

Sessional Papers

1947.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

THURSDAY, 30 OCTOBER, 1947.

No. 1.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (AREAS) BILL:—

Clauses 1 to 3 having been dealt with,—

Clause 4.

CONSTITUTION OF NEW AREAS.

DIVISION I.—*Interpretation.*

4. (1) In this Part of this Act—

“Constituent area” means any area or part of an area specified or described in the first column of the First Schedule.

“United area” means any area constituted under this Part of this Act by the union of constituent areas.

(2) Unless the context otherwise indicates or requires a reference in this Part of this Act to a constituent area shall be construed as including a reference to the City of Sydney as bounded under the law in force at the date upon which the assent of His Majesty to this Act is signified and a reference to the council of a constituent area shall be construed as including a reference to the Municipal Council of Sydney as constituted under the law in force at such date.

Interpreta-
tion.[*Read.*]

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Motion made (*Mrs. Fowler*) to insert at end of subclause (1) the following words,—“Provided that this definition shall be subject to the provisions of section 19 of the Local Government Act and the reinsertion of clause 5 of section 19 of the Principal Act.”

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Committee divided.

AYES, 22.

Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Black
Mr. Brain
Lieut. Col. Bruzner
Mr. Chaffey
Mr. Cutler
Mrs. Fowler
Mr. Gollan

Mr. Howarth
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jackett
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Lang
Mr. McCaw
Mr. Medcalf
Mr. Morton

Mr. Richardson
Lieut.-Col. Robson
Mr. Storey
Mr. Vincent
Tellers,
Mr. Hearnshaw
Mr. Darby

NOES, 32.

Captain Arthur
Mr. Baddeley
Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Cahill
Mr. Robert Cameron
Mr. Carlton
Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Currey
Mr. William Davies
Mr. Dring
Mr. Fowles
Mr. Freeman

Mr. W. McC. Gollan
Mr. Gorman
Mr. Graham
Mr. Hawkins
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Lazzarini
Mr. James McGirr
Mr. McGrath
Mr. C. E. Martin
Mr. Matthews
Mr. Noble
Mr. Nott

Mrs. Quirk
Mr. Robertson
Mr. Sciffert
Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Stanley
Mr. Weir
Tellers,
Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Tonge

Proposed insertion of words negatived.

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No. 2.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (AREAS) BILL (continued):—

Same clause.

Question again proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Motion made (*Mr. Brain*) to insert new subclause (3) as follows:—

“(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Part no constituent area shall be grouped together or united with any other area and no council of a constituent area shall be dissolved as provided in this Act, unless and until a poll of the electors of the constituent area has first been held by the council and a majority of the electors voting have affirmed that the area concerned be so grouped together or united and that the council of the area be so dissolved.”

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Point of Order:—*Mr. Cahill* submitted that the amendment was the same as an amendment upon which the Committee had given a negative vote. The Chairman stated that the amendment was in conflict with the principle of the Bill as read a second time, and therefore was out of order.

Mr. Treatt moved, That the Chairman leave the Chair to report a Point of Order, and ask leave to sit again, so soon as the Point of Order has been decided by the House. The Point of Order is,—“That the Chairman was wrong when he ruled that the amendment to insert new subsection (3) in clause 4 was out of order, as it was in conflict with the principles of the Bill as read a second time.”

Committee divided.

AYES, 22.

Mr. Jeff Bate	Mr. Hearnshaw	Lieut.-Col. Robson
Mr. Black	Mr. Howarth	Mr. Storey
Mr. Brain	Mr. Hunter	Mr. Treatt
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner	Mr. Jackett	Mr. Vincent
Mr. Cutler	Mr. McCaw	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Darby	Mr. Medcalf	Mr. Chaffey
Mrs. Fowler	Mr. Morton	Mr. Lang
Mr. Gollan	Mr. Richardson	

NOES, 34.

Captain Arthur	Mr. Graham	Mr. Robertson
Mr. Baddeley	Mr. Hawkins	Mr. Seiffert
Mr. Fred Cahill	Mr. Roy Heferen	Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Cahill	Mr. Kelly	Mr. Stanley
Mr. Robert Cameron	Mr. Lawrence Kelly	Mr. Tonge
Mr. Carlton	Mr. Lazzarini	Mr. L. J. Tully
Mr. Currey	Mr. James McGirr	Mr. Weir
Mr. William Davies	Mr. McGrath	Mr. Williams
Mr. Dring	Mr. C. E. Martin	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Freeman	Mr. Matthews	Mr. Fowles
Mr. W. McC. Gollan	Mr. Nott	Mr. Noble
Mr. Gorman	Mrs. Quirk	

*Negatived.**Clause, as read, agreed to.*

No. 3.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (AREAS) BILL (continued):—

Grouping of constituent areas.

Clause 5. * * * * * [Read.]

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

AYES, 34.

Mr. Baddeley	Mr. Hawkins	Mr. Robertson
Mr. Fred Cahill	Mr. Roy Heferen	Mr. Seiffert
Mr. Cahill	Mr. Kelly	Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Robert Cameron	Mr. Lawrence Kelly	Mr. Stanley
Mr. Carlton	Mr. Lazzarini	Mr. Tonge
Mr. Currey	Mr. James McGirr	Mr. L. J. Tully
Mr. William Davies	Mr. McGrath	Mr. Weir
Mr. Dring	Mr. C. E. Martin	Mr. Williams
Mr. Fowles	Mr. Matthews	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Freeman	Mr. Noble	Captain Arthur
Mr. W. McC. Gollan	Mr. Nott	Mr. Gorman
Mr. Graham	Mrs. Quirk	

NOES, 23.

Mr. Black	Mr. Howarth	Mr. Storey
Mr. Brain	Mr. Hunter	Mr. Treatt
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner	Mr. Jackett	Mr. Vincent
Mr. Chaffey	Mr. Kendell	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Cutler	Mr. Lang	Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Darby	Mr. McCaw	Lieut.-Col. Robson
Mrs. Fowler	Mr. Medcalf	
Mr. Gollan	Mr. Morton	
Mr. Hearnshaw	Mr. Richardson	

Clause, as read, agreed to.

No. 4.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (AREAS) BILL (continued):—

Clause 6.

*	*	*	*	*	[Read.] Union of constituent areas.
Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.					
Committee divided.					

AYES, 34.

Captain Arthur	Mr. Graham	Mr. Robertson
Mr. Baddeley	Mr. Roy Heferen	Mr. Seiffert
Mr. Fred Cahill	Mr. Kelly	Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Cahill	Mr. Lawrence Kelly	Mr. Stanley
Mr. Robert Cameron	Mr. Lazzarini	Mr. Tonge
Mr. Carlton	Mr. James McGirr	Mr. L. J. Tully
Mr. William Davies	Mr. McGrath	Mr. Weir
Mr. Dring	Mr. C. E. Martin	Mr. Williams
Mr. Fowles	Mr. Matthews	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Freeman	Mr. Noble	Mr. Currey
Mr. W. McC. Gollan	Mr. Nott	Mr. Hawkins
Mr. Gorman	Mrs. Quirk	

NOES, 23.

Mr. Jeff Bate	Mr. Hearnshaw	Mr. Storey
Mr. Black	Mr. Howarth	Mr. Treatt
Mr. Brain	Mr. Hunter	Mr. Vincent
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner	Mr. Kendell	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Chaffey	Mr. Lang	Mr. Jackett
Mr. Cutler	Mr. McCaw	Mr. Medcalf
Mr. Darby	Mr. Morton	
Mrs. Fowler	Mr. Richardson	
Mr. Gollan	Lieut.-Col. Robson	

Clause, as read, agreed to.

No. 5.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (AREAS) BILL (continued):—

Clause 7.

*	*	*	*	*	[Read.] Status and names of united areas.
Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.					
Motion made (Mr. Treatt), That the clause be postponed.					
Question put,—That the clause be postponed.					
Committee divided.					

AYES, 23.

Mr. Jeff Bate	Mr. Hunter	Mr. Storey
Mr. Brain	Mr. Jackett	Mr. Treatt
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner	Mr. Kendell	Mr. Vincent
Mr. Chaffey	Mr. Lang	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Cutler	Mr. McCaw	Mr. Black
Mr. Darby	Mr. Medcalf	Mr. Hearnshaw
Mr. Dewley	Mr. Morton	
Mr. Gollan	Mr. Richardson	
Mr. Howarth	Lieut.-Col. Robson	

NOES, 25.

Captain Arthur	Mr. Hawkins	Mr. Seiffert
Mr. Baddeley	Mr. Roy Heferen	Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Cahill	Mr. Kelly	Mr. Stanley
Mr. Robert Cameron	Mr. Lawrence Kelly	Mr. Tonge
Mr. Carlton	Mr. Lazzarini	Mr. L. J. Tully
Mr. Currey	Mr. James McGirr	Mr. Weir
Mr. William Davies	Mr. McGrath	Mr. Williams
Mr. Dring	Mr. C. E. Martin	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Fowles	Mr. Matthews	Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Freeman	Mr. Noble	Mr. Shannon
Mr. W. McC. Gollan	Mr. Nott	
Mr. Gorman	Mrs. Quirk	
Mr. Graham	Mr. Robertson	

Negatived.

No. 6.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (AREAS) BILL (*continued*):—*Same clause.*

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

AYES, 35.

Captain Arthur
Mr. Baddeley
Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Cahill
Mr. Robert Cameron
Mr. Carlton
Mr. Currey
Mr. William Davies
Mr. Dring
Mr. Fowles
Mr. Freeman
Mr. W. McC. Gollan
Mr. Graham

Mr. Hawkins
Mr. Roy Heferen
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Lazzarini
Mr. James McGirr
Mr. McGrath
Mr. C. E. Martin
Mr. Matthews
Mr. Noble
Mr. Nott
Mrs. Quirk
Mr. Seiffert

Mr. Shannon
Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Stanley
Mr. Tonge
Mr. L. J. Tully
Mr. Weir
Mr. Williams
Tellers,
Mr. Gorman
Mr. Robertson

NOES, 23.

Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Black
Mr. Brain
Lieut.-Col. Bruzner
Mr. Chaffey
Mr. Cutler
Mr. Darby
Mr. Dewley
Mr. Gollan

Mr. Hearnshaw
Mr. Howarth
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jackett
Mr. McCaw
Mr. Medcalf
Mr. Morton
Mr. Richardson
Lieut.-Col. Robson

Mr. Storey
Mr. Treatt
Mr. Vincent
Tellers,
Mrs. Fowler
Mr. Lang

Clause, as read, agreed to.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

A. PICKERING,

Clerk Assistant.

1947.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 2.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

TUESDAY, 4 NOVEMBER, 1947.

No. 1.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (AREAS) BILL:—

Clauses 8 to 20 having been dealt with,—

Clause 21. (1) For the purposes of the first election for a united area, and thereafter until the Governor otherwise provides in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by section fifty-eight of the Principal Act, each united area shall be deemed to be divided into wards in the manner indicated in the Second Schedule. Division into wards.

(2) The number and names of such wards shall be the number and names respectively indicated in the Second Schedule.

(3) The number of aldermen to be elected for each such ward shall be the number set out opposite the name of such ward in the Second Schedule.

[Read.]

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Motion made (Mr. Storey) to leave out in subclause (1) the words "in the manner indicated in the Second Schedule" with a view to inserting the words "as the Governor may by proclamation determine."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.

Committee divided.

AYES, 35.

- Captain Arthur, Mr. Baddeley, Mr. Fred Cahill, Mr. Cahill, Mr. Robert Cameron, Mr. Carlton, Mr. Clyne, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. William Davies, Mr. Dring, Mr. Evatt, Mr. Finnan, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Graham, Mr. Roy Heferen, Mr. Heffron, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Lawrence Kelly, Mr. Lazzarini, Mr. James McGirr, Mr. McGrath, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Noble, Mr. Nott, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mrs. Quirk, Mr. Renshaw, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Tonge, Mr. L. J. Tully, Mr. Wattison, Mr. Weir, Mr. Williams, Tellers, Mr. Landa, Mr. Sciffert

NOES, 25.

- Mr. Brain, Mr. Chaffey, Mr. Cutler, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Frith, Mr. Gollan, Mr. Howarth, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Lang, Mr. McCaw, Mr. Medcalf, Mr. Morton, Mr. John Reid, Mr. Richardson, Lieut.-Col. Robson, Mr. Rose, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Storey, Mr. Treatt, Tellers, Mr. Jeff Bate, Mr. Darby

Words stand.

No. 2.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (AREAS) BILL (*continued*):—

Clauses 22 to 45 having been dealt with,—
First Schedule.

Grouping of Areas.

* * * * * [Read.]

Question proposed,—That the Schedule, as read, stand part of the Bill.
Committee divided.

AYES, 36.

Captain Arthur	Mr. Graham	Mrs. Quirk
Mr. Baddeley	Mr. Hamilton	Mr. Seiffert
Mr. Fred Cahill	Mr. Roy Heferen	Mr. Shannon
Mr. Cahill	Mr. Heffron	Mr. Stanley
Mr. Robert Cameron	Mr. Kelly	Mr. L. J. Tully
Mr. Carlton	Mr. Landa	Mr. Wattison
Mr. Clyne	Mr. Lazzarini	Mr. Weir
Mr. Cunningham	Mr. James McGirr	Mr. Williams
Mr. William Davies	Mr. McGrath	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Enticknap	Mr. Matthews	Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Evatt	Mr. Noble	Mr. Tonge
Mr. Finnan	Mr. Nott	
Mr. Freeman	Mr. O'Sullivan	

NOES, 29.

Mr. Black	Mr. Hunter	Mr. Rose
Mr. Brain	Mr. Jackett	Mr. Stephens
Mr. Chaffey	Mr. Kendell	Mr. Storey
Mr. Cutler	Mr. Lang	Mr. Treant
Mr. Darby	Mr. McCaw	Mr. Wingfield
Mr. Dickson	Mr. Medcalf	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Drummond	Mr. Morton	Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Frith	Mr. Padman	Mr. Dewley
Mr. Gollan	Mr. John Reid	
Mr. Hearnshaw	Mr. Richardson	
Mr. Howarth	Lieut.-Col. Robson	

Schedule, as read, agreed to.

No. 3.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (AREAS) BILL (*continued*):—

Second Schedule.

WARDS.

* * * * * [Read.]

Question proposed,—That the Schedule, as read, stand part of the Bill.
Committee divided.

AYES, 37.

Captain Arthur	Mr. Freeman	Mr. Nott
Mr. Baddeley	Mr. Graham	Mr. O'Sullivan
Mr. Fred Cahill	Mr. Hamilton	Mrs. Quirk
Mr. Cahill	Mr. Roy Heferen	Mr. Seiffert
Mr. Robert Cameron	Mr. Heffron	Mr. Stanley
Mr. Carlton	Mr. Kelly	Mr. Tonge
Mr. Clyne	Mr. Lawrence Kelly	Mr. Wattison
Mr. Cunningham	Mr. Landa	Mr. Weir
Mr. William Davies	Mr. Lazzarini	Mr. Williams
Mr. Dring	Mr. James McGirr	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Enticknap	Mr. McGrath	Mr. Shannon
Mr. Evatt	Mr. Matthews	Mr. L. J. Tully
Mr. Finnan	Mr. Noble	

NOES, 27.

Mr. Jeff Bate	Mr. Hearnshaw	Lieut.-Col. Robson
Mr. Black	Mr. Howarth	Mr. Rose
Mr. Brain	Mr. Hunter	Mr. Stephens
Mr. Cutler	Mr. Jackson	Mr. Treant
Mr. Darby	Mr. Lang	Mr. Wingfield
Mr. Dewley	Mr. McCaw	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Dickson	Mr. Medcalf	Mr. Morton
Mr. Drummond	Mr. Padman	Mr. Storey
Mr. Frith	Mr. John Reid	
Mr. Gollan	Mr. Richardson	

Schedule, as read, agreed to.

The Chairman reported the Bill with amendments.

No. 4.

HOUSING (AMENDMENT) BILL:—

Clause 1 having been dealt with,—

Clause 2.

* * * * * [Read.]

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Motion made (*Mr. Shannon*) to insert in paragraph (c) of Clause 2 new section 4D as follows:—

4D (1) The Minister may recommend to the Governor that any area should be constituted a housing area and any such recommendation shall be accompanied by a plan indicating the area proposed to be constituted a housing area.

(2) Where the Minister has made a recommendation with respect to any area the Governor may by notification published in the Gazette and in a newspaper circulating in the police district wherein the area is situated declare such area to be a housing area and upon such publication in the Gazette such area shall be constituted a housing area.

(3) The Governor may upon a like recommendation and in the like manner revoke any such notification.

(4) During any period within which any notification is in force in respect of any housing area the owner of and any other person having an interest in the land within such housing area shall not, without the consent of the Commission—

(a) construct, build, place, reconstruct, rebuild, replace or repair any building or work or portion of a building or work upon such land;

(b) sell any such land or any portion thereof or any interest therein;

(c) lease any such land for a term exceeding one year.

(5) (a) Upon the acquisition for the purposes of this Act of land within a housing area no compensation shall be payable in respect of any improvements effected in contravention of the provisions of subsection four of this section.

(b) Where any transaction is entered into in contravention of paragraphs (b) or (c) of subsection four of this section the transaction shall not thereby be invalidated, and the rights powers and remedies of any person thereunder shall be the same as if this section had not been enacted.

(c) Any person who contravenes any provision of paragraphs (b) or (c) of subsection four of this section shall upon summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred pounds.

(6) The Commission shall cause a plan of the housing area to be lodged with—

(a) The Registrar-General;

(b) The Valuer-General; and

(c) The council of the municipality within which the housing area is situated.

(7) ~~The powers authorities duties and functions of the Commission shall not be affected by the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1919, as amended by subsequent Acts.~~

And the amendment having been amended as indicated,—

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Committee divided.

AYES, 35.

Captain Arthur	Mr. Kelly	Mr. Shannon
Mr. Fred Cahill	Mr. Lawrence Kelly	Mr. Stanley
Mr. Cahill	Mr. Lang	Mr. Tonge
Mr. Clyne	Mr. Landa	Mr. J. J. Tully
Mr. Cunningham	Mr. Lazzarini	Mr. Wattison
Mr. William Davies	Mr. James McGirr	Mr. Weir
Mr. Dring	Mr. McGrath	Mr. Williams
Mr. Entieknep	Mr. Matthews	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Evatt	Mr. Noble	Mr. Freeman
Mr. Finnan	Mr. Nott	Mr. Roy Heferen
Mr. Graham	Mr. O'Sullivan	
Mr. Hamilton	Mrs. Quirk	
Mr. Heffron	Mr. Sciffert	

NOES, 22.

Mr. Jeff Bate
 Mr. Brain
 Mr. Cutler
 Mr. Darby
 Mr. Dickson
 Mr. Drummond
 Mr. Fitzgerald
 Mr. Frith

Mr. Gollan
 Mr. Jackson
 Mr. Kendell
 Mr. McCaw
 Mr. Medcalf
 Mr. Morton
 Mr. Padman
 Mr. John Reid

Mr. Richardson
 Lieut.-Col. Robson
 Mr. Stephens
 Mr. Treatt
Tellers,
 Mr. Black
 Mr. Storey

Lords inserted.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 3 having been dealt with,—

The Chairman left the Chair and reported the Bill with an amendment.

A. PICKERING,
 Clerk Assistant.

1947.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 3.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

THURSDAY, 13 NOVEMBER, 1947.

No. 1.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ELECTORAL PROVISIONS) BILL:—

Clauses 1 and 2 having been dealt with,—
Clause 3.

* * * * *

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.
Committee divided.[Read.] Enrolment
of person
holding
qualification
in more than
one ward or
riding.

AYES, 40.

Mr. Baddeley	Mr. Freeman	Mrs. Quirk
Mr. Fred Cahill	Mr. Geraghty	Mr. Renshaw
Mr. Cahill	Mr. Gorman	Mr. Robertson
Mr. Robert Cameron	Mr. Graham	Mr. Shannon
Mr. Carlton	Mr. Hawkins	Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Clyne	Mr. Kelly	Mr. Stanley
Mr. Cunningham	Mr. Lawrence Kelly	Mr. Tonge
Mr. Currey	Mr. Landa	Mr. Wattison
Mr. William Davies	Mr. Lang	Mr. Weir
Mr. Dring	Mr. McGrath	Mr. Williams
Mr. Enticknap	Mr. Matthews	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Evatt	Mr. Noble	Captain Arthur
Mrs. Fowler	Mr. Nott	Mr. W. McC. Gollan
Mr. Fowles	Mr. O'Sullivan	

NOES, 28.

Mr. Jack Beale	Mr. Frith	Mr. John Reid
Mr. Brain	Mr. Gollan	Mr. Richardson
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner	Mr. Hearnshaw	Lieut.-Col. Robson
Mr. Chaffey	Mr. Howarth	Mr. Rose
Mr. Cutler	Mr. Hunter	Mr. Storey
Mr. Darby	Mr. Jackson	Mr. Vincent
Mr. Dewley	Mr. McCaw	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Dickson	Mr. Medcalf	Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Drummond	Mr. Morton	Mr. Jackett
Mr. Fitzgerald	Mr. Padman	

Clause, as read, agreed to.

No. 2.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ELECTORAL PROVISIONS) BILL—(continued):—

Clause 4.

* * * * *

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.
Committee divided.[Read.] Compulsory
voting.

AYES, 36.

Captain Arthur	Mr. Geraghty	Mr. Renshaw
Mr. Baddeley	Mr. W. McC. Gollan	Mr. Robertson
Mr. Cahill	Mr. Gorman	Mr. Shannon
Mr. Robert Cameron	Mr. Graham	Mr. Stanley
Mr. Carlton	Mr. Hawkins	Mr. Tonge
Mr. Clyne	Mr. Kelly	Mr. Wattison
Mr. Cunningham	Mr. Landa	Mr. Weir
Mr. Currey	Mr. Lang	Mr. Williams
Mr. William Davies	Mr. Lazzarini	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Dring	Mr. McGrath	Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Enticknap	Mr. Noble	Mr. Fowles
Mr. Evatt	Mr. Nott	
Mr. Freeman	Mrs. Quirk	

NOES, 25.

Mr. Jeff Bate
 Mr. Jack Bealo
 Mr. Brain
 Mr. Cutler
 Mr. Darby
 Mr. Dewley
 Mr. Dickson
 Mr. Drummond
 Mr. Fitzgerald

Mr. Gollan
 Mr. Hearnshaw
 Mr. Howarth
 Mr. Hunter
 Mr. Jaekett
 Mr. Jackson
 Mr. McCaw
 Mr. Medcalf
 Mr. Morton

Mr. Padman
 Mr. Richardson
 Mr. Rose
 Mr. Storey
 Mr. Vincent
Tellers,
 Mr. Chaffey
 Lieut.-Col. Robson

Clause, as read, agreed to.

Clauses 5 to 7 having been dealt with,—

The Chairman left the Chair and reported the Bill without amendment.

A. PICKERING,
 Clerk Assistant.

1947.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 4.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 19 NOVEMBER, 1947.

No. 1.

STATE TILEWORKS BILL:—

Clauses 1 to 4 having been dealt with,—

Clause 5. (1) An account shall be kept in the Special Deposits Account in the Treasury to be called the "State Tileworks Working Account," in this Act referred to as the "Working Account." Working Account.
cf. Act No. 16, 1945, s. 12, Act No. 19, 1943, s. 8, Act No. 16, 1946, s. 5.

(2) (a) There shall be credited to the Working Account all revenue, earnings and moneys received from all sources in the course of the conduct of the State Tileworks and such amounts as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament for the purpose.

(b) There shall be debited to the Working Account the following charges, in the order set out hereunder:—

Firstly, all costs and expenses whatsoever of and incidental to the administration, management and conduct of the State Tileworks and also the costs of repair and minor renewal of buildings, plant and "equipment."

Secondly, interest on the capital cost declared pursuant to section four of this Act for any year ending on the thirty-first day of March at a rate or rates to be determined by the Colonial Treasurer, but not exceeding the average rate payable during such year by the Government for loan moneys, and exchange at a rate or rates to be determined by the Colonial Treasurer, the amount of which interest and exchange shall be credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

* * * * * [Read.]

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Motion made (*Mr. Howarth*) to insert after word "equipment" in subclause 2 (b) the words,—“Secondly, such sums as are the equivalent of the amounts which would be payable by the State Tileworks if the State Tileworks in respect of its tile-making business were liable as a tile-making company for the payment of income tax, land tax, local government rates and other taxes under the provisions of any Act or Commonwealth Act, the equivalent sums of such rates and taxes shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer.”

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Committee divided.

AYES, 24.

Mr. Black	Mr. Gollan	Lieut.-Col. Robson
Mr. Brain	Mr. Howarth	Mr. Rose
Mr. Chaffey	Mr. Hunter	Mr. Storey
Mr. Cutler	Mr. Jackson	Mr. Wingfield
Mr. Darby	Mr. McCaw	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Dewley	Mr. Medcalf	Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Drummond	Mr. Morton	Mr. Hearnshaw
Mr. Fitzgerald	Mr. Padman	
Mr. Frith	Mr. Richardson	

NOES, 41.

Mr. Baddeley	Mr. W. McC. Gollan	Mrs. Quirk
Mr. Cahill	Mr. Gorman	Mr. Renshaw
Mr. Robert Cameron	Mr. Graham	Mr. Seiffert
Mr. Carlton	Mr. Hamilton	Mr. Shannon
Mr. Clyne	Mr. Hawkins	Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Cunningham	Mr. Heffron	Mr. Stanley
Mr. Currey	Mr. Kelly	Mr. Tonge
Mr. William Davies	Mr. Lang	Mr. L. J. Tully
Mr. Dring	Mr. James McGirr	Mr. Wattison
Mr. Evatt	Mr. McGrath	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Finnan	Mr. C. E. Martin	Mr. Fred Cahill
Mrs. Fowler	Mr. Matthews	Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Fowles	Mr. Noble	
Mr. Freeman	Mr. Nott	
Mr. Geraghty	Mr. O'Sullivan	

Proposed insertion of words negatived.

Clauses 6 to 11 having been dealt with, the Chairman left the Chair and reported the Bill without amendment.

A. PICKERING,
Clerk Assistant.

1947.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 5.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

THURSDAY, 27 NOVEMBER, 1947.

No. 1.

STATE TRANSPORT (CO-ORDINATION) AMENDMENT BILL:—

Clause 1 having been dealt with,—

Clause 2. The State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931-1945, is amended by omitting from subsections four and five of section eighteen the words "along a public street" wherever occurring.

Amendment
of Act No. 32,
1931, s. 18.

(Certain
obligations
in respect
of public
motor
vehicles.)

[Read.]

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Motion made (*Mr. Treatt*) to insert the following words, at the end of the clause, "by inserting at the end of subsection five of section eighteen the following proviso:—

'Provided that in the case of aircraft the payments to be made by the licensee under subsection four of this section in respect of passengers carried and the payments to be made by the licensee under this subsection in respect of goods carried shall be in accordance with the basis or system as may be prescribed by regulation made under this Act.'

Question proposed,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Mr. Hawkins moved, That the Question be now put.

Question put,—“That the Question be now put.”

Committee divided.

AYES, 38.

Captain Arthur
Mr. Baddley
Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Cahill
Mr. Robert Cameron
Mr. Currey
Mr. William Davies
Mr. Dring
Mr. Enticknap
Mr. Evatt
Mr. Finnan
Mr. Fowles
Mr. Freeman
Mr. Geraghty

Mr. W. McC. Gollan
Mr. Hawkins
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Landa
Mr. Lazzarini
Mr. James McGirr
Mr. McGrath
Mr. C. E. Martin
Mr. Matthews
Mr. Noble
Mr. Nott
Mr. O'Sullivan
Mr. Renshaw

Mr. Robertson
Mr. Sciffert
Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Stanley
Mr. Tonge
Mr. L. J. Tully
Mr. Wattison
Mr. Weir

Tellers,

Mr. Gorman
Mr. Roy Hefe

NOES, 26.

Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Black
Mr. Brain
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner
Mr. Cutler
Mr. Dickson
Mr. Drummond
Mr. Fitzgerald
Mr. Gollan
Mr. Hearnshaw

Mr. Howarth
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jackett
Mr. Jackson
Mr. Kendell
Mr. Lang
Mr. McCaw
Mr. Medcalf
Mr. Morton
Mr. John Reid

Lieut.-Col. Robson
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Storey
Mr. Treatt

Tellers,

Mr. Chaffey
Mr. Darby

Agreed to.

No. 2.

STATE TRANSPORT (CO-ORDINATION) AMENDMENT BILL—(continued):—

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.
Committee divided.

AYES, 25.

Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Black
Mr. Brain
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner
Mr. Chaffey
Mr. Cutler
Mr. Darby
Mr. Dickson
Mr. Drummond

Mr. Fitzgerald
Mr. Gollan
Mr. Howarth
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jackson
Mr. Kendell
Mr. McCaw
Mr. Medcalf
Mr. Morton

Mr. John Reid
Lieut.-Col. Robson
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Storey
Mr. Treatt

Tellers,

Mr. Hearnshaw
Mr. Jackett

NOES, 40.

Mr. Baddeley
Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Cahill
Mr. Robert Cameron
Mr. Currey
Mr. William Davies
Mr. Dring
Mr. Enticknap
Mr. Evatt
Mr. Finnan
Mr. Fowles
Mr. Freeman
Mr. Geraghty
Mr. W. McC. Gollan

Mr. Gorman
Mr. Hamilton
Mr. Roy Heferen
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Landa
Mr. Lang
Mr. Lazzarini
Mr. James McGirr
Mr. McGrath
Mr. C. E. Martin
Mr. Matthews
Mr. Noble
Mr. Nott

Mr. O'Sullivan
Mr. Renshaw
Mr. Robertson
Mr. Seiffert
Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Stanley
Mr. Tonge
Mr. L. J. Tully
Mr. Wattison
Mr. Weir

Tellers,

Captain Arthur
Mr. Hawkins

Proposed insertion of words negatived.

No. 3.

STATE TRANSPORT (CO-ORDINATION) AMENDMENT BILL—(continued):—

Same clause.

Question again proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the bill.

Mr. McGrath moved, That the Question be now put.

Question put,—“That the Question be now put.”

Committee divided.

AYES, 39.

Captain Arthur
Mr. Baddeley
Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Cahill
Mr. Robert Cameron
Mr. Currey
Mr. William Davies
Mr. Dring
Mr. Enticknap
Mr. Evatt
Mr. Finnan
Mr. Fowles
Mr. Freeman
Mr. W. McC. Gollan

Mr. Gorman
Mr. Hamilton
Mr. Hawkins
Mr. Roy Heferen
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Landa
Mr. Lazzarini
Mr. James McGirr
Mr. McGrath
Mr. C. E. Martin
Mr. Matthews
Mr. Nott
Mr. O'Sullivan

Mr. Renshaw
Mr. Seiffert
Mr. Shannon
Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Stanley
Mr. Tonge
Mr. L. J. Tully
Mr. Wattison
Mr. Weir

Tellers,

Mr. Noble
Mr. Robertson

NOES, 26.

Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Black
Mr. Brain
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner
Mr. Chaffey
Mr. Darby
Mr. Dickson
Mr. Drummond
Mr. Fitzgerald
Mr. Gollan

Mr. Hearnshaw
Mr. Howarth
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jackett
Mr. Jackson
Mr. Kendell
Mr. Lang
Mr. McCaw
Mr. Morton
Mr. John Reid

Lieut.-Col. Robson
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Storey
Mr. Treatt

Tellers,

Mr. Cutler
Mr. Medcalf

Agreed to.

No. 4.

STATE TRANSPORT (CO-ORDINATION) AMENDMENT BILL:—

Same clause.

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.
Committee divided.

AYES, 40.

Captain Arthur	Mr. Gorman	Mr. O'Sullivan
Mr. Baddeley	Mr. Hamilton	Mr. Reushaw
Mr. Fred Cahill	Mr. Hawkins	Mr. Robertson
Mr. Cahill	Mr. Roy Heferen	Mr. Seiffert
Mr. Robert Cameron	Mr. Kelly	Mr. Shannon
Mr. Currey	Mr. Lawrence Kelly	Mr. Sheahan
Mr. William Davies	Mr. Landa	Mr. Stanley
Mr. Dring	Mr. Lang	Mr. Tonge
Mr. Enticknap	Mr. Lazzarini	Mr. Wattison
Mr. Evatt	Mr. James McGirr	Mr. Weir
Mr. Finnan	Mr. McGrath	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Fowles	Mr. C. E. Martin	Mr. Nott
Mr. Freeman	Mr. Matthews	Mr. L. J. Tully
Mr. W. McC. Gollan	Mr. Noble	

NOES, 26.

Mr. Jeff Bate	Mr. Hearnshaw	Mr. Richardson
Mr. Brain	Mr. Howarth	Mr. Stephens
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner	Mr. Hunter	Mr. Storey
Mr. Chaffey	Mr. Jackett	Mr. Treatt
Mr. Cutler	Mr. Jackson	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Darby	Mr. Kendell	Mr. Black
Mr. Dickson	Mr. McCaw	Lieut.-Col. Robson
Mr. Drummond	Mr. Medcalf	
Mr. Fitzgerald	Mr. Morton	
Mr. Gollan	Mr. John Reid	

Clause, as read, agreed to.

Clauses 3 and 4 having been dealt with,—

The Chairman left the Chair and reported the Bill without amendment.

No. 5.

BUILDING OPERATIONS AND BUILDING MATERIALS CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL:—

Clause 1 having been dealt with,—

Clause 2. * * * * *

(g) by omitting section fifteen and by inserting in lieu thereof the following section:— Substituted sec. 15.

15. (1) Where any building operations are being carried out on any land or premises, or at any time after the fourth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six, have been or shall be completed on any land or premises, any person authorised in that behalf by writing under the hand of the Minister may exercise either alone or with such assistance as the person so authorised may deem necessary, all or any of the following powers and "authorities" that is to say:— Power of entry and inquiry.

* * * * * [Read.]

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the bill.

Motion made (*Mr. Treatt*) to insert after the word "authorities" the following words:—"for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act are being or have been complied with or contravened."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Committee divided.

AYES, 22.

Mr. Jeff Bate	Mr. Drummond	Lieut.-Col. Robson
Mr. Jack Beale	Mr. Gollan	Mr. Stephens
Mr. Black	Mr. Hunter	Mr. Storey
Mr. Brain	Mr. Jackson	Mr. Treatt
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner	Mr. Kendell	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Chaffey	Mr. McCaw	Mr. Jackett
Mr. Dewloy	Mr. Medcalf	Mr. Morton
Mr. Dickson	Mr. John Reid	

NOES, 36.

Mr. Baddeley	Mr. Lawrence Kelly	Mr. Sciffert
Mr. Cahill	Mr. Landa	Mr. Shannon
Mr. Clyne	Mr. Lang	Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Cunningham	Mr. Lazzarini	Mr. Stanley
Mr. Currey	Mr. James McGirr	Mr. Tonge
Mr. Evatt	Mr. McGrath	Mr. L. J. Tully
Mr. Fowles	Mr. C. E. Martin	Mr. Wattison
Mr. Freeman	Mr. Matthews	Mr. Weir
Mr. W. McC. Gollan	Mr. Noble	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Gorman	Mr. O'Sullivan	Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Roy Heferen	Mrs. Quirk	Mr. Hamilton
Mr. Heffron	Mr. Renshaw	
Mr. Kelly	Mr. Robertson	

Proposed insertion of words negatived.

No. 6.

BUILDING OPERATIONS AND BUILDING MATERIALS CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL
(continued):—

Same Clause.

The clause having been amended,—

Question put,—That the clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

AYES, 36.

Mr. Baddeley	Mr. Roy Heferen	Mrs. Quirk
Mr. Fred Cahill	Mr. Heffron	Mr. Robertson
Mr. Cahill	Mr. Kelly	Mr. Sciffert
Mr. Clyne	Mr. Lawrence Kelly	Mr. Shannon
Mr. Cunningham	Mr. Landa	Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Currey	Mr. Lang	Mr. Stanley
Mr. Evatt	Mr. Lazzarini	Mr. Wattison
Mr. Fowles	Mr. James McGirr	Mr. Weir
Mr. Freeman	Mr. McGrath	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Geraghty	Mr. C. E. Martin	Mr. Renshaw
Mr. W. McC. Gollan	Mr. Matthews	Mr. Tonge
Mr. Gorman	Mr. Noble	
Mr. Hamilton	Mr. O'Sullivan	

NOES, 19.

Mr. Jeff Bate	Mr. Gollan	Mr. John Reid
Mr. Brain	Mr. Hunter	Mr. Storey
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner	Mr. Jackett	Mr. Treatt
Mr. Chaffey	Mr. Kendall	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Dewley	Mr. McCaw	Mr. Black
Mr. Dickson	Mr. Medcalf	Lieut.-Col. Robson
Mr. Drummond	Mr. Morton	

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clauses 3 and 4 having been dealt with,—

The Chairman left the Chair and reported the Bill with amendments.

A. PICKERING,

Clerk Assistant.

1947.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 6.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

THURSDAY, 4 DECEMBER, 1947.

No.1.

WAYS AND MEANS (*Financial Statement*):—

Resolution proposed.

The Chairman having given a ruling upon relevancy in the Debate,—

Lt.-Colonel Bruxner moved, That the Chairman leave the Chair to report a Point of Order, and ask leave to sit again, so soon as the Point of Order has been decided by the House. The Point of Order is,—“That the Chairman was wrong when he ruled that the Honourable Member for Temora could not discuss the activities of the Communist Party in New South Wales on the debate on the Financial Statement.”

Committee divided.

AYES, 18.

Mr. Brain	Mr. Jackett	Mr. Treatt
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner	Mr. McCaw	Mr. Wingfield
Mr. Cutler	Mr. Medcalf	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Dickson	Mr. Morton	Mr. Darby
Mr. Drummond	Mr. John Reid	Mr. Storey
Mr. Frith	Mr. Richardson	
Mr. Hunter	Mr. Stephens	

NOES, 35.

Captain Arthur	Mr. Gorman	Mr. Noble
Mr. Robert Cameron	Mr. Graham	Mr. O'Sullivan
Mr. Clyne	Mr. Hawkins	Mrs. Quirk
Mr. Cunningham	Mr. Roy Heferen	Mr. Renshaw
Mr. Currey	Mr. Heffron	Mr. Shannon
Mr. Davidson	Mr. Kelly	Mr. Stanley
Mr. William Davies	Mr. Lawrence Kelly	Mr. L. J. Tully
Mr. Dring	Mr. Landa	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Enticknap	Mr. Lang	Mr. Robertson
Mr. Evatt	Mr. Lazzarini	Mr. Tonge
Mrs. Fowler	Mr. McGrath	
Mr. Freeman	Mr. C. E. Martin	
Mr. W. McC. Gollan	Mr. Matthews	

Negatived.

63321

No. 2.

WAYS AND MEANS (*Financial Statement*):—

Question put,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair, report progress, also that the Committee has come to a Resolution.

AYES, 35.

Captain Arthur	Mr. Gorman	Mr. O'Sullivan
Mr. Robert Cameron	Mr. Graham	Mrs. Quirk
Mr. Carlton	Mr. Hawkins	Mr. Renshaw
Mr. Clyne	Mr. Roy Heferen	Mr. Robertson
Mr. Cunningham	Mr. Heffron	Mr. Shannon
Mr. Davidson	Mr. Kelly	Mr. Stanley
Mr. William Davies	Mr. Lawrence Kelly	Mr. Tonge
Mr. Dring	Mr. Landa	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Enticknap	Mr. Lang	Mr. Currey
Mr. Evatt	Mr. Lazzarini	Mr. L. J. Tully
Mrs. Fowler	Mr. McGrath	
Mr. Freeman	Mr. Matthews	
Mr. Gollan	Mr. Noble	

NOES, 19.

Mr. Brain	Mr. Hunter	Mr. Storey
Lieut.-Col. Brunner	Mr. McCaw	Mr. Treatt
Mr. Cutler	Mr. Medcalf	Mr. Wingfield
Mr. Dickson	Mr. Morton	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Drummond	Mr. John Reid	Mr. Darby
Mr. Frith	Mr. Richardson	Mr. Jackett
Mr. Gollan	Mr. Stephens	

The Temporary Chairman left the Chair to report accordingly.

A. PICKERING,
Clerk Assistant.

1947-48.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 7.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

THURSDAY, 22 APRIL, 1948.

No. 1.

RIVERS AND FORESHORES IMPROVEMENT BILL:—

Clauses 1 to 7 having been dealt with,—

Clause 8. (1) There shall be constituted a Board, to be called the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Board, which shall have and may exercise and discharge the powers, authorities, duties and functions conferred and imposed upon the Board by or under this Act.

Constitution
of Rivers
and Fore-
shores
Improvement
Board.

(2) The Board shall consist of four members who shall be appointed by the Governor.

Of the members so appointed—

- (a) one shall be an officer of the Commission;
- (b) one shall be an officer of the Department of Public Works;
- (c) one shall be the Director of the Soil Conservation Service or an officer of the Soil Conservation Service;
- (d) one, who shall be chairman of the Board, shall be a person not being an officer of the Commission, the Department of Public Works or the Soil Conservation Service.

* * * * * [Read.]

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Motion made (*Mr. Vincent*) to insert after paragraph (2) (c) the following paragraphs:—

- “(d) one shall be an officer of the Department of Agriculture;
- (e) one shall be an officer of the Forestry Commission;”

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Committee divided.

AYES, 16.

Mr. Dewley
Mr. Dickson
Mr. Drummond
Mr. Frith
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Lawson

Mr. McCaw
Mr. Medcalf
Mr. Morton
Lt.-Colonel Robson
Mr. Storey
Mr. Treatt

Mr. Turner
Mr. Vincent
Tellers,
Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Chaffey

NOES, 30.

Captain Arthur
Mr. Baddeley
Mr. Booth
Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Carlton
Mr. Clyne
Mr. Currey
Mr. W. Davies
Mr. Finnan
Mr. Fowles
Mr. Freeman

Mr. W. McC. Gollan
Mr. Gorman
Mr. Hawkins
Mr. Roy Heferen
Mr. C. A. Kelly
Mr. Lazzarini
Mr. McGrath
Mr. C. E. Martin
Mr. Matthews
Mr. Noble
Mr. Nott

Mr. O'Sullivan
Mrs. Quirk
Mr. Renshaw
Mr. Sciffert
Mr. Tonge
Mr. Weir
Tellers,
Mr. Chalmers
Mr. Lawrence Kelly

*Proposed insertion of words negatived.**Clause, as read, agreed to.*

A. PICKERING,
Clerk Assistant.

1947-48.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 8.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

THURSDAY, 22 JULY, 1948.

No. 1.

PRICES REGULATION BILL:—

Clauses 1 to 61 and the Schedule having been dealt with,—

Motion made (*Mr. Treatt*) to add after clause 61 the following new clause, to stand as clause 62:—

62. (1) This Act shall remain in force for a period of six months after the commencement thereof and no longer.

(2) The expiry of this Act shall not affect the previous operation thereof or the validity of any action taken thereunder or any penalty incurred in respect of any contravention of or failure to comply with this Act or any proceeding or remedy in respect of any such penalty or punishment.

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Committee divided.

AYES, 32.

Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Jack Beale
Mr. Black
Mr. Brain
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner
Mr. Chaffey
Mr. Cutler
Mr. Dewley
Mr. Dickson
Mr. Drummond
Mr. Ellis
Mr. Fitzgerald

Mr. Frith
Mr. Gollan
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jordan
Mr. Kendell
Mr. Lawson
Mr. McCaw
Mr. Medcalf
Mr. Morton
Mr. Padman
Mr. John Reid
Mr. Richardson

Lieut.-Col. Robson
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Treatt
Mr. Turner
Mr. Vincent
Mr. Wingfield

Tellers,

Mr. Cross
Mr. Jackett

NOES, 41.

