

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, p. 64).

2. **Powers and Functions of the Governor-General and of the State Governors.**—A detailed statement of the powers and functions of the Governor-General and of the State Governors will be found in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 13, pp. 78 to 80).

3. **Governor-General and State Governors.**—The present Governor-General is Brigadier-General the Right Honorable Alexander Gore Arkwright, Baron Gowrie, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. He assumed office on the 23rd January, 1936.

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

New South Wales ..	Captain the Rt. Hon. LORD WAKEHURST, K.C.M.G.
Victoria	Major-General SIR WINSTON JOSEPH DUGAN, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Queensland	Colonel the Rt. Hon. SIR LESLIE ORME WILSON, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.
South Australia ..	SIR MALCOLM BARCLAY-HARVEY, K.C.M.G.
Western Australia..	Lieut.-Governor—The Hon. SIR JAMES MITCHELL, K.C.M.G.
Tasmania	SIR ERNEST CLARK, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

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 in 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. 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, p. 942.) It is necessary to add that subsequent amending legislation has, in most of the States, obviated the necessity of responsible Ministers vacating their seats on appointment to office.

(iv) *Ministers in Upper and Lower Houses.* The subjoined table shows the number of Ministers with seats in the Upper or Lower Houses of each Parliament in September, 1939 :—

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS—MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES. 1939.

Ministers with Seats in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
The Upper House ..	4	2	4	(a)	2	2	2	16
The Lower House ..	12	13	8	10	4	7	7	61
Total ..	16	15	12	10	6	9	9	77

(a) 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 trend 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, pp. 82 and 83

(c) *State Ministries.* A list of the members of the Ministry in each State in September, 1939, 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 September, 1939 :—

MEMBERS OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE PARLIAMENTS, AND ANNUAL SALARIES, 1939.

Members in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.
MEMBERS.								
Upper House ..	36	60	34	(a)	20	30	18	198
Lower House ..	75	90	65	62	39	50	30	411
Total ..	111	150	99	62	59	80	48	609
ANNUAL SALARY.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Upper House ..	1,000	..	200	(a)	400	600	(b)370-500	..
Lower House ..	1,000	875	500	650	400	600	(b)400-500	..

(a) 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 1938, 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 Commonwealth Government.**—The Senate consists of 36 members, six being returned by each of the original federating States. Members of this Chamber are elected for 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 in September, 1939, were as follows:—New South Wales, 28; Victoria, 20; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 6; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5; Northern Territory, 1—total, 75. The member representing the Northern Territory may join in the debates but is not entitled to vote, except on a motion for the disallowance of any ordinance of the Territory or on any amendment of any such motion. The Constitution provides for a minimum of five members for each original State. Members of the House of Representatives are elected for the duration of the Parliament, which is limited to three years. In elections for Senators, the whole State constitutes the electorate. For the purpose of elections for the House of Representatives, the State is divided into single electorates corresponding in number with the number of members to which the State is entitled. In both Houses members are elected by universal adult suffrage. Further information regarding the Senate and the House of Representatives is given in earlier issues.

3. **Commonwealth Elections.**—There have been fourteen 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 fifteenth Parliament

opened on the 30th November, 1937. Particulars regarding Commonwealth elections since 1925 will be found in the following table:—

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS.

Date.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
THE SENATE.									
14th November, 1925	1,656,286	1,645,730	3,302,016	1,515,668	1,499,345	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	1,769,930	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
15th September, 1934	1,954,339	1,948,338	3,902,677	1,862,749	1,845,829	3,708,578	95.31	94.74	95.03
23rd October, 1937	2,043,212	2,036,826	4,080,038	1,963,979	1,957,358	3,921,337	96.12	96.10	96.11

* No election.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
(CONTESTED ELECTORATES.)

