

CHAPTER III. GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

§ 1. Scheme of Parliamentary Government.

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

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

3. *Governor-General and State Governors*.—The present Governor-General is 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 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 CHARLES MALCOLM BARGLAY-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 and in the States of Victoria and Tasmania, however, 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 Official 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 following table shows the number of Ministers with seats in the Upper or Lower Houses of each Parliament in January, 1942 :—

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS : MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES, JANUARY, 1942.

Ministers with Seats in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
The Upper House ..	5	2	4	(a)	2	2	2	16
The Lower House ..	14	13	8	10	4	7	7	63
Total ..	19	15	12	10	6	9	9	79

(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 January, 1942, 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 January, 1942 :—

MEMBERS OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE PARLIAMENTS, AND ANNUAL SALARIES, JANUARY, 1942.

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 statement above, though not justified constitutionally, is convenient, inasmuch as the legislative chambers are known by different names in the Commonwealth and in some of the States.

6. *Enactments of the Parliament.*—In the Commonwealth, all laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The subjects with respect to which the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws are enumerated in the Constitution 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 Official Year Book No. 13 contains particulars, as in 1920, relating to the legislative chambers in the Commonwealth and State Parliaments, and shows concisely the qualifications necessary for membership and for the franchise in each House. (These are, in the main, applicable in 1941, 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 the term of six years, but by a provision in the Constitution half the members retire at the end of every third year, although they are eligible for re-election. In accordance with the Constitution, the total numbers 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, 1941, were as follows:—New South Wales, 28; Victoria, 20; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 6; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5; Northern Territory, 1—total, 75. The member representing the Northern Territory may join in the debates but is not entitled to vote, except on a motion for the disallowance of any ordinance of the Territory or on any amendment of any such motion. The Constitution provides for a minimum of five members for each original State. Members of the House of Representatives are elected for the duration of the Parliament, which is limited to three years. In elections for Senators, the whole State constitutes the electorate. For the purpose of elections for the House of Representatives, the State is divided into single electorates corresponding in number with the number of members to which the State is entitled. In both Houses members are elected by universal adult suffrage. Further information regarding the Senate and the House of Representatives is given in earlier issues of the Official Year Book.

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

with the section of the Constitution referred to above, both Houses were dissolved by the Governor-General. Until 1927 the Parliament met at Melbourne: it now meets at Canberra, the first meeting at Parliament House, Canberra, being opened by H.R.H. the Duke of York, on 9th May, 1927. The first session of the sixteenth Parliament opened on 20th November, 1940. Particulars regarding Commonwealth elections since 1928 will be found in the following table:—

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS.

Date.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
THE SENATE.									
17.11.1928	1,723,552	1,721,214	3,444,766	1,617,752	1,606,748	3,224,500	93.86	93.35	93.61
12.10.1929	1,773,014	1,769,936	3,542,950				..	..	..
19.12.1931	1,827,079	1,822,875	3,649,954	1,741,163	1,727,140	3,468,303	95.30	94.75	95.02
15.9.1934	1,954,339	1,948,338	3,902,677	1,862,749	1,845,829	3,708,578	95.31	94.74	95.03
23.10.1937	2,043,212	2,036,826	4,080,038	1,963,979	1,957,358	3,921,337	96.12	96.10	96.11
21.9.1940	2,113,169	2,126,177	4,239,346	1,989,381	2,027,422	4,016,803	94.14	95.36	94.75

* No election.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(CONTESTED ELECTORATES.)