Captain Arthur
Mr. Baddeley
Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Cahill
Mr. Carlton
Mr. Chalmers
Mr. Clyne
Mr. William Davies
Mr. Dring
Captain Dunn
Mr. Evatt
Mr. Finnan
Mr. Freeman
Mr. W. McC. Gollan
Mr. Gorman

Mr. Graham
Mr. Hamilton
Mr. Roy Heferen
Mr. Heffron
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Landa
Mr. Lang
Mr. Lazzarini
Mr. James McGirr
Mr. McGrath
Mr. Matthews
Mr. Nott
Mrs. Quirk
Mr. Renshaw

Mr. Robertson
Mr. Seiffert
Mr. Shannon
Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Stanley
Mr. Tonge
Mr. L. J. Tully
Mr. Wattison
Mr. Weir

Tellers,

Mr. Noble
Mr. Williams

New clause negatived.

On motion of Mr. Finnan, the Chairman left the Chair to report the Bill without amendment.

No. 2.

LAND SALES CONTROL BILL:—

Clauses 1 to 17, having been dealt with,—

Motion made (*Mr. Treatt*) to insert the following new clause to stand as clause 18:—

18. (1) This Act shall remain in force for a period of six months after commencement thereof and no longer.

(2) The expiry of this Act shall not affect the previous operation thereof or the validity of any action taken thereunder or any penalty incurred in respect of any contravention of or failure to comply with this Act or any proceeding or remedy in respect of any such penalty or punishment.

Question put,—That the new clause proposed to be inserted be so inserted.
Committee divided.

AYES, 29.

Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Jack Beale
Mr. Brain
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner
Mr. Chaffey
Mr. Cutler
Mr. Dewley
Mr. Dickson
Mr. Fitzgerald
Mr. Frith
Mr. Gollan

Mr. Howarth
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jackett
Mr. Jackson
Mr. McCaw
Mr. Medcalf
Mr. Padman
Mr. John Reid
Mr. Richardson
Lieut.-Col. Robson
Mr. Rose

Mr. Stephens
Mr. Treatt
Mr. Turner
Mr. Vincent
Mr. Wingfield

Tellers,

Mr. Black
Mr. Morton

NOES, 37.

Mr. Baddeley
Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Robert Cameron
Mr. Carlton
Mr. Chalmers
Mr. William Davies
Mr. Enticknap
Mr. Evatt
Mr. Finnan
Mr. Fowles
Mr. Freeman
Mr. W. McC. Gollan
Mr. Hamilton

Mr. Hawkins
Mr. Roy Heferen
Mr. Heffron
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Landa
Mr. Lang
Mr. Lazzarini
Mr. McGrath
Mr. Matthews
Mr. Noble
Mrs. Quirk

Mr. Renshaw
Mr. Robertson
Mr. Shannon
Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Stanley
Mr. Tonge
Mr. Wattison
Mr. Weir
Mr. Williams

Tellers,

Captain Arthur
Mr. Gorman

Proposed insertion of clause negatived.

No. 3.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (AMENDMENT) BILL:—

Clauses 1 to 7 having been dealt with,—

Clause 8. * * * * * [Read.]

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Motion made (*Mr. Treatt*) to insert new paragraph (a) as follows:—

“(a) Any premises or any part of any premises loaned or entrusted without any money or similar consideration to any person;”

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Committee divided.

AYES, 30.

Mr. Jack Beale
Mr. Black
Mr. Brain
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner
Mr. Chaffey
Mr. Cross
Mr. Cutler
Mr. Dewley
Mr. Dickson
Mr. Fitzgerald
Mr. Frith

Mr. Gollan
Mr. Hearnshaw
Mr. Howarth
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jackett
Mr. Jackson
Mr. Kendall
Mr. McCaw
Mr. Morton
Mr. Padman
Mr. Richardson

Lieut.-Col. Robson
Mr. Rose
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Treatt
Mr. Turner
Mr. Vincent

Tellers,

Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Ellis

NOES, 38.

Captain Arthur
Mr. Baddeley
Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Cahill
Mr. Robert Cameron
Mr. Carlton
Mr. William Davies
Mr. Dring
Mr. Enticknap
Mr. Evatt
Mr. Fowles
Mr. Freeman
Mr. W. McC. Gollan
Mr. Gorman

Mr. Hamilton
Mr. Hawkins
Mr. Roy Heferen
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Landa
Mr. Lang
Mr. Lazzarini
Mr. James McGirr
Mr. McGrath
Mr. Matthews
Mr. Nott
Mr. O'Sullivan
Mrs. Quirk

Mr. Renshaw
Mr. Shannon
Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Stanley
Mr. Tonge
Mr. Wattison
Mr. Weir
Mr. Williams

Tellers,

Mr. Chalmers
Mr. Noble

Proposed insertion of words negatived.

Clause, as read, agreed to.

Definitions.

No. 4.

SAME BILL:—

Clauses 9 to 64 having been dealt with,—

Clause 65.

Clause 65. 1) A person who has, either before or after the commencement of this Act, become the lessor of prescribed premises being a dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house, by purchase thereof, shall not, within a period of "two years" after the date of the agreement for the purchase give a notice to quit on the ground specified in paragraph (g) of subsection five of section sixty-two of this Act to any person who was a lessee of the prescribed premises at the date of the agreement for the purchase unless, after the date of such agreement, he has given the lessee at least eighteen months' notice in writing of his intention to give such notice to quit.

Notice to
quit where
dwelling-
house sold.

* * * * * [Read.]

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Motion made (*Mr. Treatt*) to leave out the words "two years" and insert words "six months" in lieu thereof.

Question put,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause. Committee divided.

AYES, 41.

Captain Arthur	Mr. W. McC. Gollan	Mr. O'Sullivan
Mr. Baddeley	Mr. Gorman	Mrs. Quirk
Mr. Fred Cahill	Mr. Hamilton	Mr. Renshaw
Mr. Cahill	Mr. Hawkins	Mr. Robertson
Mr. Robert Cameron	Mr. Roy Heferen	Mr. Shannon
Mr. Carlton	Mr. Heffron	Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Chalmers	Mr. Kelly	Mr. Wattison
Mr. Clyne	Mr. Landa	Mr. Weir
Mr. William Davies	Mr. Lang	Mr. Williams
Mr. Dring	Mr. Lazzarini	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Enticknap	Mr. James McGirr	Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Evatt	Mr. McGrath	Mr. Tonge
Mrs. Fowler	Mr. Matthews	
Mr. Fowles	Mr. Noble	
Mr. Freeman	Mr. Nott	

NOES, 28.

Mr. Jeff Bate	Mr. Gollan	Mr. Richardson
Mr. Brain	Mr. Hearnshaw	Lieut.-Col. Robson
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner	Mr. Howarth	Mr. Stephens
Mr. Chaffey	Mr. Jackett	Mr. Treatt
Mr. Cross	Mr. Jackson	Mr. Turner
Mr. Cutler	Mr. Kendell	Mr. Vincent
Mr. Dickson	Mr. McCaw	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Ellis	Mr. Medcalf	Mr. Jack Beale
Mr. Fitzgerald	Mr. Morton	Mr. Dewley
Mr. Frith	Mr. Padman	

Words stand.

Clause, as read, agreed to.

No. 5.

SAME BILL:—

Clauses 66 to 69 having been dealt with,—

Clause 70. (1) * * * * *

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, an order for the recovery of possession of any prescribed premises, being a dwelling-house, from any person on any of the grounds specified in paragraphs (g), (i), (l) or (m) of subsection five of section sixty-two of this Act shall not be made unless the court is satisfied that the lessor had provided at the date of expiry of the notice to quit, and has immediately available for the occupation of the persons occupying such dwelling-house, reasonably suitable alternative accommodation:

Provided that this subsection shall not apply in any case where—

- the lessor is a protected person within the meaning of the National Security (War Service Moratorium) Regulations and the lessee is not a protected person within the meaning of those Regulations; or
- the court is satisfied that the lessor is required by law to reconstruct or demolish the dwelling-house and possession thereof is sought by him for that purpose.

In this subsection "National Security (War Service Moratorium) Regulations" means the Regulations having that title as in force for the time being under the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act, 1946-1947, of the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

* * * * * [Read.]

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.
Motion made (*Mr. Treatt*) to leave out subclause (2).

Question put,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.

Committee divided.

AYES, 41.

Captain Arthur	Mr. Gorman	Mrs. Quirk
Mr. Baddeley	Mr. Hawkins	Mr. Renshaw
Mr. Fred Cahill	Mr. Roy Heferen	Mr. Robertson
Mr. Cahill	Mr. Heffron	Mr. Shannon
Mr. Robert Cameron	Mr. Kelly	Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Carlton	Mr. Lawrence Kelly	Mr. Stanley
Mr. Chalmers	Mr. Landa	Mr. Tonge
Mr. Clyne	Mr. Lang	Mr. Wattison
Mr. William Davies	Mr. Lazzarini	Mr. Weir
Mr. Dring	Mr. James McGirr	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Enticknap	Mr. McGrath	Mr. Fowles
Mr. Evatt	Mr. Matthews	Mr. Williams
Mrs. Fowler	Mr. Noble	
Mr. Freeman	Mr. Nott	
Mr. W. McC. Gollan	Mr. O'Sullivan	

NOES, 28.

Mr. Jack Beale	Mr. Gollan	Lieut.-Col. Robson
Mr. Brain	Mr. Hearnshaw	Mr. Stephens
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner	Mr. Howarth	Mr. Treatt
Mr. Chaffey	Mr. Jackett	Mr. Vincent
Mr. Cross	Mr. Jackson	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Cutler	Mr. Kendell	Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Dewley	Mr. McCaw	Mr. Turner
Mr. Dickson	Mr. Medcalf	
Mr. Ellis	Mr. Morton	
Mr. Fitzgerald	Mr. Padman	
Mr. Frith	Mr. Richardson	

Proposed omission of words negatived.

Clause, as read, agreed to.

A. PICKERING,
Clerk Assistant.

1947-48.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

No. 9.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

TUESDAY, 17 AUGUST, 1948.

No. 1.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (AREAS) BILL:—

Legislative Council's Amendments.

Question put,—That the Legislative Council's amendments be agreed to.

AYES, 35.

Mr. Fred Cahill
Mr. Cahill
Mr. Chalmers
Mr. Clyne
Captain Dunn
Mr. Enticknap
Mr. Evatt
Mr. Finnan
Mr. Fowles
Mr. Freeman
Mr. Geraghty
Mr. Gorman
Mr. Graham

Mr. Hawkins
Mr. Roy Heferen
Mr. Heffron
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Lawrence Kelly
Mr. Landa
Mr. James McGirr
Mr. McGrath
Mr. Matthews
Mr. Nott
Mr. O'Sullivan
Mrs. Quirk
Mr. Renshaw

Mr. Shannon
Mr. Sheahan
Mr. Tonge
Mr. L. J. Tully
Mr. Wattison
Mr. Weir
Mr. Williams

Tellers,

Captain Arthur
Mr. Noble

NOES, 23.

Mr. Jeff Bate
Mr. Brain
Lieut.-Col. Bruxner.
Mr. Cross
Mr. Cutler
Mr. Dickson
Mr. Drummond
Mr. Ellis
Mr. Gollan

Mr. Hearnshaw
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Jackett
Mr. Jackson
Mr. Lang
Mr. Lawson
Mr. McCaw
Mr. Morton
Mr. Stephens

Mr. Treatt
Mr. Turner
Mr. Vincent

Tellers,

Mr. Jack Beale
Mr. Black

Amendments agreed to.

A. PICKERING,

Clerk Assistant.

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1947.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 16th October, 1947, Votes No. 9, Entry 4, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them.

† 58891

52—

[1s. 4d.]

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Amended Regulations Copy of the Royal Commission	under the Public Service Act, 1902, as amended issued to His Honor Judge Kirby to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the order for the transfer of Sergeant Keogh from Peak Hill to Bathurst.	.....	Mr. James McGirr Mr. James McGirr	1947. 28 May 28 May	Not to be printed. Not to be printed.	
Regulations Return	under the Coal Industry Act, 1946 of Authorities to Mins issued since January, 1882, under the Mining Act, 1874.	.....	Mr. Baddeley Mr. Baddeley	28 May 28 May	Not to be printed. Not to be printed.	
Proclamations	declaring certain land to be private land for the purposes of the Mining Act, 1906-1935.	.....	Mr. Baddeley	28 May	Not to be printed.	
Minutes	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. B. V. L. Saunters, Assistant Geologist, Mr. Clifford Harris, Inspector of Mines, Mr. John Feathers Chalmers, Inspector of Collieries, and Mr. John Dodds, Inspector of Collieries, Department of Mines.	.....	Mr. Baddeley	28 May	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations Balance-sheets	under the Careless Use of Fire Act, 1912-1946 of Art Unions under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of— (a) Food for Britain Fund. (b) Red Cross Headquarters Younger Set. (c) R.S.L. Memorial Building Fund. (d) Fighting Forces No. 3. (e) Walnut Glory Chest, Marsfield. (f) Grand United Centenary Centre. (g) Willoughby District Victory Carnival Committee. (h) Far West Homes and City Commercial Travellers' Association Cot Fund Appeal.	.....	Mr. Baddeley Mr. Baddeley	28 May 28 May	Not to be printed. Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notifications	of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of the Housing Act, 1912, as amended, at—		Mr. Evatt	1947 28 May	Not to be printed.	
	(a) Albury.					
	(b) Ashbury.					
	(c) Balgowlah (2).					
	(d) Berala.					
	(e) Brookvale.					
	(f) Cabramatta.					
	(g) Canley Vale.					
	(h) Canterbury South.					
	(i) Carlingford.					
	(j) Castlereag.					
	(k) Chester Hill.					
	(l) Eastwood (2).					
	(m) French's Forest.					
	(n) Granville (2).					
	(o) Harbord.					
	(p) Horns Bay.					
	(q) Hornsby.					
	(r) Jannali.					
	(s) Junee.					
Report	of the Trustees of the Australian Museum for the year ended 30th June, 1946.		Mr. Heffron	28 May	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations	under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912		Mr. Heffron	28 May	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations	under the Prisons Act, 1899		Mr. C. E. Martin	28 May	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations	under the Liquor Act, 1912, as amended		Mr. C. E. Martin	28 May	Not to be printed.	
Amended Ordinances	under the Local Government Act, 1919, as amended		Mr. Cahill	28 May	Not to be printed.	
Amended By-law	under the Sydney Corporation Act, 1932-1942		Mr. Cahill	28 May	Not to be printed.	
Regulations	under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935-1946		Mr. Cahill	28 May	Not to be printed.	
Copy of Report	(Mr. B. H. Nolan, Commissioner) appointed under the Local Government Act, 1919, as amended, to make inquiry into a proposal for the extension of the Oxley County District.		Mr. Cahill	28 May	Not to be printed.	
Regulations	under the Electricity Development Act, 1945		Mr. Cahill	28 May	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of a Water Conserving Storage in Lake Ballyrogan.		Mr. Weir	28 May	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of a Dam across the Macquarie River at Burrendong.		Mr. Weir	28 May	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, in connection with the Berrigun Provisional Domestic and Stock Water Supply and Irrigation District constituted under Part VI of the Water Act, 1912, as amended.		Mr. Weir	28 May	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for construction of a Dam across the Hunter River at Glenbawn.		Mr. Weir	28 May	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of a Dam across the Namoi River at Keepit.		Mr. Weir	28 May	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notifications	of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for Public Recreation Purposes at (a) Cabramatta; (b) Gulgong; (c) Horsley; (d) Earlwood.	.....	Mr. Sheahan.....	1947 28 May	Not to be printed.	
Gazette Notices	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with certain land under section 25 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.	.....	Mr. Sheahan.....	28 May	Not to be printed.	
Amended By-laws	under the Government Railways Act, 1912-1945.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	28 May	Not to be printed.	
Statements	of traffic secured to Railway Transport by the exercise of the powers conferred by the Railway Commissioner under section 24 (3) and (4) of the Railways Act, 1912, as amended, during the months of February and March, 1947.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	28 May	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Commissioner for Railways for the quarter ended 31st December, 1946.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	28 May	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of maintaining traffic on the existing line of Railway from— (a) Sydney to Newcastle—New bridge across Cockle Creek and other work. (b) Sydney and Wallangarra—Additional openings over Cooypoll Creek, between Quirindi and Quipolly.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	28 May	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of confirming the Commissioner of Railways' title to land at Junees.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	28 May	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of appropriation and resumption of an easement under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction, for Railway purposes, of an Electric High-tension Transmission Line between Sefton and Liverpool.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	28 May	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Department of Police for 1946 .....	.....	Mr. James McGirr	30 September	To be printed.	
Report	by the Public Service Board into the general working of the Department of Public Works and the Department of Labour and Industry, with particular reference to the supply and distribution of Bricks by the State Brickworks.	.....	Mr. James McGirr	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the reasons for and the circumstances surrounding the transfer of Sergeant Second-class Alfred John Keogh from Peak Hill to Bathurst, ordered on or about the 28th day of March, 1947.	.....	Mr. James McGirr	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Amended Rules	under the Police Regulation Act, 1899, as amended .....	.....	Mr. James McGirr	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations	under the Public Service Act, 1902 .....	.....	Mr. James McGirr	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Amended By-law	under the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1924-1945.	.....	Mr. James McGirr	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Regulations	and amended Regulations under the Sydney Harbour Trust Act, 1900-1941.	.....	Mr. James McGirr	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulation	under the Navigation Act, 1901-1941 .....	.....	Mr. James McGirr	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulation	under the Co-operation Act, 1923-1947 .....	.....	Mr. James McGirr	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Statement	of Receipts and Payments of the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1947.	.....	Mr. James McGirr	30 September	To be printed.	
Statement	of Expenditure from the Government Railways Fund in excess of that appropriated by Parliament during the year ended 30th June, 1947.	.....	Mr. James McGirr	30 September	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Amended Rules and Regulations Copies of Minutes	under the Totalisator Act, 1916-37. of the Public Service Board respecting the appointments on pro- bation, of Mr. J. Pitkeathly, as Inspector of Collieries, and Mr. C. L. Adamson, as Assistant Geologist, Department of Mines, of the Mine Subsidence Board for the year ended 30th June, 1947. of Art Unions under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of—	..... ..... .....	Mr. James McGirr	1947 30 September	Not to be printed. Not to be printed.	
Report and Balance-sheet	(a) Ryde District Sub-branch of the R.S.S.A.I.L.A. (b) Dee Why Amateur Swimming Club's "Clubroom" Fund. (c) Railway Unit Reunion Association. (d) Fairfield Citizens Boys' Club. (e) A.A.S.C. All Electric £1,000. (f) Camden Ambulance Building Fund. (g) Red Cross Christmas Card. (h) Manning District Ambulance. (i) 113 (Concord) Nurses Memorial.	.....	Mr. Baddeley	30 September	To be printed. Not to be printed.	
Balance-sheets	(j) 113 (Concord) Nurses Memorial. under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-1942 .....	.....	Mr. Baddeley	30 September	Not to be printed. To be printed.	
Amended Regulations	of the Aborigines Welfare Board for the year ended 30th June, 1946 of suspension or variation of Statutes administered by the Chief Secretary's Department during the year ended 30th June, 1947. of the Public Library of New South Wales for the years ended 30th June, 1942, 30th June, 1943, and 30th June, 1944. respecting the appointment, on probation, of certain persons as Teachers, Department of Public Instruction.	.....	Mr. Baddeley	30 September	Not to be printed. To be printed.	
Report	of resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended for the purpose of the Public Instruction Act, 1880, at—	.....	Mr. Baddeley	30 September	Not to be printed. To be printed.	
Minute	(a) Auburn. (b) Bankstown South. (c) Belrose. (d) Berridale. (e) Birmingham Gardens. (f) Birrong. (g) Blakehurst. (h) Caringbah. (i) Castle Hill. (j) Chatswood West. (k) Coledale. (l) Como West. (m) Cooma. (n) Corrimal. (o) Curl Curl North. (p) Dulwich Hill. (q) East Hills. (r) Ettalong. (s) Geurie. (t) Gigandra. (u) Grenfell. (v) Guildford. (w) Granville.	.....	Mr. Baddeley	30 September	Not to be printed. To be printed.	
Reports	(x) Gulgong. (y) Hill End. (z) Kandos. (za) Katoomba. (zb) Kingsgrove. (cc) Kirrawee. (dd) Kurnell. (ee) Lithgow. (ff) Manly. (gg) Merrylands. (hh) Mona Vale. (ii) Moruya. (jj) Mount Lewis. (kk) Narrabri. (ll) Narrabri High. (mm) New Lambton Heights. (nn) Panama (2). (oo) Punchbowl. (pp) Revesby West. (qq) Rosebery. (rr) Sans Souci. (ss) Sharpe Street, Belmore. (tt) Shellharbour.	.....	Mr. Heffron	30 September	To be printed.	
Lists	under the University and University Colleges Act, 1900, as amended of resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended for the purpose of the Public Instruction Act, 1880, at—	.....	Mr. Heffron	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Amended By-laws .....		.....	Mr. Heffron	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Notifications .....		.....	Mr. Heffron	30 September	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notifications	of resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912 as amended for the purpose of the Public Instruction Act, 1880, at— (uz) Shortland. (zz) Tutut. (aaa) Wagga Teachers' College. (aw) Sutherland. (xx) Sydney Technical College. (yy) Taren Point. (yy) Tooleybuc.	.....	Mr. Heffron	1947 30 September	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Bursary Endowment Board for the year ended 30th June, 1947.	.....	Mr. Heffron	30 September	To be printed.	
Report	of the Public Accountants Registration Board for 1946	.....	Mr. C. E. Martin	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Return of Transactions	under Statutes administered by the Registrar-General for 1946.	.....	Mr. C. E. Martin	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations	under the Conveyancing Acts, 1919-1943	.....	Mr. C. E. Martin	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations	under the Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents Act, 1941-1946.	.....	Mr. C. E. Martin	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Copies of Minutes	of the Public Service Board, respecting the appointments on probation, of Mr. R. H. B. Roe and Mr. W. G. Haigh, as Engineering Assistants, Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare.	.....	Mr. Knight	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations	under the Rural Workers' Accommodation Act, 1926	.....	Mr. Knight	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations	under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940, as amended.	.....	Mr. Knight	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Amended	scheme under the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Act, 1920-45.	.....	Mr. Knight	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Extension of effective period of the Regulations.	under the Building Operations and Building Materials Control Act, 1945.	.....	Mr. Knight	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Accounts.....	of the Sydney County Council Electricity Undertaking (audited by the Auditor-General) for 1946.	.....	Mr. Cahill	30 September	To be printed.	
Certified copy of Supplementary Agreement.	between Cessnock Municipal Council and Caledonian Collieries Limited, relating to a franchise under the Local Government Act, 1919, granted by the Council to the said Caledonian Collieries Limited for the supply of electric current for street and private lighting and for power within the Municipality.	.....	Mr. Cahill	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Report	of Mr. H. W. Dane, appointed to inquire into a proposal to unite the Municipality of Blackheath, the City of Katoomba and the Shire of Blue Mountains.	.....	Mr. Cahill	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations	under the Valuation of Land Act, 1916.	.....	Mr. Cahill	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Amended By-laws	under the Sydney Corporation Act, 1932-42	.....	Mr. Cahill	30 September	Not to be printed.	
New and amended Ordinances	under the Local Government Act, 1919, as amended	.....	Mr. Cahill	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Copies of Minutes	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointments, on probation, of Mr. M. S. Smith, as Architect, and Mr. W. McL. S. Steven, as Assistant Engineer, Department of Public Works.	.....	Mr. Cahill	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Amended By-law	under the Broken Hill Water and Sewerage Act, 1938-46	.....	Mr. Cahill	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Electricity Authority of New South Wales for the period 31st January, 1946, to 30th June, 1946.	.....	Mr. Cahill	30 September	To be printed.	
Notification	of acquisition of land and easements resumed under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the following purposes:— (a) Bankstown Court House. (b) Dareton Police Station. (c) Enfield Police Station. (d) Holroyd Stormwater Drainage. (e) Hurstville Stormwater Drainage. (f) Lidcombe-Auburn Stormwater Drainage. (g) Lidcombe Stormwater Drainage. (h) Maitland-Kearsley Stormwater Drainage. (i) Southern Electricity Supply of New South Wales (4).	.....	Mr. Cahill	30 September	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notifications	of acquisition of land under the Local Government Act, 1919, as amended, in the following areas :— (a) Bulli Shire. (b) Canterbury Municipality (2). (c) Condoulin Municipality. (d) Glebe Municipality. (e) Granville Municipality. (f) Greater Newcastle City. (g) Ku-ring-gai Municipality (3). (h) Lake Macquarie Shire (2). (i) Mascot Municipality. (j) Mosman Municipality. (k) Newtown Municipality. (l) Randwick Municipality. (m) Rockdale Municipality. (n) Ryde Municipality. (o) Sutherland Shire (2). (p) Sydney County Council. (q) Tamworth City Council. (r) Tintenbar Shire. (s) Warringham Shire.	.....	Mr. Cahill	1947 30 September	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of acquisition of easements under the Hunter District Water, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1938-1945, for the Throsby Creek Stormwater Drainage (2).	.....	Mr. Cahill	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of acquisition of land under the Public Hospitals Act, 1929-1940, for the Maitland Hospital.	.....	Mr. Cahill	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations	under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1918 .....	.....	Mr. Kelly	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulation	under the Public Hospitals Act, 1929-43 .....	.....	Mr. Kelly	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Copy of Minute	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. M. F. E. Walker, M.B., B.S., as Medical Officer, Department of Public Health.	.....	Mr. Kelly	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales for 1946.	.....	Mr. Kelly	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Regulation	under the Plant Diseases Act, 1924 .....	.....	Mr. Graham	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Substituted Schedule and amended Regulation.	under the Stock Diseases Act, 1923-34 .....	.....	Mr. Graham	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the New South Wales Dairy Products Board for the year ended 30th June, 1947.	.....	Mr. Graham	30 September	To be printed.	
Return of expenditure	under section 13 of the Forestry Act, 1916-46, during the year ended 30th June, 1947.	.....	Mr. Weir	30 September	To be printed.	
Copies of Minutes	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointments, on probation, of— (a) Mr. S. Edwards, Architect, (b) Miss M. A. E. Elliott, Technical Assistant, (c) Mr. A. J. K. Hutchinson, Technical Assistant, (d) Mr. R. G. L. Canaway, Research Officer, (e) Mr. B. O. Healey, Engineer, (f) Mr. T. R. Brabin, Divisional Officer, Forestry Commission of New South Wales, Department of Conservation.	.....	Mr. Weir	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Regulations	under the Irrigation Act, 1912-46 .....	.....	Mr. Weir	30 September	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notifications	of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of Dams across (a) Hunter River at Glenbawn; (b) Namoi River at Keepit.	.....	Mr. Weir	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, in connection with (a) Tullakool Irrigation Area; (b) Nedgun Provisional Flood Control and Irrigation District.	.....	Mr. Weir	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, and the Murrumbidgee Area Resumption Act, 1910, as amended, for the purposes of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Act, 1910, and the Irrigation Act, 1912.	.....	Mr. Weir	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of acquisitions of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of Weirs in the Barwon and Darling Rivers. (4)	.....	Mr. Weir	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Regulations and amended Regulation.	under the Irrigation Act, 1912, as amended	.....	Mr. Weir	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Copy of Minute	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on proposition, of Mr. L. A. H. McCaffrey, as Soil Conservationist, Department of Conservation.	.....	Mr. Weir	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Commissioner for Railways for the quarter ended 31st March, 1947.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Statement	of traffic secured to Railway Transport by the exercise of the powers conferred on the Railway Commissioner under section 24 (3) and (4) of the Railways Act, 1912, as amended, during the months of April, May, June, and July, 1947.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of maintaining the traffic on the existing lines of Railway between— (a) Sydney and Newcastle—New Bridge across Dora Creek. (b) Sydney and Albury—Provision of new Railway Carriage Works at Yennors. (c) Sydneyham and Botany—Goods Yard at Cook's River. (d) Sydney and Newcastle—Quadruplication of the line between Strathfield and Hornsby (2). (e) Sydney and Queensland Border—Improved Traffic Facilities at Macksville. (f) Sydney and Bourke—Quadruplication of Railway between Lidcombe and Parrith. (g) Rodfern and Tempo—Additional Railway Tracks at Erskineville.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of confirming the Commissioner for Railways' title to such land at Woolooware.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the provision of an Electric Substation at Blackheath in connection with the Electric Transmission Line from Lawson to Lithgow.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	30 September	Not to be printed.	
By-laws	under the Government Railways Act, 1912-45	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations	under the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, Closer Settlement Acts and Returned Soldiers Settlement Act, 1916.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	30 September	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Abstract	of Crown Lands intended to be dedicated for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.	.....	Mr. Sheahan.....	1947 30 September	Not to be printed.	
Notification	for the purpose of a Public Recreation Ground at Earlwood.	.....	Mr. Sheahan.....	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Regulations	for the management of the Baradine Racecourse and Showground under the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.	.....	Mr. Sheahan.....	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Gazette Notices	Crown Lands under section 25 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.	.....	Mr. Sheahan.....	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Amended Schedule	of Fees and Charges, Mudgee General Cemetery .....	.....	Mr. Sheahan.....	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the National Park Trust for the year ended 30th June, 1946....	.....	Mr. Sheahan.....	30 September	Not to be printed.	
Balance-sheets	of Art Unions under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of— (a) Newcastle Sub-branch, Australian Legion Ex-Servicemen and Women. (b) Six Hour Day. (c) Wentworthville and District Memorial Carnival. (d) Bondi Junction Centre, Rachel Forster Hospital. (e) Ex-Naval Men's Association of Australia, New South Wales Section.	.....	Mr. Baddley	1 October	Not to be printed.	
Regulation and amended Regulations.	under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-42.....	.....	Mr. Baddley	1 October	Not to be printed.	
Amended Schedules	under the Careless Use of Fire Act, 1912-46 .....	.....	Mr. Baddley	1 October	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of the Housing Act, 1912, as amended, at— Argenton. Arimdale. Auburn (2). Balgowlah (2). Bantry Bay. Bass Hills (6). Bass Hills, Chullora, Parry Park, Chester Hill, Villawood. Belmore. Beverly Hills. Blackalls. Blakehurst. Botany and Pagewood. Brighton-le-Sands. Cabramatta (2). Cardiff. Carlingford. Chatswood West (2). Chester Hill. Como. Concord. Condell Park (2).	.....	Mr. Ervatt	1 October	Not to be printed.	Crockwell. Crow's Nest. Dee Why (4). Dundas (4). Dungog. East Hills. East Orange. Eastwood. Ermington (6). Fairfield (2). Fairfield, Villawood and Yennora. Fairy Meadow. Gilgandra. Gloucester. Goulburn. Grafton. Granville (4). Granville and Merrylands. Grenfell. Gymea (2). Harbord.

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
<p>Notifications</p>	<p>of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of the Housing Act, 1912, as amended— Homebush (2). Homebush West. Jannali. Kirrawee. Kurri Kurri. Kyogle. Lambton. Landsdowne. Lismore. Liverpool. Macksville. May's Hill (3). Miranda. Moss Vale. Narrandera (2). Normanhurst. North Bankstown. Northmead (2). North Sydney. Paddington. Padstow. Parania (3). Parkes. Parramatta North (2). Parramatta West. Parry Park. Peakhurst (2). Pendle Hill. Port Kembla (3).</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Mr. Evatt</p>	<p>1947 1 October</p>	<p>Not to be printed.</p>	
<p>Rule</p>	<p>made by the Judges of the Supreme Court, adding to list of fees payable in Prothonotary's Office.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Mr. C. E. Martin</p>	<p>1 October</p>	<p>Not to be printed.</p>	
<p>Rules</p>	<p>made by the Judge of the Land and Valuation Court, pursuant to the provisions of the Water Act, 1912, as amended by the Irrigation and Water (Amendment) Act, 1946.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Mr. C. E. Martin</p>	<p>1 October</p>	<p>Not to be printed.</p>	
<p>Copies of Minutes</p>	<p>of the Public Service Board respecting the appointments, on probation, of— (a) Mr. L. A. Langley, M.B., B.S. (Melb.), D.P.M. (Sydney), as Deputy Medical Superintendent. (b) Mr. H. J. Prior, M.B., B.S., Medical Officer, (c) Mr. J. R. Kieley, M.B., Medical Officer, Division of Mental Hygiene, Department of Public Health.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Mr. Kelly</p>	<p>1 October</p>	<p>Not to be printed.</p>	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Copies of Minutes	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointments, on probation, of— (a) Mr. W. F. Owen, B.Sc. (Agr.), Economics Research Officer, (b) Mr. R. J. Flynn, Agronomist, (c) Mr. C. R. Graham, Livestock Officer, (d) Mr. J. R. Blake, Fruit Officer, (e) Mr. A. A. Clemson, Livestock Officer, (f) Mr. H. M. Greaves, Junior Livestock Officer, Department of Agriculture.	.....	Mr. Graham	1947 1 October	Not to be printed.	
Regulations and Form Repeal and new Regulation Substituted Regulations and Schedules.	under the Dairy Industry Act, 1915-40 .....	.....	Mr. Graham	1 October	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulation Statement	under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1923 .....	.....	Mr. Graham	1 October	Not to be printed.	
By-law	under the Agricultural Seeds Act, 1921 .....	.....	Mr. Graham	1 October	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	under the Marking of Primary Products Act, 1927-40. of traffic secured to Railway Transport by the exercise of the powers conferred on the Railway Commissioner under section 24 (3) and (4) of the Railways Act, 1912, as amended, during the month of August, 1947. respecting the re-issue of Merchandise and Live Stock Rates as from 1st October, 1947, under the Government Railways Act, 1912-45. of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of maintaining the traffic on the existing lines of Railway between— (a) Sydney and Newcastle—Provision of new bridge at Woy Woy. (b) Dungog and Gloucester—Prevention of erosion, Mammy Johnson's Creek, near Dewrang. (c) Sydenham and Botany—Provision of a Goods Yard at Cook's River.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	1 October	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations	under the Transport Act, 1930-45, and the Transport (Divisions of Functions) Act, 1932-43.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	1 October	Not to be printed.	
Copy of Minute	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on pro- bation, of Mr. K. J. Gould, as Engineering Draftsman, Depart- ment of Public Works.	.....	Mr. Cahill	2 October	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of acquisition of land and easements under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the following purposes:— Hurstville Stormwater Drainage (2). Kenmore Mental Hospital Extension. Kogarah Stormwater Drainage. Port Kembla and Sydney Electricity Supply Systems. Punchbowl Police Station. Public Offices—Bridge and Phillip Streets, Sydney. Quandialla Police Station. Southern Electricity Supply of New South Wales (2). Thirroul Police Station.	.....	Mr. Cahill	2 October	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of acquisition of land and easements under the Local Government Act, 1919, as amended, in the following areas:— Albury City. Bowral Municipality (2). Ashfield Municipality. Bulli Shire. Bathurst City (2). Canterbury Municipality (5).	.....	Mr. Cahill	2 October	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notifications	of acquisition of land and easements under the Local Government Act, 1919, as amended, in the following areas :— Concord Municipality. Cootamundra Shire (2). Cootamundra Municipality (2). Droghda Municipality. Goulburn City. Hornsby Shire. Hurstville Municipality (6). Ingleburn Municipality. Kisamba Municipality. Lake Macquarie Shire (2). Lidcombe Municipality.	.....	Mr. Cahill	1947 2 October	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of acquisition of land under the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1924-43, at (a) Central Illawarra; (b) Liverpool.	.....	Mr. Cahill	2 October	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of acquisition of land under the Milk Act, 1931-42, for the following purpose :—Employee's residence, Municipality of Dungog.	.....	Mr. Cahill	2 October	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of acquisition of land under the Soil Conservation Act, 1938, for the following purpose :—Soil Conservation Experiment Area, Parish of Wallarah.	.....	Mr. Cahill	2 October	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of the works of the Medgun Provisional Flood Control and Irrigation District.	.....	Mr. Weir	2 October	Not to be printed.	
Regulations	under the Building Operations and Building Materials Control Act, 1945.	.....	Mr. Matthews	2 October	Not to be printed.	
Proclamation	amending Schedule One of the Building Operations and Building Materials Control Act, 1945.	.....	Mr. Matthews	2 October	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations	under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-42 .....	.....	Mr. Baddeley	8 October	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations	under the Careless Use of Fire Act, 1912-1946 .....	.....	Mr. Baddeley	8 October	Not to be printed.	
Balance-sheet	of Art Union under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of New South Wales Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.	.....	Mr. Baddeley	8 October	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of a Dam across the Macquarie River at Burrendong.	.....	Mr. Weir	8 October	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of the Works in connection with the Pilliga Bore Water Trust.	.....	Mr. Weir	8 October	Not to be printed.	
Copy of Minute	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment of, on probation, of Mr. C. P. R. Sheehy, as Clerk, Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare.	.....	Mr. Knight	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Balance-sheet	of Art Union under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of Leichhardt Social Services.	.....	Mr. Baddeley	14 October	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulation	under the Aborigines Protection Act, 1909-1943	.....	Mr. Kelly	14 October	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the New South Wales Ambulance Transport Service Board for the year ended 30th June, 1947.	.....	Mr. Kelly	14 October	To be printed.	
Report	of the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals for the year ended 30th June, 1946.	.....	Mr. Kelly	14 October	To be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Amended Regulation Amended Regulations Amended Regulations Copy of Minute	under the Pastures Protection Act, 1934-1943 under the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926-1932 under the Stook Diseases Act, 1923-1934 of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on pro- bation, of Miss D. M. Cuneo, as Shorthandwriter and Typist, Department of Agriculture.	.....	Mr. Graham Mr. Graham Mr. Graham	1947 14 October 14 October 14 October	Not to be printed. Not to be printed. Not to be printed. Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations By-law Amended Regulations Amended Regulations Notification	under the Sydney Harbour Bridge (Administration) Act, 1932 under the Government Railways Act, 1912-1945 under the Motor Traffic Act, 1909-1945 under the Metropolitan Traffic Act, 1900, as amended of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of confirming the Com- missioner for Railways' title to land at Wickham.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan Mr. O'Sullivan Mr. O'Sullivan Mr. O'Sullivan Mr. O'Sullivan	14 October 14 October 14 October 14 October 14 October	Not to be printed. Not to be printed. Not to be printed. Not to be printed. Not to be printed.	
Regulations Report Amended Ordinances Notifications	under the Factories and Shops Act, 1912-1946 of the Valuer-General for the year ended 30th June, 1947 under the Local Government Act, 1919, as amended of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of the Works in connection with the Deniboota Provisional Domestic and Stock Water Supply and Irrigation District.	.....	Mr. Knight Mr. Cahill Mr. Cahill Mr. Weir	15 October 15 October 15 October 15 October	Not to be printed. To be printed. Not to be printed. Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of acquisition of land and easement under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of a Weir across the Cudgegong River.	.....	Mr. Weir	15 October	Not to be printed.	
Amended By-law Notifications	under the Sydney Corporation Act, 1932-1942 of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of the Housing Act, 1912, as amended, at Bexley North, Caringbah, and Ermington.	.....	Mr. Cahill Mr. Evatt	21 October 21 October	Not to be printed. Not to be printed.	
Closer Settlement	Particulars respecting the resumption by the Government of— Coree Park Estate, between Finley and Jerilderie. Gruener Downs Estate, between Barham and Wakool. Part Kenya Estate, near Boorowa. Murphy's Estate, near Moulamein. Maragic Estate, near Tooma and Tumberumba. Part Nangus Estate, near Gundagai. Tintaldra Estate, in the District of the Upper Murray.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	21 October	Not to be printed.	
Closer Settlement	Particulars respecting the purchase by the Government of— Part Europambela Estate, near Walcha. Part Wallington Estate, near Walcha.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	21 October	Not to be printed.	
Copy of Minute	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on pro- bation, of Mr. R. A. Hill and Mr. J. F. Huston, as Soil Con- servationists, Department of Conservation.	.....	Mr. Finnan on behalf of Mr. Weir	21 October	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of Weirs in the Barwon and Darling Rivers and of a Dam across the Macquarie River at Burrendong.	.....	Mr. Finnan on behalf of Mr. Weir	21 October	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notifications	of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for Public Recreation Purposes (a) as addition to the Kosciuszko State Park and (b) at Collaroy. of the Trustees of Ku-ring-gai Chase for the year ended 30th June, 1947. of Crown Lands intended to be dedicated for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.	.....	Mr. Sheahan.....	1947 22 October	Not to be printed.	
Report .....		.....	Mr. Sheahan.....	22 October	Not to be printed.	
Abstract .....		.....	Mr. Sheahan	22 October	Not to be printed.	

Legislative Assembly,

Sydney, 23rd October, 1947.

H. T. FOWLES,
Chairman.

Sydney: Thomas Henry Temmant, Government Printer—1947.

1947.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 2.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 16th October, 1947, Votes No. 9, Entry 4, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 1, dated 23rd October, 1947, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Report Abstract	of the Broken Hill Water Board for 1946 of Crown Lands intended to be dedicated for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.	.....	Mr. Cahill Mr. Sheahan	1947. 23 October 23 October	To be printed. Not to be printed.	
Notification	of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of confirming the Commissioner of Railways' title to land at Stanwell Park.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	23 October	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of maintaining the traffic on the existing lines of Railway between— (a) Sydney and Bourke—Quadruplication of line between Lidcombe and Penrith. (b) Redfern and Tempe—Additional Railway Tracks at Erskineville.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	23 October	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations	under the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act, 1942	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	23 October	Not to be printed.	
Regulations	under the Factories and Shops Act, 1912-1946	.....	Mr. Knight	28 October	To be printed.	
Report	of the New South Wales Dairy Products Board for the year ended 30th June, 1947.	.....	Mr. Graham	28 October	Not to be printed.	
Minute	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. W. C. Anderson, as Inspector of Collieries Department of Mines.	.....	Mr. Baddeley	29 October	Not to be printed.	
Statement	of Accounts of the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales for the year ended 30th June, 1947.	.....	Mr. J. McGirr	4 November	To be printed.	
Report	of the River Murray Commission for the year ended 30th June, 1947	.....	Mr. Cahill	4 November	To be printed.	
Copies	of Minutes of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. J. J. Slater, Mr. R. T. Laffan, Mr. R. G. Irvine, Mr. G. R. Jago, as Dairy Officers, and Miss M. D. Tindale, M.Sc., as Botanist, and Mr. M. H. Keefer, as Livestock Officer, Department of Agriculture.	.....	Mr. Graham	4 November	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Amended Regulations Notifications Report	under the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, of the acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of the works in connection with the Deniboota Provisional, Domestic and Stock Water Supply and Irrigation District. of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission for the year ended 30th June, 1947.	..... ..... .....	Mr. Weir Mr. Weir	6 November 6 November	Not to be printed. Not to be printed.	
		.....	Mr. Weir	6 November	To be printed.	

Legislative Assembly,
 Sydney, 6th November, 1947.

W. E. WATTISON,
 Acting Chairman.

1947.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 3.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 16th October 1947, Votes No. 9, Entry 4, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 2, dated 6th November, 1947, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.	
Amended Schedule	of Fees and Charges for Burial Grounds at Dubbo .....	.....	Mr. Sheahan.....	1947.	Not to be printed.		
Additional Regulation .....		.....	Mr. Sheahan	11 November	Not to be printed		
Notification		Place at Blaxland's Crossing, Wallacia. of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of a Dam across the Hunter River at Glen- bawn.	.....	Mr. Weir	11 November	Not to be printed.	
Copy		of the Certificate of the Returning Officer under the Constitution (Legislative Council Elections) Act, 1932-1937, respecting the election of William Robert Couther, Esquire, as a Member of the Legislative Council, together with <i>Gazette</i> Notices, declaring certain land to be private land for the purposes of the Mining Act, 1906-1946.	.....	Mr. Baddeley	12 November	Not to be printed.	
Proclamation		of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of the Housing Act, 1912, as amended, at— Bankstown. Bexley North. Gladesville. May's Hill. Moss Vale. Northmead. North Ryde.	.....	Mr. Baddeley	12 November	Not to be printed.	
Notifications		Penrith (2). Port Kembla. Punchbowl. Revesby. Sylvania. Thornleigh. Turramurra North.	.....	Mr. Evatt	12 November	Not to be printed.	
Amended, Substituted and New By-laws		under the University and University Colleges Act 1900-37.	.....	Mr. Heffron	18 November	Not to be printed.	
Abstract		of Crown Lands intended to be dedicated for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	18 November	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
<i>Gazette Notice</i>	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the dedication of certain land in accordance with the provisions of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, relating to Glenrock Estate, part of which is the subject of a Promotion Application under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts, of the Minister of Public Instruction for 1946.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	18 November 1947.	Not to be printed.	
<i>Papers</i> .....		.....	Mr. Sheahan	18 November	Not to be printed.	
<i>Report</i> .....		.....	Mr. Heffron	19 November	To be printed ...	

*Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 20th November, 1947.*

H. T. FOWLES,
Chairman.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 16th October, 1947, Votes No. 9, Entry 4, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 3, dated 20th November, 1947, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Proclamations	under the Milk Act, 1931-1942, constituting the "Blue Mountains-Lithgow Milk Distributing District."	.....	Mr. Kelly	20 November	Not to be printed.	
Statement	powers conferred on the Railway Transport by the exercise of the 24 (3) and (4) of the Government Railways Act, 1912, as amended, for the month of September, 1947.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	20 November	Not to be printed.	
Copy	Report by Mr. E. H. Swift on certain matters concerning the administration and management of the Tramway and Omnibus Services in New South Wales.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	20 November	Consideration deferred.	
Regulation	under the Co-operation Act, 1923-1947	.....	Mr. James McGirr	20 November	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of the Housing Act, 1912, as amended, at— Arnccliffe. Blakehurst. Casino. Cootamundra. Corowa. East Maitland.	.....	Mr. Evatt	20 November	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the State Coal Mines Control Board for the year ended 30th June, 1947.	.....	Mr. Baddeley	25 November	To be printed.	
Copy of Minute	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment on probation of Mr. R. F. Doyle, Electrical Inspector of Collieries, Department of Mines.	.....	Mr. Baddeley	25 November	Not to be printed.	
Amendments of Regulations	under the Factories and Shops Act, 1912-1946	.....	Mr. Baddeley	25 November	Not to be printed.	
Amendments of Ordinances	under the Local Government Act, 1919, as amended.	.....	Mr. Cahill	25 November	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of the Works in connection with the Deniboota Provisional Domestic and Stock Water Supply and Irrigation District.	.....	Mr. Weir	25 November	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	R. S. C.
Abstract	of Crown Lands intended to be dedicated for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	25 November	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Coal and Oil Shale Mine Workers' Pensions Tribunals together with Statement of Accounts and Balance-sheets, for the year ended 30th June, 1947.	.....	Mr. Badddeley	25 November	To be printed.	
Balance-sheets	of Art Unions under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of— War Veterans' Home. Gunnedah District Ambulance Service. The Hornsby War Memorial Committee. Destitute Chinese War Orphans. Liverpool District Ambulance. St. George District Ambulance. The Australian Red Cross Society, R.S.S. & A.I.L.A. and The Australian Red Cross Society, R.S.S. & A.I.L.A. and Tumut Agricultural and Pastoral Association.	.....	Mr. Badddeley	2 December	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Commissioner for Railways for the quarter ended 30th June, 1947.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	2 December	Not to be printed.	
By-law and Schedule	of Passenger Fares and Coaching Rates as from 1st December, 1947, under the Government Railways Act, 1912-45.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	2 December	Not to be printed.	
Amendment of Regulation	under the Weights and Measures Act, 1915, as amended .....	.....	Mr. Badddeley	3 December	Not to be printed.	
Amendment of By-law	under the Sydney Corporation Act, 1932-1942 .....	.....	Mr. Cahill	3 December	Not to be printed.	

*Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 4th December, 1947.*

S. D. DICKSON,
Acting Chairman.

1947.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 5.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 16th October, 1947, Votes No. 9, Entry 4, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 4, dated 4th December, 1947, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notification	of resumption of Land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of the Housing Act, as amended, at— Bass Hills. Coerwull. Cooma. Ernington. Lakemba.	.....	Mr. Evatt	4 December	Not to be printed.	
Minute	of variation of Statute (Stamp Duties Act, 1920-1940) in respect of policies taken out with the Government Insurance Office by the Life Saving Clubs of New South Wales.	.....	Mr. James McGillr	9 December	Not to be printed.	
Statement	of Receipts and Expenditure of the New South Wales State Lotteries for the year ended 30th June, 1947.	.....	Mr. James McGillr	9 December	To be printed.	
Copy of Minute	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. J. G. S. Moffatt, as Clerk, Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare.	.....	Mr. Baddeley	9 December	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Workers' Compensation Commission for the year ended 30th June, 1947.	.....	Mr. Baddeley	9 December	Not to be printed.	
New By-laws	under the Sydney Corporation Act, 1932-1942 .....	.....	Mr. Cahill	9 December	Not to be printed.	
Amendment of Regulation	under the Opticians Act, 1930-1946 .....	.....	Mr. Kelly	9 December	Not to be printed.	
Amendment of Regulations	under the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, Classer Settlement Acts, and the Returned Soldiers Settlement Act, 1916.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	9 December	Not to be printed.	
Amended Schedule	of Fees and Charges, Ulladulla General Cemetery .....	.....	Mr. Sheahan	9 December	Not to be printed.	
Abstract	of Crown Lands intended to be dedicated for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	9 December	Not to be printed.	
Reports	of the Colonial Treasurer respecting Agreements entered into by him with the Co-operative Building Societies under section 17A of the Co-operation Act, 1923-1945, during the quarters commencing 1st January, 1947, 1st April, 1947, and 1st July, 1947, and Statements relating to Agreements entered into prior to the commencement of such quarters and subsisting as at 31st March, 30th June, and 30th September, 1947.	.....	Mr. James McGillr	10 December	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Copy of Report	of the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board for the year ended 30th June, 1947, together with Annexures.	.....	Mr. James McGirr	1947, 10 December	To be printed.	
Copy of Report	by Mr. M. S. Wilson, Commissioner for Transport, Tasmania, and Mr. S. M. Richardson, late Manager, Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramway Board, into the administration and operation of the tramway and omnibus services in the Sydney Metropolitan and Newcastle areas.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	10 December	Again referred.	
Copy of Report	of the Department of Public Works for the year ended 30th June, 1946.	.....	Mr. Cahill	10 December	To be printed.	
Copy of Minute	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment on probation of Mr. J. M. Logan as Soil Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Department of Conservation.	.....	Mr. Weir	10 December	Not to be printed.	
Amendment of Regulations and new Regulations.	under the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-1940.	.....	Mr. Weir on behalf Mr. Graham.	10 December	Not to be printed.	
Amendments of Regulations	under the Public Service Act, 1902	.....	Mr. James McGirr	11 December	Not to be printed.	
New Regulations	under the Electricity Development Act, 1945	.....	Mr. Cahill	11 December	Not to be printed.	
Statement	of Accounts of the Sydney Municipal Council City Fund for 1946, audited by the Auditor-General.	.....	Mr. Cahill	11 December	To be printed.	
Report	of the Rural Reconstruction Board, for the year ended 30th June, 1947.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	11 December	To be printed.	
Copy of Report	by Mr. E. H. Swift on certain matters concerning the administration and management of the Tramway and Omnibus Services together with Statement of Accounts and Balance-sheets of the Government Insurance Office of New South Wales for the year ended 30th June, 1947.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	25 November	Again referred.	
Report	of Art Unions under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of— (a) St. Michael's and St. Brigit's, Parramatta. (b) Tweed District Ambulance. (c) Cessnock Police and Citizens Boys' Club Appeal. (d) Macleay Returned Servicemen's League. (e) Grafton District Boys' Band. (f) Albury-Corowa District Ambulance Service. (g) Sydney County Council Employees' Food for Britain Appeal.	.....	Mr. James McGirr	18 December	To be printed.	
Balance-sheets	(h) Kempsey District Ambulance Service. (i) Enfield-Croydon Park Sub-Branch R.S.S. and A.I.L.A. Christmas Box.	.....	Mr. Haddley	18 December	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of the Public Instruction Act, 1880, at— Adamstown Heights. Cessnock. Gulgambone. The Meadows. Nabiac. Unanderra. Baulkham Hills. Corrimal East. Homeville. Mudgee. Orange. Young.	.....	Mr. Heffron	18 December	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Closer Settlement	Particulars respecting the resumption by the Government of— (a) Bedford Park and Tondelburnic Estates, in the Coonamble District. (b) Part Goba Creek Estate, in the Boorowa District. (c) Part King's Plains Estate, in the Inverell District. (d) Kywong Estate, in the Narrandera and Wagga Wagga Districts.	.....	Mr. Sheahan.....	1947. 18 December	Not to be printed.	
Closer Settlement	Particulars respecting the resumption by the Government of— (a) Boyd Estate, in the Forbes District. (b) Carrarobilly Estate, in the Forbes District. (c) Part Inverell Estate, in the Armidale District. (d) Tom's Park and Part Woomargama Estates, in the Albury District.	.....	Mr. Sheahan.....	18 December	Not to be printed.	
Closer Settlement	Particulars respecting the purchase by the Government of— Part Kinross Estate, in the Albury District.	.....	Mr. Sheahan.....	18 December	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of maintaining the traffic on the existing line of Railway between Sydney and Wallangarra, by the provision of an Additional Siding at Muswellbrook.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	18 December	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for Transport Services (Electric Sub-station) at Double Bay.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	18 December	Not to be printed.	
Statement	of traffic secured to Railway Transport by the exercise of the powers conferred on the Railway Commissioner under section 24 (3) and (4), of the Government Railways Act, 1912, as amended, for the month of October, 1947.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	18 December	Not to be printed.	
Gazette Notices	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with certain Crown Lands under section 25 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.	.....	Mr. Sheahan.....	18 December	Not to be printed.	

Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 18th December, 1947.

H. T. FOWLES,
Chairman.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 6.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 16th October, 1947, Votes No. 9, Entry 4, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 5, dated 18th December, 1947, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Copy of Report	of the Public Services Board for the year ended 30th June, 1947..... of the Conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers held at Canberra, 19th, 20th and 21st August, 1947. of the Colonial Treasurer respecting Building Societies under section 17A of the Co-operative Act, 1923-45, during the quarter commencing 1st October, 1947, and Statement relating to Agreements entered into prior to the commencement of such quarter and subsisting as at 31st December, 1947. of the Commissioners of the Rural Bank of New South Wales, together with Balance-sheets, Profit and Loss Accounts and Appendices for the year ended 30th June, 1947. of the Hunter District Water Board for the year ended 30th June, 1947. of Regulation under the Sydney Harbour Trust Act, 1900-1941.... of Regulations under the Public Services Act, 1902..... of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended for the purposes of the Housing Act, 1942, as amended, at— Auburn. Balgownie. Balmain. Bass Hills. Beverly Hills (2). Blayney. Booragul. Canley Vale (2). Caringbah. Chullora. Corno. Coniston. Corrimal (2). Croydon. Dubbo. Dundas. East Hills (2). East Maitland (2). East Orange. Ermington (2). Erskineville. Gulgandra.	.....	Mr. James McGirr	10 March	To be printed.	
Copy of the Proceedings	Mr. James McGirr	10 March	1948. 10 March	Not to be printed.
Report	Mr. James McGirr	10 March	Not to be printed.	
Report	Mr. James McGirr	10 March	To be printed.	
Report	Mr. James McGirr	10 March	To be printed.	
Amendment	Mr. James McGirr	10 March	Not to be printed.	
Amendment	Mr. James McGirr	10 March	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	Mr. Evatt	10 March	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notifications	<p>of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of the Housing Act, 1912, as amended at—</p> <p>Granville (2). Gulgong. Gynea Bay (2). Hargrave Park. Kandos. Kiama. Kingsford. Liverpool. Maroubra (2). Mays Hill. Moorefields. Moree. Newcastle. North Ryde. North Wollongong. of Art Unions under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of—</p> <p>Tenterfield District Ambulance. War Veterans' Appeal "Miss Australia" Quest. Bellingen District Ambulance Service. Kogarah War Memorial Hall. Warnock Park Children's Playground. Gundagai District War Memorial. I.O.O.F. Home Fund. The Entrance and Long Jetty Sub-branch, R.S.S.A.I.L.A. Hurstville Child Care Committee. Anti-T.B. Association of New South Wales, and the Police Boys' Camp, Kurrajong. Casino War Memorial.</p>	.....	Mr. Evatt	1948. 10 March	Not to be printed.	
Balance-sheets		.....	Mr. Baddeley	10 March	Not to be printed.	
Copy of Minutes		.....	Mr. Baddeley	10 March	Not to be printed.	
Proclamations		.....	Mr. Baddeley	10 March	Not to be printed.	
Substituted Regulation	under the Mining Act, 1906-1946.	.....	Mr. Baddeley	10 March	Not to be printed.	
Regulations	under the Inflammable Liquid Act, 1915-46	.....	Mr. Baddeley	10 March	Not to be printed.	
Regulation	under the Mines Rescue Act, 1925	.....	Mr. Baddeley	10 March	Not to be printed.	
Substituted Rule	and amendment of Rule under the Mines Inspection Act, 1901-1945	.....	Mr. Baddeley	10 March	Not to be printed.	
Return	of Authorities to Mine issued since January, 1882, under the Mining Act, 1874.	.....	Mr. Baddeley	10 March	Not to be printed.	
Amendments	of Regulations under the Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents Act, 1941-1946.	.....	Mr. C. E. Martin	10 March	Not to be printed.	
Amendments	of Regulation and Form under the Public Accountants Registration Act, 1945.	.....	Mr. C. E. Martin	10 March	Not to be printed.	
Copy of Report	on the working of the Companies Act, 1936, for 1947.	.....	Mr. C. E. Martin	10 March	To be printed.	
Amendment	of By-laws under the University and University Colleges Act, 1900-1937.	.....	Mr. Heffron	10 March	Not to be printed.	
Ordinance	and amendments of Ordinances under the Local Government Act, 1919.	.....	Mr. Cahill	10 March	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Regulations Notifications	under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935-46 of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for works in connection with the Berrigun and Gumly Pro- visional Domestic and Stock Water Supply and Irrigation Districts.	.....	Mr. Cahill..... Mr. Weir.....	1948. 10 March..... 10 March.....	Not to be printed. Not to be printed.	
Notification	of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for works in connection with the Jemalong Domestic and Stock Water Supply and Irrigation District.	.....	Mr. Weir.....	10 March.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of the erection of an Office for the Water Con- servation and Irrigation Commission at Deniliquin.	.....	Mr. Weir.....	10 March.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of a Dam across the Macquarie River at Burrundong.	.....	Mr. Weir.....	10 March.....	Not to be printed.	
Regulations	under the Irrigation Act, 1912-1946	.....	Mr. Weir.....	10 March.....	Not to be printed.	
Regulations	under the Soil Conservation Act, 1938-1947	.....	Mr. Weir.....	10 March.....	Not to be printed.	
Amendments	of Regulations under the Motor Traffic Act, 1909-1945	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan.....	10 March.....	Not to be printed.	
Amendments	of Regulations under the Metropolitan Traffic Act, 1900, as amended (Division of Functions) Act, 1930-1945, and Transport (Division of Functions) Act, 1932-1943.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan.....	10 March.....	Not to be printed.	
By-laws	under the Government Railways Act, 1912-1945	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan.....	10 March.....	Not to be printed.	
Statements	of traffic secured to Railway transport by the exercise of the powers conferred on the Railway Commissioner under section 24 (3) and (4) of the Government Railways Act, 1912, as amended, for the months of November and December, 1947.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan.....	10 March.....	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of appropriation and resumption of easements under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction for Railway purposes of Electric High-tension Transmission Lines between— Hamilton and Dungog. Lithgow and Orange. Sydney and Newcastle.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan.....	10 March.....	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of appropriation and resumption of land or easements under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of main- taining traffic on the existing lines of Railway between— (a) Sydney and Newcastle—Quadruplication of the line between Strathfield and Hornsby. (b) Redfern and Tempe, by the provision of Additional Railway Tracks at St. Peters. (c) Sydney to Orange, by widening of existing Cutting and improving existing Drainage at Huntley. (d) Sydney and Bourke, by remodelling Traffic Yard at Blayney. (e) Sydney and Bourke, by the provision of Water Supply Facilities at Penrith.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan.....	10 March.....	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of— (a) The authorised line of Railway from Sandy Hollow, via Gulgong to Maryvale. (b) Erecting a Railway Platform Attendant and Gatekeeper's Residence at Glennie's Creek. (c) Erecting a Railway Station Master's Residence at George's Plains.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan.....	10 March.....	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notification	of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of confirming the Commissioner for Railways' title to land at Ernū Plains.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	10 March	Not to be printed.	
Closer Settlement—Particulars	(a) Elicrislie Estate, in the Gundagai, Tumut and Wagga Wagga Districts.	.....	Mr. Sheehan	11 March	Not to be printed.	
Balance-sheets	(b) Tooma Estate, in the Timbarumba District, of Art Unions under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of— Grafton District Ambulance Service. The Mater Misericordiae General Hospital. Lane Cove Sub-branch R.S.S.A.I.L.A. Children's Xmas Tree. St. Anthony's New Catholic School, Picton. Corowa Branch, Australian Red Cross Society. Campsie Returned Soldiers' Building Fund. Burwood Sub-branch R.S.L. Building Fund.	.....	Mr. Baddeley	16 March	Not to be printed.	
Amendments	of Regulations under the Justices Act, 1902-1947.....	.....	Mr. C. E. Martin	16 March	Not to be printed.	
Substituted Regulations	under the Liquor Act, 1912 .....	.....	Mr. C. E. Martin	16 March	Not to be printed.	
Amendment	of the Council of the Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents for the year ended 30th June, 1947.	.....	Mr. C. E. Martin	16 March	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Department of Agriculture for the year ended 30th June, 1947	.....	Mr. Graham	16 March	To be printed.	
Copies of Minutes	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointments, on probation, of Mr. C. P. Fleming and Mr. A. F. Murray, as Fruit Officers; Mr. J. S. Madsen and Mr. O. C. Shelley, as Junior Fruit Officers; Mr. D. J. MacRae, Live Stock Officer; Mr. F. H. Gruen, as Assistant Economics Research Officer; and Mr. B. D. Ament, as Agronomist, Department of Agriculture.	.....	Mr. Graham	16 March	Not to be printed.	
Amendment	of Regulation under the Dairy Products Act, 1933-1938.....	.....	Mr. Graham	16 March	Not to be printed.	
Amendment	of Regulation under the Plant Diseases Act, 1924.....	.....	Mr. Graham	16 March	Not to be printed.	
Regulation	of Regulation under the Stock Diseases Act, 1923-1934.....	.....	Mr. Graham	16 March	Not to be printed.	
Report	of Regulation under the Agricultural Seeds Act, 1921.....	.....	Mr. Graham	16 March	Not to be printed.	
Copy of Minutes	on the further Suspension of the Horse-breeding Act, 1940.....	.....	Mr. Graham	16 March	Not to be printed.	
Statements	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointments, on probation, of Mr. V. L. Macohet, M.B., B.S., Medical Officer, Mr. J. W. G. Nouthaus, Analyst, and Mr. E. A. Sanbrook, M.B., Ch.M., Medical Officer, Department of Public Health.	.....	Mr. Kelly	16 March	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of Accounts of the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commissioner for the year ended 30th June, 1947.	.....	Mr. Kelly	16 March	To be printed.	
Notifications	of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of the Housing Act, 1912, as amended, at— Bankstown. Bass Hills. Belmont. Baxley North. Cabramatta. Chester Hill. Croydon. Earlwood. Homebush West. Jannali. North Ryde. Panania. Punchbowl. Revesby. Telarah. Temora. West Wyalong. Woonona.	.....	Mr. Evatt	16 March	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Copy of Report	of the Housing Commission of New South Wales, for the year ended 30th June, 1946.	.....	Mr. Eratt	16 March	To be printed.	
Amendment	of Regulation under the Factories and Shops Acts, 1912-1946.....	.....	Mr. Finnan	16 March	Not to be printed.	
Gazette Notices	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with certain land under section 25 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	16 March	Not to be printed.	
Abstract	of Crown Lands intended to be dedicated for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	16 March	Not to be printed.	
Substituted Regulation	under the Closer Settlement Acts .....	.....	Mr. Sheahan	16 March	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of acquisition of land and easements resumed under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the following purposes:— Canterbury-Hurstville Stormwater Drainage. Criminal Police Station. Covra Aboriginal Station. Cronulla Police Station. Fish River Water Supply Scheme (4). Hornsby Stormwater Drainage. Lidcombe Stormwater Drainage. Moree Sewerage. Mount Penang Training School. Public Offices, Sydney. Rural Bank, Wollongong. Southern Electricity Supply of New South Wales (3). Yass Aborigines Reserve.	.....	Mr. Cahill.....	17 March	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of acquisition of land and easements under the Local Government Act, 1919, in the following areas:— Auburn Municipality. Bankstown Municipality (3). Baulkham Hills Shire (2). Bexley Municipality (3). Blue Mountains County. Bourke Municipality. Canterbury Municipality. Clarence River County. Cobar Municipality. Cockburn Shire. Condobolin Municipality. Crookwell Shire. Dubbo Municipality. Enfield Municipality. Gosford Shire. Greater Newcastle City (3). Hurstville Municipality. Jamberoo Municipality. Windsor Municipality.	.....	Mr. Cahill.....	17 March	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of acquisition of land under the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1924-1943, in the following areas:— Annandale. Hobroyd. Wollongong.	.....	Mr. Cahill.....	17 March	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of acquisition of land under the Hunter District Water, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1938-1941, for an additional Reservoir Site, Lookout Reservoir, New Lambton.	.....	Mr. Cahill.....	17 March	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notification	of acquisition of land under the Public Hospitals Act, 1916-1943, for Marrickville District Hospital—Extension.	.....	Mr. Cahill	17 March	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of acquisition of land under the Forestry Act, 1916-1935, for the following State Forests:— Bollangry. Biblewindi. Glenugie. Goonoo. Jack's Creek.	.....	Mr. Cahill	17 March	Not to be printed.	
Copy of Report	by Mr. E. H. Swift, on certain matters concerning the administration and management of the Tramway and Omnibus Services.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	25 November	Deferred.	
Copy of Report	by Mr. M. S. Wilson, Commissioner for Transport, Tasmania, and Mr. S. M. Richardson, late Manager, Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramway Board, into the administration and operation of the tramway and omnibus services in the Sydney Metropolitan and Newcastle Areas.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	10 December	Deferred.	

Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 18th March, 1948.

H. T. FOWLES,
Chairman.

1947-48.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 7.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Seasonal Order of 16th October, 1947, Votes No. 9, Entry 4, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 6, dated 18th March, 1948, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Copy of Report	of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the year ended 30th June, 1946.	.....	Mr. James McGirr	18 March	To be printed.	
Minute	respecting an arrangement with the Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited in regard to rebata of Harbour rates at Newcastle.	.....	Mr. James McGirr	18 March	Not to be printed.	
Copy of Report	of the Trustees of Captain Cook's Landing Place for the year ended 30th June, 1947.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	18 March	Not to be printed.	
Amendments of Regulations	under the Irrigation Act, 1912, as amended .....	.....	Mr. Weir	18 March	Not to be printed.	
Amendment and Substitution	of Rules made by the Judges of the Supreme Court .....	.....	Mr. C. E. Martin	8 April	Not to be printed.	
Regulation	under the Building Operations and Building Materials Control Act, 1945.	.....	Mr. Finnan	8 April	Not to be printed.	
New Regulation	under the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941 .....	.....	Mr. Sheahan	8 April	Not to be printed.	
Gazette Notices	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with certain land under section 25 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	8 April	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for Public Recreation Purposes at Abbotsford Point.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	8 April	Not to be printed.	
Amended Schedule	of Fees and Charges for the Church of England Portions Cemeteries in the Diocese of Goulburn.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	8 April	Not to be printed.	
Regulations	for the management of Denominational Burial Grounds within the General Cemetery at Bellawongrah.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	8 April	Not to be printed.	
Regulations	for the management of the Racecourse as Collarenebrri .....	.....	Mr. Sheahan	8 April	Not to be printed.	
Regulations	for the management of the Grafton Racecourse and Public Recreation Ground.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	8 April	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Balance-sheets	of Art Unions under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of— Cronulla Surf Life Saving Club. Engadine Literary Institute and Recreation Club. Sutherland United Services Club. Food for Britain. War Veterans. Six-Hour Day. Police Citizens Boys Clubs and Anti-T.B. Association of New South Wales Youth Campaign. Lithgow Six-Hour Day Demonstration. Renwick Children's Hospital, Spastic Centre and Local Charities. Catholic Church Building Fund, Chatswood. Miss Australia, 1947, Quest. Kyogle District Ambulance Service Funds. of the National Relief Fund of New South Wales for 1947.....	.....	Mr. Baddeley	1948. 8 April	Not to be printed.	
Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.	of the Senate of the University of Sydney for 1945.....	.....	Mr. Baddeley	8 April	Not to be printed.	
Copy of Report	of resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of the Public Instruction Act, 1880, at— Albury West. Kyle Bay. Merrylands. Moruya. Nabiac. Narooma. Newport. Old Guildford. Pilliga. Sutherland North. Yennora.	.....	Mr. Heffron	8 April	To be printed.	
Notifications	for the purposes of the Public Instruction Act, 1880, at— Albury West. Kyle Bay. Merrylands. Moruya. Nabiac. Narooma. Newport. Old Guildford. Pilliga. Sutherland North. Yennora.	.....	Mr. Heffron	8 April	Not to be printed.	
Copy of Minute	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. George Eric Henry Shepherd, B.V.Sc., as Veterinary Officer, Department of Agriculture.	.....	Mr. Graham	8 April	Not to be printed.	
Statistics.....	supplementary to the Report of the Workers' Compensation Commission for the year ended 30th June, 1947.	.....	Mr. Finnan	13 April	Not to be printed.	
Report	by Mr. R. M. Baxter upon the operation and administration of the Villawood Prefabrication Factory, together with appendices.	.....	Mr. Cahill.....	13 April	Not to be printed.	
Copy of Minute	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. A. H. Lucas as Engineering Assistant, Department of Public Works.	.....	Mr. Cahill.....	13 April	Not to be printed.	
Amendments of Ordinances	under the Local Government Act, 1919, as amended .....	.....	Mr. Cahill.....	13 April	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Town and Country Planning Advisory Committee for the year ended 30th June, 1947.	.....	Mr. Cahill.....	13 April	To be printed.	
Amendment of Regulation	under the Opticians Act, 1930-1946 .....	.....	Mr. Kelly	13 April	Not to be printed.	
Copies of Minutes	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Miss A. M. Henderson, M.B., B.S., Medical Officer, and Mr. Stephen Benedek, M.B., B.S., Medical Officer, Department of Public Health.	.....	Mr. Kelly	13 April	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of dams across (a) the Macquarie River at Burrendong, and (b) the Hunter River at Glenbawn.	.....	Mr. Weir	13 April	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notification	of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for works in connection with the Wakool Domestic and Stock Water Supply and Irrigation District.	.....	Mr. Weir	13 April	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for works in connection with the Deniboota Provisional Domestic and Stock Water Supply and Irrigation District.	.....	Mr. Weir	13 April	Not to be printed.	
Statement of Receipts and Payments.	of the Curlwaa (Wentworth) Irrigation Area, for 1947 .....	.....	Mr. Weir	13 April	To be printed.	
Statement of Receipts and Payments.	of the Hay Irrigation Area, for 1947 .....	.....	Mr. Weir	13 April	To be printed.	
Abstract	of Crown Lands intended to be dedicated for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	13 April	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the establishment of a Children's Playground for Cobargo.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	13 April	Not to be printed.	
Amendment of By-law	under the Government Railways Act, 1912, as amended, of Traffic secured on the Railway Commissioner under section 24 (3) and (4) of the Government Railways Act, 1912, as amended, during the months of January and February, 1948.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	13 April	Not to be printed.	
Statement	of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of extending the Railway Electric Substation at Orange.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	13 April	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the provision of Railway Station Master's residence at Robertson.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	13 April	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the maintenance of traffic on the existing line of railway between Sydney and Strathfield by the provision of protection to the railway cutting at Lewisham.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	13 April	Not to be printed.	
Minute	respecting exemption from stamp duty of receipts issued by the Agricultural Societies' Council of New South Wales, and affiliated Societies.	.....	Mr. James McGirr	14 April	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Commissioner of Taxation on the working of the several Taxation Acts covering (a) State Income Tax, (b) Unemployment Relief Tax, and Social Services Tax, and (c) Special Income and Wages Tax for the year ended 30th June, 1947.	.....	Mr. James McGirr	14 April	To be printed.	
Reports	of the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the years ended 30th June, 1945, and 30th June, 1946.	.....	Mr. James McGirr	14 April	To be printed.	
Report	of the Public Trustee, together with Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended 30th June, 1947.	.....	Mr. James McGirr	14 April	To be printed.	
Amendment of By-law	under the Hunter District Water, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1938-1945.	.....	Mr. James McGirr	14 April	Not to be printed.	
Regulation and Forms	under the Stamp Duties Act, 1920-1940 .....	.....	Mr. James McGirr	14 April	Not to be printed.	
Amendments of Regulation	under the Sydney Harbour Trust Act, 1900-1941 .....	.....	Mr. James McGirr	14 April	Not to be printed.	
Amendments of By-law	under the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1924-1945.	.....	Mr. James McGirr	14 April	Not to be printed.	
Substituted Rule	under the Mines Inspection Act, 1901-1945 .....	.....	Mr. Baddeley	14 April	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
<p>Balance-sheets</p>	<p>of Art Unions under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of— Furlough House. Temora District Ambulance. Bungendore War Memorial Fund. Tweed District Ambulance Service. The New South Wales Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind. Y.C.W. Extension Association. Tarbuth Jewish National Fund. St. Aloysius' College Building Fund. St. Vincent's Maternity Hospital. Miss Australia Quest (The Australian Guild of Fashion Designers). Miss Australia Quest (Speedway). The R. Bray and J. Hackett Benefit Appeal. Newcastle Sub-Branch R.S.A.I.L.A. Building Fund. Anti-T.B. Association and Princess of Youth Campaign.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Mr. Baddeley</p>	<p>1948. 14 April</p>	<p>Not to be printed.</p>	
<p>Notification</p>	<p>under Part II of the Water Act, 1912-1946, prescribing the rivers and lakes and sections of rivers to which section 26D shall apply.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Mr. Weir</p>	<p>14 April</p>	<p>Not to be printed.</p>	
<p>Copy of Report</p>	<p>by Mr. E. H. Swift on certain matters concerning the administration and management of the Tramway and Omnibus Services in New South Wales.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Mr. O'Sullivan</p>	<p>25 November</p>	<p>Not to be printed.</p>	
<p>Copy of Report</p>	<p>by Mr. M. S. Wilson, Commissioner for Transport, Tasmania, and Mr. S. M. Richardson, late Manager, Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramway Board, into the administration and operation of the tramway and omnibus services in the Sydney Metropolitan and Newcastle areas.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Mr. O'Sullivan</p>	<p>10 December</p>	<p>Not to be printed.</p>	

H. T. FOWLES,
 Chairman.

Legislative Assembly,
 Sydney, 15th April, 1948.

1947-48.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 8.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 16th October, 1947, Votes No. 9, Entry 4, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 7, dated 15th April, 1948, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Proclamation Amendment of Regulation Amendments of Regulations Report Notification	under the Police Offences (Amendment) Act, 1908, as amended... under the Police Offences (Amendment) Act, 1908, as amended... under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-1942... of the Milk Board for the year ended 30th June, 1947... of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended... for the construction of a Dam across the Hunter River at Glenhawn.	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	Mr. Baddeley Mr. Baddeley Mr. Baddeley Mr. Kelly Mr. Weir	1948. 15 April 15 April 15 April 15 April	Not to be printed. Not to be printed. Not to be printed. To be printed. Not to be printed.	
Notification	of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended... for works in connection with the Berrigquin Provisional Domestic and Stock Water Supply and Irrigation District.	.....	Mr. Weir	15 April	Not to be printed.	
Report Copy of Report	of the Aborigines Welfare Board for the year ended 30th June, 1947 of the Department of Fisheries of New South Wales for the year ended 30th June, 1947.	..... .....	Mr. Baddeley Mr. Baddeley	20 April 20 April	To be printed. To be printed.	
Balance-sheet	of Art Union under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of the Grafton District Boys' Band.	.....	Mr. Baddeley	20 April	Not to be printed.	
Amendments of Forms and Rules Copies of Minutes	made by the Judges of the Supreme Court... of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. E. A. Sanbrook, M.B., Ch.M., as Medical Officer, and Mr. B. S. McLullen, as Surveyor, Department of Public Health.	..... .....	Mr. C. E. Martin Mr. Kelly	20 April 20 April	Not to be printed. Not to be printed.	
Abstract	of Crown Lands intended to be dedicated for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.	.....	Mr. Matthews	20 April	Not to be printed.	
Minute	of the Colonial Treasurer respecting the exemption from stamp duty of Insurance Policies and Bills of Lading in respect of food parcels despatched abroad by the "Food for Britain" Fund.	.....	Mr. James McGirr	21 April	Not to be printed.	

Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 22nd April, 1948.

H. T. FOWLES,
Chairman.

Sydney: Thomas Henry Tennant, Government Printer—1948.

1947-48.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 9.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 16th October 1947, Votes No. 9, Entry 4, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 8, dated 22nd April, 1948, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notification	of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of providing Railway Refreshment Room Staff quarters at Blayney.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	1948. 22 April	Not to be printed.	
Regulation	and Forms under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1947. ....	.....	Mr. Finnan	22 April	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of the Housing Act, 1912-1947, as amended, at— Abbotsford. Belmain. Dapto. Dundas (2). Ermington. Finley (2). Granville. Hurstville. Lithgow. Miranda. Parramatta (2). Peakhurst. Penrith (3). Randwick. Revesby (3). Richmond. Seven Hills (2). South Belmore (2). Waterloo. Wentworthville (4).	.....	Mr. Ewart	27 April	Not to be printed.	
Copy of Minute	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointments, on probation, of Mr. B. Higginbotham, Junior Livestock Officer, and Mr. H. K. C. Mair, B.Sc., Assistant Botanist, Department of Agriculture.	.....	Mr. Graham	27 April	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Dried Fruits Board of New South Wales, together with Statement of Accounts and Appendices, for 1947.	.....	Mr. Graham	27 April	To be printed.	
Notification	of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for Public Recreation purposes at Kosciusko State Park.	.....	Mr. Matthews on behalf of Mr. Shoahan.	27 April	Not to be printed.	
Amendment	of Regulation under the Navigation Act, 1901-1941. ....	.....	Mr. James McGirr	28 April	Not to be printed.	
Particulars	respecting the acquisition by the Government of North Wakool Estate in the District of Deniliquin, for Closer Settlement purposes.	.....	Mr. Wear	28 April	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notification	of appropriation and resumption of easement under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction, for Railway purposes, of an Electric High-tension Transmission Line between Hamilton and West Maitland.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	28 April 1948.	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of— (a) Confirming the Commissioner for Railways' title to land at Bankstown. (b) Maintaining the traffic on the existing line of Railway between Muswellbrook and Merriwa by provision of a Road Diversion at Roxburgh.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	28 April	Not to be printed.	
Amendment Report	by the Colonial Treasurer respecting Agreements entered into by him with the Co-operative Building Societies under section 17A of the Co-operation Act, 1923-1947, during the quarter commencing 1st January, 1948, and statement relating to agreements entered into prior to the commencement of such quarter and subsisting as at 31st March, 1948.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan Mr. James McGirr	28 April 13 May	Not to be printed. Not to be printed.	
Substituted Forms Amendment	prescribed by Regulation under the Co-operation Act, 1923-1947... and repeal of and new Regulations under the Public Service Act, 1902.	.....	Mr. James McGirr Mr. James McGirr	13 May 13 May	Not to be printed. Not to be printed.	
Balances-sheets	of Art Unions under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of— The Namoi-Walggett District Ambulance. Lake Macquarie War Memorial Convalescent Home Appeal. Ex-Naval Men's Association. Gundagai District War Memorial. Lismore District Ambulance. Culcairn Catholic Church. Miss Australia Quest (Kindergarten and Legacy). of and new Regulation under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-1942.	.....	Mr. Baddeley	13 May	Not to be printed.	
Amendments	under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935-1946	.....	Mr. Baddeley	13 May	Not to be printed.	
Regulations Amendment	of By-law under the Sydney Corporation Act, 1932-1947	.....	Mr. Cahill	13 May	Not to be printed.	
Amendments	of Ordinances under the Local Government Act, 1919	.....	Mr. Cahill	13 May	Not to be printed.	
Copy of Minute	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. Eric Grunseit, Engineering Draftsman, Department of Public Works.	.....	Mr. Cahill	13 May	Not to be printed.	
Gazette Notice	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with certain land under section 25 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	13 May	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for Public Recreation purposes at Kosciuszko State Park.	.....	Mr. Sheahan on behalf of Mr. Weir.	13 May	Not to be printed.	
Proclamation	under the Milk Act, 1931-1942, extending the Milk Zone to include the Manning and Gloucester Shires, the Municipalities of Tarce and Wingham and portion of the Stroud Shire.	.....	Mr. Kelly	13 May	Not to be printed.	
Copies of Minutes	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointments, on probation, of Mr. J. B. Mayne, Assistant Economics Research Officer, Mr. H. E. Beattie, B.V.Sc., Veterinary Officer, and Mr. S. J. Wilkins, Livestock Officer, Department of Agriculture.	.....	Mr. Cahill on behalf of Mr. Graham.	13 May	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notifications of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of— (a) Providing a Transport Depot at Belmont. (b) Confirming the Commissioner for Railways' title to land in the Guyra Shire. (c) Maintaining the traffic on the existing line of Railway between Central and Tempo by the provision of Additional Railway Tracks at Redfern.		Mr. Finnan on behalf of Mr. O'Sullivan.	1948. 13 May	Not to be printed.	

Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 13th May, 1948.

H. T. FOWLES,
 Chairman.

Sydney: Thomas Henry Tennant, Government Printer—1948.

1947-48.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 10.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 16th October, 1947, Votes No. 9, Entry 4, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 9, dated 13th May, 1948, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Copy of Minute	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. J. V. McAuliffe, B.Sc., Assistant Geologist, Department of Mines.	.....	Mr. Baddeley	1948. 17 June	Not to be printed.	
Balance-sheets	of Art Unions under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of— Newcastle Hospital War Memorial Ward. Maitland District Ambulance Service. Mount Colah Home for Ex-Service-men. R.S.S.A.I.L.A., Tumut Sub-Branch, Australian Legion of Ex-Service-men and Women, Tumut Branch, Tumut District Hospital, Tumut A. & P. Association, and Gundagai-Tumut District Ambulance. Lake Macquarie District Ambulance. Red Cross Christmas Appeal. Segehoec Social Club. Police Citizens Boys' Club, No. 9 Division. Liverpool District Ambulance. of the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals for the year ended 30th June, 1947. By-Law .....	.....	Mr. Baddeley	17 June	Not to be printed.	
Copy of Report	of the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals for the year ended 30th June, 1947.	.....	Mr. Kelly	17 June	To be printed.	
By-Law	under the Milk Act, 1931-1942 .....	.....	Mr. Kelly	17 June	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notifications	of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purposes of the Housing Act, 1912-1947, as amended, at—	.....	Mr. Ewatt	1948. 17 June	Not to be printed.	.....
Amendments	Argenton. Dee Why. Dundas. Cobar (2). Coff's Harbour. Coerwull. Revesby. Granville. Lilli Pili. Lismore. May's Hill. Orange. Pagewood. Pendle Hill (3). Punchbowl. Yagoona (2).	.....	Mr. Cahill	17 June	Not to be printed.	.....
Amendment	of Ordinances under the Local Government Act, 1919, as amended, of By-Law under the Sydney Corporation Act, 1932-1947.....	.....	Mr. Cahill	17 June	Not to be printed.	.....
Minute	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on pro- bation, of Mr. M. F. Redies, Analyst, Department of Agriculture.	.....	Mr. Graham	17 June	Not to be printed.	.....
Substituted Regulation and By-law	under the Hay Irrigation Act, 1902, as amended .....	.....	Mr. Weir	17 June	Not to be printed.	.....
Amendments of Regulations and substituted By-laws	under the Wentworth Irrigation Act, as amended.	.....	Mr. Weir	17 June	Not to be printed.	.....
Copies of Reports	of the Commissioner for Railways for the quarters ended 30th September, 1947, 31st December, 1947, and 31st March, 1948.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	17 June	Not to be printed.	.....
Statement	of traffic secured to Railway Transport by the exercise of the powers conferred on the Railway Commissioner under section 24 (3) and (4) of the Government Railways Act, 1912, as amended, during the months of March and April, 1948.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	17 June	Not to be printed.	.....
Notification	of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of maintaining the traffic on the existing lines of Railway from Sydney to Bourke and Blacktown to Richmond by the provision of a loop line at Blacktown connecting the Great Western Railway with the Richmond Line.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	17 June	Not to be printed.	.....
Amendments of Regulations	under the Motor Traffic Act, 1909-1945 .....	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	17 June	Not to be printed.	.....
Amendments of Regulations	under the Metropolitan Traffic Act, 1900, as amended .....	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	17 June	Not to be printed.	.....
Amendment of Regulation	under the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act, 1942 .....	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	17 June	Not to be printed.	.....
Amendments of Regulations	under the Factories and Shops Act, 1912-1948 .....	.....	Mr. Finnan	17 June	Not to be printed.	.....
Repeal of Regulations, and substituted Regulation.	under the Rural Workers' Accommodation Act, 1926 .....	.....	Mr. Kelly	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Report	of the Police Department, together with Appendices, for 1947.....	.....	Mr. James McGirr	21 July	To be printed.	.....
Amendments of Rules	under the Police Regulation Act, 1899, as amended.....	.....	Mr. James McGirr	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Amendments of By-laws	under the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1924-1945.	.....	Mr. James McGirr	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Amendment of Regulations and Rules.	under the Totalizator Act, 1916-1937 .....	.....	Mr. James McGirr	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Amendment of Regulation	under the Harbour and Tonnage Rates Act, 1920-1935 .....	.....	Mr. James McGirr	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Regulations	under the Coal Industry Act, 1946 .....	.....	Mr. Baddley	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Amendments of Regulations	under the Coal and Oil Shale Minc Workers (Pensions) Act, 1941-1948.	.....	Mr. Baddley	1948. 21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Proclamation	under the Mining Act, 1906-46 .....	.....	Mr. Baddley	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Amendment of Regulation	under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-42 .....	.....	Mr. Baddley	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Balance-sheets	of Art Unions under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of— Hornsby War Memorial Committee. Cooma District Hospital. Ballina District War Memorial. Australian Armoured Corps Association Welfare Fund. Dominican Convent, Newcastle. Australian Legion of War Relatives. North Sydney Police Citizens Boys' Club. Newcastle Torchbearers for Legacy.	.....	Mr. Baddley	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Proclamation	under the Police Offences (Amendment) Act, 1908, as amended.....	.....	Mr. Cahill	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Repealed, amended and new Ordinances	under the Local Government Act, 1919 .....	.....	Mr. Cahill	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Amendment of By-laws	under the Sydney Corporation Act, 1932-1947 .....	.....	Mr. Cahill	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Amendment of Regulations	under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935-46 .....	.....	Mr. Cahill	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Accounts	of the Sydney County Council Electricity Undertaking for 1947.....	.....	Mr. Cahill	21 July	To be printed.	.....
Statement	of Traffic secured to Railway Transport by the exercise of the powers conferred on the Railway Commissioner under section 24 (3) and (4) of the Government Railways Act, 1912-1945, for the month of May, 1948.	.....	Mr. Cahill, on behalf Mr. O'Sullivan.	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Notifications	of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of maintaining the traffic on the existing line of Railway between— Redfern and Tempe—Additional Railway tracks at Erskineville. Central and Tempe—Additional Railway tracks at Erskineville. Central and Tempe (3)—Additional Railway tracks at Redfern. Sydney and Bourke—Quadruplication of the line between Lidcombe and Penrith. Sydney and Newcastle—New Railway Bridge over Wyong Creek and other work. Sydney and Bourke—Drainage facilities at Toongabbie. Central and Tempe—Additional Railway tracks at St. Peters. Sydney and Mudgee—Water supply facilities at Cullen Bullen.	.....	Mr. Cahill, on behalf Mr. O'Sullivan.	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Notification	of appropriation and resumption of easements under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction, for Railway purposes, of Electric High-tension Transmission Line between Lithgow and Orange, in the Shire of Tiron.	.....	Mr. Cahill, on behalf Mr. O'Sullivan.	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Amendment of Regulations	under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912 .....	.....	Mr. Heffron	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Regulations	of resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of the Public Instruction Act, 1880, at— Belmain East, Nicholson Street. Oberon. Bankstown. Stroud. Doonside. Tumbarumba. Eden. Tumut. Emrnsville. Whitton. Fairfield Heights. Milton.	.....	Mr. Heffron	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Notifications .....	.....	.....	Mr. Heffron	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Amendment of Regulations. Amendment of Regulation Regulations and Forms Copies of Minutes	under the Stock Diseases Act, 1923-1934 under the Pastures Protection Act, 1934-43. under the Apiaries Act, 1916-1944 of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. J. N. Wood, Livestock Officer, Mr. L. G. Williams and Mr. J. F. Macadam, B.V.Sc., as Veterinary Officers, Department of Agriculture. of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of the works in connection with the Denibootea Provisional Domestic and Stock Water Supply and Irrigation District.	..... ..... ..... .....	Mr. Graham Mr. Graham Mr. Graham Mr. Graham	1948. 21 July 21 July 21 July 21 July	Not to be printed. Not to be printed. Not to be printed. Not to be printed.	.....
Notification (2)	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointment, on probation, of Mr. I. J. Squires, Soil Conservationist, Department of Conservation.	.....	Mr. Weir	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Copy of Minute	under the Water Act, 1912	.....	Mr. Weir	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Repeal and substituted Schedule to the Regulations	of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the construction of a Dam across the Macquarie River at Burrendong.	.....	Mr. Weir	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Notification	of the Public Accountants Registration Board for 1947	.....	Mr. Weir	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Report	under the Conveyancing Acts, 1919-1943	.....	Mr. Weir, on behalf Mr. C. E. Martin.	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Regulations	under the Factories and Shops Act, 1912-1948	.....	Mr. Weir, on behalf Mr. C. E. Martin.	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Amendments of Regulations	of resumption and acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of the Housing Act, 1912, as amended, at—	.....	Mr. Weir, on behalf Mr. C. E. Martin.	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Notifications	Albury. Argenton. Bega. Berrima. Flemington. Glebe (2). Holbrook. Kiama. Manly. May's Hill. Mittagong. Narrabri West. Nowra. Parramatta North. of Crown Lands intended to be dedicated for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913. setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with certain lands under section 25 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913. for the management of the Methodist Portion of the Culcairn General Cemetery.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Abstract	of Crown Lands intended to be dedicated for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Gazette Notices	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with certain lands under section 25 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....
Regulations	for the management of the Methodist Portion of the Culcairn General Cemetery.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	21 July	Not to be printed.	.....

