

CHAPTER III

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

§ 1. Scheme of Parliamentary Government

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

For further information on each State Parliament and the qualifications for members and for electors see *Year Book No. 50, pages 69–72, and earlier issues.*

2. **The Sovereign.**—(i) *Accession of Queen Elizabeth II.* On 7th February, 1952, the Governor-General and members of the Federal Executive Council proclaimed Princess Elizabeth Queen Elizabeth the Second, Queen of this Realm and of all Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, Supreme Liege Lady in and over the Commonwealth of Australia. The coronation of Her Majesty in Westminster Abbey took place on 2nd June, 1953.

(ii) *Royal Style and Titles Act 1953.* Following a conference of Prime Ministers and other representatives of the British Commonwealth in London in December, 1952, the passing of the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1953* gave Parliament's assent to the adoption by the Queen, for use in relation to the Commonwealth of Australia and its Territories, of the following Royal Style and Titles:—"Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Australia and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith."

3. **Powers and Functions of the Governor-General and of the State Governors.**—(i) *Governor-General of the Commonwealth.* As the Queen's representative in Australia, the Governor-General exercises certain prerogative powers and functions assigned to him by the Queen. Other powers and functions are conferred on the Governor-General by the Constitution. Powers which have been so assigned or conferred include, among others, the power to grant pardons and to remit fines for offences against the laws of the Commonwealth; to appoint certain officers in the Diplomatic or Consular Service of the Commonwealth; to appoint times for holding the sessions of the Parliament, prorogue Parliament and dissolve the House of Representatives; to cause writs to be issued for general elections of members of the House of Representatives; to assent in the Queen's name to a proposed law passed by both Houses of the Parliament or withhold assent, or to reserve the law for the Queen's pleasure, or to return the proposed law to the House in which it originated and transmit therewith any amendments which he may recommend; to exercise the executive power of the Commonwealth; to choose and summon Executive Councillors, who hold

* And in Western Australia under the *Constitution Acts Amendment Act (No. 2), 1963.*

office during his pleasure; to appoint Ministers of State for the Commonwealth. In addition, the command in chief of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General, as the Queen's representative.

Most Acts of the Commonwealth Parliament provide that the Governor-General may make regulations to give effect to the Act. The Governor-General may also be authorized by statute to issue proclamations—for example, to declare an Act in force or a state of things to exist, e.g. the existence of an epidemic. He has been given power by statute to legislate for certain Territories of the Commonwealth.

Under the conventions of responsible government obtaining in British Commonwealth countries, the Governor-General's functions are exercised generally on the advice of Ministers of State.

(ii) *Governors of the States.* The Queen is represented in each of the States by a Governor, the office having been constituted by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of various dates.

The Governors of the States exercise prerogative powers conferred on them by these Letters Patent, their Commissions of appointment, and the Governor's Instructions given them under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet or other instrument as specified in the Letters Patent. In addition, they have been invested with various statutory functions, either under the State Constitutions, conferred by Imperial Act, or by Act of the Parliament of the State.

A Governor of a State assents in the Queen's name to Bills passed by the Parliament of the State, except those reserved for the Royal assent. The latter include certain classes of Bills which are regulated by the Constitution Acts and by the Governor's Instructions. He administers the prerogative of mercy by the reprieve or pardon of criminal offenders within his jurisdiction, and may remit fines and penalties due to the Crown.

In the performance of his functions generally, particularly those conferred by Statute, the Governor of a State acts on the advice of Ministers of State for the State.

(iii) *Holders of Office.* For the names of the Governors-General since the inception of the Commonwealth and the present State Governors, see § 3, page 74.

4. **The Cabinet and Executive Government.**—(i) *General.* Both in the Commonwealth and in the States, executive government is based on the system which was evolved in Britain in the 18th century, and which is generally known as "Cabinet" or "responsible" government. Its essence is that the head of the State (Her Majesty the Queen, and her representative, the Governor-General or Governor) should perform governmental acts on the advice of her Ministers; that she should choose her principal Ministers of State from members of Parliament belonging to the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the popular House; that the Ministry so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the country; and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority there.

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

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

(ii) *The Cabinet.* This body does not form part of the legal mechanism of government. Its meetings are private and deliberative. The actual Ministers of the day alone are present, no records of the meetings are made public, and the decisions taken have, in themselves, no legal effect. In Australia, until January, 1956, all Ministers were members of the Cabinet. Since then, however, although in the States all Ministers are members of the Cabinet, the Commonwealth ministry is made up of twelve senior Ministers, who constitute the Cabinet, and other Ministers* of non-Cabinet rank who attend meetings of the Cabinet only when

* Thirteen, as from 4th March, 1964.

required, as, for example, when the business of the Cabinet concerns their departments. As Ministers are the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the popular House, the Cabinet substantially controls, in ordinary circumstances, not only the general legislative programme of Parliament, but the whole course of Parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet, by reason of the fact that all Ministers are members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the country. Even in summoning, proroguing or dissolving Parliament, the Governor-General or Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet, through the Prime Minister or Premier, though legally the discretion is vested in the Governor-General or Governor himself.

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

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

(v) *Ministers in Upper and Lower Houses.* The following table shows the distribution of Ministers in the Houses of each Parliament in December, 1964.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES, DECEMBER, 1964

Ministers with seats in—	C'wealth (a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total
The Upper House ..	5	2	5	(b) 13	3	2	1	17
The Lower House ..	20	14	9	13	5	8	8	75
Total ..	25	16	14	13	8	10	9	92

(a) By the *Ministers of State Act 1964*, the number of Ministers was increased to 25, of whom 5 were senators, as from 4th March, 1964. (b) Abolished in 1922.

For the names of the occupants of ministerial office in each of the Parliaments of Australia in December, 1964, see § 3 of this chapter, pages 76–9. Subsequent changes will be found in the Appendix to this volume.

(vi) *Numbers and Salaries of Commonwealth Ministers.* Under sections 65 and 66, respectively, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, the number of Ministers of State was not to exceed seven, and the annual sum payable for their salaries was not to exceed £12,000, each provision to operate, however, "until the Parliament otherwise provides".

Subsequently, the number and salaries have been increased from time to time, and from 1964 the annual sum payable for salaries has been fixed at £95,650 and the number of Ministers at 25. An additional ministerial allowance of £4,000 a year has been payable to the Prime Minister since 1964, and an additional ministerial allowance of £1,800 a year for senior Ministers and £1,500 a year for junior Ministers.

All amounts payable in the foregoing paragraphs are in addition to amounts payable as Parliamentary allowances (see para. 5 following).

5. Number and Salary of Members of the Legislatures, Australian Parliaments, December, 1964.—The following table shows the number and annual salary of members in each of the legislative chambers in December, 1964.

**AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MEMBERS AND ANNUAL SALARIES,
31st DECEMBER, 1964**

Members in—	C'wealth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total
NUMBER OF MEMBERS								
Upper House ..	60	60	34	(a)	20	30	19	223
Lower House ..	124	94	66	78	39	50	35	486
Total ..	184	154	100	78	59	80	54	709
ANNUAL SALARY (£)								
Upper House ..	(b)3,500	750	(c)2,800	(a)	(d)2,500	(e)2,520	(f)2,300	..
Lower House ..	(b)3,500	(g)2,650	(c)2,800	(h)2,650	(d)2,500	(e)2,520	(f)2,300	..