14th November, 1925	1,635,842	1,632,897	3,268,739	1,499,066	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	1,724,739	1,733,343	3,458,073	1,643,604	1,642,870	3,286,474	95.30	94.78	95.04
15th September, 1934	1,930,418	1,934,021	3,864,439	1,843,949	1,833,774	3,677,723	95.52	94.82	95.17
23rd October, 1937	1,928,786	1,919,234	3,848,020	1,854,770	1,844,499	3,699,269	96.16	96.11	96.13

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 increases in percentage have been recorded.

4. **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 eighteen proposals have been submitted to referenda and the consent of the electors has been received in three cases only, the first in relation to the election of Senators in 1906, and the other two in respect of State Debts—one in 1910 and the other in 1928. Details of the various referenda and the voting thereon were given in previous issues of the Year Book (see No. 18, p. 87, and No. 31, p. 67).

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

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the introduction of responsible government in New South Wales there have been thirty-one complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 22nd May, 1856, and was dissolved on the 19th December, 1857, while

the thirty-first was dissolved on the 24th February, 1938. The thirty-second Parliament opened on the 12th April, 1938. 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 1925 to 1938 are given below :—

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.
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
1932	739,009	725,999	1,465,008	690,094	676,993	1,367,087	96.42	96.37	96.39
1935	769,220	759,493	1,528,713	654,383	640,369	1,294,752	96.09	95.60	95.85
1938	803,517	804,316	1,607,833	608,727	606,767	1,215,494	96.15	95.41	95.78

The principle of one elector one vote was adopted in 1894, and that of compulsory enrolment in 1921. Compulsory voting was introduced at the 1930 election, and, as the table above shows, the percentage of electors who voted in contested electorates rose to over 96 in 1932.

The franchise was extended to women (Women's Franchise Act) in 1902, and was exercised for the first time 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 thirty-four, and in the Lower House, sixty-five. In the Legislative Council the tenure of the seat is for six years, but one member for each of the seventeen provinces retires every third year. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for the duration of Parliament, which is limited to three years. Single voting is observed in elections held for either House, plurality of voting having been abolished for the Legislative Assembly in 1899 and for the Legislative Council in 1937; an elector, however, qualified in more than one district, may select the one for which he desires to record his vote. A preferential system of voting (see Year Book No. 6, p. 1182) was adopted for the first time 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-two complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 21st November, 1856, and closed on the 9th August, 1859, while the thirty-second was dissolved on the 6th September, 1937. The thirty-third Parliament was opened on the 19th October, 1937. The election for the Legislative Assembly in 1927 was the first held since the institution of compulsory voting for that House. At the Legislative Council elections held on the 12th June, 1937, eleven of the seventeen seats were contested and for the first time voting was compulsory. Particulars of voting at elections during the years 1922 to 1937 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.
1922	353,440	161,731	47.00
1925	399,510	172,875	56.03
1928	444,278	268,164	85.37
1931	470,349	239,975	93.24
1934	469,395	160,980	47.37
1937	447,694	265,194	208.925

VICTORIAN ELECTIONS—*continued.*

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.
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	335,512	351,530	687,042	94.60	93.82	94.20
1935	532,619	566,632	1,099,251	415,081	438,389	853,470	95.00	93.82	94.39
1937	550,618	585,978	1,136,596	383,507	413,923	797,430	94.22	93.72	93.96

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.

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, 1922. The Legislative Assembly is composed of sixty-two members, and the State is divided into that number of electoral districts. The Electoral Districts Act of 1931, assented to on 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 system of optional preferential voting is in operation. (See Year Book No. 6, p. 1183.)

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the establishment of responsible government in Queensland there have been twenty-seven complete Parliaments, the last of which was dissolved on the 5th March, 1938. 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 the 29th May, 1860, and delivered the Opening Address.