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Amended Schedule	of Fees and Charges for the Presbyterian and Church of England portions of the Necropolis.	.....	Mr. Sheahan.....	1948. 21 July	Not to be printed.	
Amended Schedule	of Fees and Charges, Kiama Cemetery .....	.....	Mr. Sheahan.....	21 July	Not to be printed.	
Amendment of Regulation	under the Police Offences (Amendment) Act, 1908, as amended...	.....	Mr. James McGirr	22 July	Not to be printed.	
Balance-sheets	of Art Unions under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of— Youth Campaign, 1946. John Probyn Testimonial Fund. Bega Hospital and Ambulance Auxiliary and Returned Soldiers' League. Sawtell Surf Life Saving Club.	.....	Mr. Baddeley	27 July	Not to be printed.	
Amendments of Regulations	under the Weights and Measures Act, 1915 .....	.....	Mr. Baddeley	27 July	Not to be printed.	
Amendments of Regulations	under the Theatres and Public Halls Act, 1908-1946 .....	.....	Mr. Baddeley	27 July	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of appropriation and resumption of easements under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for Railway purposes as follow :— (a) Construction of an Electric High-tension Transmission Line between Lithgow and Orange, in the Shire of Turon. (b) Provision of Underground Electrical Cables between Ultimo and White Bay Power Stations.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	28 July	Not to be printed.	

Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 29th July, 1948.

H. T. FOWLES,
Chairman.

Sydney: Thomas Henry Tennant, Government Printer—1948.

No. 11.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 16th October, 1947, Votes No. 9, Entry 4, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 10, dated 29th July, 1948, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Report Amendments of Regulations Report	of the Broken Hill Water Board for 1947 under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935-1946. by the Public Service Board upon conditions at Callan Park Mental Hospital, together with Annexures.	..... ..... .....	Mr. Cahill Mr. Cahill Mr. Kelly	1948. 29 July 29 July 10 August	To be printed. Not to be printed. To be printed.	
Amendments of Ordinances Regulation New Regulation Amendments of By-Laws Amendment of Regulation Amended Schedule Notification	under the Local Government Act, 1919. under the Electricity Development Act, 1945 under the Plant Diseases Act, 1924. under the University and University Colleges Act, 1900-1937 under the Closer Settlement Acts of Fees and Charges, General Cemeteries at Woronora and Kiamia of resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended for the purpose of establishing a Children's Playground at Wallendbeen.	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	Mr. Cahill Mr. Cahill Mr. Graham Mr. Heffron Mr. Sheahan Mr. Sheahan Mr. Sheahan	10 August 10 August 10 August 10 August 10 August 10 August 10 August	Not to be printed. Not to be printed. Not to be printed. Not to be printed. Not to be printed. Not to be printed. Not to be printed.	
Statement	of Receipts and Payments of the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1948.	.....	Mr. James McGirr	10 August	To be printed.	
Statement	of Estimated Expenditure of the Maritime Services Board in excess of that appropriated by Parliament for the year ended 30th June, 1948.	.....	Mr. James McGirr	10 August	Not to be printed.	
Particulars	respecting the resumption by the Government of part "Jemalong" Estate in the District of Forbes, for Closer Settlement purposes.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	12 August	Not to be printed.	
Report	by the Colonial Treasurer respecting Agreements entered into by him with Co-operative Building Societies under section 17A of the Co-operation Act, 1923-1947, during the quarter commencing 1st April, 1948, and statement relating to Agreements entered into prior to the commencement of such quarter and subsisting as at 30th June, 1948.	.....	Mr. Sheahan	17 August	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the year ended 30th June, 1946.	.....	Mr. James McGirr	17 August	To be printed.	
Copy of the Certificate	of the Returning Officer under the Constitution (Legislative Council Elections) Act, 1932-1937, respecting the election of James Denis Kenny, Esquire, as a Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, together with Gazette notices.	.....	Mr. James McGirr	17 August	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notifications	of acquisition of land and easements under the Public Works Act, 1912, for the following purposes :— Canterbury Stormwater Drainage. Cremorne Junction Police Station. Emu Plains Prison Farm. Fairfield Police Station. Fish River Water Supply Scheme. Lidcombe Stormwater Drainage. Malabar Police Station. Randwick Stormwater Drainage (3). Rural Bank (4). Southern Electricity Supply of New South Wales (3). Strathfield Stormwater Drainage. Tabulam Aborigines' Reserve.	.....	Mr. Cahill	1948. 17 August	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of acquisition of land and easements under the Local Government Act, 1919, in the following areas :— Leichhardt Municipality. Lismore City (2). Liverpool Municipality. Maitland City (2). Marrickville Municipality. North Sydney Municipality (4). Oberon Shire. Cabramatta and Canley Vale Municipality. Randwick Municipality. Redfern Municipality. Rockdale Municipality. Ryde Municipality (3). St. Peters Municipality. Sutherland Shire (2). Waverley Municipality.	.....	Mr. Cahill	17 August	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of acquisition of land and easements under the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1924-1945, for the following purposes :— Lidcombe Water Pipe Line. Newport Water Supply (2). Orphan School Creek Stormwater Channel.	.....	Mr. Cahill	17 August	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of acquisition of land under the Public Hospitals Act, 1929-1943, for the purpose of the following hospitals :— Auburn District Hospital. Gilgandra District Hospital. Maitland Hospital. Marrickville District Hospital (2).	.....	Mr. Cahill	17 August	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of acquisition of land under the Forestry Act, 1910-1935, for the purposes of the following State Forests :— Canobolas. Jack's Creek (No. 270).	.....	Mr. Cahill	17 August	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of acquisition of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for the purpose of the State Tileworks at Blacktown.	.....	Mr. Cahill	17 August	Not to be printed.	
Notifications	of acquisition of lands under the Grafton and South Grafton Water Supply Administration Act, 1915-1946, for the following purposes :— Service Reservoir Site, South Grafton. Service Reservoir Site, Junction Hill, Grafton.	.....	Mr. Cahill	17 August	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notifications	of acquisition of land and easement under the Broken Hill Water and Sewerage Act, 1938, for the following purposes:— Service Reservoir Site. Broken Hill Water Supply Pipelines.	.....	Mr. Cahill	1948. 17 August	Not to be printed.	
Amendments of By-laws	under the Sydney Corporation Act, 1932-1947.....	.....	Mr. Cahill	17 August	Not to be printed.	
Regulations	under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935-1946.....	.....	Mr. Cahill	17 August	Not to be printed.	
Copy of Minute	of the Public Service Board respecting the appointments, on probation, of Mr. C. J. Levick, Dairy Officer, Mr. A. N. Sinclair and Mr. G. J. Skillman, Veterinary Officers, Department of Agriculture.	.....	Mr. Graham	17 August	Not to be printed.	
Minute	of suspension or variation of Statutes administered by the Chief Secretary's Department during the year ended 30th June, 1948.	.....	Mr. Finnan, on behalf of Mr. Baddeley.	17 August	Not to be printed.	
Balance-sheets	of Art Unions under the Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, as amended, in aid of— Roseville Returned Soldiers' League Memorial. Tamworth Police and Citizens Boys' Club. Lourdes T.B. Hospital, Killara. Gundagai District War Memorial Fund. Gunnedah District Ambulance Service. Anti-T.B. Association of New South Wales. Lockhart Soldiers' Memorial Hall Fund.	.....	Mr. Finnan, on behalf of Mr. Baddeley.	17 August	Not to be printed.	
Amended Schedules	of Fees and Charges of the Northern Suburbs General Cemetery and the Roman Catholic Portion of the Necropolis.	.....	Mr. Sheahan.....	17 August	Not to be printed.	
Regulations	for the management of the Presbyterian Portion of the General Cemetery at Warren.	.....	Mr. Sheahan.....	17 August	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1912, as amended, for Public Recreation purposes at Tooraweanah.	.....	Mr. Sheahan.....	17 August	Not to be printed.	
Gazette Notice	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with certain land under section 25 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.	.....	Mr. Sheahan.....	17 August	Not to be printed.	
Abstract	of Crown lands intended to be dedicated for public purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.	.....	Mr. Sheahan.....	17 August	Not to be printed.	
Regulations and Forms	under the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.....	.....	Mr. Weir	17 August	Not to be printed.	
Substituted Regulations	under the Conveyancing Acts, 1919-1943 .....	.....	Mr. Weir, on behalf of Mr. C. E. Martin.	17 August	Not to be printed.	
Amendment of Regulation	under the Sydney Harbour Bridge (Administration) Act, 1932 .....	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	17 August	Not to be printed.	
Statement	of Traffic secured to Railway Transport by the exercise of the powers conferred on the Commissioner for Railways under section 24 (3) and (4) of the Government Railways Act, 1912-1945, for the month of June, 1948.	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	17 August	Not to be printed.	
By-law	under the Government Railways Act, 1912-1945.....	.....	Mr. O'Sullivan	17 August	Not to be printed.	

Legislative Assembly
Sydney. 17th August, 1948.

H. T. FOWLES,
Chairman.

1947

(SECOND SESSION)

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES



REPORT

Upon the Practice and Procedure
of the House of Commons*By L. E. WALCOTT*First Clerk and Clerk of Records of the Legislative
Assembly of New South Wales

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Report upon the Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons

By L. E. Walcott

First Clerk and Clerk of Records of the Legislative
Assembly of New South Wales

PART I.

Comparative analysis of the Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in relation to the Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

PART II.

General Report on the Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons with special reference to the functioning of its Departments and Staffs.

PART I.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN RELATION TO THE STANDING ORDERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

NOTE—(a) The New South Wales Standing Orders have been taken consecutively for reference purposes.

(b) The term “practice” implies usage without any specific Standing Order or Rule of Procedure covering the case. The term “procedure” implies that a specific Standing Order or Rule of Procedure covers the case.

(c) All references to “May” are to the 14th Edition.

N.S.W. Legislative Assembly S.O. No. (a)	Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in similar circumstances. (b)	Reference to House of Commons S.O.'s or Rules of Procedure. (c)
1 and 2	Nothing similar.	
3 to 18	<p>On the first day of meeting of a New Parliament, the Clerk of the Crown delivers to the Clerk of the House a book containing a list of members returned at the Election.</p> <p>Members are then summoned to the Lords, where they receive orders from the Lord Chancellor to elect a Speaker. They are told that the reasons for their being called together will be declared as soon as they are sworn; but they must first choose a person to be their Speaker, and present him in the Lords at a stated hour on the following day for the Royal approbation.</p> <p>Members return to their own Chamber and elect a Speaker, who, on being elected, returns thanks. The House then adjourns until the following day.</p> <p>On the following day the Speaker takes the Chair, and awaits a Message from the Lords Commissioners. He then goes up to the Lords, with the House, and acquaints the Lords Commissioners that he has been elected Speaker, and lays claim to their "undoubted rights, etc." When he has been approved and confirmed as Speaker, he retires with the House to their own Chamber.</p> <p>Members then take and subscribe the Oath required by Law.</p> <p>It will be seen that, whereas in N.S.W. Members are sworn before the Speaker is elected, in the House of Commons the Speaker is elected before Members are sworn.</p> <p>The Commons do not attend in the Lords to hear the King's Speech until approximately one week after the House first meets. During this period the only business conducted by the House is the swearing in of Members.</p>	May, 14th edition, p. 266 <i>et seq.</i>
19	A new Member is introduced between two Members	} Resolution of 23rd Feb., 1688; May, p. 342.
20	Similar practice	
21	Similar procedure	S.O. No. 83.
22	The Chairman of Ways and Means and the Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means may act as Deputy-Speaker.	S.O. No. 80 (1).
23	Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means may act as Deputy-Speaker, but beyond this no similarity.	S.O. No. 80 (2).
24	No similar provisions. (The next senior officer, however, automatically takes the Clerk's place.)	
25	Similar practice	May, p. 270.
26	Substantially similar procedure. Clerk announces vacancy when House meets and one of the Ministers states that the King has given leave to the House to choose a new Speaker. When chosen, the same Minister states that the House should present him (date and time), in the Lords, for the Royal approbation. Otherwise, same procedure as at the beginning of a Parliament.	May, p. 69.
27	Similar practice	May, p. 270.
28	(a) A "Chairman of Ways and Means" is elected by the House on the motion of the Prime Minister and a "Deputy Chairman" by the House.	R.P. 24; May, p. 238; S.O. No. 80 (1) and (2).
28	(b) A Panel of 10 Temporary Chairmen; each available to act as Chairman of Ways and Means when requested so to do by the Chairman of Ways and Means.	R.P. 26; S.O. No. 80 (4).
29	(a) Similar for Chairman and extended to include Deputy Chairman. The Speaker's absence must, however, be announced before his Deputy can put the question for the closure of a debate under S.O. No. 26 (5), or exercise the power of selecting amendments under S.O. No. 28, or perform any function not arising from the course of the debate (<i>e.g.</i> , issue a Writ).	S.O. No. 80 (3).
29A	(b) and (c) No similar practice.	
29A	No similar practice.	
30 to 38	Similar practice. Both Houses meet at 12 o'clock. Prayers are read in the Commons but not in the Lords. The Speaker sits in the Clerk's chair until Black Rod approaches (to signify that no business can be transacted until Parliament has been opened by the King). He then moves to his Chair to receive Black Rod. The Speaker, with the House, proceeds to the Lords, where the King reads his speech. The Commons then retire from the Bar of the Lords, pass through their own Chamber, and re-assemble at 3 o'clock. The King's Speech is then reported by the Speaker, and the Address-in-Reply moved. When the Address-in-Reply has been agreed to (usually not for at least a week) it is ordered to be presented either—	May, p. 273 <i>et seq.</i>
	(a) by the whole House; or	
	(b) "by such Members of the House as are of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council or of His Majesty's Household."	

N.S.W. Legis- lative Assembly S.O. No. (a)	Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in similar circumstances. (b)	Reference to House of Commons S.O.'s or Rules of Procedure. (c)
39	A Bill is read the first time <i>pro forma</i> (the "Outlawries Bill") and certain other business (<i>e.g.</i> , issue of Writs, presentation of Papers, passing of Sessional Orders, etc.) is usually undertaken before the King's Speech is reported.	
40	This is governed by Standing Order, not by Sessional Order. See General Report.	
41 and 42a	The Bell is rung at the time appointed for the meeting of the House (the moment the Speaker enters the Chamber). Prayers are read by the Speaker's Chaplain, who kneels beside the Speaker on "kneelers" which are placed at the Table in place of the Clerks' chairs for that purpose. As soon as Prayers are concluded, Mr. Speaker takes the Chair and a second bell is rung. This is usually five minutes after the first bell.	
42	See 44 below.	
43	Similar practice is relation to Sovereign; but it is not covered by S.O. The practice of the House of Commons is that a quorum is not necessary to receive a Message from the King (or the Lords Commissioners) to attend in the House of Lords. On return, business is continued even though there be no quorum, until notice is taken of the fact.	May, p. 313, and R.P. 115.
44	On Mondays to Thursdays the Speaker must ascertain that a quorum is present before he takes the Chair; once he is in the Chair, the responsibility is on the House. In accordance with recent practice, however, the Speaker "presumes" that there is a quorum unless his attention is directed otherwise. On Mondays to Thursdays, if there is no quorum, the Speaker retires, or waits in the Clerk's chair, until either (a) there is a quorum; or (b) 4 p.m., whichever is the earlier. He counts the House at 4 p.m., and if there is no quorum, adjourns the House, without Question put, until the next sitting day. On Fridays the Speaker takes the Chair irrespective of the presence of a quorum, but business does not start until a quorum is made. If there is no quorum by 1 p.m., he adjourns the House as before. If, after 4 p.m. (or 1 p.m. on Fridays) notice is taken that there are less than 40 Members present, strangers are directed to withdraw, the Division Bell is rung, and after two minutes the House is again counted. If the absence of a quorum is proved either by a count, or on report from the Tellers in a Division, the Speaker adjourns the House. Between 8-15 p.m. and 9-15 p.m. the House may NOT be counted but, if there is a Division between these times and less than 40 Members are present, the business is stood over until the next sitting and the next business is taken.	May, pp. 311-313, and Rs.P. 110-114.
45 to 47	The only S.O.'s dealing with the Count of the House concern the 1 p.m. rule on Fridays and 8-15 p.m. to 9-15 p.m. rule. In Committee, the procedure for Counting is similar to that applying in the House. The Chairman of Committees, on it being proved that less than 40 Members are present, reports to the House and the Speaker counts the House. If there are then 40 Members present, the Committee is resumed; if not, the House is adjourned as before. No similar procedure. In practice, however— (a) A Member calling attention to absence of quorum is not held to be present unless he is physically present at the counting. (b) He is not guilty of disorder if a quorum is in fact present (c) Names of Members present on a Counting are NOT recorded in either the Journal or the Votes and Proceedings.	S.O.'s Nos. 24 and 25.
48	A similar practice in that adjournment is solely within the power of the House. There is no exception similar to our S.O. 23, but there are exceptions similar to our S.O.'s 42 and 44, as shown above.	May, p. 32.
49	(a) Similar provisions, with slight variations, as follows:— (i) No adjournment motion <i>until after</i> Questions on Mondays to Thursday; and <i>not before</i> Orders of the Day or Notices of Motions, except by leave of the House, unless it is one for the purpose of discussing a <i>definite matter of urgent public importance</i> . (ii) Mover must rise and ask leave to move the adjournment to discuss a "definite matter of urgent public importance," and must then hand to the Speaker a written statement of the subject matter of his motion. (iii) Such motions are taken at 7-30 p.m. (b) The motion must be openly supported by not less than 40 Members; or, if supported by not less than 10, a division may be demanded by the mover to determine whether the motion may be made. (c) No similar limitations. (d) Similar practice, by Speaker's ruling (e) Similar provisions implied but not specified.	S.O. No. 8. R.P. 58; May, p. 343. R.P. 58. R.P. 58.
50	As this is covered by Standing Order and not by Sessional Order the Question does not arise.	
51	No similar provisions. Semble: similar practice.	
52	Votes and Proceedings are published daily, and a fuller record, the Journal, at the end of the Session. See Main Report.	Rs.P. 272 and 273.

N.S.W. Legislative Assembly S.O. No. (a)	Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in similar circumstances. (b)	Reference to House of Commons S.O.'s or Rules of Procedure. (c)
53	Similar practice	May, p. 240.
54	Accounts and papers relating to trade, finance and general or local matters may be ordered to be presented to the House. The Clerk communicates the formal order to the Department concerned, and, when prepared, the Minister presents the paper.	May, p. 253 <i>et seq.</i> ; R.P. 271 (2).
55	Returns affecting the Royal Prerogative, <i>e.g.</i> , foreign affairs, colonial administration, the army, civil government, administration of justice, etc., are obtained by Address to the Crown.	May, p. 253 <i>et seq.</i> ; R.P. 271 (3).
56	Similar provisions	May, p. 257; R.P. 271 (1) and (4).
57	Returns to orders and addresses and important papers presented pursuant to Act are printed by order of the House. All "Command" papers are printed by order of the Department concerned. Many other "Act" papers are also printed by order of the Departments. Some unimportant papers are not printed.	May, p. 258. Notes on R.P. 271.
58	Members receive one free copy of all papers, if required, from the Vote Office. Extra copies may be obtained with the permission of the Speaker. Otherwise they are all sold.	May, p. 259.
59	Under Regulations approved by the Speaker, the Sergeant-at-Arms may admit persons to the Members, Public, Ladies and Press Galleries, or the Peers, Foreign and Diplomatic Galleries, or the Distinguished Strangers Gallery. In addition, there are the Speaker's and Sergeant-at-Arms Galleries.	May, p. 225; R.P. 277.
60	Similar provisions; except that no reference to the Parliamentary Reporting Staff being exempted. Members of the House of Lords are exempted.	Resolution of May, 1875 (now S.O. No. 89); May, p. 226.
61	Similar provisions, but extending to "any part of the House or gallery appropriated to members."	S.O.'s Nos. 87 and 88.
62	Similar practice.	
62A	A Press Gallery is provided and it is controlled by the Speaker through the Sergeant-at-Arms. An order that strangers withdraw applies to the Press Gallery.	May, p. 226.
63	No similar practice.	
64	Attendance is not normally enforced, but when any special business is to be conducted, steps have been taken to secure their attendance. R.P. 27 states it is the "duty" of every Member to attend.	May, p. 222.
65 and 66	Similar practice in the past, but not used since 1901	May, p. 222.
67	Similar practice only	May, p. 222.
68	Similar practice in the past, but see above 65 and 66	May, p. 222.
69	Similar practice in the past, but not used since 1836	May, p. 222.
70	Similar practice only	May, pp. 221-222.
71	Similar practice covered by R.P.	R.P. 157 (ii); Note (2).
72	Similar practice covered by R.P.	R.P. 157 (iii); Note (3).
73	Similar practice covered by R.P.	R.P. 157 (i); Note (1).
74	There is a more detailed subdivision into the order of precedence of business. This is completely set out in May at the reference given.	May, p. 326 <i>et seq.</i>
75	Papers are presented by delivery to the Votes and Proceedings office. Messages between the Commons and the Lords may be reported at any convenient time during the sitting.	
76	Questions are of two kinds — (a) Those which require an oral answer ("starred questions"). (b) Those which require a written answer ("unstarred questions"). Notice is required in all cases. Members may hand their questions in at the Table or the Table Office, where they are checked and sent to the printer, later appearing on the Question Paper for the day. Questions delivered to one of the Clerks at the Table, or to the Table Office during the sitting of the House may be set down for oral answer on the next sitting day but one, <i>i.e.</i> , Departments have two days in which to prepare answers for their respective Ministers to give to the House. By special provision, if an urgent question is personally delivered by a Member to the Table Office before the House sits on any given day he may receive an oral answer the next day. No Member is allowed to have more than 3 oral questions standing to his name on any one day. Questions not for oral answer are printed in the Vote after notices of motions relating to orders of the day and the answers thereto are printed in Hansard. As regards questions to unofficial Members there is a similar practice to N.S.W. This subject is more fully dealt with in the Main Report.	S.O. No. 7; May, p. 332 <i>et seq.</i>

N.S.W. Legis- lative Assembly S.O. No. (a)	Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in similar circumstances. (b)	Reference to House of Commons S.O.'s or Rules of Procedure. (c)
77	The rules regarding the framing of questions rest mainly on precedent, and are too numerous for inclusion here.	May, p. 336.
78	Debate is not allowed. But supplementary questions, based on the Minister's reply, are allowed.	
79	See 76 on p. 7.	
80	See 76 on p. 7.	
81	Petitions must be "written upon parchment." Printed, lithographed, or type-written Petitions will not be received.	R.P. 49 (ii); May, p. 796.
82	Similar procedure	R.P. 49 (v); May, p. 795.
83	Similar procedure. Although a Petition in a language other than English will be received, if accompanied by a translation, certified correct by the member who presents it.	R.P. 49 (iii); May, p. 796.
84 to 87	Similar procedure	R.P. 49 (vi); May, p. 796.
88	Similar procedure	May, p. 796.
89	Similar procedure, as far as Public Petitions are concerned	R.P. 49 (vii).
90	Similar procedure—extended to include any intended motion unless a notice of motion appears on the notice paper.	R.P. 49 (viii).
91	Similar procedure	R.P. 51 (i).
92	Similar procedure	May, p. 800.
93	Similar procedure	R. P. 51 (3).
94	Similar procedure	R.P. 51 (2).
95	No similar provisions but similar practice implied by note to R.P. 49.....	R.P. 49 (note).
96	Similar practice	R.P. 49 (note).
97	Only received with the recommendation of the Crown	R.P. 50; May, p. 715.
98	Similar procedure, except that the petition is brought to the Table by direction of Mr. Speaker, and no debate on, or in relation to, the petition is allowed. It may be read by the Clerk at the Table if so required.	S.O.'s Nos. 75-79.
99	Petitions are referred, without any question being put, to the Committee on Public Petitions, which may or may not order it to be printed. But, if a petition not ordered to be printed forms the subject of a notice of motion standing to the name of a member who presented it, he may move, after notice, that it be printed.	S.O. No. 78, R.P. 52.
100, 101 and 102	Under present practice, written notice is almost invariably given. In this case a Member hands in his notice in writing to one of the Clerks at the Table, at any time during the sitting of the House. If notice is given orally it must be given before the commencement of Public Business and a written copy handed in during the course of the same sitting. No signature is required to a written notice handed in personally; but, if handed in for an absent Member, the Member doing so must write the absent Member's name at the end of the notice.	Rs.P. 118 and 120; May, p. 349.
103	Precedence among private members' notices is determined by means of ballots. (a) In the House— (i) for motions—at the beginning of the Session for the two following Wednesdays, and thereafter each successive Wednesday, while Private Members have precedence, for motions to be moved on that day fortnight. (ii) for motions to be moved as amendments on first going into Committee of Supply on the four main branches of the Estimates—shortly after Christmas. (Semble, in this case the notice must be handed in personally.) (b) In a Committee Room— for Private Members' Bills—at the beginning of the Session.	R.P. 119; May, p. 350.
104	Not beyond the second day on which such notices are entitled to precedence	S.O. No. 5; May, p. 350.
105	Similar procedure	R.P. 122.
106	If irregular or improper, it may, with the Speaker's authority, be corrected or withdrawn. Otherwise, there is no similar provision.	R.P. 123.
107	No similar procedure. Members obtain allotted times for their motions by means of a ballot. Beyond this, as many motions may be put down as desired; but, the probability of their ever being reached is so remote that advantage is seldom taken of this power.	

N.S.W. Legislative Assembly S.O. No. (a)	Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in similar circumstances. (b)	Reference to House of Commons S.O.'s or Rules of Procedure. (c)
108	<p>Notices of motions for the special adjournment of the House are limited, as far as unofficial members are concerned, to those moved under S.O. No. 8 and accepted by the Speaker, in which case they are taken before the commencement of Public Business. If agreed to, they have precedence over all other business at 7.30 p.m. on the same day. A notice of motion concerning a matter of privilege comes immediately after "notices of motions at the commencement of public business," and has precedence even if it is a Government business day or a Supply day.</p> <p>Motions (whether under S.O. No. 8 (1) or S.O. No. 14, or general motions), relating to the Business of the House may have precedence over all other notices of motions and orders of the day, including any Bill or other matter to which the House has, by order, given precedence. Notice of such a motion may be placed at the commencement of, or among, orders of the day or other notices of motions; but, as such a motion is invariably a Government motion, its precedence is secured by the Government's power of arranging the order of business, and not under any S.O. of the House.</p>	<p>S.O. No. 8; May, p. 343; May, p. 362.</p> <p>S.O. No. 1 (8); S.O. No. 17; May, p. 359.</p>
109	A notice of motion may be modified, provided the amended notice does not exceed the scope of the original.	May, p. 374.
110	<p>Practice of the House of Commons varies considerably from ours. In general, an independent or substantive motion does not require notice; a dependent or subsidiary motion does require notice. The latter category includes—</p> <p>(i) ancillary motions, <i>e.g.</i>, that a Bill be read a second time;</p> <p>(ii) motions for superseding a question, <i>e.g.</i>, to adjourn a debate;</p> <p>(iii) motions dependent on other motions, <i>e.g.</i>, an amendment.</p> <p>This is very general, however, and reference should be made to May for a complete exposition of the practice.</p>	May, p. 372.
110A	Similar procedure; and extended, in practice, to a motion for adjournment under S.O. No. 8.	S.O. No. 9; May, p. 347.
111	<p>(a) The Government arranges the position both of its notices of motions and of its orders of the day. For private members, see under 107 above.</p> <p>(b) See under 108 above.</p> <p>(c) No similar practice.</p>	
112	Unless (a) in Committee, (b) merely formal, or (c) originated from either "front bench" or by a Privy Councillor, every motion requires a seconder; and, if not seconded, it is not entered in the proceedings.	R.P. 124 and note.
113	Similar procedure	R.P. 129; May, p. 381.
113A	Such motions are called "Prayers," and, being exempted business under S.O. No. 1 (6), may be moved at 10 o'clock on Mondays to Thursdays. There is no restriction on debate, which may go until a decision is reached.	May, p. 286.
114	Similar practice	May, p. 362.
115	Similar procedure	S.O. No. 11.
116	Similar procedure. Government may arrange Government business, whether orders of the day or notices of motions, in any order desired, provided private members' business has precedence on those days allotted to such business.	S.O. No. 12.
117	Similar practice	May, p. 365.
118	In effect, similar practice	May, p. 363.
119	Similar practice	May, p. 363.
120	Similar procedure	R.P. 124.
121	In effect, similar practice. Such motions are usually treated as purely formal.	May, pp. 365-6.
122	Similar practice. The whole document, containing Questions, Public and Private Business, and previous day's Votes and Proceedings, etc., is called the "Vote" (or "Blue Paper").	
123	No similar practice. See main Report. See also 108, 111 and 116 above.	
123A	Unless the time is taken for Government purposes, private members' business has precedence on certain allotted days under S.O. No. 3, and the question of Government business taking precedence after a certain hour on one of these days does not arise. Under S.O. No. 3 (1) (c) and S.O. No. 1, however, there is a substantially similar practice in relation to the first motion, on a private members' Wednesday, if not disposed of by 7.30 p.m.	S.O.'s Nos. 1 and 3; May, p. 315.

N.S.W. Legislative Assembly S.O. No. (a)	Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in similar circumstances. (b)	Reference to House of Commons S.O.'s or Rules of Procedure. (c)
124	In theory, all motions which have not been called on, lapse unless they are renewed at the instance of the members in whose names they stand. In practice, uncalled Government motions are renewed daily, under a presumed general direction to that effect. Private members' motions, however, lapse unless the member concerned goes to the Table and requests that his motion be set down again for the next (or some specified) sitting day. Such motions follow those already set down for that day, subject always to the Government's right to arrange the order of their own business.	
125	Similar procedure	S.O. No. 12; May, p. 280.
126	Similar procedure; but only after Whitsuntide in a normal session, or after Easter in the case of sessions beginning before Christmas (e.g., 1945-46).	S.O. No. 4.
127-132 (inclusive).	No similar practice. At the time appointed for the interruption of business (i.e., 10 p.m. on Mondays to Thursdays and 4 p.m. on Fridays), if no motion is made for the adjournment of the House, Mr. Speaker goes through the Order Paper; and, if no objection is taken to any item, the question may be put and the item disposed of.	
133 and 134.	This is a wide subject and is dealt with fully in the Main Report under the heading of Financial Procedure. These two S.O.'s are incorporated in S.O.'s Nos. 63 to 70.	S.O.'s Nos. 63 to 70; May, Chs. XXIII to XXVII.
135 and 136.	Similar procedure	R.P. 145.
137	Similar procedure	R.P. 148.
138-141 (inclusive).	Similar practice, partly covered by procedure. (a) Explanation is allowed under similar conditions. (b) Reply is allowed on a substantive motion or an order of the day. (c) By practice, the seconding of a substantive motion does not preclude the member from speaking again on the motion, but this does not apply to an amendment. (d) In Committee there is no restriction. (e) See also S.O. No. 46 (3), concerning consideration of a Bill which has been referred to a Standing Committee.	May, pp. 421-3. S.O. No. 46 (3).
142	Although used in the past, this practice is not now followed.	
142A	No similar practice.	
143	Similar practice	May, pp. 426-7; R.P. 155.
144	Similar procedure, but wide discretion exercised by the Chair in enforcing it	May, p. 427.
145	Similar practice	May, p. 427.
146 to 150 (inclusive).	Similar practice	May, p. 427; R.P. 155.
151 and 152.	In effect, similar practice	May, p. 431; R.P. 155.
153	No similar practice (as far as can be ascertained).	
154	Similar procedure	R.P. 158.
155	Similar practice, although no specific reference to it in writing, except for R.P. 157 (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv).	R.P. 157.
156	Similar procedure, but without stated exceptions (2), (3) and (4)	R.P. 158 and 160.
157	S.O. No. 18 contains similar provisions, except that there is no provision giving the Member concerned the right to require the Speaker or Chairman to put the Question that he be further heard.	S.O. No. 18; May, 424.
158	Similar procedure	R.P. 147.
159	A motion taken at the time for matters of privilege (i.e., after a motion for adjournment under S.O. No. 8) has precedence, provided there is, in the opinion of the Speaker, a prima facie case of privilege and it has been raised at the earliest opportunity. In regard to the question of "order," there is, in effect, a similar practice.	May, pp. 356-7.
160	Similar practice.	
161 and 162.	No similar rule of procedure. In practice, a motion can be made "That this House regrets, etc." but this has not been used since 1925, and, in that case, the motion was by leave withdrawn.	C.J. 1924-25, p. 242.
163 and 164.	Rescinded.	

N.S.W. Legislative Assembly S.O. No. (a)	Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in similar circumstances. (b)	Reference to House of Commons S.O.'s or Rules of Procedure. (c)
165	Similar practice	May, p. 433.
166	Similar practice	May, pp. 436 and 439.
167	Similar practice, except that Member was heard in explanation only "if he so desired"; and the consideration of his punishment could be deferred to a subsequent day.	May, p. 439.
168	No similar practice.	
169	Similar practice.	
170	Similar procedure	S.O. No. 17; May, pp. 444 and 571.
171	Similar practice.	
172	Similar procedure "provided he has confined his speech to the reasons for the adjournment."	R.P. 152; May, p. 420.
173	Neither mover nor seconder of a motion for the adjournment of the debate, which has been negatived, is entitled to speak again to the main question.	May, p. 420.
174	An order interrupted by a count-out, either in the House or in Committee, may be revived by a formal motion without notice either before the commencement or at the end of public business, to appoint it for a subsequent day. Motions similarly interrupted may be revived by being given again for a subsequent day.	
175 and 175A.	The points of difference are as follow — (i) The closure can only be moved when the Speaker, or in Committee, the Chair of Ways and Means, is in the Chair, unless, in the House, the Speaker's unavoidable absence has been notified by the Clerk. (ii) When the closure has been carried and the question consequent thereon decided, any member may claim (provided the Speaker does not withhold his consent) that any further question be put, which may be necessary to bring to a decision a question already proposed from the Chair (cf. our 175A). (iii) A similar result is obtained, under S.O. No. 26 (3), with regard to a clause. (iv) There must be a majority of not less than 100 in favour of the closure.	S.O.'s Nos. 26 and 27; May, p. 447 <i>et seq.</i>
175B	A similar result is achieved by an Allocation of Time Order, which applies to a particular Bill, and is usually moved after the second reading. It is regarded as an extreme case of "closure." The order contains various provisions, the chief of which is the detailed allotment of time, by days to the stages of a Bill, and by hours, to the Committee and Report stages. It also defines an allotted day, provides machinery for bringing the proceedings to a conclusion at the specified allotted time, varies S.O.'s Nos. 6 (4) and 8, exempts the proceedings from interruption at 10 p.m. under S.O. No. 1, and contains certain other provisions. This is not part of the general procedure of the House, and is not covered by any S.O. or R.P. There appears to be specific exemption of such proceedings from the application of a closure under S.O. No. 26. N.B.—It should be noted here that S.O. No. 19 gives the Chair the power of selecting amendments. This is, in effect, another form of closure, and has proved a most satisfactory method of using the time of the House to the best possible advantage. It is quite unknown in N.S.W., but reference should be made to May, p. 448 and p. 453 for details.	May, p. 454.
176	Similar practice.	
177	Similar procedure, but a R.P. says that a member must also be "covered"	May, p. 418; R.P. 139.
178	Similar practice	May, p. 381.
179	Similar practice	May, p. 386.
180	Similar practice	By inference from R.P. 134.
181	Until 1888 a similar procedure existed. Since that date, the form of the Question is "That that Question be NOT now put"—in which case, if resolved in the affirmative, the House passes to the next business. This change was made to distinguish the Previous Question from a closure motion. It cannot be moved "in any committee, on any amendment, or on a motion relating to the transaction of public business or the meeting of the House." ² The Previous Question has not been used since 1911, and the Chair now strongly resists any attempt to employ this form of procedure.	R.P. 134; May, pp. 383-4.

N.S.W. Legislative Assembly S.O. No. (a)	Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in similar circumstances. (b)	Reference to House of Commons S.O.'s or Rules of Procedure. (c)
182	No similar practice.	
183	Similar practice. The Speaker calls the attention of the House to the fact that two or more separate propositions are included in the question, and, if objection is taken, he puts the question on each separately. This practice is seldom resorted to.	May, p. 386.
184	Similar practice—although no written reference is made to the Speaker stating the question again, if not heard the first time.	May, p. 386.
185 and 186.	Similar practice	May, p. 386.
187	(1) Similar procedure, although considerable doubt exists as to the extent of its application. The matter is fully set out in May at the reference given. (2) No similar provisions, for obvious reasons.	May, p. 375 <i>et seq.</i>
188	A similar practice has been followed in the past, but, being practice only and not a written procedure, it has given way to the needs of present-day Government, and a resolution resulting from a substantive motion (as opposed to a negative vote of the House) can be openly rescinded if necessary. Although notice is required of a motion to rescind a resolution, there is no provision similar to the seven days' notice required in N.S.W. See, in general, May.	May, p. 388 <i>et seq.</i>
189 to 194.	Similar practice	May, p. 392 <i>et seq.</i>
195	Similar practice, provided the new proposed amendment to an earlier part of the question does not refer back beyond the last words on which the House has already expressed an opinion.	May, p. 396.
196 to 200.	Similar practice	May, p. 392 <i>et seq.</i>
201	Similar practice.	
202	There is no parallel case in the practice of the House of Commons. Two members may, however, claim a division, subject to the power of the Chair under S.O. No. 11 to call upon the Members who support, and those who challenge, his decision, to rise successively in their places; and, as thought fit, he either declares the determination of the House, or orders a division.	May, p. 404; S.O. No. 31.
203	Similar practice. An objection must be taken; and, furthermore, it must be taken before the declaration of the numbers. Scarcely, if objection is upheld by the Speaker, the lists will be corrected; but, if a Member inadvertently votes in the wrong lobby, he is held bound to his vote.	May, p. 406.
204	Similar procedure, but the interest must be "immediate and personal" and not "general or remote."	R.P. 144; May, p. 412 <i>et seq.</i>
205	A Member may vote, although he has not heard the question put.....	S.O. No. 30; May, p. 407.
206	Similar practice, but seldom used	May, p. 407.
207 and 208.	The method of taking a Division in the House of Commons may be best described by reference to the diagram attached. When a division is called, the Speaker orders "clear the lobby," and the Tellers' Doors in both lobbies (marked "A" and "B" in the diagram) are locked. After two minutes Mr. Speaker again puts the Question, and, if his opinion is challenged, the "Ayes" are directed to the right lobby and the "Noes" to the left. He then appoints two Tellers for each party, one "Aye" and one "No" Teller being stationed in each lobby. Two Clerks, in accordance with a Division Duty Roster, come to the Tellers' Desks, which are placed in each lobby near doors "A." No Member may pass these desks until both the Clerks and the Tellers are in position, and doors "B" are unlocked. After a period of six minutes from the time at which the lobbies were ordered to be cleared, the Speaker orders doors "C" to be locked. Thus, only those Members who are already in the lobbies may have their names recorded in the division; but Members may continue to enter the Chamber via doors "D" and pass through into the division lobbies via doors "C" until doors "C" are locked. The Clerks in each lobby have a printed list of the names of Members, with a carbon duplicate. The Clerk on the right has the list of Members' names, beginning with the letters A to M; the Clerk on the left, N to Z. As soon as doors "B" have been unlocked, Members file past the Clerks and have their names ticked off. When Members have returned into the House, the numbers are reported to one of the Clerks at the Table by the Tellers. Both sets of Tellers then approach the Table from their respective sides of the House, and one of the Tellers for the majority declares the numbers. The Speaker is then handed the division paper and he declares the numbers again and states the decision. The procedure in Committee is exactly the same.	See Diagram, p. 20.