(a) Abolished in 1922. (b) Plus expense allowances—Senators, £1,050; Members of the House of Representatives, city electorates, £1,100, country electorates, £1,300. Certain additional allowances are also provided for holders of parliamentary offices, etc. (c) Plus allowances from £850 for metropolitan to £1,050 for urban, £1,150 for inner country, and £1,200 for outer country electorates. (d) Plus allowance of £600 where electorate is less than 50 miles from Adelaide or if a Minister; £800 if more than 50 miles, £950 if more than 200 miles. (e) Plus expense reimbursement ranging from £600 for a Metropolitan member to £950 for a North Province member. (f) Plus allowance according to area of electorate and distance from the capital varying from £300 to £550 in the case of the Legislative Council, and from £550 to £925 in the case of the House of Assembly. (g) Plus allowance varying from £750 to £1,050 according to location of electorate. (h) Plus individual electoral allowances ranging from £600 to £1,525.

6. Enactments of the Parliaments.—In the Commonwealth, all laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The subjects with respect to which the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws are enumerated in the Constitution. In the States other than South Australia and Tasmania, laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign by and with the consent of the Legislative Council (except in Queensland) and Legislative Assembly. In South Australia and Tasmania, laws are expressed to be enacted in the name of the Governor of the State, with the advice and consent of the Parliament in the case of South Australia, and of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly in the case of Tasmania. Generally, assent to Bills passed by the legislatures is given by the Governor-General or State Governor acting on behalf of, and in the name of, the Sovereign. In certain special cases, Bills are reserved for the Royal assent. The Parliaments of the States are empowered generally, subject to the Commonwealth Constitution, to make laws in and for their respective States, in all cases whatsoever. Subject to certain limitations, they may alter, repeal, or vary their Constitutions. Where a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter prevails, and the former is, to the extent of the inconsistency, invalid.

§ 2. Parliaments and Elections

1. Commonwealth.—(i) *The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia.* A special article describing the Commonwealth Parliament, its functions and procedure, prepared by the Clerk of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, appears in Year Book No. 49, pages 65–71.

(ii) *Qualifications for Membership and for Franchise—Commonwealth Parliament.* Qualifications necessary for membership of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament are possessed by any British subject, twenty-one years of age or over, who has resided in the Commonwealth for at least three years and who is, or is qualified to become, an elector of the Commonwealth. Qualifications for Commonwealth franchise are possessed by any

British subject, not under twenty-one years of age and not disqualified on other grounds, who has lived in Australia for six months continuously. Residence in a subdivision for a period of one month prior to enrolment is necessary to enable a qualified person to enrol. Enrolment and voting are compulsory except that the compulsory enrolment provisions do not relate to an Aboriginal native of Australia. A member of the Defence Forces on service outside Australia who is a British subject not less than 21 years of age and has lived in Australia for six months continuously is entitled to vote at Commonwealth elections, whether enrolled or not.

The principal reasons for disqualification of persons otherwise eligible as members of either Commonwealth House are:—membership of the other House, allegiance to a foreign power, being attainted of treason, being convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, being an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, holding office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions), or having pecuniary interest in any agreement with the public service of the Commonwealth except as a member of an incorporated company of more than 25 persons. Persons of unsound mind, attainted of treason, convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, or persons who are holders of temporary entry permits under the *Migration Act* 1958 or are prohibited immigrants under that Act, are excluded from the franchise. In the main, these or similar grounds for disqualification apply also to State Parliament membership and franchise.

(iii) *Commonwealth Parliaments and Elections.* From the establishment of the Commonwealth until 1949, the Senate consisted of 36 members, six being returned by each of the original federating States. The Constitution empowers Parliament to increase or decrease the size of the Parliament, and, as the population of the Commonwealth had more than doubled since its inception, the Parliament passed the *Representation Act* 1948 which provided that there should be ten Senators from each State instead of six, increasing the total to 60 Senators, thus enlarging both Houses of Parliament and providing a representation ratio nearer to the proportion which existed at Federation.

In accordance with the Constitution, the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as practicable double that of the Senate. Consequently, in terms of the Constitution and the Representation Act, from the date of the 1949 elections the number of members in the House of Representatives was increased from 74 to 121 (excluding the members for the internal Territories). As the States are represented in the House of Representatives on a population basis, the numbers were increased as follows:—New South Wales—from 28 to 47; Victoria—from 20 to 33; Queensland—from 10 to 18; South Australia—from 6 to 10; and Western Australia—from 5 to 8. Tasmania's representation remained at 5 and the total was increased from 74 to 121. The increase in the number of members of Parliament necessitated a redistribution of seats and a redetermination of electoral boundaries. This was carried out by Distribution Commissioners in each State on a quota basis, but taking into account community or diversity of interest, means of communication, physical features, existing boundaries of divisions and subdivisions, and State electoral boundaries.

The population as disclosed by the Census taken on 30th June, 1954, necessitated a further alteration in representation in the House of Representatives in respect of New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia. Representation as from the general election for the House of Representatives on 10th December, 1955, is New South Wales 46, Victoria 33, Queensland 18, South Australia 11, Western Australia 9, Tasmania 5, the total number of members (excluding the members for the internal Territories) being increased from 121 to 122. A redistribution of the States into electoral divisions was effected by Distribution Commissioners appointed for each State.

The population as disclosed by the Census taken on 30th June, 1961, revealed that, under the provisions of the Representation Act, New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia would each lose one member in the House of Representatives, while Victoria would gain a member. The Distribution Commissioners' reports were duly laid before both Houses of Parliament, but the Government decided not to proceed with the proposals and announced that it would amend the Representation Act. In November, 1964, the formula provided by Section 10 of the Representation Act for determining the number of members of the House of Representatives was amended so as to give a State an additional member for "any portion of a quota". The effect of this amendment will be that at the next redistribution (based on the population as at the 1961 Census), Victoria and South Australia will each gain one member, i.e. to 34 and 12 members respectively, while all other States will retain their existing representation, namely, New South Wales 46, Queensland 18, Western Australia 9, and Tasmania 5.

Since the general election of 1922, the Northern Territory has been represented by one member in the House of Representatives. The *Australian Capital Territory Representation Act 1948* gave similar representation to the Australian Capital Territory as from the elections of 1949. The members for the Territories may join in the debates but are not entitled to vote, except on any proposed law which relates solely to the respective Territories, on a motion for the disallowance of any ordinance of the Territory or on any amendment to such motion, or on a motion for the disallowance of a regulation under an ordinance. The Commonwealth Parliament, however, when providing for a Legislative Council for the Northern Territory in 1947, relinquished the power to disallow ordinances for that Territory. As from the date of establishment of the Legislative Council, power to disallow ordinances was vested in the Governor-General in Council. In certain cases, ordinances passed must be reserved for the pleasure of the Governor-General.

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. At 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. Further information regarding the Senate and the House of Representatives is given in earlier issues of the Year Book.

There have been twenty-four complete Parliaments since Federation. Until 1927, the Parliament met in Melbourne; it now meets in Canberra, the first meeting at Parliament House, Canberra, being opened by the late King George VI., then Duke of York, on 9th May, 1927.

The *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1948*, introduced with the *Representation Act 1948* to enlarge the Commonwealth Parliament (*see p. 71*), changed the system of scrutiny and counting of votes in Senate elections from the alternative vote to that of proportional representation. For a description of the system, *see Year Book No. 38*, pages 82-3. The system of voting for both the Senate and the House of Representatives is preferential.