17.11.1928	1,450,202	1,463,951	2,914,153	1,362,675	1,366,137	2,728,812	93.96	93.32	93.64
12.10.1929	1,557,525	1,560,505	3,118,030	1,479,100	1,478,447	2,957,547	94.96	94.74	94.85
19.12.1931	1,724,730	1,733,343	3,458,073	1,643,604	1,642,870	3,286,474	95.30	94.78	95.04
15.9.1934	1,930,418	1,934,021	3,864,439	1,843,949	1,833,774	3,677,723	95.52	94.82	95.17
23.10.1937	1,928,786	1,919,234	3,848,020	1,854,770	1,844,499	3,699,269	96.16	96.11	96.13
21.9.1940	2,087,003	2,109,443	4,196,446	1,966,744	2,012,265	3,979,009	94.24	95.39	94.82

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

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 Official 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 a 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-two complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on 22nd May, 1856, and was dissolved on 19th December, 1857, while the thirty-second was dissolved on 18th April, 1941. The thirty-third Parliament opened on 28th May, 1941. 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 1927 to 1941 are given below :—

NEW SOUTH WALES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

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.
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
1941	834,752	850,029	1,684,781	698,100	727,652	1,425,752	90.99	94.03	92.52

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, but declined to 93 in 1941.

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; for the latter House, however, it is still possible for an elector to be enrolled for more than one province, and such elector may select the province for which he desires to record his vote. A preferential system of voting (see Official Year Book No. 6, p. 1182) was adopted for the first time in Victoria at the election held in November, 1911. Compulsory voting was first observed at elections for the Legislative Assembly, 1927, and for the Legislative Council, 1937.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the introduction of responsible government in Victoria there have been thirty-three complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on 21st November, 1856, and closed on 9th August, 1859, while the thirty-third was

dissolved on 13th February, 1940. The thirty-fourth Parliament was opened on 1st May, 1940. Particulars of voting at elections during the years 1925 to 1940 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.
1925	..	..	399,510	172,875	56,933	32.41
1928	..	..	444,278	268,164	85,372	31.84
1931	..	..	470,349	239,975	93,244	38.86
1934	..	..	469,395	160,980	47,375	29.43
1937	..	..	447,694	265,194	208,925	78.78
1940	..	..	471,843	235,784	178,666	75.78

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.
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
1940	565,002	597,965	1,162,967	377,644	408,715	786,359	93.65	93.19	93.41

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 23rd March, 1922. The Legislative Assembly is composed of sixty-two members, and the State is divided into that number of electoral districts. The Electoral Districts Act of 1931, assented to on 1st October, 1931, provided that from and after the end of the twenty-fifth Parliament (dissolved on 19th April, 1932) the number of members and electoral districts should be reduced from seventy-two to sixty-two. A system of optional preferential voting is in operation. (See Official Year Book No. 6, p. 1183.)

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the establishment of responsible government in Queensland there have been twenty-eight complete Parliaments, the last of which was dissolved on 26th February, 1941. Opinions differ regarding the opening date of the first Queensland Parliament. According to the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly the House met for the first time on 22nd May, 1860, when the members were sworn and the Speaker elected. The Governor, however, was unable to be present on that date, but he duly attended on 29th May, 1860, and delivered the Opening Address.

At the elections held in May, 1915, the principle of compulsory voting was introduced for the first time in Australia. Of the number of electors enrolled at the 1941 elections, 90.29 per cent. went to the polls. Statistics regarding elections during the years 1926 to 1941 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.
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
1941	331,285	303,631	634,916	269,849	259,398	529,247	88.68	92.03	90.29

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

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

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the inauguration of responsible government in South Australia there have been twenty-nine complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on 22nd April, 1857. The twenty-ninth Parliament was opened on 19th May, 1938, and was dissolved on 18th February, 1941. The thirtieth Parliament was opened on 3rd July, 1941. The duration of the twenty-eighth Parliament was extended from three to five years by the provisions of the Constitution (Quinquennial Parliament) Act 1933, but this Act was repealed by the Constitution Act Amendment Act (No. 2) 1939, and the three-year term was reverted to. Particulars of voting at the last six elections are given below :—

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.									
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
1941	(a)	(a)	115,952	(a)	(a)	70,660	(a)	(a)	60.94

(a) Not available.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS—*continued.*

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.									
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
1941	(a)	(a)	378,265	(a)	(a)	171,978	(a)	(a)	50.69

(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 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 30th December, 1890, and the seventeenth Parliament was elected on 18th March, 1939. The preferential system of voting in use in Western Australia is described in Official 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.