N.S.W. Legislative Assembly S.O. No. (a)	Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in similar circumstances. (b)	Reference to House of Commons S.O.'s or Rules of Procedure. (c)
209	The usual practice is to correct the numbers from the Chair, the Tellers for both "Ayes" and "Noes" being agreed on the corrected figures. Semble, in a case of disagreement by the Tellers, a new division would be ordered.	May, p. 405.
210	Similar practice, the Speaker usually giving his vote in such a way as to leave the question still open.	May, p. 408.
211	Division lists are printed separately, but published together with the Votes and Proceedings, etc. At the end of a Session, a bound volume of the lists is published.	May, p. 411.
212	Errors may be subsequently corrected upon application at the Table or the Public Bill office. The correction appears at the end of a subsequent list.	May, p. 411.
213	This is covered by S.O. No. 31. See above under 202	S.O. No. 31.
214 to 217.	In the case of the House of Commons, Addresses may be presented to the King. They may be so presented— (a) as is usual—"by such Members of this House as are of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council or of His Majesty's Household"; or (b) by the whole House. The privilege is enjoyed by the whole House, as a House, but not by individual Members. When an Address is to be presented by the whole House, the Speaker proceeds in state to the Palace at the appointed time, and the Members assemble with him in a chamber next to the Throne room. When the King is ready to receive them the doors are opened, and the Speaker leads the Members forward, being conducted by the Lord Chamberlain. The Speaker reads the Address, presents it, His Majesty answers it, and the House retires. On returning into the House of Commons, the Speaker reports the King's answer. When the Address is delivered as in (a) above, the answer is reported by a member of the Royal Household, who appears at the Bar, and, on being called by the Speaker, reads the King's answer.	May, pp. 85-8 and p. 788.
218	Messages from the King, in the case of the House of Commons, may be— (a) Under the Sign Manual, e.g., re some important public event. (b) Verbal, e.g.,— (i) King's pleasure, concerning formal or regularly recurring events. (ii) King's Recommendation, concerning a financial matter, or (iii) King's Consent to Bills affecting the interests of the Crown (Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall). “(a)” above are presented by a Member who appears at the Bar, and informs the Speaker that he has a Message from the King, signed by His Majesty. When called by the Speaker, he comes forward and delivers it, and the Speaker reads it to the House. “(b)” above are delivered, by command, by a Minister.	May, p. 780.
219 and 220.	Similar practice.	
221	Messages under the Sign Manual may be answered by an Address, but if requesting financial aid the provision of such aid is in itself an answer, and therefore an Address is often not necessary. Other written messages are answered by Address, but verbal messages usually need no reply.	May, p. 786.
222	Similar procedure	May, p. 791.
223	Messages are usually handwritten on a headed <i>pro forma</i> .	
224	One of the Clerks of either House may bear a Message from one House to the other, where it is received at the Table and reported, usually so as not to interrupt business, although business may, if necessary, be interrupted.	May, p. 702.
225	Similar practice	May, p. 702.
226	No motion is needed to send a Message to the House of Lords in similar circumstances. Once the 3rd Reading of a Bill is passed, or a resolution has been agreed to, the appropriate Message is automatically sent to the Lords. The fact of the Message being so sent is recorded in the Journal.	
227 to 235	A substantially similar practice existed in the past, but since the middle of the 19th Century it has fallen completely into disuse.	May, pp. 792-3.
236	If the House of Commons considers a Joint Committee should be appointed on any matter, it passes a resolution to that effect and sends a Message to the House of Lords asking their concurrence. If they concur, they communicate that fact to the Commons. The Commons then appoint a Committee and inform the Lords that they have done so and request that they appoint an equal number. The Lords do likewise and advise the Commons that they have done so. Neither House communicates the names of the Members they have appointed. If the Lords initiate the proposal for a Joint Committee, the procedure is exactly the same.	May, pp. 625-630.

N.S.W. Legis- lative Assembly S.O. No. (a)	Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in similar circumstances. (b)	Reference to House of Commons S.O.'s or Rules of Procedure. (c)
237	In both cases, it is usual for the Lords to nominate the time and place for the first meeting of the Joint Committee; adjustments can be made if convenient to the Commons.	May, p. 629.
238	The Quorum is three in the case of the Lords only. In the Commons, the size of the Quorum is expressly ordered when the Committee is appointed.	May, p. 629.
239	The Report only of the Committee is presented to each House.....	May, p. 630.
240	Similar practice	May, p. 631.
241	Similar practice	May, p. 631.
242	No similar provision.	
243	Similar practice.	
244	Money Bills, <i>i.e.</i> , those for ordinary annual supply or taxation, Appropriation, etc., and those whose "main purpose" involves a charge (see Main Report), are initiated on a resolution reported from Committee of Supply or Ways and Means, or a Money Committee of the whole House. Other Bills are normally presented under S.O. No. 32 (2) without any order for their introduction. Private Members, however, often introduce Bills under S.O. No. 10, thereby gaining the advantage of the ten minutes address to which they are entitled under the S.O. and the consequent early publicity for their measures.	May, p. 479 <i>et seq.</i> S.O. No. 32 (2); S.O. No. 10.
245	Such Bills are usually private or hybrid as a result of the carry-over of the private legislation of the 19th Century. (See Main Report.)	May, pp. 773-4; May, p. 775; May, p. 490 (4).
246	Rescinded.	
247	The counterpart of this is in the financial practice of the House of Commons. In their case the "Message from the Crown" is the "King's Recommendation."	See Main Report.
247A	Similar practice	May, p. 489.
247B	No similar provision.	
248	Similar practice, although no reference to amendments to other Acts.....	May, p. 489.
249	Similar procedure	S.O. No. 45; May, p. 564.
250 and 251.	In effect, similar procedure. Bills presented under S.O. No. 32 (2) are deemed read a first time, without question put. In the case of Bills presented under S.O. No. 32 (1), the questions that the Bill be read a first time and printed, are decided without amendment or debate. The first reading, order for printing and appointment of a day for second reading are taken together as one formal stage. The procedure with Bills brought from the Lords is similar to that under S.O. No. 32 (2).	S.O. No. 32; May, p. 486.
252	Similar practice	May, p. 497.
253	Similar practice with regard to amendments to leave out "now" and insert "this day three (or six) months," or to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. The previous question is now never used. In addition, however, a common form of procedure is an amendment to leave out all the words after "that" and insert some other preposition. Although not always fatal to any further progress with the Bill, the carrying of such an amendment usually means that the Bill would be dropped.	May, pp. 498-501; S.O. No. 33.
254	Similar practice.	
255	Similar practice. On withdrawing the first Bill a motion is made forthwith "that leave be given to present another Bill instead thereof."	May, p. 494.
256A	Similar practice	May, pp. 531-2.
256	Under S.O. No. 46, all Bills, except Bills for imposing taxes, Consolidated Fund Bills, Appropriation Bills, or Bills for confirming provisional orders, are committed to Standing Committees as directed by the Speaker. However, a Bill may be committed to a Standing Committee in respect of some only of its clauses, or to a Select Committee, or it may be transferred from one to the other.	S.O. No. 46; May, p. 503 <i>et seq.</i>
257	No similar provision.	
258	Similar procedure	S.O. No. 35.
259	Similar practice, except that the marginal notes are not called by the Chairman.	May, p. 518.
260	Similar practice, except that the Chairman, with the consent of the Committee, may allow debate to cover several amendments which are allied.	May, p. 519.

N.S.W. Legis- lative Assembly S.O. No. (a)	Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in similar circumstances. (b)	Reference to House of Commons S.O.'s or Rules of Procedure. (c)
261	Similar practice	May, p. 520-1; S.O. No. 34.
262	Apart from the differences resulting from S.O. No. 46, new clauses and schedules may be added and amendments may be made in the House on Consideration of Report, provided they could have been made while in Committee.	May, p. 536; S.O. No. 41.
263	Similar practice	May, p. 528.
264	Similar practice	May, p. 528.
265	A clause may be postponed, but not if it has been amended, nor any proposed amendment thereto negatived, nor the question "that it stand part of the Bill" proposed.	May, p. 527.
266	Similar procedure	S.O. No. 36.
267 and 268.	The order in which a Bill is considered in Committee is:— Clauses. New Clauses. Schedules. New Schedules. Preamble. Title.	May, p. 517.
269	No similar provision, but, within the discretion of the Speaker, similar practice.	May, p. 544.
270	Similar practice	May, p. 530.
271	No question is put that the title, or the title as amended, stand part of the Bill.	May, p. 531.
272	Similar practice	May, p. 532.
273	Similar practice	May, p. 533.
274	Rescinded.	
275	If a Bill is not amended in Committee, it is ordered to be read a third time forthwith, or a future day is appointed for its third reading. If amended, the Member in charge names a day for the consideration of the Bill as amended, although it may be considered immediately.	May, p. 534.
276	Similar practice.	
277	Similar practice	May, p. 540.
278	The Member in charge may move the third reading as soon as the Bill has been reported without amendment, or after consideration of an amended Bill is finished, or he may name a future day. The former is the more usual practice, except in the case of Bills of major importance, and Money Bills.	May, p. 543.
279	Similar practice.	
280	(a) A Bill may be re-committed after being read a third time, by discharging the order for the third reading. An amendment to the question "that the Bill be read a third time," to re-commit it would, if negatived, mean that the Bill would be declared read a third time. (b) Similar practice, except that the "previous question" is now never used.	May, p. 542. May, p. 543; May, p. 384.
281	No similar provision.	
282	Similar procedure. The Bill is endorsed in Norman French "soit baillé aux seigneurs," signed by the Clerk of the House, and accompanied by a Message. The Message is less formal than ours, is handwritten, and is NOT signed by the Speaker (or anyone).	May, p. 544.
283	No similar provision, but see 282 above.	
284	No similar provision.	
285	Rescinded.	
286	Similar practice, except that the Member in charge, and not Mr. Speaker, nominates the day for consideration of Lords' amendments.	May, pp. 545-6; S.O. No. 43.
287	Similar procedure	S.O. No. 44.
288	Similar practice	May, p. 547 <i>et seq.</i>
289	Lords' Amendments are always taken in the House, not in Committee.....	May, pp. 547-9.
290, 291, 292, 293, 294.	Similar practice. A Committee is appointed to draw up the reasons for disagreeing with Lords' amendments. There is no provision for anything in the nature of a Conference. Where one House insists on amendments to which the other House disagrees, the Bill is lost for that session.	May, p. 547 <i>et seq.</i>

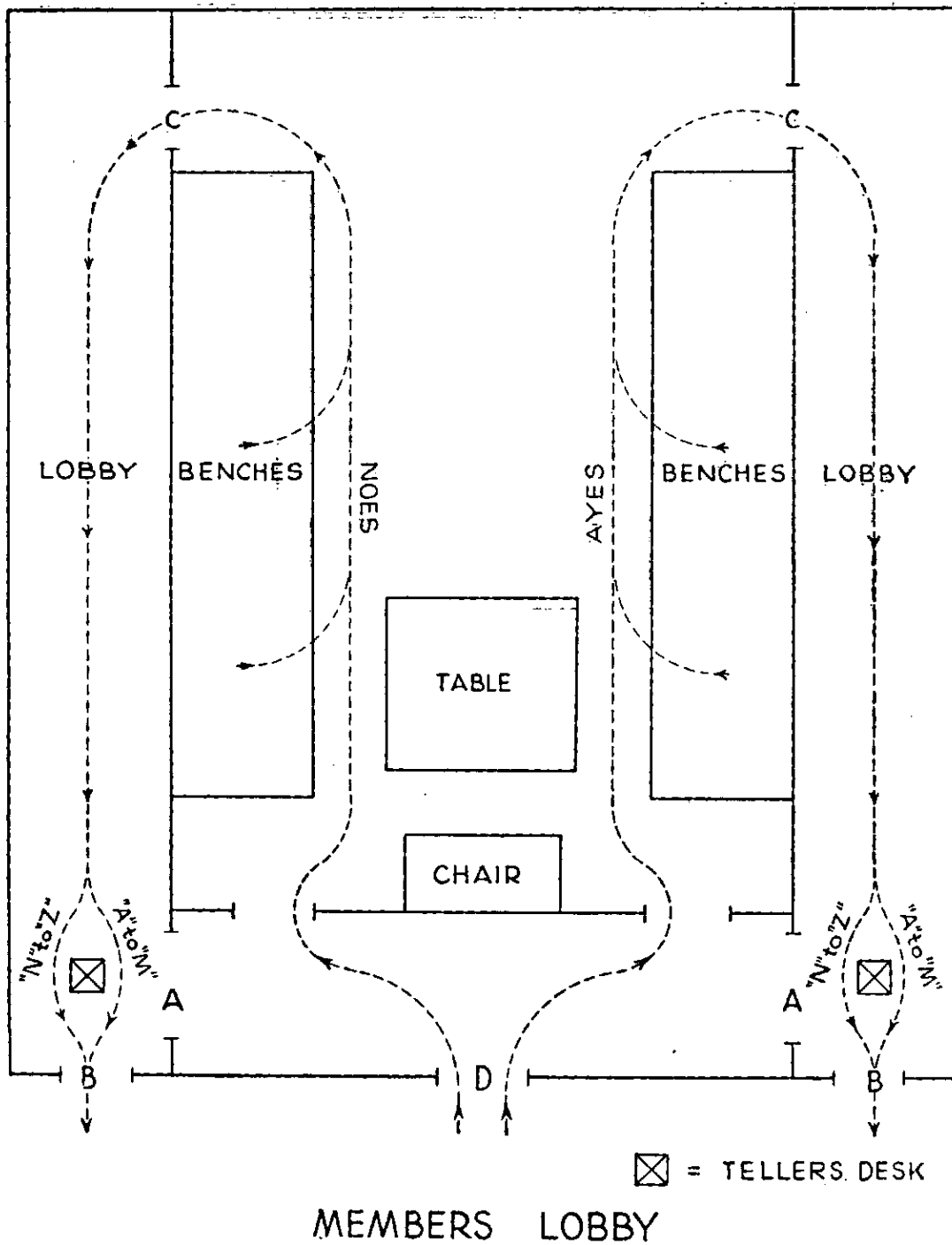
N.S.W. Legislative Assembly S.O. No. (a)	Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in similar circumstances. (b)	Reference to House of Commons S.O.'s or Rules of Procedure. (c)
295, 296, 297	No similar provisions	May, pp. 555-6.
298	In effect, similar practice. A Bill brought from the Lords is not necessarily proceeded with, however, unless a member "takes it up," and nominates a day for its second reading.	May, pp. 486-7.
299 to 305	The practice of the House of Commons in bringing about mutual agreement to Bills originating in the Lords is the same as for those originating in the Commons. (See 290-294 above.)	May, p. 553.
306	To obtain the Royal Assent, Bills are kept in the custody of the Clerk of the Parliaments (except those for "aids and supplies," which are in the custody of the Commons). When a Commission is wanted the Clerk of the Parliaments prepares two lists of the titles of all Bills, one of which goes to the Clerk of the Crown for inclusion in the Commission and one to the King for preliminary inspection. "Aids and supplies" Bills are first in these lists. The Royal Assent is usually given by Commission. The Lords Commissioners summon the House of Commons through Black Rod to attend in the House of Lords to hear the Commission read. When the House of Commons are at the Bar of the House of Lords, the Commission is read at length. The Assent is rarely given by the King (or Queen) in person, the last occasion being in 1854.	May, p. 556.
307 and 308.	Similar practice (Chairman of Ways and Means).	
309	If the Chairman of Ways and Means, and the Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means are both absent, one of the panel of ten Temporary Chairmen of Ways and Means may act as Chairman; but not any member whom the Chairman of Ways and Means may appoint for the occasion. There is no similar proviso.	May, p. 238.
310	Similar provision	May, p. 571.
311	Committees of Supply and Ways and Means are appointed at the commencement of each Session and continue throughout the Session. Money Committees of the Whole House are set up either under S.O. No. 68, or S.O. No. 69 (see Main Report—Financial Procedure). In other cases, Bills are normally referred to Standing Committees. Where a Bill is referred to a Committee of the Whole House, however, a similar practice exists.	May, p. 658.
312	Under S.O. No. 16, the Speaker leaves the Chair <i>without putting any question</i> unless notice of instruction to the Committee has been given, or when going into Supply for the first time on each of the four main branches of the Estimates (or a Vote of Credit), there has been an amendment moved of a question raised concerning the Estimates proposed to be taken.	May, p. 569; S.O. No. 16.
313	Similar practice	May, p. 569.
314	Similar practice	May, p. 288; May, p. 570.
315	Similar practice	May, p. 570.
316	Similar practice	May, p. 572.
317	Similar practice	May, p. 572.
318	Similar practice	May, p. 384.
319	Similar practice	May, p. 573.
320	Similar practice	May, p. 568.
321	The Chairman suspends proceedings and reports to the House. The Speaker, if a motion is made for the suspension of the Member(s) concerned, puts the question without amendment, adjournment or debate. The Committee may then resume.	S.O. No. 17 (1); May, p. 444.
322, 323, and 324.	See above under 44 <i>et seq.</i> The procedure is similar to that followed in the House. If the absence of a quorum is proved, the Speaker resumes the Chair. If there are then 40 Members present, the Committee is resumed.	May, pp. 571 and 513.
325	All Divisions, both in the House and in Committee, are printed daily as part of the "Vote" and issued as a volume at the end of the Session. (See Main Report.)	
326	Similar practice	May, pp. 574-5.
327	Similar procedure	S.O. No. 51; May, p. 575.
328 and 329.	Similar practice	May, p. 574.
330	No similar practice	May, p. 457; May, pp. 442-3.

N.S.W. Legislative Assembly S.O. No. (a)	Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in similar circumstances. (b)	Reference to House of Commons S.O.'s or Rules of Procedure. (c)
331	Similar practice, except for resolutions from Committees of Supply and Ways and Means, which the House orders to be received on a future day.	May, p. 575.
332	Rescinded.	
333	Similar practice	May, pp. 575-6.
334	Similar procedure with regard to the appointment of the Committees. These Committees can only be kept alive, however, by a resolution "that this House will on (a certain day) resolve itself into," etc. If the question that Mr. Speaker leave the Chair (on first going into Committee of Supply on each of the four main branches of the Estimates) is negatived or amended, the Order of the Day for the Committee is revived by a motion made forthwith in the above terms. If, in similar circumstances, debate is adjourned, a similar motion must be made. Otherwise, the House, on coming out of Committee of Supply or Ways and Means each time resolves "that this House will (on a given day) resolve itself into the Committee."	S.O. No. 13; May, p. 692 <i>et seq.</i>
335	Similar practice, except on first going into Committee of Supply on each of the four main branches of the Estimates or a Vote of Credit when, should an amendment be moved, on a question raised, debate is allowed.	S.O. No. 16; May, p. 689.
336	(a) } (b) } Similar practice	Rules of 9th Feb., 1858, and 28th April, 1868; May, p. 698
	(c) } (d) } (e) }	
	(f) In the House of Commons the question is put "that a reduced sum not exceeding £X-100 be granted," etc. If this is negatived, the original question does not come under discussion, but other and varying reductions by any amount may be moved. There is no provision similar to our S.O. No. 336 (f).	May, p. 697.
	(g) No similar provision, although a resolution for a grant may be superseded, or, by leave, withdrawn.	May, p. 696.
337 to 340	Rescinded.	
341	Not more than 15 Members	S.O. No. 53; May, p. 576.
342	No similar provision.	
343	No similar provision.	
344	No similar provision.	
345	The Members are nominated on the motion of some Member. The Members of the Committee can only be nominated as soon as the Committee is appointed, if previous notice has been given (with certain minor exceptions). The mover is required to ascertain beforehand whether the members he proposes to nominate are prepared to sit on the Committee.	May, p. 577; S.O. No. 54.
346 and 347.	Selection by secret ballot is a possible method of nomination of a Select Committee, but is seldom used.	May, p. 578.
348	Similar practice.	
349	Similar practice, but not so as to increase the Committee beyond 15 (or such number as the House originally agreed), unless a separate motion is carried to enlarge the Committee. Notice is required of any motion for the addition of members to, or the discharge of members from, a Committee.	May, p. 579.
350	The senior Member (<i>i.e.</i> , the member who has been a member of the House for the longest period, irrespective of continuity of service) fixes the date and hour of first meeting.	May, p. 586.
351	Similar practice.	
352	The Quorum is variable and is laid down by resolution of the House when the Committee is appointed.	May, p. 585; S.O. No. 60.
353	Similar practice unless the power to appoint a Chairman is withheld by the House.	May, p. 583.
354	Similar provision. The names of Members asking questions of witnesses are prefixed to the question, and both are recorded in the evidence. In divisions, the name of the proposer of each question is recorded as well as those voting for and against.	S.O.'s Nos. 57 and 58.
355	If the date and time of the next sitting has been fixed, the Chairman would probably adjourn the Committee till then, although no time limit is specified for him to wait before so doing. If the next sitting is not fixed, it is considered better to "move the House to revive the Committee."	May, p. 585.
356	Similar procedure	S.O. No. 60.

N.S.W. Legislative Assembly S.O. No. (a)	Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in similar circumstances. (b)	Reference to House of Commons S.O.'s or Rules of Procedure. (c)
357	Similar practice, although it is unusual for a Select Committee to sit away from Westminster.	May, p. 586 (foot); May, p. 587 (foot).
358	A Select Committee has power to sit during the Sitting of the House.....	S.O. No. 52; May, p. 586.
359 and 360.	Similar practice. In addition, the Committee may make a Special Report. Leave to report is automatic under the S.O.	S.O. No. 61.
361	Witnesses are summoned by an order signed by the Chairman of the Committee (provided the Committee has power to send for "persons, papers and records" as is usual).	May, p. 588.
362	It is not usual to examine witnesses upon oath unless the inquiry is of a special nature, e.g., judicial. There is no written procedure for the examination of witnesses.	May, p. 592.
363	Similar practice	May, p. 596.
364	Similar practice	May, p. 598.
365	Similar practice while witnesses are being examined, but in the case of the House of Commons any members may remain while the Committee is deliberating and the Committee has no legal right to exclude them.	May, p. 598.
366	Similar practice	May, p. 599.
367	Similar practice	May, p. 596.
368	Similar practice	May, p. 577. Resolution of 16th March, 1688.
369	Similar practice	May, p. 603.
370	In effect, similar practice	May, p. 604.
371	No similar provision.	
372	The Clerk to the Committee delivers the report to one of the Clerks at the Table on behalf of the Chairman (or other Member charged with its presentation). The Report is then deemed to have been received, ordered to lie upon the Table and be printed.	May, p. 607.
373	Similar practice	May, p. 610.
374	Similar practice. Payment is made by the Paymaster-General under order, signed by the Chairman of the Committee.	May, p. 594.
375	Lists are posted in the lobbies and Committee Office.....	S.O. No. 56.
376	Similar practice	May, p. 632.
377	Similar practice	May, p. 633.
378	Similar practice	May, p. 633.
379 and 380.	Similar practice	May, p. 634.
381	In theory, similar practice; but, in practice, Members are permitted to address their questions directly to the witness.	May, p. 636.
382, 383 and 384.	Similar practice	May, p. 637.
385	Judges, and the Lord Mayor, are told that there are chairs, but this is understood to mean that they may only rest with their hands on the backs of the chairs.	May, p. 637.
386	Similar practice	May, p. 637.
387	Generally similar provisions. The Standing Orders of the House of Commons provide for varying forms of disorder, as under :— (a) <i>Irrelevance</i> .—Member is interrupted by Speaker, and if he persists he is ordered to withdraw or is named. (b) <i>Minor breaches of order</i> .—Member is called to order. If he persists he is ordered to withdraw, or is named, or the House is called upon to adjudge his conduct. (c) <i>Disorderly or unparliamentary words</i> .—Member is ordered to withdraw words; if he fails to explain or retract words, he is ordered to withdraw or is named. (d) <i>Grossly disorderly conduct</i> .—Member is immediately ordered to withdraw or is named, or House is called upon to adjudge his conduct. (e) <i>Grave disorder</i> .—Sitting is suspended or House adjourned. (f) <i>Obstruction of business of House otherwise than by disorderly conduct</i> .—Member is guilty of contempt and is named. When a Member is named in the House, similar motion is put "That such Member be suspended, etc." On the first occasion suspension continues until the fifth sitting day; on the second occasion to the twentieth, and thereafter until the House orders the suspension to terminate. In Committee, the procedure is similar in that Chairman suspends proceedings and reports to the House. When a Member is suspended, or ordered to withdraw he is excluded from the whole of the area of the Palace of Westminster.	S.O.'s Nos. 17-20; May, pp. 440-443; May, pp. 444-445; May, p. 446.

N.S.W. Legislative Assembly S.O. No. (a)	Practice and Procedure of the House of Commons in similar circumstances. (b)	Reference to House of Commons S.O.'s or Rules of Procedure. (c)
388 to 390	Rescinded.	
391	Similar practice	May, p. 103-4; May, p. 105 (foot); May, p. 439 (centre).
392	Although stated in more general terms, S.O. No. 19 (1) produces a similar result.	S.O. No. 19; May, pp. 445-6.
393	A Member suspended from the service of the House under S.O. No. 17 must withdraw from the precincts (<i>i.e.</i> , the whole area of the Palace of Westminster). If suspended on motion NOT under S.O. No. 17, he is not excluded, unless this is expressly provided for in the motion.	May, pp. 445-6.
393A	No similar provision.	
394	Similar practice	May, <i>inter alia</i> , pp. 52-108; S.O No. 87.
395	Similar provisions. There is nothing to prevent a Bill (other than a Bill imposing a charge on the public or on public funds) from being passed through all its stages in one day. Standing Order No. 1 (Sittings of the House) can be suspended on motion of a Minister, with or without notice.	
396 to 411	(The House of Commons' procedure on Private Bills is completely different and a comparison of it with the N.S.W. Standing Orders is considered impracticable. The whole matter has been dealt with in the Main Report).	
412	The Standing Orders Committee of the House of Commons is concerned with Private Bills and Reports of Examiners thereon referred to it, and not with the Standing Orders generally. The Committee on Publications and Debates Reports is comparable with the N.S.W. Printing Committee, but is concerned with expenditure on printing and stationery, not only for the House of Commons, but for the Public Service generally. There is no Library Committee. The role of the House of Commons' Kitchen and Refreshment Room Committee is similar to that of our House Committee. They control the arrangements for the Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms and sign all cheques for the Catering Department.	

DIAGRAM OF HOUSE OF COMMONS
— DIVISIONS —



NOTE: This is actually the House of Lords Chamber, which is at present being used by the Commons.

PART II.

Arrangement of General Report.

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NOTE.—References will be found in this Report to various Appendices, which, owing to their number and size, have not been printed as part of the Report. A copy of each of these Appendices is filed in the Office of the Legislative Assembly, New South Wales, and all are available to anyone who desires access to them for reference purposes.

PART II.

GENERAL REPORT ON THE PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE FUNCTIONING OF ITS DEPARTMENTS AND STAFFS

GENERAL.

This report contains my observations, made over a period of nine months (from August, 1946, to April, 1947), on the practice and procedure of the House of Commons, with a special reference to the organisation and functioning of the Staff of the House. In general, these observations will be confined to comparisons between the House of Commons and the New South Wales Legislative Assembly; and, in particular, to the practical aspects of the work of their respective Staffs.

Many learned and instructive publications on the practice and procedure of Parliament are available, but none, I think, can compare in clarity, wealth of detail, and practical application, with the Fourteenth Edition of Sir T. Erskine May's *Parliamentary Practice*, which has just been edited by the present Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Gilbert Campion, and published in February, 1946. In this Edition not only the form, but also the substance, of the earlier editions has been materially changed. As stated in the Preface, "..... my real duty, I felt, was to expound a developing system rather than to edit a text, however classical, and I convinced myself that the preservation of their *ipsissima dicta* was not even the truest form of piety to the memory of my predecessors. For, the results of a century of rapid political change had so altered the balance of procedure, in particular the relation between the old groundwork of practice and the novel accretion of standing orders (with the practice consequent thereon), that the original statement of the rules had become outweighed with qualifications—to the extent, in some places, that the original text was in danger of becoming a historical introduction to the post notes. A time had come when further piecemeal addition would have reduced the value of the book as a work of reference, and the original intentions of the author would be best fulfilled by a radical and comprehensive revision and re-arrangement." This has been effected and the result is a combined text book and work of reference, in which every detail of the present practice and procedure of the Imperial Parliament is explained, both in theory and in practice, with numerous references to examples and rulings.

In view of the comprehensive and up-to-date nature of this work, these notes will not presume to do more than draw comparisons between existing methods employed by the House of Commons and those employed by the New South Wales Legislative Assembly. In achieving this, it will undoubtedly be necessary to re-state, in outline, some of the rules adhered to by the House of Commons, if only to clarify the comparison. For these re-statements of matters which are completely expounded in *May*, I apologise.

Before considering any particular point of difference between the two Houses, it is necessary to mention several basic factors which affect considerably all aspects of any comparison one may make. These are, briefly:—

- (a) the length of a Session, and the more or less regular Sessional time-table of the House of Commons,
- (b) the scope of legislation undertaken,
- (c) the incidence of Private Business, and
- (d) the organisation of the Officers of the House.

First, Length of the Session and the Sessional Time-table.

Over a considerable period of time, the Sessions of the House of Commons followed a more or less regular time-table. The Session usually commenced towards the end of January and finished just before Christmas. Three adjournments divided

the Session into three periods. These were the Christmas adjournment, the Easter adjournment, and the Summer adjournment during August and September. In each of these three periods certain types of business were predominant, as under:—

- (a) *Between Christmas and Easter.* Private Members' Business had greater scope than during the other periods; and a certain amount of financial business had to be completed by the Government before the 31st of March, which is the end of the financial year.
- (b) *Between Easter and the Summer Adjournment:* The main financial business of the year, including the Budget, Finance Bill and Appropriation Bill, was in this period. This was largely due to Standing Order No. 14, which provides that twenty sitting days shall be allotted to "Supply," and that these days shall be completed by 5th August.
- (c) *Between the end of the Summer Adjournment and Christmas:* Mainly Government business of a general nature was undertaken.

Recently, however, it has been the practice to complete one Session and commence the next shortly before Christmas, usually in October or November. The opening of the new Session takes place within a week of prorogation. The chief advantage of beginning the Session at this time of the year is that general legislation, which formerly came at the end of the Session, i.e., in period (c) above, can be initiated, and Standing Committees can commence their work thereon early in the Session (see also, later). Further, it was advantageous during the war years, in that Parliament never knew a lengthy recess, and could, therefore, be called together quickly in a case of emergency. However, these benefits are somewhat offset by the fact that the later stages of Bills now tend to come before the House during the summer months which are already congested with financial business.

In addition to the regularity of the length of these distinct periods of the Session, the House meets on regular days in each week of these periods. These days are normally Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 2.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m., Friday from 11 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.—(Saturday only in an emergency and Sunday as a still rarer exception). As a result of this, the total number of sitting days of any Session can be forecast with a reasonable degree of accuracy. Over the last twelve Sessions, there have been, on an average, 145 sitting days per Session. The allotment of time between Private Members' Business and Government Business, in days, can be ascertained by reference to the appropriate Standing Orders (subject always to the Government's power to take Private Members' time to its own use, as has been done in the case of Session 1946-47, and for several years previously). Under the Standing Orders, Private Members' Business has precedence on:—

- (a) Every Wednesday and Friday between Christmas and Easter. Notices of Motions have precedence on Wednesdays, and Orders of the Day on Fridays, *vide* Standing Orders Nos. 2 and 3 (1).
- (b) The first, second, third and fourth Fridays after Easter Day, for Bills (normally Second Readings), and
- (c) the third, fourth, fifth and sixth Fridays after Whit Sunday, for Bills (normally later stages).

This is varied by Standing Order No. 3 in the case of a Session beginning *before* Christmas, but the total number of days available to Private Members remains substantially unaltered.

A most important factor in the comparative number of sitting days in a Session of the House of Commons and one of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly is the number of Members in the respective Houses—640 as opposed to 90. It is natural that the number of Members interested in, and desirous of speaking on, any given measure must be greater in the case of the House of Commons. It, therefore, takes longer for each measure to pass through its various stages.

Second, the Scope of Legislation.

During Session 1945-46, the Imperial Parliament passed 87 Public Bills, 14 Provisional Order Bills, 43 Private Bills, and 7 Bills for Confirmation of Orders under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1936. In addition, delegated legislation in the form of Statutory Rules and Orders were issued and tabled at the average of 20/25 per week throughout the Session, including adjournments.

Although this was an exceptionally long and busy Session in certain respects, the above figures give a clear indication of the vast mass of legislation undertaken.

There are several outstanding reasons for the extent of the legislation of the Imperial Parliament compared with that of Australian Parliaments.

In the first place, this is a "sovereign" Parliament in every sense of the term. Theoretically, there is no subject on which it could not make a new law or amend an existing law. Australian Parliaments, on the other hand, are limited; in the Federal sphere, to the "enumerated" powers allotted under Section 51 of the Constitution Act; in the State sphere to those subjects not reserved exclusively to the Federal Parliament; and, in both spheres by the power of the High Court in determining whether or not a statute is *ultra vires*. Australian Parliaments are, in fact, "non-sovereign" legislatures and this disability has not been removed by the Commonwealth's recent adoption of the Statute of Westminster.

Secondly, Great Britain has extensive legislative responsibilities towards India, the Colonies, and in connection with Foreign Affairs generally. In the present state of world rehabilitation particularly, general debate on, and legislation concerning, these matters, occupies a considerable proportion of the time of the House. Even in normal circumstances, they form a notable part of the Sessional programme.

Thirdly, the Emergency Powers Act (which is still in force), the Defence Regulations made under it, and the Statutory Rules and Orders made under those Regulations, have produced a formidable addition to the normal body of delegated legislation, over which the House must exercise some control. Since the establishment of the Statutory Rules and Orders Committee (for details of the work of this Committee, see later) only a small proportion of the time of the House is taken up in this type of legislation, but this in no way affects the total output. Most of the war-time controls imposed on private individuals and public bodies were made under the Emergency Powers Act and the Defence Regulations thereunder.

In the course of comparing the practice and procedure of the House of Commons and the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, therefore, one must continually bear in mind the fact that the scope of their work is very much wider than ours.

Third, the Incidence of Private Legislation.

The Standing Orders of the House of Commons relating to Private Business number 279; those relating to Public Business, 93. Although the number of Standing Orders devoted to each type of business is not by any means a criterion of any predominance of private business over public business, it at least indicates that the former occupies an important place in the work of the House.

Until the 19th Century, private business was largely concerned with the rights of individuals. During the 19th Century, however, the Industrial Revolution produced the need for many new public services—railways, police, paved roads, street lighting, sanitation, gas, electricity, water supply, transport systems, etc. Some of these, such as police protection, communications, etc., were recognised from the outset as being solely within the province of the Local Authorities. Others, such as railways, gas, water supply, etc., were, under the prevailing doctrine of *laissez-faire* of the classical economists, left to the field of private enterprise. Largely through the pressure which the Local Authorities were able to bring to bear on Parliament on behalf of the consumers of these public utilities during the latter half of the century, private enterprise was modified and, finally, largely suppressed by municipal provision. Throughout the initiation and expansion of public services and utilities, private legislation was called upon to provide, *inter alia*, compulsory powers of purchase and the whole range of powers of regulation. During a normal session of Parliament in this period, 300/400 Private Acts would be passed.

Of recent years there has been a considerable decline in private legislation. This is due to several factors:—

- (a) All services and utilities, essential to communal life, are now in operation, and it is seldom that any new service has to be supplied.
- (b) Of these existing services and utilities, all necessary powers are already held by the regulated private monopolies, or the Local Authorities, maintaining them, and recourse to legislation for additional powers is rare.
- (c) General legislation has now removed the need for much of the old Special legislation, and Provisional Order Procedure has largely reduced the numbers of Private Bills.

Nevertheless, approximately 30/40 Private Acts are passed each Session and it may be asserted that, in practically every case, these are the residue of that vast mass of private legislation which Parliament knew in the last century. In most cases, these Acts confer some special power on a particular Local Authority, e.g., power to Birmingham Corporation to compel sale to it of certain private land for construction of an electricity sub-station.

New South Wales undoubtedly profited by English experience in the 19th Century, and private enterprise was given little opportunity in the provision of services and utilities which are essentially public in character. For this reason, private legislation has always been on a much smaller scale in Australia than in England. As Private Bills have become almost unknown in the New South Wales Parliament during recent years, the incidence of this type of legislation in the Imperial Parliament, even on its present relatively small scale, must be kept in mind when comparing the two legislatures.

Fourthly, The Organisation of the Officers of the House of Commons.

The Principal Officers of the House, and the mode of their appointment, are shown hereunder:—

- (a) Speaker: Elected by the House.
- (b) Chairman of Ways and Means: Elected by the House on Motion of Prime Minister.
- (c) Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means: Elected by the House on Motion of Prime Minister.
- (d) Temporary Chairmen of Ways and Means: Nominated by Speaker.
- (e) Clerk of the House of Commons: Appointed by the Crown, by Letters Patent, for life.
- (f) Clerk Assistant and Second Clerk Assistant: Appointed by the Crown, under sign manual, on recommendation of Speaker.
- (g) Serjeant-at-Arms: Appointed "in the gift of the King, under warrant from the Lord Chamberlain and by patent under the Great Seal."
- (h) Speaker's Counsel: Appointed by Speaker.
- (i) Comptroller and Auditor-General: By Letters Patent.

All other Officers of the House come under one or other of the following three departments, which are independent and yet, in some respects, interdependent:—

- (a) Department of the Clerk of the House,
- (b) Speaker's Department,
- (c) Department of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

There is a still further subdivision, into Offices, in the Clerk's Department; and, into various individuals and Offices, in the cases of the other two departments.

A comparison of the organisation of the Officers of the House of Commons with that of the Officers of the New South Wales Legislature, bears a distinct analogy to a comparison of an Army Corps H.Q. with an Inf Bde. H.Q. In the latter case, the G, A and Q functions on a Corps H.Q. are each performed by several officers; at Bde. H.Q., one officer may perform one or more of the functions on his own. So it is with the Officers of these two Legislative bodies. The Departments and Sub-Departments of the House of Commons each carry out duties, which, in New South Wales, are performed by one Officer, or at the most, two.

Department of the Clerk of the House.

The four main branches of the Department of the Clerk of the House of Commons, are:—

- (a) The Journal Office,
- (b) The Committee and Private Bill Office,
- (c) The Public Bill Office, and
- (d) The Table Office.

Subsequent portions of this report will deal with the work of each of these Offices in detail; at this stage, it is intended merely to mention their general functions.

(a) The Journal Office.

This office compiles the Votes and Proceedings and Journal, together with their sessional and decennial indexes, and has certain duties in regard to the receipt and recording of Papers presented to the House. The Staff consists of the Clerk of the Journals, four Clerks and three office clerks.

(b) The Committee and Private Bill Office.

This office supplies Clerks for Select, Sessional and sometimes Standing Committees, and is responsible for all stages of Private Bill legislation. The Staff consists of the Clerk of Committees, eleven Clerks, and three office clerks.

(c) The Public Bill Office.

This office is primarily responsible for Public Bills, Financial Procedure and Standing Committees, but it has various other duties incidental thereto. The Staff consists of the Clerk of Public Bills, 4 Senior Clerks, 1 Junior Clerk and 2 office clerks.

(d) The Table Office.

The Staff of the Table Office prepare matters required by the Clerks at the Table and are available to give information and advice to Members on practice or procedure in relation to current business. They do not carry out any "long range" research for Members. A large proportion of their time, however, is taken up in handling oral and written Questions. This latter subject is dealt with fully in a subsequent portion of this report. This office is staffed by three Senior Clerks and the Secretary to the Clerk of the House. It is also used by the Clerks at the Table, when out of the Chamber. They have three office clerks.

Within the Department of the Clerk of the House, a system of rotation has been instituted among certain Senior Clerks, to enable them to gain experience in all branches of the work. As only a relatively small proportion of the total number of the Officers of the House will eventually become Clerks at the Table, potential Table Officers are selected well in advance, and are given special training under this system.

The Offices themselves are widely dispersed throughout the Palace of Westminster and intercommunication is carried out by means of office clerks and telephones.

There is also a staff of typists attached to the Committee Office. Their main duties are in relation to the Committee Office, but they are also available to all branches for any special typing.

The "office clerks" mentioned above are junior grade clerks, who perform filing and typing duties, tending of offices, and also act as couriers for and between the various offices. They are not messengers in the sense that they are available for the use of Members as well as Officers of the House.

Speaker's Department.

Directly under the Speaker are the following:—

- (a) *Speaker's Secretary*—who is responsible for dealing with the Speaker's official correspondence and assisting in his social and official dealings with Members.
- (b) *Speaker's Chaplain*—who reads Prayers at the commencement of each Sitting of the House.
- (c) *The Library*—which is controlled by a Librarian and assistants. All Accounts and Papers presented to the House are filed and indexed in the Library for future reference. They are sent to the Library from the Journal Office on the morning of the day after they are presented. Also, Command Papers presented during any Recess may be deposited with the Library. (See later under Journal Office).
- (d) *An Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills*—whose duty it is to scrutinise petitions for Private Bills to see that they comply with the Standing Orders.
- (e) *Vote Office*—which issues Parliamentary Papers to Members, and performs a similar function to the Papers room at Sydney. There is an Officer in charge of this office, and several assistants, all of whom are junior grade clerks.
- (f) *The Fees Office*—which corresponds to our Parliamentary Accountant, and which is responsible for paying Members' salaries and those of Officers of the House, collecting fees chargeable on Private Bills, and matters of internal finance concerning the House of Commons.
- (g) *Hansard*.—The House of Commons Hansard Staff is directly controlled by the Speaker's Department.

There is also a Trainbearer who attends the Speaker on entering and leaving the Chamber.

The Department of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

While the House is sitting, control of that portion of the Palace of Westminster used by the Commons, comes under the Serjeant-at-Arms Department. While the House is not sitting, it is the responsibility of the Lord Great Chamberlain and his Staff.

The Serjeant-at-Arms Department consists of:—

- (a) *A Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms*, who
 - (i) deputises for him in the Chamber, and
 - (ii) is responsible for the accounts and stores of the Department.
- (b) *An Assistant Serjeant-at-Arms*, who is the Executive Officer of the Department and responsible for the office work thereof. He, also, may deputise for the Serjeant-at-Arms in the Chamber.
- (c) *Office Clerks and Stenographer*. There are two Office Clerks and one Stenographer who assist in the office work of the Department.
- (d) *The Badge Messengers*. These are retired Army Warrant Officers or Navy Petty Officers; they attend only while the House is sitting and are paid a small annual salary. They act as door-keepers on the Chamber, and ushers in the galleries, and to a limited extent are available to Members for general messenger duties within the precincts of the Palace of Westminster. Their uniform is tail coat and trousers, white shirt, collar and white tie and a black waistcoat, over which they wear a large gilt badge on a gilt chain. The senior Badge Messenger is called the Doorkeeper of the House of Commons.

Police.

A detachment of Police, augmented while the House is sitting, is always in attendance. They are stationed at the main entrances and in various lobbies and corridors. An Inspector is in charge of the detachment and is directly responsible to the Serjeant-at-Arms. While the House is not sitting, police duties inside the Palace of Westminster are performed by Custodians, under an Inspector of Custodians. They are part of the Staff of the Lord Great Chamberlain, and are strictly not under the Serjeant-at-Arms; they work in close conjunction with the Serjeant-at-Arms Department and the Police, however.

Admission Order Office.

The Admission Order Office, in St. Stephen's Hall, is under the Serjeant-at-Arms Department. It is staffed by two Officers and an Office Clerk, and is responsible for issuing tickets to the various galleries.

Cleaning Staff.

The Cleaning Staff, controlled by four Office Keepers, come directly under the Serjeant-at-Arms Department.

Refreshment Rooms.

The Serjeant-at-Arms Department is responsible for the Control of the Refreshment Rooms, from the point of view of discipline only, i.e., who may use the various dining rooms, lounges, cafeterias, etc., where strangers may be taken, etc.; the Staff, and the provision of food and drink, do not come under this Department.

THE JOURNAL OFFICE.**General Functions.**

As stated in *May*, "the principal duty of the Journal Office is the compilation of the daily Votes and Proceedings and the annual volumes of the Journal, together with the sessional and decennial indexes thereto."

Staff.

The Staff of the Journal Office consists of the Clerk of the Journals, four Clerks (normally two Senior and two Junior Clerks), and three office Clerks.

As far as the preparation of the Votes and Proceedings is concerned (see later), night duty is undertaken by teams of one Senior and one Junior Clerk, on alternate nights. The Senior, known as "head of the night," is responsible for the Votes and Proceedings as a whole, and the Junior for Papers.

General.

Neither the Votes and Proceedings, nor the Journal, is exactly similar to the New South Wales Votes and Proceedings.

The Votes and Proceedings are compiled in the course of the sitting of the House, from the Minute Books of the Clerk Assistant and the Second Clerk Assistant, and from Papers, Messages and other documents presented to the House. They contain a summarised account, practically in "note" form, of what was done in the House and in Committee of the whole House, and are the basis of the Journal which is the expanded, narrative form of the corresponding Votes and Proceedings. These two records will be dealt with separately.

The Votes and Proceedings.

Certain important differences between the House of Commons Votes and Proceedings and the New South Wales Votes and Proceedings are mentioned below; but, it is first necessary to study the method of compilation of this document.

At this stage, it will be convenient to mention one point concerning the machinery by which the Journal Office functions. When the House is not actually sitting, the Journal Clerks work in the Journal Office, which is located on the Westminster Abbey side of Westminster Hall. This is a considerable distance from the Chamber, and, therefore, another office nearer to the Chamber is used while the House is actually sitting. The two Journal Clerks compiling the Votes and Proceedings use this nearer office, which is called the Votes and Proceedings Office. The remainder of the Journal Office staff work in the Journal Office throughout.