The twenty-fourth Parliament opened on 20th February, 1962, and was dissolved on 1st November, 1963. Elections for the House of Representatives were held on 30th November, 1963. An election was also held on the same date to fill a single casual vacancy in the Senate for the State of Queensland. Particulars of electors and voting are given on page 68 of Year Book No. 49. For particulars of electors enrolled and of electors who voted in the several States and Territories at previous Commonwealth elections, *see Year Book No. 48* and earlier issues. Particulars of electors and voting at the Senate Election which was held on 5th December, 1964, may be found in the Appendix to this volume.

The state of the parties in each House at the end of 1964 was:—*Senate*—Liberal Party, 25; Country Party, 6; Australian Labour Party, 27; Australian Democratic Labour Party, 1; Independent, 1. *House of Representatives*—Liberal Party, 52; Country Party, 20; Australian Labour Party, 52 (including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory members with restricted voting rights).

The twenty-fifth Parliament opened on 25th February, 1964.

(iv) *Commonwealth Referendums.* According to Section 128 of the Constitution, any proposed law for the alteration of the Constitution, in addition to being passed by an absolute majority of each House of Parliament, must be submitted to a referendum of the electors in each State, and must be approved also by a majority of the States and of the electors who voted, before it can be presented for Royal Assent. So far, 24 such proposals have been submitted to referendums and the consent of the electors has been received in four cases, the first in relation to the election of Senators in 1906, the second and third in respect of State Debts—one in 1910 and the other in 1928—and the fourth in respect of Social Services in 1946. Details of the various referendums and the voting thereon were given in previous issues of the Year Book (*see List of Special Articles preceding General Index to this volume*), and a brief summary was given in Year Book No. 41 (pp. 67-70).

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

STATE UPPER HOUSE ELECTIONS

State	Year of latest election	Electors enrolled—whole State			Contested electorates					
					Electors who voted			Percentage of electors who voted		
		Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total
Victoria	1964	800,620	834,691	1,635,311	758,124	785,654	1,543,778	94.69	94.13	94.40
South Australia ..	1962	(a)	(a)	b118,218	(a)	(a)	98,786	(a)	(a)	83.56
Western Australia	1962	b117,858	b49,354	b167,212	31,707	14,307	46,014	42.11	40.71	41.66
Tasmania	1964	b4,137	b4,733	b8,870	3,444	3,913	7,357	83.25	82.67	82.94

(a) Not available. (b) Total electors enrolled in contested divisions.

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

STATE LOWER HOUSE ELECTIONS

State	Year of latest election	Electors enrolled—whole State			Contested electorates					
					Electors who voted			Percentage of electors who voted		
		Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total
New South Wales	1962	1060,658	1113,110	2,173,768	960,514	996,894	1,957,408	94.38	93.52	93.94
Victoria	1964	800,620	834,691	1,635,311	758,124	785,654	1,543,778	94.69	94.13	94.40
Queensland	1963	416,507	422,816	839,323	388,773	394,261	783,034	94.53	94.06	94.29
South Australia ..	1962	(a)	(a)	b444,197	(a)	(a)	417,462	(a)	(a)	93.98
Western Australia	1962	189,517	192,288	381,805	146,788	150,732	297,520	93.26	92.93	93.09
Tasmania	1964	96,111	97,307	193,418	91,747	92,824	184,571	95.46	95.39	95.43

(a) Not available. (b) Total electors in contested districts.

Official Year Book No. 50 and earlier issues contain particulars of the voting at elections for both Upper and Lower State Houses in years prior to those shown above.

3. The Parliaments of the States.—Pages 67 and 70 of this chapter contain summarized information on the Parliaments of each State, the qualifications for members, the numbers of Houses and members and salaries payable. For greater detail, including some historical material, reference should be made to Year Book No. 50, pages 69–72, and to earlier issues.

4. The Parliament of Western Australia.—The *Constitution Acts Amendment Act (No. 2)*, 1963, which came into operation on the 26th March, 1964, provides for the division of the State into fifteen Electoral Provinces each returning two members of the Legislative Council, instead of ten provinces each returning three members as was formerly the case. The term of office of a member will continue to be six years, with half the members retiring every three years.

The Act provided also for the qualifications for election as a member of the Legislative Council to be identical with those for election as a member of the Legislative Assembly, and for the qualifications required for Council franchise to be those prescribed for electors of members of the Legislative Assembly.

§ 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 Marquis of Linlithgow, then Earl of Hopetoun, Governor-General. It was opened on 9th May, 1901, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York, who had been sent to Australia for that purpose by His Majesty the King. The Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, G.C.M.G., K.C., was Prime Minister.

The following table shows the number and duration of Parliaments since federation.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS

Number of Parliament	Date of opening	Date of dissolution
First	9th May, 1901	23rd November, 1903
Second	2nd March, 1904	5th November, 1906
Third	20th February, 1907	19th February, 1910
Fourth	1st July, 1910	23rd April, 1913
Fifth	9th July, 1913	30th July, 1914(a)
Sixth	8th October, 1914	26th March, 1917
Seventh	14th June, 1917	3rd November, 1919
Eighth	26th February, 1920	6th November, 1922
Ninth	28th February, 1923	3rd October, 1925
Tenth	13th January, 1926	9th October, 1928
Eleventh	9th February, 1929	16th September, 1929
Twelfth	20th November, 1929	27th November, 1931
Thirteenth	17th February, 1932	7th August, 1934
Fourteenth	23rd October, 1934	21st September, 1937
Fifteenth	30th November, 1937	27th August, 1940
Sixteenth	20th November, 1940	7th July, 1943
Seventeenth	23rd September, 1943	16th August, 1946
Eighteenth	6th November, 1946	31st October, 1949
Nineteenth	22nd February, 1950	19th March, 1951(a)
Twentieth	12th June, 1951	21st April, 1954
Twenty-first	4th August, 1954	4th November, 1955
Twenty-second	15th February, 1956	14th October, 1958
Twenty-third	17th February, 1959	2nd November, 1961
Twenty-fourth	20th February, 1962	1st November, 1963
Twenty-fifth	25th February, 1964	

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

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

GOVERNORS-GENERAL

- Rt. Hon. JOHN ADRIAN LOUIS, EARL OF HOPETOUN (afterwards MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW), P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. From 1st January, 1901, to 9th January, 1903.
- Rt. Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, P.C., G.C.M.G. From 17th July, 1902, to 9th January, 1903, (Acting).
- Rt. Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, P.C., G.C.M.G. From 9th January, 1903, to 21st January, 1904.
- Rt. Hon. HENRY STAFFORD, BARON NORTHCOTE, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B. From 21st January, 1904, to 9th September, 1908.
- Rt. Hon. WILLIAM HUMBLE, EARL OF DUDLEY, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. From 9th September, 1908, to 31st July, 1911.
- Rt. Hon. THOMAS, BARON DENMAN, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. From 31st July, 1911, to 18th May 1914.
- Rt. Hon. SIR 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, P.C., G.C.M.G. From 6th October, 1920, to 8th October, 1925.
- Rt. Hon. JOHN LAWRENCE, BARON STONEHAVEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. From 8th October, 1925, to 22nd January, 1931.
- Rt. Hon. SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C. From 22nd January, 1931, to 23rd January, 1936.
- General the Rt. Hon. ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., K.G.St.J. From 23rd January, 1936, to 30th January, 1945.
- His Royal Highness PRINCE HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, EARL OF ULSTER AND BARON CULLODEN, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., General in the Army, Air Chief Marshal in the Royal Air Force, One of His Majesty's Personal Aides-de-Camp. From 30th January, 1945 to 11th March, 1947.
- Rt. Hon. SIR WILLIAM JOHN MCKELL, G.C.M.G., Q.C. From 11th March, 1947, to 8th May, 1953.
- Field-Marshal SIR WILLIAM JOSEPH SLIM (afterwards VISCOUNT SLIM OF YARRALUMLA), K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., K.St.J. From 8th May, 1953, to 2nd February, 1960.
- Rt. Hon. WILLIAM SHEPHERD, VISCOUNT DUNROSSIL, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.C., K.St.J., Q.C. From 2nd February, 1960, to 3rd February, 1961.
- Rt. Hon. WILLIAM PHILIP, VISCOUNT DE L'ISLE, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.St.J. From 3rd August, 1961.