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
1940	62,745	23,598	86,343	24,904	8,013	32,917	41.96	35.29	40.11

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 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 Official 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-six complete Parliaments since the inauguration of responsible government. Particulars of the voting at the last six elections for the House of Assembly are given hereunder :—

TASMANIAN HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
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
1941	69,058	70,176	139,234	61,480	65,554	127,034	89.03	93.41	91.24

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 1941 :—Number of electors on the roll, 4,504; number of votes recorded, 3,616; percentage of persons who voted to the number on the roll, 80.28.

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

§ 3. Administration and Legislation.

1. **The Commonwealth Parliaments.**—The first Parliament of the Commonwealth was convened by proclamation dated 29th April, 1901, by his Excellency the late Marquis of Linlithgow, then Earl of Hopetoun, Governor-General. It was opened on 9th May.

1901, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York, who had been sent to Australia for that purpose by His Majesty the King, the Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, G.C.M.G., K.C., being Prime Minister.

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

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS.

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

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

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

(a) GOVERNORS-GENERAL.

Rt. Hon. EARL OF HOPETOUN (afterwards MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW), K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. From 1st January 1901, to 9th January, 1903.
 Rt. Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, G.C.M.G. From 17th July, 1902, to 9th January, 1903 (Acting).
 Rt. Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, G.C.M.G. From 9th January, 1903, to 21st January, 1904.
 Rt. Hon. HENRY STAFFORD, BARON NORTHOTE, 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.
 General the Rt. Hon. ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE, V.O., 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.

(b) MINISTRIES—*continued*.

- (xiii) HUGHES MINISTRY, 17th February, 1917, to 10th January, 1918.
- (xiv) HUGHES MINISTRY, 10th January, 1918, to 9th February, 1923.
- (xv) BRUCE-PAGE MINISTRY, 9th February, 1923, to 22nd October, 1929.
- (xvi) SCULLIN MINISTRY, 22nd October, 1929, to 6th January, 1932.
- (xvii) LYONS MINISTRY, 6th January, 1932, to 7th November, 1938.
- (xviii) LYONS MINISTRY, 7th November, 1938, to 7th April, 1939.
- (xix) PAGE MINISTRY, 7th April, 1939, to 26th April, 1939.
- (xx) MENZIES MINISTRY, 26th April, 1939, to 14th March, 1940.
- (xxi) MENZIES MINISTRY, 14th March, 1940, to 29th August, 1941.
- (xxii) FADDEN MINISTRY, 29th August, 1941, to 7th October, 1941.
- (xxiii) CURTIN MINISTRY, 7th October, 1941.

(c) CURTIN GOVERNMENT, from 7th October, 1941.

DEPARTMENTS.	MINISTERS.
• Prime Minister and Minister for Defence†	The Rt. Hon. JOHN CURTIN.
• Minister for the Army	The Hon. FRANCIS MICHAEL FORDE.
• Treasurer	The Hon. JOSEPH BENEDICT CHIFLEY.
• Attorney-General and Minister for External Affairs ..	The Rt. Hon. HERBERT VERE EVATT, LL.D., K.C.
• Minister for Supply and Development	The Hon. JOHN ALBERT BEASLEY.
• Minister for the Interior	Senator the Hon. JOSEPH SILVER COLLINGS.
• Minister for the Navy and Minister for Munitions ..	The Hon. NORMAN JOHN OSWALD MAKIN.
• Minister for Social Services and Minister for Health ..	The Hon. EDWARD JAMES HOLLOWAY.
• Minister for Trade and Customs and Vice-President of the Executive Council	Senator the Hon. RICHARD VALENTINE KEANE.
• Minister for Air and Minister for Civil Aviation ..	The Hon. ARTHUR SAMUEL DRAKEFORD.
• Minister for Commerce	The Hon. WILLIAM JAMES SCULLY.
• Postmaster-General and Minister for Information ..	Senator the Hon. WILLIAM PATRICK ASHLEY.
• Minister for Labour and National Service	The Hon. EDWARD JOHN WARD.
• Minister for Repatriation and Minister in Charge of War Service Homes	The Hon. CHARLES WILLIAM FROST.
• Minister for War Organization of Industry and Minister in Charge of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	The Hon. JOHN JOHNSTONE DEDMAN.
• Minister for Home Security and Minister assisting the Treasurer	The Hon. HUBERT PETER LAZZARINI.
• Minister for External Territories and Minister assisting the Minister for Commerce	Senator the Hon. JAMES MACKINTOSH FRASER.
• Minister for Aircraft Production and Minister assisting the Minister for Munitions	Senator the Hon. DONALD CAMERON.
• Minister for Transport and Minister assisting the Post- master-General	The Hon. GEORGE LAWSON.
• War Cabinet.	
† Designation changed on 14th April, 1942, from Minister for Defence Co-ordination.	