At the elections held in May, 1915, the principle of compulsory voting was introduced for the first time in Australia. Of the number of electors enrolled at the 1938 elections, 92.51 per cent. went to the polls. Statistics regarding elections during the years 1923 to 1938 are given below :—

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.
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
1932	274,986	250,958	525,944	236,266	220,628	456,894	92.59	93.14	92.86
1935	303,018	272,270	575,288	245,331	225,427	470,758	92.55	92.89	92.71
1938	318,402	288,157	606,559	280,841	258,196	539,037	92.09	92.97	92.51

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 thirty-nine members, both Chambers being elective. The State is divided into five districts, which return four members each to the Legislative Council, two of whom retire alternately. For the House of Assembly, thirty-nine districts return one member each. Prior to 1938 there were forty-six members representing nineteen districts. A system of preferential voting is in operation but voting is not compulsory.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the inauguration of responsible government in South Australia there have been twenty-eight complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 22nd April, 1857. The twenty-eighth Parliament opened on the 6th July, 1933, and its duration was extended from three to five years by the Constitution (Quinquennial Parliament) Act 1933. It was dissolved on the 11th February, 1938, and the twenty-ninth Parliament was opened on the 19th May, 1938. Particulars of voting at the last six 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.

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
1933	(a)	(a)	133,152	(a)	(a)	25,309	(a)	(a)	64.21
1938	92,109	37,026	129,135	67,691	23,474	91,165	73.49	63.40	70.60

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

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
1933	(a)	(a)	338,576	(a)	(a)	182,693	(a)	(a)	59.45
1938	(a)	(a)	364,884	(a)	(a)	223,136	(a)	(a)	63.31

(a) Not available.

South Australia was the first of the States to grant women's suffrage (under the Constitution Amendment Act 1894), the franchise being exercised 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, one of whom retires biennially. At each biennial election the member elected holds office for a term of six years, and automatically retires at the end of that period. The Legislative Assembly is composed of fifty members, one member being returned by each of the fifty electoral districts. 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 sixteen complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 30th December, 1890, while the seventeenth Parliament was elected on

the 18th March, 1939. The preferential system of voting in use in Western Australia is described in Year Book No. 6, p. 1184. Particulars relating to more recent Assembly and Council elections are given in the tables following.

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.									
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
1934	62,168	22,323	84,491	31,590	10,189	41,779	53.39	47.23	51.75
1936	63,407	21,987	85,394	18,479	6,394	24,873	45.03	40.03	43.62
1938	62,992	23,419	86,411	19,132	6,971	26,103	52.64	45.57	50.54
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.									
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
1933	124,776	112,419	237,195	96,210	89,802	186,012	90.23	91.00	90.60
1936	130,065	117,400	247,465	71,734	64,575	136,309	71.95	68.22	70.13
1939	138,240	127,747	265,987	104,228	101,510	205,738	89.01	91.07	90.01

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.

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

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, elected for six years and returned from fifteen districts, Hobart returning three, Launceston two, and the remaining thirteen districts sending one member each. Three members retire annually, and the Council cannot be dissolved as a whole. There are five House of Assembly districts, corresponding to the Commonwealth electoral divisions, 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, p. 1185). The life of the Assembly was extended from three to five years by the Constitution Act 1936.

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 to impose or increase any 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-five complete Parliaments since the inauguration of responsible government. Particulars of the voting at the last six elections for the House of Assembly are given hereunder :—

TASMANIAN 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.
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
1934	63,841	63,840	127,681	60,623	59,999	120,622	94.96	93.98	94.47
1937	66,223	65,778	132,001	62,880	61,580	124,460	94.95	93.62	94.29

The present members of the Legislative Council have been elected at various dates and the following particulars are given of the last contested elections in 1938 :—Number of electors on the roll, 8,240 ; number of votes recorded, 6,814 ; percentage of persons who voted to the number on the roll, 82.69.

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, G.C.M.G., K.C., being Prime Minister.

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

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS.