(ii) *Administrators.* In addition to the holders of the office of Governor-General listed above, certain persons have, from time to time, been appointed as Administrator of the Government of the Commonwealth. Administrators are appointed in the event of the death, illness or absence from Australia of the Governor-General, or for the period between the departure of a Governor-General and the arrival of his successor. The following is a list of such appointments.

	Term of office
Rt. Hon. Frederic John Napier, Baron Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.	21st December, 1909, to 27th January, 1910
Lieut.-Colonel the Rt. Hon. Arthur Herbert Tennyson, Baron Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.	3rd October, 1930, to 22nd January, 1931
Captain the Rt. Hon. William Charles Arcedeckne Vanneck, Baron Huntingfield, K.C.M.G., K.St.J.	29th March, 1938, to 24th September, 1938
Major-General Sir Winston Joseph Dugan, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	5th September, 1944, to 30th January, 1945; 18th January, 1947, to 11th March, 1947
General* Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.†	19th July, 1951, to 14th December, 1951; 30th July, 1956, to 22nd October, 1956
General Sir Reginald Alexander Dallas Brooks, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. K.St.J.	8th January, 1959, to 16th January, 1959; 3rd February, 1961, to 3rd August, 1961; 5th June, 1962, to 4th October, 1962; 21st November, 1962, to 19th December, 1962
General Sir Eric Winslow Woodward, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	16th June, 1964, to 30th August, 1964

(iii) *Commonwealth Ministries.* (a) *Names and Tenure of Office, 1901 to 1964.* The following list shows the name of each Commonwealth Ministry to hold office since 1st January, 1901, and the limits of its term of office.

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES

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

* Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott was granted honorary rank of General while administering the Government of the Commonwealth. † K.C.V.O., 1954.

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES—*continued*

- (xxix) MENZIES MINISTRY, 19th December, 1949, to 11th May, 1951.
 (xxx) MENZIES MINISTRY, 11th May, 1951, to 11th January, 1956.
 (xxxi) MENZIES MINISTRY, 11th January, 1956, to 10th December, 1958.
 (xxxii) MENZIES MINISTRY, 10th December, 1958, to 18th December, 1963.
 (xxxiii) MENZIES MINISTRY, 18th December, 1963.

(b) *Names of Holders of Ministerial Office, to 31st December, 1964.* In Year Book No. 17, 1924, the names are given of each Ministry up to the Bruce-Page Ministry (9th February, 1923, to 22nd October, 1929), together with the names of the successive holders of portfolios therein, and issue No. 39 contains a list, commencing with the Bruce-Page Ministry, which covers the period between the date on which it assumed power, 9th February, 1923, and 31st July, 1951, showing the names of all persons who held office in each Ministry during that period.

This issue shows only particulars of the latest Menzies Ministry, as constituted on 21st November, 1964.

MENZIES MINISTRY—from 18th December, 1963

(Portfolios from 21st November, 1964)

(The State in which each Minister's electorate is situated is shown in parenthesis.)

*Prime Minister—

THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT MENZIES,
K.T., C.H., Q.C., M.P. (Vic.)

*Minister for Trade and Industry—

THE RT. HON. J. McEWEN, M.P. (Vic.)

*Treasurer—

THE RT. HON. H. E. HOLT, M.P. (Vic.)

*Minister for External Affairs—

THE HON. PAUL HASLUCK, M.P.
(W.A.)

*Minister for Labour and National Service and
Vice-President of the Executive Council—

THE HON. W. McMAHON, M.P.
(N.S.W.)

*Minister for Primary Industry—

THE HON. C. F. ADERMANN, M.P.
(Qld.)

*Minister for Defence—

SENATOR THE HON. SHANE PALTRIDGE
(W.A.)

*Minister for Supply—

THE HON. ALLEN FAIRHALL, M.P.
(N.S.W.)

*Minister for Civil Aviation—

SENATOR THE HON. N. H. D. HENTY
(Tas.)

*Postmaster-General—

THE HON. A. S. HULME, M.P. (Qld.)

*Minister for National Development—

THE HON. D. E. FAIRBAIRN, D.F.C.,
M.P. (N.S.W.)

*Minister for Works and, under the Prime
Minister, Minister in Charge Common-
wealth Activities in Education and
Research—*

SENATOR THE HON. J. G. GORTON
(Vic.)

Minister for Shipping and Transport—

THE HON. GORDON FREETH, M.P.
(W.A.)

Minister for Immigration—

THE HON. HUBERT OPPERMAN, O.B.E.,
M.P. (Vic.)

Minister for Social Services—

THE HON. H. S. ROBERTON, M.P.
(N.S.W.)

Minister for Health—

THE HON. R. W. C. SWARTZ, M.B.E.,
E.D., M.P. (Qld.)

Attorney-General—

THE HON. B. M. SNEDDEN, M.P. (Vic.)

Minister for Territories—

THE HON. C. E. BARNES, M.P. (Qld.)

Minister for Housing—

THE HON. L. H. E. BURY, M.P.
(N.S.W.)

*Minister for the Army and assisting the
Treasurer—*

THE HON. A. J. FORBES, M.C., M.P.
(S.A.)

Minister for the Interior—

THE HON. J. D. ANTHONY, M.P.
(N.S.W.)

Minister for the Navy—

THE HON. F. C. CHANEY, A.F.C., M.P.
(W.A.)

Minister for Air—

THE HON. PETER HOWSON, M.P. (Vic.)

Minister for Customs and Excise—

SENATOR THE HON. KEN ANDERSON
(N.S.W.)

Minister for Repatriation—

SENATOR THE HON. G. C. MCKELLAR
(N.S.W.)

* Minister in the Cabinet.

(iv) *Commonwealth Ministers of State.* In Year Book No. 38, a statement is included showing the names of the Ministers of State who had administered the several Departments during the period 1st April, 1925, to 31st December, 1949 (pp. 74-9). This is in continuation of a similar statement covering the period from the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government to 1925 which appears in Year Book No. 18.

3. *Governors and State Ministers.*—The names of the Governors and members of the Ministries in each State in December, 1964, are shown in the following statement.

GOVERNORS AND STATE MINISTERS

NEW SOUTH WALES

Governor—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ERIC WINSLOW WOODWARD, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Ministry (from 30th April, 1964)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralization—
THE HON. J. B. RENSHAW, M.L.A.

Deputy Premier, Minister for Local Government and Minister for Highways—
THE HON. P. D. HILLS, M.L.A.

Attorney-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council—
THE HON. R. R. DOWNING, M.L.C.

Chief Secretary and Minister for Tourist Activities—
THE HON. C. A. KELLY, M.L.A.

