

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

§ 1. Scheme of Parliamentary Government.

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

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

3. **Governor-General and State Governors.**—The present Governor-General is the Right Honorable SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS, P.C., G.C.M.G. He assumed office on the 22nd January, 1931.

The following is a list of the Governors of the various States of the Commonwealth:—

New South Wales ..	Air Vice-Marshal SIR PHILIP WOOLCOTT GAME, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Victoria ..	Lieut.-Governor—SIR WILLIAM HILL IRVINE, K.C.M.G.
Queensland ..	Lieut.-Colonel the RT. HON. SIR LESLIE ORME WILSON, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
South Australia ..	Brigadier-General SIR ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT HORE-RUTHVEN, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Western Australia ..	Lieut.-Governor—SIR JOHN ALFRED NORTHMORE, K.C.M.G.
Tasmania ..	Lieut.-Governor—SIR HERBERT NICHOLLS, K.C.M.G.

4. **The Cabinet and Executive Government.**—(i) *General.* In both the Commonwealth and the State Legislatures the forms of government have been founded on their prototypes in the Imperial Government, and the relations established between the Ministry and the representatives of the people are in accordance with those prevailing in Great Britain. The executive powers in the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor-General in Council, and in the State Governments in the Governor in Council. The Executive Council in the Commonwealth and the majority of the States is practically co-extensive with a group of departmental chiefs, who are usually spoken of as the Cabinet, and who change with the rise and fall of party majorities. In the Commonwealth Government, however, as well as in the States of Victoria and Tasmania, the Cabinet on leaving office remain members of the Executive Council, though they no longer attend its meetings, and it is in fact an essential feature of the Cabinet system of Government that they should not do so, except to assist the Governor in transacting purely formal business, or to advise on non-political questions.

(ii) *The Executive Council.* This body is composed of the Governor and the Ministers of State holding office for the time being. The latter are sworn both as Executive Councillors and as Ministers controlling the different administrative departments. It should be observed that all persons living who have held Ministerial office under former Governments are also technically members of the Executive Council, and are thus liable to be specially summoned for attendance at meetings of that body. The meetings are official in character; they are presided over by the Governor-General (or Governor) and are attended by the clerk, who keeps a formal record of the proceedings. At these meetings the decisions of the Cabinet are put into official form and made effective, appointments are confirmed, resignations accepted, proceedings ordered, and notices and regulations published.

(iii) *The Appointment of Ministers and of Executive Councillors.* Although it is technically possible for the Governor to make and unmake cabinets at his pleasure, under all ordinary circumstances his apparent liberty in choosing his Executive Council is virtually restricted by the operation of constitutional machinery. When a Ministry is defeated in Parliament or at the polls, the procedure both in the Commonwealth and the State Parliaments generally, though not invariably, follows that prevailing in the Imperial Parliament. The customary procedure in connexion with the resignation or acceptance of office by a Ministry is described fully in previous issues of the Year Book. (See No. 6, page 942.)

(iv) *Ministers in Upper or Lower Houses.* The subjoined table shows the number of Ministers with seats in the Upper or Lower Houses of each Parliament in June, 1932.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS—MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES,
1932.

Ministers with Seats in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
The Upper House ..	3	3	4	(a)	2	1	1	14
The Lower House ..	10	12	8	10	4	6	5	55
Total ..	13	15	12	10	6	7	6	69

(a) Council abolished in 1922.

(v) *The Cabinet.* (a) *General.* The meetings of this body are private and deliberative. The actual Ministers of the day are alone present, no records of the meetings transpire, and no official notice is taken of the proceedings. The members of the Cabinet, being the leaders of the party in power in Parliament, control the bent of legislation, and must retain the confidence of the people and also of the Governor-General (or Governor), to whom they act as an advising body. They also in effect wield, by virtue of their seats on the Executive Council, the whole executive force of the community. In summoning, proroguing, or dissolving Parliament, the Governor-General (or Governor) is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet, though legally in no way bound to accept such advice.

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

(c) *State Ministries.* A list of the members of the Ministry in each State in June, 1932, will be found in § 3 of this chapter.

5. **Number and Salary of Members of the Legislatures.**—The following table shows the number and annual salary of members in each of the legislative chambers in June, 1932 :—

MEMBERS OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE PARLIAMENTS, AND ANNUAL SALARIES, 1932.

Members in—	C'wealth:	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.
MEMBERS.								
Upper House ..	36	108	34	(a)	20	30	18	246
Lower House ..	76	90	65	62	46	50	30	419
Total ..	112	198	99	62	66	80	48	665

ANNUAL SALARY.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	..
Upper House ..	800	..	177	(a)	360	480	(b)296-400	..
Lower House ..	800	706	402	500	360	480	(b)320-400	..

(a) Council abolished in 1922. (b) According to area of electorate and distance from the Capital.

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

6. **Enactments of the Parliament.**—In the Commonwealth, all laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The subjects with respect to which the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws are enumerated in the Constitution Act. In the States, laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign by and with the consent of the Legislative Council (except in Queensland) and Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly. The Governor-General or the State Governor acts as Viceroy as regards giving the Royal assent to or vetoing Bills passed by the Legislatures, or reserving them for the special consideration of the Sovereign. In the States, the Councils and Assemblies are empowered generally, subject to the Commonwealth Constitution, to make laws in and for their respective States, in all cases whatsoever. Subject to certain limitations, they may alter, repeal, or vary their Constitution. Where a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails, and the former is, to the extent of the inconsistency, invalid.

§ 2. Parliaments and Elections.

1. **Qualifications for Membership and for Franchise.**—The conspectus in § 4 of "General Government" in Year Book No. 13 contains particulars, as in 1920, relating to the legislative chambers in the Commonwealth and State Parliaments, and shows concisely the qualifications necessary for membership and for the franchise in each House. (These are, in the main, applicable in 1932, but it must be remembered that Queensland abolished the Upper House in 1922.) It has further to be remembered that in 1925 the Commonwealth Parliament passed an Act removing the disqualification on racial grounds from (a) natives of British India and (b) persons who have become naturalized. Disqualification of persons otherwise eligible, either as members or voters, is generally on the usual grounds of being of unsound mind or attainted of treason, being convicted of certain offences, and, as regards membership, on the grounds of holding a place of profit under the Crown, being pecuniarily interested in a Government contract except as a member of an incorporated company of more than twenty-five persons, or being an undischarged bankrupt.

