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CHAPTER III.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

§ 1. Scheme of Parliamentary Government.

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

2. **Powers and Functions of the Governor-General and of the State Governors.**—A detailed statement of the powers and functions of the Governor-General and of the State Governors appears in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 18, pp. 78–80). For the names of the Governors-General since the inception of the Commonwealth and of the present State Governors, *see* § 4. following.

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

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

(iv) *The Appointment of Ministers.* Legally, Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General or Governor. In practice, however, the discretion of the 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 July, 1951 :—

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS : MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES, JULY, 1951.

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	..	15
The Lower House ..	15	14	9	11	4	8	9	70
Total ..	20	16	13	11	6	10	9	85

(a) Abolished in 1922.

For the names of the present occupants of ministerial office in each of the Parliaments of Australia, and also for particulars of earlier Commonwealth ministries, see § 4. of this chapter.

4. *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 July, 1951 :—

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS : MEMBERS AND ANNUAL SALARIES, JULY, 1951.

Members in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.								
Upper House ..	60	60	34	(b)	20	30	19	223
Lower House ..	123	94	65	75	39	50	30	476
Total ..	183	154	99	75	59	80	49	699

**ANNUAL SALARY.
(£.)**

Upper House ..	1,500	300	(a)1,050	(b)	(d) 900- 975	(e)1,000	(f)800- 1,050	..
Lower House ..	1,500	1,375	(a)1,050	(c)1,375	(d) 900- 975	(e)1,000	(f) 850- 1,050	..

(a) Increased from £750 (Upper House) as from December, 1950 and £650 (Lower House) as from July, 1948. Plus £100 for urban and country electorates (i.e., excluding Metropolitan Electoral Districts). Subject to automatic adjustment in accordance with variations in the cost of living. (b) Abolished in 1922. (c) Increased from £1,050 as from December, 1950. (d) According to distance of electorate from Adelaide. (e) Increased from £960 plus £50 in the case of a country member as from September, 1950. Subject to adjustment in accordance with variations of the State basic wage. Plus £50 where any part of electorate is more than 50 miles from Perth. (f) 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.

5. *Enactments of the Parliament.*—In the Commonwealth all laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The subjects with respect to which the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws are enumerated in the Constitution. In the States laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign by and with the consent of the Legislative Council (except in Queensland) and Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly. The Governor-General or the State Governor acts on behalf of, and in the name of, the Sovereign, 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. *Commonwealth.*—(i) *Qualifications for Membership and for Franchise*—*Commonwealth Parliament.* Qualifications necessary for membership of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament are possessed by any British subject, twenty-one years of age or over, who has resided in the Commonwealth for at least three years and who is, or is qualified to become, an elector of the Commonwealth. Qualifications for Commonwealth franchise are possessed by any British subject, not under twenty-one years of age, who has lived in Australia for six months continuously. Enrolment and voting are compulsory. A British subject member of the Defence Force of the Commonwealth on active service is entitled to vote at Commonwealth elections whether enrolled or not, and, if he is serving or has served outside Australia, irrespective of age.

Disqualification of persons otherwise eligible as members of either Commonwealth House is mainly on the grounds of membership of the other House, allegiance to a foreign power, being attainted of treason, being convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, being an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, holding office of profit under the Crown with certain exceptions, or having pecuniary interest in any agreement with the public service of the Commonwealth except as a member of an incorporated company of more than 25 persons. Excluded from the franchise are persons of unsound mind, attainted of treason, or convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer. In the main, these or similar grounds for disqualification apply also to State Parliament membership and franchise. In some States judges and ministers of religion are included amongst those specifically disqualified from membership, and in two States certain aboriginal natives are excluded from the franchise.

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

In accordance with the Constitution, the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as practicable double that of the Senate. Correspondingly, in terms of the Constitution and the Representation Act 1905-38, from the date of the 1949 elections the number of members in the House of Representatives was increased from 74 to 121 (excluding the members for the internal Territories). As the States are represented in the House of Representatives on a population basis, the numbers were increased as follows:—New South Wales—from 28 to 47; Victoria—20 to 33; Queensland—10 to 18; South Australia—6 to 10; Western Australia—5 to 8; Tasmania—5, no increase; total—74 to 121. The increase in the number of

members of Parliament necessitated a redistribution of seats and a redetermination of electoral boundaries. This was carried out by the Distribution Commissioners in each State on a quota basis, but taking into account community or diversity of interest, means of communication, physical features, existing boundaries of divisions and sub-divisions, and State electoral boundaries.

Since the general elections of 1922 the Northern Territory has been represented by one member in the House of Representatives. The Australian Capital Territory Representation Act 1948 gave similar representation to the Australian Capital Territory as from the elections of 1949. The members for the Territories may join in the debates but are not entitled to vote, except on a motion for the disallowance of any ordinance of the Territory or on any amendment to such motion.

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

(iii) *Commonwealth Elections.* There have been nineteen 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, when, for the first time in the history of the Commonwealth, a deadlock occurred between the Senate and the House of Representatives, and, in accordance with Section 57 of the Constitution which provides for such an eventuality, both Houses were dissolved by the Governor-General. 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 eighteenth Parliament opened on 6th November, 1946, and was dissolved on 31st October, 1949. The following are particulars of the succeeding election:—

COMMONWEALTH ELECTION, 10th DECEMBER, 1949.

State, etc.	Electors Enrolled.(a)			Electors who Voted.(a)			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
N.S. Wales ..	938,953	977,793	1,916,746	911,466	937,106	1,848,572	97.07	95.84	96.44
Victoria ..	662,535	707,286	1,369,821	640,057	673,737	1,313,794	96.61	95.26	95.91
Queensland ..	355,119	341,910	697,029	335,289	323,318	658,607	94.42	91.56	94.49
South Australia ..	211,329	222,991	434,320	205,120	215,317	420,437	97.06	96.56	96.80
W. Australia ..	158,433	157,338	315,771	152,195	149,134	301,329	96.06	94.79	95.43
Tasmania ..	80,201	81,339	161,540	77,588	77,473	155,061	96.74	95.25	95.99
Nor. Territory	4,424	2,162	6,586	3,471	1,847	5,318	78.46	85.43	80.75
Aust. Cap. Terr.	6,403	5,438	11,841	6,063	5,179	11,242	94.69	95.24	94.94
Total ..	2,417,397	2,496,257	4,913,654	2,331,249	2,383,111	4,714,360	96.44	95.47	95.94

(a) All electorates contested, and, except for the Territories, numbers identical for Senate and House of Representatives.

There were 505,275 informal votes (11 per cent.) cast for the Senate election, and 93,604 (2 per cent.) for the House of Representatives election.

The nineteenth Parliament opened on 22nd February, 1950, but on 19th March, 1951, in its first session, a double dissolution was proclaimed for the second time since the inception of the Commonwealth. The Governor-General granted the Prime Minister's request for the dissolution on the ground that the Senate, by referring the Commonwealth Bank Bill 1950 (No. 2) to a Select Committee (after amending an identical Bill more than three months earlier in a manner unacceptable to the House of Representatives) had

"failed to pass it", thereby providing conditions enabling Section 57 of the Constitution to operate for the purpose of overcoming the deadlock between the two Houses. Particulars of the ensuing election are as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH ELECTION, 28th APRIL, 1951.(a)

State, etc.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
N.S. Wales ..	950,460	990,867	1,941,327	918,888	945,351	1,864,239	96.68	95.47	96.03
Victoria ..	673,834	714,282	1,388,116	650,211	682,128	1,332,339	96.49	95.50	95.98
Queensland ..	359,874	350,644	710,518	342,559	334,291	676,850	95.19	95.34	95.26
	(340,794)	(331,359)	(672,049)	(323,809)	(315,524)	(639,333)	(95.02)	(95.25)	(95.13)
S. Australia ..	213,792	226,662	440,454	208,648	218,945	427,593	97.59	96.60	97.00
	(192,344)	(203,238)	(395,582)	(187,534)	(196,549)	(384,082)	(97.50)	(96.71)	(97.00)
W. Aust. ..	159,318	158,942	318,260	153,197	151,129	304,326	96.16	95.08	95.62
	(142,110)	(143,239)	(285,349)	(137,342)	(138,503)	(275,845)	(96.64)	(95.36)	(96.00)
Tasmania ..	81,343	82,657	164,000	79,137	79,431	158,568	97.29	96.10	96.69
Nor. Terr. ..	(4,261)	(2,253)	(6,516)	(3,280)	(1,830)	(5,110)	(76.98)	(81.15)	(78.42)
Aust. Cap. Ter.	(6,838)	(5,930)	(12,774)	(6,342)	(5,557)	(11,899)	(92.75)	(93.62)	(93.15)
Total ..	2,438,621	2,524,054	4,962,675	2,352,640	2,411,275	4,763,915	96.47	95.53	95.99
	(2,391,984)	(2,475,729)	(4,867,713)	(2,306,543)	(2,364,872)	(4,671,415)	(96.43)	(95.52)	(95.97)

(a) Figures in parentheses for the States of Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia refer to contested electorates only, in each of these States one electorate not having been contested. For the Territories, which do not possess a vote for the Senate, the figures refer to the House of Representatives election only. In other States, numbers were identical for Senate and House of Representatives. For the totals, the figures in parentheses represent the total electors enrolled for, and the total electors who voted in, the House of Representatives election, excluding non-contested electorates.

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

The first session of the twentieth Parliament commenced on 12th June, 1951.

The system of voting for the House of Representatives is preferential, and for the Senate, since the passing of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1948, proportional representation (see par. iv below). Previously it also had been preferential.

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.

(iv) *Proportional Representation in Senate Elections.* The Commonwealth Electoral Act 1948, introduced with the Representation Act 1948 to enlarge the Commonwealth Parliament (see above), changed the system of scrutiny and counting of votes in Senate elections from preferential to that of proportional representation. Under the new system each candidate, in order to become elected, must obtain a specified "quota" of first preference votes, any votes in excess of this "quota" being transferred to continuing candidates in proportion to the voters' preferences. For a description of the method of obtaining the "quota" and of the procedure of transferring "surplus" votes, see Official Year Book No. 38, pp. 82-3.

(v) *Commonwealth Referenda.* According to Section 128 of the Constitution, any proposed law for the alteration of the Constitution must, in addition to being passed by an absolute majority of each House of Parliament, be submitted to a referendum of the electors in each State, and must further be approved by a majority of the States and of the electors who voted, before it can be presented for Royal Assent. So far 23 proposals have been submitted to referenda and the consent of the electors has been received in four cases only, the first in relation to the election of Senators in 1906, the second and third in respect of State Debts—one in 1910 and the other in 1928—and the fourth in respect of Social Services in 1946. Details of the various referenda and the voting thereon were given in previous issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 18, p. 87, No. 31, p. 67, No. 35, p. 60, No. 36, p. 61, No. 37, pp. 64-5 and No. 38, p. 84.)

For details of the voting in the referendum held on 22nd September, 1951 to determine whether the Constitution should be amended so as to grant the Commonwealth Government powers to deal with Communists in Australia, see Appendix to this volume.

(vi) *Broadcast of Parliamentary Proceedings.* The proceedings of both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament are regularly broadcast at certain specified times by the national broadcasting system. For some particulars of the origin of this practice see Official Year Book No. 37, p. 65.

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

STATE UPPER HOUSE ELECTIONS.

State.	Year of Latest Election.	Electors Enrolled—Whole State.			Contested Electorates.					
					Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
		Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
Victoria	1949	(a)	(a)	550,472	(a)	(a)	299,111	(a)	(a)	77.86
South Australia	1950	(a)	(a)	161,917	(a)	(a)	52,954	(a)	(a)	78.76
Western Australia	1950	60,156	25,013	85,169	22,237	7,458	29,695	50.30	44.08	48.57

(a) Not available.

Particulars of voting at the latest contested elections for the Legislative Council in Tasmania are as follows, 1949 and 1950 respectively:—Number of electors on the roll, 10,063 and 8,695; number of votes recorded, 8,279 and 6,975; percentage of enrolled voters who voted, 82.27 and 80.22.

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

STATE LOWER HOUSE ELECTIONS.

State.	Year of Latest Election.	Electors Enrolled—Whole State.			Contested Electorates.					
					Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
N.S. Wales	1950	940,150	979,329	1,919,479	811,027	829,286	1,640,313	93.60	91.70	92.63
Victoria	1950	656,800	706,051	1,362,851	596,357	625,377	1,221,734	95.28	93.58	94.40
Q'land	1950	3365,301	3353,384	718,685	323,088	313,662	636,750	92.35	92.68	92.51
S. Australia	1950	(b)	(b)	437,832	(b)	(b)	290,306	(b)	(b)	93.15
W. Aust.	1950	155,903	154,496	310,399	113,441	115,857	229,298	90.93	91.06	90.99
Tasmania	1950	80,228	81,422	161,650	76,517	76,268	152,785	95.37	93.67	94.51

(a) Approximate.

(b) Not available.

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

3. *The Parliament of New South Wales.*—The Parliament of New South Wales consists of two Chambers, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. By legislation assented to in July, 1949, the Assembly was enlarged from 90 to 94 members,

elected in single-seat electoral districts, who hold their seats during the existence of the Parliament to which they are elected. The duration of Parliament is limited to three years and by legislation enacted in 1950 cannot be extended beyond that period except with the approval of electors by referendum. Until 1934 the Council was a nominee Chamber, consisting of a variable number of members appointed for life without remuneration, but as from 23rd April, 1934 it was reconstituted and became a House of 60 members to serve without remuneration for a term of twelve years, with one-quarter of the members retiring every third year. As from 1st September, 1948, however, members of the Council have been paid an allowance of £300 per annum. The electorate comprises members of both Chambers, who vote as a single electoral body at simultaneous sittings of both Chambers.

Any person who is an elector entitled to vote at a Legislative Assembly election, or a person entitled to become such elector, and who has been for at least three years resident in Australia, and who is a natural-born or naturalized subject of the King, is capable of being elected to the Legislative Council. For the Council franchise an elector must be, for the time being, a Member of the Legislative Council or a Member of the Legislative Assembly. Every person qualified to vote at a Legislative Assembly election for any electoral district in New South Wales is qualified to be elected as a Member for that or any other district. Every person not under twenty-one years of age, who is a natural-born or naturalized subject of the King, and who has lived in Australia for at least six months continuously, and in New South Wales for at least three months, and in any subdivision for at least one month immediately preceding the date of claim for enrolment, is entitled to enrolment as an elector for the Legislative Assembly. Persons are disqualified either as members or voters for reasons generally the same as those outlined on page 69.

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

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

4. **The Parliament of Victoria.**—Both of the Victorian legislative Chambers are elective bodies, but there is a considerable difference in the number of members of each House, and until the passing of the Legislative Council Reform Act 1950, in the qualifications necessary for members and electors. The number of members in the Upper House is 34, and in the Lower House, 65. In the Legislative Council the tenure of the seat is for six years, 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.