Minister for Health—
THE HON. W. F. SHEAHAN, Q.C., M.L.A.

Minister for Child Welfare and Minister for Social Welfare—
THE HON. F. H. HAWKINS, M.L.A.

Minister for Agriculture and Minister for Conservation—
THE HON. A. G. ENTICKNAP, M.L.A.

Minister for Housing and Minister for Co-operative Societies—
THE HON. A. LANDA, M.L.A.

Minister for Education—
THE HON. E. WETHERELL, M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Industry—
THE HON. J. J. MALONEY, M.L.C.

Minister for Mines—
THE HON. J. B. SIMPSON, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport—
THE HON. J. M. A. MCMAHON, M.L.A.

Minister for Public Works—
THE HON. P. N. RYAN, M.L.A.

Minister of Justice—
THE HON. N. J. MANNIX, M.L.A.

Minister for Lands—
THE HON. K. C. COMPTON, M.L.A.

Assistant Minister—
THE HON. T. P. MURPHY, M.L.A.

VICTORIA

Governor—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROHAN DELACOMBE, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Ministry (from 7th June, 1955)

(Portfolios as from 8th July, 1964)

Premier and Treasurer—
THE HON. H. E. BOLTE, M.P.

Chief Secretary and Attorney-General—
THE HON. A. G. RYLAH, E.D., M.P.

Minister of Agriculture—
THE HON. G. L. CHANDLER, C.M.G., M.L.C.

Minister of Housing and Minister of Forests—
THE HON. L. H. S. THOMPSON, M.L.C.

Minister of Education—
THE HON. J. S. BLOOMFIELD, M.P.

Minister of Labour and Industry and Minister of Electrical Undertakings—
THE HON. G. O. REID, M.P.

Commissioner of Public Works—
THE HON. M. V. PORTER, M.P.

Minister of Health—
THE HON. R. W. MACK, M.L.C.

Minister of Transport—
THE HON. E. L. MEAGHER, M.P.

Minister for Local Government—
THE HON. R. J. HAMER, E.D., M.L.C.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Soldier Settlement and Minister for Conservation—
THE HON. J. C. M. BALFOUR, M.P.

Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Mines—
THE HON. T. A. DARCY, M.P.

Assistant Minister of Education—
THE HON. J. F. ROSSITER, M.P.

Minister of Immigration—
THE HON. V. F. WILCOX, M.P.

Minister of State Development—
THE HON. V. O. DICKIE, M.L.C.

GOVERNORS AND STATE MINISTERS—*continued*

QUEENSLAND

Governor—COLONEL SIR HENRY ABEL SMITH, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Ministry (from 14th June, 1963)

(Portfolios as from 14th April, 1964)

Premier and Minister for State Development and Vice-President of the Executive Council—

THE HON. G. F. R. NICKLIN, M.M., M.L.A.

Minister for Industrial Development—

THE HON. A. W. MUNRO, M.L.A.

Minister for Education—

THE HON. J. C. A. PIZZEY, M.L.A.

Treasurer—

THE HON. T. A. HILEY, M.L.A.

Minister for Mines and Main Roads—

THE HON. E. EVANS, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport—

THE HON. G. W. W. CHALK, M.L.A.

Minister for Lands—

THE HON. A. R. FLETCHER, M.L.A.

Minister for Local Government and Conservation—

THE HON. H. RICHTER, M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Industry—

THE HON. A. T. DEWAR, M.L.A.

Minister for Primary Industries—

THE HON. J. A. ROW, M.L.A.

Minister for Works and Housing—

THE HON. J. BJELKE-PETERSEN, M.L.A.

Minister for Justice and Attorney-General—

THE HON. P. R. DELAMOTHE, O.B.E., M.L.A.

Minister for Health—

THE HON. S. D. TOOTH, M.L.A.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Governor—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR EDRIC MONTAGUE BASTYAN, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.

Ministry (from 15th May, 1944)

(Portfolios as from 28th February, 1963)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Immigration—

THE HON. SIR THOMAS PLAYFORD, G.C.M.G., M.P.

Chief Secretary, Minister of Health and Minister of Mines—

THE HON. SIR A. LYELL McEWIN, K.B.E., M.L.C.

Attorney-General and Minister of Labour and Industry—

THE HON. C. D. ROWE, M.L.C.

Minister of Works, Minister of Marine, and Minister of Aboriginal Affairs—

THE HON. G. G. PEARSON, M.P.

Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Forests—

THE HON. D. N. BROOKMAN, M.P.

Minister of Education—

THE HON. SIR BADEN PATTINSON, K.B.E., M.P.

Minister of Local Government, Minister of Roads and Minister of Railways—

THE HON. N. L. JUDE, M.L.C.

Minister of Lands, Minister of Repatriation and Minister of Irrigation—

THE HON. P. H. QUIRKE, M.P.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Governor—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS ANTHONY KENDREW, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Ministry (from 12th April, 1962)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Tourists—

THE HON. D. BRAND, M.L.A.

Deputy Premier, Minister for Agriculture and Electricity—

THE HON. C. D. MALDER, M.L.A.

Minister for Industrial Development, Railways and the North West—

THE HON. C. W. M. COURT, O.B.E., M.L.A.

Minister for Education and Native Welfare—

THE HON. E. H. M. LEWIS, M.L.A.

Minister for Works, Water Supplies and Labour—

THE HON. G. P. WILD, M.B.E., M.L.A.

Minister for Mines, Housing and Justice—

THE HON. A. F. GRIFFITH, M.L.C.

Minister for Lands, Forests and Immigration—

THE HON. W. S. BOVELL, M.L.A.

Chief Secretary and Minister for Health and Fisheries—

THE HON. R. HUTCHINSON, D.F.C., M.L.A.

Minister for Local Government, Town Planning and Child Welfare—

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

Minister for Transport and Police—

THE HON. J. F. CRAIG, M.L.A.

GOVERNORS AND STATE MINISTERS—*continued*

TASMANIA

Governor—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHARLES HENRY GAIRDNER, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.

Ministry (from 13th May, 1964)

<i>Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Mines—</i>	<i>Chief Secretary—</i>
THE HON. E. E. REECE, M.H.A.	THE HON. B. K. MILLER, M.L.C.
<i>Deputy Premier and Attorney-General—</i>	<i>Minister for Housing and Forests—</i>
THE HON. R. F. FAGAN, M.H.A.	THE HON. S. V. WARD, M.H.A.
<i>Minister for Education—</i>	<i>Minister for Transport and Police—</i>
THE HON. W. A. NEILSON, M.H.A.	THE HON. H. J. MCLOUGHLIN, M.H.A.
<i>Minister for Lands and Works—</i>	<i>Minister for Health—</i>
THE HON. D. A. CASHION, M.H.A.	THE HON. M. G. EVERETT, Q.C., M.H.A.
<i>Minister for Agriculture and Tourists—</i>	
THE HON. A. C. ATKINS, M.H.A.	

4. **Leaders of the Opposition, Commonwealth and State Parliaments.**—The Leader of the Opposition plays an important part in the Party system of government which operates in the Australian Parliaments. The following list gives the names of the holders of this position in each of the Parliaments in March, 1965.

Leader of the Opposition, Commonwealth and State Parliaments—

Commonwealth—The Hon. A. A. Calwell, M.P.

New South Wales—R. W. Askin, M.L.A.

Victoria—The Hon. C. P. Stoneham, M.P.

Queensland—J. E. Duggan, M.L.A.

South Australia—F. H. Walsh, M.P.