2. **The Federal Government.**—The Senate consists of 36 members, six being returned by each of the original federating States. Members of this Chamber are elected for a term of six years, but by a provision in the Constitution half the members retire at the end of every third year, although they are eligible for re-election. In accordance with the Constitution, the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as possible double that of the Senate. In the House of Representatives the States are represented on a population basis, and the numbers stand at present as follows :—New South Wales, 28 ; Victoria, 20 ; Queensland, 10 ; South Australia, 7 ; Western Australia, 5 ; Tasmania, 5 ; Northern Territory, 1—total, 76. The member representing the Northern Territory may join in the debates but is not entitled to vote. 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. Members of both Houses are paid at the rate of £800 per annum. Further information regarding the Senate and the House of Representatives is given in earlier issues.

3. **Federal Elections.**—There have been twelve complete Parliaments since the inauguration of Federation. The fifth Parliament, which was opened on the 9th July, 1913, was dissolved on the 30th July, 1914, in somewhat unusual circumstances. Under Section 57 of the Constitution, it is provided that, should the Senate fail to pass, or pass with amendments, any proposed law previously passed by the House of Representatives, and should the latter House, after an interval of three months, again pass the proposed law, with or without the amendments of the Senate, and the Senate for a second time reject it or pass it with amendments to which the lower House will not agree, then the Governor-General may dissolve the two Houses simultaneously. For the first time in the history of the Commonwealth this deadlock between the Senate and the House of Representatives occurred in the second session of the fifth Parliament, and, in accordance with the section of the Constitution referred to above, both Houses were dissolved by the Governor-General. Until 1927 the Parliament met at Melbourne; it now meets at Canberra, the first meeting at Parliament House, Canberra, being opened by H.R.H. the Duke of York, on the 9th May, 1927. The first session of the thirteenth Parliament opened on the 17th February, 1932. Particulars regarding Commonwealth elections since 1917 may be found in the table given hereunder :—

FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

Date.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
THE SENATE.									
5th May, 1917 ..	1,444,133	1,391,194	2,835,327	1,184,663	1,018,138	2,202,801	82.03	73.18	77.69
13th December, 1919	1,439,818	1,410,044	2,849,862	1,094,534	938,403	2,032,937	76.02	65.55	71.33
16th December, 1922	1,494,508	1,487,916	2,982,424	966,551	761,695	1,728,246	64.67	51.19	57.95
14th November, 1925	1,656,286	1,645,730	3,302,016	1,515,608	1,499,343	3,014,953	91.51	91.11	91.31
17th November, 1928	1,723,552	1,721,214	3,444,766	1,617,752	1,606,748	3,224,500	93.86	93.35	93.61
12th October, 1929	1,773,014	1,769,936	3,542,950	*	*	*	*	*	*
19th December, 1931	1,827,079	1,822,875	3,649,954	1,741,163	1,727,140	3,468,303	95.30	94.75	95.02

* No election.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(CONTESTED ELECTORATES.)

5th May, 1917 ..	1,262,527	1,207,938	2,470,465	1,041,552	892,926	1,934,478	82.50	73.92	78.30
13th December, 1919	1,395,165	1,367,468	2,762,633	1,063,029	914,816	1,977,845	76.19	66.90	71.59
16th December, 1922	1,396,020	1,378,254	2,774,274	920,177	726,686	1,646,863	65.91	52.72	59.36
14th November, 1925	1,635,842	1,632,897	3,268,739	1,499,006	1,488,194	2,987,200	91.63	91.14	91.39
17th November, 1928	1,450,202	1,463,951	2,914,153	1,362,675	1,366,137	2,728,812	93.96	93.32	93.64
12th October, 1929	1,557,525	1,560,505	3,118,030	1,479,100	1,478,447	2,957,547	94.96	94.74	94.85
19th December, 1931	1,724,730	1,733,343	3,458,073	1,643,604	1,642,870	3,286,474	95.30	94.78	95.04

The percentage of electors who exercised the franchise at each election rose from 53.04 for the Senate and 55.69 for the House of Representatives in 1901 to 77.69 and 78.30 respectively in 1917. The next election in 1919 showed a considerable falling off, and in 1922 the decrease was still more marked, the respective percentages for that year being 57.95 and 59.36, or very little more than those for 1901. Compulsory voting was introduced prior to the election in 1925, and an exceedingly heavy vote (over 91 per cent) was cast in that year. At each succeeding election, moreover, the percentage has increased and at the last election in 1931 reached 95 per cent.

4. **Federal 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. Several referenda have been held from time to time, but in three cases only has any proposed law been assented to by the required majority of the electors. A statement dealing with the various referenda up to and inclusive of the year 1919, and the voting thereon was given in previous issues of the *Official Year Book* (see No. 18, pp. 87 to 89), but space will not permit of the incorporation of this information in the present volume. In the year 1926 a referendum was held in relation to proposed laws entitled respectively "Industry and Commerce" and "Essential Services." The result of the voting was; Industry and Commerce, votes in favour, 1,247,088; votes not in favour, 1,619,655. Essential Services, votes in favour, 1,195,502; votes not in favour, 1,597,793.

A referendum was taken in 1928 in respect of a proposed law entitled "State Debts 1928" and a majority of votes was cast in each State in favour of the proposal, the voting for the Commonwealth being as follows: in favour, 2,237,391; not in favour, 773,852.

