

Part 2

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Constitution

Introduction

The present Constitution of Victoria derives from an Act passed by the Parliament at Westminster in 1855 and known in Victoria as The Constitution Act. That Act, together with *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* (which consolidates the many constitutional provisions passed by the Victorian Parliament itself since 1855), provides the legal and constitutional background to a system of responsible Cabinet Government based on a legislature of two Houses, both elected upon adult suffrage. The Victorian Constitution has also been affected by the establishment of the Commonwealth Constitution by the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900*, by which legislative and executive powers upon certain specified matters were granted to the Commonwealth Parliament and Government, some of them exclusively, and provision was made that, in the case of inconsistency of valid laws, the Commonwealth law should prevail. In the result, the Parliament of Victoria may now make laws in and for Victoria upon all matters not exclusively granted to the Commonwealth by the Commonwealth Constitution, but upon some of these matters the Victorian law may be superseded by the passing of a Commonwealth Act. Local government, that is, the control exercised by municipal councils within their respective districts, is a matter of State law and wholly within the legislative control of the Victorian Parliament.

Governor

Under the Victorian Constitution, the ultimate Executive power is vested in the Crown and is exercised by the Governor as the Queen's representative.

The Governor's authority is derived from Letters Patent (issued in 1900 and amended in 1913) under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, from the Commissions of Appointment and from the Governor's Instructions issued under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

As the Queen's representative, the Governor summons and pro-rogues Parliament and at the beginning of each session outlines the Government's legislative programme in his opening speech. In the name of the Queen he gives assent to Bills which have passed all stages in Parliament, with the exception of those especially reserved for the Royal Assent. These include Bills dealing with special subjects such as divorce, or the granting of land and money to himself. His functions in relation to the Legislature are contained in The Constitution Act and The Constitution Act Amendment Act.

As head of the Executive, his functions are based on the Letters Patent, his Commission and the Royal Instructions. These empower him to make all appointments to important State offices other than those under the Public Service Act, to make official proclamations and to exercise the prerogative of mercy by reprieving or pardoning criminal offenders within his jurisdiction. These functions are carried out on the advice of his Ministers.

There are some matters, however, which require the special exercise of the Governor's discretion. Thus he alone must finally decide after taking advice of his Premier, whether to grant a dissolution of Parliament, and whether to call upon a member of Parliament to form a new Ministry. The Governor's powers in respect of the commissioning of a member of Parliament as Premier to form a new Ministry are set out more fully below under the section describing the Cabinet.

The Governor also has power to appoint a Deputy to exercise his functions as the Queen's representative during his temporary absence from the seat of Government whether within or outside Victoria.

In the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him, the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council, which is a body created under the Governor's Instructions and which in practice gives effect to Cabinet and ministerial decisions. If in any case he shall see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the said Council, he may act in the exercise of his said powers and authorities in opposition to the opinion of the Council, reporting the matter to the Queen without delay, with the reasons for his so acting.

This exercise of discretionary powers emphasizes the Governor's position as one above and beyond party politics and in extreme cases provides a safeguard of the Constitution. The general nature of his position is such that he is the guardian of the Constitution and bound to see that the great powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest.

On all official State occasions he performs the ceremonial functions as the representative of the Crown, and so becomes the focal point and the unifying symbol of the community.

The present Governor is Major-General Sir Rohan Delacombe, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., K.St.J., who assumed office on 8th May, 1963.

A list of representatives of the Sovereign since the establishment of the Port Phillip District in 1839 is set out on pages 68 to 70 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed to this office by a Commission from the Sovereign under the Sign Manual and Signet. In the Commission reference is made to the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor is expressly authorized and required by his Commission to administer the Government of the State of Victoria in the events dealt with in such Letters Patent, namely,

the death, incapacity, or removal of the Governor, or his departure from the State, or his assuming the administration of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Lieutenant-Governor assumes control in any of these events by issuing a proclamation. He then becomes His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

However, should the Governor be only temporarily absent for a short period from the seat of Government or from the State (except when he administers the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia) he may, by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the State, appoint the Lieutenant-Governor as his Deputy.

The present Lieutenant-Governor is Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edmund Francis Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.

Executive Council

Section 15 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* provides that officers appointed as responsible Ministers of the Crown shall also be members of the Executive Council, and provision for their appointment appears in the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor.

The Executive Council, consisting of Executive Councillors under summons, namely, members of the current Ministry, usually meets weekly or as required. The quorum of three (3) comprises the Governor and at least two (2) Ministers. These meetings are of a formal nature and are presided over by the Governor or in his absence by his Deputy.

Where it is provided in the statutes that the Governor in Council may make proclamations, orders, regulations, appointments to public offices, &c., the Governor acts formally with the advice of the Executive Council, but actually in accordance with Cabinet or Ministerial decisions.

Cabinet

Formation and Composition of Cabinet

Victoria has followed the system of Cabinet Government evolved in Britain. The Queen's representative in Victoria, the Governor, acts by convention upon the advice of a Cabinet of Ministers, the leader of whom is called the Premier, although there is no mention of Cabinet as such in the Victorian Constitution.

The authority under which Victorian Ministers are appointed is contained in section 15 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958*, which provides that the Governor may, from time to time, appoint up to fifteen (15) officers who are either members or capable of being elected members of either House of Parliament. No Minister shall hold office for a longer period than three months unless he is or becomes a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. This section further provides that not more than five (5) of such officers shall at any one time be members of the Legislative Council and not more than eleven (11) members of the Legislative Assembly.

In practice, a Ministry remains in office only while it has the support of a majority in the Legislative Assembly, and when a change of Government occurs and a new Ministry is to be appointed, the Governor "sends for" that member of the Legislative Assembly who he thinks would be supported by a majority in that House and asks him whether he is able and willing to form a new Government with himself as leader. If that member can assure the Governor accordingly, he may then be commissioned by the Governor to form a Ministry.

The names of those persons who are chosen to serve in his Ministry are then submitted by the Premier-elect to the Governor for appointment by him as responsible Ministers of the Crown.

Powers of Cabinet

The Cabinet is responsible politically for the administrative acts of the Government, but the constitutional powers as set out in The Constitution Act and other Acts are vested in the individual Ministers and the Governor in Council, namely, the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council. Cabinet as such has no legal powers.

Government administration includes departments under direct ministerial control as well as certain public statutory corporations which are subject to varying degrees of ministerial direction. Ministers are sworn in with appropriate portfolios which indicate their particular responsibilities.

Functions and Methods of Procedure

Cabinet normally meets weekly or as occasion requires, in secret and apart from the Governor, to consider an agenda made up of matters submitted by the Premier and other Ministers. The Premier's Department prepares a draft agenda for each meeting; but the Premier himself is responsible for the final agenda and the order of items on the agenda.

There is in practice no Cabinet secretariat; but *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* provides for the payment of a salary to any member of the Council or of the Assembly who is recognized as the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet.

The recording of decisions is primarily the responsibility of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet. There is no special machinery for circulating Cabinet minutes. Where necessary, the Secretary to the Premier's Department issues the instructions; but, where a particular Minister is concerned, the Minister is normally responsible for the execution of Cabinet decisions.

In general, Cabinet decisions are given legal effect either by the appropriate Minister or by the Governor in Council.

Government

Ministries

Ministries, 1945 to 1966

The following is a list of the Premiers of the Governments from 1945 to 1966 :—

Ministry and Name of Premier	Date of Assumption of Office	Date of Retirement from Office	Duration of Office
Albert Arthur Dunstan ..	18th September, 1943	2nd October, 1945	days 746
Ian Macfarlan, K.C. ..	2nd October, 1945	21st November, 1945	51
John Cain ..	21st November, 1945	20th November, 1947	730
Thomas Tuke Hollway ..	20th November, 1947	3rd December, 1948	380
Thomas Tuke Hollway ..	3rd December, 1948	27th June, 1950 ..	572
John Gladstone Black McDonald	27th June, 1950 ..	28th October, 1952	855
Thomas Tuke Hollway ..	28th October, 1952	31st October, 1952..	4
John Gladstone Black McDonald	31st October, 1952..	17th December, 1952	48
John Cain	17th December, 1952	31st March, 1955 ..	835
John Cain	31st March, 1955 ..	7th June, 1955 ..	69
Henry Edward Bolte ..	7th June, 1955 ..	Still in Office	

A list of Government officers administering Victoria from 1851 to 1855 and of Premiers of the Governments from 1855 to 1955 is set out on pages 72 to 74 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Present Ministry

The last triennial elections for the Legislative Council and the last general election for the Legislative Assembly were held conjointly on 27th June, 1964.

At 31st July, 1966, the 62nd Ministry led by the Hon. Sir Henry E. Bolte, K.C.M.G., consisted of the following members :—

From the Legislative Assembly:

The Hon. Sir Henry E. Bolte,	Premier and Treasurer.
K.C.M.G.	
„ „ A. G. Rylah, C.M.G.,	Chief Secretary and Attorney-General.
E.D.	
„ „ J. S. Bloomfield, Q.C.	Minister of Education.
„ „ G. O. Reid	Minister for Fuel and Power.
„ „ M. V. Porter	Minister of Public Works.
„ „ E. R. Meagher, M.B.E.,	Minister of Transport.
E.D.	
„ „ J. C. M. Balfour ..	Minister of Lands, Minister of Soldier Settlement, and Minister for Conservation.
„ „ T. A. Darcy	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Mines.
„ „ J. F. Rossiter	Minister of Immigration and Assistant Minister of Education.
„ „ V. F. Wilcox	Minister of Labour and Industry.
„ „ J. W. Manson	Minister of State Development.

From the Legislative Council :

The Hon. G. L. Chandler, C.M.G.	Minister of Agriculture.
„ „ L. H. S. Thompson ..	Minister of Housing and Minister of Forests.
„ „ R. J. Hamer, E.D. ..	Minister for Local Government.
„ „ V. O. Dickie ..	Minister of Health.

Judiciary

The following list shows members of the Victorian Judiciary as at May, 1966 :—

Supreme Court of Victoria*Chief Justice*

The Honourable Sir Henry Arthur Winneke, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Puisne Judges

The Hon. Sir Norman O'Bryan	The Hon. Douglas Macfarlan Little
The Hon. Sir John Vincent Barry	The Hon. Urban Gregory Gowans
The Hon. Thomas Weetman Smith	The Hon. Oliver James Gillard
The Hon. Sir Edward Herbert Hudson	The Hon. John Erskine Starke
The Hon. Robert Vincent Monahan	The Hon. Edward Hamilton Esler Barber
The Hon. George Augustus Pape	The Hon. Murray Vincent McInerney
The Hon. Alexander Duncan Grant Adam	The Hon. George Hermann Lush

**Judges of the County Court, Court of Mines, Court of Insolvency, and
Chairmen of General Sessions**

Norman Frederick Mitchell (<i>Chairman</i>).	Norman Alfred Vickery
George Leo Dethridge	Arthur Charles Adams
Archibald McDonald Fraser	Dermot William Corson
John Gerald Norris	John Xavier O'Driscoll
Francis Robert Nelson	James Herbert Forrest
Benjamin James Dunn	Clive William Harris
Severin Howard Zichy Woinarski	Eric Edgar Hewitt
Trevor George Rapke	Gordon Just
Hubert Theodore Frederico	Roland John Leckie

Chairmen of General Sessions

John Peter Bourke
John Warry Flannagan

All information about the jurisdictions, powers, functions, &c., of the Courts is set out on pages 575 to 584.