3. State Ministries.—The names of the members of the Ministries in each State in January, 1942, are shown in the following statement. The date on which each Ministry was sworn in is stated in parenthesis :—

STATE MINISTERS, 1941.

NEW SOUTH WALES (16th May, 1941).

<i>Premier and Colonial Treasurer—</i> THE HON. W. J. MCKELL.	<i>Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Executive Council—</i> THE HON. R. R. DOWNING, M.L.C.
<i>Deputy Premier, Colonial Secretary and Minister for Mines—</i> THE HON. J. M. BADDELEY.	<i>Secretary for Public Works—</i> THE HON. J. J. CAHILL.
<i>Minister for National Emergency Services—</i> THE HON. R. J. HEFFRON.	<i>Minister for Health—</i> THE HON. C. A. KELLY.
<i>Attorney-General—</i> THE HON. C. E. MARTIN.	<i>Minister for Local Government and Housing—</i> THE HON. J. MCGIRR.
<i>Minister for Agriculture and Forests—</i> THE HON. W. F. DUNN.	<i>Secretary for Lands—</i> THE HON. J. M. TULLY.
<i>Minister for Education—</i> THE HON. C. R. EVATT, K.C.	<i>Minister for Transport—</i> THE HON. M. O'SULLIVAN.
<i>Minister for Labour and Industry, and Social Services—</i> THE HON. HAMILTON KNIGHT.	<i>Assistant Ministers—</i> THE HON. C. C. LAZZARINI. THE HON. W. E. DICKSON, M.L.C.

STATE MINISTERS—*continued.*

VICTORIA (2nd April, 1935).

Premier, Treasurer, and Solicitor-General—
THE HON. A. A. DUNSTAN.

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

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

*Minister of Public Instruction and Minister
of Forests—*

THE HON. A. E. LIND.

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

THE HON. F. E. OLD.

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

THE HON. E. J. HOGAN.

Chief Secretary and Attorney-General—
THE HON. H. S. BAILEY.

*Minister of Labour and Minister of Public
Health—*

THE HON. E. J. MACKBELL.

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

THE HON. H. J. T. HYLAND.

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

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

Ministers without Portfolios—

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

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

THE HON. N. A. MARTIN.

QUEENSLAND (17th June, 1932).

Premier and Chief Secretary—

THE HON. W. FORGAN SMITH.

Treasurer—

THE HON. F. A. COOPER.

Secretary for Health and Home Affairs—

THE HON. E. M. HANLON.

Secretary for Agriculture and Stock—

THE HON. F. W. BULOOCK.

*Secretary for Public Works and Secretary
for Public Instruction—*

THE HON. H. A. BRUCE.

Secretary for Labour and Industry

THE HON. T. A. FOLEY.

Minister for Transport—

THE HON. J. LARCOMBE.

Secretary for Mines—

THE HON. D. A. GLEDSON.

Secretary for Public Lands—

THE HON. E. J. WALSH.

Attorney-General—

THE HON. J. O'KEEFE.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (5th November, 1938).

*Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of
Immigration—*

THE HON. T. PLAYFORD.

*Chief Secretary, Minister of Mines, and
Minister of Health—*

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

*Attorney-General, Minister of Education,
and Minister of Industry and
Employment—*

THE HON. S. W. JEFFRIES.

*Commissioner of Crown Lands, Minister of
Repatriation, and Minister of Irrigation—*

THE HON. R. J. RUDALL.

*Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of
Railways, Minister of Marine, and
Minister of Local Government—*

THE HON. M. MCINTOSH.

*Minister of Agriculture and Minister of
Afforestation—*

THE HON. A. P. BLESING, M.L.C.

STATE MINISTERS—continued.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (18th April, 1939).

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Forests—

THE HON. J. C. WILLCOCK.

Minister for Works, Water Supplies, and Employment—

THE HON. H. MILLINGTON.

Minister for Lands and Agriculture—

THE HON. F. J. S. WISE.

Minister for Labour and Industrial Development—

THE HON. A. R. G. HAWKE.

Minister for Mines and Health—

THE HON. A. H. PANTON.

Chief Secretary and Minister for Education—

THE HON. W. H. KITSON, M.L.C.

Minister for Justice and Railways—

THE HON. E. NULSEN.

Minister for the North-west—

THE HON. A. A. M. COVERLEY.

Honorary Minister—

THE HON. E. H. GRAY, M.L.C.

TASMANIA (18th December, 1939).

Premier and Minister for Education—

THE HON. R. COSGROVE.

Treasurer—

THE HON. E. DWYER-GRAY.

Attorney-General and Assistant Minister for Education—

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

Minister for Lands, Works, and Mines—

THE HON. T. H. DAVIES, D.S.O., M.C.

Minister for Agriculture, Forestry, and Agricultural Bank—

THE HON. T. G. de L. D'ALTON.

Chief Secretary and Minister for Transport—

THE HON. E. BROOKER.

Honorary Ministers—

THE HON. J. F. GAHA, M.L.C.
(Minister for Health).

THE HON. J. L. MADDEN.

THE HON. C. E. CULLEY.

4. *The Course of Legislation.*—The actual legislation by the Commonwealth Parliament up to the end of 1941 is indicated in alphabetical order in "Vol. XXXIX. of the Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, passed during 1941, with Tables, Appendix and Indexes." A "Chronological Table of Acts passed from 1901 to 1941, 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. 76-84.

§ 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, 1940. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions as to the cost of the Governor-General's or Governor's establishment, it may be pointed out that a very large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Governor's salary")

under the head of Governor-General or Governor represents official services entirely outside the Governor's personal interest, and carried out at the request of the Government.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1939-40.