5. **The Parliament of New South Wales.**—(i) *Constitution.* The Legislative Council in this State is a nominee chamber, the Legislative Assembly being an elective body. Theoretically the Legislative Council may contain an unlimited number of members, and the number of members in June, 1932, was one hundred and eight. The tenure of the seat is for life; four-fifths of the members must be persons not holding any paid office under the Crown, but this is held not to include officers of His Majesty's sea or land forces on full or half-pay, or retired officers on pensions. A Bill for the abolition of the Legislative Council was passed in December, 1930. The High Court of Australia, however, in a judgment delivered in March, 1931, held that this legislation was in conflict with the Constitution. The matter was made the subject of an appeal to the Privy Council which, by its judgment delivered at the close of May, 1932, confirmed the decision of the High Court. The Legislative Assembly consists of ninety members elected in single-seat electoral districts, who hold their seats during the existence of the Parliament to which they are elected. The duration of Parliament is limited to three years.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the introduction of responsible government in New South Wales there have been twenty-nine complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 22nd May, 1856, and was dissolved on the 19th December, 1857, while the twenty-ninth was dissolved on the 18th May, 1932. The thirtieth Parliament opened on the 23rd June, 1932. The elections of 1920, 1922, and 1925 were contested on the principle of proportional representation, but a reversion to the system of single seats and preferential voting was made at the later appeals to the people. Particulars of voting at elections from 1920 to 1930 are given on the next page. (Particulars of the elections held in June, 1932, will, if available, be found in the Appendix.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Year.	Electors Qualified to Vote.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1920	593,244	561,193	1,154,437	363,115	285,594	648,709	61.21	50.89	56.19
1922	636,662	614,361	1,251,023	466,949	408,515	875,464	73.34	66.49	69.98
1925	678,749	660,331	1,339,080	489,126	435,853	924,979	72.06	66.00	69.07
1927	714,886	694,607	1,409,493	591,820	558,957	1,150,777	83.79	81.25	82.54
1930	724,471	716,314	1,440,785	682,747	673,676	1,356,423	95.09	94.79	94.94

The principle of one elector one vote was adopted in 1894, and that of compulsory enrolment in 1922. Compulsory voting was introduced in the 1930 election, and, as the above table shows, the percentage of electors who voted in contested electorates rose to nearly 95.

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

6. **The Parliament of Victoria.**—(i) *Constitution.* Both of the Victorian legislative chambers are elective bodies, but there is a considerable difference in the number of members of each House, as well as in the qualifications necessary for members and electors. The number of members in the Upper House is 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, except in the case of a dissolution, when one-half of the newly-elected members hold their seats for three years only. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for the duration of Parliament, which is limited to three years. An elector for the Legislative Assembly may vote once only, plurality of voting having been abolished in 1899; an elector, however, qualified in more than one district, may select that for which he desires to record his vote. A preferential system of voting (see Year Book No. 6, page 1182) was for the first time adopted in Victoria at the election held in November, 1911.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the introduction of responsible government in Victoria there have been thirty complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 21st November, 1856, and closed on the 9th August, 1859, while the thirtieth was dissolved on the 22nd April, 1932. The thirty-first Parliament was opened on the 14th June, 1932. The election for the Legislative Assembly in 1927 was the first held since the institution of compulsory voting. At the Legislative Council elections held on the 6th June, 1931, only nine of the seventeen seats were contested. Particulars of voting at elections during the years 1919 to 1932 are given in the subjoined table.

VICTORIAN ELECTIONS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.	Electors Enrolled in Contested Electorates.	Electors who Voted.	Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.	
1919	317,593	133,058	40,393	30.35
1922	353,440	161,731	47,008	29.07
1925	399,510	172,875	56,033	32.41
1928	444,278	268,164	85,372	31.84
1931	470,349	239,975	93,244	38.86

VICTORIAN ELECTIONS.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1920	418,085	450,763	868,848	232,604	235,621	468,225	66.23	61.38	63.70
1921	414,818	456,638	871,456	167,812	158,415	326,227	61.29	53.53	57.26
1924	433,357	467,070	900,427	190,153	180,810	370,963	63.02	55.72	59.24
1927	480,485	512,726	993,211	377,941	402,458	780,399	92.02	91.51	91.76
1929	496,996	532,174	1,029,170	308,532	330,836	639,368	94.11	93.36	93.72
1932	510,809	544,492	1,055,301	335,362	351,349	686,711	94.56	93.77	94.16

The franchise was extended to women by the Adult Suffrage Act 1908, and voting at elections for the Legislative Assembly was made compulsory in 1926.

7. **The Parliament of Queensland.**—(i) *Constitution.* As pointed out previously the Legislative Council in Queensland was abolished in 1922, the date of Royal Assent to the Act being the 23rd March. The Legislative Assembly is composed of sixty-two members, and the State is divided into that number of electoral districts. The “Electoral Districts Act of 1931”, assented to on the 1st October, 1931, provided, that from and after the end of the twenty-fifth Parliament (dissolved on the 19th April, 1932) the number of members and electoral districts should be reduced from seventy-two to sixty-two. A modified system of optional preferential voting is in operation. (See Year Book No. 6, page 1183.)

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the establishment of responsible government in Queensland there have been twenty-five complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 29th May, 1860, and was dissolved on the 20th May, 1863, while the twenty-fifth Parliament was dissolved on the 19th April, 1932. At the elections held in May, 1915, the principle of compulsory voting was introduced for the first time in Australia. Of the total number of electors enrolled at the 1929 elections, 90.52 per cent. went to the polls. Statistics regarding elections during the years 1918 to 1929 are given below. (Particulars of the elections held in June, 1932, will, if available, be found in the Appendix.)

QUEENSLAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1918	233,342	191,074	424,416	176,768	163,901	340,669	75.75	85.78	80.27
1920	238,750	206,931	445,681	187,575	168,651	356,226	78.57	81.50	79.93
1923	257,001	219,476	476,477	194,287	174,980	369,267	80.72	83.96	82.23
1926	253,571	224,526	478,097	209,139	191,916	401,055	89.77	90.13	89.94
1929	270,327	239,672	509,999	228,601	209,647	438,248	89.69	91.45	90.52

The election of 1907 was the first State election in Queensland at which women voted, the privilege being conferred under the Elections Acts Amendment Act 1905.

8. The Parliament of South Australia.—(i) *Constitution.* In this State there is a Legislative Council composed of twenty members and a House of Assembly with forty-six members, both chambers being elective. The State is divided into five districts, which return four members each to the Legislative Council. For the House of Assembly, eight districts return three members each, and eleven districts two members each.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the inauguration of responsible government in South Australia there have been twenty-six complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 22nd April, 1857. The twenty-sixth Parliament opened on the 17th May, 1927, and closed on the 20th February, 1930. The first session of the twenty-seventh Parliament began on the 27th May, 1930. Particulars of voting at recent elections are given below :—

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.									
1918	71,510	23,461	94,971	42,987	11,800	54,787	60.11	50.30	57.69
1921	69,986	23,062	93,048	38,597	11,309	49,906	64.23	53.96	61.57
1924	67,429	22,018	89,447	36,626	10,492	47,118	65.79	54.94	63.02
1927	100,376	37,395	137,771	46,686	17,742	64,428	67.55	59.91	65.26
1930	(a)	(a)	133,274	(a)	(a)	100,040	(a)	(a)	75.06

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

1918	126,669	132,043	258,712	71,501	62,742	134,243	56.45	47.52	51.89
1921	134,091	137,931	272,022	91,451	77,600	169,051	70.10	57.64	63.77
1924	141,944	147,899	289,843	87,712	73,453	161,165	69.65	56.05	62.71
1927	152,997	156,591	309,588	110,127	104,611	214,738	80.64	74.31	77.43
1930	(a)	(a)	325,244	(a)	(a)	222,819	(a)	(a)	71.36

(a) Not available.