Parliament

Introduction

The Constitution Act, creating a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, was assented to by Her Majesty in Council on the 21st July, 1855, and came into operation in Victoria on the 23rd November, 1855. Under this Act, Her Majesty was given power "by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever". Certain of these unlimited powers, however, are now exercised by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Legislative Council has 34 members elected from two-member provinces for six year terms and the Legislative Assembly has 66 members elected from single electorates for three year terms. Both Houses are elected on adult suffrage, and their powers are normally co-ordinate, although Money Bills must originate in the Legislative Assembly.

The provisions of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been frequently amended, as The Constitution Act gives the Victorian Parliament power to "repeal, alter or vary" the Act itself, provided that the second and third readings of certain amending Bills are passed by an absolute majority of the members of both Houses. The most frequently amended sections of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been those setting out the relations between the Council and the Assembly, and the qualifications of candidates and voters. The right, extended in the original Constitution Act, to assume the privileges, immunities, and powers of the House of Commons (as they stood at that time) was taken up in 1857 by the first Act passed by the Victorian Parliament. These include very wide powers to punish contempt. The publication of parliamentary reports and proceedings was made absolutely privileged in 1890.

The landmarks of Assembly suffrage were: 1857, manhood suffrage; 1899, plural voting abolished; and 1908, women's franchise. Adult suffrage for the Council was introduced in 1950. Payment of members has also been frequently adjusted. The present complex scale makes extra payments to the Leader of the third party as well as to the Leader of the Opposition; Opposition and third party Whips and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition are also specially rewarded. Electorates are graded as "metropolitan", "urban", "inner country", and "outer country", and carry different allowances.

Parliament is summoned, prorogued, or dissolved by proclamation issued by the Governor. The duration of a Parliament depends upon the life of the Assembly (limited to three years), but may be ended

by the Governor dissolving the Assembly before the expiration of that period. The Legislative Council cannot be dissolved except in special circumstances arising from disagreements between the two Houses. Its members are elected for six years, half of them retiring every three years. Members are capable of re-election. A session is that period between the summoning of Parliament and prorogation. When Parliament is prorogued all business on hand lapses and, if it is to be continued in the next session, it must be reintroduced.

There are three political parties at present (July, 1966) represented in the Parliament of Victoria : the Liberal Party, the Labor Party, and the Country Party. Of the 34 members of the Legislative Council, seventeen belong to the Liberal Party, nine to the Labor Party, seven to the Country Party, and one Independent. Of the 66 members of the Legislative Assembly, 38 belong to the Liberal Party, eighteen to the Labor Party, and ten to the Country Party. The Liberal Party, having won the majority of seats at the general election of the Assembly in 1955, formed a Government which was returned to office at the general elections in 1958, 1961, and 1964. The Leader of that Party holds the office of Premier. The Labor Party forms the official Opposition Party, whilst the Country Party sits on the corner benches of the Government side of the Assembly.

Functions of Parliament

The functions of Parliament consist of passing legislation and taking action to make available finances or funds as required for State expenditure. Legislation can be initiated by any member of Parliament in either House with the exception that all Money Bills, such as Bills for imposing a duty, rate, tax, or impost, or Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of the State, must originate in the Assembly on the motion of a Minister. They may be rejected, but not altered, by the Council. The Council, however, may suggest amendments in such Bills, provided these amendments will not have the effect of increasing any proposed charge or burden on the people and the Assembly may accept the suggested amendments if it so desires. In practice, almost all Bills are introduced by the Government in office as a result of policy decisions taken in Cabinet.

Parliamentary Procedure

Parliament controls the Government in office by the Assembly's power, in the last resort, to pass a resolution of no-confidence in the Government or to reject a proposal which the Government considers so vital that it is made a matter of confidence. This would force the Government to resign. Procedure of each House is governed by Standing Orders, Rules and practice, based mainly on the procedure of the House of Commons, and administered by the respective presiding officers : the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the respective Chairmen of Committees. The principal innovations in Assembly procedure are the limit of speeches and the elaborate ballot procedure at the opening of a new Parliament for the election of the Speaker.

The President of the Council holds office for the balance of the period for which he is elected as a member and may again be appointed if he retains his seat in the House. The election of a Speaker is the first business of a new Assembly after the members have taken the oath of allegiance. After this the Chairman of Committees is elected. The same order in debate is observed in Committee as in the House itself, the Chairman having final authority over all points of order arising when he is in the Chair.

The sittings of each House commence with the reading of the Lord's Prayer by the respective presiding officers. Before the business of the day, as set down on the Notice Paper, is called on, Ministers may be questioned on matters under their administrative control; notices of motion, such as motions for the introduction of Bills, or motions of a substantive or abstract nature, are given; petitions are presented; papers are laid on the Table; and messages from the Governor and from the other House are read. At this stage, members have the opportunity of moving a motion "that the House do now adjourn" which, under the Standing Orders, enables discussion on matters of urgent public importance.

Under "Orders of the Day" which now follows, Bills are dealt with in their various stages. All Bills, with the exception of the annual Appropriation Bill, when passed by both Houses are presented by the Clerk of the Parliaments to the Governor, who, acting on the advice of his "Council of Legislation", gives the Royal Assent. This advice is set out at the commencement of each Bill and is as follows:—"Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria." The Appropriation Bill is presented by the Speaker to the Governor for assent. Unless otherwise provided, all Acts come into force on the day of assent.

Private Legislation, 1962

Money Bills, 1963

Parliamentary Committees, 1964

Resolving Deadlocks Between the Two Houses, 1965

Parliamentary Privilege, 1966

Presiding Officers of Parliament

Introduction

Section 6 of The Constitution Act which came into operation in Victoria on the 23rd November, 1855, provided that the Legislative Council, at its first meeting and before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, should elect one of its members as President to preside at the meetings of the Council. There is a proviso that the Governor may disallow the choice of any such President. Similarly section 20 provided for the Legislative Assembly to elect one of its members to be the Speaker to preside at the meetings of the Assembly. The notable difference between the appointment of these two officials is that the Speaker-elect is not constitutionally bound to present himself for the approval of the Governor, although he does so in accordance with traditional practice.

The differentiation in official designation is principally designed to avoid confusion in reference. The office of Speaker appears to be better known and more essentially Parliamentary in its origin and association, but for all general purposes the duties, powers, and status of the President and the Speaker run parallel. For convenience, therefore, this article, while relating to both offices, will concentrate upon that of the Speaker.

Historical

The office of Speaker in the Victorian Parliament had, as its progenitor, the office of Speaker of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. The first Member of the House of Commons given the title of Speaker was Sir Thomas Hungerford, who was appointed in 1377. The Speaker's function in those early days was not to preside over debate with a view to keeping order, but to listen to all that was said and to collect the views of the House as a whole. It is not even certain that he sat as Chairman; he may well have taken his place in the body of the assembly with other Members. A number of matters were probably discussed at the same time as each Member would raise some matter in the interest of his own particular community. Presumably the Commons first satisfied themselves that the Speaker understood their mind before allowing him to petition the King on their behalf. But it seems they never relied too implicitly on him as they invariably attended him when he appeared before the King or the Lords, probably to ensure that in expressing their will he did not alter the sense they had intended to convey, either by addition, omission, or distortion. The Speaker was thus originally a mouthpiece, as his designation implies, and it was apparently as much his function to communicate the will of the King to the Commons as that of the Commons to the King. The Speakership was not created to a deliberate pattern. In its original form it may be said to have been a natural product of the age in which it first emerged, and it has been shaped and adapted according to the changing character of the popular assembly through successive centuries.

Thus the Victorian Parliament had the benefit of this lengthy period of formulation by the House of Commons and, in determining the duties and powers of its Speaker, had merely to adopt, with certain adaptations, those associated with the office of Speaker of the "parent" body.

Functions of Speaker

The Speaker is the representative of the House itself in its powers, proceedings and dignity. His functions fall into two main categories. On the one hand, he is the mouth or representative of the House in its relations with the Governor, the other House of Parliament, and other Authorities and persons outside Parliament. On the other hand, he presides over debates in the House and enforces the observance of all rules for preserving order in its proceedings.

The Speaker is elected by the House itself. He leads the Legislative Assembly when summoned to attend the Governor in the Legislative Council Chamber. At the opening of Parliament he reads the Governor's speech in the House. On ceremonial occasions he

presents addresses of the House to the Governor. He reads written messages from the Governor and presents the annual Appropriation of Revenue Bill for the Royal Assent. By Commission issued by the Governor he administers the Oath of Allegiance to the Crown to Members who are not sworn before the Governor or his representative on the opening day of a new Parliament.

The Speaker communicates the resolutions of the House to those to whom they are directed, conveys its thanks and expresses its censure, its reprimands, and its admonitions. He issues warrants to execute the orders of the House for the commitment of offenders, for the attendance of witnesses in custody, and for giving effect to other orders requiring the sanction of legal form. Whenever it seems to him a suitable occasion he communicates to the House letters and documents addressed to him as Speaker, such as expressions of congratulation and condolence and other messages from other legislatures, letters acknowledging a vote of thanks of the House or relating to the rights and privileges of the House or of its Members, such as communications announcing the arrest or imprisonment of a Member.

Status of Speaker

The chief characteristics attaching to the office of Speaker are authority and impartiality. The symbol of his authority is the Mace which is borne before him when entering and leaving the Chamber and upon State occasions by the Serjeant-at-Arms, and is placed upon the Table when he is in the Chair. In debate all speeches are addressed to him and he calls upon Members to speak. When he rises to preserve order or to give a ruling on a doubtful point he must always be heard in silence and no Member may stand when the Speaker is on his feet. Reflections upon the character or actions of the Speaker may be punished as breaches of privilege. His action cannot be criticized incidentally in debate or upon any form of proceeding except a substantive motion. Confidence in the impartiality of the Speaker is an indispensable condition of the successful working of procedure and many conventions exist which have as their object not only to ensure the impartiality of the Speaker but also to ensure that his impartiality is generally recognized. He takes no part in debate in the House and rarely in Committee. He votes only when the voices are equal, and then only in accordance with rules which preclude an expression of opinion upon the merits of a question.