Particulars.	C'wlth.	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	3,000	5,000	(u) 2,000	3,000	33,000
Other salaries ..	1,916	3,781	762	1,815	1,563	866	658	11,361
Other expenses, including maintenance of house and grounds ..	67,079	3,353	6,458	3,128	1,597	3,164	2,897	87,676
Total ..	78,995	12,134	12,220	7,943	8,160	6,030	6,555	132,037
2. <i>Executive Council—</i>								
Salaries of Officers ..	(e)	427	617	30	..	250	(d)	1,324
Other expenses ..	(e)	58	75	59	..	5	(d)	197
Total ..	(e)	485	692	89	..	255	(d)	1,521
3. <i>Ministry—</i>								
Salaries of Ministers ..	19,941	23,420	11,250	11,800	7,750	8,200	6,500	88,861
Travelling expenses ..	3,697	..	(e)	..	..	2,944	2,129	8,770
Other ..	585	1,689	(e)	..	..	..	391	2,665
Total ..	24,223	25,109	11,250	11,800	7,750	11,144	9,020	100,296
4. <i>Parliament—</i>								
A. <i>Upper House :</i>								
President and Chairman of Committees ..	2,000	2,038	1,277	..	800	1,800	300	8,215
Allowance to members ..	36,200	..	6,006	..	6,742	16,700	7,770	73,418
Railway passes ..	5,760	12,176	(f) 9,000	..	1,226	4,121	1,100	33,383
Postage for members ..	1,873	..	224	..	55	140	(e)	2,292
B. <i>Lower House :</i>								
Speaker and Chairman of Committees ..	2,000	2,790	(g) 2,420	1,854	1,400	1,780	350	12,594
Allowance to members ..	75,211	69,319	27,961	34,571	13,377	28,238	11,805	260,482
Railway passes ..	12,000	19,276	(h)	12,341	2,390	7,475	1,650	55,132
Postage for members ..	3,903	2,692	1,172	2,555	320	350	(e)	10,992
C. <i>Both Houses :</i>								
Standing Committee on Public Works—								
Expenses of members ..	..	..	1,219	..	1,900	..	423	3,542
Salaries of staff and contingencies ..	..	702	784	..	1,014	..	75	2,575
Printing—								
<i>Hansard</i> ..	10,500	5,526	3,504	3,057	2,792	2,620	..	27,999
Other ..	12,315	13,136	5,296	1,565	7,781	1,307	2,760	44,160
Reporting staff—								
Salaries ..	11,735	8,631	6,413	3,103	6,441	5,195	..	41,518
Contingencies ..	131	120	80	..	342	95	..	768
Library—								
Salaries ..	6,673	3,185	2,091	1,152	999	50	..	14,150
Contingencies ..	2,670	980	750	691	416	262	90	5,859
Salaries of other officers ..	34,867	27,502	12,360	8,040	7,119	6,845	3,268	100,001
Other ..	22,785	816	..	..	603	309	..	24,513
D. <i>Miscellaneous :</i>								
Fuel, light, heat, power, and water ..	3,098	1,677	1,577	807	2,254	113	..	14,150
Posts, telegraphs, telephones ..	2,812	4,169	..	828	1,196	262	683	35,260
Furniture, stores, and stationery ..	5,269	1,426	1,007	426	7,297	359	..	24,513
Other ..	64,994	4,083	136	2,944	4,566	2,548	209	79,480
Total ..	316,796	180,244	83,277	73,934	71,030	80,569	30,483	836,333

(a) Salary of Lieut.-Governor.
new works, buildings, etc., £48,208.

(b) Including interest and sinking fund on loans, £4,662; and
(c) Included under Governor-General. (d) Duties performed
by Chief Secretary's Department.

(e) Not available separately. (f) Both Houses.
(g) Includes Leader of the Opposition and Leader of the Labour Party. (h) Included with Upper House.
(i) Includes interest and sinking fund, Parliament House, Canberra, £38,016; and maintenance of members' rooms in capital cities, £10,909.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

Particulars.	C'with.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
5. <i>Electoral—</i>								
Salaries	81,529	2,463	1,102	3,148	2,713	4,571	(d)	95,526
Cost of elections, contingencies, etc.	35,679	8,340	34,577	6,909	3,584	5,710	1,762	96,561
Total	117,208	10,803	35,679	10,057	6,297	10,281	1,762	192,087
6. <i>Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.</i>	2,251	6,579	657	204	2,280	1,042	649	13,662
Total	2,251	6,579	657	204	2,280	1,042	649	13,662
GRAND TOTAL	539,473	235,354	143,775	104,027	95,517	109,321	48,469	1,275,936
Cost per head of population	1s. 7d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 6d.	2s. 1d.	3s. 2d.	4s. 8d.	4s. 1d.	3s. 8d.

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'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
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TOTAL.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1935-36	443,844	189,903	108,448	98,407	78,394	113,083	40,358	1,072,437
1936-37	553,537	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
1938-39	516,455	232,709	114,497	106,942	97,383	113,793	49,270	1,231,049
1939-40	539,473	235,354	143,775	104,027	95,517	109,321	48,469	1,275,936

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
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
1938-39	1 6	1 8	1 3	2 1	3 3	4 11	4 2	3 7
1939-40	1 7	1 8	1 6	2 1	3 2	4 8	4 1	3 8

§ 5. Government Employees.