It is interesting to note that South Australia was the first of the States to grant women's suffrage (under the Constitution Amendment Act 1894), the franchise being exercised for the first time at the Legislative Assembly election on the 25th April, 1896.

9. The Parliament of Western Australia.—(i) *Constitution.* In this State both Chambers are elective. For the Legislative Council there are thirty members, each of the ten Provinces returning three members, while the Legislative Assembly is composed of fifty members, one member being returned by each of the fifty electoral districts. At the expiration of two years from the date of election to a seat in the Legislative Council, and every two years thereafter, the junior member for the time being for each province retires. Seniority is determined (a) by the date of election, (b) if two or more members are elected on the same day, then the junior is the one who polled the least number of votes (c) if the election be uncontested, or in case of an equality of votes, then the seniority is determined by the alphabetical precedence of surnames and, if necessary, Christian names. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for three years.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the establishment of responsible government in Western Australia there have been thirteen complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 30th December, 1890, while the fourteenth Parliament was elected on 12th April, and 10th May, 1930. The preferential system of voting in use in

Western Australia is described in Year Book No. 6, page 1184. Particulars relating to Assembly and Council elections for which information is available are given in the tables below.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1922	40,360	14,838	55,198	17,524	4,763	22,287	46.16	33.81	42.82
1924	43,897	14,904	58,801	16,552	4,569	21,121	47.06	39.25	45.12
1926	39,566	15,120	54,686	23,956	8,136	32,092	60.55	53.80	58.68
1928	54,822	19,076	73,898	24,877	8,151	33,028	51.99	46.75	50.59
1930	54,651	18,927	73,578	20,198	6,252	26,450	51.58	48.50	50.81
1932	57,454	19,889	77,343	17,145	5,508	22,653	56.29	48.29	54.16

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

1917	93,106	73,845	166,951	45,453	40,167	85,620	59.46	65.51	62.15
1921	89,523	75,165	164,688	54,747	44,211	98,958	69.16	65.22	67.34
1924	101,717	88,152	189,869	55,591	43,800	99,391	66.00	59.00	62.32
1927	113,072	97,877	210,949	76,307	66,199	142,506	74.32	72.42	73.42
1930	122,576	107,500	230,076	75,206	63,807	139,013	75.44	73.30	74.44

Women's suffrage was granted by the Electoral Act of 1899. At the 1921 elections the first woman member elected to an Australian Parliament was returned.

10. The Parliament of Tasmania.—(i) *Constitution.* In Tasmania there are two legislative chambers—the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, both bodies being elective. The Council consists of eighteen members, returned from fifteen districts, Hobart returning three, Launceston two, and the remaining thirteen districts sending one member each. There are five House of Assembly districts corresponding to the Commonwealth electoral districts, each returning six members, who are elected under a system of proportional representation which first came into force at the 1909 elections. (See Year Book No. 6, page 1185.) The annual salaries of members of the House of Assembly range from £320 to £400, and of the Legislative Council from £296 to £400 according to the area of the electorate and the distance from the capital.

In 1924 and again in 1925 the House of Assembly contested, with at least temporary success, the power of the Legislative Council to amend money bills. The matter was settled by "The Constitution Act 1926," which provides that all money bills shall originate in the Assembly, that all money votes shall be recommended by the Governor, and that the Council may amend bills other than those for appropriating public moneys or fixing a rate for income or land tax. The Council has no power to insert a provision for the appropriation of money or the imposing of a burden on the people.

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

TASMANIAN ELECTIONS, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1919	53,205	54,336	107,541	37,037	34,027	71,064	69.61	62.62	66.08
1922	54,958	55,591	110,549	38,457	31,295	69,752	69.96	56.30	63.09
1925	56,667	58,234	114,901	41,322	35,959	77,281	72.92	61.81	67.25
1928	55,058	56,898	111,956	46,769	44,910	91,679	84.94	78.94	81.90
1931	59,024	59,706	118,730	56,674	56,105	112,779	96.02	93.97	94.99

The present members of the Legislative Council have been elected at various dates and the following particulars are given of the last contested election in each case:— Number of electors on the roll, 48,689; number of votes recorded, male 21,155, female, 6,648, total 27,803; percentage of persons who voted to the number on the roll, 57.10.

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

§ 3. Administration and Legislation.

I. **The Commonwealth Parliaments.**—The first Parliament of the Commonwealth was convened by proclamation dated 29th April, 1901, by His Excellency the late Marquis of Linlithgow, then Earl of Hopetoun, Governor-General. It was opened on the 9th May following 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, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C., being Prime Minister.

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

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parliament.	Date of Opening.	Date of Dissolution.
First	9th May, 1901	23rd November, 1903
Second	2nd March, 1904	5th November, 1906
Third	20th February, 1907	19th February, 1910
Fourth	1st July, 1910	23rd April, 1913
Fifth	9th July, 1913	30th July, 1914 (a)
Sixth	8th October, 1914	23rd March, 1917
Seventh	14th June, 1917	31st October, 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	

(a) On this occasion the Governor-General, acting on the advice of the Ministry, and under section 57 of the Constitution, granted a dissolution of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, this being the first occasion since Federation on which a dissolution of both Houses had occurred.

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

(a) GOVERNORS-GENERAL.

