

H—50

1955
NEW ZEALAND

Report of Royal Commission
Upon Parliamentary Salaries
and Allowances

Presented to the House of Representatives by Command of His Excellency

BY AUTHORITY:

R. F. OWEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.—1955

Royal Commission to Inquire Into and Report Upon Parliamentary Salaries and Allowances

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Her Other Realms and Territories, Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith:

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved WILLIAM EDWARD BARNARD, Esquire; JOHN HENRY BOYES, Esquire, Companion of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; and CARL VICTOR SMITH, Esquire, Commander of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire: GREETING:

WHEREAS by section 27 of the Civil List Act 1950 it is provided that the Governor-General, on the recommendation of a Royal Commission appointed in that behalf, may from time to time, by Order in Council, fix the salaries and allowances to be paid to the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Crown or Members of the Executive Council, to Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, and to the Speaker and Chairman of Committees and other Members of the House of Representatives:

And whereas We have deemed it expedient that a Commission should issue to inquire into, to report upon, and to make recommendations as to the above-mentioned salaries and allowances:

Now know ye that We, reposing trust and confidence in your impartiality, integrity and ability, do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint you, the said

William Edward Barnard,
John Henry Boyes, and
Carl Victor Smith

to be a Commission to inquire into and report upon the salaries and allowances paid to Our Prime Minister and other Ministers or Members of the Executive Council, to Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, to the Speaker and Chairman of Committees, and to the Leader of Our Official Opposition, and to other Members of the House of Representatives; and if it be reported that it is necessary or desirable to alter those salaries and allowances or any of them, then to recommend to His Excellency the Governor-General the nature and extent of the alterations that should be made:

And generally to inquire into and report upon any other matters arising out of or affecting the premises which may come to your notice in the course of your inquiries and which you may consider should be investigated in connection therewith:

And We do hereby appoint you, the said

William Edward Barnard,

to be Chairman of the said Commission:

And for the better enabling you to carry these presents into effect you are hereby authorized and empowered to make and conduct any inquiry under these presents at such time and place as you deem

expedient, with power to adjourn from time to time and place to place as you think fit, and so that these presents shall continue in force, and the inquiry may at any time and place be resumed although not regularly adjourned from time to time or from place to place:

And you are hereby strictly charged and directed that you shall not at any time publish or otherwise disclose save to His Excellency the Governor-General, in pursuance of these presents or by His Excellency's direction, the contents of any report so made or to be made by you or any evidence or information obtained by you in the exercise of the powers hereby conferred upon you except such evidence or information as is received in the course of a sitting open to the public:

And We do further ordain that you have liberty to report your proceedings and findings under this Our Commission from time to time if you shall judge it expedient so to do:

And, using all due diligence, you are required to report to His Excellency the Governor-General in writing under your hands and seals not later than the 22nd day of July 1955, your findings and opinions on the matters aforesaid, together with such recommendations as you think fit to make in respect thereof:

And, lastly, it is hereby declared that these presents are issued under the authority of the Letters Patent of His Late Majesty King George the Fifth dated the 11th day of May 1917, pursuant to section 27 of the Civil List Act 1950, and under the authority of and subject to the provisions of the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908, and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand.

In witness whereof We have caused this Our Commission to be issued and the Seal of New Zealand to be hereunto affixed at Wellington, this 15th day of June 1955.

Witness Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Charles Willoughby Moke Norrie, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Companion of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred Our Decoration of the Military Cross and Bar, Lieutenant-General on the retired list of Our Army, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over New Zealand; acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand.

[L.S.]

C. W. M. NORRIE, Governor-General.

By His Excellency's Command—

S. G. HOLLAND, Prime Minister.

Approved in Council—

T. J. SHERRARD, Clerk of the Executive Council.

Extending Period Within Which the Royal Commission Appointed to Inquire Into and Report Upon Parliamentary Salaries and Allowances Shall Report

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Her Other Realms and Territories, Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith:

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved WILLIAM EDWARD BARNARD, Esquire; JOHN HENRY BOYES, Esquire, Companion of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; and CARL VICTOR SMITH, Esquire, Commander of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire: GREETING:

WHEREAS by Our Warrant dated the 15th day of June 1955, issued under the authority of the Letters Patent of His late Majesty King George the Fifth, dated the 11th day of May 1917, pursuant to section 27 of the Civil List Act 1950, and under the authority of and subject to the provisions of the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908, and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand, you, the said

William Edward Barnard,
John Henry Boyes, and
Carl Victor Smith

were appointed to be a Commission to inquire into and report upon Parliamentary salaries and allowances:

And whereas by Our said Warrant you were required to report not later than the 22nd day of July 1955, your findings and opinions upon the matters thereby referred to you:

And whereas it is expedient that the time for so reporting should be extended as hereinafter provided:

Now, therefore, We do hereby extend until the 12th day of August 1955, the time within which you are so required to report:

And We do hereby confirm the said Warrant and Commission save as modified by these presents.

In witness whereof We have caused these presents to be issued and the Seal of New Zealand to be hereunto affixed at Wellington, this 20th day of July 1955.