1. Australia, 1939 to 1941.—The following table shows at June in each of the three years 1939, 1940 and 1941, the number of employees of Commonwealth, State and Semi-Government, and Local Government authorities. These include not only administrative employees but also employees in business undertakings, public utilities operated by Governments, and persons engaged on construction of public works, as well as employees in Commonwealth munition factories and in factories connected with Government undertakings and utilities. The particulars include part-time employees except relief and sustenance workers and persons operating non-official post offices :—

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES—AUSTRALIA.

15th June—	Commonwealth Government.			State Govt. and Semi- Government Bodies.			Local Government Authorities.(a)			Total.		
	M.	F.	Persons.	M.	F.	Persons.	M.	F.	Persons.	M.	F.	Persons.
1939 ..	56,177	12,335	68,512	245,415	40,920	286,335	60,708	2,786	63,494	362,300	56,041	418,341
1940 ..	66,166	15,358	81,524	240,831	40,757	281,588	53,891	2,763	56,654	360,888	58,878	419,766
1941 ..	82,452	23,686	106,138	247,777	42,755	290,532	49,340	2,804	52,144	379,569	69,245	448,814

(a) Partly estimated.

The figures in all cases exclude personnel of defence forces but include some of the employees of the various instrumentalities who are absent on leave for war service. The increase in number of employees of the Commonwealth is mainly due to establishment of Government munition factories. The diminution in number of employees of State and Semi-Government authorities in 1939-40 was due to a curtailment of peace-time work (mainly construction work) and the expansion in 1940-41 is largely the result of war activities undertaken on behalf of the Commonwealth.

2. Commonwealth and States, etc., June, 1941.—The number of employees of the Commonwealth Government and of the State Governments, Semi-Government and Local Government authorities in each State as at 15th June, 1941, are shown in the following table :—

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AT 15th JUNE, 1941.

Employed by—				Males.	Females.	Persons.
Commonwealth	..	..	..	82,452	23,686	106,138
New South Wales	..	..	..	118,177	16,121	134,298
Victoria	..	..	..	75,041	13,661	88,702
Queensland	..	..	..	45,667	5,752	51,419
South Australia	..	..	..	28,827	4,663	33,490
Western Australia	..	..	..	20,724	3,564	24,288
Tasmania	..	..	..	8,681	1,798	10,479
Total	..	..	..	379,569	69,245	448,814

§ 6. Consular Representatives of Foreign Countries in Australia.

The following tabular statement shows the number of consular representatives of foreign countries in each State at 1st January, 1942 :—

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA AT 1st JANUARY, 1942.

Country.	Number of Consular Representatives in—							Total, Aust.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.		
Argentine Republic	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Belgium	3	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Bolivia .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Brazil	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Chile	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
China	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Colombia .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Costa Rica	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Czechoslovakia	1	1	1	1	1	..	5	
Denmark	2	2	3	1	2	1	11	
Dominican Republic .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Ecuador	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
France.. ..	3	..	..	1	1	1	6
Greece	2	2	1	1	2	..	8	
Honduras	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Latvia	1	1	1	1	..	..	4
Liberia .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Netherlands	3	1	4	1	1	1	11	
Nicaragua	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Norway	3	2	4	3	3	2	17	
Panama	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Paraguay	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Peru	1	1	..	1	..	..	3
Poland	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	..	5	
Salvador .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Spain .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Sweden	4	1	3	3	1	1	13	
Switzerland	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
Thailand	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
United States of America	9	3	1	1	1	..	15	
Venezuela	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Yugoslavia	1	1	..	..	1	..	3
Total	55	26	23	18	17	7	146	

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

Countries having Consuls-General in Sydney are Argentine Republic, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Greece, Honduras, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Sweden, Thailand and United States of America.

The Consuls-General in London for Latvia, Mexico 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 in Australia."