- Rt. Hon. EARL OF HOPETOUN (afterwards MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW), P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. From 1st January, 1901, to 9th January, 1903.
 Rt. Hon. HALLAM BARON TENNYSON, P.C., G.C.M.G. From 17th July, 1902, to 9th January, 1903 (Acting).
 Rt. Hon. HALLAM BARON TENNYSON, P.C., G.C.M.G. From 9th January, 1903, to 21st January, 1904.
 Rt. Hon. HENRY STAFFORD BARON NORTHCOTE, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B. From 21st January, 1904, to 9th September, 1908.
 Rt. Hon. WILLIAM HUMBLE EARL OF DUDLEY, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., &c. From 9th September, 1908, to 31st July, 1911.
 Rt. Hon. THOMAS BARON DENMAN, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. From 31st July, 1911, to 18th May, 1914.
 Rt. Hon. SIR ROLAND CRAUFURD MUNRO FERGUSON (afterwards VISCOUNT NOVAR OF RAITH), P.C., G.C.M.G. From 18th May, 1914, to 6th October, 1920.
 Rt. Hon. HENRY WILLIAM BARON FORSTER OF LEPE, P.C., G.C.M.G. From 6th October, 1920, to 8th October, 1925.
 Rt. Hon. JOHN LAWRENCE BARON STONEHAVEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. From 8th October, 1925, to 22nd January, 1931.
 Lieut.-Colonel the Rt. Hon. ARTHUR HERBERT TENNYSON, BARON SOMERS, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. From 3rd October, 1930, to 22nd January, 1931 (Acting).
 Rt. Hon. SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS, P.C., C.C.M.G. From 22nd January, 1931.

(b) MINISTRIES.

- (i) BARTON GOVERNMENT, 1st January, 1901, to 23rd September, 1903.
 (ii) FIRST DEAKIN GOVERNMENT, 23rd September, 1903, to 26th April, 1904.
 (iii) WATSON GOVERNMENT (Labour), 26th April to 17th August, 1904.
 (iv) REID-MCLEAN GOVERNMENT, 17th August, 1904, to 4th July, 1905.
 (v) SECOND DEAKIN GOVERNMENT, 4th July, 1905, to 12th November, 1908.
 (vi) FIRST FISHER GOVERNMENT (Labour), 12th November, 1908, to 2nd June, 1909.
 (vii) THIRD DEAKIN GOVERNMENT, 2nd June, 1909, to 29th April, 1910.
 (viii) SECOND FISHER GOVERNMENT (Labour), 29th April, 1910, to 24th June, 1913.
 (ix) COOK GOVERNMENT, 24th JUNE, 1913, to 17th September, 1914.
 (x) THIRD FISHER GOVERNMENT (Labour), 17th September, 1914, to 27th October, 1915.
 (xi) FIRST HUGHES GOVERNMENT (Labour), 27th October, 1915, to 14th November, 1916.
 (xii) SECOND HUGHES GOVERNMENT (Labour), 14th November, 1916, to 17th February, 1917.
 (xiii) AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL WAR GOVERNMENT, 17th February, 1917, to 10th January, 1918.
 (xiv) AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL WAR GOVERNMENT, 10th January, 1918, to 9th February, 1923.
 (xv) BRUCE-PAGE GOVERNMENT, 9th February, 1923, to 22nd October, 1929.
 (xvi) SCULLIN GOVERNMENT (Labour), 22nd October, 1929, to 6th January, 1932.

(c) LYONS GOVERNMENT, from 6th January, 1932.

DEPARTMENTS.	MINISTERS (June, 1932).
Prime Minister and Treasurer	Rt. Hon. JOSEPH ALOYSIUS LYONS, P.C.
Attorney-General, Minister for External Affairs and Minister for Industry	Hon. JOHN GREIG LATHAM, C.M.G., K.C.
Minister without Portfolio	Rt. Hon. STANLEY MELBOURNE BRUCE, C.H., P.C., M.C.
Minister for Defence	Rt. Hon. SIR GEORGE FOSTER PEARCE, P.C., K.C.V.O.
Postmaster-General	Hon. JAMES EDWARD FENTON.
Minister for Trade and Customs	Hon. HENRY SOMER GULLETT.
Vice-President of the Executive Council	Hon. ALEXANDER JOHN MCLACHLAN.
Minister for the Interior	Hon. ROBERT ARCHDALE PARKHILL.
Minister for Commerce	Hon. CHARLES ALLAN SEYMOUR HAWKER.
Minister for Health and Minister for Repatriation	Hon. CHARLES WILLIAM CLANAN MARR, D.S.O., M.C., V.D.
Assistant Ministers	{ Hon. WALTER MASSY GREENE. Hon. JOSIAH FRANCIS. Hon. JOHN ARTHUR PERKINS.

3. **State Ministries.**—The names of the members of the Ministries in each State in June, 1932, are shown in the following statement. The date on which each Ministry was sworn in is stated in parentheses :—

STATE MINISTRIES, 1932.

NEW SOUTH WALES (16th May, 1932).

(On the 13th May, 1932, the Governor of New South Wales withdrew the commission of the Hon. J. T. Lang and commissioned the Hon. B. S. B. Stevens to form a ministry.)

<i>Premier and Colonial Treasurer</i> — HON. B. S. B. STEVENS.	<i>Minister for Agriculture</i> — HON. H. MAIN.
<i>Deputy Premier and Minister for Transport</i> — LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. M. F. BRUXNER, D.S.O.	<i>Assistant Minister in the Legislative Council</i> — HON. J. RYAN, M.L.C.
<i>Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Health</i> — HON. R. W. D. WEAVER.	<i>Minister for Local Government</i> — HON. J. JACKSON.(a)
<i>Attorney-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council</i> — HON. H. E. MANNING, K.C., M.L.C.(a)	<i>Secretary for Mines and Minister for Forests</i> — HON. R. S. VINCENT.(a)
<i>Secretary for Lands</i> — HON. E. A. BUTTENSCHAW.	<i>Minister of Justice</i> — HON. L. O. MARTIN.(a)
<i>Colonial Secretary</i> — CAPT. THE HON. F. A. CHAFFEY.	<i>Honorary Minister assisting the Colonial Treasurer</i> — HON. E. S. SPOONEB.(a)
<i>Minister for Education</i> — HON. D. H. DRUMMOND.	<i>Honorary Minister assisting the Minister for Labour and Industry</i> — HON. H. M. HAWKINS, M.L.C.(a)
<i>Minister for Labour and Industry</i> — HON. J. M. DUNNINGHAM.	

(a) Sworn in on the 18th June, 1932.

VICTORIA (19th May, 1932).