Western Australia—The Hon. A. R. G. Hawke, M.L.A.

Tasmania—The Hon. W. A. Bethune, M.H.A.

5. **The Course of Legislation.**—The actual legislation by the Commonwealth Parliament during 1964 is indicated in alphabetical order in *The Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia passed during the year 1964 in the First Session of the Twenty-fifth Parliament of the Commonwealth, with Appendix, Tables and Index.*

A chronological table of Acts passed from 1901 to 1964 showing how they are affected by subsequent legislation or lapse of time is also given, and, further, a table of Commonwealth legislation passed from 1901 to 1964 in relation to the several provisions of the Constitution is furnished in the same volume. Reference should be made to these for complete information.

6. **Legislation during 1964.**—The Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament during the year 1964 are listed hereunder. In many cases the title of the Act indicates the general scope of the Act, but brief explanatory notes have been added where necessary. Appropriate chapters of this Year Book should be referred to for further information which may be available there.

The total enactments of the Commonwealth Parliament for a number of years at fairly even intervals since 1901 show a general increase. Seventeen Acts were passed in 1901, 36 in 1914, 38 in 1927, 87 in 1939, 109 in 1952, and 130 in 1964.

Commonwealth Legislation passed during 1964.

- Acts Interpretation Act 1964* (No. 52), amended the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901-1963* so as to clarify the circumstances in which regulations may prescribe matters by reference to other instruments and provided for judicial notice to be taken of regulations under Commonwealth Acts and Territory Ordinances. In common with other Acts it provided that compliance with a standing order of either House of Parliament is compliance with any statutory provision that requires the presentation of papers to that House.
- Air Force Act 1964* (No. 94) amended the *Air Force Act 1923-1956* to provide for the formation of a voluntary Emergency Reserve for the Air Force and for the calling up of the Citizen Air Force to the extent necessary to meet the requirements of the Air Force in circumstances short of general war (*see* Chapter XXVII. Defence).
- Air Navigation Charges Act* (No. 95) 1964 increased the unit charge for an aircraft by 10 per cent.
- Apple and Pear Organization Act 1964* (No. 38) amended the *Apple and Pear Organization Act 1938-1960* to give the Australian Apple and Pear Board power to control directly the quantity of fruit to be shipped to a particular country.
- Appropriation Act* (No. 2) 1963-64 (No. 33); *Appropriation Act 1964-65* (No. 73); *Appropriation Act* (No. 2) 1964-65 (No. 122).
- Appropriation (Special Expenditure) Act 1964-65* (No. 74) appropriated funds for special expenditure, such as flood relief and special industry grants as set out in the Budget, not regarded as expenditure for the ordinary annual services of the Government.
- Appropriation (Works and Services) Act* (No. 2) 1963-64 (No. 34).
- Australian Capital Territory Supreme Court Act 1964* (No. 109) amended the *Australian Capital Territory Supreme Court Act 1933-1960* to provide for an appropriate right of appeal for persons pleading guilty to criminal charges before a magistrate and committed by him for sentence and sentenced by the Supreme Court.
- Australian Coastal Shipping Commission Act 1964* (No. 88) amended the *Australian Coastal Shipping Commission Act 1956-1962* to widen the borrowing powers of the Commission.
- Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies Act 1964* (No. 56) provided for the establishment of an Institute in the Australian Capital Territory to promote Aboriginal studies, to publish the results of such studies, and to encourage co-operation between universities, museums and other institutions concerned with Aboriginal studies and assist such institutions in training research workers.
- Broadcasting and Television Act 1964* (No. 67) amended the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963* to provide for the issue of joint television and broadcast listeners' licences and increased licence fees.
- Broadcasting and Television Act* (No. 2) 1964 (No. 121) amended the last-mentioned Act by making the lessor of furnished premises liable for the licence fee in respect of radio or television sets included in such furniture, defining liability where back-dated licences are issued, and providing for refunds when licences are surrendered.
- Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1964* (No. 120) repealed the *Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1956*; and instead of a common basis for assessment of fees the *Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act 1964* (No. 119) and the *Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1964* (No. 118) provided for separate methods of fixing fees payable.
- Cattle and Beef Research Act 1964* (No. 12); *Cattle Slaughter Levy Repeal Act 1964* (No. 11).*
- Cellulose Acetate Flake Bounty Act 1964* (No. 48) extended the operation of the *Cellulose Acetate Flake Bounty Act 1956-1961* until 31st December, 1964.

* See page 84.

- Cellulose Acetate Flake Bounty Act (No. 2) 1964* (No. 114) extended the operation of the last-mentioned Act until 31st March, 1965.
- Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1964* (No. 32) provided for grants to the States for roads in the five years from 1st July, 1964, up to a total of £375 million (see Chapter XXII. Public Finance).
- Commonwealth Bureau of Roads Act 1964* (No. 65) established a Commonwealth Bureau of Roads to investigate and report on matters relating to roads or road transport to assist consideration by the Commonwealth Government of grants of financial assistance to the States in connexion with roads or road transport or other matters referred to it by the Minister for Shipping and Transport.
- Commonwealth Employees Compensation Act 1964* (No. 101) increased the maximum sum payable to dependents of a deceased Commonwealth employee to £4,300 and provided for additional payments for dependent children under 16.
- Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1964* (No. 99) increased the number of judges of the Commonwealth Industrial Court, apart from the Chief Judge, from three to four.
- Copper and Brass Strip Bounty Act 1964* (No. 96) extended the operation of the *Copper and Brass Strip Bounty Act 1962* to 31st March, 1965.
- Crimes (Overseas) Act 1964* (No. 116) provides that if an Australian serving in a civilian capacity with a United Nations force commits breaches of the law the offender shall be returned to Australia and there charged with an offence.
- Customs Tariff 1964* (No. 17); *Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1964* (No. 21); *Customs Tariff (No. 3) 1964* (No. 58); *Customs Tariff (No. 4) 1964* (No. 123); *Customs Tariff (Canada Preference) 1964* (No. 18); *Customs Tariff (Canada Preference) (No. 2) 1964* (No. 22); *Customs Tariff (Canada Preference) (No. 3) 1964* (No. 59); *Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) (No. 1) 1964* (No. 19); *Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) (No. 2) 1964* (No. 23); *Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) (No. 3) 1964* (No. 60); *Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) (No. 4) 1964* (No. 124); *Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) 1964* (No. 20); *Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) (No. 2) 1964* (No. 61); *Customs Tariff Validation Act 1964* (No. 128).
- Dairy Produce Levy Act 1964* (No. 40) extended the operation of the *Dairy Produce Levy Act 1958* to cover butteroil and ghee.
- Dairy Produce Research and Sales Promotion Act 1964* (No. 41) made certain machinery amendments consequent on the last-mentioned Act.
- Defence Act 1964* (No. 92) amended the *Defence Act 1903-1956* by establishing a Regular Army Emergency Reserve of some 3,600 men to provide a readily available source of trained manpower which may be called out when the Governor-General considers it desirable; and provided that the Citizen Military Forces may be called up by proclamation after a state of defence emergency has been proclaimed (see Chapter XXVII. Defence).
- Dried Vine Fruits Contributory Charges Act 1964* (No. 43); and *Dried Vine Fruits Contributory Charges (Collection) Act 1964* (No. 44) imposed charges on dried vine fruits received for packing for the purposes of the *Dried Vine Fruits Stabilization Act 1964* (No. 42) (see below).
- Dried Fruits Export Charges Act 1964* (No. 90); and *Dried Fruits Export Control Act 1964* (No. 89) amended existing legislation by providing for the appointment of one additional member to the Dried Fruits Export Control Board, by removing the requirement that the Government's representative must be the chairman of the Board, and by substituting "raisins" for "lexias" in the definitions of the fruit controlled by the Board.
- Dried Vine Fruits Stabilization Act 1964* (No. 42) set up Stabilization Funds for the stabilization of returns to dried vine fruit growers for a period of five years, commencing with the 1964 crop (see Chapter XXIII. Rural Industry).
- Evidence Act 1964* (No. 53).†

† See page 84.