The manuscript Votes and Proceedings are written up (the first page being on a blank sheet with printed heading), taking the entries from the Clerks' Minute Books and referring to precedents, where necessary, to ensure uniformity in the form and words used. "Cuttings" from the "Vote" (see later) are used, both by the Clerks at the Table in their Minute Books, and by the Journal Clerks in the manuscript Votes and Proceedings, especially where long entries, such as amendments moved in Committee, are involved.

The Minute Books are brought out of the Chamber whenever the Clerk Assistant or Second Clerk Assistant leaves the Chamber during the Sitting, and sections of the Votes and Proceedings are written up and sent to the printer as they are completed. By this means, proof copies of the earlier portions of the Votes and Proceedings can be received back and checked before the House rises. As soon as the House rises, the proof copy of the early portions of the Votes and Proceedings, and the final portion which has just been completed in manuscript, are read over with both the Minute Books. The complete Votes and Proceedings are then sent to the Printer. No proof copy of the final stage is received, the entire Votes and Proceedings next appearing the following morning in "struck-off" form. As the Votes and Proceedings are not the "official" record of the House, but only a temporary or "working" record, it is not considered necessary to bring out a proof copy of the whole paper.

Errors in the Votes and Proceedings are dealt with in two ways, viz.:—

- (1) If serious, by means of an "erratum" entry in a subsequent Vote and Proceedings.
- (2) If NOT serious, by correcting the Journal Office and Votes and Proceedings Office copies of the "Corrected Votes," which are later bound and kept.

Papers.

Apart from Papers presented "by order" or "by address," the practice with regard to the presentation of the main body of Accounts and Papers is as follows:—

(a) While the House is Sitting.

Those Accounts and Papers which are laid before the House by Act of Parliament or order of the House, or presented by command of His Majesty, are presented, in theory, by the Minister laying them on the Table. In practice, they are delivered to the Votes and Proceedings Office mentioned above, while the House is sitting, and this is taken to be presentation.

(b) During the Recess.

Under Standing Order No. 93, Accounts and Papers commanded to be presented to the House by His Majesty may be delivered to the Librarian, and such delivery is to be deemed to be presentation of them to the House. Those which are laid before the House by Act of Parliament or order of the House can NOT be presented in this way, but must be held over until the House meets. Under Standing Order No. 93 a command paper has been presented during the adjournment from Friday to Monday; but, it is not permissible to present them in this way during a prorogation or dissolution.

Tabled copies of Messages, Petitions, etc., go to the Votes and Proceedings Office for preparation of the appropriate entries. One of the Journal Clerks prepares the entry for these and all other Papers delivered, in longhand, and sends it to the Printer as soon as completed, for inclusion in the proof copy of the first portion of the Votes and Proceedings.

The Votes and Proceedings are published daily as the first portion of the Blue Paper (or Vote) and are distributed to Members and Officers of both Houses.

The following Appendices are available for reference:—

Appendix 2: Facsimile copy of entries appearing in the Minute Books of the Clerks at the Table for 15th October, 1946.

Appendix 1: Facsimile copy of Manuscript Votes and Proceedings for 15th October, 1946.

Appendix 3: Printed copy of Votes and Proceedings for 15th October, 1946.

The Journal.

The Journal of the House of Commons is the official record which, when produced in a court of law, is accepted as evidence of what has been done in the House. It is usually produced in manuscript during the morning of the day following the sitting concerned.

In the Journal, the abbreviated terms used in the Votes and Proceedings are expanded into consecutive phraseology, the form and style of the 18th Century being retained for the sake of historical regularity. The Journal contains no new subject matter. It differs from the Votes and Proceedings in form of expression only; not in substance.

Considerable care is taken in preparing and checking the Journal. Any errors which may have occurred in the Votes and Proceedings are corrected, and a strict adherence to precedent in the form of words, punctuation, etc., is insisted upon.

The manuscript is prepared by one or more Journal clerks (depending on the length of the Journal for the particular day). Printed forms, similar to those used for the "clip" in New South Wales, and "cuttings" from the Votes and Proceedings are used wherever possible, as shown in Appendix 4 mentioned below. The manuscript is checked between two clerks, and finally read over against the Minute Books and the Votes and Proceedings, thus providing a second check of both the Journal and the Votes and Proceedings.

The following Appendices are available:—

Appendix 4: Facsimile manuscript Journal for 15th October, 1946.

Appendix 5: Printed First Proof copy of Journal for 15th October, 1946.

The original copies of Papers are checked with the manuscript Journal and sent to the Librarian of the House of Commons, where they are registered and filed for future reference.

A First Proof of the Journal is checked with the manuscript, and then reprinted as a "Fair Sheet." The Journal is not given a general daily distribution as in the case of the Votes and Proceedings. It is finally published as a bound volume at the end of the Session.

Other Duties of the Journal Office.

Statutory Rules and Orders.

One further duty of the Journal Office with regard to Papers, is the preparation of the "List of Rules and Orders, etc., which have been presented and are required by Statute to lie upon the Table of the House for an appointed number of days which is still unexpired." This list is compiled weekly and involves a considerable amount of research, to ascertain:—

- (a) which Rules and Orders, among those presented, come within the requirement,
- (b) the statutory period for which they are required to lie upon the Table; (this is always checked with the provisions of the Statute under which the Rule or Order has been made), and
- (c) when the requisite period has elapsed, so that the Rule or Order may be removed from the list.

Index to Votes and Proceedings.

This is a chronological index and is kept up daily, but only for the internal use of the Journal Office.

Index to the Journal.

This is similar to the Index to Votes and Proceedings of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly. It is prepared and bound up with the Journal at the end of the Session. It is arranged in alphabetical order and shows the pages as well as dates concerned.

The points of difference in form and wording between the New South Wales Votes and Proceedings, and the Votes and Proceedings and Journal of the House of Commons, are very numerous and I have considered it would be of little value, even to attempt to itemise them. There are certain outstanding differences, however, which are set out below:—

Proceedings in Committee.

- (1) Proceedings in Committee of the whole House are recorded in both the Votes and Proceedings and the Journal. This is a relatively recent innovation and assists in making the record complete. An entry "(In the Committee)" signifies that the proceedings immediately thereafter took place in Committee. On coming back into the House, the fact is signified in the Journal by a line drawn across the page, followed by an entry to the effect that Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and etc. In the Votes and Proceedings no entry is made.

Divisions.

- (2) The names of Members voting in Divisions in the House and in Committee are not recorded in the Votes and Proceedings or the Journal, but are published daily in a separate paper, which is distributed as part of the Vote, and subsequently, at the end of the Session, as a bound Volume.

Messages between Lords and Commons.

- (3) (a) *Concerning Bills, from the Lords to the Commons.*
- (i) Desiring concurrence in Bills originating in the Lords—quote the long title of the Bill.
 - (ii) Agreeing to Commons' Amendments to Bills originating in the Lords—quote the short title only.
 - (iii) Returning a Commons' Bill with or without amendments—quote the short title only.
- (b) *Concerning Bills, from the Commons to the Lords.*
- (i) Desiring concurrence in a Bill originated in the Commons—entries follow directly after the third reading entries and no reference is made to either short or long titles.
 - (ii) Agreeing to Amendments made by the Lords—quote the short title only.
- (c) *Other Messages.*
Messages concerning other matters, e.g., appointment of Joint Committees, etc., are usually recorded in full.
- (d) *General.*
Messages are always handwritten, and the original Message is used as manuscript, altered as necessary, for the Votes and Proceedings.

The General Index.

One additional, and most important, duty of the Journal Office, is the preparation of the General Index to the Journal of the House of Commons. This is published every ten years, but is compiled from year to year. Owing to the war and the non-publication of the Journal during the war years on grounds of security, the Index for the period 1930-31 to 1938-39 (a nine-year period) was not published until 1945. The next volume will be for the eleven-year period from 1939-40 till 1949-50.

The Index contains a reference to every item of business dealt with by the House, set out in alphabetical order, with references to the Session, and the corresponding page of the Journal, for each entry. There are certain main headings used in all Volumes, e.g., Accounts and Papers, Addresses, Amendment, Bills Private, Bills Provisional Order, Bills Public, etc. Each of these headings covers a number of sub-headings. Additional matter, not appropriate to these main-headings, appears in alphabetical sequence before and after these blocks, but within the letter group.

The General Index is of incalculable value in the establishment of precedent and general research into the case law of Parliament.

Public Petitions Committee.

Since writing the above report, the Public Petitions Committee has also become the responsibility of the Journal Office, whereas previously it was that of the Committee Office.

The Committee is appointed every Session, and consists of 15 Members. To it are referred all Petitions presented to the House except those:—

- (a) relating to Private Bills,
- (b) complaining of some "present personal grievance," if dealt with by the House; or,
- (c) raising questions of privilege.

The Committee ascertains whether Petitions comply with the Rules and Orders of the House and, if they are in order, prepares abstracts of them for the House, setting out all the necessary information of their contents, and reports such information to the House.

Petitions are brought to the Clerk of the Committee in the Journal Office by 4 p.m. on the day on which presented; he examines them and, if in order, prepares entries for the Votes and Proceedings recording their presentation.

When the Committee meets, the Clerk issues to each Member a Report which he has prepared showing, in respect of each Petition presented, the name(s) of the Petitioners, the number of valid signatures, the name of the Member presenting and a brief statement of the "Prayer" of the Petition.

The Committee examine the Petitions listed and authorise the printing (either partial or complete) of those they think fit. Printed Petitions appear subsequently as appendices to the Report prepared by the Clerk (see above). The Committee usually meets shortly before each Recess.

THE PUBLIC BILL OFFICE.

This section of the Report will deal with the Public Bill Office and the various aspects of the work performed there.

These aspects will be dealt with in the following order and under the following classifications:—

- (A) The financial procedure of the House of Commons and the part played by the Public Bill Office in the application of this procedure.
- (B) Public Bills and Hybrid Bills.
- (C) Standing Committees of the House and the duties of the Public Bill Office in regard thereto.
- (D) The Staff of the Public Bill Office and the distribution of duties among the officers comprising the staff.

A. Financial Procedure of the House of Commons.

The present procedure employed by the House of Commons in dealing with financial business is the result of several hundreds of years of experience. During this time there has been continuous growth and extension of the rules and practice, and an adaptation of them to new purposes, designed to give Parliament a maximum of control over the public purse. Any attempted exposition of these rules and practice must make them appear complicated in the extreme and even, at first, unwieldy. In fact, however, they function very smoothly and are the most effective safeguard of the people's interests in regard to public money that has yet been devised, always bearing in mind that the Government must have ultimate access to public funds if they are to perform the functions of Government.

The Chapters on Financial Procedure in *May*, 14th Edition, are the most complete exposition of the subject available, and this portion of the Report can do little more than touch on the main principles involved, with some reference to the duties of the Public Bill Office in connection therewith.

To simplify these notes, I propose to deal with financial business under two heads, viz.,

- (a) ordinary annual expenditure, taxation and the provision of revenue (i.e., Supply, and Ways and Means);
- (b) expenditure for novel purposes (i.e., financial resolutions).

Generally speaking, the procedure in relation to (a) is governed by practice based on ancient usage, while that in relation to (b) is governed by Standing Orders Nos. 63 to 70.

Before proceeding further, it should be mentioned that "charges" may be of one of the following two kinds:—

- (a) charges upon the Public Revenue, which in turn are subdivided into:—
 - (i) those payable out of "moneys to be provided by Parliament," i.e., voted year by year in response to the Estimates; and
 - (ii) those charged on the Consolidated Fund, i.e., paid out of the Exchequer as directed under various statutes;
- (b) charges upon the people, which are taxes, custom duties, etc.

Furthermore, a statement of the four main rules of general financial procedure are appropriate at this stage.

These rules are:—

- (a) *Rule 1.*—With certain minor exceptions, a charge (in either of the above senses) must be authorised by legislation before it becomes effective; and, it must originate in the House of Commons.
- (b) *Rule 2.*—A charge cannot be considered until it has been demanded by, or recommended from, the Crown.
- (c) *Rule 3.*—A charge must be considered in Committee of the whole House, and the resolution of the Committee agreed to by the House, before the bill or clause which is the legislative authority for the charge (see (a) above) can be considered in a Committee.
- (d) *Rule 4.*—On any given day, one stage only of a resolution involving a charge, or of a bill introduced on such a resolution can be taken. This has been slightly varied by Standing Order No. 70 and by Sessional Order in case of Session 1946-47.

The effect of these four general rules on the two classes of financial business are dealt with next.

Supply and Ways and Means.

Rule 1.—Legislative authority is given to grants of "supply" each year by the Consolidated Fund Bills and the Appropriation Bill; to "ways and means," by the Finance Bills and other bills imposing taxation.

A temporary and provisional validity is given to supply grants by the Public Accounts and Charges Act, 1891, and to taxing resolutions in ways and means by the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1913. In these cases the grants and resolutions are effective as soon as agreed to, but must be given permanent validity by legislation within certain specified periods (*May*, page 755).

In the appropriation of expenditure, in the Civil Estimates, it is important to note that a sum appropriated to one service cannot be used on another service; it is a maximum sum; and, it is only available during the current year.

Revenue is appropriated indirectly by being made payable into the Consolidated Fund, issued out of the Consolidated Fund in accordance with the directions of the Appropriation Act, and any surplus remaining in the Consolidated Fund at the end of the financial year, issued to the National Debt Commissioners for the payment of debts in the next financial year.

Rule 2.—The rule that expenditure or taxation must be initiated by the Crown, by preliminary demand or recommendation, is based on ancient constitutional practice and dates back to the days when the King had his own revenue, apart from Parliament, from which he was expected to pay for the usual needs of Government. As the Commons preferred the King to be economical, they left the initiation of demands for money to him. When Parliament assumed control of the Exchequer, this custom was carried on as an unquestionable rule, endowed as it was with several hundreds of years of rigid application.

In present-day practice, the King's initiative in financial matters is implied—

- (a) in his speech at the Opening of a Session of Parliament, when he states that Estimates will be presented,
- (b) by the fact that the Estimates are presented "by command," and
- (c) by the fact that grants of supply are voted in terms making them payable to the King.

Rule 3.—The origin of the rule that the granting of supply or the imposition of taxation must originate in a Committee of the whole House, goes back to the early 17th Century. To quote a resolution of 1667, it was laid down "that if any motion be made in the House for any public aid or charge upon the people, the consideration and debate thereon should not be presently entered upon but adjourned until such further day as the House should think fit to appoint; and then it ought to be referred to the Committee of the whole House and their opinion reported thereupon, before any resolution or vote of the House be resolved therein."

At that time there was a considerable feeling of suspicion by ordinary members of the influence of the Speaker in the House on the ground of his being the King's agent or spy, and of Privy Counsellors in Select Committees. By moving the Speaker out of the Chair, and employing the whole House in the capacity of a small select committee, it was hoped that both these influences would be negatived. To the Committee of the whole House was delegated business of a limited scope; the proceedings were marked by informality; and a detailed preliminary investigation could be made.

From this, there grew up the two permanent Committees of the Whole House, the Committee of Supply, concerned with the voting of Estimates, and the Committee of Ways and Means, concerned with the imposition of taxation. Both these committees were distinguished from a usual "Committee of the whole House" from the outset, but with the establishment of the Consolidated Fund and the principle of appropriation, they took on their present individual functions.

The Committee of Ways and Means has two functions, first, the imposing of taxation, and second, the issue of money from the Consolidated Fund to make good the grants of supply voted in the Committee of Supply.

Rule 4.—The rigid time intervals between each stage of financial business as laid down by Standing Order No. 68, have been tempered by Standing Order No. 70. It is now provided that a resolution authorising the issue of money out of the Consolidated Fund may be considered by the House immediately after it has been reported from the Committee. Further, the report and third reading of a Consolidated Fund Bill may be taken in the House immediately after the Committee has reported the Bill.

Expenditure for Novel Purposes.

Rule 1.—The need for legislative authority for expenditure for novel purposes (i.e., charges initiated by financial resolutions) depends on ancient usage, but is rigidly enforced. If the charge is payable "out of moneys to be provided by Parliament" the sum involved will appear in the Estimates for the year (or next year) and will eventually be appropriated under the Appropriation Act. If it is charged "upon the Consolidated Fund" the bill authorising it is at the same time the authority for the appropriation.

Rule 2.—Standing Order No. 63 provides that "This House will not receive any petition for any sum relating to public service, or proceed upon any motion for a grant or charge upon the public revenue, whether payable out of the Consolidated Fund or out of moneys to be provided by Parliament unless recommended by the Crown." This is an extension of the usage requiring the Crown's initiation of a grant of supply, and an application of it to the proposals for expenditure originating elsewhere than in the Crown. By his recommendation of the proposal, signified by a Minister, the King is regarded as having adopted it as an addition to his original demand for supply. This matter will be more fully dealt with in the notes on financial resolutions below.

Rule 3.—The rule requiring that expenditure for novel purposes, covered by a financial resolution, must originate in a Committee of the whole House, is embodied in Standing Order No. 68. Such a Committee is usually called a Money Committee, but unlike the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means, which continue throughout the Session, a Money Committee of the whole House is appointed for each separate financial resolution. Under Standing Order No. 68, such a Committee may be appointed on a "setting up" resolution that "this House will (on a given day) resolve itself into a Committee to consider (a matter expressed in general terms)" and to this the King's recommendation is signified. The expanded resolution follows on the given day. Under Standing Order No. 69, which is the more usual form of procedure and quite distinct from the above, a Money Committee is set up by committing to it a motion which has been recommended by the Crown. These matters are called financial resolutions, and when agreed to, they form the "cover" under which the House can proceed to consider the bill relating thereto.

Rule 4.—With regard to the general rule governing intervals between stages of business relating to financial resolutions, and the bills in connection therewith, Standing Order No. 69 allows the resolution to be considered as soon as it appears on the order paper, without an order of the House of the previous day.

Amendments.

One further aspect of financial procedure of considerable importance may be dealt with under these general headings at this stage, that is, amendments.

Of the four general rules discussed above, the two which apply to amendments, are those concerning,

- (1) the financial initiative of the Crown, and
- (2) the origination of expenditure or taxation in Committee of the whole House.

With regard to the first, the House restricts amendments to those which come within the terms of the demand or recommendation from the Crown. There can be no amendment proposed which would increase the amount of the supply to be granted, the charge covered by the financial resolution, or the taxation to be imposed, beyond that covered by the demand or recommendation, and this restriction applies equally to Ministers and private members. Further, it includes any increase by way of extension of the objects, purposes or conditions of the charge. The definition of the scope of the charge is included in the communication from the Crown, the King's Speech, Estimates presented, a message or recommendation, and as this is an essential preliminary to the consideration of a financial proposal, no increase of any kind can be considered without commencing proceedings anew. As pointed out in *May*, the only advantage which Ministers have over private members, is that they are in a position to procure the initiatory communication by means of their advisory capacity to the Crown.

Secondly, when a resolution or a bill of this nature has been reported, no amendment can be proposed in the House if it either imposes a charge not included in, or increases the charge as contained in, the resolution or bill. The criterion in this case would be the terms of the bill or resolution in the form in which it left the Committee. Further, if a charge has been reduced in Committee, it cannot be restored, even to its former limit, in the House on report. The Bill may, of course, be re-committed; but, in the case of taxation or changing measures, the tax or charge can be restored to its former level, even on Report.

Ordinary Annual Expenditure and Taxation—Supply, and Ways and Means.

As the procedure of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly on these two branches of financial business, has been largely modelled on that of the House of Commons, and therefore presents many aspects of similarity, no comparison will be attempted here, but a broad and general statement of the present practice of the Imperial Parliament in these matters follows.

For clarity, the two subjects are dealt with separately.

Supply—Ordinary Annual Expenditure.—The Main Estimates.

The Main Estimates are presented about the end of February. They are divided into four main branches, the Navy Estimates, Army Estimates, Air Estimates, and Civil and Revenue Departments Estimates. The last-named is subdivided into ten classes, each class being a grouping of departments or services of similar functions. The Navy and Army Estimates each consist of about 16 votes, the Air Estimates of about 12 votes, and the Civil Estimates of about 140 votes. Each vote is divided into three Parts and gives considerable detail of the application of the expenditure being voted, and a comparison with the previous year's figures. A copy of the Civil Estimates for 1946 is available as Appendix 35 for reference and comparison. Receipts by Departments are usually set off against expenditure and are called Appropriations in Aid. They are shown in Parts II and III, and must be specifically voted as Appropriations in Aid, any excess receipts being ultimately paid into the Exchequer.

Vote On Account.

Owing to the practice of the House of Commons in extending the debate on the Estimates over the 20 allotted supply days, the Main Estimates can never be passed much before the end of July, and it is therefore necessary to pass a Vote on Account some time before the end of the financial year, which is 31st March. The Vote on Account merely makes available four or five months' supply to carry on the services until the Estimates are passed. In the case of the Civil Estimates, the Schedule shows the amount appropriated to each Vote, and no money appropriated to one vote can be applied to another. In the case of each of the defence services, however, money appropriated to one vote can be applied to another, and in their cases it is the practice to obtain several of the major votes of each service and use this total sum in lieu of a Vote on Account for four or five months' expenditure.

Some General Matters Relating to Committee of Supply.

In Committee of Supply, the Speaker leaves the Chair without putting any question, except in the case of first going into Supply on each of the four main branches of the Estimates or on a Vote of Credit, provided an amendment has been made or a question raised concerning the respective Estimates to be taken. Motions to amend this question, therefore, provide four occasions for general criticism of Government policy, and are balloted for early in the Session. Such motions are usually in the form of amendments to the question "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" by leaving out all the words after "That" and substituting some other proposition. The motion must in each case be relevant to that branch of the Estimates on which it is proposed to go into Committee of Supply. The providing of these occasions for the airing of grievances is the modern application of the old principle, "grievances before supply." (It will be noted that, whereas in the House of Commons four opportunities of "intercepting supply" are available, Standing Order No. 335 of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales precludes the moving of such motions (except by leave of the House).) The twenty allotted days before 5th August, as provided by Standing Order No. 14, commence to run immediately after the Speaker has been moved out of the Chair on each of the four main branches of the Estimates. There are certain exceptions to this, however. The Civil Vote on Account is taken before he is moved out of the Chair on the Civil Estimates, but the days spent in Committee and report stages of this vote are counted as "allotted days." Certain of the larger defence votes are taken after he is moved out of the Chair on the respective defence service estimates, but, although the Committee stages of these votes are not counted as allotted days, the report stage is so counted. Further, days spent on Supplementary Estimates and Votes of Credit (see below) are not counted as allotted days.

As the twenty allotted days spent on the Annual Estimates are by long-established practice, regarded as further occasions for general criticism and review of Government administration, at the instance of the Opposition, the votes are usually kept "open" until the last two days. On these two days machinery is provided for passing all the votes under a form of supply guillotine. Debate is often initiated on any given vote by the proposal of a conventional amendment to reduce the vote by £100, although this is by no means the only form of amendment that can be offered. The usual method of putting the question on an amendment to substitute words (i.e., the question "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question," etc.) is not followed in Committee of Supply in these cases. The notice as given is "to move to reduce the vote by £100." The Chairman alters this and says, "The original question was 'That a sum not exceeding £X be granted,' etc., since which an amendment has been moved to reduce the sum by £100. The question I have to propose is, 'That a reduced sum not exceeding £X—100 be granted,' etc., etc."

Supplementary Estimates.

Supplementary Estimates usually have to be presented in July or towards the end of the financial year, but before the Vote on Account for the coming year, either

- (1) to provide an additional grant for an existing service; or
- (2) for some new service which has arisen since the main Estimates were presented or passed.

The first type, which are usually presented in February or March, are due to "revealed insufficiencies" in certain votes and are chiefly occasioned by the fact that the Estimates have to be prepared so long in advance of the period they cover—in fact, they are submitted to the Treasury in November to cover the financial year commencing on the following 1st of April. The second type are due to decisions taken or changes made in policy. In some cases they are presented before the Appropriation Act, i.e., in July, and covered by that Act; in other cases, where the new service has arisen since the Appropriation Act was passed, they are presented towards the end of the financial year, covered by a Consolidated Fund Bill and appropriated in the following financial year.

Supplementary Estimates for the Navy, Army or Air Force are covered by a single vote, but with a schedule attached showing the original votes and the proposed increases or reductions in each. Those for the civil services consist of a number of separate votes, each of which is supplementary to the corresponding original vote, and voted separately. If the Defence Services' Supplementary Estimates are presented after the Appropriation Act is passed, savings are set off against increases and the net sum only is voted. If before the Appropriation Act is passed, on other than the last allotted day, the net additional sum only is voted, even if one or more of the votes to be reduced has already been passed. In the Appropriation Act, a vote increased by a supplementary is labelled "including a supplementary sum of £X," while one that has been reduced is labelled "revised sum."

Excess Grants.

Excess Grants are necessitated by a Department spending more than the sum voted to their service. This is considered a financial misdemeanour. After the Comptroller and Auditor-General has audited the Accounts and his report has been considered by the Public Accounts Committee, the latter reports to the House in March of the financial year following that in which the excess was incurred. The excesses are submitted to the Committee of Supply as a single vote for each branch of the Estimates, the vote is included in the March Consolidated Fund Bill and finally in the next Appropriation Bill. It should be noted that, in any given financial year, the Excess Grants being considered have nothing to do with the finances of that year, but are the aftermath of the previous financial year, e.g., excesses incurred in the year 1945-46, would not be considered until March, 1947.

Votes of Credit.

Votes of Credit are lump sums voted, primarily in time of war, for the prosecution of the war. In this case, as expenditure is largely unforeseen, or concerns matters which cannot be disclosed in advance for security reasons, it is not possible to set out the application of the sums in the form of Estimates. A Vote of Credit is not taken on one of the "allotted" days. The question that the Speaker leaves the Chair provides an opportunity for the moving of an amendment to that question, which in turn may give rise to a general discussion on the matter. In actual fact, this rarely happens.

Exceptional Grants.

There are several other special forms of supply which are called Exceptional Grants, such as money to maintain the dignity of the Crown or to provide a reward for some distinguished public man whose service to the State has been outstanding.

The Provision of Revenue and Taxation.—Ways and Means.

It has been mentioned above that the Committee of Ways and Means has a dual function, viz., that of authorising the issue of money to make good the supply grants (its spending function); and that of imposing taxation to get this money into the Exchequer, from which such issues are made (its taxing function).

Spending.

The Committee of Ways and Means in its spending capacity is complementary to the Committee of Supply and can only authorise the issue out of the Consolidated Fund of money up to the amounts granted in Committee of Supply. Resolutions authorising such issues are agreed to in Ways and Means and on them the Consolidated Fund Bills and finally the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill are brought in. There may be several Consolidated Fund Bills during the session, covering all the various types of Estimates—ordinary, vote on account, supplementary, etc.

Apart from the main Consolidated Fund Bill, called the Appropriation Bill, the most important is the one passed in March. This Bill covers, *inter alia*, the Supplementary Estimates for the closing financial year, and the Vote on Account for the coming financial year. The Appropriation Act, passed at the end of July, authorises the issue of the sums voted under the Estimates, less that already voted by the Vote on Account, and applies each vote to the service for which it has been voted. A copy of the Appropriation Act for 1946 and the Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill, 1945, are available as appendix G for reference. The special preamble which expresses the House of Commons' all-important part in dealing with public money should be noted.

Taxing.

The Committee of Ways and Means in its taxing capacity provides the means by which money is got in to the Treasury.

As with Supply, Ways and Means must be initiated by a resolution moved in Committee of the whole House. When agreed to and reported to the House, this resolution forms the basis of the measure which imposes the tax, unless it is incidental to a measure dealing primarily with other subjects (see below).

The resolution is not specifically recommended from the Crown, but, being consequential on the supply grant to which it relates, it draws an implied recommendation from that. In other words, no tax can be imposed beyond that which is necessary to provide the funds required to make good the grant of supply. The resolution must be moved by a Minister of the Crown. A tax is a "charge upon the people" and once the resolution is moved no amendment can be accepted which will in any way increase the scope or application of the tax involved, whether proposed by a Minister or a private member.

The burden of the tax may be imposed directly or indirectly, and from this point of view includes the initial imposition, increase in rate, or extension of application of a tax, the repeal or reduction of exempting provisions of existing taxation, or the delegation of power to other bodies to impose taxation. It also includes a grant of power to borrow or an authorisation for money, not obtained from taxation sources, to be paid into the Exchequer.

Procedure in Committee of Ways and Means follows the normal procedure of the House and there is no exception as in the case of Committee of Supply (see before).

The Financial Statement for the year, showing estimated receipts and expenditure and how far taxation will be increased or diminished to balance the national accounts, is presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the consideration of this statement is the most important business undertaken by the Committee of Ways and Means. The resolutions on which the statement is based provide for continuing existing taxes and imposing such new duties and/or taxes, etc., as are considered necessary to balance the accounts. Each new tax must be covered by a separate resolution. As all these resolutions together form the complete scheme of revenue, and must be considered in relation to the proposed expenditure for the year, a general debate on the broadest lines is allowed, covering all the resolutions, by putting all resolutions immediately after the financial statement and carrying on the debate on the last resolution, which is usually that which provides for the amendment of the law.

The bills which are founded on the Ways and Means Resolution and give legislative effect to taxation are the Finance Bill and certain other taxing bills.

In some cases bills include provisions which require prior Ways and Means Resolutions, and these provisions are printed in italics. They are brought in, subject to the necessary resolutions being passed before going into Committee. In other cases, such bills are brought in upon the requisite resolution. In the first group, the procedure is the same as for bills with "money clauses" (see later under Financial Resolutions). In the latter, the procedure is as for a money bill, that is, a bill whose "main purpose" is dealing with money. It may be mentioned here that, under Standing Order No. 64A, a bill whose main object is the creation of a public charge (other than bills required to originate in Committee of Ways and Means) may be brought in upon an order of the House, or presented by a Minister, and the authorisation of the charge, in Committee of the whole House, is not necessary until after the second reading. When this authorisation is obtained, the bill may be proceeded with as if it were a bill which involves a charge subsidiary to its main purpose.

Expenditure for Novel Purposes—(Financial Resolutions). (See Standing Orders Nos. 63-70.)

As opposed to regular annual expenditure covered by the Estimates and Appropriation Act, and matters subsidiary thereto, which have been dealt with in the preceding section under Supply and Ways and Means, "expenditure for novel purposes" is covered by specific Acts of less limited duration. Such an Act is initiated by a Financial Resolution, called

a Money Resolution, which is recommended by the Crown and moved in a Committee of the whole House. Matters of this nature involve a "charge" which in this case means that the expenditure must be:—

- (1) new and distinct—meaning that it is not covered by any existing law which authorises it;
- (2) payable out of the Exchequer—which confines it to money "payable out of the Consolidated Fund" or "out of money to be provided by Parliament" (see later as to differentiation between these two methods);
- (3) effectively imposed—which means that it must be an ascertainable charge to which legislative authority is being given.

Numerous examples are given in *May* (pages 718-722) of the types of matters which require the recommendation of the Crown, but it will suffice to say that nowadays the majority of public bills involve some charge upon the public revenue, and provided the three tests given above apply, a money resolution recommended by the Crown must be agreed to in a (money) committee of the whole House before those clauses of the bill containing the charge are considered in Committee. The terms of the money resolution, once moved, have the effect of limiting amendments to those which do not involve any increase in the charge as recommended by the Crown. Further, once the resolution is agreed to in a Money Committee, no amendment to the Bill may be moved in any Committee or in the House on report which will involve any increase in the charge, as defined in the resolution.

Charges on "money to be provided by Parliament" are covered by Estimates and must be subsequently covered by an Appropriation Act. Further, they must be included in subsequent annual Estimates if they are to be continued. They are therefore of a less permanent nature than charges "on the Consolidated Fund" in which case they are authorised once for all by the Act of which they form part. For this reason, the modern tendency is to put charges of a capital nature on the Consolidated Fund, where they will not be subject to annual review by virtue of their inclusion in the Estimates. Charges which it is desired should be free from revision, such as the Speaker's pension, or the Judges', are also charged in this way. Most types of expenditure, however, fall logically into one or other category.

The provisions of a bill which involve a charge are printed in italics to draw attention to them. The Money Resolution as moved in the Money Committee of the whole House may define exactly the limits of expenditure, or it may be more widely drafted and thereby leave an opportunity for amendment of the bill by way of increase of the charge when taken in Committee. In any case, the limit is set by the terms of the Money Resolution and can not be exceeded in any way.

May sets out on pages 722-726 the various matters which, although they may at first glance appear to involve expenditure, have been ruled not to do so. The tests are those given above and in all cases the charge must be looked at in relation to the existing law.

There are certain methods by which expenditure may be advocated without preliminary recommendation from the Crown, the chief of which is by address "praying for the issue of public money." This method gives the House (as opposed to the Government) the right of initiating expenditure, but further proceedings cannot take place until the King's approval has been given in his reply to the address.

A charge upon rates or public funds not fed into the Exchequer, or a reduction of charges, etc., do not come within the scope of the above procedure.

Signification of the Crown's Recommendation.

The most usual and purely formal method of signifying the recommendation of the Crown is by a Minister or the Crown in the House. The Speaker asks the Minister to signify the King's Recommendation, which he does by nodding his head. The Speaker then leaves the Chair and the House goes into Committee. In certain other cases, such as a grant to maintain the dignity of the Crown or a reward for a distinguished public servant, the more formal method is used, whereby a message from the King under the sign manual is presented to each House.

Appointment of Money Committee.

Under the old procedure of Standing Orders numbers 64 and 68, the Committee is appointed by motion without notice that "this House will (on a future day) resolve itself into Committee to consider (the matter specified in the motion)." The Speaker proposes the motion and a Minister signifies the King's Recommendation.

Under the new procedure of Standing Order No. 69, which is now almost exclusively used, notice of the resolution authorising expenditure is given and, provided the King's recommendation is signified by a Minister when the motion is read out by the Clerk, the Speaker leaves the Chair and the House resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House on the motion.

Procedure in Committee.

Procedure in a Money Committee of the whole House is the same as in an ordinary Committee of the whole House, except that amendments will be ruled out of order unless they are within the terms of the resolution. Debate must likewise be kept within the terms of the resolution.

Amendments.

Amendments to the money resolution to be moved in Committee, or to the Bill in Committee, are sent to the Public Bill Office where they are scrutinised to see that they do not involve an increase in the charge and are otherwise in order. The Clerk concerned with the particular money resolution and/or bill discusses the amendment with one of the Parliamentary Draughtsmen and the Chairman of the Committee. Members frequently seek advice from the Public Bill Office in drafting amendments but, in the ultimate instance, all such amendments must appear in the Supplement to the Votes or Order Paper and can only be ruled out of order by the Chairman of Ways and Means (in the case of every money resolution and all bills to be taken in Committee of the whole House), or by the Chairman of the Standing Committee (in the case of bills committed to Standing Committees).

The Chairman of Ways and Means (or Chairman of the Standing Committee) holds a conference with the draughtsman and a Clerk of the Public Bill Office prior to the meeting of the Committee and decides whether each amendment will be in order. The Chairman usually acts on the expert advice of the permanent officers; but, the ultimate decision is his.

Duties of the Public Bill Office.

The Public Bill Office is responsible for going through every public bill as presented and italicising all words or clauses which involve a charge of any nature. The bill is then reprinted and distributed. The draft "money resolution" is then checked by the Public Bill Office to ensure that its terms are wide enough to include all the charges contained in the bill. The problem of picking out the charging portions of a bill is a considerable one because they must be considered in relation to all the existing law on the subject and having regard to the three tests given above. In many cases they are very involved and obscurely phrased. In this, the Public Bill Office has available the advice of the Parliamentary Draughtsman.

Bills Sanctioning Expenditure.

The Bills which give legislative authority to Money Resolutions may be one of two kinds.

Where the "main object" of the bill is the imposition of a public charge, the bill is brought in founded on the money resolution and after the resolution has been agreed to, in much the same way as a bill founded on a resolution of a Committee of Ways and Means. In this case all the provisions of the bill must be covered by the resolution.

Where the charge is a feature of the bill incidental to, or resulting from, its other provisions, the bill may be brought in before the resolution is reported, but those clauses which do involve a charge can not be considered in Committee until the resolution has been agreed to on report, although they can be discussed on second reading. Non-italicised clauses may be considered in Committee before the resolution is reported.

The question whether the "main object" of a bill is the imposition of a charge is often difficult to decide.

Note previously the position under Standing Order No. 64A.

Estimates and Public Accounts Committees.

There are two further ways in which the House exercises control over financial matters. These are the Select Committee on Estimates and the Public Accounts Committee. The former is a "prospective" control; the latter a "retrospective" control. It should be noted, however, that the Reports of the Select Committee on Estimates are seldom published in time to affect the current Estimates, which must be passed by 5th August, and from this point of view their control is "prospective" in that it recommends economies in the following year's Estimates.

The Select Committee on Estimates.

The Select Committee on Estimates is appointed each Session and is charged with investigation of the details, as opposed to the policy, of the Estimates, and particularly to report what economies, if any, may be effected. In their work they are assisted by one or more Treasury officials in an advisory capacity.

The Committee is appointed in the following terms:—

Estimates.—Select Committee appointed to examine such of the Estimates presented to this House as may seem fit to the Committee, and to suggest the form in which the Estimates shall be presented for examination, and to report what, if any, economies consistent with the policy implied in those Estimates may be effected therein:—To consist of Twenty-eight Members:—Mr. Alexander

Anderson, Mr. Barton, Mr. Nigel Birch, Mr. Callaghan, Mr. Champion, Mr. Corlett, Mr. Cuthbert, Viscountess Davidson, Mr. Ernest Davies, Mr. Diamond, Sir Ralph Glyn, Viscount Hinchingbrooke, Mr. Howard, Wing-Commander Hulbert, Colonel James Hutchison, Mr. Kirby, Sir Peter Macdonald, Major Niall Macpherson, Mr. Mathers, Mr. Monslow, Mr. Parkin, Mr. Wilfrid Roberts, Mr. Granville Sharp, Mr. Norman Smith, Mr. William Wells, Mr. West, Mr. Frederick Willey and Mr. Willis:—Seven to be the Quorum:—Power to send for persons, papers and records; to sit notwithstanding any Adjournment of the House; to adjourn from place to place; and to report from time to time:—Power to appoint Sub-Committees and to refer to such Sub-Committees any of the matters referred to the Committee:—Four to be the Quorum of every such Sub-Committee:—Every such Sub-Committee to have power to send for persons, papers, and records; to sit notwithstanding any Adjournment of the House; and to adjourn from place to place:—Power to report from time to time Minutes of Evidence taken before Sub-Committees.—(Mr. Robert Taylor.)

It will be noticed that the Committee is appointed to examine "such of the Estimates presented to this House as may seem fit to the Committee." The Committee therefore must use its discretion as to which Estimates will be investigated each session, because, by virtue of the detailed nature of its work, it is clearly impossible to cover all the Estimates. Available as Appendix 7 for reference are several copies of reports from the Select Committee on Estimates.

During the war years this Committee was called the National Expenditure Committee, and its terms of reference were slightly varied to enable them to consider "matters that are the subject of current expenditure." For security reasons they sat in private and their evidence was not reported.

The Estimates Committee renders valuable service in probing departmental expenditure on behalf of the House, and the public interest. In these days of exceptional legislative activity and the financial commitments of the Government at home and abroad, the House would be unable to keep abreast of the flood of public business, were it not for the employment of Committees such as this, and the Statutory Rules and Orders Committee, etc.

Public Accounts Committee.

The Public Accounts Committee directs its activities to the examination of the accounts as audited and reported upon by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. The Committee is appointed under Standing Order No. 74. The Committee's main function is to see whether the sums granted in Supply have been applied to the services for which they were voted and in the manner prescribed by Parliament. They also re-check the official audit, and are assisted therein by the Comptroller and Auditor-General, who is an Officer of the House.

Where excesses in expenditure have been incurred, the reasons are investigated by the Committee and their report to the House usually determines whether the Department(s) concerned are censured or excused. Their report also precedes the presentation of an Excess Vote.

In all, the Committee's researches provide a final and effective check on the application of public funds, but *ex post facto*.

The Position of the House of Lords in relation to Charges.

One final aspect of the financial procedure of the House of Commons is the part played by the House of Lords in connection with financial measures.

As stated in *May*, generally, "the responsibility discharged by the House of Lords in the grant of supplies . . . and in the imposition of taxation is concurrence, not initiation or amendment." To these matters may be added bills dealing with local rates and charges on local rates; but not such matters as Church property or revenues, land revenues of the Crown, or the delegation of taxing powers outside the United Kingdom.

The Lords fully recognise the financial privileges claimed by the Commons but insist on being fully informed, e.g., messages from the Crown for "pecuniary aid" must go to both Houses, and the Lords also express their opinion on matters of public expenditure, both in debate and by resolutions.

Initiation of Bills in Lords.

Any bill which infringes the Commons' financial privileges (with the exceptions laid down in Standing Order No. 44 and Standing Order No. 191) are either lost or postponed for six months and the Commons seldom, if ever, waive their claims in this regard. However, there are certain expedients by which such an infringement can be avoided, i.e.:

- (1) On the third reading in the Lords, those provisions which constitute an infringement, are struck out, and the bill appears with "blanks" in the Commons. When

it is printed in the Commons, the blanks are filled in, the words in question being underlined and bracketed. In Committee in the Commons the words are formally inserted.

- (2) Where it is not possible to separate the words or provisions which involve charges from the other provisions of the bill, the Lords insert words which make the charging provisions of no effect. These words are underlined and bracketed when the Bill is first printed in the Commons and also a note is added that the words in question were inserted "to avoid questions of privilege." They are left out of the Bill in Committee.

Amendment of Bill in Lords.

Bills of "aids and supplies" (principally the Finance and Consolidated Fund Bills) can not be amended in any way by the Lords. Should they attempt to do so, the Commons will disagree to the amendment(s) giving their reason (e.g., "because they infringe the sole and undoubted right of the Commons to impose taxation"). However, the Commons can not use their rights in this regard to add extraneous provisions at the end of a bill of aids and supplies and thereby have it passed under cover of their privilege.

An amendment of any other bill involving privilege may be disagreed to by the Commons on that ground, and the reason given for their disagreement is usually a simple statement of their view of the effect of the amendment, e.g., that it "involves a charge on public funds" or "alters the area of taxation." On the other hand, the Commons may waive their privilege, provided it is not too materially affected by the Lords' amendments. In such cases, an entry is usually made in the Journal justifying their action by noting that they accept the amendments because, e.g., "they supply an omission in the bill" or "they make clear the intention of the Commons" or "prevent a repetition in the bill," etc.

It should also be mentioned that the Commons these days usually waive their privilege in the case of Lords amendments to Commons bills concerning local rates, i.e., municipal or county. As stated earlier, there are also certain exceptions under Standing Order No. 44, concerning pecuniary penalties and fees; and under Standing Order No. 191 concerning private bills dealing with local rates, which originate in the Lords.

Rejection of Bills by Lords.

In supply and taxing measures, the Lords may only assent or dissent. If they reject the bill, the Commons' privilege is not infringed. The Lords may reject any bill whatever and the Commons have recognised this right, even in regard to bills granting aids and supplies to the Crown. The Lords, in their turn, respected such bills as were exclusively devoted to these matters. They did reject bills in which taxation was incidentally involved, however, and it therefore became the practice from 1860 to 1913 to include all taxing provisions in the Annual Finance Bill. The Lords could then only reject any one tax by an amendment to the bill, which was not admissible; whereas, to reject the complete bill would have destroyed the whole financial provision for the year.

Under the Parliament Act, 1911.

To put this situation on a firm basis, it was provided by the Parliament Act, 1911, that a "money" bill as defined therein (see *May*, p. 777), which has been sent up to the Lords at least one month before the end of the Session and is not passed without amendment within one month, may be presented for the Royal Assent, and becomes effective on such assent being signified. The Speaker must endorse the bill to the effect that it is a "money" bill.

In the definition, it is provided that if the bill contains matter other than that specified, or "subordinate matter incidental to" such matter, it is not a "money" bill. Further, the Speaker does not consider whether it is a money bill or not until it is ready to go up to the Lords. The privileges of the House of Commons are expressly preserved by the Parliament Act, 1911, and therefore they may proceed on Lords amendments either under their privileges or under the Act.