Duties of Speaker

It is the duty of the Speaker to see that the House is properly constituted before it proceeds to business. He preserves the orderly conduct of debate by repressing disorder when it arises, by refusing to propose the question upon motions and amendments which are irregular, and by calling the attention of the House to Bills which are out of order. He rules on points of order submitted to him by Members on questions as they arise or in anticipation. The Speaker is always ready to advise Members of all parties who consult him privately whether upon any action which they propose to take in the House or upon any questions of order which are likely to arise in the proceedings. Such private rulings of the Speaker generally settle the questions at issue, but they may, if necessary, be supplemented by rulings given from the Chair.

The Speaker's rulings, whether given in public or in private, constitute precedents by which subsequent Speakers, Members, and officers are guided. Such precedents are collected and in course of time may be formulated as principles, or rules of practice.

Powers of Speaker

In his control of the proceedings in the House and the preservation of order in debate, the Speaker is fortified by the traditional respect of all Members due to the high office he holds, and the realization of their own responsibilities for the preservation of the dignity of the Parliamentary institution. Inevitably occasions arise when a Member, over-zealous in the pursuance of his own or his party's political beliefs and principles, is led to a point of defying the authority of the Chair. In such a case the Speaker is compelled to take summary disciplinary action. The Speaker in the Victorian Parliament has no power, as in the House of Commons, to direct a Member to resume his seat or to order him from the House. His only recourse is to "name" the Member under the Standing Orders. This "naming" is a Parliamentary convention. The Standing Orders in the Assembly provide that a Member must be referred to by the name of his Electorate. In "naming" a Member the Speaker departs from this practice, his literal approach being "I name the Honorable Member for, Mr.". In such a case the Standing Orders provide that a motion must be moved forthwith, usually by the Minister at the Table, that the Member be suspended from the service of the House, which question must be put forthwith. If any Member is so suspended he must immediately withdraw from the House during the remainder of that day's sitting. If the offence is of a serious nature the House retains the right to proceed against any Member according to ancient usages, that is, it may suspend a Member for a definite period or even expel him from Parliament.

Qualities Required of Speaker

Upon appointment to the office of Speaker the Member, accustomed to forceful expressions of particular party beliefs and principles, finds that the predominant requirement is impartiality. If anything he should be a little more partial towards the minority. He should at times give the benefit of the doubt to the opposition minority because the Government side, the majority, can be expected to look after itself.

It depends on the Speaker no less than on the Members of Parliament to make deliberations a success. His fair dealings ensure the soundness of Parliament's decisions. The role of Speaker is never put to greater test than in the confrontations between impassioned groups of Parliamentarians. He may show his own temper and add to the heat of the House, but must be sure that if this technique is preferred his temper must be greater in intensity than that of the contending Parliamentarians. A technique more likely to be successful is for the Speaker to interpose his humour between the contending passions. Whilst he is recognized as the servant of the House he must so control the debate and maintain discipline that he is regarded also as its master. The authority which the House vests in him is its own authority which he exercises in accordance with the interests and wishes

of the House, but this must be done in such a manner that he gains the respect, the confidence, even the affection, of every Member of the House. Judgement, integrity, commonsense, tact, patience, a sense of humour, presence of mind, self-confidence, firmness, kindness, and impartiality might be listed as the qualities required of a good Speaker.

The Speakership of Parliament has sometimes been described as one of the most honourable, dignified, and onerous offices in the world.

Members of the State Parliament

Political Parties

In the following pages political party affiliations of Members of the State Parliament are indicated thus :—

(A.L.P.) Australian Labor Party.

(C.P.) Country Party.

(L.P.) Liberal Party.

(Ind.) Independent.

Legislative Council

The following list shows members of the Legislative Council elected at the last triennial election held on 27th June, 1964 :—

Member	Province	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Byrne, The Hon. Murray (L.P.)	Ballaarat ..	58,127	55,919	96·20
Byrnes, The Hon. Sir Percy (C.P.)	North-Western ..	47,206	45,206	95·76
Clarke, The Hon. Michael Alastair (C.P.)	Northern ..	55,775	53,301	95·56
Garrett, The Hon. William Raymond, A.F.C., A.E.A. (L.P.)	Southern ..	263,979	250,434	94·87
Granter, The Hon. Frederick James (L.P.)	Bendigo ..	60,773	57,959	95·37
Gross, The Hon. Kenneth Samuel (L.P.)	Western ..	57,644	55,371	96·06
Hamer, The Hon. Rupert James, E.D. (L.P.)	East Yarra ..	135,028	125,853	93·21
Hewson, The Hon. Henry Arthur (C.P.)	Gippsland ..	79,024	74,691	94·52
Mair, The Hon. William Phillip (L.P.)*	South-Eastern ..	136,509	128,412	94·07
Merrifield, The Hon. Samuel (A.L.P.)	Doutta Galla ..	102,595	96,419	93·98
Nicol, The Hon. Graham John (L.P.)	Monash ..	94,213	86,425	91·73
O'Connell, The Hon. Geoffrey John (A.L.P.)	Melbourne ..	40,806	37,495	91·89
Snider, The Hon. Baron David (L.P.)	Higinbotham ..	123,503	115,652	93·64
Swinburne, The Hon. Ivan Archie (C.P.)	North-Eastern ..	51,762	49,059	94·78
Thom, The Hon. Geoffrey Walter (L.P.)	South-Western ..	83,634	79,918	95·56
Todd, The Hon. Archibald (A.L.P.)	Melbourne West	96,466	90,831	94·16
Walton, The Hon. John Malcolm (A.L.P.)	Melbourne North	148,267	140,639	94·86

* Hon. W. P. Mair died on 30th August, 1964. At by-election held on 10th October 1964, Hon. I. R. Cathie (A.L.P.) was elected in his stead.

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the last triennial election on 27th June, 1964, are shown in the following table :—

Member	Province
Bradbury, The Hon. Archibald Keith (C.P.)	North-Eastern
Campbell, The Hon. William Montgomery (L.P.) ..	East Yarra
Chandler, The Hon. Gilbert Lawrence, C.M.G. (L.P.)	Southern
Dickie, The Hon. Vance Oakley (L.P.)	Ballaarat
Elliot, The Hon. Douglas George (A.L.P.)	Melbourne
Feltham, The Hon. Percy Victor, M.B.E. (Ind.)	Northern
Galbally, The Hon. John William (A.L.P.)	Melbourne North
Gawith, The Hon. Charles Sherwin (L.P.)	Monash
Grigg, The Hon. Thomas Henry (L.P.)	Bendigo
Hunt, The Hon. Alan John (L.P.)	South-Eastern
Knight, The Hon. Alexander Wilson (A.L.P.) ..	Melbourne West
McArthur, The Hon. Sir Gordon (L.P.)*	South-Western
Mack, The Hon. Ronald William (L.P.)	Western
Mansell, The Hon. Arthur Robert (C.P.)	North-Western
May, The Hon. Robert William (C.P.)	Gippsland
Thompson, The Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson (L.P.)	Higinbotham
Tripovich, The Hon. John Matthew (A.L.P.)	Doutta Galla

* Hon. Sir Gordon McArthur died on 10th August, 1965. At by-election held on 18th September, 1965, Hon. Stanley Edmond Gleeson (L.P.) was elected in his stead.

President: The Hon. Ronald William Mack.

Chairman of Committees : The Hon. William Raymond Garrett.

Clerk of the Legislative Council : Leslie Graham McDonald, Esquire.

Legislative Assembly

The following list shows members of the Legislative Assembly elected at the general election held on 27th June, 1964. It also includes details of electoral districts and voting at this last general election.

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Balfour, The Hon. James Charles Murray (L.P.)	Morwell ..	24,713	23,662	95·75
Birrell, Hayden Wilson, Esquire (L.P.)	Geelong ..	22,523	21,500	95·46
Bloomfield, The Hon. John Stoughton, Q.C., (L.P.)	Malvern ..	18,966	17,299	91·21
Bolte, The Hon. Sir Henry Edward, K.C.M.G., (L.P.)	Hampden ..	21,137	20,383	96·43
Borthwick, William Archibald, Esquire (L.P.)	Scoresby ..	36,199	34,141	94·31
Christie, Vernon, Esquire (L.P.)	Ivanhoe ..	23,700	22,302	94·10
Clarey, Reynold Arthur, Esquire (A.L.P.)	Melbourne ..	14,228	12,827	90·15
Cochrane, Leslie James, Esquire (C.P.)	Gippsland West ..	22,861	21,841	95·54
Crick, George Roy, Esquire (A.L.P.)	Grant	46,160	43,586	94·42
Darcy, The Hon. Thomas Anthony (L.P.)	Polwarth ..	26,603	25,566	96·10

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Divers, William Thomas, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Footscray ..	20,055	18,944	94·46
Dixon, Brian James, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	St. Kilda ..	18,561	17,046	91·84
Dunstan, Roberts Christian, Esquire, D.S.O. (<i>L.P.</i>)	Mornington ..	33,536	31,129	92·82
Evans, Alexander Thomas, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Ballaarat North..	22,914	22,155	96·69
Evans, Bruce James, Esquire (<i>C.P.</i>)	Gippsland East ..	21,857	20,356	93·13
Fennessy, Leo Michael, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Brunswick East..	15,773	14,645	92·85
Floyd, William Laurence, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Williamstown ..	18,504	17,487	94·50
Fraser, The Hon. Alexander John, M.C. (<i>L.P.</i>)*	Caulfield ..	21,310	19,773	92·79
Gainey, Richard John, Esquire, M.B.E. (<i>L.P.</i>)	Elsternwick ..	20,887	19,569	93·69
Gibbs, George Sampson, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Portland ..	23,338	22,352	95·78
Holden, Jack Bruce, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Moonee Ponds ..	19,976	18,755	93·89
Holding, Allan Clyde, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Richmond ..	16,168	15,022	92·91
Holland, Kevin Myles Stephen, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Flemington ..	18,402	17,332	94·19
Hudson, Philip Martin, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Toorak ..	18,921	17,021	89·96
Hyland, The Hon. Sir Herbert John Thornhill (<i>C.P.</i>)	Gippsland South	24,775	23,403	94·46
Jenkins, Dr. Henry Alfred (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Reservoir ..	28,648	27,397	95·63
Jona, Walter, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Hawthorn ..	18,558	17,230	92·84
Lovegrove, Denis, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Fitzroy ..	16,093	14,854	92·30
Loxton, Samuel John Everett, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Prahran ..	18,283	16,874	92·29
McCabe, James Edmund, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Lowan ..	21,134	20,334	96·21
MacDonald, James David, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Burwood ..	21,599	20,363	94·28
McDonald, Russell Stanley Leslie, Esquire (<i>C.P.</i>)	Rodney ..	23,352	22,341	95·67
McDonald, The Hon. Sir William John Farquhar (<i>L.P.</i>)	Dundas ..	21,644	20,812	96·16
Manson, James Williamson, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Ringwood ..	40,985	39,018	95·20
Meagher, The Hon. Edward Raymond, M.B.E., E.D. (<i>L.P.</i>)	Mentone ..	28,065	26,397	94·06
Mitchell, The Hon. Thomas Walter (<i>C.P.</i>)	Benambra ..	23,895	22,593	94·55
Moss, The Hon. George Colin (<i>C.P.</i>)	Murray Valley ..	24,526	23,347	95·19
Mutton, Charles, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Coburg ..	20,970	19,890	94·85
Phelan, William, Esquire (<i>C.P.</i>)	Kara Kara ..	19,409	18,706	96·38
Porter, The Hon. Murray Victor (<i>L.P.</i>)	Sandringham ..	27,833	26,240	94·28