<i>Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Public Health</i> — HON. SIR S. S. ARGYLE, K.B.E.	<i>Minister of Public Instruction</i> — HON. J. W. PENNINGTON, C.B.E.
<i>Chief Secretary, and Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings</i> — HON. I. MACFARLAN.	<i>Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Mines, Minister in Charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works</i> — HON. J. P. JONES, M.L.C.
<i>Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister of Railways, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works</i> — HON. R. G. MENZIES, K.C.	<i>Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Labour</i> — HON. G. L. GOUDIE, M.L.C.
<i>Minister of Agriculture, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works</i> — HON. J. ALLAN.	<i>Ministers without Portfolio</i> — COL. THE HON. H. E. COHEN, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., M.L.C. HON. A. E. CHANDLER, M.L.C. HON. W. S. KENT-HUGHES. HON. T. C. MANIFOLD.
<i>President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Forests</i> — HON. A. A. DUNSTAN.	

QUEENSLAND (17th June, 1932.) (Labour.)

<i>Premier, Chief Secretary, Treasurer and Vice-President of the Executive Council</i> — HON. W. FORGAN SMITH.	<i>Minister for Transport</i> — HON. J. DASH.
<i>Secretary for Public Lands</i> — HON. P. PEASE.	<i>Secretary for Mines</i> — HON. J. STOPFORD.
<i>Attorney-General</i> — HON. J. MULLAN.	<i>Secretary for Public Instruction</i> — HON. F. A. COOPER.
<i>Home Secretary</i> — HON. E. M. HANLON.	<i>Secretary for Agriculture and Stock</i> — HON. F. W. BULCOCK.
<i>Secretary for Labour and Industry</i> — HON. M. P. HYNES.	<i>Secretary for Public Works</i> — HON. H. A. BRUCE.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (17th April, 1930). (Labour.)

<i>Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Education—</i> HON. L. L. HILL.	<i>Commissioner of Crown Lands and Minister of Mines, Marine, Labour and Employment—</i> HON. R. S. RICHARDS.
<i>Chief Secretary, Minister of Agriculture and Commissioner of Forest Lands—</i> HON. S. R. WHITFORD, M.L.C.	<i>Commissioner of Public Works, and Minister of Industry—</i> HON. J. McINNES.
<i>Attorney-General and Minister of Railways—</i> HON. W. J. DENNY, M.C.	<i>Minister of Local Government, of Immigration, of Repatriation, and of Irrigation—</i> HON. J. JELLEY, M.L.C.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (24th April, 1930).

<i>Premier and Treasurer—</i> HON. SIR J. MITCHELL, K.C.M.G.	<i>Minister for Public Works and Labour—</i> HON. J. LINDSAY.
<i>Minister for Lands, Immigration, and Health—</i> HON. C. G. LATHAM.	<i>Chief Secretary, and Minister for Country Water Supplies, and Trading Concerns—</i> HON. C. F. BAXTER, M.L.C.
<i>Attorney-General and Minister for Education—</i> HON. T. A. L. DAVY, K.C.	<i>Minister for Agriculture—</i> HON. P. D. FERGUSON.
<i>Minister for Railways, Mines, Police, Forests, and Industry—</i> HON. J. SCADDAN, C.M.G.	

TASMANIA (15th June, 1928).

<i>Premier, Treasurer, Minister for Agriculture, and Minister Controlling Hydro-Electric Department—</i> HON. J. C. MCPHEE.	<i>Attorney-General and Minister for Education—</i> HON. H. S. BAKER.
<i>Chief Secretary and Minister for Railways and Mines—</i> HON. C. E. W. JAMES.	<i>Minister for Lands, Works, and Forestry—</i> HON. SIR W. H. LEE, K.C.M.G.
	<i>Ministers without Portfolio—</i> HON. A. L. WARDLAW, M.L.C. HON. E. HOBBS.

4. **The Course of Legislation**—The actual legislation by the Commonwealth Parliament up to the end of the 1931 session is indicated in alphabetical order in "Vol. XXIX. of the Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, passed during the year 1931, with Tables, Appendix, and Indexes." A "Chronological Table of Acts passed from 1901 to 1931, showing how they are affected by subsequent legislation or lapse of time" is also given, and further "A Table of Commonwealth Legislation," for the same period, "in relation to the several provisions of the Constitution," is furnished. Reference should be made to these for complete information. In previous issues of the Official Year Book an analytic table was included showing the nature of Commonwealth legislation in force at the end of the latest year available. A classified analysis up to the end of the year 1928 will be found in No. 22, pp. 76 to 84.

5. **Legislation during the Current Year.**—In issues of the Official Year Book prior to No. 23, the plan was adopted of giving a summary of the more important legislative enactments of the Commonwealth and State Parliaments during the current year.

§ 4. 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, 1931. 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 interests, and carried out at the request of the Government.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1930-31.

Particulars.	C'with.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
1. Governor-General or Governor—								
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Governor's salary ..	110,500	5,000	5,000	2,900	5,000	4,000	1,436	33,836
Official Secretary's salary ..	..	753	(e)	347	100	350	..	1,550
Clerks, etc. ..	343	46	175	..	..	407	..	4,367
Orderlies ..	..	431	622	..	358	340	..	..
Other messengers ..	..	207	..	..	367	..	..	574
Wages—Housemaids, stewards, gamekeepers, etc. ..	m 4,671	1,232	842	927	..	891	643	9,206
Wages—Country residence ..	..	849	500	..	280	113	..	1,742
Furniture, stores, and stationery ..	438	270	93	..	234	51	..	..
Postal cables, etc. ..	384	209	89	1,657	39	68	..	..
Travelling expenses and conveyance of officers ..	1,781	84	..	..	..	1,395	908	17,116
Incidental expenses (country residence) ..	..	532	87	..	17	..	..	..
Other expenses ..	6,878	..	667	424	318	493	..	..
Allowance to Lieut-Governor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	593	593
Total	24,995	9,613	8,075	7,900	6,713	8,108	3,580	68,984
2. Executive Council—								
Salaries of Officers ..	(a)	716	134	28	..	125	(g)	1,003
Other expenses ..	(a)	3	50	65	..	..	(g)	118
Total	(a)	719	184	93	..	125	(g)	1,121
3. Ministry—								
Salaries of Ministers ..	15,300	19,907	9,097	10,300	7,058	8,200	4,860	74,722
Ministerial functions ..	(b)	..	(b)	..	324	2,681	123	3,128
Special Reports for Cabinet ..	(b)	15	..	..	33	..	..	48
Premiers' Conference ..	343	..	(b)	..	562	610	..	1,515
Travelling expenses ..	2,564	..	(b)	..	466	4,218	702	7,950
Total	18,207	19,922	9,097	10,300	8,443	15,709	5,685	87,363
4. Parliament—								
A. Upper House:								
President and Chairman of Committees ..	2,000	1,615	1,084	..	763	1,660	278	7,400
Allowance to members ..	35,504	..	5,771	..	6,602	15,401	7,186	70,464
Railway passes ..	5,760	16,855 d	9,000	..	1,212	5,713	973	39,513
Postage for members ..	1,500	60	(e)	..	25	114	(b)	1,699
B. Lower House:								
Speaker and Chairman of Committees ..	2,000	2,198	1,977	1,700	1,341	1,561	398	11,175
Allowance to members ..	74,012	57,853	27,013	32,266	15,393	26,265	11,376	244,178
Railway passes ..	12,160	18,709	(f)	13,817	2,788	10,316	1,627	59,417
Postage for members ..	4,049	2,704 d	900	1,464	250	320	..	9,687
Carried forward, Parliament	136,985	99,994	45,745	49,247	28,374	61,350	21,838	443,533