B. Public Bills.

This section of the report deals with the procedure of the House of Commons in passing public bills, with some reference to the duties of the Public Bill Office in regard to them. The special provisions regarding "money" bills, or bills containing "money" clauses, have been discussed under Financial Procedure and so will not be given further reference here. Included in this section are public bills and hybrid bills.

The section is arranged under headings in the order of passage of a bill through the House.

Introduction and First Reading.

Public Bills may be introduced in the House of Commons either:—

- (a) on the Order of the House;
- (b) under Standing Order No. 32 (2) without an order; or
- (c) from the House of Lords.

Those under (a) above are either "money" bills, which are originated in Committee of the whole House and are based on a resolution or resolutions thereof; or other bills, which are introduced on a motion for leave to introduce, mainly under Standing Order No. 10. Bills of the latter kind are usually introduced by private members, and this method is favoured because it provides an opportunity for a short introductory speech which is not permitted under the more common procedure used by Ministers. When leave has been given, the Speaker says "who will prepare and bring in the bill," and the Member in charge then reads the names of supporting Members, his own being last, and presents a dummy bill. To do this he goes to the Bar and when the Speaker calls his name he advances, bows three times, and hands the dummy bill to the Clerk at the Table. The first reading and printing of the bill are decided without amendment or debate.

The procedure used in the great majority of cases is that provided by Standing Order No. 32 (2) under which the notice of presentation of a bill is included in the notice paper in the section "at the commencement of public business." When the item is called, the Member having obtained a dummy bill (copy available as Appendix 8 for reference) from the Public Bill Office, brings it to the Clerk at the Table and the short title is read. When a Minister presents a bill in this way, the Clerk has already been given the dummy bill by the Public Bill Office; the Minister merely moves its presentation formally, and the Clerk reads the short title. The putting of the question for the first reading and printing of a bill is obviated by Standing Order No. 32 (2).

Bills brought from the Lords are "taken up" by a Member, usually a Minister, signifying that intention at the Table. This means that the bill is *inso facto* read a first time, and that fact is recorded in the Votes and Proceedings. The bill is forthwith printed, without formal action by the House.

The date of second reading of a bill originating in the Commons is named by the Member in charge; for a bill originating in the Lords it is named by the Member who "takes it up."

A public bill, as originated in the House of Commons, is very much in the same form as one in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly. The Public Bill Office receives an advance copy of the bill and makes any alterations necessary for its second reading form, particularly the "italicising" of clauses, or parts of clauses, which involve a charge on the public or on public funds. In this latter aspect, the advice of the Parliamentary Draughtsman's Office is often sought. The Public Bill Office is charged with the responsibility of determining whether a "money bill" falls within the terms of the resolution(s) of the Committees of Ways and Means or of the Whole House on which it is based, or whether the money clauses of a "bill with money clauses" are covered by the appropriate "money resolutions" of the Committee of the whole House.

Second Reading.

The second reading stage corresponds very closely to that in our House, and is governed by the same rules as to relevancy of debate, etc. The question is "that this bill be now read a second time." The Minister explains its general objects, not clause by clause as in Committee, but covering the whole Bill as an entity. If the question is negatived, the bill is still, in theory, before the House and some other day might be appointed for its second reading. The opposition, however, usually moves an amendment to the question, either,—

- (1) to leave out "now" and insert "this day six (or three) months," or
- (2) to leave out all words after "that" and insert some other proposition. This is known as a "reasoned amendment" and the practical effect of carrying such an amendment is that any further progress with the bill is virtually impossible.

Committal.

As explained in the section on Standing Committees all public bills, except bills for imposing taxes and Consolidated Fund and Appropriation Bills, are referred to Standing Committees after their second readings, unless they are of "outstanding constitutional importance," in which case they are usually referred, in whole, or in respect of certain clauses, to a Committee of the whole House. A bill may be transferred from one Committee to another, e.g., from a Standing Committee to a Select Committee or to a Committee of the whole House.

After the second reading, notices of amendments may be received. When the bill is to be taken before a Standing Committee, these amendments are dealt with by the Clerk of the Standing Committee, as described in the section of this report dealing with Standing Committees. When the Bill is to be taken before a Committee of the whole House, notices of amendments are treated similarly, but are handled by the Clerk Assistant, advised by the senior clerk of the Public Bill Office, who also deals with money resolutions, and matters concerning supply and ways and means (see also later).

The principle of instructions to Committees, not now used in New South Wales, is still applicable in the House of Commons, although, by a series of Speaker's rulings, their application has been considerably narrowed by ruling the majority of them out of order on one of the two grounds shown below. An instruction is necessary to enable a Committee, either Standing, or of the whole House, to extend the objects of a bill (but query this in view of next sentence), to extend the area of its application, to divide a bill into two or more bills, to consolidate it with another bill, to give priority to any portion of it, or to hear counsel. Instructions are not permitted if they (a) try to embody in a bill matters which are outside "its scope and declared intention," or (b) give a power to amend the bill, which the committee already has under Standing Order No. 34. Further, an instruction which is not drawn in clear and specific terms, or to delete part of a bill, is not permitted. Under Standing Order No. 34, any Committee may amend a bill as they think fit, provided the amendments are "relevant to the subject matter of the bill." If such amendments involve an alteration in the title, such alteration may be made. An instruction to a Committee of the whole House is moved when the Order of the Day for the first sitting of the Committee is read; an instruction to a Standing Committee, as soon as the bill has been committed, or later.

Proceedings in Committee follow very much the same rules as in New South Wales. Where public money is involved, the special procedure is as discussed in the sections on Financial Procedure and Standing Committees. The Bill is considered in the order—Clauses, New Clauses, Schedules, New Schedules, Preamble, Title (if amendment necessary).

Report of Bill.

When a bill has been before Committee of the Whole House and is not amended, it is read a third time forthwith, or a day is appointed for its third reading. Even a Consolidated Fund Bill may be considered forthwith under Standing Order No. 70.

If amended, the bill is taken into consideration on a day appointed by the Minister in charge, except in case of emergency, when it may be considered forthwith.

When a bill is reported from a Standing Committee, amended or not, the House is deemed to have ordered it to be considered on a day appointed by the Member in charge.

A bill reported from a Select or Joint Committee is always re-committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Consideration of Bill, as Amended.

The "Report Stage" is a repetition of the Committee stage, but with the Speaker in the Chair and the rules of debate of the House applied. Amendments rejected in Committee may be moved again, but the Speaker's power of selection of amendments under Standing Order No. 28, is used to curtail excessive repetition of debates. The Bill is considered in the order New Clauses, Amendments, New Schedules, Amendments to the Schedules. No amendment can be moved which could not have been moved in Committee without an instruction to the Committee, or which imposes or increases a tax or charge on public funds, or on local rates. (N.B.: "Rates" only applies in Report Stage).

A bill may be re-committed, either *in toto*, or with respect to some only of its clauses, to any form of Committee, the motion to this effect being made at the beginning or end of Consideration, between Consideration and Third Reading, or on Third Reading, but not during proceedings on Consideration. Further re-committal is also possible.

Third Reading.

The Third Reading may be moved forthwith, if reported without amendment; or, if amended, when Consideration is concluded. This is the more usual course except in cases of bills of major importance, or those extensively amended on Consideration, when a future day is usually named. Debate is limited to matters contained in the bill itself. Objection is usually taken by means of a motion to read the bill six or three months hence, or by a "reasoned amendment," both of which, if carried, would almost certainly prevent further progress. Amendments to the Bill itself at this stage are limited to verbal amendments.

The bill is then endorsed "soit baillé aux seigneurs" and sent to the Lords, together with a Message requesting their concurrence.

Lords Amendments.

Lords amendments are appointed to be considered on a future day unless the House order that they be considered forthwith. They are always taken in the House, not in Committee.

If agreed to, a Message is sent, advising the Lords to this effect.

If not agreed to, the Commons may—

- (1) simply disagree with the amendment,
- (2) amend the amendment by leaving out words, or by leaving out words and inserting others, or by inserting words,
- (3) agree to the amendment but make a consequential amendment to the bill,
- (4) disagree to the amendment and amend the bill in lieu (but only in relation to the amendment disagreed to), or restore words left out by the Lords amendment,
- (5) divide the Lords amendment and agree or disagree to each part individually, or
- (6) agree to the amendment but transfer the amending words to another part of the bill.

Whenever a Lords amendment is disagreed to and no alternative proposals are made, a Committee is appointed to draw up reasons for the disagreement, and a Message is sent to the Lords setting out these reasons, together with the Bill and the amendment.

When the Bill is returned to the Lords, they take into consideration the Commons' reason for disagreeing, amendments to the Lords amendments and amendments to the Bill.

With regard to disagreement, the Lords may insist and give their reasons; or not insist and so reach agreement.

With regard to amendments of the Lords amendments, the Lords may disagree (giving reasons); or further amend; or agree, in which latter case agreement is reached.

With regard to Commons amendments in the Bill, the Lords may disagree (giving reasons); or further amend; or agree, in which latter case again agreement is reached.

The Lords return the bill to the Commons with a message setting out their views.

The Commons have to consider,—

- (a) the Lords' reasons for insisting on their amendments: if the Commons do not insist on their disagreement, agreement is reached; if they do insist, the bill is lost.
- (b) The Lords' reasons for disagreeing to the Commons amendments to the Lords amendments: the Commons can amend the bill in lieu; or insist (or not) upon their amendment to the Lords amendment.
- (c) The Lords amendment to the Commons amendment to the Lords amendment: the Commons may further amend; or disagree (giving reasons); or agree.
- (d) The Lords amendments to the bill in lieu of Lords amendments disagreed to by the Commons: the Commons may amend the Lords amendment; or disagree (giving reasons); or agree.

In theory this interchange of amendments, etc., could go on indefinitely, but in practice one House or the other usually waives its disagreement at this stage.

Where a Bill originates in the Lords, the same steps are followed in securing agreement between the two Houses.

Royal Assent.

Once bills have been agreed to (other than bills for granting aids and supplies to the Crown, which on return from the Lords are held by the Commons), they are sent to the Lords, where they remain in the charge of the Clerk of the Parliaments. The Lord Chancellor is advised when a Commission for the Royal Assent is required and arranges for its preparation. The Clerk of the Parliaments then prepares two lists of all bills awaiting Assent, one copy for the Clerk of the Crown and one for the King for his preliminary inspection. The Royal Assent is almost always given by Commission, the Commons being summoned to attend in the Lords to hear the Commission read. The Clerk of the Crown then reads out the titles of all bills and the Royal Assent is signified to each in Norman French by the Clerk of the Parliaments, the form used being—

- (a) for bills for aids and supplies: "Le Roy remercie ses bons sujets, accepte leur benevoence et ainsi le veult";
- (b) for public bills: "Le Roy le veult";
- (c) for personal bills: "Soit fait comme il est désiré."

A bill for granting aids and supplies is carried up by the Clerk of the House of Commons, when the Commons attend in the Lords, and the Speaker hands it to the Clerk of the Parliaments. It is assented to before all other bills.

The Parliament Act, 1911.

The position of "money" bills under the Parliament Act, 1911, has been described in the section on Financial Procedure.

If any other bill is passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions of the same Parliament, and sent up to the Lords at least a month before the end of the session, it shall, on its third rejection by the Lords, be presented to the King and become an Act on the Royal Assent being signified. Two years must elapse between the second reading of the bill in the House of Commons in the first of the three sessions, and its passing in the Commons in the third. These provisions do not apply to a bill to extend the duration of Parliament beyond five years.

The only alterations permitted in the bill over this period are those due to the time which has elapsed.

General Comments.

Before a bill is presented in the Commons, one or more drafts are printed for use by the Minister and his Department and by the Public Bill Office. The Public Bill Office examines the bill in detail and decides what words (if any) must be italicised. The bill is presented in dummy in the form shown in Appendix 8 referred to above. It is not read word by word at this stage, in the sense known to our office. The number of the bill and the date of printing (i.e., date of presentation) are inserted on the back of the draft bill, and it is ordered to be printed for its second reading. It is then in the form shown by the specimen bill, a copy of which is available as Appendix 9 for reference, and it is in this form that it is first available to the House and to the public.

After amendment in Committee it is reprinted in the form shown by the specimen bill, a copy of which is available as Appendix 10. It has a new number and a new date of printing inserted on the back, but again it is not "read" at this stage. Amendments made in Committee, however, are very carefully checked into the bill.

After its third reading in the Commons, a copy of the bill is specially printed and bound in parchment covers for presentation to the Lords. This copy is "read" word for word with the original bill and its amendments. It is then endorsed and goes to the Lords with a Message requesting their concurrence.

When received by the Lords, it is printed by that House in the form shown by the specimen bill, a copy of which is available as Appendix 11. It has a new number (without the prefix "Bill," thereby indicating that it is a Lords' printing), and a new date of printing.

When a bill is amended by the Lords, the Lords amendments are printed by the Commons in the form shown by the specimen list, a copy of which is available as Appendix 12. A new bill number, and date of printing, are added.

Subsequent amendments, disagreements, amendments to amendments (together with the reasons therefore as given by either House) are printed by the House which last receives them from the other. The Bill is not reprinted until agreement is reached and all amendments can be incorporated. The Bill is then printed in Act shape, in the form shown by the specimen Act, a copy of which is available as Appendix 13.

Hybrid Bills.

All bills are examined by the Public Bill Office before presentation, and if it appears that a public bill may affect private rights, the member in charge of it is notified to that effect. The House then orders the Bill to be referred to the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills, to see whether the Standing Orders relating to private business have been complied with. The order for second reading continues to stand on the notice paper with a memo. "to be reported upon by the Examiners," but the second reading cannot be moved until their report is received.

The Examiners may report that—

- (a) the Standing Orders do not apply—in which case it proceeds as an ordinary Public Bill;
- (b) the Standing Orders have not been complied with—in which case the report is referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders. If the Committee report that the Standing Orders ought not to be dispensed with, the Order of the Day for second reading is discharged and the bill is usually withdrawn;
- (c) the Standing Orders have been complied with, or the Standing Orders may be dispensed with—in which case the memo. "to be reported upon by the Examiners" is removed from the notice paper and the bill proceeds in the ordinary way.

After second reading, the bill is committed to a Select Committee nominated partly by the House and partly by the Committee of Selection, or to a Joint Committee (if the Lords concur in this proposal). The House orders any petitions against the bill to be presented within a certain number of

days of second reading, that such petitions be deposited in the Committee and Private Bill Office (provided they conform to the rules of the House relating to Petitions against Private Bills), and that petitioners and/or their counsel be heard both for and against the bill. The House must expressly order that Petitions may be deposited in the Committee and Private Bill Office; otherwise they must be presented to the House in the ordinary way.

In the Select Committee, the Proceedings are the same as in a Committee on a Private Bill (see later).

In its subsequent stages a hybrid bill follows the same course as an ordinary public bill.

Provisional Order Bills.

Provisional Order Bills will be dealt with in the section of this Report on Private Bills.

C. Standing Committees.

The appointment and constitution of Standing Committees of the House of Commons is governed by Standing Orders Nos. 46, 47, 48 and 50, varied, in the case of Session 1946-47, by a Sessional Resolution of 21 November, 1946. Available as Appendix 19 is a copy of a publication entitled *Outlines of the Procedure of Standing Committees*; the Sessional Resolution referred to above is included in this.

Under present practice, Standing Committees are appointed as necessary, and the total number is not limited to five. A Committee of Selection nominates each Standing Committee. In doing so they "have regard to the composition of the House" and the twenty basic members of each Committee are proportionately representative of all parties in the House. These members serve continuously on the Committee, although they may be discharged and replaced individually by the Committee of Selection, as necessary from time to time. For each bill referred to each Committee, up to thirty additional temporary members are added by the Committee of Selection. Again, these members are proportionately representative of the parties in the House, but, more particularly, they are chosen having regard to their qualifications in the subject matter of the bill in question.

Where a bill relates exclusively to Wales or Monmouthshire, the Committee must include all members representing constituencies therein.

A separate Committee is appointed for all bills relating exclusively to Scotland, and must include all members for Scottish constituencies, together with not less than ten nor more than fifteen members, who are added for each bill by the Committee of Selection.

All public bills, except bills for imposing taxes, Consolidated Fund Bills, Appropriation Bills, and Bills for Confirming Provisional Orders, are referred to these Standing Committees. It is possible, however, that the House may direct a bill, not being one of the exceptions given above, to be taken in Committee of the whole House, either *in toto*, or with respect to some only of its provisions. The object is, of course, to relieve the House of a congestion of business and to enable the Committee stages of several bills to be taken simultaneously.

The Chairman of each Standing Committee is appointed by the Speaker from the Panel of Temporary Chairmen. He is assisted by one of the Clerks of the Public Bill Office, who is Clerk to the Committee. He is further assisted, as necessary, by an officer of the Parliamentary Draughtsman's Branch, who is available to advise on the legal effect of amendments proposed to be made. The proceedings of the Committee are reported by *Hansard*, and the Clerk to the Committee produces the Minutes which are published the following day as part of the "Vote." Available as Appendix 14, as examples, are copies of:—

- (a) The Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Bill;
- (b) The Amendment List for Wednesday, 4 December, 1946, on this Bill (to be taken in Standing Committee A);
- (c) The Minutes of Standing Committee A for Wednesday, 4 December, 1946;
- (d) *Hansard's* Report of the meeting of Standing Committee A, Wednesday, 4 December, 1946;
- (e) Notices of further amendments given on Wednesday, 4 December, 1946;
- (f) The "White Paper," which is the completed Minutes of Proceedings of the Standing Committee on the whole bill.

When notices of amendments are offered by members, to a bill referred to a Standing Committee, they are forwarded to the Public Bill Office, from where they are sent to the Printer, and appear the following day in the form shown in Appendix 14 (e) referred to above. The day before the next sitting of the Committee, all amendments of which notices have been given are "marshalled" by the Printer and reprinted as a complete list (as in Appendix 14 (b) referred to above).

The Chairman of the Committee, Clerk, and Draughtsman then hold a conference to decide whether any of the amendments are out of order and which of the remainder should be called.

A Standing Committee cannot consider any part of a clause imposing a charge on the public or on public funds, unless it is covered by a Money Resolution which has been agreed to by the whole House. Further, any amendment which would increase that charge in any way, is out of order and it is in this respect that the advice of the Draughtsman is sought, on the substantive effect of the amendment (not the procedural effect), although his general advice on the legal effect of any amendment is also often necessary.

From this stage the procedure in a Standing Committee is almost identical with that in a Committee of the whole House. It is, in effect, the House in miniature. Standing Committees usually sit at 10.30 a.m. and adjourn at 1 p.m., so as not to interfere with the sittings of the House.

D. The Staff of the Public Bill Office.

The Staff of the Public Bill Office consists of the Clerk of Public Bills, five Clerks and two office clerks. In general terms, the Public Bill Office is responsible for all matters in connection with:—

- (a) Public Bills,
- (b) Finance, particularly Supply and Ways and Means,
- (c) Standing Committees.

Certain stages of Hybrid and Provisional Order Bills, and various miscellaneous matters, some of which are mentioned below, also come within the duties of this Office.

The provision of Clerks for Standing Committees has only recently been undertaken by the Public Bill Office. Previously, Clerks for these Committees were found from the Committee and Private Bill Office. When more than three Standing Committees have been appointed, additional Clerks have to be provided from other offices.

The Clerk of Public Bills.

The Clerk of Public Bills exercises general control over the Public Bill Office. He is responsible for the allocation of duties among the Staff and for their work in connection with public bills, financial procedure and Standing Committees. Originally he was Accounting Officer for the House of Commons but, as the result of a recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee, the Clerk of the House is now Accounting Officer, the detailed accountancy being performed by an Accountant and the Fees Office. The Clerk of Public Bills, however, is still responsible for fees paid in connection with the passage of a private bill through the House (see Appendix "C" to Private Business Standing Orders), the Fees Office carrying out the detailed work in this regard also.

His main duties are probably those on questions of privilege. In conjunction with the Clerk of Public Bills, House of Lords, and one or more of the Parliamentary Draughtsmen, he examines bills which originate in the Lords to see if the rights and/or privileges of the Commons are likely to be infringed. These officers decide mutually which words or clauses of the Bill should become blank, or whether a clause should be added to negate the effect of the "money" portions of the Bill when the Bill is transmitted to the Commons. Thus, the Clerk of Public Bills may be said to focus his attention more particularly on the Lords than on the Commons, whether the bill is being originated or amended in that House.

The Senior Clerk.

The Senior Clerk is responsible for—

- (a) the introductory and report stages of all bills, and all stages of bills taken in Committee of the whole House, as opposed to those taken in Standing Committee;
- (b) all "money" resolutions;
- (c) the "italicising" of financial words or clauses in a Bill before it is printed for second reading (usually after consultation with one of the Draughtsmen);
- (d) all matters connected with Supply and Ways and Means, particularly the Estimates, etc. Consolidated Fund and Finance Bills;
- (e) keeping the "Supply Book," which is the "running" office record of Supply Votes as they are taken, and the "allotted," and other, days spent on them (two other Clerks keep duplicate Supply Books as a check);
- (f) preparing the "Supply Slips," which are Part I of each Vote of the presented Estimates, put into the form in which the Chairman of Ways and Means will propose them to the Committee as questions;

(g) considering amendments offered to bills to be taken in Committee of the Whole House, and transmitting his views thereon to the Clerks at the Table. He attends conferences held by the Chairman of Ways and Means with the Clerks at the Table (and usually one of the Draughtsmen) when the Chairman is selecting amendments, and gives his advice, when required, on the legal effect of the amendments in relation to existing law, whether they are within the terms of the money resolutions (where applicable), and whether they involve any consequential amendments;

(h) checking into the master copy of each bill, the authorities for amendments made in Committee. These authorities are noted on the amendment list by the Clerk at the Table.

The Clerks at the Table stand in the same relationship to the Chairman of Ways and Means, and Committees of the whole House, as the other Clerks do to Standing Committees and their Chairmen; but, in the former case, the Senior Clerk acts as adviser to the Chairman of Ways and Means and the Clerks at the Table by virtue of his specialised knowledge of financial procedure.

Clerks.

There are three other Senior Clerks and one Junior Clerk. Their main responsibility is the Clerkship, or Junior Clerkship, of the Standing Committees, and their functions in this regard have been dealt with in the Section on Standing Committees. In addition, they have various other duties, the most important of which only are mentioned below.

One of the Senior Clerks, for instance, maintains the Register of Temporary Laws, a copy of which is available as Appendix 15 for reference. This is published annually, usually in December, pursuant to the report of a Select Committee of 1866 on Expiring Laws, which recommended that such a register be kept and that it be the duty of the Public Bill Office to prepare it. All Acts, or portions of Acts, of temporary duration, are listed in the Register, together with details of the extent of their duration and references to amending and continuing Acts. Where it is continued annually, the last continuing Act only is shown. It includes an index giving reference, first, to those temporary laws whose duration are certain; and, second, to those whose duration is uncertain; there is also appended an index to the subject matter of the Acts concerned. The Expiring Laws Continuance Act (copy available as Appendix 16 for reference) is passed each year. This Act catches up "those temporary laws which are due to expire and which it is desired should be continued for a further period."

Another of the Senior Clerks is responsible for all matters connected with Divisions. He arranges and promulgates the roster of duty Division Clerks; amends the Division Lists up to date and orders re-prints as necessary; and, ensures an ample supply of Lists at the Division Desks and in the Lobby.

The third Senior Clerk is responsible for filing and indexing specimen forms used, examples, and precedents in connection with all stages of the passing of public bills. These files provide a ready-reference library to public bill procedure. He also maintains the Index to Public Business in which each stage of each Public Bill is recorded, together with details of Provisional Order Bills, Select Committees and Sessional Committees. The date each stage was passed, and the number of the page in the Votes and Proceedings on which it occurred, is recorded in this Index, which is written up daily.

The Junior Clerk "dresses the Table," which means that he prepares and/or places on the Table any documents which the Public Bill Office is required to provide for the use of the Clerks at the Table. In particular, he prepares "dummy" bills for presentation and parchment copies of bills, as passed by the Commons, for despatch to the Lords (together with Messages to accompany them). He also keeps a short Index to Public Bills and Provisional Order Bills, in which he records the stages of each and the date on which passed.

Office Clerks.

The two office clerks do any typing and filing necessary, are used for communication between offices and as Messengers, collect bills, acts, papers, etc., from the Vote Office and distribute them to the Officers as required, and perform such other tasks as are necessary in the general running of the office.

Ballots.

Whenever a ballot is to be taken, the Public Bill Office provides the Clerks to conduct it. When private members' time is not taken by the Government, ballots are taken more or less regularly throughout the Session. At present, the only ballot is that for amendments on first going into Committee of Supply on each of the four main branches of the Estimates.

THE COMMITTEE AND PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

General.

Until 1912 the Committee Office and the Private Bill Office were separate entities. In that year they were combined into one office, under the Clerk of Committees, and from then on dealt with all Private Bill legislation, and all types of committees. During the war 1939-45, the work of the National Expenditure Committee was under this office, and, at the end of the war it was decided to continue a similar form of investigation of peace-time Estimates by an "Estimates Committee," with power to appoint a number of sub-committees. This was partly responsible for the re-organisation of the Committee and Private Bill Office, which is explained below.

It should be mentioned that Standing Committees on Public Bills became the responsibility of the Public Bill Office at this time; but, owing to their small staff, it has been necessary to supplement the Public Bill Office by Clerks from the Committee and Private Bill Office (amongst others). There are also the miscellaneous committees, such as the Committee of Selection, Committee of Privileges, Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms Committee, etc., to be provided with Clerks; in addition, the Financial Committees, i.e., Public Accounts Committee and Estimates Committee. The present organisation of the Committee and Private Bill Office is as follows:—

- (a) The Principal Clerk of Committees is generally responsible for the whole Office, and in particular, for Miscellaneous Committees and the general organisation and administration of the Office.
- (b) The Principal Clerk of Financial Committees is responsible for the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee (which this Session has appointed Sub-committees A, B, C, D and E).
- (c) The Principal Clerk of Private Bills is responsible for all Private Bill legislation, and those stages of Provisional Order Bills and Hybrid Bills referred to his office.

Nominally, the Principal Clerk of Committees has two Clerks under his immediate control; the Principal Clerk of Financial Committees has five Clerks; and the Principal Clerk of Private Bills has two Clerks. In addition there is a personal Assistant (female) attached to the Clerk of Financial Committees; a staff of three stenographers for the whole office; and three office clerks. By the principle of "give and take," however, Private Bill Clerks are used on Miscellaneous (or Financial) Committees when not engaged on Private Bill work, and similarly, the Clerks allotted to Financial or Miscellaneous Committees may be used on one or the other by mutual arrangement.

Committees on Public Matters.

In view of the above organisation of the Committee branch of the Office, their work will be dealt with in this report under two sub-headings, i.e., (1) Miscellaneous Committees, and (2) Financial Committees.

Available as Appendix 36 is a copy of the "Committee and Private Bill Office Procedure and Practice—Public Committees," which, although not quite up to date, sets out fully the scope of the work on Public Committees and the duties of the Clerk of such Committees. It would be superfluous to set out their duties again here but it may be mentioned in passing that they correspond closely to the duties of a Clerk to a Select Committee in New South Wales, e.g., the summoning of witnesses, distribution and correction of evidence, calling together of Committee, writing up of the Minutes of the Committee, preparation of reports and general arrangements for its sittings.

A. Miscellaneous Committees.

Each of the following select committees is staffed by the Committee and Private Bill Office. The functions of each Committee will be dealt with at the same time:—

Committee of Selection.

This Committee of eleven members is appointed at the beginning of each Session. Their task is to nominate:—

Public Business.

- (a) The Chairmen's panel (not less than eight, nor more than twelve).
- (b) Standing Committees (see Main Report).
- (c) Select Committees on Hybrid Bills (if ordered).
- (d) Commons Members of Joint Committees on Hybrid Bills (if ordered).

Private Business.

- (a) Panel for consideration of Unopposed Private Bills (no fixed number but the names of selectees appear in "Private Business").
- (b) Committees on Opposed Private Bills.
- (c) Special Committees on Private Bills.

- (d) Commons Members of Joint Committees on Private Bills (if ordered).
- (e) Standing Orders Committee Panel.
- (f) Parliamentary Panel (Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899).
- (g) Members to serve on Joint Committees on Scottish Provisional Order Bills.

They select personnel to serve on these various Committees in proportion to party representation in the House. The Members of the Committee of Selection are also proportionally representative of parties in the House, and the members of all Committees are appointed thereto, discharged from, or replaced, by their own party representatives on the Committee of Selection without reference to the House. The Committee meets approximately once per week. Available as Appendix 20 is a list of Members showing their parties and the Committees on which they serve. This is prepared and issued by the Committee of Selection every two or three weeks.

Standing Orders Committee.

This Committee is appointed under Standing Order and consists of the Chairman of Ways and Means, the Deputy Chairman and two Members selected from time to time by the Chairman of Ways and Means from the panel nominated by the Committee of Selection at the beginning of each Session. The Counsel to the Speaker assists as assessor.

The Committee's function is to consider—

- (a) Reports of the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills on
 - (i) Petitions for Private Bills,
 - (ii) Private Bills,
 - (iii) Petitions for Additional Provision,
 - (iv) Provisional Order Bills, and
 - (v) Hybrid Bills, in which the Examiners report that the Standing Orders have not been complied with.
- (b) Special Reports on such Bills by the Examiners.
- (c) Petitions for dispensing with the Standing Orders, e.g., to deposit a Petition for a late Bill.

If the Standing Orders have not been complied with, the Committee must report whether or not they may be dispensed with.

Publications and Debates Reports Committee.

This Committee of eleven members is appointed at the beginning of each Session—

- (a) to inquire into the routine arrangements of Departments for controlling printing and stationery, and
- (b) to inquire into special printing arrangements for the House of Commons.

The Committee report from time to time or make one Report at the end of the Session, as they think fit.

They usually examine witnesses from the Departments and from the Stationery Office.

Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms Committee.

This Committee of seventeen members is appointed at the beginning of each Session "to control the arrangements for the Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms in the Department of the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House."

They appoint a Sub-committee for accounts who are available as convenient to sign all cheques, etc.

The general finances of the Catering Department are supervised by the main Committee on a yearly basis. In Session 1946-47, a further Joint Sub-committee was appointed consisting of three members of the Committee and three staff representatives to discuss staff problems.

The Committee is concerned with the internal running of the Catering Department but not with the question of who may use the various Dining Rooms, bars and cafeterias, etc., this being the responsibility of the Serjeant-at-Arms' Department (see later also under Catering Department, House of Commons).

Statutory Rules and Orders Committee.

See later, under "Miscellaneous Section" of this report.

Public Petitions Committee.

See earlier under "Journal Office."

Committee of Privileges.

This Committee of ten members is appointed by the House at the beginning of each Session, and to it are referred questions of privilege which require investigation. The Committee meets only when such a question is referred to it by the House and it reports to the House when it has completed its inquiry into the particular matter.

B. Financial Committees.

The Financial Committees of the House of Commons are the Public Accounts Committee and the Select Committee on Estimates. The Estimates Committee in turn has power to appoint a number of Sub-Committees. Each of these two Committees investigates public expenditure, although from different points of view. Generally speaking, the Estimates Committee examine current expenditure during the period in which the money is being voted and spent; the Public Accounts Committee examine the accounts of the "year of account," i.e., after the accounts have been audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. One, therefore, is a present or prospective examination; the other, a retrospective examination.

Estimates Committee.

In practice, it was found impossible for the Estimates Committee to examine and report on more than a few of the current items of expenditure between the time the Estimates are presented in February or March, and July, when they must be voted. Its investigations, therefore, can have little or no effect on current expenditure; but the fact that details of their estimated expenditure are being investigated, or are likely to be investigated, makes Departments more careful in preparing their Estimates, to ensure economy.

During the war 1939-45, the only Estimates before the House were the Civil Estimates. The Estimates Committee was suspended and a National Expenditure Committee appointed, which, in effect, investigated the application of money voted under the Votes of Credit, i.e., for the prosecution of the war.

In the Eleventh Report of this Committee for Session 1943-44, they reviewed the general background of the examination of public expenditure by means of Select Committees from 1828 to date. A copy of this Report is available as Appendix 21. The recommendation contained in this Report, "that in the forthcoming Session a Select Committee should be appointed to inquire into the means of securing the most effective examination and control by Parliament of public expenditure" (see p. 12 of Appendix 21 mentioned above), was not acted upon. The question of combining the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee, as recommended in the Third Report of the Select Committee on Procedure (copy available as Appendix 22), has similarly not yet been acted upon. Since the war the Estimates Committee has been successively reappointed each Session, its terms of reference being "to examine such of the Estimates presented to this House as may seem fit to the Committee and to report what, if any, economies consistent with the policy implied in those Estimates may be effected therein." The Committee consists of 28 Members. It has power to appoint Sub-Committees and to refer to them any of the matters referred to the Committee. The Committee and the Sub-Committees each have power to send for persons, papers and records; to sit notwithstanding any adjournment of the House; and, to report from time to time. In pursuance of this, the Committee has this Session appointed five Sub-Committees, A, B, C, D and E.

During the war, the National Expenditure Committee appointed a Co-ordinating Sub-Committee. This Sub-Committee—

- (a) allocated matters for investigation to other Sub-Committees; and
- (b) determined the Membership of Sub-Committees and made changes where necessary from time to time; and
- (c) was specially empowered to address Memoranda to War Cabinet on matters which, for security reasons, could not be reported to the House.

When the House appoints a Select Committee, the Committee is the servant of the House and acts on its behalf. The Committee has no power to report to anyone other than the House, nor to take any executive action in its own right. It was therefore not possible for either the Committee or the Co-ordinating Sub-Committee to address memoranda to the War Cabinet, and before they could do so special provisions to this effect had to be included in the terms of reference. This power was given to the Co-ordinating Sub-Committee during 1939-40 and 1940-41, and about 10 memoranda were addressed to the War Cabinet over this period. As the information contained in these memoranda was most secret, it was desirable to restrict the number of persons among whom it was available; and therefore the Reports of any of the Sub-Committees, which formed the bases of these memoranda, went direct to the Co-ordinating Sub-Committee, and from the Co-ordinating Sub-Committee to War Cabinet.

After 1941, the whole Committee, and not the Co-ordinating Sub-Committee, was given a similar power of addressing such memoranda to the War Cabinet.

Other reports from Sub-Committees were reported to the whole Committee, and from them to the House (see also later).

As there were only Civil Estimates during this period the list of matters for investigation was compiled from various sources, sometimes from Members' suggestions, sometimes from letters from outside sources, etc. The Co-ordinating Sub-Committee dealt with these suggested subjects by—

- (a) deciding themselves that investigation was unnecessary;
- (b) asking the Department concerned to submit a preliminary note on the subject, and then either—
 - (i) allocating it for inquiry, or
 - (ii) deciding the Department's note covered the matter sufficiently; or
- (c) allocating the subject for inquiry without further preliminaries.

Since the war, no special terms of reference cover the establishment of any Co-ordinating Sub-Committee. Sub-Committee A of the Estimates Committee, however, perform a similar function, in regard to the allocation of Members, and subjects for investigation, to the other Sub-Committees. Their allocation must be approved formally by the Committee. The initial list of such subjects, however, is usually decided by the full Committee at its first meeting.

When a particular matter is to be investigated the Department concerned is asked either to submit a preliminary note, various headings usually being given on which to reply; or, merely to send witnesses prepared to answer the Committee on various specified aspects of the subject. The Departments' note is circulated to the Members of the Sub-Committee prior to its meeting and usually forms the basis of the investigation. Evidence given by a witness may in turn give rise to a request for a further explanatory note for circulation. The Sub-Committee's proceedings are all conducted in private, but the Reports of the Committee are reported to the House together with the bulk of the evidence on which such reports are founded. Nowadays, certain portions of the evidence are sometimes not reported in view of the need for security. Procedure in Sub-Committees tends to be informal. The Chairman starts proceedings by addressing questions to witnesses, and then calls on all Members in rotation round the Table to question the witness. The present position in relation to "off the record" evidence is set out in Appendix 23, which is available for reference.

Although the Estimates Committee should restrict its investigation to current expenditure, it often finds it necessary to refer back to previous expenditure on similar matters, and in this way its field of inquiry would appear to cut across that of the Public Accounts Committee. This is inevitable, however, and does not materially affect the course of the two Committees' respective investigations. Nevertheless, it is a strong argument in favour of combining the two Committees.

The Sub-Committee submits its Report to the full Committee. The Sub-Committee's Report is considered and, if necessary, amended by the Committee, and forms the basis of the Chairman's Draft Report. This in turn is further considered by the Committee, which finally agrees on its Report to the House. The Report is the Report of the whole Committee and the individual responsibility of each and every Member of it. The Committee may refer the Sub-Committee's Report back to the Sub-Committee of origin or to another Sub-Committee for further investigation, either *in toto* or in respect of some only of its recommendations, particularly where they consider that sufficient evidence has not been taken or that the Report is not substantiated by the evidence.

Several copies of Reports from the Estimates Committee are available as Appendix 7 for information.

Available as Appendix 24 is a copy of a document which sets out the procedure in Select Committees on the Consideration of Reports.

The Public Accounts Committee.

The Public Accounts Committee consists of 15 Members and is appointed at the beginning of each Session, under Standing Order No. 75, to examine the Annual Appropriation Accounts. The Committee has available at all times the services of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, and also two or three Treasury officials, although the latter are not present while the Committee is deliberating.

The Public Accounts Committee carries out retrospective investigations into the expenditure of public money as voted in response to the Estimates. At the end of the financial year (31st March), the Departments start their accounts and as they complete each section, the officers attached to Departments from the Comptroller and Auditor-General's Department commence their audit. The Comptroller and Auditor-General's report on the Appropriation Accounts is submitted to the House, by the Treasury—

- (a) by 31st January of the following year, in the case of Civil Appropriation Accounts;
- (b) by 15th March of the following year, in the case of the Services Appropriation Accounts.

A copy of the Civil Appropriation Accounts for 1945-46 is available as Appendix 25 for reference.

Before Christmas, the Comptroller and Auditor-General is usually in a position to confer with the Chairman and Clerk of the Committee and advise which Accounts should be taken with witnesses, and which without. By the new year he can also say fairly accurately what Excess Votes will be necessary. Generally speaking, "accounts with witnesses" are those which it is felt should be investigated; "accounts without witnesses" are those which need not be investigated. In deciding this, the Comptroller and Auditor-General and Chairman also have regard whether a particular account has been taken with or without witnesses over the preceding few years. The Committee, however, considers all accounts whether witnesses are to be called or not.

Based on the Comptroller and Auditor-General's suggestions, a provisional Programme of Work is prepared for the Committee. As any Excess Votes have to be included in the March Consolidated Fund Bill, they must be considered and reported upon first. The report on Excess Votes is therefore the first report of the Committee and is usually submitted to the House in March. In it, the Committee say whether in their opinion the excesses are excusable or are the fault of the Departments concerned.

The Provisional Programme is submitted to the Committee by the Chairman, and when agreed to, with or without amendment, it becomes the Programme (see document available as Appendix 26). It shows the date of meeting, Class and Vote and subject matter of inquiry.

The Committee's Second Report is submitted shortly before the summer adjournment. It deals only with those accounts on which the Committee feels disposed to comment, either favourably or unfavourably or to set out any material facts. Accounts on which no comment is considered necessary are not mentioned in the report although they are included in the Minutes of Proceedings of the Committee as having been considered. The Committee hears evidence from the responsible accounting officers with any others that the latter may consider it necessary to bring. The Comptroller and Auditor-General and the Treasury representatives always attend while evidence is being taken, and the former acts in an advisory capacity to the Committee. The Comptroller and Auditor-General and the Clerk usually assist the Chairman in the preparation of the Reports of the Committee.

It will be seen that the Public Accounts Committee can do little more than apportion blame where misappropriation or extravagance has been incurred, and investigate departmental administration in the control of public money. Its inquiries can have no practical effect on the accounts under consideration because they belong to the past; it can affect the future by bringing to the notice of the House matters of maladministration within Departments, with a view to their correction.

PRIVATE BILLS.

There has been a considerable decline in Private Bill legislation since the beginning of this century. In 1840-50, following the Industrial Revolution, the part played by private enterprise in the establishment of public utilities and services, gave rise to an immense volume of private legislation, and it was not uncommon for 200 to 300 private acts to be passed in one session over those years. As these utilities and services came into existence over the latter half of the century the need for large scale private legislation gradually decreased and the inception of the far less expensive procedure by means of Provisional Order Bill and Special Orders has further reduced the numbers of Private Bills. Nevertheless, there are still an average of thirty to forty Private Bills each Session and although they occupy a relatively small proportion of the actual time of the House, they entail considerable work outside the Chamber.

In 1945, the Standing Orders relating to Private Business were completely overhauled, amended and subsequently adopted by the House. Mr. O. C. Williams, in an article published in the 1945 Volume of the Journal of the Society of Clerks at the Table in Empire Parliaments, discussed this revision of the Standing Orders and their present scope. The number of Standing Orders was reduced from 279 to 237 and in their present form they embody a complete code of Parliamentary law relative to private bill legislation. A copy of these revised Standing Orders is available as Appendix 27 to this Report. Also available as Appendix 28, is a volume of the *Committee and Private Bill Office Practice and Procedure*, Volume II, "Private Legislation." This is not up to date, however, and should be read in conjunction with the Standing Orders and the supplement.

In view of the information contained in the abovementioned documents, and the fact that private bills are relatively unknown in the New South Wales Parliament, these notes will not do more than outline the process by which a Private Bill is passed by the Imperial Parliament.

One outstanding feature of this process is the time-table which must be observed by promoters, their Parliamentary agents and petitioners against the bill. Except in the case of "late bills," which will be given reference later, this time-table must be strictly adhered to. It is drawn up on a yearly basis for a complete Session's legislation.

Preliminary Requirements.

By 20th November, all maps, plans, and books of reference in connection with any bill which it is proposed to introduce must be deposited with the Committee and Private Bill Office.

By 27th November, all Petitions for Private Bills, with a copy of the Bill attached in each case, must be lodged at the Committee and Private Bill Office. The Bills are drafted by the Parliamentary Agents of the Promoters.

By 5th December, certain notices must be given to owners, lessees and occupiers likely to be affected by the bill, as specified in the Standing Orders.

By 11th December notices of advertisement must be published in various local newspapers and Gazettes.

(The particulars of these notices, and the particular cases in which each applies, are all set out in the Standing Orders.)

By 17th December, all memorials (i.e., objections that the Standing Orders have not been complied with) must be deposited in the Committee and Private Bill Office.

Bills First Dealt with by the House.

On or after 18th December, all the bills come before the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills. The Examiners consist of one or more Officers of each House appointed to that task. At present there is one Officer for each House, and they examine the petitions for all private bills to see whether the Standing Orders have been complied with. Their findings are purely factual and thus they report either in the affirmative or in the negative or they may make a special report.

If they find that the Standing Orders have been complied with, the bill goes forward.

If, on the other hand, they report that the Standing Orders have not been complied with or make a special report, their report is referred to the Standing Orders Committee in the Commons and to a similar Committee in the Lords.

The Standing Orders Committee, having considered the statements of the promoters and the memorialists against the bill decide whether the Standing Orders should be dispensed with or not. If "not," the bill cannot be proceeded with and the only course open to the promoters would be to introduce a new bill. If they report that the Standing Orders should be dispensed with, the bill proceeds.

Up to 30th January.

Petitions against the bill may be presented. Such petitions are in the usual form and are deposited at the Committee and Private Bill Office. By the 30th January therefore, a bill becomes either "opposed," i.e., one or more petitions against it have been presented; or "unopposed," i.e., there is no petition against it.

Not later than one clear day after the first day in February on which the House sits the bills are all presented and read a First Time. This is a purely formal proceeding. The Agents hand in a Notice of Presentation to the Committee and Private Bill Office stating the day on which they wish the bill to be presented. All such Notices are typed out by the Committee and Private Bill Office in alphabetical order and these lists are sent to the Table, from where they are sent to the Votes and Proceedings Office for entry in the Votes and Proceedings.

Second Reading.

Notice of second reading of a private bill is given not less than three nor more than seven days after its presentation. The day for its Second Reading is fixed by the Parliamentary Agents who advise the Committee and Private Bill Office. This office, in turn, advises the Chairman of Ways and Means, the latter being responsible for the passage of private bills through the House.