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

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

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

(a) GOVERNORS-GENERAL

- Rt. Hon. EARL OF HOPETOUN (afterwards MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW), K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. From 1st January, 1901, to 9th January, 1903.
 Rt. Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, G.C.M.G. From 17th July, 1902, to 9th January, 1903 (Acting).
 Rt. Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, G.C.M.G. From 9th January, 1903, to 21st January, 1904.
 Rt. Hon. HENRY STAFFORD, BARON NORTHCOTE, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B. From 21st January, 1904, to 9th September, 1908.
 Rt. Hon. WILLIAM HUMBLE, EARL OF DUDLEY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., &c. From 9th September, 1908, to 31st July, 1911.
 Rt. Hon. THOMAS, BARON DENMAN, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. From 31st July, 1911, to 18th May, 1914.
 Rt. Hon. SIR RONALD CRAUFURD MUNRO FERGUSON (afterwards VISCOUNT NOVAR OF RAITH), G.C.M.G. From 18th May, 1914, to 6th October, 1920.
 Rt. Hon. HENRY WILLIAM, BARON FORSTER OF LEPE, G.C.M.G. From 6th October, 1920, to 8th October, 1925.
 Rt. Hon. JOHN LAWRENCE, BARON STONEHAVEN, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. From 8th October, 1925, to 22nd January, 1931.
 Lieut.-Colonel the Rt. Hon. ARTHUR HERBERT TENNYSON, BARON SOMERS, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. From 3rd October, 1930, to 22nd January, 1931 (Acting).
 Rt. Hon. SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS, G.C.M.G. From 22nd January, 1931, to 23rd January, 1936.
 Brig.-General the Rt. Hon. ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. From 23rd January, 1936.

(b) MINISTRIES.

- (i) BARTON MINISTRY, 1st January, 1901, to 24th September, 1903.
 (ii) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 24th September, 1903, to 27th April, 1904.
 (iii) WATSON MINISTRY, 27th April 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.

(c) MENZIES GOVERNMENT, from 26th April, 1939.

DEPARTMENTS.	MINISTERS.
Prime Minister and Treasurer	The Rt. Hon. ROBERT GORDON MENZIES, K.C.
Attorney-General and Minister for Industry .. .	The Rt. Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, K.C.
Minister for Supply and Development	The Rt. Hon. RICHARD GARDINER CASEY, D.S.O., M.C.
Minister for Defence	The Hon. GEOFFREY AUSTIN STREET, M.C.
Minister for External Affairs and Minister for Information .. .	The Hon. SIR HENRY SOMER GULLETT, K.C.M.G.
Minister for Commerce	Senator the Hon. GEORGE MCLEAY.
Minister for the Interior	Senator the Hon. HATTIL SPENCER FOLL.
Postmaster-General and Minister for Repatriation .. .	The Hon. ERIC JOHN HARRISON.
Minister for Trade and Customs	The Hon. JOHN NORMAN LAWSON.
Minister for Health and Minister for Social Services .. .	The Hon. SIR FREDERICK HAROLD STEWART.
Vice-President of the Executive Council, Minister for Civil Aviation, and Minister assisting the Minister for Defence .. .	The Hon. JAMES VALENTINE FAIRBAIN.
Minister in Charge of External Territories	The Hon. JOHN ARTHUR PERKINS.
Minister assisting the Treasurer	The Hon. PERCY CLAUDE SPENDER, K.C.
Minister assisting the Minister for Commerce	Senator the Hon. PHILIP ALBERT MARTIN MCBRIDE.
Minister in Charge of War Service Homes	Senator the Hon. HERBERT BRAYLEY COLLETT, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Minister assisting the Minister for Supply and Development .. .	The Hon. HAROLD EDWARD HOLT.

3. **State Ministries.**—The names of the members of the Ministries in each State in September, 1939, are shown in the following statement. The date on which each Ministry was sworn in is stated in parenthesis :—

STATE MINISTERS, 1939.

NEW SOUTH WALES (5th August, 1939).