Prior to the passing of the Act just referred to, which operated from November, 1951, there were property qualifications required for membership of, and franchise for, the Legislative Council. As alternatives to the property qualifications for the Council franchise, certain professional and academic qualifications were also allowed. As amended, however, the qualifications for membership of the Council are possessed by any adult natural-born subject of the King, or by any adult alien naturalized for five years and resident in Victoria for two years. Entitlement for enrolment as an elector is extended to every adult natural-born or naturalized subject who has resided in Australia for at least six months continuously and in Victoria for at least three months and in any subdivision for at least one month immediately preceding the date of claim for enrolment. These qualifications for membership and electors apply also in respect of the Legislative Assembly. Reasons for disqualification follow the general pattern for Australia (see page 69).

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

Single voting is observed in elections held for either House, plurality of voting having been abolished for the Legislative Assembly in 1899 and for the Legislative Council in 1937. A preferential system of voting (*see* Official Year Book No. 6, p. 1182) was adopted for the first time in Victoria at the election held in November, 1911. Compulsory voting was first observed at the 1927 elections for the Legislative Assembly, and at the 1937 elections for the Legislative Council. The franchise was extended to women by the Adult Suffrage Act 1908, while voting at elections was made compulsory for the Legislative Assembly in 1926 and for the Legislative Council in 1935.

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

Any person qualified to be enrolled for any electoral district is qualified for election to the Legislative Assembly. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, who is a natural-born or naturalized British subject with continuous residence within Australia for six months, in Queensland for three months, and in an electoral district for one month prior to making a claim for enrolment, is qualified to enrol as an elector. The classes of persons not qualified to be elected are similar to those for other Australian Parliaments (*see* page 69), but, in addition to the usual classes of persons disqualified as electors, aboriginal natives of Australia or of certain other countries, and certain half-castes, are also excluded from the franchise.

Under the Electoral Districts Act of 1949 the number of members and the number of electorates were increased from 62 to 75, and the increase became effective from the beginning of the thirty-second Parliament, elected in 1950. The Act divided the State into four zones, as follows:—Zone 1, the "Metropolitan Zone", divided into 24 electoral districts returning 24 members; Zone 2, the "South-Eastern Zone", 28 districts and members; Zone 3, the "Northern Zone", thirteen districts and members; Zone 4, the "Western Zone", ten districts and members. A commission of three appointed by the Governor-in-Council completely distributed the prescribed zones into the number of electoral districts. District quotas were obtained by dividing the total number of electors living in a zone and enrolled on 31st December, 1948 by the number of electoral districts prescribed for that zone. In distributing the zones the Commissioners considered community or diversity of interest, means of communication, physical features, boundaries of Petty Sessions Districts and of areas of Local Authorities. The Act empowers the Governor-in-Council to appoint three electoral commissioners to carry out any redistribution made necessary by future changes in the number of electors.

Since the establishment of responsible government in Queensland there have been 31 complete Parliaments, the last of which was dissolved on 27th March, 1950. Opinions differ regarding the opening date of the first Queensland Parliament. According to the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, the House met for the first time on 22nd May, 1860, when the members were sworn and the Speaker elected. The Governor, however, was unable to be present on that date, but he duly attended on 29th May, 1860, and delivered the Opening Address. The thirty-second Parliament was opened on 1st August, 1950.

At the elections held in May, 1915, the principle of compulsory voting was introduced for the first time in Australia. The election of 1907 was the first State election in Queensland at which women voted, the right being conferred under the Elections Acts

Amendment Act 1905. In 1942 the system of preferential voting was abolished and that of election of the candidate obtaining the highest number of votes in the electorate now operates.

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

Any person who is at least thirty years of age, is a British subject or legally made a denizen of the State and who has resided in the State for at least three years is qualified for membership in the Legislative Council. Qualifications for the Council franchise are that a person is at least twenty-one years of age, a British subject, an inhabitant of the State with residence for at least six months prior to the registration of the electoral claim, and that he or she has had certain war service, or possesses property qualifications relating to ownership, leaseholding, or inhabitant occupancy. Any person qualified and entitled to be registered as an elector for the House of Assembly is qualified and entitled for election as a member of that House. Qualifications for enrolment as an elector for the House of Assembly are that a person is at least twenty-one years of age, is a British subject, and has lived continuously in Australia for at least six months, in the State for three months and in an Assembly subdivision for one month immediately preceding the date of claim for enrolment. Provisions in the Constitution for disqualification from membership or from the franchise in respect of either House follow the usual pattern for Australia (*see page 69*).

Since the inauguration of responsible government in South Australia there have been 32 complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on 22nd April, 1857. The thirty-second Parliament was opened on 26th June, 1947, and expired on 28th February, 1950. The thirty-third Parliament was opened on 28th June, 1950. The duration of the twenty-eighth Parliament was extended from three to five years by the provisions of the Constitution (Quinquennial Parliament) Act 1933, but this Act was repealed by the Constitution Act Amendment Act (No. 2) 1939, and the three-year term was reverted to.

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

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

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

Qualifications required for membership of the Legislative Council are the age of 30 years, residence in Western Australia for two years, being a natural-born British subject, or naturalized for five years prior to election and resident in the State for that period, and freedom from legal incapacity. Qualifications required for Council franchise are the age of twenty-one years, residence in Western Australia for six months, being a natural-born British subject or naturalized for twelve months, freedom from legal incapacity, and certain property qualifications relating to freehold, leasehold, or householder occupancy. Qualifications required for membership of the Legislative Assembly are the age of twenty-one years, residence in Western Australia for twelve months, being a natural-born British subject, or naturalized for five years and resident in the State for two years prior to election, and freedom from legal incapacity. Qualifications required for the franchise are the age of twenty-one years, residence in Western Australia for six months and in an electoral district continuously for three months, and being a natural-born or naturalized British subject. Persons may be disqualified as members or voters for reasons similar to those for other Australian Parliaments (*see page 69*) but, in addition, certain aboriginal natives of Australia and of other countries, or half-bloods, are excluded from the franchise.

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

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

Persons qualified for election to the Legislative Council must be 25 years of age and qualified to vote as Council electors, have been resident in Tasmania for a period of five years at any one time, or at least two years immediately preceding the election, and be natural-born subjects of the King or naturalized for at least five years. Electors for the Council must be twenty-one years of age, natural-born or naturalized subjects and resident in Tasmania for a period of twelve months, with certain freehold or occupancy property qualifications or with certain academic, professional, defence force, or war service qualifications. For the House of Assembly members must be twenty-one years of age, have been resident in Tasmania for a period of five years at any one time or for a period of two years immediately preceding the election, and be natural-born subjects of the King or naturalized for a period of five years. Electors must be twenty-one years of age, natural-born or naturalized subjects and resident in Tasmania for a period of six months continuously. Reasons for disqualification of members or voters are similar to those for other Australian Parliaments (*see page 69*).

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

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

§ 3. Superannuation Funds of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth and of the Australian States.

1. *General.*—In Official Year Book No. 38 there is a conspectus of Superannuation Funds of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth and of the five States (New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia) in which such schemes operate (see pp. 91-9). This conspectus summarized the main features of each fund as at 30th June, 1949. Although the schemes are still essentially as described in the conspectus, there have subsequently been several changes, and the more important of these up to mid-1951 are referred to below.

New South Wales. Increase of payment to the widow of a member or of a former member entitled to or in receipt of a pension—from £3 per week to £4 per week.

Provision for payment of contributions by a former member while a member of another Australian Parliament, or while holding office of profit under the Crown, in order to be entitled to receive a pension on ceasing to be a member or to hold office. If entitled to a pension under another Parliamentary scheme, contributions are refunded without interest.

Western Australia. Extension of refund of contributions with interest to a person who resigns before, or ceases to be a member on, the expiration of his term, without producing reasons acceptable to the Trustees.

2. *Finances.*—The following tables show the financial operations of each Parliamentary superannuation fund during the years 1948-49 and 1949-50. The former year was the year of commencement for funds other than those of New South Wales and Victoria, which began in 1946.

PARLIAMENTARY SUPERANNUATION FUNDS : FINANCES.

Parliament.	Receipts (£).			Expenditure (£).		Funds at end of Year (£'000).	Contributors at end of Year.	Pensioners at end of Year.
	Contributions.		Total Receipts.	Pension Payments.	Total Expenditure.			
	Members'.	Government.						
1948-49.								
Commonwealth ..	10,101	..	10,101	..	..	10	111	..
New South Wales ..	6,994	944	8,441	1,390	1,390	21	94	8
Victoria ..	5,090	..	5,090	(a)	3,630	2	(a)	(a)
Queensland ..	3,004	3,004	6,008	31	31	6	58	1
South Australia ..	3,132	3,132	6,338	245	316	6	59	2
Western Australia ..	1,912	..	(b)6,524	..	600	6	80	..
Total ..	30,233	7,080	42,502	(a)	5,967	51	(a)	(a)
1949-50.								
Commonwealth ..	23,495	12,291	36,163	2,576	14,742	32	183	10
New South Wales ..	8,192	301	9,249	1,979	3,183	28	100	17
Victoria ..	5,168	..	5,168	4,435	4,435	3	99	(a)
Queensland ..	6,375	6,132	12,828	654	1,016	17	71	6
South Australia ..	3,969	6,186	10,514	502	655	16	59	3
Western Australia ..	3,786	..	4,027	4,080	5,462	5	80	7
Total ..	50,985	24,910	77,949	14,226	29,493	101	592	(a)

(a) Not available.

(b) Includes £4,548 transferred from former fund.

§ 4. Administration and Legislation.

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

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

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS.

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

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

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

GOVERNORS-GENERAL.

- Rt. Hon. 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 NORTHOOTE, 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 LEPPE, 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.O. 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. SIR WILLIAM JOHN MCKELL, G.C.M.G. From 11th March, 1947.

(ii) *Commonwealth Ministries.* (a) *Names and Tenure of Office, 1901 to 1951.* The following list shows the name of each Commonwealth Ministry to hold office since 1st January, 1901, and the limits of its term of office.

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES.

- (i) BARTON MINISTRY, 1st January, 1901 to 24th September, 1903.
- (ii) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 24th September, 1903 to 27th April, 1904.
- (iii) WATSON MINISTRY, 27th April, 1904 to 17th August, 1904.
- (iv) REID-McLEAN MINISTRY, 18th August, 1904 to 5th July, 1905.
- (v) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 5th July, 1905 to 13th November, 1908.
- (vi) FISHER MINISTRY, 13th November, 1908 to 1st June, 1909.
- (vii) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 2nd June, 1909 to 29th April, 1910.
- (viii) FISHER MINISTRY, 29th April, 1910 to 24th June, 1913.
- (ix) COOK MINISTRY, 24th June, 1913 to 17th September, 1914.
- (x) FISHER MINISTRY, 17th September, 1914 to 27th October, 1915.
- (xi) HUGHES MINISTRY, 27th October, 1915 to 14th November, 1916.
- (xii) HUGHES MINISTRY, 14th November, 1916 to 17th February, 1917.
- (xiii) HUGHES MINISTRY, 17th February, 1917 to 10th January, 1918.
- (xiv) HUGHES MINISTRY, 10th January, 1918 to 9th February, 1923.
- (xv) BRUCE-PAGE MINISTRY, 9th February, 1923 to 22nd October, 1929.
- (xvi) SCULLIN MINISTRY, 22nd October, 1929 to 6th January, 1932.
- (xvii) LYONS MINISTRY, 6th January, 1932 to 7th November, 1938.
- (xviii) LYONS MINISTRY, 7th November, 1938 to 7th April, 1939.
- (xix) PAGE MINISTRY, 7th April, 1939 to 26th April, 1939.
- (xx) MENZIES MINISTRY, 26th April, 1939 to 14th March, 1940.
- (xxi) MENZIES MINISTRY, 14th March, 1940 to 28th October, 1940.
- (xxii) MENZIES MINISTRY, 28th October, 1940 to 29th August, 1941.
- (xxiii) FADDEN MINISTRY, 29th August, 1941 to 7th October, 1941.
- (xxiv) CURTIN MINISTRY, 7th October, 1941 to 21st September, 1943.
- (xxv) CURTIN MINISTRY, 21st September, 1943 to 6th July, 1945.
- (xxvi) FORDE MINISTRY, 6th July, 1945 to 13th July, 1945.
- (xxvii) CHIFLEY MINISTRY, 13th July, 1945 to 1st November, 1946.
- (xxviii) CHIFLEY MINISTRY, 1st November, 1946 to 19th December, 1949.
- (xxix) MENZIES MINISTRY, 19th December, 1949 to 11th May, 1951.
- (xxx) MENZIES MINISTRY, 11th May, 1951.

(b) *Names of Successive Holders of Office, 9th February, 1923 to 31st July, 1951.* In earlier issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 21, 1928 and previous issues) there appeared the names of each Ministry up to the Bruce-Page Ministry (9th February, 1923 to 22nd October, 1929), together with the names of the successive holders of portfolios therein, but in subsequent issues the names of the Ministers at one point of time only have been given, and continuity in the names of the holders of office has not been maintained. The following list, commencing with the Bruce-Page Ministry, covers the period between the date on which it assumed power, 9th February, 1923, and 31st July, 1951, and shows the names of all persons who have held office in each Ministry during that period.

MINISTRIES.

BRUCE-PAGE MINISTRY—9th February, 1923 to 22nd October, 1929.

Departments.

Ministers.

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs	Bt. HON. STANLEY MELBOURNE BRUCE, M.C.*
Treasurer	Hon. EARLE CHRISTMAS GRAFTON PAGE,†
	Senator the Rt. Hon. GEORGE FOSTER PEARCE,‡ (to 18.6.26).
	Senator the Hon. SIR THOMAS WILLIAM GLASGOW, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. (from 18.6.26 to 2.4.27).
Minister for Home and Territories (a)	Hon. CHARLES WILLIAM CLANAN MARR, D.S.O., M.C., V.D.§ (from 2.4.27 to 24.2.28).
	Hon. SIR NEVILLE REGINALD HOWSE, V.C., K.C.B., F.C.M.G. (from 24.2.28 to 29.11.28).
	Hon. CHARLES LYDIARD AUBREY ABBOTT (from 29.11.28).

* C.H., 1927; created Viscount Bruce of Melbourne, 1947. † P.C., 1929; G.C.M.G., 1938; C.H., 1942. ‡ K.C.V.O., 1927. § K.C.V.O., 1934.
 (a) Title of Portfolio altered to "Home Affairs", 10th December, 1928.

MINISTRIES—continued.