Excise Tariff 1964 (No. 125).

Explosives Act 1964 (No. 47) amended the *Explosives Act* 1961 to ensure that its provisions extend to defence explosives intended for dumping at sea, to enable orders to be made for the carriage of Commonwealth explosives by rail, to control storage, transport, etc., of Commonwealth explosives for other than defence purposes and to ensure that explosives manufactured by the Commonwealth for supply to Governments of other countries can be handled on the same basis as other Commonwealth explosives.

Export Payments Insurance Corporation Act 1964 (No. 104) amended the *Export Payments Insurance Corporation Act* 1956–1961 to empower the corporation to issue guarantees of payment to lending institutions, to increase the maximum contingent liability which the corporation may assume under its contracts and generally to strengthen and improve its ability to provide payments insurance.

Home Savings Grant Act 1964 (No. 51) provided for grants to be made subject to certain conditions to married persons under the age of 36 years to encourage and assist such young married persons to purchase or build their own homes. Grants under the act are matched against savings, with a maximum of £250 to any one couple.

Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Act 1964 (No. 69); *Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Act (No. 2)* 1964 (No. 111); *Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act* 1964 (No. 46); *Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act (No. 2)* 1964 (No. 68); *Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act (No. 3)* 1964 (No. 110); *Income Tax (International Agreements) Act* 1964 (No. 112).

Interim Forces Benefits Act 1964 (No. 106).‡

Law Officers Act 1964 (No. 91) provided for the separation of the office of Solicitor-General from the office of permanent head of the Attorney-General's Department.

Live-stock Slaughter Levy 1964 (No. 8); *Live-stock Slaughter Levy Collection Act* 1964 (No. 9).*

Loan (Airlines Equipment) Act 1964 (No. 117) approved the borrowing by the Commonwealth of up to £13.4 million on behalf of Qantas Empire Airways Limited and Trans-Australia Airlines.

Loan (Housing) Act 1964 (No. 85) authorized the raising and expending of up to £51 million for housing purposes.

Loan (Qantas Empire Airways Limited) Act 1964 (No. 15) approved an agreement between the Commonwealth and the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York as agent for certain United States Banks for the raising of a loan of \$25 million to be lent to Qantas Empire Airways Limited.

Loan (War Service Land Settlement) Act 1964 (No. 86) authorizes the raising and expending of up to £4.5 million for assistance to the States of South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania in connexion with War Service Land Settlement.

Meat Agreement (Deficiency Payments) Act 1964 (No. 13); *Meat Export (Additional Charge) Act* 1964 (No. 14).*

Meat Export Charge Repeal Act 1964 (No. 10)* repealed the *Meat Export Charge Act* 1935–1954.

Meat Industry Act 1964 (No. 7) repealed the *Meat Export Control Act* 1935–1960 and reconstituted the Australian Meat Board to give effect to industry proposals for a plan of meat market development and diversification. It established a fund by way of levy on sheep, cattle, and lamb slaughterings to be used to develop overseas markets for Australian meat and to undertake additional meat promotion in Australia and overseas. It also provided for the Board to control meat exports, where necessary to the attainment of its objectives (see also Chapter XXIII. Rural Industry).

- Meat Inspection Arrangements Act 1964* (No. 100) made provision for the Commonwealth to enter into an arrangement with a State or a State meat authority for Commonwealth inspectors to undertake the inspection of meat for consumption in Australia.
- Migration Act 1964* (No. 87) amended the *Migration Act 1958* to enable the Minister for Immigration to facilitate the entry into Australia of important visitors and their parties and other persons and groups, such as delegates to international conferences, whose admission on a temporary basis it is desired to facilitate. It also simplified documentation required for sea-borne passengers arriving in Australia.
- Ministers of State Act 1964* (No. 1) increased the number of Ministers of State from twenty-two to twenty-five and the amount payable for ministerial salaries to £73,350.
- Ministers of State Act (No. 2) 1964* (No. 71) increased the amount payable for ministerial salaries to £95,650.
- Mint Employees Act 1964* (No. 45) set out conditions of transfer of Royal Mint employees to the Commonwealth Public Service and provided for continuation of leave rights and superannuation entitlement for such employees.
- National Health Act 1964* (No. 37) amended the *National Health Act 1953–1963* to provide for increased Commonwealth medical benefits to contributors to registered medical benefits funds (see Chapter XVIII. Public Health).
- National Service Act 1964* (No. 126) reintroduced national service training. It provided for registration by men aged 20 and selective call-up for five years, two years in the Regular Army Supplement and three years in the Regular Army Reserve (see Chapter XXVII. Defence).
- Naval Defence Act 1964* (No. 93) amended the *Naval Defence Act 1910–1952* to provide for the formation of a voluntary Naval Emergency Reserve Force and for the calling up of the Citizen Naval Forces in time of defence emergency (see Chapter XXVII. Defence).
- New South Wales Grant (Flood Mitigation) Act 1964* (No. 4) granted financial assistance to the State of New South Wales for the purpose of flood mitigation works in relation to the Macleay, Clarence, Richmond, Tweed, Shoalhaven and Hunter Rivers.
- Papua and New Guinea Act 1964* (No. 103) made provision for the office of a senior puisne judge on the Supreme Court of Papua and New Guinea.
- Parliamentary Allowances Act 1964* (No. 70); *Parliamentary Retiring Allowances Act 1964* (No. 72); provided for increased salaries and allowances for members of Parliament (see p. 70).
- Petroleum Search Subsidy Act 1964* (No. 57) amended the *Petroleum Search Subsidy Act 1959–1961* to extend its operations to include the sea-bed and sub-soil of the continental shelf contiguous to the coast of Australia and New Guinea and made more flexible provisions for determining the rate and amount of subsidy (see Chapter XXVI. Mineral Industry).
- Post and Telegraph Rates Act 1964* (No. 66) increased charges for some telegrams and provided for special postage rates for articles addressed to "The Householder".
- Processed Milk Products Bounty Act 1964* (No. 39) extended the operation of the *Processed Milk Products Bounty Act 1962–1963* until 30th June, 1965, and fixed the maximum amount payable for the year 1964–65 at £400,000.
- Public Service Act 1964* (No. 2) provided for changing the name of the Department of Trade to the Department of Trade and Industry, and adding the Department of Housing, in schedules to the Act.
- Repatriation Act 1964* (No. 62) provided for increased rates of pensions for ex-servicemen and their dependants (see Chapter XXVIII. Repatriation).
- Repatriation Act (No. 2) 1964* (No. 105); *Repatriation (Far East Strategic Reserve) Act 1964* (No. 107); *Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act 1964* (No. 108)†

† See page 84.

Representation Act 1964 (No. 97) provided that where redistribution was necessary following a Census, there should not be any reduction in the number of electorates in any one State (see p. 71).