* Hon. A. J. Fraser died on 9th July, 1965. At by-election held on 18th September, 1965, Ian Francis McLaren (*L.P.*) was elected in his stead.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Rafferty, Joseph Anstice, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Ormond ..	25,534	24,151	94·58
Reid, The Hon. George Oswald (<i>L.P.</i>)	Box Hill ..	37,755	35,776	94·76
Reid, Leonard Stanley, Esquire, D.F.C. (<i>L.P.</i>)	Dandenong ..	45,070	42,626	94·58
Ring, Eugene Cornelius, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Preston ..	25,958	24,698	95·15
Rossiter, The Hon. John Frederick (<i>L.P.</i>)	Brighton ..	21,133	19,518	92·36
Rylah, The Hon. Arthur Gordon, C.M.G., E.D. (<i>L.P.</i>)	Kew	21,403	19,473	90·98
Scanlan, Alan Henry, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Oakleigh ..	23,331	22,265	95·43
Schintler, George Roy, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Yarraville ..	21,274	20,186	94·89
Stephen, William Francis, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Ballaarat South ..	21,887	20,882	95·41
Stirling, Harold Victor, Esquire (<i>C.P.</i>)	Swan Hill ..	20,109	19,225	95·60
Stokes, Russell Newton, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Evelyn ..	35,240	33,297	94·49
Stoneham, The Hon. Clive Phillip (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Midlands	23,894	22,670	94·88
Suggett, Robert Harris, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Moorabbin ..	33,974	32,290	95·04
Sutton, Patrick Keith, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Albert Park ..	16,223	14,909	91·90
Tanner, Edgar Stephen, Esquire, C.B.E., E.D. (<i>L.P.</i>)	Ripponlea ..	19,723	17,890	90·71
Taylor, Alexander William, Esquire, E.D. (<i>L.P.</i>)	Balwyn ..	28,438	26,686	93·84
Trethewey, Robert Hugh, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Bendigo ..	22,157	21,175	95·57
Trewin, Thomas Campion, Esquire (<i>C.P.</i>)	Benalla ..	21,091	20,074	95·18
Treize, Neil Benjamin, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Geelong West ..	28,186	26,916	95·49
Turnbull, Campbell, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Brunswick West ..	18,482	17,533	94·87
Wheeler, Kenneth Henry, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Essendon ..	25,421	24,116	94·87
Whiting, Milton Stanley, Esquire (<i>C.P.</i>)	Mildura ..	20,973	19,985	95·29
Wilcox, The Hon. Vernon Francis (<i>L.P.</i>)	Camberwell ..	20,597	19,058	92·53
Wilkes, Frank Noel, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Northcote ..	19,465	18,423	94·65
Wilton, John Thomas, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Broadmeadows ..	52,865	50,435	95·40
Wiltshire, Raymond John, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Mulgrave ..	58,067	55,029	94·77

Speaker : The Hon. Sir William John Farquhar McDonald.

Chairman of Committees : Vernon Christie, Esquire.

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly : John Archibald Robertson, Esquire.

Number of Parliaments and Their Duration

During the period 1856 to 1964 there have been 43 Parliaments. The Forty-third Parliament was opened on 14th July, 1964. A table showing the duration in days of each Parliament (1856 to 1927), the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former was published in the Year Book for 1928-29, page 21. Similar information for the Twenty-ninth to the Thirty-ninth Parliaments (1927 to 1955) was published in the Year Book for 1952-53 and 1953-54, page 31. As from the commencement of the Thirty-eighth Parliament (20th June, 1950), information about the duration of each Parliament, the number of sittings of each House, and the percentage of the latter to the former is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND NUMBER OF SITTINGS OF EACH HOUSE

Number of Parliament	Period	Duration of Parliament •	Sittings			
			Legislative Assembly		Legislative Council	
			Number of Sittings	Percentage of Sittings to Duration	Number of Sittings	Percentage of Sittings to Duration
		days				
Thirty-eighth ..	1950-52	865	131	15·1	81	9·4
Thirty-ninth ..	1952-55	852	92	10·8	61	7·2
Fortieth ..	1955-58	1,038	139	13·4	99	9·5
Forty-first ..	1958-61	1,059	150	14·2	103	9·7
Forty-second ..	1961-64	1,015	149	14·7	112	11·0

* Calculated from the date of opening to the date of dissolution of the Parliament.

Cost of Parliamentary Government

The following table reviews the expenditure arising from the operation of Parliamentary Government in Victoria. It comprises the State Governor, the Ministry, the Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly, and electoral activities. It does not attempt to cover the expenditure on State administration generally.

The table shows this expenditure for the State for the years ended 30th June, 1962 to 1966. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions about the cost of the Governor's establishment, it is pointed out that a large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Salary") under the general heading "Governor" represents official services.

Parliamentary salaries and allowances were amended as from 6th December, 1964. As from that date, the President of the Legislative Council and the Chairman of Committees, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of Committees, and Ministers of the Crown receive salaries and allowances only in connexion with their offices.

VICTORIA—COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

(\$'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Governor		Ministry	Parliament		Electoral	Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	Total
	Salary	Other Expenses *		Salaries of Members	Other Expenses †			
1962 ..	15	152	71	562	589	296	56	1,740
1963 ..	15	169	‡92	566	614	90	103	1,648
1964 ..	18	166	92	559	678	232	92	1,837
1965 ..	18	176	84	696	689	230	103	1,995
1966 ..	18	190	114	791	715	112	45	1,985

* Includes salaries of staff and maintenance of house and gardens.

† Includes cost of members' railway passes, parliamentary staff and maintenance.

‡ Includes cost of oversea conferences in Ministry costs.

State Acts Passed during 1965

The following Acts were passed by State Parliament during the year ended 31st December, 1965 :—

No.		No.	
7238	Wills (Minors') Act amends the Wills Act 1958	7247	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the borrowing powers of the Board
7239	Cattle Compensation (Amendment) Act amends the Cattle Compensation Act 1958	7248	Justices (Registration) Act amends the Justices Act 1958 with respect to the appointment and registration of Justices
7240	Swine (Amendment) Act amends Swine Act 1958	7249	Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts (Amendment) Act amends the Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act 1958
7241	Social Welfare (Cadetships) Act amends the Social Welfare Act 1960	7250	Health (Tuberculosis Arrangement) Act ratifies an arrangement between Victoria and the Commonwealth designed to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis in Victoria
7242	Appeal Costs Fund (Amendment) Act amends the Appeal Costs Fund Act 1964	7251	Children's Court (Admission to Hearings) Act amends the Children's Court Act 1958 and extends the powers of Stipendiary Magistrates
7243	Altona Railway Extension Act authorizes the construction of an extension to the Altona Railway	7252	Bendigo Land (Special Grant) Act provides for the grant of land to the Sisters of Charity in Victoria
7244	Transfer of Land (Removal of Caveats) Act amends the Transfer of Land Act 1958		
7245	Water Authorities Accident Insurance Act provides for the accident insurance of members of certain Authorities		
7246	Portland Harbor Trust (Amendment) Act amends the Portland Harbor Trust Act 1958 and the Grain Elevators Act 1958		

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1965—*continued*

No.		No.	
7253	Werribee Waterworks District (Abolition) Act provides for the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to extend its water pipe reticulation area	7269	Crimes (Parole) Act amends the Crimes Act 1958
7254	Dandenong Valley Authority (Amendment) Act exempts the Authority from payment of Land Tax and certain other rates and taxes	7270	Electoral Provinces and Districts Act provides for increases and redivision of Victorian Electoral Provinces and Districts
7255	Legal Aid (Costs) Act amends the Legal Aid Act 1961	7271	Mordialloc Public Hall and Court House Act provides for the surrender to the Crown of land at Mordialloc for erection of a Public Hall and Court House to be managed and maintained by the municipality
7256	Agricultural Education (Continuation) Act appropriates money to the University of Melbourne and extends to 1968 the engagement of graduates by certain Government departments	7272	Sale of Land Act amends the Sale of Land Act 1962, the Local Government Act 1958, and the Transfer of Land Act 1958
7257	Geelong (Kardinia Park) Land Act authorizes Geelong City Council to grant leases of land for sporting, recreational or social purposes	7273	Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act provides for Wages Boards determinations by the Industrial Appeals Court and for granting of special trading hours for holiday resorts
7258	Water (Amendment) Act amends the Water Act 1958	7274	Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents Act amends and consolidates the Law relating to the sale of farm produce
7259	Victorian Inland Meat Authority (Amendment) Act increases the maximum amount that may be advanced from the Loan Fund	7275	National Parks (Amendment) Act authorizes the surrender to the Crown of certain lands and amends the National Parks Act 1958
7260	Constitution Act Amendment (Subordinate Legislation Committee) Act increases the total amount payable for attendance fees	7276	Valuation of Land (Appeals) Act alters law on appeals against valuation of land and sets up Land Valuation Boards of Review
7261	Country Fire Authority Act provides for the appointment of a chairman	7277	Medical (Foreign Practitioners) Act amends the Medical Act 1958
7262	Subordinate Legislation (Amendment) Act amends the Subordinate Legislation Act 1962	7278	Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act amends the Soldier Settlement Act 1958 and the Land Settlement Act 1959
7263	Crimes (Illegal Use of Motor Cars) Act amends the Crimes Act 1958, Children's Court Act 1958, and Children's Welfare Act 1958	7279	Home Finance (Amendment) Act amends the Home Finance Act 1962
7264	Property Law (Loans to Minors) Act amends the Property Law Act 1958	7280	Road Traffic (Infringements) Act provides for the imposition and collection of penalties for traffic offences
7265	Soil Conservation (Water Resources) Act adds to the powers and functions of the Soil Conservation Authority	7281	Companies (Amendment) Act amends the Companies Act 1961
7266	Grain Elevators (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the borrowing powers of the Grain Elevators Board	7282	Health (Household Insecticides) Act amends the Health Act 1958 and the Pesticides Act 1958
7267	Aborigines (Amendment) Act amends the Aborigines Act 1958 and reconstitutes the Aborigines Welfare Board		
7268	Stamps Act amends the Stamps Act 1958		