BRUCE-PAGE MINISTRY—9th February, 1923 to 22nd October, 1929—continued.	
<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>
Attorney-General	Hon. LITTLETON ERNEST GROOM* (to 18.12.25).
Minister for Industry(a)	Hon. JOHN GREIG LATHAM, C.M.G., K.C.† (from 18.12.25).
Postmaster-General	Hon. JOHN GREIG LATHAM, C.M.G., K.C.† (from 10.12.28).
	Hon. WILLIAM GERRAND GIBSON.‡
	Hon. AUSTIN CHAPMAN§ (to 26.5.24).
Minister for Trade and Customs .. .	Hon. SIR LITTLETON ERNEST GROOM, K.C.M.G., K.C. (from 29.5.24 to 13.6.24).
	Hon. HERBERT EDWARD PRATTEN (from 13.6.24 to 7.5.28).
	Rt. Hon. STANLEY MELBOURNE BRUCE, C.H., M.C.** (from 8.5.28 to 24.11.28).
Minister for Works and Railways .. .	Hon. HENRY SOMER GULLETT¶ (from 24.11.28).
	Hon. PERCY GERALD STEWART (to 5.8.24).
	Hon. WILLIAM CALDWELL HILL (from 8.8.24 to 29.11.28).
	Hon. WILLIAM GERRAND GIBSON‡ (from 10.12.28).
Minister for Defence	Hon. ERIC KENDALL BOWDEN (to 16.1.25).
	Hon. SIR NEVILLE REGINALD HOWSE, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (from 16.1.25 to 2.4.27).
	Senator the Hon. SIR THOMAS WILLIAM GLASGOW, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. (from 2.4.27).
	Hon. AUSTIN CHAPMAN§ (to 26.5.24).
Minister for Health	Hon. SIR LITTLETON ERNEST GROOM, K.C.M.G., K.C. (from 29.5.24 to 13.6.24).
	Hon. HERBERT EDWARD PRATTEN (from 13.6.24 to 16.1.25).
	Hon. SIR NEVILLE REGINALD HOWSE, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (from 16.1.25 to 2.4.27 and from 24.2.28).
	Rt. Hon. STANLEY MELBOURNE BRUCE, C.H., M.C.** (from 2.4.27 to 24.2.28).
Minister for Markets and Migration (b) .. .	Senator the Hon. REGINALD VICTOR WILSON¶ (to 18.6.26).
Vice-President of Executive Council .. .	Hon. THOMAS PATERSON (from 18.6.26).
	Hon. LLEWELYN ATKINSON (to 18.6.26).
	Senator the Rt. Hon. GEORGE FOSTER PEARCE†† (from 18.6.26).
	Senator the Hon. REGINALD VICTOR WILSON¶ (to 16.1.25).
	Hon. CHARLES WILLIAM CLANAN MARR, D.S.O., M.C., V.D.‡‡ (from 16.1.25 to 2.4.27 and from 24.2.28).
Honorary Ministers	Hon. SIR NEVILLE REGINALD HOWSE, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (from 2.4.27 to 24.2.28).
	Senator the Hon. THOMAS WILLIAM WILSON (from 14.2.23 to 29.11.28).
	Senator the Hon. ALEXANDER JOHN MCLACHLAN (from 29.8.26).
	Senator the Hon. JAMES ERNEST OGDEN (from 29.11.28).

* K.O., 1923; K.C.M.G., 1924. † P.C., 1933; G.C.M.G., 1935. ‡ Senator, 1934-47.
 § K.C.M.G., 1924. ¶ K.C.M.G., 1933. ¶ K.B.E., 1926. ** C.H., 1927; created Viscount
 Bruce of Melbourne, 1947. †† K.C.V.O., 1927. ‡‡ K.C.V.O., 1934.
 (a) Department created 10th December, 1928. (b) Title of Portfolio altered to "Markets", 19th
 January, 1928, and again to "Markets and Transport", 10th December, 1928.

SCULLIN MINISTRY—22nd October, 1929 to 6th January, 1932.

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>
Prime Minister, Minister for External Affairs and Minister for Industry	Hon. JAMES HENRY SCULLIN.*
Treasurer	Hon. EDWARD GRANVILLE THEODORE (to 9.7.30 and from 29.1.31).
Vice-President of Executive Council	Rt. Hon. JAMES HENRY SCULLIN (from 9.7.30 to 29.1.31).
	Senator the Hon. JOHN JOSEPH DALY (to 3.3.31).
Attorney-General	Senator the Hon. JOHN BARNES (from 3.3.31).
Postmaster-General and Minister for Works and Railways .. .	Hon. FRANK BRENNAN.
	Hon. JOSEPH ALOYSIUS LYONS† (to 4.2.31).
Minister for Trade and Customs .. .	Hon. ALBERT ERNEST GREEN (from 4.2.31).
	Hon. JAMES EDWARD FENTON‡ (to 4.2.31).
Minister for Home Affairs	Hon. FRANCIS MICHAEL FORDE§ (from 4.2.31).
Minister for Health and Minister for Repatriation	Hon. ARTHUR BLAKELY.
	Hon. FRANK ANSTLEY (to 3.3.31).
	Hon. JOHN MCNEILL (from 3.3.31).
Minister for Defence	Hon. ALBERT ERNEST GREEN (to 4.2.31).
	Senator the Hon. JOHN JOSEPH DALY (from 4.2.31 to 3.3.31).
Minister for Markets and Transport(a) .. .	Hon. JOSEPH BENEDICT CHIFLEBY¶ (from 3.3.31).
	Hon. PARKER JOHN MOLONEY.
Honorary Ministers	Senator the Hon. JOHN BARNES (to 4.2.31).
	Hon. FRANCIS MICHAEL FORDE§ (to 4.2.31).
	Hon. JOHN ALBERT BEASLEY¶ (to 3.3.31).
	Hon. EDWARD JAMES HOLLOWAY** (from 3.3.31 to 12.6.31).
	Hon. CHARLES ERNEST CULLEY (from 3.3.31 to 24.6.31).
	Senator the Hon. JOHN BRAIDWOOD DOOLEY (from 3.3.31).
	Senator the Hon. JOHN JOSEPH DALY (from 26.6.31).
	Hon. LUCIEN LAWRENCE CUNNINGHAM (from 26.6.31).

* P.C., 1930. † P.C., 1932; C.H., 1936. ‡ C.M.G., 1938. § P.C., 1944. ¶ P.C., 1945.
 ¶ P.C., 1946. ** P.C., 1950.
 (a) Created two separate Departments, "Markets" and "Transport", 21st April, 1930, Mr. Moloney holding both portfolios.

MINISTRIES—continued.

LYONS MINISTRY—6th January, 1932 to 7th November, 1938.

Departments.	Ministers.
Prime Minister	Rt. Hon. JOSEPH ALOYSIUS LYONS.*
Treasurer	Hon. JOSEPH ALOYSIUS LYONS* (to 3.10.35). Hon. RICHARD GARDINER CASEY, D.S.O., M.C.† (from 3.10.35).
Attorney-General and Minister for Industry	Hon. JOHN GREIG LATHAM, C.M.G., K.C.‡ (to 12.10.34). Hon. ROBERT GORDON MENZIES, K.C.§ (from 12.10.34). Hon. JOHN GREIG LATHAM, C.M.G., K.C.‡ (to 12.10.34).
Minister for External Affairs	Senator the Rt. Hon. SIR GEORGE FOSTER PEARCE, K.C.V.O. (from 12.10.34 to 29.11.37). Rt. Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, K.C.|| (from 29.11.37). Senator the Rt. Hon. SIR GEORGE FOSTER PEARCE, K.C.V.O. (to 12.10.34).
Minister for Defence	Hon. ROBERT ARCHDALE PARKHILL¶ (from 12.10.34 to 20.11.37). Rt. Hon. JOSEPH ALOYSIUS LYONS, C.H. (from 20.11.37 to 29.11.37). Hon. HAROLD VICTOR CAMPBELL THORBY (from 29.11.37). Hon. JAMES EDWARD FENTON** (to 13.10.32).
Postmaster-General	Hon. ROBERT ARCHDALE PARKHILL¶ (from 13.10.32 to 12.10.34). Senator the Hon. ALEXANDER JOHN MCLACHLAN (from 12.10.34).
Minister for Trade and Customs	Hon. HENRY SOMER GULLETT†† (to 14.1.33). Hon. THOMAS WALTER WHITE, D.F.C., V.D. (from 14.1.33).
Minister for Home Affairs and Minister for Transport(a)	Hon. ROBERT ARCHDALE PARKHILL¶ (to 12.4.32).
Minister for Works and Railways (a)	Hon. CHARLES WILLIAM CLANAN MARR, D.S.O., M.C., V.D.‡‡ (to 12.4.32). Hon. ROBERT ARCHDALE PARKHILL¶ (from 12.4.32 to 13.10.32). Hon. JOHN ARTHUR PERKINS (from 13.10.32 to 12.10.34).
Minister for the Interior(a)	Hon. ERIC JOHN HARRISON (from 12.10.34 to 9.11.34). Hon. THOMAS PATERSON (from 9.11.34 to 29.11.37). Hon. JOHN MCEWEN (from 29.11.37).
Minister for Commerce(b)	Hon. CHARLES ALLAN SEYMOUR HAWKER (to 23.9.32). Rt. Hon. JOSEPH ALOYSIUS LYONS* (from 3.10.32 to 13.10.32). Hon. FREDERICK HAROLD STEWART§§ (from 13.10.32 to 9.11.34). Rt. Hon. EARLE CHRISTMAS GRAFTON PAGE¶¶ (from 9.11.34). Hon. CHARLES WILLIAM CLANAN MARR, D.S.O., M.C., V.D.‡‡ (to 12.10.34).
Minister for Health	Rt. Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, K.C.|| (from 12.10.34 to 6.11.35 and from 26.2.36 to 29.11.37). Rt. Hon. JOSEPH ALOYSIUS LYONS* (from 8.11.35 to 26.2.36). Rt. Hon. EARLE CHRISTMAS GRAFTON PAGE¶¶ (from 29.11.37). Hon. CHARLES ALLAN SEYMOUR HAWKER (to 13.4.32). Hon. CHARLES WILLIAM CLANAN MARR, D.S.O., M.C., V.D.‡‡ (from 13.4.32 to 12.10.34).
Minister for Repatriation	Rt. Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, K.C.|| (from 12.10.34 to 6.11.35 and 6.2.36 to 29.11.37). Rt. Hon. JOSEPH ALOYSIUS LYONS* (from 8.11.35 to 6.2.36). Senator the Hon. HATTIL SPENCER FOLL (from 29.11.37). Senator the Hon. ALEXANDER JOHN MCLACHLAN (to 12.10.34).
Vice-President of the Executive Council	Rt. Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, K.C.|| (from 12.10.34 to 6.11.35 and from 29.11.37). Rt. Hon. JOSEPH ALOYSIUS LYONS* (from 8.11.35 to 29.11.37). Rt. Hon. STANLEY MELROUENE BRUCE, C.H., M.C.||| (to 23.6.32). Senator the Hon. WALTER MASSY-GREENE†† (to 11.10.33).
Assistant Treasurer	Hon. RICHARD GARDINER CASEY, D.S.O., M.C.† (from 25.9.33 to 3.10.35). Senator the Hon. SIR HARRY SUTHERLAND WIGHTMAN LAWSON, K.C.M.G. (17.10.33 to 12.10.34).
Assistant Minister for Defence	Hon. JOSIAH FRANCIS (to 12.10.34).
Assistant Minister for Trade and Customs	Hon. JOHN ARTHUR PERKINS (to 13.10.32). Hon. JAMES ALLAN GUY (from 13.10.32 to 12.10.34). Hon. CHARLES WILLIAM CLANAN MARR, D.S.O., M.C., V.D.‡‡ (to 24.5.34).
Minister in charge of Territories	Senator the Hon. SIR HARRY SUTHERLAND WIGHTMAN LAWSON, K.C.M.G. (from 24.5.34 to 12.10.34). Senator the Rt. Hon. SIR GEORGE FOSTER PEARCE, K.C.V.O. (from 12.10.34 to 29.11.37). Rt. Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, K.C.|| (from 29.11.37).
Minister in charge of Development and Scientific and Industrial Research	Senator the Hon. ALEXANDER JOHN MCLACHLAN (to 29.11.37). Hon. RICHARD GARDINER CASEY, D.S.O., M.C.† (from 29.11.37).
Minister in charge of War Service Homes	Hon. JOSIAH FRANCIS (to 9.11.34). Hon. HAROLD VICTOR CAMPBELL THORBY (from 9.11.34 to 11.9.36). Hon. JAMES AITCHISON JOHNSTON HUNTER (from 11.9.36 to 29.11.37). Senator the Hon. HATTIL SPENCER FOLL (from 29.11.37).

* C.H., 1936. † P.C., 1939; C.H., 1944. ‡ P.C., 1933; G.C.M.G., 1935. § P.C., 1937; C.H., 1951. ¶ C.H., 1941. ¶¶ K.C.M.G., 1936. ** C.M.G., 1938. †† K.C.M.G., 1933. ‡‡ K.C.V.O., 1934. §§ Kt., 1935. ||| Created Viscount Bruce of Melbourne, 1947. ¶¶ G.C.M.G., 1938; C.H., 1942.

(a) "Home Affairs", "Transport" and "Works and Railways" amalgamated on 12th April, 1932 under the name of "Interior". (b) Title of portfolio altered from "Markets", 13th April, 1932.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*LYONS MINISTRY—6th January, 1932 to 7th November, 1938—*continued.*

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>
Ministers without Portfolio ..	Rt. Hon. STANLEY MELBOURNE BRUCE, C.H., M.C.*(a) (from 23.6.32 to 6.10.33). Hon. SIR HENRY SOMER GULLETT, K.C.M.G. (from 12.10.34 to 11.3.37). Hon. SIR CHARLES WILLIAM CLANAN MARR, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., V.D.(b) (from 12.10.34 to 31.12.34). Senator the Hon. THOMAS CORNELIUS BRENNAN, LL.D., K.C. (from 12.10.34 to 29.11.37). Hon. HAROLD VICTOR CAMPBELL THORBY (from 11.9.36 to 29.11.37). Hon. JAMES AITCHISON JOHNSTON HUNTER (from 9.11.34 to 29.11.37). Hon. JOHN ARTHUR PERRINS (from 29.11.37). Senator the Hon. ALLAN NICOLL MACDONALD (from 29.11.37). Hon. VICTOR CHARLES THOMPSON (from 29.11.37). Hon. ARCHIE GALBRAITH CAMERON (from 29.11.37).

* Created Viscount Bruce of Melbourne, 1947.

(a) Minister without portfolio, London, from 26.9.32 to 6.10.33.

(b) Honorary Minister in charge of the Royal Visit, 9.11.34 to 31.12.34.

LYONS MINISTRY—7th November, 1938 to 7th April, 1939.

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>
Prime Minister ..	Rt. Hon. JOSEPH ALOYSIUS LYONS, C.H.
Attorney-General and Minister for Industry ..	Rt. Hon. ROBERT GORDON MENZIES, K.C.† (to 20.3.39).
Minister for External Affairs ..	Rt. Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, K.C.‡ (from 20.3.39).
Treasurer ..	Rt. Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, K.C.‡
Minister for Commerce ..	Hon. RICHARD GARDINER CASEY, D.S.O., M.C.§
Minister for Trade and Customs ..	Rt. Hon. SIR EARLE CHRISTMAS GRAFTON PAGE, G.C.M.G.¶
Minister for Defence ..	Hon. THOMAS WALTER WHITE, D.F.C., M.C. (to 8.11.38).
Minister for the Interior ..	Hon. JOHN ARTHUR PERRINS (from 8.11.38).
Minister for Works and Minister for Civil Aviation(a) ..	Hon. GEOFFREY AUSTIN STREET, M.C.
Minister for Works and Minister for Civil Aviation(a) ..	Hon. JOHN McEWEN.
Minister for Works and Minister for Civil Aviation(a) ..	Hon. HAROLD VICTOR CAMPBELL THORBY (from 24.11.38).
Vice-President of the Executive Council ..	Senator the Hon. GEORGE McLEAY.
Postmaster-General ..	Hon. ARCHIE GALBRAITH CAMERON.
Minister for Repatriation and Minister for Health ..	Senator the Hon. HATTIL SPENCER FOLL.
Ministers without portfolio ..	Hon. JOHN ARTHUR PERRINS (to 8.11.38). Hon. ERIC JOHN HARRISON (from 8.11.38). Hon. VICTOR CHARLES THOMPSON.