Premier—

HON. A. MAIR.

Deputy Premier and Minister for Transport—

LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. M. F. BRUXNER,
D.S.O.

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

HON. SIR HENRY MANNING, K.B.E.,
K.C., M.L.C.

Minister for Education—

HON. D. H. DRUMMOND.

Secretary for Mines and Minister for Forests—

HON. R. S. VINCENT.

Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Local Government—

HON. L. O. MARTIN.

Minister for Labour and Industry and Social Services—

HON. G. C. GOLLAN.

Secretary for Lands—

HON. C. A. SINCLAIR.

Minister for Agriculture—

MAJOR THE HON. A. D. REID, M.C.

Colonial Treasurer—

HON. A. RICHARDSON.

Minister for Health—

HON. H. P. FITZSIMONS.

Assistant Ministers—

HON. H. L. PRIMROSE.

HON. M. E. MANFRED, M.L.C.

Minister of Justice—

HON. V. H. TREATT, M.M.

Colonial Secretary—

HON. A. U. TONKING.

VICTORIA (2nd April, 1935).

Premier, Treasurer, and Solicitor-General—

HON. A. A. DUNSTAN.

President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Forests—

HON. A. E. LIND.

Minister of Water Supply, and Minister-in-Charge of Electrical Undertakings—

HON. F. E. OLD.

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

HON. E. J. HOGAN.

Chief Secretary and Attorney-General—

HON. H. S. BAILEY.

Minister of Labour—

HON. E. J. MACKRELL.

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

HON. H. J. T. HYLAND.

Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Public Health—

HON. SIR JOHN HARRIS, K.B.E.,
M.L.C.

Commissioner of Public Works, Minister-in-Charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Lands and Works—

HON. SIR GEORGE GOUDIE, M.L.C.

Ministers without Portfolios—

HON. G. J. TUCKETT, M.L.C.

HON. H. PYE, M.L.C.

HON. N. A. MARTIN.

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

Premier and Chief Secretary—

HON. W. FORGAN SMITH.

Secretary for Public Lands—

HON. P. PEASE.

Attorney-General—

HON. J. MULLAN.

Secretary for Agriculture and Stock—

HON. F. W. BULCOCK.

Treasurer—

HON. F. A. COOPER.

Secretary for Health and Home Affairs—

HON. E. M. HANLON.

Secretary for Labour and Industry—

HON. T. A. FOLEY.

Secretary for Public Works and Public Instruction—

HON. H. A. BRUCE.

Minister for Transport—

HON. J. LARCOMBE.

Secretary for Mines—

HON. D. A. GLEDSON.

STATE MINISTERS—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (5th November, 1938).

<i>Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Immigration—</i> HON. T. PLAYFORD.	<i>Commissioner of Crown Lands, Minister of Repatriation, and Minister of Irrigation—</i> HON. R. J. RUDALL.
<i>Chief Secretary, Minister of Mines, and Minister of Health—</i> HON. SIR GEORGE RITCHIE, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	<i>Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Railways, Minister of Marine, and Minister of Local Government—</i> HON. M. MCINTOSH.
<i>Attorney-General, Minister of Education, and Minister of Industry and Employment—</i> HON. S. W. JEFFRIES.	<i>Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Afforestation—</i> HON. A. P. BLESING, M.L.C.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (18th April, 1939). (Labour.)

<i>Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Forests—</i> HON. J. C. WILLCOCK.	<i>Minister for Mines and Health—</i> HON. A. H. PANTON.
<i>Minister for Works, Water Supplies, and Employment—</i> HON. H. MILLINGTON.	<i>Chief Secretary and Minister for Education—</i> HON. W. H. KITSON, M.L.C.
<i>Minister for Lands and Agriculture—</i> HON. F. J. S. WISE.	<i>Minister for Justice and Railways—</i> HON. E. NULSEN.
<i>Minister for Labour and Industrial Development—</i> HON. A. R. G. HAWKE.	<i>Minister for the North-west—</i> HON. A. A. M. COVERLEY.
	<i>Honorary Minister—</i> HON. E. H. GRAY, M.L.C.