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1965—*continued*

No.		No.	
7283	Roads (Special Projects) Act amends the Country Roads Act 1958, the Motor Car Act 1958, and the Stamps Act 1958	7300	Local Government (Brighton Land Reclamation) Act validates expenditure by Brighton Council for reclamation of land from Port Phillip Bay
7284	Consolidated Revenue Act grants Supply to the Government for 1966	7301	Racing (Totalizer Percentages) Act amends the Racing Act 1958
7285	Consolidated Revenue Act grants Supply to the Government for 1966	7302	Agricultural Colleges (Cadetships) Act amends the Agricultural Colleges Act 1958
7286	Local Government (Amendment) Act makes various amendments to the Local Government Act 1958	7303	State Electricity Commission (Chairman) Act amends the State Electricity Commission Act 1958
7287	Teaching Service (Amendment) Act amends the Teaching Service Act 1958	7304	Geelong Harbor Trust Lands Act revokes the reservation of certain lands and repeals section 26 of the Geelong Harbor Trust Act 1958
7288	Marketing of Primary Products (Egg Marketing) Act amends the Marketing of Primary Products Act 1958	7305	San Remo-Newhaven Land Act revokes certain Orders in Council declaring land to be permanently reserved for public purposes
7289	Maintenance Act repeals the Maintenance Act 1958 and re-enacts with amendment and addition the substance of that Act	7306	Echuca Stockyards Railway Construction Act authorizes the construction of a line of railway
7290	Veterinary Surgeons (Amendment) Act amends the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1958	7307	Metropolitan Transportation Committee (Amendment) Act amends section three of the Metropolitan Transportation Committee Act 1963
7291	Victoria Institute of Colleges Act co-ordinates and develops tertiary education in certain institutions	7308	Fuel and Power Act establishes a Ministry of Fuel and Power
7292	Workers Compensation (Amendment) Act amends the Workers Compensation Act 1958	7309	Albert Park Lands Act enables portion of Crown lands to be used for the widening of Queens-road
7293	Petroleum Products Subsidy Act subsidizes the distribution of certain products in certain country areas	7310	Presbyterian Trusts (Common Fund) Act amends the Presbyterian Trusts Act 1890
7294	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for 1966	7311	Melbourne Harbor Trust (Amendment) Act amends the Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1958
7295	Acts Interpretation Act amends the Acts Interpretation Act 1958	7312	Apprenticeship (Amendment) Act amends the Apprenticeship Act 1958
7296	Administration and Probate (Surviving Actions) Act amends the Administration and Probate Act 1958	7313	Country Roads (Collection Costs) Act amends the Country Roads Act 1958 and the Transport Regulation Act 1958
7297	Mines (Regulations) Act amends the Mines Act 1958	7314	Motor Car Act amends the Motor Car Act 1958
7298	Electric Light and Power (Interstate Supplies) Act provides for supply of electricity in Victoria and by corporate bodies in New South Wales and South Australia	7315	Decimal Currency Act amends Victorian Law for the adoption of decimal currency in Australia
7299	Supreme Court (Judges) Act makes provision for increasing the number of Judges	7316	Joint Select Committee (Drainage) Act provides for a committee of both Houses to act upon matters relating to drainage in the State

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1965—*continued*

No.		No.	
7317	Stamps (Amendment) Act amends the Stamps Act 1958	7333	Valuation of Land (General Amendment) Act amends the Valuation of Land Act 1960 and the Local Government Act 1958
7318	Country Fire Authority (Service of Notices) Act amends section forty-one of the Country Fire Authority Act 1958	7334	Cul-de-sac Applications Act provides that applications lodged prior to the repeal of Part IV of the Transfer of Land Act 1958 may still be dealt with
7319	Licensing Act amends the Licensing Act 1958 in relation to licensed victuallers' trading hours and the granting of certain types of liquor licences	7335	Tourist Resorts Act amends the Tourist Act 1958 and the Local Government Act 1958
7320	Railway Loan Application Act sanctions the issue of loan money for works relating to railways	7336	Gas Regulation (Amendment) Act amends the Gas Regulation Act 1958
7321	Water Licences and Permits Act amends the Water Act 1958	7337	Dried Fruits (Amendment) Act amends the Dried Fruits Act 1958
7322	Railways (Amendment) Act amends section one hundred and forty-nine of the Railways Act 1958	7338	Patriotic Funds (Amendment) Act amends the Patriotic Funds Act 1958
7323	Local Government (Constitution of Municipalities) Act revises and modernizes Part II of the Local Government Act 1958	7339	Flinders-lane Alignments Act enables the Melbourne City Council to fix new alignments under the Local Government Act 1958
7324	Evidence (Reproductions) Act amends the Evidence Act 1958	7340	Forests (Amendment) Act amends the Forests Act 1958
7325	Milk and Dairy Supervision (Cheese Factory Licences) Act amends the Milk and Dairy Supervision Act 1958	7341	Poultry Levy (Collection Arrangement) Act empowers the Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board to collect the Poultry Levy in the State of Victoria
7326	Water Supply Loan Application Act sanctions the issue of loan money for water works	7342	Tomato Processing Industry (Amendment) Act amends the Tomato Processing Industry (Uniform Agreement) Act 1964
7327	Motor Car (Driving Offence) Act amends the law relating to driving by persons after consumption of intoxicating liquor and amends the Crimes Act 1958	7343	Veterinary Surgeons (Further Amendment) Act amends the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1958
7328	Land Settlement and Rural Finance Act provides for application and allocation of loan fund money for areas of certain value and for land settlement	7344	Motor Car (Portable Speed-measuring Devices) Act amends the Motor Car Act 1958
7329	Committees (Amendment) Act authorizes the committees of Public Works and State Development to sit in places outside Victoria	7345	Justices (Amendment) Act amends sections ninety-four and one hundred and forty-one of the Justices Act 1958
7330	Public Works Loan Application Act sanctions the use of loan money for public works	7346	Judges' Salaries and Allowances Act relates to the remuneration of Judges of the Supreme Court and County Court
7331	Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act amends the Weights and Measures Act 1958	7347	Country Roads (Cadetships) Act amends the Country Roads Act 1958
7332	Statute Law Revision Act amends and corrects minor errors in the Statute Book	7348	St. Kilda Land Act relates to works by St. Kilda City Council on lands at St. Kilda and Elwood

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1965—*continued*

No.		No.	
7349	Public Officers Act provides for payment of recreation leave outstanding to the estate of certain deceased officers	7361	Motor Car (Further Amendment) Act amends the Motor Car Act 1958
7350	Marine (Amendment) Act amends parts of the Marine Act 1958	7362	Universities (Amendment) Act amends the La Trobe University Act 1964, the Monash University Act 1958, and the University Act 1958
7351	Racing (Dog Racing) Act amends the Racing Act 1958	7363	Home Finance (Second Mortgages) Act amends the Home Finance Act 1962
7352	Land Tax (Rates) Act relates to the assessment of rates of Land Tax for 1966	7364	Library Council of Victoria Act constitutes a Library Council of Victoria
7353	Collusive Practices Act prohibits and makes an indictable offence of certain trade practices	7365	Lower Yarra Crossing Authority Act authorizes a non profit making private corporation to construct and operate a bridge crossing near Spotswood
7354	Hospitals Superannuation Act provides centralized control of a fund for retirement benefits for hospital officers	7366	Evidence (Amendments) Act amends the Evidence Act 1958 and the Coroners Act 1958
7355	Psychological Practices Act provides for the registration of psychologists and protection of the public from unqualified persons	7367	State Forests Loan Applications Act sanctions use of loan moneys for State Forests works
7356	Public Officers Salaries and Allowances Act relates to salaries, allowances, and fees of certain public officers	7368	Labour and Industry Act amends the Labour and Industry Act 1958
7357	Superannuation Act amends the Superannuation Act 1958	7369	Justices (Sentencing) Act amends the Justices Act 1958
7358	Road Transport Act amends the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act 1958 and the Transport Regulation Act 1958	7370	Consolidated Revenue Act applies certain moneys from consolidated revenue to the service of the years 1964 and 1965
7359	Stamps (Bills of Exchange) Act amends the Stamps Act 1958	7371	Appropriation of Revenue Act grants Supply for the year ending 30th June, 1966 and appropriates Supplies granted in this and the last preceding session of Parliament
7360	Survey Co-ordination (Place Names) Act provides control over the naming of places in Victoria		

Parliamentary Papers

The following Papers were presented to the Legislative Assembly during Session 1965-66 and ordered by the House to be printed. Copies may be purchased on application to the Sales Section, Government Printing Office, Macarthur-street, Melbourne, C.2.

Finance—

- A.1. Finance 1964-65—Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1964-65, with Report, &c., of the Auditor-General.
- A.2. Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year 1964-65.

Messages from His Excellency the Governor—

- B.2. Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1965-66.
- B.3. Final Supplementary Estimates for the year 1964-65.
- B.33 Supplementary Estimates for the year 1965-66.

Returns to Orders of the House—

- C.1. Explanatory Statement of the Schedules to the Decimal Currency Bill.
- C.2. Interim Report of an Investigation under Division 4 of Part VI. of the *Companies Act* 1961 into the affairs of Factors Ltd. and other companies.

Reports from Select Committees—

- D.1. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the proposals contained in the Firearms (Amendment) Bill.
- D.2. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon False and Misleading Advertising; together with an Appendix.
- D.3. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the proposals contained in the Protection of Animals Bill; together with an Appendix.
- D.4. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the proposals contained in the Vagrancy Bill; together with an Appendix.
- D.5. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon the Financial Administration of the University of Melbourne.
- D.6. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the proposals contained in the Summary Offences Bill; together with an Appendix.
- D.7. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the proposals contained in the Statute Law Revision Bill; together with an Appendix.
- D.8. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Actions in Tort between Husband and Wife; together with an Appendix.
- D.9. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon proposed amendments to the *Firearms Act* 1958.
- D.10. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the proposals contained in the Lotteries Gaming and Betting Bill; together with an Extract from the Proceedings of the Committee.
- D.11. Joint Select Committee on Drainage—Progress Report.
- D.12. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the Competence and Compellability of Spouses to give Evidence; together with an Appendix.