* Died in office, 7th April, 1939.

† C.H., 1951.

‡ C.H., 1941.

§ P.C., 1939; C.H., 1944.

¶ C.H., 1942.

(a) Department of Works and Department of Civil Aviation were created on 24th November, 1938.

PAGE MINISTRY—7th April, 1939 to 26th April 1939.

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>
Prime Minister and Minister for Commerce ..	Rt. Hon. SIR EARLE CHRISTMAS GRAFTON PAGE, G.C.M.G.*
Attorney-General, Minister for Industry and Minister for External Affairs ..	Rt. Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, K.C.†
Treasurer ..	Rt. Hon. RICHARD GARDINER CASEY, D.S.O., M.C.‡
Minister for Works and Minister for Civil Aviation ..	Hon. HAROLD VICTOR CAMPBELL THORBY.
Minister for Trade and Customs ..	Hon. JOHN ARTHUR PERRINS.
Minister for Defence ..	Hon. GEOFFREY AUSTIN STREET, M.C.
Minister for the Interior ..	Hon. JOHN McEWEN.
Vice-President of the Executive Council ..	Senator the Hon. GEORGE McLEAY.
Minister for Health and Minister for Repatriation ..	Senator the Hon. HATTIL SPENCER FOLL.
Postmaster-General ..	Hon. ARCHIE GALBRAITH CAMERON.
Ministers without portfolio ..	Senator the Hon. ALLAN NICOLL MACDONALD. Hon. VICTOR CHARLES THOMPSON. Hon. ERIC JOHN HARRISON.

* C.H., 1942.

† C.H., 1941.

‡ C.H., 1944.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

MENZIES MINISTRY—26th April, 1939 to 14th March, 1940.

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>
Prime Minister and Treasurer ..	Rt. Hon. ROBERT GORDON MENZIES, K.C.*
Acting Treasurer ..	Hon. PERCY CLAUDE SPENDER, K.C. (from 3. 11. 39).
Attorney-General and Minister for Industry	Rt. Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, K.C.†
Minister for External Affairs ..	Hon. SIR HENRY SOMER GULLETT, K.C.M.G.
Minister for Commerce ..	Senator the Hon. GEORGE MCLEAY.
Minister for Supply and Development	{ Rt. Hon. RICHARD GARDINER CASEY, D.S.O., M.C.‡ (to 26. 1. 40). Hon. SIR FREDERICK HAROLD STEWART (from 26. 1. 40).
Minister for the Interior	Senator the Hon. HATTIL SPENCER FOLL.
Postmaster-General and Minister for Repatriation	Hon. ERIC JOHN HARRISON.
Minister for Trade and Customs ..	{ Hon. JOHN NORMAN LAWSON (to 23. 2. 40). Rt. Hon. ROBERT GORDON MENZIES, K.C.* (from 23. 2. 40).
Minister for Health and Minister for Social Services	Hon. SIR FREDERICK HAROLD STEWART.
Vice-President of the Executive Council	{ Hon. JAMES VALENTINE FAIRBAIRN (to 26. 1. 40). Hon. PERCY CLAUDE SPENDER, K.C. (from 26. 1. 40).
Minister for Information(a) ..	Hon. SIR HENRY SOMER GULLETT, K.C.M.G. (from 12. 9. 39).
Minister for Defence(b) ..	Hon. GEOFFREY AUSTIN STREET, M.C. (to 13. 11. 39).
Minister for Defence Co-ordination (b)	Rt. Hon. ROBERT GORDON MENZIES, K.C.* (from 13. 11. 39).
Minister for the Army(b)	.. Hon. GEOFFREY AUSTIN STREET, M.C. (from 13. 11. 39).
Minister for the Navy(b)	.. Hon. SIR FREDERICK HAROLD STEWART (from 13. 11. 39).
Minister for Air(b) ..	.. Hon. JAMES VALENTINE FAIRBAIRN (from 13. 11. 39).
Minister for Civil Aviation	.. Hon. JAMES VALENTINE FAIRBAIRN. Hon. JOHN ARTHUR PERKINS.
Ministers without portfolio	.. { Hon. PERCY CLAUDE SPENDER, K.C. (to 3. 11. 39). Senator the Hon. PHILIP ALBERT MARTIN MCBRIDE. Senator the Hon. HERBERT BRAYLEY COLLETT, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. Hon. HAROLD EDWARD HOLT.

* C.H., 1951. † C.H., 1941. ‡ C.H., 1944.

(a) Department created 12th September, 1939. (b) On 14th November, 1939, four departments were created in lieu of the existing Department of Defence—Defence Co-ordination, Army, Navy and Air.

MENZIES MINISTRY—14th March, 1940 to 28th October, 1940.

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>
Prime Minister, Minister for Defence Co-ordination, and Minister for Information	Rt. Hon. ROBERT GORDON MENZIES, K.C.*
Treasurer ..	Hon. PERCY CLAUDE SPENDER, K.C.
Minister for External Affairs ..	Hon. JOHN MCEWEN.
Attorney-General and Minister for Industry	Rt. Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, K.C.†
Minister for Commerce and Minister for the Navy	Hon. ARCHIE GALBRAITH CAMERON.
Minister for the Interior ..	Senator the Hon. HATTIL SPENCER FOLL.
Minister for Supply and Development and Minister for Social Services	Hon. SIR FREDERICK HAROLD STEWART.
Postmaster-General and Minister for Health	Hon. HAROLD VICTOR CAMPBELL THORBY.
Minister for Trade and Customs ..	Senator the Hon. GEORGE MCLEAY.
Vice-President of the Executive Council and Minister in charge of Scientific and Industrial Research	{ Hon. SIR HENRY SOMER GULLETT, K.C.M.G.‡ (to 13. 8. 40). Senator the Hon. HERBERT BRAYLEY COLLETT, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. (from 14. 8. 40).
Minister for the Army and Minister for Repatriation	{ Hon. GEOFFREY AUSTIN STREET, M.C.‡ (to 13. 8. 40). Senator the Hon. PHILIP ALBERT MARTIN MCBRIDE (from 14. 8. 40)
Minister for Munitions(a) ..	Rt. Hon. ROBERT GORDON MENZIES, K.C.* (from 11. 6. 40.)
Minister for Air and Minister for Civil Aviation	{ Hon. JAMES VALENTINE FAIRBAIRN‡ (to 13. 8. 40). Hon. ARTHUR WILLIAM FADDEN§ (from 14. 8. 40).
Ministers Assisting (excluding Ministers with portfolio)	{ Senator the Hon. PHILIP ALBERT MARTIN MCBRIDE. Senator the Hon. HERBERT BRAYLEY COLLETT, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. Hon. ARTHUR WILLIAM FADDEN§ Senator the Hon. PHILIP ALBERT MARTIN MCBRIDE (to 13. 8. 40). Senator the Hon. HERBERT BRAYLEY COLLETT, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. (to 13. 8. 40).
Ministers without portfolio	.. { Hon. ARTHUR WILLIAM FADDEN§ (to 13. 8. 40). Hon. HORACE KEYWORTH NOCK.

* C.H., 1951. † C.H., 1941. ‡ Died in office, 13th August, 1940. § P.C., 1942; K.C.M.G., 1951.

(a) Department of Munitions created on 11th June, 1940.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

MENZIES MINISTRY—28th October, 1940 to 29th August, 1941.

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>
Prime Minister and Minister for Defence Co-ordination	Rt. Hon. ROBERT GORDON MENZIES, K.C.*
Treasurer	Hon. ARTHUR WILLIAM FADDEN †
Attorney-General and Minister for the Navy	Rt. Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, K.C. ‡
Minister for the Army	Hon. PERCY CLAUDE SPENDER, K.C.
Postmaster-General	Senator the Hon. GEORGE MCLEAY (to 26.6.41). Hon. THOMAS JOSEPH COLLINS (from 26.6.41).
Minister for Repatriation	Senator the Hon. GEORGE MCLEAY (to 26.6.41). Senator the Hon. HERBERT BRAYLEY COLLETT, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. (from 26.6.41).
Vice-President of the Executive Council	Senator the Hon. GEORGE MCLEAY.
Minister for Air and Minister for Civil Aviation	Hon. JOHN MCEWEN.
Minister for the Interior	Senator the Hon. HATTIL SPENCER FOLL.
Minister for Information	Rt. Hon. ROBERT GORDON MENZIES, K.C.* (to 13.12.40). Senator the Hon. HATTIL SPENCER FOLL (from 13.12.40).
Minister for Commerce	Rt. Hon. SIR EARLE CHRISTMAS GRAFTON PAGE, G.C.M.G. §
Minister for External Affairs, Minister for Social Services and Minister for Health	Hon. SIR FREDERICK HAROLD STEWART.
Minister for Supply and Development	Senator the Hon. PHILIP ALBERT MARTIN MCBRIDE (to 26.6.41). Senator the Hon. GEORGE MCLEAY (from 26.6.41).
Minister for Munitions	Senator the Hon. PHILIP ALBERT MARTIN MCBRIDE.
Minister for Trade and Customs	Hon. ERIC JOHN HARRISON.
Minister for Labour and National Service and Minister in charge of Scientific and Industrial Research	Hon. HAROLD EDWARD HOLT.
Minister for Aircraft Production (a)	Senator the Hon. JOHN WILLIAM LECKIE (from 26.6.41).
Minister for Transport (a)	Hon. HUBERT LAWRENCE ANTHONY (from 26.6.41).
Minister for War Organization of Industry (a)	Hon. ERIC SYDNEY SPOONER (from 26.6.41).
Minister for Home Security (a)	Hon. JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, M.C. (from 26.6.41).
Minister for External Territories (a)	Hon. ALLEN MCKENZIE McDONALD (from 26.6.41).
Ministers without portfolio	Senator the Hon. HERBERT BRAYLEY COLLETT, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. (to 26.6.41). Hon. THOMAS JOSEPH COLLINS (to 26.6.41). Senator the Hon. JOHN WILLIAM LECKIE (to 26.6.41). Hon. HUBERT LAWRENCE ANTHONY (to 26.6.41).

* C.H., 1951.

† P.C., 1942; K.C.M.G., 1951.

‡ C.H., 1941.

§ C.H., 1942.

(a) Department created on 26th June, 1941.

FADDEN MINISTRY—29th August, 1941 to 7th October, 1941.

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>
Prime Minister and Treasurer	Hon. ARTHUR WILLIAM FADDEN*.
Minister for Defence Co-ordination	Rt. Hon. ROBERT GORDON MENZIES, K.C. †
Attorney-General and Minister for the Navy	Rt. Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, C.H., K.C.
Minister for the Army	Hon. PERCY CLAUDE SPENDER, K.C.
Minister for Supply and Development and Vice-President of the Executive Council	Senator the Hon. GEORGE MCLEAY.
Minister for Air and Minister for Civil Aviation	Hon. JOHN MCEWEN.
Minister for the Interior and Minister for Information	Senator the Hon. HATTIL SPENCER FOLL.
Minister for Commerce	Rt. Hon. SIR EARLE CHRISTMAS GRAFTON PAGE, G.C.M.G. ‡
Minister for External Affairs, Minister for Health and Minister for Social Services	Hon. SIR FREDERICK HAROLD STEWART.
Minister for Munitions	Senator the Hon. PHILIP ALBERT MARTIN MCBRIDE.
Minister for Trade and Customs	Hon. ERIC JOHN HARRISON.
Minister for Labour and National Service	Hon. HAROLD EDWARD HOLT.
Minister for Repatriation	Senator the Hon. HERBERT BRAYLEY COLLETT, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Postmaster-General	Hon. THOMAS JOSEPH COLLINS.
Minister for Aircraft Production	Senator the Hon. JOHN WILLIAM LECKIE.
Minister for Transport	Hon. HUBERT LAWRENCE ANTHONY.
Minister for War Organization of Industry	Hon. ERIC SYDNEY SPOONER.
Minister for Home Security	Hon. JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, M.C.
Minister for External Territories	Hon. ALLEN MCKENZIE McDONALD.

* P.C., 1942; K.C.M.G., 1951.

† C.H., 1951.

‡ C.H., 1942.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

CURTIN MINISTRY—7th October, 1941 to 21st September, 1943.

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>
Prime Minister and Minister for Defence Co-ordination(a)	Hon. JOHN CURTIN.*
Treasurer	Hon. JOSEPH BENEDICT CHIFLEY †
Attorney-General and Minister for External Affairs	Hon. HERBERT VERE EVATT, LL.D., K.C. ‡
Minister for the Army	Hon. FRANCIS MICHAEL FORDE §
Minister for Post-war Reconstruction(b)	Hon. JOSEPH BENEDICT CHIFLEY †
Minister for Supply and Development(c)	Hon. JOHN ALBERT BEASLEY ¶
Minister for the Interior	Senator the Hon. JOSEPH SILVER COLLINGS.
Minister for the Navy and Minister for Munitions	Hon. NORMAN JOHN OSWALD MAKIN.
Minister for Social Services and Minister for Health	Hon. EDWARD JAMES HOLLOWAY ¶
Minister for Trade and Customs and Vice-President of the Executive Council	Senator the Hon. RICHARD VALENTINE KEANE.
Minister for Air and Minister for Civil Aviation	Hon. ARTHUR SAMUEL DRAKEFORD.
Minister for Commerce(d)	Hon. WILLIAM JAMES SCULLY.
Postmaster-General and Minister for Information	Senator the Hon. WILLIAM PATRICK ASHLEY.
Minister for Labour and National Service	Hon. EDWARD JOHN WARD.
Minister for Repatriation and Minister in charge of War Service Homes	Hon. CHARLES WILLIAM FROST.
Minister for War Organization of Industry and Minister in charge of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	Hon. JOHN JOHNSTONE DEDMAN.
Minister for Home Security	Hon. HUBERT PETER LAZZARINI.
Minister for External Territories	Senator the Hon. JAMES MACKINTOSH FRASER.
Minister for Aircraft Production	Senator the Hon. DONALD CAMERON.
Minister for Transport	Hon. GEORGE LAWSON.

* P.C., 1942. † P.C., 1945. ‡ P.C., 1942. § P.C., 1944. ¶ P.C., 1946. ¶ P.C., 1950.
 (a) Title changed to Minister for Defence, 14th April, 1942. (b) Department created 22nd December, 1942. (c) Title of portfolio changed to Minister for Supply and Shipping, 17th October, 1942. (d) Title changed to Minister for Commerce and Agriculture, 22nd December, 1942.

CURTIN MINISTRY—21st September, 1943 to 6th July, 1945.