TASMANIA (11th June, 1939). (Labour.)

<i>Premier (Without Portfolio)—</i> HON. E. DWYER-GRAY.	<i>Minister for Lands, Works, and Mines—</i> HON. T. H. DAVIES, D.S.O., M.C.
<i>Treasurer—</i> HON. R. COSGROVE.	<i>Chief Secretary—</i> HON. E. BROOKER.
<i>Attorney-General and Minister for Education—</i> HON. E. J. OGILVIE.	<i>Honorary Ministers—</i> HON. J. F. GAHA, M.L.C. (<i>Minister for Health</i>) HON. J. McDONALD, M.L.C. HON. J. L. MADDEN.
<i>Minister for Agriculture and Minister for Transport—</i> HON. T. G. de L. D'ALTON.	

4. *The Course of Legislation.*—The actual legislation by the Commonwealth Parliament up to the end of the 1938 session is indicated in alphabetical order in "Vol. XXXVI. of the Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, passed during the year 1938, with Tables, Appendix and Indexes." A "Chronological Table of Acts passed from 1901 to 1938, 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 classification of legislation, according to its relation to the several provisions of the Constitution, up to the end of the year 1928 will be found in No. 22, pp. 76 to 84.

§ 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, 1938. 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, 1937-38.

Particulars.	C'with.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
1. <i>Governor-General or Governor—</i>								
Governor's salary ..	£ 10,000	£ 5,000	£ 5,000	£ 3,002	£ 5,000 ^a	£ 2,000	£ 3,000	£ 33,002
Other salaries ..	1,791	2,977	731	1,597	809	836	661	9,402
Other expenses, including maintenance of house and grounds ..	b 25,116	19,539	6,713	6,318	947	2,360	2,783	63,776
Total ..	36,907	27,516	12,444	10,917	6,756	5,196	6,444	106,180
2. <i>Executive Council—</i>								
Salaries of Officers ..	(c)	440	563	30	..	350	(d)	1,383
Other expenses ..	(c)	51	60	61	..	..	(d)	172
Total ..	(c)	491	623	91	..	350	(d)	1,555
3. <i>Ministry—</i>								
Salaries of Ministers ..	15,782	16,724	11,227	11,800	7,750	8,170	6,500	77,953
Travelling expenses ..	2,037	..	(e)	..	..	3,151	1,700	6,888
Other ..	468	1,616	(e)	..	..	..	1,413	3,497
Total ..	18,287	18,340	11,227	11,800	7,750	11,321	9,613	88,338
4. <i>Parliament—</i>								
A. <i>Upper House :</i>								
President and Chairman of Committees ..	1,875	1,592	1,149	..	800	1,800	298	7,514
Allowance to members ..	33,877	..	5,967	..	6,737	16,603	7,696	70,880
Railway passes ..	5,760	11,558	9,000	..	1,226	4,282	1,087	32,913
Postage for members ..	1,990	40	150	..	47	140	(e)	2,367
B. <i>Lower House :</i>								
Speaker and Chairman of Committees ..	1,753	1,905	2,243	2,000	1,300	1,800	350	11,351
Allowance to members ..	70,058	52,402	27,856	34,263	15,292	28,038	11,850	239,759
Railway passes ..	12,000	17,958	(g)	13,068	2,390	7,519	1,823	54,758
Postage for members ..	3,991	2,688	800	2,538	284	350	(e)	10,651
Carried forward, Parliament	131,304	88,143	47,165	51,869	28,076	60,532	23,104	430,193