Papers Presented to Parliament—

- No. 17. Board of Inquiry—Report on Mineral Lease Operations on the Land of Mr. Percival Drever of Enfield.
- No. 9. Board of Inquiry—Report on Scientology.
- No. 15. Co-operative Housing Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1963–64.
- No. 14. Co-operative Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1963–64.
- No. 35. Country Roads Board—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 21. Education—Report of the Minister for the year 1963–64.
- No. 20. Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board—Report for the Pool Year 1964–65.
- No. 7. Electoral Provinces and Districts—Report by the Commissioners Appointed for the Purpose of the Proposed Redivision of the "Southern Area" into Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council and of the whole of Victoria into Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly.
- No. 16. Forests Commission—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 19. Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria—Report for the year 1964–65.

Papers Presented to Parliament—continued

- No. 30. Health—Report of the Commission of Public Health for the year 1964–65.
- No. 28. Hospitals and Charities Commission—Report for year 1964–65.
- No. 33. Housing Commission—Report for the year 1964–65; together with Appendices.
- No. 8. Labour and Industry Department—Report for the year 1964.
- No. 6. Mental Health Authority—Report for the year 1963.
- No. 29. Parole Boards (Adult)—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 22. Parole Boards (Youth)—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 11. Police Department—Report for the year 1964.
- No. 1. Public Service Board—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 12. Royal Commission—Report on the Sale, Supply, Disposal or Consumption of Liquor in the State of Victoria—Part III (Some Economic Aspects of the Liquor Industry and Miscellaneous Topics).
- No. 27. Rural Finance and Settlement Commission—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 5. Social Welfare Department—Report for the year 1963–64.
- No. 24. Soil Conservation Authority—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 32. State Coal Mines—Report of the General Manager, with Balance-sheet, and Statement of Accounts for the year 1964–65.
- No. 36. State Development Committee—Second Progress Report on the Economic Development of Gippsland with particular reference to the Tourist Potential of Phillip Island.
- No. 23. State Electricity Commission—Report for the year 1964–65; together with Appendices.
- No. 18. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 10. State Savings Bank—Reports, Statements, Returns, &c., for the year 1964–65.
- State Superannuation Board—
- No. 2. Report for the year 1961–62.
- No. 3. Report for the year 1962–63.
- No. 4. Report for the year 1963–64.
- No. 34. Teachers Tribunal—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 31. Town and Country Planning Board of Victoria—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 13. Transport Regulation Board—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 26. Victorian Licensing Court and Licences Reduction Board—Report and Statement of Accounts for the year 1964–65.
- No. 25. Victorian Railways—Report of the Commissioners for the year 1964–65.

*Electoral System***Introduction***Electoral Basis of the Two Houses*

When first constituted, the Legislative Council or Upper House was composed of 30 members, aged 30 years and over, and possessed of freehold of the annual value of £500 (\$1,000). Property qualifications were abolished by the *Legislative Council Reform Act 1950*, and, today, the main qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council is the attainment of the age of 21 years. A similar provision applies to the Legislative Assembly.

Victoria is divided at present, for Legislative Council purposes, into seventeen Provinces, each represented by two members, elected for six years—one in each Province retiring every three years by rotation—except at a general election following on the dissolution of the Council, when one-half of the members are to be elected for only three years. (See Figure 9.)

For Legislative Assembly purposes, the State is divided at present into 66 Electoral Districts, each returning one member. Members are elected for three years, unless Parliament is dissolved before this period. (See Figure 10.)

Electoral Redivision, 1965

Pursuant to the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1965* a new redivision of Victoria for electoral purposes was carried out at the end of 1965 on the following basis :—

- (1) The so-called “Port Phillip Area”, which consists of 38 existing metropolitan and semi-metropolitan Districts and six parts of other Districts, was redivided into 44 Electoral Districts for the Assembly each containing approximately 25,000 electors ;
- (2) the remaining area of the State, i.e., “Country Area”, was divided into 29 Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly consisting of eight “Provincial Centre” electorates containing approximately 22,250 electors and 21 other electorates of a rural nature each containing approximately 18,200 electors ; and
- (3) the “Southern Area” containing the nine existing Electoral Provinces of Doutta Galla, East Yarra, Higinbotham, Melbourne, Melbourne North, Melbourne West, Monash, Southern and South-Eastern was redivided into ten new Provinces for the Legislative Council. The remaining eight Country Provinces are unchanged.

The new Electoral Provinces and Districts formulated by the Commissioners empowered to undertake the above redivision were deemed to be accepted by Parliament, and the new Provinces and Districts, which were proclaimed on 17th December, 1965, come into force at the next periodical or general election for the Legislative Council or Assembly, as the case may be.

The provisions in *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* relating to the automatic redivision of the State on the basis of two State Districts per Commonwealth Division will disappear when the new Districts come into force.

Enrolment of Electors

Enrolment on the electoral roll is compulsory for every person, of the age of 21 years or over, who is a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen and who has resided in Australia for six months continuously, and in Victoria for at least three months. The electoral rolls for the State are compiled by the Commonwealth Electoral authorities under a joint Commonwealth–State agreement, each Government paying half the cost of compilation. All Federal and State parliamentary elections in Victoria are conducted on the basis of these joint rolls.

The compilation of the rolls is aided by the fact that the respective Legislative Council Provinces and Electoral Districts, as well as the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions, are subdivided into 297 common Subdivisions, which form the basic units for enrolment on the joint Commonwealth–State of Victoria rolls. When the new Provinces and Districts referred to above come into force the number of common subdivisions into which they are divided will be increased from 297 to 323.

Number of Enrolments on the Joint Rolls

Since 1924, when the Joint Rolls Arrangement was made between the Commonwealth of Australia and the State of Victoria, the electoral rolls prepared and maintained by the Commonwealth Electoral Officer for Victoria have been used at all Commonwealth elections and elections for the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

The *Legislative Council Reform Act* 1950, which came into force on 1st November, 1951, provided in substance for all electors for the Legislative Assembly to be automatically enrolled also for Legislative Council elections.

The Joint Rolls Arrangement was therefore appropriately amended and, since 1952, the joint rolls have been used in Victoria for all Commonwealth elections and State parliamentary elections, whether for the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council.

VICTORIA—ELECTORS ENROLLED ON JOINT ROLL

	Period				Number of Electors Enrolled
At 30th June, 1962	1,588,633
At 30th June, 1963	1,596,807
At 30th June, 1964	1,635,311
At 30th June, 1965	1,657,672
At 31st May, 1966	1,677,722

VICTORIA
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

STATE ELECTORAL PROVINCES

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A. Melbourne | J. South-Western |
| B. Melbourne West | K. Ballarat |
| C. Doutta Galla | L. Bendigo |
| D. Melbourne North | M. North-Eastern |
| E. East Yarra | N. Gippsland |
| F. Monash | O. Western |
| G. Higinbotham | P. North-Western |
| H. South-Eastern | Q. Northern |
| I. Southern | |

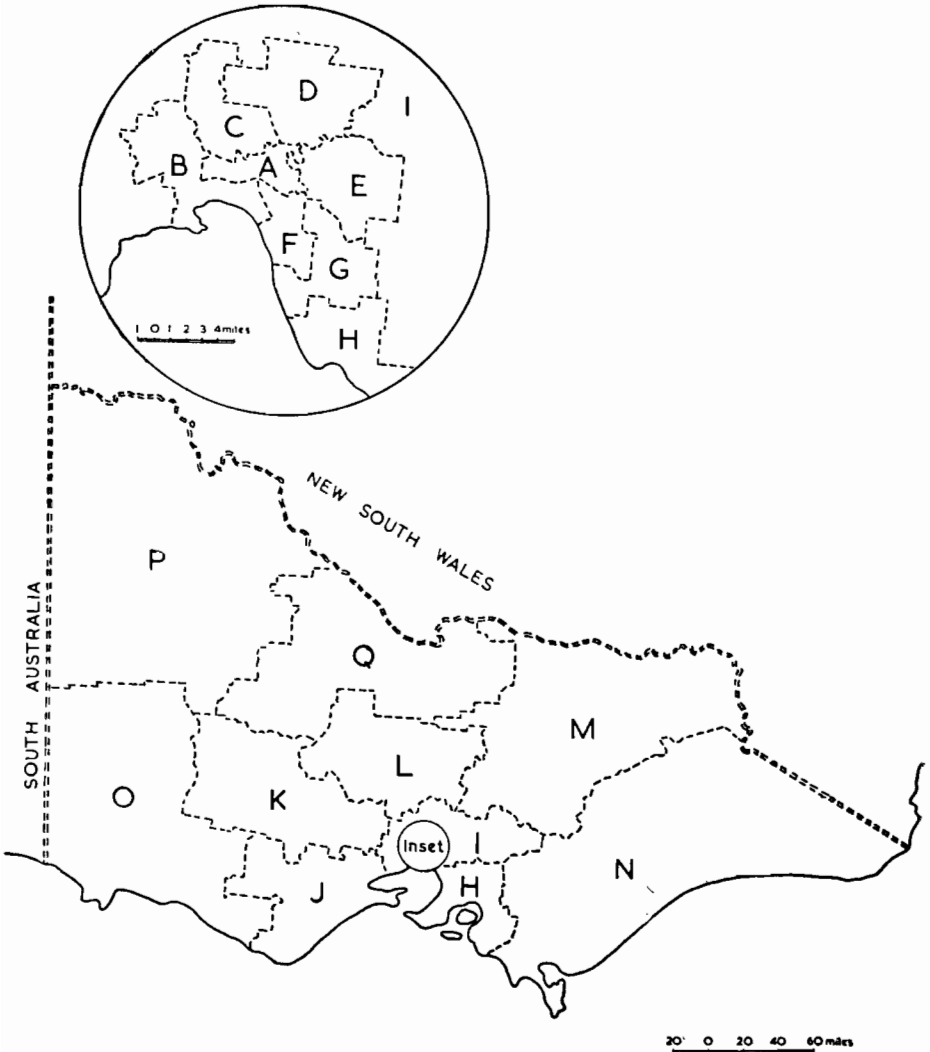


FIGURE 9.—Map of Victoria and inset of Melbourne Metropolitan Area showing existing State Electoral Provinces.