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>
Prime Minister and Minister for Defence	Rt. Hon. JOHN CURTIN.*
Treasurer	Hon. JOSEPH BENEDICT CHIFLEY †
Attorney-General and Minister for External Affairs	Rt. Hon. HERBERT VERE EVATT, LL.D., K.C.
Minister for the Army	Hon. FRANCIS MICHAEL FORDE ‡
Minister for Post-war Reconstruction	Hon. JOSEPH BENEDICT CHIFLEY † (to 2.2.45). Hon. JOHN JOHNSTONE DEDMAN (from 2.2.45).
Minister for Supply and Shipping	Hon. JOHN ALBERT BEASLEY § (to 2.2.45). Senator the Hon. WILLIAM PATRICK ASHLEY (from 2.2.45).
Minister for the Navy and Minister for Munitions	Hon. NORMAN JOHN OSWALD MAKIN.
Minister for Trade and Customs	Senator the Hon. RICHARD VALENTINE KEANE.
Minister for Labour and National Service	Hon. EDWARD JAMES HOLLOWAY ¶
Minister for Air and Minister for Civil Aviation	Hon. ARTHUR SAMUEL DRAKEFORD.
Minister for Commerce and Agriculture	Hon. WILLIAM JAMES SCULLY.
Postmaster-General	Senator the Hon. WILLIAM PATRICK ASHLEY (to 2.2.45). Senator the Hon. DONALD CAMERON (from 2.2.45).
Vice-President of the Executive Council	Senator the Hon. WILLIAM PATRICK ASHLEY (to 2.2.45). Hon. JOHN ALBERT BEASLEY § (from 2.2.45).
Minister for the Interior	Senator the Hon. JOSEPH SILVER COLLINGS.
Minister for Transport and Minister for External Territories	Hon. EDWARD JOHN WARD.
Minister for Health and Minister for Social Services	Senator the Hon. JAMES MACKINTOSH FRASER.

* Died in office, 5th July, 1945. † P.C., 1945. ‡ P.C., 1944. § P.C., 1946. ¶ P.C., 1950.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*CURTIN MINISTRY—21st September, 1943 to 6th July, 1945—*continued.*

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>
Minister for Repatriation and Minister in charge of War Service Homes	HON. CHARLES WILLIAM FROST.
Minister for Aircraft Production . . .	Senator the Hon. DONALD CAMERON (to 2.2.45). Hon. NORMAN JOHN OSWALD MAKIN (from 2.2.45).
Minister for Information . . .	
Minister for Home Security and Minister for Works(a)	HON. ARTHUR AUGUSTUS CALWELL. Hon. HUBERT PETER LAZZARINI.
Minister for War Organization of Industry(b)	HON. JOHN JOHNSTONE DEDMAN (to 19.2.45).
Minister in charge of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	HON. JOHN JOHNSTONE DEDMAN.

(a) Department of Works created, 2nd February, 1945. (b) Department of War Organization of Industry abolished, 19th February, 1945, and became a Directorate of the Department of Post-war Reconstruction from that date.

FORDE MINISTRY—6th July to 13th July, 1945.

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>
Prime Minister and Minister for the Army	Rt. Hon. FRANCIS MICHAEL FORDE.
Treasurer	Rt. Hon. JOSEPH BENEDICT CHIFLEY.
Attorney-General and Minister for External Affairs	Rt. Hon. HERBERT VERE EVATT, LL.D., D.Litt., K.C.
Minister for Defence and Vice-President of the Executive Council	HON. JOHN ALBERT BEASLEY.*
Minister for the Navy, Minister for Munitions, and Minister for Aircraft Production	HON. NORMAN JOHN OSWALD MAKIN.
Minister for Trade and Customs . .	Senator the Hon. RICHARD VALENTINE KEANE. Hon. EDWARD JAMES HOLLOWAY.†
Minister for Labour and National Service	
Minister for Air and Minister for Civil Aviation	HON. ARTHUR SAMUEL DRAKEFORD.
Minister for Commerce and Agriculture	HON. WILLIAM JAMES SCULLY.
Minister for Supply and Shipping	Senator the Hon. WILLIAM PATRICK ASHLEY. Hon. JOHN JOHNSTONE DEDMAN.
Minister for Post-war Reconstruction and Minister in charge of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	
Minister for the Interior	Senator the Hon. JOSEPH SILVER COLLINGS. Hon. EDWARD JOHN WARD.
Minister for Transport and Minister for External Territories	
Minister for Health and Minister for Social Services	Senator the Hon. JAMES MACKINTOSH FRASER.
Minister for Repatriation and Minister in charge of War Service Homes	HON. CHARLES WILLIAM FROST.
Minister for Home Security and Minister for Works(a)	HON. HUBERT PETER LAZZARINI.
Postmaster-General	Senator the Hon. DONALD CAMERON. Hon. ARTHUR AUGUSTUS CALWELL.
Minister for Information	

* P.C., 1946. † P.C., 1950.

(a) Department abolished, 13th July, 1945. Department of Works and Housing created on same date, Mr. Lazzarini holding the portfolio.

CHIFLEY MINISTRY—13th July, 1945 to 1st November, 1946.

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>
Prime Minister and Treasurer . . .	Rt. Hon. JOSEPH BENEDICT CHIFLEY.
Attorney-General and Minister for External Affairs	Rt. Hon. HERBERT VERE EVATT, LL.D., D.Litt., K.C.
Minister for the Army (and Deputy Prime Minister) and Acting Minister for Defence (from 20.12.45)	Rt. Hon. FRANCIS MICHAEL FORDE.
Minister for Defence and (from 20.12.45) Resident Minister in London	HON. JOHN ALBERT BEASLEY.*
Minister for the Navy, Minister for Munitions, and Minister for Aircraft Production(a)	HON. NORMAN JOHN OSWALD MAKIN.†

* P.C., 1946.

† Appointed Ambassador to the United States of America, 3rd August, 1946.

(a) Department abolished, 1st November, 1946.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

CHIFLEY MINISTRY—13th July, 1945 to 1st November, 1946—*continued.*

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>
Minister for Trade and Customs...	{ Senator the Hon. RICHARD VALENTINE KEANE* (to 27.4.46). Hon. JOHN JOHNSTONE DEDMAN (from 29.4.46 to 18.6.46). Senator the Hon. JAMES MACKINTOSH FRASER (from 18.6.46). Hon. EDWARD JAMES HOLLOWAY.†
Minister for Labour and National Service	
Minister for Air and Minister for Civil Aviation	Hon. ARTHUR SAMUEL DRAKEFORD.‡
Minister for Commerce and Agriculture	Hon. WILLIAM JAMES SCULLY.
Minister for Supply and Shipping	Senator the Hon. WILLIAM PATRICK ASHLEY.
Minister for Post-war Reconstruction and Minister in charge of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	Hon. JOHN JOHNSTONE DEDMAN.§
Vice-President of the Executive Council	Senator the Hon. JOSEPH SILVER COLLINGS.
Minister for Transport and Minister for External Territories	Hon. EDWARD JOHN WARD.
Minister for Repatriation	Hon. CHARLES WILLIAM FROST.
Minister for Works and Housing(a) and (until 1.2.46) Minister for Home Security(b)	Hon. HUBERT PETER LAZZARINI.
Postmaster-General	Senator the Hon. DONALD CAMERON.
Minister for Immigration(a) and Minister for Information	Hon. ARTHUR AUGUSTUS CALWELL.
Minister for the Interior	Hon. HERBERT VICTOR JOHNSON.
Minister for Health and Minister for Social Services	{ Senator the Hon. JAMES MACKINTOSH FRASER (to 18.6.46). Senator the Hon. NICHOLAS EDWARD MCKENNA (from 18.6.46).

* Died in office. † P.C., 1950. ‡ Acting Minister for the Navy from 3rd August, 1946.
§ Acting Minister for Munitions and Acting Minister for Aircraft Production from 3rd August, 1946.
(a) Department created, 13th July, 1945. (b) Department abolished, 1st February, 1946.

CHIFLEY MINISTRY—1st November, 1946 to 19th December, 1949.

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>
Prime Minister and Treasurer	Rt. Hon. JOSEPH BENEDICT CHIFLEY.
Attorney-General and Minister for External Affairs (and Deputy Prime Minister)	Rt. Hon. HERBERT VERE EVATT, LL.D., D.Litt., K.C.
Minister for Labour and National Service	Hon. EDWARD JAMES HOLLOWAY.*
Minister for Air and Minister for Civil Aviation	Hon. ARTHUR SAMUEL DRAKEFORD.
Vice-President of the Executive Council	Hon. WILLIAM JAMES SCULLY.
Minister for Supply and Shipping(a) (and Leader of the Government in the Senate)	Senator the Hon. WILLIAM PATRICK ASHLEY.
Minister for Defence, Minister for Post-war Reconstruction and Minister in charge of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research(b)	Hon. JOHN JOHNSTONE DEDMAN.
Minister for Transport and Minister for External Territories	Hon. EDWARD JOHN WARD.
Postmaster-General	Senator the Hon. DONALD CAMERON.
Minister for Information and Minister for Immigration	Hon. ARTHUR AUGUSTUS CALWELL.
Minister for the Interior	Hon. HERBERT VICTOR JOHNSON.
Minister for Health and Minister for Social Services (and Deputy Leader of the Government in the Senate)	Senator the Hon. NICHOLAS EDWARD MCKENNA.
Minister for Commerce and Agriculture	Hon. REGINALD THOMAS POLLARD.
Minister for Works and Housing	Hon. NELSON LEMMON.
Minister for Munitions(c)	Senator the Hon. JOHN IGNATIUS ARMSTRONG.
Minister for the Army	Hon. CYRIL CHAMBERS.
Minister for Trade and Customs	Senator the Hon. BENJAMIN COURTICE.
Minister for the Navy	Hon. WILLIAM JAMES FREDERICK RIORDAN.
Minister for Repatriation	Hon. HERBERT CLAUDE BARNARD.

* P.C., 1950.
(a) Department abolished, 6th April, 1948. Department of Shipping and Fuel created on same date, Senator Ashley holding the portfolio. (b) Designation of Mr. Dedman as Minister for Defence and Minister for Post-war Reconstruction from 19th May, 1949. (c) Department abolished, 6th April, 1948. Department of Supply and Development created on same date, Senator Armstrong holding the portfolio.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

MENZIES MINISTRY—19th December, 1949 to 11th May, 1951.

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>
Prime Minister	Rt. Hon. ROBERT GORDON MENZIES, K.C.*
Treasurer	Rt. Hon. ARTHUR WILLIAM FADDEN.†
Minister for Defence and Minister for Post-war Reconstruction(a)	Hon. ERIC JOHN HARRISON (to 24. 10. 50).
Minister for Labour and National Service and Minister for Immigration	Hon. PHILIP ALBERT MARTIN MCBRIDE (from 24. 10. 50). Hon. HAROLD EDWARD HOLT.
Minister for Commerce and Agriculture	Hon. JOHN MCEWEN.
Minister for External Affairs and Minister for External Territories	Hon. PERCY CLAUDE SPENDER, K.C.
Minister for Supply and Development(b) and Minister for Works and Housing	Rt. Hon. RICHARD GARDINER CASEY, C.H., D.S.O., M.C.
Minister for the Interior	{ Hon. PHILIP ALBERT MARTIN MCBRIDE (to 24. 10. 50). Hon. ERIC JOHN HARRISON (from 24. 10. 50).
Minister for Health	Rt. Hon. SIR EARLE CHRISTMAS GRAFTON PAGE, G.C.M.G., C.H.
Minister for Trade and Customs	Senator the Hon. NEIL O'SULLIVAN.
Minister for Shipping and Fuel(c)	Senator the Hon. GEORGE MCLEAY.
Minister for Air and Minister for Civil Aviation	Hon. THOMAS WALTER WHITE, D.F.C., V.D.
Postmaster-General	Hon. HUBERT LAWRENCE ANTHONY.
Minister for the Army and Minister for the Navy	Hon. JOSIAH FRANCIS.
Attorney-General	Senator the Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG SPICER, K.C.
Vice-President of the Executive Council	{ Hon. DAME ENID MERIEL LYONS, G.B.E. (to 7. 3. 51). Rt. Hon. ROBERT GORDON MENZIES, K.C.* (from 7. 3. 51).
Minister for Social Services	Senator the Hon. WILLIAM HENRY SPOONER, M.M.
Minister for Repatriation	Senator the Hon. WALTER JACKSON COOPER, M.B.E.
Minister for Information(d) and Minister for Transport(d)	Hon. OLIVER HOWARD BEALE.‡

* C.H., 1951. † K.C.M.G., 1951. ‡ K.C., 1950.

(a) Department of Post-war Reconstruction abolished, 16th March, 1950. (b) Department abolished, 16th March, 1950. Mr. Casey appointed Minister for National Development and Minister for Works and Housing. (c) Department abolished, 16th March, 1950. Senator McLeay appointed Minister for Fuel, Shipping and Transport. (d) Departments abolished, 16th March, 1950. Mr. Beale appointed Minister for Supply.

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

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>
Prime Minister	Rt. Hon. ROBERT GORDON MENZIES, C.H., K.C.
Treasurer	Rt. Hon. ARTHUR WILLIAM FADDEN.*
Vice-President of the Executive Council and Minister for Defence Production	Hon. ERIC JOHN HARRISON.
Minister for Labour and National Service and Minister for Immigration	Hon. HAROLD EDWARD HOLT.
Minister for Commerce and Agriculture	Hon. JOHN MCEWEN.
Minister for External Affairs	Rt. Hon. RICHARD GARDINER CASEY, C.H., D.S.O., M.C.
Minister for Defence	Hon. PHILIP ALBERT MARTIN MCBRIDE.
Minister for the Navy and Minister for Air	{ Hon. PHILIP ALBERT MARTIN MCBRIDE (to 17. 7. 51). Hon. WILLIAM MCMAHON (from 17. 7. 51).
Minister for Health	Rt. Hon. SIR EARLE CHRISTMAS GRAFTON PAGE, G.C.M.G., C.H.
Minister for Trade and Customs	Senator the Hon. NEIL O'SULLIVAN.
Minister for Shipping and Transport	Senator the Hon. GEORGE MCLEAY.
Postmaster-General and Minister for Civil Aviation	Hon. HUBERT LAWRENCE ANTHONY.
Minister for the Army	Hon. JOSIAH FRANCIS.
Attorney-General	Senator the Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG SPICER, K.C.
Minister for National Development	Senator the Hon. WILLIAM HENRY SPOONER, M.M.
Minister for Repatriation	Senator the Hon. WALTER JACKSON COOPER, M.B.E.
Minister for Supply	Hon. HOWARD BEALE, K.C.
Minister for the Interior and Minister for Works and Housing	Hon. WILFRED SELWYN KENT HUGHES, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., E.D.
Minister for Social Services	Hon. ATHOL GORDON TOWNLEY.
Minister for Territories	Hon. PAUL MEERNAE CAEDWALLA HASLUCK.

* K.C.M.G., June, 1951.

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

of Commonwealth Government to 1925 which appeared in Official Year Book No. 18. The information is not repeated in this issue, but can of course be brought up-to-date by reference to the foregoing list.

3. **Governors and State Ministers.**—The names of the Governors and members of the Ministries in each State in July, 1951 are shown in the following statement. The date on which each Ministry was sworn in is stated in parenthesis :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Governor—SIR JOHN NORTHCOTT, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.

Ministry (sworn in 30th June, 1950).

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

VICTORIA.

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

Ministry (sworn in 27th June, 1950).