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

Particulars.	C'with.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
4. <i>Parliament</i> — <i>continued.</i>								
Brought forward ..	131,304	88,143	47,165	51,869	28,076	60,532	23,104	430,193
C. <i>Both Houses</i> :								
Standing Committee on Public Works—								
Remuneration of members .. ..	..	..	1,384	..	1,896	..	402	3,682
Salaries of staff and contingencies .. ..	..	682	721	..	755	..	40	2,198
Printing—								
<i>Hansard</i>	8,106	2,744	3,207	2,057	2,209	2,406	..	20,729
Other	14,111	11,197	6,343	1,151	7,959	998	2,862	44,621
Parliamentary reporting staff—								
Salaries	10,728	8,334	6,101	2,625	6,436	5,100	..	39,324
Contingencies	178	106	30	..	280	95	..	689
Library—								
Salaries	6,412	3,031	2,374	1,099	850	50	..	13,816
Contingencies	1,961	911	750	930	421	215	100	5,288
Salaries of other officers and staff	33,738	26,023	11,986	7,549	6,695	6,683	3,165	95,839
Other	15,927	680	..	..	390	405	..	17,402
D. <i>Miscellaneous</i> —								
Fuel, light, heat, power, water	1,872	1,314	1,370	768	1,268	104	..	7,856
Posts, telegraphs, telephones	1,769	3,929	..	948	651	277	..	3,574
Furniture, stores, and stationery	2,412	4,831	961	363	17,176	65	..	26,808
Other	61,473	10,013	105	3,330	2,398	2,174	1,281	120,852
Total	289,991	161,938	82,497	72,689	77,460	79,104	30,954	794,633
5. <i>Electoral</i> —								
Salaries	79,590	2,404	1,418	3,010	2,943	4,050	(d)	93,415
Cost of elections, contingencies, etc.	137,531	40,992	23,690	29,149	10,997	5,860	1,898	250,117
Total	217,121	43,396	25,108	32,159	13,940	9,910	1,898	343,532
6. <i>Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.,</i> including fees and other expenses of Commissioners, fees of counsel, costs incurred by Ministers, cost of overtime worked by Departments preparing information, bonuses, etc.	1,790	9,192	1,980	2,761	4,031	927	..	20,681
Total	1,790	9,192	1,980	2,761	4,031	927	..	20,681
GRAND TOTAL	564,096	260,873	133,879	130,417	109,937	106,808	48,909	1,354,919
<i>Cost per head of population</i>	1s. 8d.	1s. 11d.	1s. 5d.	2s. 7d.	3s. 9d.	4s. 8d.	4s. 2d.	3s. 11d.

(a) Salary of Lieut.-Governor. (b) Including rent of buildings at Melbourne, £5,277; interest and sinking fund on loans, £4,714; and non-recurring works, £1,840. (c) Included under Governor-General. (d) Duties performed by Chief Secretary's Department. (e) Not available separately. (f) Both Houses. (g) Included with Upper House. (h) Includes interest and sinking fund, Parliament House, Canberra, £38,463; and maintenance of members' rooms in capital cities, £8,342.

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'with.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
TOTAL.								
1933-34	£ 389,937	£ 188,728	£ 98,721	£ 92,763	£ 74,420	£ 94,249	£ 37,909	£ 976,727
1934-35	535,162	223,513	126,742	126,741	81,471	92,884	40,277	1,226,790
1935-36	443,844	189,903	108,448	98,407	78,394	113,083	40,358	1,072,437
1936-37	533,537	198,961	139,162	108,808	86,756	102,817	49,709	1,239,750
1937-38	564,096	260,873	133,879	130,417	109,937	106,808	48,909	1,354,919

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1933-34	1 2	1 6	1 1	1 11	2 7	4 3	3 4	2 11
1934-35	1 7	1 8	1 5	2 8	2 9	4 2	3 6	3 8
1935-36	1 4	1 5	1 2	2 0	2 8	5 1	3 6	3 2
1936-37	1 8	1 6	1 6	2 3	2 11	4 7	4 3	3 8
1937-38	1 8	1 11	1 5	2 7	3 9	4 8	4 2	3 11

§ 5. Government Employees.