If any Member objects, the Chairman of Ways and Means announces a future day for the Second Reading. This day is usually one named by the Parliamentary Agents to be used in such a contingency. If objection is taken on several subsequent occasions, the Chairman of Ways and Means puts the Second Reading down at the time for opposed private business, i.e., 7.30 p.m. Similar objection may be taken at any stage of the bill.

Instructions.

The time for moving instructions to the Committee is after Second Reading and Committal. An instruction really has the effect of a Petition against the bill, and, if approved, may seriously hamper the passage of the bill. Instructions

may be mandatory or permissive. A mandatory instruction directs the Committee to insert or omit definite provisions or to inquire into (and report on) matters considered relevant to the bill. Permissive instructions are now (in view of Standing Order 175) usually confined to those giving the Committee power to inquire into matters relevant to the subject matter of the bill.

Committal.

In the case of a company, society, association or partnership bill, the "Wharnccliffe" Orders require that it be referred again to the Examiners who must see that these Orders have been complied with. The Wharnccliffe Orders (Standing Orders 62-7) require that certain meetings of shareholders be held and their approval signified to the contents of the bill. When the Examiners have reported compliance, the bill is automatically committed.

Unopposed Bills.

Apart from this, all bills that are unopposed (i.e., against which no Petitions have been received by 30th January) are committed to the Committee on Unopposed Private Bills. This Committee consists of the Chairman of Ways and Means, who is the Chairman of the Committee, the Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means, and two Members from the panel of fourteen Members appointed at the beginning of each Session. The two Members in each case are chosen by the Chairman of Ways and Means. The Agents, by means of witnesses, formally prove the preamble and prove the bill. This Committee must be particularly vigilant because there are no petitioners to object to the bill and thereby bring to notice any irregularities in it. Further, many of the Private Business Standing Orders require that certain provisions must be inserted in certain bills. In particular, there are certain specified "standard clauses" which must be inserted in certain types of bill, and it is the responsibility of the Committee to see that this is done. The Speaker's Counsel is available to the Committee to assist in this regard.

Opposed Bills.

If any bills are opposed, Committees on Opposed Private Bills are set up and they are committed to one or other of these Committees. If the promoters of a bill object to the *locus standi* of any of the Petitioners (i.e., that they have no interest, or no proper interest in the bill, e.g., in certain cases of nuisance), the case goes before the Court of Referees. This Court is set up at the beginning of each Parliament and consists of the Chairman of Ways and Means, the Deputy Chairman, Counsel to Mr. Speaker and not less than seven Members appointed by the Speaker. Having heard the case, the Court of Referees either disallows or allows the *locus standi* of the Petitioner. After Second Reading the Committee of Selection consider the grouping of opposed private bills. This grouping is suggested by the Private Bill Office for the approval of the Committee. The basic rules are that similar bills are included in the same group and that competing bills must be in the same group. At present there are usually two or three bills only in any one group and a separate Committee of four Members is appointed to consider each group. At the same time as the grouping is decided, the date of consideration of the first bill(s) is also fixed. This is the responsibility of the Committee of Selection. (In practice, it is done in consultation between the promoters, agents and the Private Bill Office, and approved by the Committee of Selection, who meet and give their formal seal to the arrangements.)

An opposed Private Bill Committee is conducted as a semi-judicial inquiry, the members of the Committee being in a similar position to the bench. Argument for the promoters and petitioners is usually conducted by Counsel, although a petitioner may be heard by himself or his Counsel or agent. The promoters are usually represented by Counsel instructed by their Parliamentary Agents.

If a petition is withdrawn by mutual arrangement between the promoters and/or their Parliamentary Agents, and the petitioner(s), the bill reverts to the Committee on Unopposed Bills (provided there are no other petitions outstanding).

Report of Bill.

Under Standing Order 182, if a bill is amended in Committee, or the Committee report that the allegations contained in the preamble have not been proved, or that the promoters do not intend to proceed with it, it is ordered to lie upon the table; if not amended or reported upon as above, it is ordered to be read a third time.

There must be not less than three clear days between report and consideration of a bill ordered to lie upon the table. The date of consideration is advised by the Parliamentary agents to the Committee and Private Bill Office. Notice of Amendments to be moved on consideration have to be given in the Committee and Private Bill Office not less than one clear day in advance. If the Chairman of Ways and Means considers a clause or amendment should not be considered by the House before it has been referred to the Standing Orders

Committee, it is so referred, and no further proceedings can be taken until their report is received. The bill may be ordered to be re-committed.

Consideration.

Private Bills are considered, as amended, on question put, and amendments may be offered to this question to consider it on a later day or to re-commit it. Debate is somewhat narrower than on Second Reading. Amendments to the Bill are subject to the rules above.

Third Reading.

The day for Third Reading is advised to the Committee and Private Bill Office by the Agents, at least one clear day in advance, and this notice is given after the House has ordered the bill to be read a third time. On the Third Reading verbal amendments only may be made.

The bill may be re-committed on Third Reading.

In the Lords.

Proceedings in the Lords follow the same stages as in the Commons.

Late Bills.

Under Standing Order 83, the Chairman of Ways and Means may grant leave for the deposit of a petition for a private bill in the Committee and Private Bill Office after the 27th November. This authority must be endorsed on the petition. Where such leave is given, Petitioners against the bills must deposit their petition(s) not later than ten clear days after the First Reading of the bill.

Otherwise the bill proceeds in the manner outlined above.

Provisional Order Bills.

Provisional Order legislation is the result of a desire to reduce the expense incurred by the promoters of a private bill and to reduce also the number of private bills which congested the Sessions of the Parliaments of the 19th century. Under certain Acts of Parliament, Government Departments have power to make "provisional orders," which are in themselves really private bills. In these cases the Departments are the "promoters" and the interested or initiating parties, the "applicants." Such a provisional order subsequently forms the schedule of a bill, called a "Bill for Confirming a Provisional Order," which is introduced into Parliament as a public bill.

Very often, before a Department issues a Provisional Order, a preliminary local inquiry is held by an officer of the Department; at this inquiry interested parties are able to put forward their cases for and against the proposed order.

The proceedings in Parliament on "Bills for Confirming Provisional Orders" is shortly outlined below:

Introduction, etc.

After the First Reading, the bill is referred to the Examiners before whom compliance with two Standing Orders has to be proved. Standing Order 212 requires that wherever plans, etc., have been deposited with a Government Department relating to a Provisional Order, they must also be deposited at the Committee and Private Bill Office. Standing Order 213 concerns the deposit of statements relating to working-class houses where a private bill proposes to confer, or extend or revive a power to acquire land.

Petitions against provisional orders must be deposited not later than seven clear days after notice has been given of the day on which the bill will be examined.

Memorials complaining of non-compliance with the Standing Orders may be deposited at the Committee and Private Bill Office.

Second Reading.

Where the Examiners report "no Standing Orders applicable" or "already complied with," the bill is ordered to be read a second time.

Where the Standing Orders have not been complied with and may not be dispensed with, no further progress can be made unless the House takes some action in the matter.

Committee.

After the second reading, private bills stand referred to the Committee of Selection.

The bill is subject to the same Standing Orders as those regulating the procedure on private bills, as far as applicable. The proceedings in the Committee, and of the Court of Referees, are also the same. If the orders contained in the schedule are unopposed, the bill is referred to the Committee on Unopposed Bills: if opposed, it is referred to one of the Committees on Opposed Bills. If there is only one order scheduled to the bill, the schedule is considered first, and the preamble and clauses of the bill subsequently. If more than one order is scheduled, the question is put separately at the conclusion of the case on each order.

Amendments.

Amendments may be made by the Committee, provided they could have been incorporated by the Department concerned.

Report and Consideration.

If amended, it is ordered to be considered—and, if not amended, to be read a third time—on the following, or a future, day.

Special Orders.

Special orders are an even more expeditious means of legislation than Provisional Order Bills—in this case by affirmative resolutions of both Houses. They are mainly concerned with gas and electricity undertakings although there are various other acts which also confer power to proceed by special order.

The special order is laid in draft before both Houses of Parliament and cannot be made unless both Houses, by resolution, approve it without any alteration, or with alterations agreed to by both Houses.

The House of Lords regulate their procedure on Special Orders by Standing Order.

The House of Commons has no special Standing Orders covering these orders but the Government sets the order down as part of the public business of the day. It is "exempted" business and may be taken after 10.30 p.m.

Amendments may be moved on consideration; the order may also be referred to a select committee.

Provisional Orders under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1936.

This act provides, in effect, a measure of "Home Rule" for Scotland, and to this extent, provisional orders made under it may cover the field of private legislation.

A Provisional Order relating to Scotland is made, and given legislative effect by a Confirmation Bill, under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1936. Although similar in many respects to its English counterpart, a Scottish confirmation Bill is a separate entity. The General Orders made under this Act are the counterpart of the Private Business Standing Orders of the House of Commons and House of Lords. A copy of the Act and the General Orders is available as Appendix 29 for reference.

The General Orders include the following provisions:—

- (a) A Petition for the issue of a Provisional Order must be deposited at the Scottish Office on either 27th March, or 27th November, and at the Committee and Private Bill Office on or before these dates.
- (b) Certain notices by advertisement, similar to those required in the case of Private Bills, must be given by 11th December or 11th April; such notices contain a concise summary of the order. Notice must also be given in the Edinburgh Gazette by the same dates, of the facts of the application for the order, etc.
- (c) By the 5th December or the 5th April, notices must be given to owners, lessees, occupiers, etc., of land and houses which are to be affected by the Order.
- (d) By 20th November, or 20th March, maps, plans, etc., must be deposited at Various places including the Committee and Private Bill Office.
- (e) There are also certain orders relative to company, etc., bills, similar to the "Wharfedale Orders" referred to under Private Bills.

Inquiry by Commissioners.

The Act provides for the appointment of four Members (two from the Lords and two from the Commons) to act as Commissioners to investigate the propriety of issuing a Provisional Order or Orders as prayed. They are appointed by the Chairman of Committees of the Lords and the Chairman of Ways and Means of the Commons (called "the Chairman") either under Standing Order or from the Parliamentary panels of the two Houses, from time to time. One of these Members is appointed Chairman at the same time.

The Chairman, with the Secretary of State, also appoints an extra Parliamentary panel of twenty persons qualified to act as Commissioners. They hold office for five years.

Orders under Section 7.

Where an order is not opposed, or the opposition has been withdrawn before an inquiry was held, it may be made forthwith by the Secretary of State for Scotland. A confirmation bill is then introduced and is deemed to have passed all its stages up to and including the Committee stage. It is ordered to be considered, and, after the Third Reading, is passed to the other House where the same proceedings take place.

Orders under Sections 8 and 9.

Section 8.—If the order is opposed and the opposition not withdrawn, or the opposition is withdrawn after an inquiry is held, or although no opposition, an inquiry has been held—a Provisional Order will not be issued if the Commissioners report that it should not be made; if they do not so report, the order may be issued as prayed, or with modifications recommended by the Commissioners, Chairman, or Treasury. Before issuing any such order, if the original draft as deposited has been modified at all, a printed copy must be deposited in the Committee and Private Bill Office, and Treasury.

Section 9.—(This procedure has only been used once and is now, in fact, obsolescent.) If a petition is presented within seven days of the Confirmation Bill being introduced in the House, any Member may give notice of intention to move that the bill be referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses. After the Second Reading, the motion is moved; and, if carried, the bill is referred to the Joint Committee. In the Joint Committee, opponents may be heard by themselves, their counsel, agents or witnesses against the bill; and counsel, etc., may be heard in support. Questions of *locus standi* are determined by the Joint Committee itself. If no petition is lodged as above, the bill is deemed to have passed all stages up to and including Committee stage, and is ordered to be considered as if reported from a Committee.

Under Sections 9 and 16.

Acts passed before 10th August, 1899, which provide for the issue of Provisional Orders by the Secretary of State, are treated separately and he may continue to act under the authority so given in these cases. If the particular act requires that the Provisional Order be confirmed by Parliament, however, the provisions of section 9 outlined above apply.

Orders under the Statutory Orders (Special Procedure) Act, 1945.

Since the Statutory Orders (Special Procedure) Act was passed in 1945, the only orders made under it have been unopposed, and there has been no opportunity to test the efficiency of its provision and the Standing Orders drafted to cover them.

The purpose of this enactment was to provide a simpler form of provisional order and a copy of the Act is available as Appendix 30 for reference.

Subtended is a copy of the notes prepared by the Clerk of Committees, House of Commons, on these orders:—

Orders in relation to which the Statutory Orders (Special Procedure) Act, 1945, applies.

The Orders comprised in this chapter were first added to the Standing Orders on 8th October, 1946 (see Calendar). The drafting of them, like that of the Act which applies to them and in virtue of which they were made, involved considerable discussion and consultations, at various levels, between Officers of the House, the Law Officers, and representatives of Government Departments. Record of these discussions is to be found in File P/183 and in a file annexed to it which contains minutes of conferences on the drafting of these Standing Orders.

It may be as well briefly to state the requirements of the Special Procedure Act so far as they are relevant to these Orders.

(1) Every Order to which this Act applies has no effect until laid before Parliament and brought into operation in accordance with the provisions of the Act. (s. 1).

(2) No such Order is to be laid before Parliament until the requirements of the empowering enactment, or the requirements of the First Schedule of the Special Procedure Act, as to notices, consideration of objections, holding of inquiries, etc., have been complied with; and notice of the Minister's intention to lay the Order before Parliament is to be published in the London Gazette not less than three days before the Order is so laid. (s. 2 (1)).

(3) *When any such Order is so laid there shall be laid with it a certificate by the Minister* specifying the requirements aforesaid and certifying that they have been complied with; and where a local inquiry has been dispensed with the certificate is to include a statement to that effect. (s. 2 (2)). (See Standing Order 239).

(4) A Petition against any such Order, if deposited within fourteen days from laying of the Order (and, if the Order is laid on different days, from the later of the two days) stands referred to the Chairmen. (See Standing Orders 237 and 238) for examination. (s. 3 (1)).

(5) A Petition praying for particular amendments to be made shall specify these amendments and be known as a Petition for amendment. A Petition against the Order generally (which must not be included in a Petition for amendment, but may be presented separately) shall be known as a Petition of general objection (s. 3 (2)). (See Standing Order 240).

(6) As soon as practicable after the said period of fourteen days the Chairmen shall take into consideration all Petitions referred to them, and, if the requirements of the Act and the Standing Orders have been complied with, and the Petition discloses a substantial ground of objection to the Order, shall certify that the Petition is proper to be received, and is a Petition for amendment or of general objection, as the case may be (s. 2 (3)). And where a Petition for amendment, certified as proper to be received, involves amendments such as would constitute a negative of the main purpose of the Order, they shall certify it as a Petition of general objection, unless, on the Petitioner satisfying the Chairmen that some only of the amendments would constitute a negative of the main purpose, the Chairmen direct the deletion of such amendments, and certify the remainder as a Petition for amendment. (s. 3 (4)).

These provisions of the Act have the effect of requiring the Chairmen, in some cases, to hear the parties, and of considering objections to the petitions. (See Standing Orders 241 and 242).

(7) The Chairmen, in respect of every Order, shall report whether any Petitions have been presented against it, and, if so, what Petitions, if any, have been certified as proper to be received, and as Petitions for amendment or of general objection respectively; and every such report shall be laid before both Houses. (s. 3 (5)).

This provision has required the drafting of forms of Chairmen's reports to meet the various possible cases. (See File P/192).

(8) If either House, within the period of fourteen days from the date on which the Chairmen's report on an Order is laid before it, resolves that the Order be annulled, the Order drops, but without prejudice to the laying of a new Order. (s. 4 (1)). But on the consideration of any such motion for amendment either House may order that a certified Petition of general objection be referred to a joint Committee. In reckoning the period of fourteen days no account is to be taken of time during which Parliament is dissolved or prorogued, or both Houses are adjourned for more than four days. (s. 4 (1)).

(9) If no resolution for annulment has been passed within the period of fourteen days, then any certified Petition for amendment shall stand referred to a joint committee, but not a Petition of general objection unless ordered by either House as in paragraph (8) above. (s. 4 (2)).

For procedure on the reference of a Petition to a joint committee, rights of parties to be heard, and the Minister's power, upon giving notice, to delegate his right to be heard to any applicant for the Order. (See Standing Order 243).

(10) Under paragraph (f) of section 9, which lays down the matters on which Standing Orders may be made, the joint committee may be enabled by Standing Order to afford to any Petitioner against any amendment to the Order an opportunity to be represented. This, in effect, provides for what, in private bill procedure, are known as Petitions against alterations. Under Standing Order 244 these are called Counter-Petitions, and regulations are made for their presentation, and deposit or sending of copies to persons specified in the Standing Order. This Order also confers on the joint committee the discretionary power to allow a Counter-Petitioner to be heard.

(11) Under section 5 of the Act, when a Petition has been referred to a joint committee, the Committee has power to report the Order either without amendment or with such amendments as they think expedient to give effect, either in whole or in part, to any such Petition, and with such consequential amendments as they think proper. Where the Petition is one of general objection, the Committee may either report the Order with amendments or, if in their opinion the Order ought not to take effect, report that the Order be not approved. The report of the joint committee is to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

(12) Section 6 of the Act provides for the manner in which the joint committee's report, according to its nature, affects the coming into operation of the Order.

(a) Where the Order is reported without amendment, the Order comes into operation on the date when the report of the Committee was laid before Parliament, or on any later date specified in the Order.

(b) When the Order is reported with amendments, the Order as so amended shall come into operation on such date as the Minister may, by notice given in the prescribed manner, determine; but, if the Minister considers it inexpedient that the Order should take effect as amended, he may, by notice given in the prescribed manner, withdraw the Order, or cause the Order to be submitted to Parliament for further consideration by means of a bill for its confirmation: where the Committee report that the Order should not be approved, the Order shall not take effect unless confirmed by Act of Parliament. Standing Order 243 prescribes the manner in which such notices by the Minister are to be given.

A confirming bill presented for the purpose of re-submitting to Parliament an Order reported with amendments is to be treated for all purposes as a public bill, is to set out the Order as amended by the Committee, and is to be deemed to have passed through all its stages up to and including Committee in the House in which presented; it is to have a report stage and a third reading stage, and, if the bill is passed, the like proceedings are to be taken in the second House.

A confirming bill presented for the purpose of re-submitting an Order on which the Committee had reported that it should not be approved will go through the above procedure, provided that no Petition for amendment of the Order had been previously certified. If such a Petition had been certified and had not been dealt with by the joint committee, the confirming bill, after second reading, is to be referred to that Committee for the purpose of considering that Petition. After the Committee has reported the bill, a report stage and a third reading stage follow. In the second House the bill is to be deemed to have passed through all its stages up to and including committee.

(12) Section 7 provides for the power to award, and the taxing of, costs; section 8 for the application of the Act to Orders made under certain existing enactments and the process for extending the application of the Act to Orders made under Acts passed before the commencement of this Act (address by both Houses, and Order in Council); section 9 for the purposes for which Standing Orders may be made for any purposes connected with the provisions of the Act; and section 11 deals with interpretation.

(13) Section 10 provides for the application of the act to Orders extending to Scotland only. The effect of this section is to apply to the making of Special Procedure Orders the procedure laid down in the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1936, for the making of Orders extending to Scotland only. This is done by enacting in this section a modified form of section 2 of the act. Then follows a modified form of section 4 of the act applying to Scottish Special Procedure Orders the provisions of that section. (See paragraphs (8) and (9) above.) Section 10 also enacts the requisite modifications, for Scottish Special Procedure Orders, of sections 6 and 7 of the Act.

(14) The First Schedule lays down the preliminary proceedings required by section 2 of the Act (see paragraph (2) above), where such proceedings have not otherwise been laid down in the enabling enactment under which the Order is made (Newspaper and Gazette notice, entertainment of objections, local inquiry).

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

Since 1944, a Select Committee on Statutory Rules and Orders has been appointed each Session. This Committee is charged by the House with the task of investigating in detail certain rules and orders laid upon the Table. In normal times, statutory rules and orders were never produced in such numbers that members could not investigate them in the ordinary course of their parliamentary work. Since the Emergency Powers Act has been in force, however, the number of Defence Regulations made under it, and rules and orders made under these regulations, has assumed very large proportions. During the Session 1945-46 an average of twenty to twenty-five rules and orders were laid upon the Table every week throughout the Session. In view of this, it was felt that Parliament's power of supervisory control over delegated legislation was becoming a physical impossibility. Members were unable to devote sufficient time to consider every rule and order, not only because of the numbers involved, but also because of the complexity and technical nature of many of them.

For these reasons, it was decided to appoint a Select Committee each Session, to act as agent for the House and consider every rule and order laid before Parliament, "being a Rule, Order or Draft upon which proceedings may be taken in either House in pursuance of any Act of Parliament." The Committee investigates every such rule and order and decides whether the special attention of the House should be drawn to it on any of the various grounds set out in the order of reference. Copies of the Order of Reference are prefixed to the two reports from this Committee which are available as Appendices 17 and 18 for reference.

In Appendix 17 there are examples of three different types of report by the Committee:—

- (a) an order which discloses no reasons for drawing the attention of the House to it,
- (b) an order which calls for elucidation, and
- (c) an Act of Sederunt in which there appears to have been unjustifiable delay in laying it before Parliament.

Some orders require a positive resolution of the House before they become effective; others come into operation immediately they are made, but may be annulled if the House passes a negative resolution within a specified period of time.

The Committee report on:—

- (a) all rules and orders which disclose, in their opinion, grounds for drawing the attention of the House to them under any one or more of the headings of the Committee's order of reference,
- (b) all rules and orders which are subject by statute to a positive resolution, irrespective of whether they disclose any such ground or not.

In the past there has been considerable diversity in the requirements laid down by various statutes for rules and orders made under them. As already mentioned some are subject to a positive resolution, some to a negative resolution. Further, the number of days, which rules and orders are required to lie upon the Table, varies, e.g., "Forty sitting days, "Thirty-nine days excluding any prorogation or any adjournment of more than four days," "Twelve weeks excluding any period of prorogation." Recently, an attempt has been made to bring a certain degree of uniformity into this matter, as many of the older statutes still contain widely varying provisions with respect to rules and orders made under them. A "List of Rules and Orders, etc., which have been presented and are required by Statute to lie upon the Table of the House for an appointed number of days which is still unexpired" is compiled by the Journal Office and published weekly. A copy of one of these lists is available as Appendix 18A for reference.

The Committee has at all times the assistance of the Counsel to the Speaker. In view of his specialised knowledge on the subject of delegated legislation, and in particular, the type of rules and orders here referred to, he first scrutinises rules and orders on behalf of the Committee and gives a preliminary report, in note form, which serves as the basis of discussion when the Committee comes to consider them.

The Committee has power to call on specialist or technical representatives from departments concerned, "for the purpose of explaining any such Rule, Order or Draft"; but it has no general power of summoning witnesses. If the attention of the House is to be adversely directed to a rule or order, the department concerned must have been given an opportunity for their representative to be heard by the Committee.

One senior clerk of the House of Commons is allotted to the Committee.

The value of the work of this Committee is, of course, obvious. It minimises the chance of unconstitutional, irregular or oppressive rules and orders remaining in effect without challenge. From the constitutional point of view, it helps to preserve Parliament's direct control over delegated legislation by acting as a "danger warning." The opinion has also been expressed that Departments have become more careful in drafting rules and orders since the inception of this Committee!

PARLIAMENTARY PUBLICATIONS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

This section of the report will deal with the form, contents and method of compilation of the main daily and weekly Parliamentary publications concerning the business of the House. Of these, the one of outstanding importance is the "Blue Paper," which is published daily, and comprises the equivalents of the Votes and Proceedings, Business and Question Papers of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly. The "Blue Paper" is also referred to as the "Vote," and is subdivided into—

- (a) The Votes and Proceedings.
- (b) Private Business.
- (c) Notice Paper of Public Business.
- (d) The Supplement to the Votes.
- (e) Minutes of Proceedings of Standing Committees, and
- (f) Division Lists.

Each of these subjects will be dealt with separately hereunder, except the Votes and Proceedings, which have been included in the section on the "Journal Office." Available as Appendix 31 is a copy of the "Vote" for Wednesday, 9th October, 1946 (exclusive of the Votes and Proceedings).

A. Private Business.

The first part of the "Vote," relating to Private Business, is really an Order Paper, showing stages of Private Bills, etc. (see p. 403 of Appendix 31).

The second part gives details of notices relating to Private Bills, and memoranda concerning the dates, etc., on which they will be considered (see p. 404 of Appendix 31).

The Private Business Paper is prepared separately by the Committee and Private Bill Office and is sent to the Printer independently of other portions of the "Vote."

B. Notice Paper of Public Business.

1. Unopposed Returns.

The first items in this section of the Paper are motions for unopposed returns. If put down by the Government, they will undoubtedly be unopposed. If put down by a Private Member, it is for the Department concerned to decide whether they are prepared to render the return, and to advise both the Speaker and the Member affirmatively to this effect. If they are not so prepared, they give no such advice and the Speaker treats the motion as non-existent and refrains from putting the motion to the House when he comes to it on the Paper.

2. Questions.

Next come "Starred" Questions, i.e., those put down for oral answer.

This is an item of business which has increased considerably during the last few years, and the number of questions for oral answer appearing daily on the Notice Paper averages about 150.

A Member desiring to give notice of an oral question writes (or types) it out, marks it with an asterisk to indicate that it is for oral answer, adds his name to it, and then either hands it in at the Table or delivers it personally (or by messenger) to the Table Office, at any time while the House is sitting. Three days' notice is required; that is to say, a Question handed in during Monday's sitting may require an answer not earlier than Wednesday. At latest, it must be included in the Notice Paper among the "notices given on the previous day," on the day before it is to be answered. In an urgent case, however, a question handed in *personally* at the Table Office *before the House meets* on any day, may be answered in two days. In this case, the Table Office immediately advises the Department concerned by 'phone, so that the answer may be prepared in time.

All questions are checked at the Table or in the Table Office to see that they comply, in form and subject matter, with certain general rules as to admissibility. These rules are mainly based on precedent and are set out in *May* on p. 336. Their application to any given question, however, often necessitates considerable research by the Staff of the Table Office. A question which is inadmissible for one or more reasons is referred back to the Member concerned for redrafting, which is usually done with the advice and assistance of one of the Clerks at the Table, or an Officer of the Table Office. Questions are often directed to the wrong Minister, and the Table Office, in all doubtful cases checks with the Parliamentary Branches of the Departments, and makes any such formal alterations. A Member is not allowed to have more than three oral questions standing to his name on any one day, and it is a further duty of the Table Office to ensure that this does not happen.

Available as Appendix 32 is a copy of a roster of "Order of Questions." This is an "unofficial" device, used to ensure an equitable rotation of questions directed to the various Departments. It will be seen that, within each group, Departments rotate in a cyclic order of priority. Thus on Tuesday, 8th October, the Department of Labour is first on the list, Scottish is second, War Office third, etc.; four sitting days later, on the 15th October, Scottish is first, War Office second, and Labour has gone to the bottom of the list. Similarly within each of the other groups. Questions directed to the Prime Minister, each day, and certain other Departments on certain days, come after Question No. 44, which is usually a little more than half way through the Question hour. By means of this roster, a Member putting down a Question for a future day, may choose a day on which he can reasonably be sure of his Question being reached, e.g., in Appendix 32, a Member directing a Question to the Minister of Pensions would put it down for Thursday, 17th October; or, as a second choice, Thursday, 14th November. Members often leave it to the Officers at the Table Office to select the most suitable day for their Questions. Most of this "juggling for position" is due to the fact that as a rule only sixty-five out of an average of 150 oral questions per day can be answered in the time available.

Questions are not "marshalled," i.e., sorted into their correct positions on the Notice Paper in accordance with the Order of Questions, until the day before that on which they are to be answered. On Saturday, however, a complete list of questions of which notice has been given for each day of the following week is included in the "Blue" Order Book (see later), and the Questions for both Monday and Tuesday of the coming week are marshalled.

The compilation of this portion of the Vote is the duty of the Table Office.

3. At the Commencement of Public Business.

This is merely a heading under which appear certain items of business which are largely formal; or, deal with the business of the House, but require notice. They are outlined on the next page.

- (i) Notices of public bills to be presented under Standing Order No. 32 (2). Such bills are presented, after notice, without the House ordering their introduction. The majority of public bills are presented by Ministers in this way. The Bill is merely brought before the House and, being a Government measure, there will be ample opportunity provided to discuss it during its later stages, and debate on its introduction is not necessary. (See Appendix 31, p. 5899.)
- (ii) Notices of Motions which can only be moved at this time, chiefly Government motions relating to the Business of the House. (For an example see Appendix 31, p. 5900.)
- (iii) Motions for leave to bring in a bill under Standing Order No. 10. If such a motion is opposed, the Speaker may allow a brief explanatory statement from the Member moving the motion and a reply from the opposer, and may then put the question without further debate, or the question that the debate be adjourned. By this means a private member has ten minutes during which to sway the House in favour of the measure he is introducing. As no allotted time for the second reading of his measure is obtained by ballot, it is quite probable that he may not have another chance of furthering it.
- (iv) Motions for the nomination of Select Committees, also under standing Order No. 10, may be moved at this stage.

4. Orders of the Day and Notices of Motions. (See Appendix 31, pp. 5900 and 5901.)

This is the "Order Paper" of the House, in the sense in which we use the term "Business Paper." It contains all the Orders of the Day and Notices of Motions, set down for that day. The Orders of the Day are numbered; and as they are the property of the House, and no longer the specific property of their movers each Order must be dealt with in some way by the House before they can proceed to the next subsequent Order. The Notices of Motions are not numbered; and as they are still the property of their movers, they may or may not be moved when called, as their movers desire. Government Orders of the Day are marked with an asterisk. When notice has been given of a motion relating to one of the Orders of the Day, a small "a" appears in front of the number of the Order, thus identifying it with the notice of motion appearing in the next section of the Vote, *i.e.*, under the heading "Notices of Motions relating to Orders of the Day." These notices, in turn, are numbered with the same figure as the Order of the Day to which they relate.

Notice of a motion to amend a motion would appear immediately after the motion to which it relates, because it is dependent on something which is not yet in the possession of the House and may or may not be moved.

Footnotes are used to draw away detailed matter concerning certain orders of the day from the main body of the Order Paper. For example, on p. 5901 of Appendix 31, the detailed motion on Agriculture is shown at the foot of the Business Paper and related by a "dagger" to the Order of the Day above. The reprinting, in this way, of the text of the original question proposed is so that the Speaker can put the Question again, and it appears among the footnotes so as not to encumber unnecessarily the main body of the Order Paper.

Arrangement of Business on a Government Day.

When Government Business has precedence, the order of arrangement of all items of business is at the discretion of the Ministry. Early in each sitting, the Chief Government Whip hands to the Second Clerk Assistant a list showing the items of Government business scheduled for the following day, and the order in which they are to be taken. Any existing orders of the day or Government notices of motions not shown on this list, and not reached that day, are automatically printed at the end of those items listed by the Whip, in the same order as they previously appeared. After this list has been checked by the Second Clerk Assistant, he sends it to the Printer, and at 9 p.m. he receives back a proof of the Order Paper for the following day. The proof may include certain items of business which have in fact been dealt with by 9 p.m. But all such items, and any additional items which are completed by the time the House rises, are struck off, or altered as necessary on this proof copy, which is returned to the Printer by the Second Clerk Assistant as soon as the House rises.

Arrangement of Business on a Private Members' Day.

During Sessions 1945-46 and 1946-47 all private members' time was taken by the Government. However, when not so taken, the system of arrangement of the Order Paper for a private members' day is governed by Standing Order No. 3 (1) (or 3 (1) and (2) as in the present instance) and Standing Order No. 4, and is fully set out in *May*, p. 350-352.

On days on which private members' notices of motions have precedence, priority is obtained by means of ballots. The first ballot is held at the beginning of the Session for motions to be moved on the next two Wednesdays, and then every Wednesday for those to be moved on that day fortnight. There is also a special ballot held after Christmas for amendment motions to be moved on first going into Committee of Supply on each of the four main branches of the Estimates. These ballots are taken in the House and the methods used are best explained in *May*, p. 350.

On days on which private members' bills have precedence, the priority of their second readings is determined by a ballot at the commencement of the Session, held in a Committee room by the Chairman of Committees. Notices of presentation appear on the notice paper in the order thus determined, and when presented, the member in charge names the day for the second reading. His priority, by ballot, to move his motion, thus gives him priority in selecting the best day for the second reading thereof. On the Fridays after Whitsuntide (or after Easter, in the case of a Session beginning before Christmas) on which private members' business has precedence, the order is as laid down in Standing Order No. 4, *i.e.*, Lords' amendments, third readings, consideration of report, Bills in progress in Committee, those appointed for Committee, and second readings.

5. Questions not for Oral Answer. (See Appendix 31, p. 5902.)

The next section contains those questions to which an oral answer is not required, *i.e.*, "Unstarred" questions. The method of presentation, form and substance, of non-oral questions is the same as oral questions. There is no limit, however, to the number of non-oral questions which may be asked on the same day. The answers to these questions are delivered by Departments to *Hansard*, and are printed, together with the questions, in the Debates. The Table Office is responsible for the preparation of the section of the Vote containing "Unstarred" questions.

6. Sessional Printed Papers. (See Appendix 31, p. 5902.)

This is a list of printed papers which have been received during the previous day, and are available at the Vote Office, on application. It is merely for the information of members, and is prepared by the Vote Office.

7. Public Committees. (See Appendix 31, p. 5902.)

This is notice of the time and place of meeting of any Public Committees scheduled for the day.

8. Notices Given on the Previous Day. (See Appendix 31, p. 5903.)

Here are printed all notices received by the Table Office on the previous day. They are mainly questions and the date for which each has been put down is shown in italics immediately after the question. Other motions are included as well (for example, see p. 5892). The example referred to is one of the "early day" motions (which are dealt with in detail below), to which additional names have been added. The first six original movers' names are at the top; the names of the additional supporters are inset, immediately above the motion.

The last motion on p. 5892 is one of the odd motions relating to the stage of an order of the day which has not yet been reached. It appears here on the day after it was given, and will not appear again until the Atomic Energy Bill is set down for Committee, when it will be among the "Notices of Motions relating to Orders of the Day."

"Early Day" motions are so called, because they are really only expressions of opinion, and they are most common in Sessions such as 1945-46 or 1946-47, when private members' time has been taken by the Government. As it is impossible for a private member to set down a motion for any given day, he sets it down "for an early day," even though there is practically no chance of its ever being taken. When such motions are put down they are printed among the "Notices given on", in the order of being given, with the names of the movers at the top and numbered in black letters to denote their order. These motions are numbered consecutively throughout the Session. When additional members wish to indicate their support of the motion, they add their names to it and whenever one or more members so add their names, the whole motion, together with the names of the first six original movers, is reprinted, as indicated above, and as shown in Appendix 31, p. 5892. This portion of the Vote is prepared by the Table Office.

C. Supplement to the Votes.

When there have been an excessive number of amendments, *e.g.*, two or three pages, to a Public Bill for consideration on the current day in Committee of the Whole House; or an equally large number of notices of amendments to Bills in the same stages, but to be considered on a future day, they are printed for convenience in a separate document, which is called the Supplement to the Votes. A copy of this appears in Appendix 31, p. 2887 *et seq.*

New amendments handed in on the two previous days are marked with an asterisk.

Similarly for Public Bills in a Standing Committee, although there is no example of these in the Appendix referred to.

D. Minutes of Proceedings of the Previous Day of Standing Committees.

This is an outline of the work achieved in each Standing Committee on the previous day, and is for the information of the House. The names of Members present, what happened to any amendments moved, and the division lists of the Committee are included.

E. Division Lists. (See Appendix 31, p. 779.)

The last portion of the Vote is the Division Lists of the House for the previous day. It contains the number of the division, the question on which the division was taken (with a reference to the relative page of the Votes and Proceedings), the names of Members voting, Ayes and Noes, and the names of the Tellers.

General.

The Blue Order Book.

On Saturdays, there is published the Blue Order Book, a copy of which is available as Appendix 33 for reference. It takes the place of "Notices Given on" for the day on which it is printed. It contains, by days, all notices of questions, both oral and non-oral, and notices of motions, which stand on the Order Book of the House.

At the end of the Blue Order Book (see Appx. 33, p. 361), there is a complete list of the "Early Day" motions, showing the title of the motion, the pages of the Vote on which the motion first appeared, and subsequently had additional names added, and the progressive total of numbers of members supporting the motion.

The Blue Order Book is prepared by the Table Office.

The White Paper.

This contains certain portions of the Blue Paper relating to the current day's sitting, reprinted for the use of the House. These are:—

- (1) Private Business;
- (2) the Notice Paper down to and including "questions not for oral answer"; and
- (3) the Supplement to the Votes.

The White Paper is the corrected version of the Blue Paper, but the corrections are limited to printer's errors and certain formal changes made by the Staff. The White Paper has been discontinued since the war owing to shortage of paper and also because the House met at 11 a.m. during the war and there was not time to reprint before this hour. Prior to the war it was available at approximately 12.30 p.m.

The White Order Book.

The White Order Book, a copy of which is available as Appendix 34 for reference, is the daily version of Saturday's Blue Order Book. Prior to the war, about 300 copies were printed daily, but this has now been reduced to 20-30 copies, which are distributed to Offices, the Library, and two copies are available to Members in the Lobby. It is "White" and not "Blue" merely because it is for office use and because there is no general distribution to Members. Saturday's Blue Order Book, for example, differs from Friday's White Order Book only in the addition of notices given on Friday.

HANSARD.

The *Hansard* staffs of the House of Commons and the House of Lords are completely separate entities. The staff concerned with the work of the Commons comes under the Speaker's Department. *Hansard* nevertheless retains its position as the "servants of the House, not of the Government," and its members are not subject to any form of control by the Treasury or any other Government Department. In these notes *Hansard* will mean "the House of Commons *Hansard* Staff."

Until recently, *Hansard* consisted of an editor, an assistant editor, two sub-editors, 12 reporters, 6 typists and 2 office clerks. With the establishment of the extra Standing Committees, at the commencement of Session 1945-46, however, the additional reporting required by these Committees necessitated an increase in the number of reporters from 12 to 18.

During Question Hour, two reporters, two checkmen and one sub-editor are on duty simultaneously in the Gallery, thereby providing duplicate reports. The sub-editor assists by giving headings, etc.; in addition, the Editor is usually in the Gallery during Question time.

At all other times the debates are reported by one reporter only. Beside him is a "checkman" who assists where necessary. The "checkman" is the next for duty and when a turn is completed he takes over duty and is replaced by another "checkman," who is his next-for-duty. All reporting is done

in the *Hansard* Gallery, which is directly above the Speaker's Chair. All "turns" are of 10-minute duration, including "turns" during Question time, but after approximately 9 p.m., the "turn" is usually reduced to five minutes. This enables transcriptions to be kept up to date, in anticipation of a sudden adjournment of the House.

Immediately a reporter finishes his "turn" he dictates his notes to a typist. He then goes through the typewritten copy, checks it and corrects it, and hands it in to one of the sub-editors. The sub-editor checks it again and makes any alterations which are obviously necessary. The manuscript is then sent direct to the Printer.

If the House suspends Standing Orders and sits after 10.30 p.m. the report of that portion of the debate which takes place after 10.30 p.m. is prefixed to the next day's *Hansard* Report. In this way, the *Hansard* Report covering the debate up till 10.30 p.m. can be printed and distributed overnight. Members living in the London area receive their copies of the daily *Hansard* Reports at breakfast time the following morning.

Hours of Work.

Reporters are on duty while the House is sitting, i.e.:

- (a) 2.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.—Monday to Thursday inclusive and
- (b) 11 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.—Friday.

There is, of course, a slight carry over, for those doing the last "turns."

In addition:—

- (a) Reporters allotted to Standing Committees, commence work at 10.30 a.m. (when Standing Committees usually sit).
- (b) Those who volunteer continue after 10.30 p.m. (or 4.30 p.m. on Friday) until the House rises.

After 10.30 p.m. (or 4.30 p.m. on Friday), the reporting is done by the volunteers of the permanent staff mentioned above, together with such temporary assistant reporters as are necessary and are so engaged by the Editor. For this "after hours" work, the rate of pay is £1 1s. 0d. retainer fee plus 1s. per folio (72 words).

Printing of Hansard Reports.

As mentioned above, a *Hansard* Report is produced daily. At the end of each week, a bound copy of the reports for the week is printed. This is not indexed and is produced in a paper cover.

The final form in which the Reports appear is the Fortnightly Volume, edited, indexed and bound in a stiff embossed cover.

Indexing is NOT done by *Hansard* at all, but, under a contract, by H.M. Stationery Office.

Standing Committee Books, which are the daily reports of proceedings in each Standing Committee are produced overnight, as in the case of the daily *Hansard* Report.

Hansard is a "substantially correct" report of what was said in the House but it is not a verbatim report, as in a Court of Law. The degree to which Members may amplify or modify the reports of their speeches is governed as in New South Wales, by what may, and what may not, be considered an alteration of the "substance" of the report. This is decided by the Editor, and in most cases presents no difficulty. A full report is taken of the debate in Committee of the Whole House, just as in the House.

THE CATERING DEPARTMENT (PARLIAMENTARY REFRESHMENT ROOMS).

The Palace of Westminster contains fifteen separate Dining Rooms, Bars and Cafeterias, controlled by the General Manager, Catering Department, House of Commons.

These are:—

- (a) Lords Dining Room.
- (b) Members' Dining Room (available also to officers of the House).
- (c) Harcourt Room (available to officers of the House and guests including women).
- (d) Strangers' Dining Room (available to officers of the House and guests, including women).
- (e) Members' Cafeteria (available to officers of the House).
- (f) Main Cafeteria.
- (g) Commons Bar (serving meals also and mainly used by officials).
- (h) Press Dining Room.
- (i) Press Bar.
- (j) Members' Lounge.
- (k) Members' Smoking Room.
- (l) Staff Tea Room.
- (m) Three Private Dining Rooms

The staff number approximately 150 and an average of 3,000 meals a day are served while the House is sitting (this is exclusive of teas).

The Catering Department is run on a non-profit-making basis and prices are very moderate. The staff, however, including the Manager are all paid out of profits. As the House does not sit for fourteen to sixteen weeks of the year, the problem of balancing staff salaries over the whole year and costs of food and drink, against sales over approximately two-thirds of the year at moderate prices, is considerable.

The deficit is made good by the Treasury, however, so that the staff may be employed on an annual basis and not merely while the House is sitting.

The accounts of the Catering Department, the appointment and control of staff and general matters concerning its administration are supervised by the Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms Committee, which is a Select Committee appointed by the House each Session, and to which the General Manager is responsible. The Speaker, through the Serjeant-at-Arms' Department, is the controlling authority on matters of discipline, *i.e.*, which rooms may be used by Members, officers and officials; where strangers and women may be taken, etc.

Extracts from a letter from Mr. Speaker Lowther to the Chairman of the Committee, dated 6th December, 1906, are quoted below, and set out the position very clearly:—

"I am clearly of opinion that the duties of the Kitchen Committee are limited to these subjects, *viz.*, the provision of food and drink, salaries of waiters and employees,

purchase of linen and all other accessories, character of the meals supplied, prices to be charged and the many other similar questions which must from time to time arise, . . .

"But the questions of what persons are entitled to use the rooms of the House and what rooms or portions of rooms are to be so used are outside the jurisdiction of the Kitchen Committee . . . The Speaker is the interpreter and custodian of the rights and privileges of the Members of the House, the authority who decides upon the admission of strangers into the House and its precincts, and the only person in whom is vested the power to order the withdrawal of strangers from any precincts and to direct the police to carry out such orders. In exercising that authority the Speaker is, of course, guided by the ancient privileges and customs of the House . . .

"Whilst the arrangements for the food and drink of Members, strangers and officials rest entirely with the Kitchen Committee, I must reserve to myself, as the custodian of the rights and privileges of the House, in accordance with the ancient usage, the decision as to what persons are or are not permitted to make use of the rooms within the precincts of the House of Commons during the Session of Parliament."

Most of the buying of food and liquor is done by the General Manager.