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

Particulars.	C'wth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
4. <i>Parliament—continued.</i>								
Brought forward ..	136,985	99,994	45,745	49,247	28,374	61,350	21,838	443,533
<i>C. Both Houses :</i>								
Standing Committee on Public Works—								
Remuneration of members ..	906	1,050	1,418	..	1,789	..	..	5,163
Salaries of Staff and contingencies ..	1,942	1,732	1,024	..	1,157	..	48	5,903
Printing—								
<i>Hansard</i>	14,857	5,677	7,631	5,015	2,899	2,655	..	38,734
Other	16,787	10,981	4,389	2,133	7,130	935	3,618	45,973
Parliamentary reporting staff—								
Salaries	13,683	7,564	5,809	2,959	5,622	4,719	..	40,356
Contingencies ..	212	..	45	..	187	68	..	512
Library—								
Salaries	6,052	2,982	1,941	910	766	100	(h)	12,751
Contingencies ..	2,099	1,051	800	724	340	215	(h)	5,229
Salaries of other officers and staff	36,224	26,029	12,781	6,052	6,134	7,428	2,704	97,652
Travelling expenses of officers and staff	661	63	..	..	..	..	(h)	724
Other	9,495	..	..	..	150	542	(h)	10,187
<i>D. Miscellaneous—</i>								
Fuel, light, heat, power, water	2,531	267	1,082	740	1,199	..	..	6,829
Posts, telegraphs, telephones	1,050	..	..	2,043	617	..	..	4,700
Furniture, stores, and stationery .. ..	..	..	1,068	1,427	437	1,100	764	68,245
Other	4,8164	1,086	87	1,884	1,059	..	..	10,187
Total	291,648	159,516	83,820	73,134	58,760	79,112	28,972	774,962
5. <i>Electoral—</i>								
Salaries	81,905	3,956	1,030	3,126	3,231	3,113	(b)	96,361
Cost of elections, contingencies, etc.	33,868	54,448	13,787	7,082	1,099	675	4,944	115,903
Total	115,773	58,404	14,817	10,208	4,330	3,788	4,944	212,264
6. <i>Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc., including fees and other expenses of Commissioners, fees of counsel, costs incurred by Ministers, cost of overtime worked by Departments preparing information, bonuses, etc. ..</i>	603	720	359	5,563	5,158	1,089	503	13,995
Total	603	720	359	5,563	5,158	1,089	503	13,995
GRAND TOTAL ..	451,226	248,894	116,352	107,198	83,404	107,931	43,684	1,158,689
	(n)							
<i>Cost per head of population ..</i>	1s. 5d.	2s. od.	1s. 4d.	2s. 3d.	2s. 10d.	5s. 2d.	4s. od.	3s. 7d.

(a) Included under Governor-General. (b) Not available separately. (c) Included under Executive Council. (d) Both Houses. (e) Included under Lower House. (f) Included under Upper House. (g) Duties performed by Chief Secretary's Department. (h) Included under Miscellaneous, etc. (i) Includes rent of buildings, Melbourne, £3,888. (k) Includes interest and sinking fund, Parliament House, Canberra, £33,192. (l) Includes £500 allowance to Governor-General for residence at Canberra. (m) Maintenance of house and grounds. (n) Includes the following items, charged to Prime Minister's Department, which are excluded from the table dealing with Expenditure—Commonwealth Parliament in Chapter VIII.—Finance:—Premiers' Conferences, £343; travelling expenses of Commonwealth Ministers, £2,564; and salaries and travelling allowances of officers acting as Secretaries to Leaders of Opposition in Senate and House of Representatives and Leader of Country Party, £2,409.

Figures showing total cost and cost per head during each of the last five years are given in the next table.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

Year.	C'wlth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
TOTAL.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1926-27 ..	530,414	248,744	148,816	109,887	106,703	115,383	37,258	1,297,205
1927-28 ..	473,288	302,880	128,507	115,118	89,166	118,190	49,266	1,276,415
1928-29 ..	614,841	282,762	132,766	134,125	85,621	111,609	46,017	1,407,741
1929-30 ..	602,529	254,513	148,552	118,770	95,072	127,425	45,330	1,392,191
1930-31 ..	451,226	248,894	116,352	107,198	83,404	107,931	43,684	1,158,689

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.								
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1926-27 ..	1 9	2 1	1 9	2 6	3 9	6 1	3 6	4 3
1927-28 ..	1 6	2 6	1 6	2 7	3 1	6 0	4 7	4 1
1928-29 ..	1 11	2 4	1 6	2 11	2 11	5 6	4 3	4 5
1929-30 ..	1 11	2 1	1 8	2 7	3 3	6 1	4 2	4 4
1930-31 ..	1 5	2 0	1 4	2 3	2 10	5 2	4 0	3 7

§ 5. Strength of the Civil Service.

The strength of the permanent Civil Service at a definite point of time is not available as the dates to which annual records are made up vary in different State Departments. The following table excludes temporary (except railways and Government tramways) and part-time officers (registrars of births and deaths, postal contractors, etc.); naval, air, and military employees; and certain others, such as those employed in State trading undertakings:—

CIVIL SERVICE—NUMBER OF PERMANENT OFFICERS, 1930-31.

