Railway passes	5,760	11,730	(g)9,000	..	1,387	4,068	1,100	33,045
Postage for members	2,906	(h)	484	..	83	383	..	3,856
B. Lower House :								
Speaker and Chairman of Committees	2,000	2,790	(i) 2,421	2,600	1,600	1,932	350	13,693
Allowance to members	75,049	69,050	35,959	44,925	19,642	31,750	11,980	288,355
Railway passes	12,000	18,660	(j)	11,731	2,705	6,994	1,650	53,740
Postage for members	5,831	(g)3,374	1,720	2,531	486	613	(e)	14,555
C. Both Houses :								
Standing Committee on Public Works—								
Expenses of members .. .. .	..	..	(k)	..	1,900	..	261	2,161
Salaries of staff and contingencies .. .. .	..	626	(k)	..	1,321	..	75	2,022
Printing—								
Hansard	15,198	5,802	3,642	5,277	3,227	3,627	..	36,863
Other	10,427	8,394	4,518	1,219	6,623	970	3,107	35,258
Reporting staff—								
Salaries	11,970	9,207	8,199	3,526	6,590	6,331	..	45,823
Contingencies	158	160	651	..	618	140	..	1,727
Library—								
Salaries	8,955	3,754	2,554	1,425	1,553	88	..	18,329
Contingencies	3,785	1,776	772	879	687	240	198	8,337
Salaries of other officers	61,173	33,618	13,543	10,254	9,083	9,238	4,670	141,579
Other	50,601	1,460	..	..	(l) 4,475	1,897	..	58,433
D. Miscellaneous :								
Fuel, light, heat, power, and water	1,290	1,308	1,810	965	3,421	128	..	..
Posts, telegraphs, telephones Furniture, stores, and stationery Other	5,470	4,059	1,118	1,356	1,147	331	779	31,146
.. .. .	2,976	2,030	608	2,170	182	..	..	..
.. .. .	m85,234	2,773	102	4,339	1,060	928	1,251	95,687
Total	398,937	182,674	98,553	91,635	81,178	91,569	32,761	977,307

(a) Salary of Lieutenant-Governor. (b) Commonwealth. Includes interest and sinking funds on loans, £4,667, and new works, buildings, etc., £2,710 : Queensland. Includes £177 allowance to Lieutenant-Governor. (c) Included under Governor-General. (d) Duties performed by Chief Secretary's Department. (e) Not available separately. (f) Allowance to representative of Government, Legislative Council. (g) Both Houses. (h) Included with Lower House. (i) Includes Leader of the Opposition and Leader of the United Country Party. (j) Included with Upper House. (k) There is no Standing Committee, but a Public Works Committee—Members, £902 : Staff, £958. (l) Includes Parliamentary Committee on Land Settlement, £1,668, and Joint Committee on Subordinate Legislation, £350. (m) Includes interest and sinking fund, Parliament House, Canberra, £37,975, and maintenance of members' rooms in capital cities, £18,029.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1945-46—continued.

Particulars.	C'with.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
5. <i>Electoral—</i>								
Salaries	96,117	2,306	1,044	4,415	3,798	5,560	(d)	113,240
Cost of elections, contingencies, etc.	44,814	9,493	52,854	8,938	1,413	3,220	2,029	122,761
Total	140,931	11,799	53,898	13,353	5,211	8,780	2,029	236,001
6. <i>Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.</i>	1,839	4,669	412	2,554	678	2,678	7,526	20,356
Total	1,839	4,669	412	2,554	678	2,678	7,526	20,356
GRAND TOTAL	607,983	240,392	179,733	131,449	102,940	120,396	68,663	1,451,556
<i>Cost per head of population</i>	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 9d.	2s. 5d.	3s. 3d.	4s. 11d.	5s. 6d.	3s. 11d.

(d) Duties performed by Chief Secretary's Department.

Figures showing total cost and cost per head during each of the years 1942-43 to 1945-46 in comparison with 1938-39 are given in the next table.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

Year.	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
TOTAL.								
1938-39 ..	£ 516,455	£ 232,700	£ 114,497	£ 106,942	£ 97,383	£ 113,793	£ 49,270	£ 1,231,049
1942-43 ..	530,475	220,958	130,224	103,204	81,867	102,146	49,609	1,236,483
1943-44 ..	664,042	252,589	140,079	131,443	90,943	117,767	52,090	1,448,953
1944-45 ..	678,542	225,392	125,374	114,923	98,420	112,707	52,150	1,407,508
1945-46 ..	607,983	240,392	179,733	131,449	102,940	120,396	68,663	1,451,556
PER HEAD OF POPULATION.								
1938-39 ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1942-43 ..	1 6	1 8	1 3	2 1	3 3	4 10	4 2	3 7
1943-44 ..	1 6	1 7	1 5	2 0	2 8	4 3	4 1	3 5
1944-45 ..	1 10	1 9	1 5	2 6	2 11	4 11	4 3	4 0
1945-46 ..	1 10	1 7	1 3	2 2	3 2	4 8	4 3	3 10
1945-46 ..	1 8	1 8	1 9	2 5	3 3	4 11	5 6	3 11

§ 6. Government Employees.