VICTORIA

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

STATE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Brunswick East | 23. Balwyn | 45. Geelong |
| 2. Fitzroy | 24. Kew | 46. Geelong West |
| 3. Melbourne | 25. Camberwell | 47. Ballaarat South |
| 4. Flemington | 26. Burwood | 48. Ballaarat North |
| 5. Brunswick West | 27. Malvern | 49. Midlands |
| 6. Coburg | 28. Caulfield | 50. Bendigo |
| 7. Northcote | 29. Oakleigh | 51. Benalla |
| 8. Ivanhoe | 30. Ormond | 52. Benambra |
| 9. Richmond | 31. Elsternwick | 53. Gippsland East |
| 10. Hawthorn | 32. Brighton | 54. Gippsland South |
| 11. Toorak | 33. Moorabbin | 55. Morwell |
| 12. Prahran | 34. Sandringham | 56. Gippsland West |
| 13. St. Kilda | 35. Grant | 57. Polwarth |
| 14. Ripponlea | 36. Broadmeadows | 58. Hampden |
| 15. Albert Park | 37. Evelyn | 59. Portland |
| 16. Williamstown | 38. Box Hill | 60. Dundas |
| 17. Yarraville | 39. Ringwood | 61. Lowan |
| 18. Footscray | 40. Scoresby | 62. Kara Kara |
| 19. Moonee Ponds | 41. Mulgrave | 63. Mildura |
| 20. Essendon | 42. Dandenong | 64. Swan Hill |
| 21. Reservoir | 43. Mentone | 65. Rodney |
| 22. Preston | 44. Mornington | 66. Murray Valley |

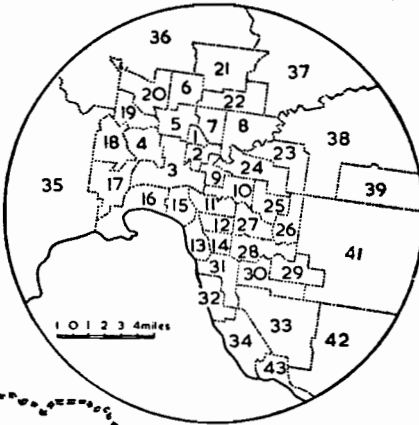
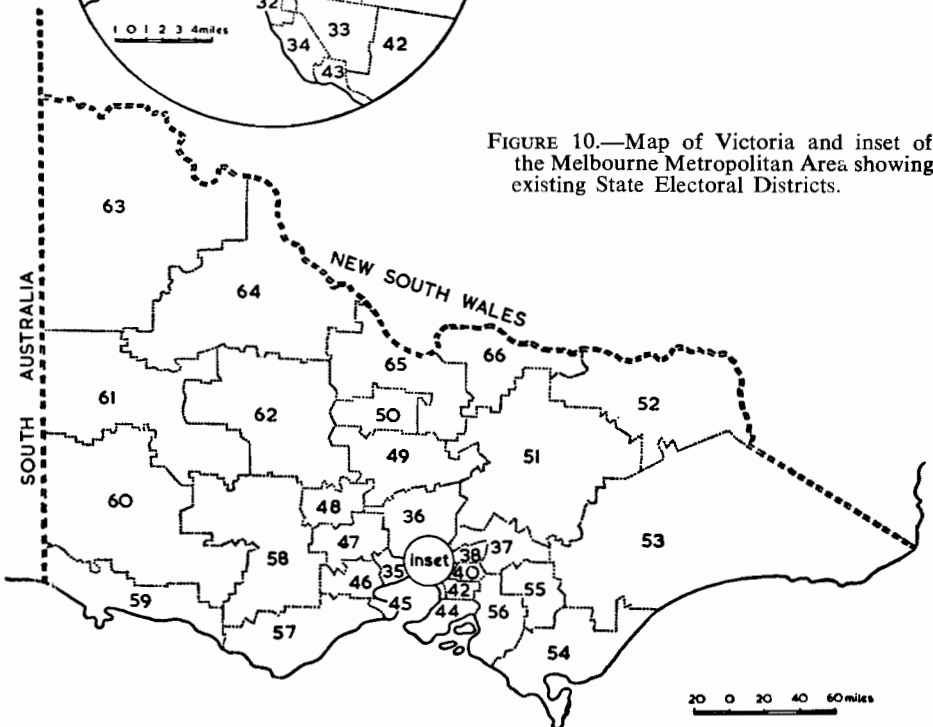


FIGURE 10.—Map of Victoria and inset of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area showing existing State Electoral Districts.



Voting Features at State Elections

There is no plural voting at elections for either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. Provision for voting by post by electors who are ill or temporarily absent from their electorates and are within any part of Australia, or in Great Britain, or New Zealand, is made at elections for both Houses, and there is also a system of "absent" voting whereby any elector, who is not able to record a vote within his own subdivision, is enabled to record a vote at any polling booth open in Victoria on the day of the poll. In addition, a method of so-called "unenrolled voting" has been instituted, under which an elector whose name has been omitted from the official electoral rolls in error is enabled to record a vote upon making a prescribed declaration.

Voting at elections for both Houses is compulsory and is conducted under an adaptation of Ware's system of preferential voting.

This system of preferential voting at Victorian parliamentary elections was provided for by statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections, and in 1936 for Legislative Council general elections following directly upon a dissolution of the Council in consequence of disagreements or deadlock between the two Houses. Under this system a voter is required to number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, the figure "1" being written opposite the name of the candidate whom the elector wishes to be returned, and sequential figures (2, 3, 4, &c.) indicating his relative degree of preference being written opposite the names of the other candidates. Where an elector has so indicated his order of preference for all candidates except one, he is deemed to have given his last contingent vote or preference to such candidate.

Where only two candidates are involved, the candidate who receives an absolute majority (i.e., half the number of formal votes cast plus one) is declared elected. Similarly, where there are more than two candidates, if one of them receives an absolute majority on the count of first preferences, then he is declared elected.

Where no absolute majority is attained by a candidate at the count of first preference votes, the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated, and his ballot-papers examined and his second preferences allotted to the candidates to whom they relate. The process of excluding the candidate with the lowest number of votes and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences shown on them to the unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council when two members are required to be elected for each Province, the election of the first member is carried out as above. In the case of the election of the second member, however, a slight variation of procedure is necessary. The first step is to take the ballot-papers of the *first elected* candidate and allot the second preferences on them to the candidates to whom they relate. The remaining candidates begin the counting process with their own first preferences plus the second preferences allotted in the distribution of the elected candidate's ballot-papers. If one of the

remaining candidates has an absolute majority, he is declared elected to the second vacancy. If, however, no such candidate has an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest votes is declared defeated and the ballot papers counted to him are then distributed according to the preferences shown thereon among the various continuing or unexcluded candidates.

The process of excluding the lowest candidate and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences on them to unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council, the candidate first elected is entitled to hold the seat for six years, and the candidate next elected holds his seat for three years.

Parliamentary Elections

Legislative Assembly

At the Legislative Assembly election held on the 27th June, 1964, there were contests in all of the 66 Electoral Districts and in all of them there were more than two candidates engaged.

In 40 of these contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other 26 contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in 19 instances but was defeated in the remaining seven instances.

The following table shows the voting in general elections held for the Legislative Assembly since 1952 :—

VICTORIA—VOTING AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Year of Election	Whole State		Contested Electorates			
	Electors Enrolled	Electors Enrolled	Votes Recorded		Informal Votes	
			Number	Percentage of Voters	Number	Percentage of Total Votes Recorded
1952 ..	1,402,705	1,119,486	1,047,671	93·59	18,991	1·81
1955 ..	1,422,588	1,402,806	1,318,937	94·02	28,934	2·19
1958 ..	1,478,065	1,478,065	1,392,813	94·23	24,760	1·78
1961 ..	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,862	94·41	35,937	2·45
1964 ..	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,778	94·40	35,631	2·31

NOTE : Detailed statistics are available in publications issued by the Chief Electoral Officer of Victoria.

The following table shows certain particulars of the representation in the Legislative Assembly in which general elections have been held since 1952 :—

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION

Year of Election	Number of Members of Legislative Assembly	Population per Member	Proportion of Persons Enrolled to Total Population	Number of Electors Enrolled on Date of Election	Average Number of Electors per Member
			per cent.		
1952 ..	65	36,300	59·4	1,402,705	21,580
1955 ..	66	38,100	56·6	1,422,588	21,554
1958 ..	66	41,300	54·2	1,478,065	22,395
1961 ..	66	44,398	53·1	1,554,856	23,558
1964 ..	66	47,175	52·5	1,635,311	24,777

Proportion of Voters at Elections

The first general election for the Legislative Assembly was held in 1856. The proportion of voters to electors of contested districts at each of the general elections held until 1955 for the Legislative Assembly is found on page 86 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Legislative Council

The Legislative Council consists of 34 members representing seventeen Provinces. Voting in elections held for the Legislative Council since 1952 is shown in the next table. At the triennial election of 27th June, 1964, there were contests in all Provinces and in all of them there were more than two candidates engaged.

In ten of these the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other seven contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in six instances but was defeated in the remaining one.

The following table shows particulars of elections for the Legislative Council :—

VICTORIA—VOTING AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Year of Election	Whole State		Contested Provinces			
	Electors Enrolled	Electors Enrolled	Votes Recorded		Informal Votes	
			Number	Percentage of Voters	Number	Percentage of Total Votes Recorded
1952 ..	1,395,650	1,078,959	994,190	92·14	22,595	2·27
1955 ..	1,430,130	1,216,010	1,112,951	91·52	23,189	2·08
1958 ..	1,488,293	1,387,097	1,283,665	92·54	22,085	1·72
1961 ..	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,482	94·38	46,697	3·18
1964 ..	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,584	94·39	45,627	2·96

Parliamentary By-elections

The following are details of by-elections held between 30th June, 1965, and 30th June, 1966 :—

Legislative Council—

18th September, 1965, Mr. Stanley Edmond Gleeson elected for South-Western Province.

Legislative Assembly—

18th September, 1965, Mr. Ian Francis McLaren elected for Electoral District of Caulfield.

Further References

CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER FOR VICTORIA—*Various Publications Giving Detailed Statistics of State Elections*

Victorian Members of the Federal Parliament

Political party affiliations of Victorian Members of the Federal Parliament are indicated thus :—

(A.L.P.) Australian Labor Party.

(C.P.) Country Party.

(D.L.P.) Democratic Labor Party.

(L.P.) Liberal Party.

The following are the Senators elected for Victoria sitting in the Senate as at 1st July, 1966 :—

Breen, Marie Freda, O.B.E. (L.P.)	Kennelly, The Hon. Patrick John (A.L.P.)
Cohen, Samuel Herbert, Q.C. (A.L.P.)	McManus, Francis Patrick (D.L.P.)
Cormack, Magnus Cameron (L.P.)	Sandford, Charles Walter (A.L.P.)
Gorton, The Hon. John Grey (L.P.)	*Webster, James Joseph (C.P.)
Hendrickson, Albion (A.L.P.)	Wedgwood, Ivy Evelyn (L.P.)

* Filling casual vacancy. Death of Wade, The Hon. Harrie Walter, reported 16th March 1965.