Rules Publication Act 1964 (No. 55)†

Salaries (Statutory Offices) Adjustment Act 1964 (No. 75); *Salaries (Statutory Offices) Adjustment Act (No. 2) 1964* (No. 115) increased the amount of salary payable to the holders of certain statutory offices.

Sales Tax Act (No. 1) 1964 (No. 76); *Sales Tax Act (No. 2) 1964* (No. 77); *Sales Tax Act (No. 3) 1964* (No. 78); *Sales Tax Act (No. 4) 1964* (No. 79); *Sales Tax Act (No. 5) 1964* (No. 80); *Sales Tax Act (No. 6) 1964* (No. 81); *Sales Tax Act (No. 7) 1964* (No. 82); *Sales Tax Act (No. 8) 1964* (No. 83); *Sales Tax Act (No. 9) 1964* (No. 84).

Seamen's Compensation Act 1964 (No. 102) provided for increases in seamen's compensation rates similar to those provided for Commonwealth Employees under the *Commonwealth Employee's Compensation Act 1964* (see p. 81).

Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act 1964 (No. 64) increased the rates of pension payable to eligible persons under the Act.

Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act (No. 2) 1964 (No. 113)‡.

Social Services Act 1964 (No. 3) extended benefits to include student children aged 16 years but under 21, and increased rates payable for the third and subsequent children in a family (see Chapter XVI. Welfare Services).

Social Services Act (No. 2) 1964 (No. 63) increased rates of pensions paid to age, invalid and widow pensioners.

State and Territorial Laws and Records Recognition Act (1964) No. 54†.

States Grants (Mental Health Institutions) Act 1964 (No. 16); *States Grants (Science Laboratories and Technical Training) Act 1964* (No. 50); *States Grants (Special Assistance) Act 1964* (No. 98); *States Grants (Universities) Act 1964* (No. 130); *States Grants (Water Resources) Act 1964* (No. 127).

Sulphate of Ammonia Bounty Act 1964 (No. 49).

Supply Act 1964-65 (No. 35); *Supply (Special Expenditure) Act 1964-65* (No. 36) (see also *Appropriation (Special Expenditure) Act 1964-65*, p. 80).

Tasmania Grant (Gordon River Road) Act 1964 (No. 5) provided for the grant of up to £2.5 million to the State of Tasmania to assist with the construction of the Gordon River Road.

Universities (Financial Assistance) Act 1964 (No. 129) provided for increased financial assistance to universities to enable them to raise the level of professorial salaries.

Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act 1964 (No. 6) placed the examination and approval of measuring instruments under the authority of the National Standards Commission and clarified the method of verifying and checking measurements under the Act.

Wool Industry Act 1964 (No. 24) amended the method of financing of the Australian Wool Board and the Wool Research Trust Fund and gave the Wool Board power to borrow on overdraft money for temporary purposes.

Wool Tax (No. 1) Act 1964 (No. 25); *Wool Tax (No. 2) Act 1964* (No. 26); *Wool Tax (No. 3) Act 1964* (No. 27); *Wool Tax (No. 4) Act 1964* (No. 28); *Wool Tax (No. 5) Act 1964* (No. 29); *Wool Tax (Administration) Act 1964* (No. 30).

Wool Tax Legislation Repeal Act 1964 (No. 31) repealed Wool Tax legislation prior to 1964.

* These Acts were complementary to the *Meat Industry Act 1964* and provided for the necessary machinery to put the objects of that Act into effect. † These Acts made amendments consequential to the *Acts Interpretation Act 1964* clarifying the circumstances in which regulations may prescribe matters by reference to other instruments and providing for judicial notice to be taken of regulations. ‡ These Acts made amendments to existing legislation to remove certain anomalies and administrative difficulties in the interests of ex-servicemen and their dependants.

§ 4. Commonwealth Government Departments

In Year Book No. 49 (pp. 87-98) a list appears of the Commonwealth Government Departments, giving particulars for each Department of the principal matters dealt with and the Acts administered by the Minister concerned as at the end of 1962, and changes made during 1963 are shown on page 83 of Year Book No. 50.

§ 5. Cost of Parliamentary Government

The tables in this section are intended to show, in broad groups, the expenditure incurred in the operation of the Parliamentary system in Australia, comprising the Governor-General and Governors, the Ministries, the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, and electoral activities; they do not attempt to cover the expenditure on Commonwealth and State administration generally. Only broad groups are shown, but even these are not entirely comparable because of differences in accounting procedures and in the presentation of accounts. A very large part of the expenditure under the head of Governor-General or Governor represents official services entirely outside the Governor's personal interest, carried out at the request of the Government. The item includes salaries of Government House staffs and maintenance of residences, official establishments, grounds, etc.

The following statement shows this expenditure for the Commonwealth and for each State for the year ended 30th June, 1964.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1963-64

(£)

Particulars	C'wth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total
Governor - General or								
Governor(a)	212,444	55,021	92,191	51,835	45,880	86,948	46,338	590,657
Ministry(c)	281,846	38,800	45,752	38 154	17,853	27,665	29,815	479,885
Parliament—								
Upper House(d)	262,840	72,844	104,314	..	69,126	110,786	46,342	666,252
Lower House(d)	514,914	387,644	184,194	297,677	134,680	185,657	95,044	1,799,810
Both Houses(e)	954,786	366,266	293,318	157,587	180,945	182,673	52,710	2,188,285
Miscellaneous(f)	500,336	90,382	36,612	24,998	30,944	12,667	16,649	712,588
Total, Parliament ..	2,232,876	917,136	618,438	480,262	415,695	491,783	210,745	5,366,935
Electoral(g)	1,265,129	44,980	116,107	62,178	28,785	45,878	44,326	1,607,383
Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	15,407	2	46,013	13,428	1,131	1,517	3,601	81,099
Grand Total	4,007,702	1,055,939	918,501	645,857	509,344	653,791	334,825	8,125,959

(a) Salaries and other expenses, including maintenance of house and grounds. (b) Includes official establishments, £41,015. (c) Salaries as ministers, and travelling and other expenses. (d) Allowances to members (including ministers' salaries as members), travelling and other expenses. (e) Government contribution to Members' Superannuation Funds, printing, reporting staff, library, etc. (f) Services, furniture, stores, etc. (g) Salaries, cost of elections, etc.

Figures for total cost and cost per head during each of the years 1959-60 to 1963-64 are shown in the next table.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

Year	C ^o wealth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total
TOTAL (£)								
1959-60 ..	3,181,262	906,100	695,399	599,125	390,741	479,357	279,896	6,531,880
1960-61 ..	3,240,180	1,082,508	748,491	582,588	418,241	536,496	280,394	6,888,898
1961-62 ..	3,708,681	1,214,538	870,167	576,018	470,617	629,898	289,062	7,758,981
1962-63 ..	3,515,322	1,009,612	824,118	629,511	463,018	620,095	309,537	7,371,213
1963-64 ..	4,007,702	1,055,939	918,501	645,857	509,344	653,791	334,825	8,125,959

PER HEAD OF POPULATION

(s. d.)

1959-60 ..	6 3	4 9	4 11	8 1	8 4	13 4	16 3	12 10
1960-61 ..	6 3	5 7	5 2	7 9	8 9	14 8	16 0	13 3
1961-62 ..	7 0	6 2	5 11	7 7	9 7	16 11	16 3	14 8
1962-63 ..	6 6	5 0	5 5	8 1	9 3	16 3	17 1	13 8
1963-64 ..	7 3	5 2	5 11	8 2	10 0	16 9	18 4	14 9