1. *Australia, 1939 to 1947.*—The following table shows at June in each of the years 1941 to 1947, in comparison with 1939, the number of employees of Commonwealth and Allied Governments, State Government and Semi-Government bodies, and Local Government authorities. These include not only administrative employees but also employees engaged in all other Government activities, e.g., business undertakings, public utilities, construction of public works, munitions manufacture and in factories connected with Government undertakings and utilities. Personnel serving in the Defence Forces are excluded.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES : AUSTRALIA.

June—	Commonwealth and Allied Governments.(a)			State Govt. and Semi-Government Bodies.			Local Government Authorities.(b)			Total.		
	M.	F.	Persons.	M.	F.	Persons.	M.	F.	Persons.	M.	F.	Persons.
1939(c) ..	56,099	11,764	67,863	235,066	40,586	275,652	58,637	2,887	61,524	349,807	55,237	405,039
1941(c) ..	86,416	24,811	111,227	242,601	43,214	285,815	46,236	2,787	49,023	375,253	70,812	446,065
1942 ..	139,001	49,196	188,197	240,010	47,740	287,750	41,860	3,865	45,725	420,871	100,801	521,672
1943 ..	148,941	78,126	227,067	227,682	53,441	281,123	36,690	4,305	40,995	413,313	135,872	549,185
1944 ..	137,446	74,226	211,672	229,870	55,401	285,361	37,203	4,219	41,422	404,519	133,936	538,455
1945 ..	126,212	65,803	192,015	234,859	54,812	289,671	39,106	4,231	43,337	400,177	124,841	525,023
1946 ..	108,756	40,967	149,723	276,909	49,396	326,305	49,381	3,606	52,987	435,046	93,966	529,015
1947 ..	120,287	38,187	158,474	296,985	50,121	347,103	54,783	3,778	58,561	472,052	92,681	564,738

(a) Includes British and United States of America authorities' civilian employees in Australia. (b) Partly estimated. (c) July.

The increase in number of employees of the Commonwealth and Allied Governments in 1941-42 and 1942-43 was due mainly to expansion of Government munition factories, Allied Works projects and administrative organizations of Allied Governments and war-time departmental controls. In 1943-44 and 1944-45 there was a decrease in Commonwealth Government employment following completion of certain munitions and defence works programmes, and a sharp decline occurred following the cessation of hostilities. Since then there has been an increase in employment because of the expansion of peace-time activities. The diminution in the number of employees of State, semi-Government and local authorities between June, 1942 and June, 1943, was due to a curtailment of peace-time work. Between June, 1945 and June, 1947, there was an increase in State and semi-Government authorities of more than 57,000, of which the major proportion was distributed between railways, works, education and administrative departments. Local government employment increased by more than 15,000 in the same period.

2. Commonwealth and States, etc., June, 1946 and 1947.—The number of employees of the Commonwealth and Allied Governments and of the State Governments, semi-Government and Local Government authorities in each State as at June, 1946, and 1947, are shown in the following table :—

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, JUNE, 1946 AND 1947.

Employed by—	1946.			1947.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Commonwealth and Allied Governments(a)	108,756	40,967	149,723	120,287	38,187	158,474
New South Wales ..	131,344	19,015	150,359	137,820	19,382	157,202
Victoria ..	80,488	16,159	96,647	86,271	16,541	102,812
Queensland ..	51,744	6,118	57,862	58,185	6,014	64,199
South Australia ..	28,411	5,509	33,920	30,400	5,689	36,089
Western Australia ..	24,224	3,853	28,077	27,622	4,057	31,679
Tasmania ..	10,079	2,348	12,427	11,467	2,216	13,683
Total ..	435,046	93,969	529,015	472,052	92,086	564,138

(a) Includes British and United States of America authorities' civilian employees in Australia.

§ 7. Diplomatic and other Representatives Overseas and in Australia.

Australia has diplomatic and other representatives in the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, Eire, India, Egypt, the United States of America, Brazil, Chile, China, France, the Netherlands, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other countries, in all about twenty. In addition, there are the Australian delegates to the United Nations at New York and Australian liaison officers or representatives in Malaya, with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, and with the Allied Control Council, Berlin.

Countries represented in Australia by diplomatic and other representatives include the following :—the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, India, Eire, Malta, the United States of America, Brazil, Chile, China, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Including those with consular representatives, who number about 160, there are about fifty countries represented.

For particulars of the various diplomatic and other representatives overseas and in Australia *see* Chapter XXVIII.—Miscellaneous. Full details of British and foreign representation in Australia—diplomatic and consular—may be obtained from a publication issued by the Department of External Affairs, Canberra, entitled “Diplomatic and Consular List, including British Commonwealth Representatives and Trade Commissioners in Australia.”