State, etc.	Railways and Tramways (a).		Police.		Teachers.		Other Departments.		Total Persons.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Commonwealth ..	1,170		13				24,857	3,476	29,516
New South Wales ..	51,186		3,701	8	5,374	6,912	6,417	1,723	75,321
Victoria ..	26,873		2,107	8	3,963	5,730	3,110	822	42,613
Queensland ..	16,144		1,234	2	2,015	2,251	3,730	1,211	26,587
South Australia ..	6,785		750	12	1,479	2,152	1,529	157	12,864
Western Australia ..	8,070		557	5	762	1,532	1,374	268	12,568
Tasmania ..	1,425		251	1	389	963	580	173	3,782
Northern Territory ..	(b)		41		5	6	(b)	(b)	52
Australia	(c)	(c)	8,654	36	13,987	19,546	41,597	7,830	203,303
	111,653		8,690		33,533		49,427		

(a) Salaried and wages staff; includes temporary employees—Municipal Tramways excluded.
 (b) Included with Commonwealth. (c) Not available.

§ 6. Cost per Head of Population of Principal State Government Services.

For many purposes, e.g., for assessing State claims for Commonwealth assistance, it is required to compare State expenditure in respect of economy of administration and the scale of provision of social benefits such as education and hospitals. Expenditure per head of population is the natural test, but care should be taken in regard to items of expenditure included. Public debt charges are a heritage from the past, while expenditure on business undertakings has no meaning without reference to the revenue earned by them. These items should undoubtedly be left out of the comparison. The business undertakings omitted include Railways, Water Supply and Sewerage, Harbours, and Electricity Supply. Mineral resources vary so much between the States that it seems better to omit Government expenditure on mining. The expenditure on Lands and Surveys, Agriculture, and Forestry might be put theoretically in the same category as mining expenditure, but as the interest in these activities is widely spread over all States, these items are retained but kept in a separate group.

The first three items in the table hereunder are those which give the most significant comparison at the moment, but it is hoped to include in future issues a table which will provide a more satisfactory measure of States expenditure on all the essential Government services.

COST PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL STATE GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

State.	Education.	Hospitals and Charities.	Justice.	Lands and Survey, Agriculture and Forestry.	General Government.	Total.
1921-22.						
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
New South Wales ..	35 0	17 5	16 3	10 6	38 11	118 1
Victoria ..	25 0	11 11	11 5	6 5	21 4	76 1
Queensland ..	33 8	25 6	16 10	10 7	17 3	103 10
South Australia ..	23 9	15 1	11 10	15 9	27 6	93 11
Western Australia ..	34 0	21 7	16 10	9 11	47 2	129 6
Tasmania ..	25 11	15 0	10 2	2 11	21 11	75 11
All States ..	30 7	16 11	14 5	9 6	29 8	101 1
1929-30.						
New South Wales ..	39 5	34 3	23 5	8 11	18 11	125 0
Victoria ..	33 5	16 2	15 2	11 4	21 6	97 7
Queensland ..	38 5	23 11	17 9	9 8	15 8	105 5
South Australia ..	35 7	23 11	15 7	14 0	15 9	104 10
Western Australia ..	34 10	23 10	18 0	13 6	37 1	127 3
Tasmania ..	31 2	19 7	13 6	5 8	29 8	99 7
All States ..	36 8	25 7	18 11	10 4	20 5	111 11
1930-31.						
New South Wales ..	36 7	23 8	22 0	8 2	22 0	112 5
Victoria ..	31 6	(a) 28 10	13 7	15 6	17 7	107 0
Queensland ..	33 6	22 11	15 10	8 6	13 11	94 8
South Australia ..	33 3	(a) 43 0	15 1	9 3	14 2	114 9
Western Australia ..	33 10	(a) 38 9	17 4	8 7	29 7	128 1
Tasmania ..	28 2	21 0	12 11	5 8	26 3	94 0
All States ..	34 0	27 7	17 7	10 4	19 6	109 0

(a) See letterpress below.

For the year 1930-31, certain expenditure on unemployment relief has been included under hospitals and charities. The figures for Victoria include expenditure amounting to 13s. 10d. per head, while for South Australia and Western Australia, the expenditure on this service represents 22s. and 20s. 9d. per head respectively. If these amounts are deducted, the expenditure for all States on Hospitals and Charities would be reduced from 27s. 7d. to 20s. 3d. per head. In regard to the other States, some portion of the total expenditure on unemployment relief is undoubtedly included, but such details are not available.

§ 7. Consular Representatives of Foreign Countries in Australia.

The following tabular statement shows the number of consular representatives of foreign countries in each State for the year 1932 :—

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA, 1932.

Country.	Number of Consular Representatives in—						
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total Aust.
Argentine Republic	1	2	..	1	..	1	5
Austria	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Belgium	3	1	1	1	1	1	8
Bolivia .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Brazil	2	1	..	..	..	1	4
Chile	1	1	..	1	..	..	3
China	2	2	..	..	..	..	4
Colombia	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Costa Rica	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Czechoslovakia	2	1	1	1	1	..	6
Denmark	3	2	3	2	2	1	13
Dominican Republic .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Ecuador	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Estonia	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	..	5
France	3	1	1	1	1	1	8
Germany	3	..	1	..	1	..	5
Greece	3	1	1	1	2	..	8
Guatemala .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Honduras	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Italy	1	2	3	1	1	1	9
Japan	3	2	1	1	1	..	8
Latvia	1	1	1	1	..	..	4
Liberia .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Mexico	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Netherlands	3	1	5	1	1	1	12
Nicaragua .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Norway	3	2	3	3	3	2	16
Panama	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
Paraguay	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Peru	2	1	..	1	..	..	4
Poland	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Portugal	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
Roumania	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Salvador .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Siam	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spain	2	2	1	1	1	..	7
Sweden	3	1	3	3	1	1	12
Switzerland	2	1	1	..	..	..	4
U.S.A.	5	3	2	2	..	..	12
Uruguay	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Venezuela	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Yugoslavia	1	1	..	..	1	..	3
Total	66	40	32	24	19	10	191a

(a) In addition, Northern Territory has Consuls for China and the Netherlands, and New Guinea Consuls for China and Sweden.

Countries having Consuls-General in Sydney are Belgium, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, and United States. Those having Consuls-General in Melbourne are Argentine Republic, Colombia, Honduras, Peru and Spain.