<i>Premier and Treasurer—</i> THE HON. J. G. B. McDONALD.	<i>Minister of Education—</i> THE HON. P. P. INCHBOLD, M.L.C.
<i>Chief Secretary, Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings, and Minister in Charge of Immigration—</i> THE HON. KEITH DODGSHUN.	<i>Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Lands and Works—</i> THE HON. G. C. MOSS.
<i>Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Soldier Settlement, Minister of Forests, and President of the Board of Lands and Works—</i> THE HON. SIR ALBERT LIND.	<i>Minister of Water Supply, and Minister for Conservation—</i> THE HON. R. K. BROSE.
<i>Minister of Transport, Minister of State Development, Minister in Charge of Prices, and a Vice-President of the Board of Lands and Works—</i> THE HON. H. J. T. HYLAND.	<i>Minister of Health—</i> THE HON. W. O. FULTON.
<i>Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Lands and Works—</i> THE HON. P. T. BYRNES, M.L.C.	<i>Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General—</i> THE HON. T. W. MITCHELL.
	<i>Minister in Charge of Housing, and Minister in Charge of Materials—</i> THE HON. I. A. SWINBURNE, M.L.C.
	<i>Minister of Labour—</i> THE HON. TREVOR HARVEY, M.L.C.
	<i>Minister without Portfolio—</i> THE HON. R. T. WHITE.

GOVERNORS AND STATE MINISTERS—*continued.*

QUEENSLAND.

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

Ministry (sworn in 10th May, 1950).

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

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Governor—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHARLES WILLOUGHBY MOKE NORRIE, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Ministry (sworn in 15th May, 1944).

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

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Administrator—THE HON. SIR JOHN PATRICK DWYER, K.C.M.G.*

Ministry (sworn in 1st April, 1947).

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

* In November, 1951, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Gairdner, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., assumed the administration of the Government of Western Australia as Governor.

GOVERNORS AND STATE MINISTERS—*continued.*

TASMANIA.

Administrator—THE HON. SIR JOHN DEMETRIUS MORRIS.*

Ministry (sworn in 25th February, 1948).

<p><i>Premier, Minister for Education and Minister administering Hydro-Electric Commission Act—</i> THE HON. R. COSGROVE.</p> <p><i>Attorney-General—</i> THE HON. R. F. FAGAN.</p> <p><i>Treasurer and Minister for Transport—</i> THE HON. J. L. MADDEN.</p> <p><i>Minister for Agriculture—</i> THE HON. J. J. DWYER, V.C.</p> <p><i>Minister for Lands and Works and Minister for Mines—</i> THE HON. E. E. REECE.</p>	<p><i>Chief Secretary—</i> THE HON. A. J. WHITE.</p> <p><i>Honorary Ministers—</i> THE HON. C. H. HAND (Minister for Forests and Minister controlling the Tourist and Immi- gration Department).</p> <p>THE HON. C. A. BRAMICH (Minister for Housing).</p> <p>THE HON. R. J. D. TURNBULL (Minister for Health).</p>
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* In August, 1951, The Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Hibbert Cross, Bt., assumed the administration of the Government of Tasmania as Governor.

4. **The Course of Legislation.**—The actual legislation by the Commonwealth Parliament up to the end of 1950 is indicated in alphabetical order in Vol. XLVIII. "The Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia passed during the year 1950, in the First Session of the Nineteenth Parliament of the Commonwealth, with Tables, Appendix and Index." A "Chronological Table of Acts passed from 1901 to 1950, showing how they are affected by subsequent legislation or lapse of time" is also given, and, further, "A Table of Commonwealth Legislation passed from 1901 to 1950 in relation to the several provisions of the Constitution", is furnished. Reference should be made to these for complete information.

5. **Legislation during 1949 and 1950.**—The following paragraphs present a selection from the legislative enactments of the Commonwealth and State Parliaments during the years 1949 and 1950. The acts included have been selected as the more important new measures and amending measures enacted during these years. The selection is somewhat arbitrary, however, because of the task of determining, in view of the limitations on space that might reasonably be allotted, the relative importance of the more than 900 acts passed during the period. Certain principles regulating the choice of acts have nevertheless been generally observed. Ordinary appropriation and loan acts are excluded, as are also acts relating to less important changes in existing forms of taxation, in superannuation and pension schemes, and in workers' compensation. Acts providing for minor amendments to existing statutes and continuance acts are similarly excluded.

The total enactments of the Commonwealth and State Parliaments for a number of years at fairly even intervals since 1901 show a steady increase during this century. About 270 acts were passed in 1901, 320 in 1914, 410 in 1927, 430 in 1939 and 460 in 1950. The acts of the Commonwealth Parliament during these years numbered 17, 36, 38, 87 and 80 respectively. During 1948, 530 acts were passed (Commonwealth, 93) and in 1949, 450 (Commonwealth, 87).

Commonwealth—1949.—*Christmas Island Agreement.* Authorizes the execution of an agreement between Australia and New Zealand to set-up a commission to work the phosphate deposits on Christmas Island.

Coal Industry (Tasmania). Provides for means, in conjunction with the Government of Tasmania, to assist in meeting the need for coal throughout Australia and for the regulation and improvement of the coal industry in Tasmania.

Coal Excise. Relates to the imposition of an excise on coal for the purpose of financing the Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave Fund—*see* States Grants (Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave) Act below.

Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration. An amending Act making provision for the prevention of irregularities in the elections for offices in organizations registered under the Act, and vesting in the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration additional powers for the prevention of these irregularities.

Defence. An amending Act, it provides, *inter alia*, for the establishment of the Permanent Military Forces into Active Forces and Reserve Forces, and constitutes the Reserve Citizen Military Forces and the Australian Cadet Corps.

Genocide Convention. Approves the ratification by Australia of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

International Wheat Agreement. Approves the acceptance by Australia of the International Wheat Agreement, and repeals the International Wheat Agreement Act 1948.

Liquid Fuel (Defence Stocks). Provides, in the interests of Defence, for the maintenance of stocks of liquid fuel within Australia.

Liquid Fuel (Rationing). To ensure, so far as Commonwealth legislative power permits, a just and orderly sharing of liquid fuel while it is in short supply. (In June, 1949, the Full High Court had declared invalid the National Security (Liquid Fuel) Regulations. *See also* State Acts.)

National Emergency (Coal Strike). Prohibits, during the period of national emergency caused by the general strike in the coal-mining industry, the contribution, receipt or use of funds by organizations registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act for the purpose of assisting or encouraging the continuance of the strike.

Papua and New Guinea. Approves the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship System, and provides for the government of the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea.

Railway Standardization (South Australia) Agreement. Authorizes the execution of an agreement between the Commonwealth and South Australia for the standardization of railways in South Australia and the Northern Territory.

Science and Industry Research. Repeals the Acts establishing the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and constitutes the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

Shipping. Creates the Australian Shipping Board with power to establish, maintain and operate interstate, territorial and oversea shipping services.

Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power. Creates the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority to generate electricity in the Snowy Mountains and to supply it to the Commonwealth for defence purposes and for consumption in the Australian Capital Territory.

States Grants (Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave). Provides for financial assistance to the States in respect of the cost of long service leave granted to coal mining employees. (*See also* State Acts.)

States Grants (Encouragement of Meat Production). Provides, in order to develop meat production, for financial assistance to Queensland and Western Australia for the construction and improvement of roads and other facilities for the movement of live-stock.

Stevedoring Industry. Provides for the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes, and regulates matters connected with stevedoring operations; repeals the Act establishing the Stevedoring Industry Commission; establishes the Australian Stevedoring Industry Board.

War-time Refugees Removal. Provides for the removal from Australia of certain aliens who entered during the 1939-45 War.

Whaling Industry. Provides for the establishment of an Australian Whaling Commission to carry on whaling activities.

1950.—*Australian Soldiers' Repatriation.* Amends the Principal Act, *inter alia* extending the application of its provisions to members of the forces engaged in the Korean and Malayan operations.

Brachina to Leigh Creek North Coalfield Railway. Authorizes the execution of an agreement with South Australia for the construction by the Commonwealth of a standard gauge railway between Brachina and Leigh Creek North Coalfield, in order to transport coal for a regional power station at Port Augusta with maximum efficiency and economy in railway operation.

Commonwealth Aid Roads. Provides for financial assistance to the States for road works and works connected with transport for a period of five years from 1st July, 1950.

Communist Party Dissolution. Provides for the dissolution of the Australian Communist Party and of other Communist organizations; disqualifies Communists from holding certain offices. (Declared invalid by High Court in March, 1951.)

Defence Forces Retirement Benefits. Amends the Principal Act, *inter alia* extending its application to members of the Nursing Services.

Flax Canvas Bounty. Provides for the payment of a bounty on the production of flax canvas.

Loan (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development). Authorizes the raising of a \$100,000,000 loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to be applied to the costs of goods for certain developmental works.

Social Services Consolidation. An amending Act extending child endowment at the rate of 5s. per week to the first or only child in each family.

States Grants (Imported Houses). Provides for financial assistance to the States for the importation of houses into Australia.

States Grants (Milk for School Children). Provides for financial assistance to the States in the provision by the States of milk for school children.

Statute Law Revision. Revises the Statute Law of the Commonwealth.

Wool (Reserve Prices) Fund. Establishes a fund for the purposes of a scheme of reserve prices for wool. (Scheme subsequently rejected at a referendum of woolgrowers.)

Wool Sales Deduction. Acts providing for the payment to the Commonwealth of a proportion of the value of wool sold or exported on and after 26th August, 1950.

New South Wales—1949.—*Bush Fires.* A consolidating law in relation to the prevention, control and suppression of bush fires and other fires in areas not within fire districts under the Fire Brigades Act; it establishes a Bush Fire Fighting Fund comprised of contributions by the State Treasury, Councils in affected areas, and insurance companies.

Conservation Authority of New South Wales. Provides for a Conservation Authority of New South Wales to plan and control water, timber and soil conservation; to co-ordinate the activities of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, the Forestry Commission of New South Wales and the Soil Conservation Service; changes the constitution of those Commissions and provides for a Commissioner of the Soil Conservation Service.

District Courts (Amendment). Re-defines and extends the jurisdiction of District Courts, confers an equitable jurisdiction upon them, enables judges to order consolidation to trials, requires judges to meet at least six-monthly to review, and make recommendations in regard to, the working of the Courts, and empowers them to make rules of Court. Questions of fact in undefended matrimonial cases are made triable in District Courts in certain cases.

Emergency Powers. Makes provision for the protection of the community in the event of interruption or dislocation of the supply or provision of essential services or commodities.

Farm Colony Type Mental Hospital Construction. Sanctions and provides for the construction of a mental hospital of the farm colony type; estimated cost, £2,000,000.

Lake Illawarra and Cowra Power Stations (Construction). Authorizes the construction of electricity generation stations at Lake Illawarra and Cowra; estimated cost £10,000,000 and £250,000, respectively.

Landlord and Tenant (Amendment). Provides for the determination of rent and the appointment of Fair Rent Boards; repeals the Act of 1948.

Liquid Fuel. Makes provision for the preservation and continuance in operation of Commonwealth Regulations relating to the rationing and distribution of liquid fuel. (See also Acts of the Commonwealth and of other States.)

Menindee Water Conservation. Authorizes works to create water storages totalling 2,015,000 acre feet in the Darling River and Lakes Bijijie, Tandure, Pamamaroo, Menindee and Cawndilla; estimated cost, £2,300,000.

Mental Institutions Benefits Agreement. Ratifies the Commonwealth-State agreement relating to the provision by the Commonwealth of financial assistance for persons in mental institutions, provided no means test is imposed nor fees charged. (Corresponding Commonwealth Act was assented to in December, 1948. See also Acts of other States.)

Parliamentary Electorates and Elections (Amendment). Increases the number of members of the Legislative Assembly from 90 to 94, provides for the distribution of electoral districts by the Electoral Commissioner, amends the conditions of postal voting and provides for voting by invalids, etc., before an electoral visitor.

River Murray Waters (Amendment). Ratifies an agreement amending earlier inter-governmental agreements regarding the economical use of the waters of the Murray River and its tributaries, etc. (Corresponding Commonwealth and South Australian Acts were assented to in 1948. For Victorian Act see below.)

Survey Co-ordination. Provides for the co-ordination of surveys and for a central plans office to record surveys, plans, etc., of all public authorities.

Technical Education and New South Wales University of Technology. Provides for a separate Department of Technical Education, for the establishment and incorporation of the New South Wales University of Technology, for the constitution of a Technical Education Advisory Council and of a Council of the University, and for the administration of technical education generally.

Tuberculosis. Authorizes the execution by the State of arrangements with the Commonwealth under which the Commonwealth reimburses the State for certain expenditure in a campaign to reduce the incidence, and to provide adequate facilities for diagnosis, treatment and control of tuberculosis. (Corresponding Commonwealth Act was assented to in November, 1948. See also Acts of other States.)

Western Lands (Amendment). Provides for the withdrawal of further areas from Western Land leases and makes certain provisions affecting land administration in the Western Division, including the imposition of conditions in the interests of soil conservation.

1950.—Clarence Harbour Works. Sanctions the construction of works for Clarence Harbour; estimated cost, £3,000,000.

Constitution Amendment (Legislative Assembly). Provides that the duration of any Legislative Assembly shall not be extended beyond three years without approval of the electors on a referendum.

Crimes (Amendment). Provides for the constitution of a Parole Board to consider cases of prisoners and recommend whether the prisoner should be granted a licence to be at large.

Electricity Commission. To constitute the Electricity Commission of New South Wales and empower it to co-ordinate and control public electricity works and development, to take over electricity undertakings of public authorities, acquire certain private undertakings, and to exercise powers over supply and control of electricity in emergencies.

Glen Innes to Inverell Railway. Authorizes the construction of a railway from Glen Innes to Inverell (50 miles); estimated cost, £3,000,000.

Hume Dam Hydro-Electric Development (Construction). Sanctions the construction of a 75 k.w. hydro-electric power station at Hume Dam, substations and transmission lines; estimated cost, £3,100,000.

Hunter Valley Conservation Trust. To constitute the Hunter Valley Conservation Trust and empower the Trust to take measures in mitigation of floods, and to conserve the natural resources of the Hunter Valley.

Industrial Arbitration (Basic Wage) Amendment. Requires the Industrial Commission to apply basic wage decisions of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in State Awards, etc.

Meat Industry (Amendment). To constitute the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, replacing the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commissioner and the Metropolitan Meat Industry Advisory Council.

Transport and Highways. Provides for the integration of public and private rail, road, air, sea and inland water-way transport, the constitution of the New South Wales Transport and Highways Commission and the appointment of a Director of Transport and Highways; brings the Commissioners for Railways, for Road Transport and Tramways and for Main Roads, and the Maritime Services Board, under the control of the Commission.

Warkworth Flood Mitigation and Water Conservation. Sanctions construction of an earth dam on Wollombi Brook and related works, to store about 400,000 acre feet of water for mitigation of floods and conservation of water; estimated cost, £2,500,000.

War Service Land Settlement and Closer Settlement Validation. Validates certain resumptions for war service land settlement and certain other matters; vests certain lands in the Crown for the purposes of the Closer Settlement Acts; amends certain Acts and repeals the War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act 1945.