The Victorian Members in the House of Representatives and the electorates they represent as at 1st July, 1966, are shown below :—

Member	Constituency*
Beaton, Noel Lawrence (A.L.P.)	Bendigo
Benson, Samuel James, R.D. (A.L.P.)	Batman
Bryant, Gordon Munro (A.L.P.)	Wills
Buchanan, Alexander Andrew (L.P.)	McMillan
Cairns, James Ford (A.L.P.)	Yarra
Calwell, The Hon. Arthur Augustus (A.L.P.)	Melbourne
Chipp, Donald Leslie (L.P.)	Higinbotham
Courtney, Frank (A.L.P.)	Darebin
Crean, Frank (A.L.P.)	Melbourne Ports
Davis, Francis John, O.B.E. (L.P.)	Deakin
Erwin, George Dudley (L.P.)	Ballaarat
Fox, Edmund Maxwell Cameron (L.P.)	Henty
Fraser, The Hon. John Malcolm (L.P.)	Wannon
Haworth, The Hon. William Crawford (L.P.)	Isaacs
Holt, The Rt. Hon. Harold Edward (L.P.)	Higgins
Holten, Rendle McNeilage (C.P.)	Indi
Howson, The Hon. Peter (L.P.)	Fawkner
Jess, John David (L.P.)	La Trobe

VICTORIAN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—
continued

Member	Constituency*
Kent Hughes, The Hon. Sir Wilfrid Selwyn, K.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., E.D. (L.P.)	Chisholm
King, Robert Shannon (C.P.)	Wimmera
Lindsay, Robert William Ludovic (L.P.)	Flinders
Mackinnon, Ewen Daniel (L.P.)	Corangamite
McEwen, The Rt. Hon. John (C.P.)	Murray
McIvor, Hector James (A.L.P.)	Gellibrand
Nixon, Peter James (C.P.)	Gippsland
Opperman, The Hon. Hubert Ferdinand, O.B.E. (L.P.)	Corio
Peacock, Andrew Sharp (L.P.)	Kooyong
Peters, Edward William (A.L.P.)	Scullin
Pollard, The Hon. Reginald Thomas (A.L.P.)	Lalor
Snedden, The Hon. Billy Mackie, Q.C. (L.P.)	Bruce
Stokes, Philip William Clifford, E.D. (L.P.)	Maribyrnong
Turnbull, Winton George (C.P.)	Mallee
Whittorn, Raymond Harold (L.P.)	Balaclava

* The population as disclosed by the Census taken on 30th June, 1961 necessitated further representational changes, Victorian representation becoming 34. The necessary redistribution of boundaries to bring these into effect has not yet been approved by the Commonwealth Parliament.

Agent-General for Victoria in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, 1964

Government Administration

The larger government administrative agencies in Victoria consist of a number of State Departments and Public Corporations.

STATE DEPARTMENTS

Agriculture	Law
Chief Secretary's	Local Government
Crown Lands and Survey	Mines
Education	Premier's
Health	Public Works
Labour and Industry	Treasury

From 1st July, 1965, two branches were transferred from the Chief Secretary's Department—Explosives and Gas Examining to the Mines Department, and Weights and Measures to the Local Government Department.

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

Country Roads Board
Forests Commission
Gas and Fuel Corporation
Hospitals and Charities Commission
Housing Commission
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board
Railways Commissioners
State Electricity Commission
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

The functions of these public corporations are set out in the relevant sections of this Year Book.

Departmental Functions, 1963
Government Instrumentalities, 1965

History of State Government Departments

A series of short, comprehensive histories of the State Government Departments have appeared in this part of previous editions of the Victorian Year Book since 1963. They have included the Chief Secretary's Department (1963), the Premier's Department (1964), the Crown Law Department (1965), and the Treasury (1966). The following article describes the development of the Public Works Department.

Department of Public Works

The Department is the general constructing authority for buildings for the State Government. A number of statutory bodies are placed within it for administrative purposes; it administers various statutes; and it carries out construction work for some of the major Victorian public corporations and, by arrangement with the Hospitals and Charities Commission, for public hospitals.

The administrative history of "public works" in the "district of Port Phillip" had its beginnings in the Colony of New South Wales where the Colonial Architect's Department was first established as a separate department in 1835, having been previously a branch of the Surveyor General's Department. The duties of the new department in New South Wales were confined to the erection and repair of buildings paid for by the Colonial Treasury. Roads and similar works continued under the Surveyor General, and the military and ordnance works were superintended by the Commissariat. In 1844, the duties of the Colonial Engineer were added to those of the Colonial Architect and in 1848, the military buildings and works were similarly added to the charge of the Colonial Architect.

In Port Phillip, Charles Leroux was appointed Clerk of Works on July 7th, 1837, at the salary of £180 (\$360) per annum, but on his illness in 1838, Lewis Pendranna, the Overseer of Roads, became Clerk of Works temporarily. Leroux died on the 17th August, 1839. Robert Russell became Clerk of Works in 1838, and James Rattenbury succeeded him in 1839. His establishment consisted of an Overseer of Works, an Overseer of Roads and Gangs, and an Overseer of Prisoners.

When C. J. La Trobe took up his appointment as Superintendent of Port Phillip in 1839, the position of the Head of the Civil Service in Port Phillip was officially established. Those whose appointments were purely local received their instructions from him and officials belonging to Departments whose Heads were in Sydney carried out instructions direct from Sydney, but were bound always to communicate the nature of their instructions and the means by which they proposed to carry them out to the Superintendent. The Clerk of Works, while nominally under the Colonial Architect in Sydney, was now responsible to him through La Trobe and the Colonial Secretary, although communications, usually about discipline, sometimes came straight from the Sydney office. James Rattenbury was succeeded by Henry Ginn in 1846. By 1849, the staff had grown to five.

When the 1850 Australian Colonies Government Act separated Port Phillip District from the Colony of New South Wales and gave Victoria colonial status, Henry Ginn subsequently became Colonial Architect of Victoria at the salary of £400 (\$800) with an allowance of £30 (\$60) and travelling expenses. His staff numbered nine.

In 1853, the Tender Board was formed and its members were the Colonial Treasurer, the Auditor-General, the Chief Commissioner of Police, the Chief Commissioner of the Gold Fields, the Collector of Customs, and the Clerk of the Executive Council. Tenders were almost always referred to a Reference Board consisting of the Colonial Architect, the Colonial Engineer (a position created in 1853), the Quarter-Master of the 40th Regiment, and the Colonial Storekeeper who reported back to the Tender Board.

With the Gold Rushes the population of Victoria had increased sevenfold and by the end of 1852 plans were being prepared for a new Legislative Council Chamber, a Government House, Post Office, and Government Offices. The University and the Public Library were to begin just a year later, and the Customs House the following year. In 1854 Ginn resigned, and his lieutenant, James Balmain, became Acting Colonial Architect temporarily but was replaced as Acting Colonial Architect by the newly arrived Colonial Engineer, Charles Pasley. Balmain became Chief Architect. The Victorian Government followed the New South Wales precedent in appointing a Colonial Engineer and the Blue Book of 1853 implies the merging of the offices of Colonial Architect and Colonial Engineer.

As the result of an inquiry by a Select Committee into the conduct of public works in 1854, and with the arrival of Sir Charles Hotham as Lieutenant Governor, Captain Archibald Ross, the Commandant of the Royal Engineers in Victoria, was appointed Director of Public Works taking over much of Pasley's work. However, Ross returned to England in 1855 and Pasley remained in charge of the architectural and engineering branches of the Public Works which for 1854 and 1855 were listed as the Colonial Engineer's Department. James Balmain was relegated to the position of Clerk of Works and was replaced in that position by G. W. Vivian in 1856.

In 1856, Pasley became Commissioner of Public Works ; he also acted as member of the Central Roads Board, a position he had held since the formation of the Board in 1853. The function of this Board was confined to works upon main roads and thoroughfares and it was abolished in 1857 with the establishment of the Board of Lands and Works. This was the first attempt to cohere the activities of Crown Lands and public works officers. The powers of the Commissioner for Public Works and the Surveyor-General were vested in the Board. In 1858 Pasley was succeeded as Commissioner of Public Works by George Horne and he became Inspector General of Works. Also in the following year the position of Chief Architect and Inspecting Clerk of Works was created subordinate to the Inspector General of Works. The successful applicant was William Wardell who subsequently, in 1861, became Inspector General of Public Works and Chief Architect.

The object of the creation of the Board of Lands and Works was to abolish the offices of Surveyor-General and the Commissioner of Public Works and to place the whole administration of Crown Lands, together with the creation and management of public works, in the hands of a single responsible Minister, the President of the Board of Lands and Works. This was the practice adopted by the Haines Ministry of 1857-8. However, the Surveyor-General reappeared as the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey in December, 1858,

simultaneously with the reappearance of the Commissioner of Public Works. The office of President of the Board of Lands and Works was undertaken by the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.

In 1862, after the creation of the new office of Commissioner of Railways and Roads, the Governor in Council was empowered to appoint one or two vice-presidents of the Board who were to be responsible ministers, and the practice was for some time to confer the vice-presidencies on the Commissioner of Public Works and the Commissioner of Railways and Roads. They were also sometimes held as unsalaried offices by members of the Cabinet holding no other offices. The jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Railways and Roads over roads and bridges ended in 1877 when subsequent to the *Local Government Act 1874* the Roads and Bridges Branch was formed within the Local Government Branch of the Public Works Department.

The powers of the Board of Lands and Works were enlarged with the Public Works Statute in 1865. This Act gave the Board jurisdiction over roads, (other than roads within the limits of any road district, shire, or borough), railways, sewerage, water supply, and the Taking of Lands for Public Works. No further legislation was found necessary until 1890 when an Act to consolidate the laws relating to public works was passed. This limited the authority of the Board of Lands and Works in relation to railways, and also in relation to water and sewerage by the creation of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works in 1891.

During this period from 1865 to 1890, the Commissioner of Public Works was generally charged with the supervision of those functions of the Board of Lands and Works which were not included in the duties of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. These functions then included the erection and maintenance of public buildings, the construction and management of extra-municipal roads, and the distribution of the grants to municipal authorities in aid of the construction of municipal roads, the management and completion of the scheme of the Melbourne Water Supply, and the construction and maintenance of public sewers and bridges.

The authority of the Board of Lands and Works was further limited by the 1905 Water Act which created the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, by the Country Roads Act of 1912 which created the Country Roads Board as a Statutory body subject to the Minister of Public Works, and by the development of the Local Government Branch of the Public Works Department into the Local Government Department in 1958.

The Board of Land and Works was abolished in 1964 and the powers of the Board were given direct to the Department concerned and in the case of Public Works to the Minister for Public Works. Prior to 1964 the Board had, in reality, been an authorizing body, the Minister being in attendance to legalize and seal the undertakings of the departments requiring the assent of the Board. Today the Department of Public Works has the following Divisions:—the Architectural Branch, the Engineering Branch, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Branch, Ports and Harbors Branch, Furniture and Fittings Branch, Works Administration Branch, Property Office, and Miscellaneous Service Branches (accounts, stores, &c.), and it administers various statutory bodies and statutes.