The proportion of Government employees in Australia is high compared with most countries, inasmuch as Australian Governments undertake many services such as railways, tramways, the provision of water, electric light, etc., which in other countries are left to private enterprise. At the 30th June, 1938, the number of persons so employed amounted to 365,409. Included in this total are temporary, exempt, part-time and relief workers as well as employees of statutory bodies administering works and services on behalf of the Governments. The staffs of the Commonwealth and the State Banks have also been included. Details of employment by the various Governments are as follows:—

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AT 30th JUNE, 1938.

Employed by—	Permanent.		Temporary.		Total.
	Full Time.	Part Time.	Full Time.	Part Time.	
Commonwealth	47,697	115	21,589	9,939	79,340
New South Wales	75,550	386	32,123	7,366	115,425
Victoria	57,829	503	18,556	2,286	79,174
Queensland	32,422	290	3,766	305	36,783
South Australia	15,972	151	5,301	972	22,396
Western Australia	15,269	185	5,629	4,764	25,847
Tasmania	4,316	9	1,241	878	6,444
Australia	249,055	1,639	88,205	26,510	365,409

Particulars are not available in all cases regarding the sexes of part-time workers, but with their exclusion and that of relief workers, the remainder—consisting of permanent, temporary and exempt employees—was composed of 281,006 males and 47,159 females, or about one female to every six males.

§ 6. 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 1939:—

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA, 1939.

Country.	Number of Consular Representatives in—							Total Aust.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.		
Argentine Republic	..	2	I	I	..	..	4
Belgium	..	I	I	I	I	I	8	
Bolivia	I	..	..	..	I	
Brazil	..	2	I	..	..	..	3
Chile	..	2	I	..	..	..	3
China	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Colombia	..	I	I	..	..	..	2
Costa Rica	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Czechoslovakia	..	I	I	I	I	..	5	
Denmark	..	2	2	3	2	2	12	
Dominican Republic	..	I	..	..	I	..	2
Ecuador	..	3	..	I	..	..	4
Estonia	..	I	..	..	..	..	I
Finland	..	I	I	I	I	..	5	
France	..	4	2	I	I	I	10	
Greece	..	2	2	I	2	2	9	
Honduras	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Italy	..	2	I	3	I	I	9	
Japan	..	3	2	I	I	I	8	
Latvia	..	I	I	I	I	..	4	
Liberia	I	..	I	
Netherlands	..	4	I	4	I	I	12	
Nicaragua	..	I	..	..	..	..	I
Norway	..	3	2	4	3	4	18	
Panama	..	I	I	I	..	..	3
Paraguay	..	I	..	..	..	I	2
Peru	..	I	I	..	I	..	3	
Poland	..	I	I	..	..	..	2
Portugal	..	I	I	I	I	I	5	
Rumania	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Salvador	I	..	..	..	I	
Siam	..	I	..	..	..	..	I
Spain	I	..	..	I	2	
Sweden	..	3	2	3	3	I	13	
Switzerland	..	I	I	I	..	..	3
United States of America	..	5	4	I	I	I	12	
Uruguay	..	I	I	..	..	..	2
Venezuela	..	I	..	..	..	..	I
Yugoslavia	..	I	I	..	..	I	3
Total	..	64	36	31	24	21	184a	

(a) In addition, Northern Territory has a Consul for the Netherlands.

Countries having Consuls-General in Sydney are Belgium, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Greece, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Rumania, Sweden and United States.

The Consuls-General in London for Latvia, Mexico, Poland and Turkey have jurisdiction over the Commonwealth and its Territories.

Particulars of the names and addresses of the various Consular representatives, as well as their rank and year of appointment, are contained in a publication issued by the Department of External Affairs, Canberra, entitled "List of Consular Representatives of Foreign Countries in Australia and Territories under its Administration."