Victoria—1949.—*Agricultural Education.* Consolidates and amends the law relating to agricultural education; provides for the appropriation of money to the University of Melbourne for the purposes of agricultural education and research.

Crimes. Amends the law relating to crimes and criminal offenders; *inter alia* abolishes the death penalty in all cases except treason and murder.

Health (Tuberculosis Arrangement). Ratifies an arrangement with the Commonwealth to participate in a scheme to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis. (Corresponding Commonwealth Act was assented to in November, 1948. See also Acts of other States.)

Latrobe Valley Development Loan and Application Act. Authorizes, in connexion with the development of the Latrobe Valley, the raising and application of money for approved works, for compensation for land purchased or prejudicially affected, and for land acquired for the development of brown coal resources.

Liquid Fuel. Provides for the equitable distribution of supplies of liquid fuel available in Victoria. (See also Acts of the Commonwealth and of other States.)

Mental Institution Benefits. Authorizes and approves the execution of an agreement with the Commonwealth whereby the latter provides financial assistance for persons in mental institutions. (Corresponding Commonwealth Act was assented to in December, 1948. See also Acts of other States.)

Milk Pasteurization. Provides for the sale or delivery of none but pasteurized milk in prescribed districts, after days to be proclaimed.

Mothercraft Nurses. Provides for the registration of mothercraft nurses.

River Murray Waters. Ratifies and approves an agreement for the further variation of an agreement regarding the use of the waters of the River Murray and its tributaries. (Corresponding Commonwealth and South Australian Acts were assented to in 1948. For New South Wales Act see above.)

Royal Commission (Communist Party). Authorizes the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the origins, aims, objects, funds and activities in Victoria of the Communist Party.

Rural Finance Corporation. Provides for the establishment of a Rural Finance Corporation to encourage and assist country settlement and development, to stimulate country production, and to improve and develop country industries through loans at the lowest possible rates of interest.

Town and Country Planning (Metropolitan Area). Nominates the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to prepare and submit within the next three years a planning scheme for the whole of the metropolitan area.

1950.—*Coal Mining Industry (Long Service Leave).* Establishes a fund to be applied to the reimbursement of employers for amounts paid by them to employees in the coal mining industry in respect of long service leave due under certain awards. (See Commonwealth Act—States Grants (Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave) also Acts of other States.)

Gas and Fuel Corporation. Ratifies an agreement between the State of Victoria and The Metropolitan Gas Company and The Brighton Gas Company Limited, and establishes the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.

Legislative Council Reform. Introduces adult suffrage at Legislative Council elections and adult qualifications for membership of the Council, amends the law relative to elections for the Council, and re-defines electoral boundaries.

Mental Hygiene Authority. Constitutes the Mental Hygiene Authority in order to provide for the general improvement in matters affecting the treatment, and measures for the prevention, of mental defects, disorders and diseases.

Ministers of the Crown and Parliamentary Salaries. Increases the number of salaried Ministers of the Crown, and the salaries of members of the Legislative Council; provides for the automatic adjustment of the salaries of members of both Houses in accordance with variations in the cost of living.

Nurses and Midwives. Amends the Nurses Acts and Midwives Acts, and provides for the registration of mental nurses.

Shrine of Remembrance Site. Amends the original Act to authorize the erection of a Memorial to commemorate the sacrifice and fortitude of those who served in the 1939-45 War.

Queensland—1949.—*Abattoirs Acts Amendment.* Provides for the establishment of public abattoirs in the larger towns of the State.

Burdekin River Development. Constitutes a Burdekin River Development Authority, and authorizes the construction of dams on the Burdekin River and the utilization of those dams and the waters of the Burdekin River for water conservation, flood mitigation, irrigation, water supply, and the development of hydro-electric power.

Electoral Districts. Divides the State into 75 electoral districts in four zones—Metropolitan (24), South-Eastern (28), North Queensland (13), and Western Queensland (10), with varying quotas of electors.

Liquid Fuel. Makes provision for the preservation and continuance in operation of Commonwealth Regulations relating to the rationing and distribution of liquid fuel. (See also Acts of the Commonwealth and of other States.)

Maintenance. Consolidates and amends the law relating to the maintenance of deserted wives and children.

Mental Institution Benefits Agreement. Authorizes the execution of an agreement with the Commonwealth on the provision of financial assistance by the Commonwealth for persons in mental institutions. (Corresponding Commonwealth Act was assented to December, 1948. See also Acts of other States.)

Roofing Tiles. Affords protection to home-builders in the quality of the cement or terra-cotta tiles they use, and lays down standards for tiles.

Sewerage, Water Supply, and Gasfitting. Provides a uniform set of water supply and sewerage by-laws, and for the preparation of standard gas-fitting by-laws. Sets up a Board to carry out the functions of examination and licensing of plumbers, gasfitters and drainers.

State Housing Acts, etc., Amendment. Increases advances for building homes and fixes minimum deposit at 15 per cent. of purchase money; encourages prospective home buyers, by periodic payments, to save sufficient money to pay the required deposit; establishes a free insurance scheme to enable the dependants of a bread-winner to acquire possession of the property should the breadwinner die.

Timber Users' Protection. Prevents the use of untreated borer-susceptible timbers in house building or furniture manufacturing.

Traffic. Consolidates traffic laws and brings them up-to-date; provides for drastic treatment and penalties for drunken drivers.

Tuberculosis Agreement. Lays down that the State and Commonwealth Governments shall work together in providing facilities for the treatment of tuberculosis, and makes statutory provision for financial and administrative arrangements and plan of control. (Corresponding Commonwealth Act was assented to in November, 1948. See also Acts of other States.)

1950.—City of Brisbane Acts Amendment. Divides the City of Brisbane into 24 electoral wards with boundaries corresponding to State electoral boundaries, thus constituting a Council of 24 with a Mayor, instead of 20 and a Mayor.

Commissions of Inquiry. Replaces Official Inquiries Evidence Acts 1910 to 1929; sets out the powers of Commissions of Inquiry and the Commissions; empowers the Chairman to punish contempt; applies provisions of the Criminal Code relating to perjury, etc., to Royal Commissions.

Constitution Acts Amendment. Increases Ministerial and Parliamentary salaries.

Poultry Industry Act Amendment. Enables those engaged in the poultry industry to have representation on the Poultry Advisory Board; establishes a Poultry Industry Fund and empowers the Government to issue precepts on Egg Marketing Boards, and the Poultry Advisory Board to recommend amounts of precepts.

Tully Falls Hydro-Electric Project. Provides for the construction and operation of a major hydro-electric project, which will include works for the storage of the waters of the Tully catchment so as to secure both a reserve water supply during dry seasons and a regulated flow for hydro-generation purposes.

State Housing Acts Amendment. Provides for further increases in advances for home-building (see 1949); raises the rate of advance up to 18s. in the £1 on the security offered; reduces deposit on purchase of homes from Housing Commission; authorizes advances to industry for purpose of providing housing for employees.

War Service Land Settlement Validation. Validates certain resumptions for war service land settlement and certain other matters; vests certain lands in the Crown for the purposes of closer settlement; amends certain Acts; repeals The War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act of 1945.

South Australia—1949.—Advances for Homes Act Amendment. Extends the maximum amount which may be advanced by the State Bank of South Australia for the purchase of, or discharge of a mortgage on, a dwelling-house.

Building Materials. Repeals the existing Acts dealing with the control of building materials and enacts other provisions to continue in force until 31st December, 1950; defines essential building materials and restricts their use; empowers the Treasurer to provide temporary housing accommodation for persons in need of housing.

Health and Medical Services. Provides for the establishment of an Advisory Council on Health and Medical Services and for the appointment of a Director-General of Public Health and a Director of Tuberculosis.

Highways Act Amendment. In order to define future road widening, empowers the Commissioner of Highways, where satisfied that a main road should be widened, to prepare a plan showing the old and proposed new boundaries of the road and the existing improvements between.

Homes Act Amendment. Increases the maximum amount which the Treasurer will guarantee as a loan for the purpose of acquiring a dwelling-house.

Honey Marketing. Provides for the establishment of The South Australian Honey Board and requires all producers of honey to deliver the honey produced by them to the Board.

Industrial Code Amendment. Provides, in respect of adult male employees, for the automatic variation of awards and orders of the State Industrial Court and State Industrial Boards in accordance with the amount of the automatic increase or decrease in the Commonwealth basic wage.

Land Settlement (Development Leases). Empowers the Governor to grant to the Australian Mutual Provident Society, and any other persons approved by the Minister, a development lease of Crown lands for the purpose of ultimate sale in blocks to selected persons.

Landlord and Tenant (Control of Rents) Act Amendment. Amends and extends the principal Act; includes a new Part relating to protected persons; also a new Part dealing with the control of rents of hotel premises; constitutes a board to determine rents.

Liquid Fuel. Provides for the State to make regulations in respect of the distribution, sale, supply and use of liquid fuel. (*See also* Acts of the Commonwealth and of other States.)

Railways Standardization Agreement. Validates the agreement made on 29th October, 1949 between the Commonwealth and South Australia regarding the standardization of railways in South Australia and the Northern Territory. (For corresponding Commonwealth Act *see* above.)

Tuberculosis (Commonwealth Arrangement). Authorizes the Government to enter into an agreement with the Commonwealth for the conduct of a campaign against tuberculosis. (Corresponding Commonwealth Act was assented to in November, 1948. *See also* Acts of other States.)

Uranium Mining. Empowers the Minister of Mines to open and work mines for the mining of uranium, to treat uranium ore and to enter into all incidental transactions.

1950.—*Apprentices.* Repeals and amends earlier Acts to make provision for the technical education and the supervision of the training of apprentices; provides that apprentices in any prescribed trade must attend certain periods at a technical school or class, or take a correspondence class, and that employers must grant the necessary leave.

Brachina to Leigh Creek North Coalfield Railway Agreement. Authorizes the execution of an agreement with the Commonwealth for the construction of a railway between Brachina and Leigh Creek North Coalfield. (*See* Commonwealth Act above.)

Building Materials Act Amendment. Increases the area of a dwelling-house permissible under the Act to a maximum of 12½ squares and the total cost to £1,900.

Electricity Supplies (Country Areas). Provides for grants up to an aggregate of £1,000,000 to the Electricity Trust of South Australia to defray expenditure incurred in generating and distributing electricity to consumers in sparsely settled areas.

Forestry. Creates The Forestry Board and makes further and better provision for the creation and management of State Forests, including planting, and the milling and disposal of timber.

Friendly Societies Act Amendment. Amends the objects for which societies may raise funds; provides for the reprinting of laws and rules of societies with amendments; amends the Act relating to the appropriation and transfer of surplus funds.

Gas Act Amendment. Reduces the average calorific value of gas to be supplied; reduces the standard rate of dividend and amends the provision for the fixing of the price of gas.

Industrial Code Amendment. Makes provision for females similar to that made for males in the Industrial Code Amendment Act 1949 (*see* above).

Land Agents Act Amendment. Provides for the appointment of The Land Agents Board and for inquiries by the Board into misconduct; amends the provisions of the Act relating to land agents' bonds and trust accounts.

Landlord and Tenant (Control of Rents) Act Amendment. Amends the grounds for giving notice to quit and the matters to be considered by the Court.

Lottery and Gaming Act Amendment. Provides for a tax upon winning bets and for the application of the tax.

Western Australia—1949.—*Acts Amendment (Increase in Number of Judges of the Supreme Court).* Amends certain Acts so as to provide for an increase in the number of Judges of the Supreme Court from three to four.

Adoption of Children Act Amendment. Provides, *inter alia*, for the re-registration of the birth of an adopted child in accordance with the name of the child after adoption and the names and residence of its adopting parents.

Increase of Rent (War Restrictions) Act Amendment. Modifies the laws relating to the recovery of premises from protected persons; prohibits in certain cases the eviction of dependants of members of the Forces.

Liquid Fuel (Emergency Provisions). Provides for the assumption by the State of the power to regulate in respect of liquid fuel. (*See also* Acts of Commonwealth and of other States.)

Marketing of Apples and Pears. Provides for the constitution of the Western Australian Apple and Pear Marketing Board with powers to market or assist in the marketing of apples and pears acquired under the Act.

Mental Institution Benefits (Commonwealth and State Agreement). Authorizes the State to carry out an agreement with the Commonwealth regarding mental institution benefits. (Corresponding Commonwealth Act was assented to in December, 1948. See also Acts of other States.)

Tuberculosis (Commonwealth and State Arrangement). Authorizes the State to carry out an arrangement with the Commonwealth respecting a campaign to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis in Australia. (Corresponding Commonwealth Act was assented to in November, 1948. See also Acts of other States.)

1950.—*Acts Amendment (Allowances and Salaries Adjustment).* *Inter alia*, increases the salaries of members of both Houses of Parliament and the allowances of the holders of certain Parliamentary offices; provides for their adjustment in accordance with variations in the State basic wage.

Acts Amendment (Increase in Number of Ministers of the Crown). Amends certain Acts to provide for an increase from eight to ten in the number of Ministers of the Crown and for a corresponding increase in Ministerial Salaries. (In effect, the Act elevates the two Honorary Ministers to the position of full-time Ministers.)

Agriculture Protection Board. Provides for the constitution of The Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia and for the co-ordination of the administration of certain Acts relating to the control, prevention and eradication of noxious weeds and vermin.

Bush Fires. Amends the Principal Act to enable the application of stricter preventive measures and better control of bush fires.

Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave. Constitutes a fund to compensate employers in the coal mining industry for amounts paid by them to employees in respect of long service leave accrued under certain awards. (See Commonwealth Act—States Grants (Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave), also Acts of other States.)

Fauna Protection. Repeals the Game Act; provides for the conservation and protection of fauna; constitutes The Fauna Protection Advisory Committee of Western Australia.

Health Act Amendment. Amends the Principal Act, *inter alia* providing for the compulsory X-ray examination for tuberculosis of persons over the age of fourteen years.

Increase of Rent (War Restrictions) Act Amendment (No. 2). Amends the Principal Act; inserts new sections relating to the recovery of possession of premises in certain circumstances by the lessor; permits increases above the standard rent up to a maximum of 20 per cent. for dwellings and 30 per cent. for other premises.

Industrial Arbitration Act Amendment (No. 2). Amends Part VII. of the Industrial Arbitration Act relating to the declaration of the basic wage by the Court of Arbitration; empowers the Court to have regard for the economic capacity of industry as well as workers' "needs".

Noxious Weeds. Provides for the control, prevention and eradication of noxious weeds.

Vermin. Amends the law relating to the control, prevention and eradication of vermin.

Tasmania—1949.—*Agricultural Bank (Administration).* An amending Act providing for the appointment of a Director of Housing and a Director of Land Settlement, and for their inclusion in the Board of Management of the Agricultural Bank of Tasmania.

Government Printing Office. Enables the printing office and associated business conducted by the Government Printing Department to be carried on and accounted for as a business undertaking.

Landlord and Tenant. Repeals certain war-time and provisional post-war Acts; provides for the control of rents of certain premises and for regulating the recovery of possession of certain premises.

Mental Institution Benefits (Agreement). Authorizes the execution of an agreement with the Commonwealth relating to mental institution benefits. (Corresponding Commonwealth Act was assented to in December, 1948. See also Acts of other States.)

National Theatre and Fine Arts Society. Provides for the encouragement of the fine arts, the establishment of a national theatre and the preservation of the Theatre Royal in Hobart.

North Esk Regional Water Supply. Authorizes and provides for the construction, management and operation of a water supply for portions of the municipalities of Evandale, George Town, Lilydale, Saint Leonards and Westbury.

Public Authorities' Land Acquisition. Makes better provision for the acquisition of land required by public and local authorities than that provided under the Land Clauses Act 1857.

Tasmanian Auxiliary Nursing Service. Establishes a Tasmanian Auxiliary Nursing Service consisting of persons registered under the Act; qualifications for registration are a minimum age of seventeen years, completion of the first year's training required for general nurses, passing the prescribed examination and sound health and good character.

Transport (No. 2). An amending Act; relates to the powers of the Transport Commission regarding the initiation and carrying on of new road transport services; constitutes a tribunal to hear appeals from decisions of the Commissioner regarding licences; provides for a General Manager of Railways.

Tuberculosis Act. Provides for the compulsory radiological examination of the lungs of persons over fourteen years of age, for the examination of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis, and for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis.

1950.—Builders' Loans. Authorizes the making of loans to builders under contract to the State to defray the costs of building materials, equipment, etc., and for payment of wages, the sums to be borrowed for these purposes not to exceed £10,000 in all.

Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave. Constitutes a Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave Trust Fund; provides for payments to employers in the coal mining industry of amounts paid by them to employees in respect of long service leave accrued under certain awards. (See Commonwealth Act—States Grants (Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave) also Acts of other States.)

Grain Reserve. Provides for the establishment of the Tasmanian Grain Elevators organization for the purposes of acquiring and storing grain for sale in time of scarcity.

Landlord and Tenant (No. 3). Amends the Principal Act; provides for increases of fixed rent in certain cases, the determination of rents by the Controller of his own motion, the determination of the fair rent of prescribed premises which are sub-let, etc.

Land Valuation. Consolidates and amends the law relating to the valuation of land.

Rural Fires. Makes provision for the prevention and control of rural fires; constitutes a Rural Fires Board; repeals certain Acts relating to bush fires.

State Employees (Long-Service Leave). Amends the law relating to the granting of long-service leave, and for the payment of certain allowances, to employees of the State; repeals the State Employees (Long-Service Leave) Act 1947.

Stock Medicines, Fertilizers and Pesticides. Consolidates and amends the law relating to the regulation and control of the sale of stock medicines, fertilizers and pesticides.

Strait Islands Abattoirs. Makes provision for the establishment, operation and maintenance, on King Island and Flinders Island, of abattoirs and saleyards and premises for the treatment and storage of meat.

Tuberculosis (Campaign Arrangements). Gives effect to certain arrangements with the Commonwealth for a campaign against tuberculosis; amends the Tuberculosis Act 1949. (Corresponding Commonwealth Act was assented to in November, 1948. See also Acts of other States.)

Vermin Destruction. Makes better provision for the destruction of rabbits and other vermin; repeals the Rabbits Destruction Act 1880; amends the Local Government Act 1906.

War Service Land Settlement. Provides for the settlement on the land of persons returned from war service; validates certain acquisitions of land and other transactions; repeals the Commonwealth and State War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act 1945 and amending Acts.

§ 5. Commonwealth Government Departments.

Official Year Book No. 37 contains, on pp. 76–86, a list of the Commonwealth Government Departments as at 31st March, 1947, showing details of the matters dealt with by each Department, and the Acts administered by the Minister of each Department.

Since that date there have been several important changes in Departmental structure. In April, 1948, resulting from the redistribution of functions of the Department of Munitions and the Department of Supply and Shipping, the Department of Supply and Development and the Department of Shipping and Fuel were created. The functions

of the Department of Munitions (including Aircraft Production) and the supply function of the Department of Supply and Shipping were merged in the reconstituted Department of Supply and Development, and the Department of Shipping and Fuel was formed out of the remaining functions of the Department of Supply and Shipping.

Early in 1950 further departmental changes in structure resulted in the abolition of five Departments and the creation of three new Departments. The Departments abolished were Information, Post-war Reconstruction, Shipping and Fuel, Supply and Development, and Transport. Those created were:—Fuel, Shipping and Transport (to consolidate the functions of the Department of Transport and the Department of Shipping and Fuel); Supply (a change in name only from the previous Supply and Development); National Development (a new Department to carry out the Government's policy for national development). These structural changes involved the transfer between Departments of certain functions. The more important of these were the transfer of the residual functions of the abolished Department of Information to the Department of the Interior, except for short-wave radio services which were transferred to the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and radio monitoring, transferred to the Department of External Affairs; the distribution of functions of the former Department of Post-war Reconstruction to the Department of the Interior (War Service Land Settlement Division), to the Prime Minister's (Office of Education and Division of Economic Policy), to Repatriation (Re-establishment Division), to Social Services (Rehabilitation Branch), and to National Development (Division of Industrial Development and Regional Planning Division); and the transfer of the functions of the former Department of Shipping and Fuel and the Department of Transport to the Department of Fuel, Shipping and Transport, except for the Stevedoring Industry Board and the Maritime Industry Commission which were transferred to the Department of Labour and National Service. Other changes were the transfers of the Australian Capital Territory Police from the Attorney-General's Department to the Department of the Interior, the Canberra Town Planning Section from Works and Housing to the Interior, the control of the Commonwealth Railways from the Interior to Fuel, Shipping and Transport, the Bureau of Mineral Resources from Supply and Development to National Development, the Housing Division from Works and Housing to National Development, inspection and research under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act from the Attorney-General's to Labour and National Service, long-service leave in the coal-mining industry from the Treasury to Labour and National Service, and the Army Inspection Staff and the Development and Proving Establishment from the Army to Supply.

In May, 1951 the Department of Defence Production was created, and the munitions function of the Department of Supply was transferred to it. The fuel function of the Department of Fuel, Shipping and Transport was transferred to National Development, and shipbuilding was transferred from Supply to the re-named Shipping and Transport. The Department of External Territories, now entitled the Department of Territories, acquired from the Interior the administration of the Northern Territory and of Ashmore and Cartier Islands. Earlier in the year (January) the War Service Homes Division was transferred from the Department of Works and Housing to the Department of Social Services.

Apart from the structural changes and transfers of functions described above, there are several Departments, which, in the interval between 1947 and 1951, have developed to cope with changing circumstances affecting the particular Department. The Department of Immigration and the Department of Social Services are two whose organizations were thus altered.

For a list of the present Departments and the names of their Ministers *see* page 88.

§ 6. 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, 1950. 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, 1949-50.

(£.)

Particulars.	C'wth, N.S.W.		Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
1. Governor-General or Governor—								
Governor's salary	10,000	5,000	5,968	3,500	5,000	4,000	3,000	36,468
Other salaries	3,337	11,868	2,671	5,691	3,039	1,387	2,812	30,805
Other expenses, including maintenance of house and grounds	435,321	10,088	65,277	15,963	4,099	4,826	9,553	145,127
Total	48,658	26,956	73,916	25,154	12,138	10,213	15,305	212,400
2. Ministry—								
Salaries of Ministers	29,150	37,784	22,652	25,500	10,750	10,250	15,450	131,536
Travelling expenses	5,899	(b)	(b)	..	(b)	10,082	2,931	18,912
Other	92	1,527	(b)	..	(b)	257	4,483	6,359
Total	35,141	39,311	22,652	25,500	10,750	20,589	22,864	176,807
3. Parliament—								
A. Upper House :								
President and Chairman of Committees	2,500	2,700	(c)3,002	..	1,350	2,570	(d) 925	13,047
Allowance to members	74,429	16,377	24,455	..	15,925	27,703	17,400	176,289
Railway passes(e)	5,760	12,805	(f)	..	1,404	4,207	1,380	25,556
Other travelling expenses	(g)4,421	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,421
Postage for members	4,432	(f)	593	..	155	507	..	5,737
B. Lower House :								
Speaker and Chairman of Committees	2,500	3,616	(h)3,175	3,288	2,450	2,487	605	18,121
Allowance to members	151,970	98,449	64,563	53,140	30,834	47,275	20,319	466,550
Railway passes (e)	12,000	22,304	(i)9,000	11,671	2,710	7,111	2,180	66,876
Other travelling expenses	(g)9,050	1,483	..	3,729	..	..	..	14,262
Postage for members	8,300	(i)3,342	1,982	2,547	511	822	..	17,504
C. Both Houses :								
Government contribution to Members' Superannuation Fund	12,290	944	..	5,895	6,191	..	..	25,323
Printing—								
<i>Hansard</i>	31,235	7,640	12,429	6,770	4,419	6,488	..	68,981
Other	18,365	11,758	7,914	3,224	11,691	2,683	5,510	61,145
Reporting Staff—								
Salaries	20,851	12,820	10,267	4,608	10,100	11,035	..	69,771
Contingencies	1,242	232	174	..	1,172	194	..	3,014
Library—								
Salaries	18,726	6,788	4,149	3,006	1,819	100	..	34,678
Contingencies	9,161	1,961	1,100	1,530	805	280	212	15,049
Salaries of other officers	122,564	52,953	21,688	11,536	13,811	15,696	9,431	247,679
Other	173,240	2,124	3,340	6,535	8,736	3,691	347	98,013
D. Miscellaneous :								
Fuel, light, heat, power, and water	1,237	1,468	2,564	331	2,857	137	..	..
Posts, telegraphs, telephones	9,438	5,643	..	2,186	1,366	524	..	..
Furniture, stores, and stationery	9,667	4,509	3,303	1,459	5,882	889	..	..
Other	1244,629	9,426	479	5,250	1,486	1,099	2,187	264,556
Total	848,057	279,242	174,177	126,798	125,764	135,498	61,395	1,750,901
4. Electoral—								
Salaries	189,072	4,307	2,265	6,475	13,027	12,641	(l)	227,787
Cost of elections, contingencies, etc.	275,922	75,785	61,696	61,111	12,496	34,068	11,961	533,039
Total	464,994	80,092	63,961	67,586	25,523	46,709	11,961	760,826
5. Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	21,682	2,354	26,681	3,136	65	602	1,060	55,580
GRAND TOTAL	1,418,532	427,955	361,387	248,174	174,240	213,611	112,615	2,956,514
<i>Cost per head of population</i>	<i>3s. 6d.</i>	<i>2s. 8d.</i>	<i>3s. 4d.</i>	<i>4s. 3d.</i>	<i>5s. 1d.</i>	<i>7s. 10d.</i>	<i>8s. 1d.</i>	<i>7s. 4d.</i>

(a) Includes interest and sinking funds on loans, £5,090. (b) Not available separately.
(c) Includes unofficial Leader. (d) Includes Government Leader. (e) Actual amounts paid to the respective Railway Departments, except in New South Wales and Western Australia, where the amounts shown represent the value of railway passes as supplied by the Railway Departments.
(f) Included with Lower House. (g) While in Canberra. See also (j). (h) Includes Leader of the Opposition and Leader of the Third Party. (i) Both Houses. (j) Conveyance of members of Parliament and others not elsewhere included. (k) Includes interest and sinking fund, Parliament House, Canberra, £41,393, maintenance of Ministers' and members' rooms, £26,517, and additions, new works, buildings, etc., £149,141. (l) Duties performed by Chief Secretary's Department.

During 1948-49 the amounts expended for all Governments under the major headings were:—Governor-General or Governor, £217,245; Ministry, £170,493; Parliament, £1,492,641; Electoral, £279,085.

Figures for total cost and cost per head during each of the years 1945-46 to 1949-50 in comparison with 1938-39 are shown in the next table.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

Year.	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
TOTAL.								
(£.)								
1938-39 ..	516,455	232,709	114,497	106,942	97,383	113,793	49,270	1,231,049
1945-46 ..	607,983	240,392	179,733	131,449	102,940	120,396	68,663	1,451,556
1946-47 ..	800,542	346,970	145,532	171,460	114,360	143,957	77,970	1,800,791
1947-48 ..	905,476	335,006	192,063	158,258	123,412	173,073	71,956	1,959,244
1948-49 ..	903,853	367,383	266,559	201,873	145,698	181,227	113,643	2,180,236
1949-50 ..	1,418,532	427,955	361,387	248,174	174,240	213,611	112,615	2,956,514

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

(s. d.)

1938-39 ..	1 6	1 8	1 3	2 1	3 3	4 10	4 2	3 7
1945-46 ..	1 8	1 8	1 9	2 5	3 3	4 11	5 6	3 11
1946-47 ..	2 2	2 4	1 5	3 2	3 7	5 9	6 2	4 9
1947-48 ..	2 4	2 3	1 10	2 10	3 9	6 10	5 6	5 2
1948-49 ..	2 4	2 5	2 6	3 7	4 5	6 11	8 6	5 7
1949-50 ..	3 6	2 8	3 4	4 3	5 1	7 10	8 1	7 4

§ 7. Government Employees.

1. Australia, 1939 to 1950.—The following table shows at June in each of the years 1946 to 1950, in comparison with 1939, the number of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State, Semi-Governmental and Local Government authorities. These include all employees of Governmental authorities on services such as railways, tramways, banks, post office, air transport, education, broadcasting, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees within Australia.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES(a) : AUSTRALIA.

June—	Commonwealth.			State and Semi-Governmental.			Local Government.			Total.		
	M.	F.	Persons.	M.	F.	Persons.	M.	F.	Persons.	M.	F.	Persons.
1939(b) ..	56,099	11,764	67,863	235,066	40,586	275,652	58,637	2,887	61,524	349,802	55,237	405,039
1946 ..	108,756	40,967	149,723	276,909	49,396	326,305	49,381	3,606	52,987	435,046	93,969	529,015
1947 ..	120,287	38,187	158,474	296,982	50,121	347,103	54,783	3,778	58,561	472,052	92,086	564,138
1948 ..	130,420	38,375	168,795	306,835	52,563	359,398	56,808	3,946	60,754	494,063	94,884	588,947
1949 ..	142,019	40,197	182,216	321,992	55,718	377,710	58,703	4,277	62,980	522,714	100,192	622,906
1950 ..	156,332	44,970	201,302	337,196	58,146	395,342	59,988	4,453	64,441	553,516	107,569	661,085

(a) See explanation above.

(b) July.

2. Commonwealth and States, etc., June, 1949 and 1950.—The number of employees of Commonwealth, State, Semi-Governmental and Local Government authorities in each State as at June, 1949 and 1950, are shown in the following table :—

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES(a), JUNE, 1949 AND 1950.

Employed by—	1949.			1950.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Commonwealth ..	142,019	40,197	182,216	156,332	44,970	201,302
New South Wales ..	147,775	21,859	169,634	149,107	22,801	171,908
Victoria ..	93,270	17,867	111,137	100,492	18,740	119,232
Queensland ..	62,004	6,663	68,667	64,615	6,811	71,426
South Australia ..	33,710	6,501	40,211	36,060	6,767	42,827
Western Australia ..	30,658	4,521	35,179	32,774	4,829	37,603
Tasmania ..	13,278	2,584	15,862	14,136	2,651	16,787
Total ..	522,714	100,192	622,906	553,516	107,569	661,085

(a) See explanation on p. 103.