Witness Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Charles Willoughby Moke Norrie, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Companion of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred Our Decoration of the Military Cross and Bar, Lieutenant-General on the retired list of Our Army, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over New Zealand; acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand.

[L.S.]

C. W. M. NORRIE, Governor-General.

By His Excellency's Command—

S. G. HOLLAND, Prime Minister.

Approved in Council—

T. J. SHERRARD, Clerk of the Executive Council.

Report of the Royal Commission Upon Parliamentary Salaries and Allowances

To His Excellency Sir Charles Willoughby Moke Norrie, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross and Bar, Lieutenant-General on the retired list of Her Majesty's Army (G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.); Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Dominion of New Zealand and its dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the undersigned members of the Royal Commission constituted by virtue of section 27 of the Civil List Act 1950 to Inquire Into and Report Upon Parliamentary Salaries and Allowances, respectfully submit our report as follows:

Before commencing our deliberations we decided to follow the procedure of the 1951 Commission. Some nine statements were received from private citizens, but for the most part contained little to help us in our task.

1. We have obtained, and attach to this report, the following documents:

- (a) Summaries of salaries and allowances in Australia (the Federal Parliament) and in New South Wales and Victoria (State Parliaments).
- (b) Statistical information from the Government Statistician.
- (c) Statement as to wage increases from the Department of Labour.
- (d) List of large taxpayers.

We also obtained other useful data of various kinds, some of which is at present of a confidential nature:

2. Statements in writing were submitted by:

1. The Prime Minister.
2. Leader of the Opposition.
3. Clerk of the House.
4. The Hon. Mr Speaker.
5. Chairman of Committees.
6. Hon. E. T. Tirikatene, M.P.
7. Mr H. R. Lake, M.P.
8. Mr J. G. Barnes, M.P.
9. Hon. H. G. R. Mason, M.P.
10. Secretary, Public Service Commission.
11. Secretary to the Treasury.
12. Government Statistician.

3. The Statements of the Prime Minister (on behalf of Cabinet) and of the Leader of the Opposition (on behalf of his party) were of great importance and value to the Commission. Both gentlemen were perfectly frank in disclosing their respective financial positions. In all our deliberations, however, we have paid attention to the office and its duties and responsibilities and disregarded the financial position of a Minister or Member outside of his parliamentary salary and allowances. As in 1951, the Prime Minister drew particular attention to the position of the Leader of the Opposition.

4. We had the advantage of being able to take as a starting point the comprehensive report of the 1951 Commission, which received the unanimous approval of Parliament and the general approval of the daily press. Our general position was similar to that of the previous Commission. We felt bound not only to meet the legitimate requirements of Members of Parliament, but also to secure as far as possible the approval of public opinion. In other words, it was our duty, as we saw it, not only to see that "justice was done, but (that it) was manifestly and undoubtedly seen to be done".

We devoted particular attention to the increase in the cost of living during the past four years, and also to the rises in wages and salaries over that period.

It is unnecessary to traverse the ground so admirably covered in the report of the 1951 Commission, which was ably drafted by the late Sir Arthur Donnelly as chairman, and from which it would be a pleasure to quote extensively. We venture to quote from page 10 of that report, which describes in fair and modest terms the position of Ministers and Members and which apply equally today as then. "We think that the increased volume of work, long and arduous sessions of Parliament, the modern duties and functions of the State, and the invasion by the State for good or ill of territories of human affairs formerly left to private enterprise now make demands on the time of Ministers and Members which can only be fairly met on the basis that the work is full-time professional work. We use the term 'professional' in the strict ordinary sense of the word—that is, the Member or Minister gives skilled, continuous service requiring ability, training, and experience. All Ministers must abandon their private occupations so long as they hold office, and many Members must do the same. The Minister or Member works at greater pressure and longer hours than most citizens in the constituencies". And also from page 11 of the same report: "Payments should be high enough to ensure that men and women whose abilities would command a reasonable reward in other occupations do not lose too heavily by entering Parliament (and) to enable a person in any occupation to accept office as a Minister or election as a Member with no outside income or capital means. Payments should not be so high as to be the chief or only motive".

We might add to this by saying that when a Member or a Minister retires after years of service not only has he to find ways and means of rehabilitating himself in civil life, but he loses the prestige and many of the privileges that were attached to his office.

The life and work of a Member is not always sufficiently understood or appreciated by the average citizen. If one will take the trouble to ascertain how many Ministers and Members have died in office during, say, the past twenty years it will be found that very few of them have

reached the three score years and ten of the Psalmist. On the other hand, those who retired in good time have often lived to a ripe old age. Public demand and the ever increasing exigencies of modern life mean that the burdens of Minister or Member are steadily becoming heavier. "The extension of the scope and horizon of Government responsibility particularly in the international field, e.g., SEATO and the consequent intensification of New Zealand interest in Asia", during recent years has become more and more the urgent concern of Parliament in general and of Cabinet in particular. All this means that the individual legislator who "scorns delights and lives laborious days" has to pay an inevitable toll in loss of health and a shorter life.

5. Salaries and Allowances

In arriving at its conclusions the Commission was bound to take into consideration the fact that Members had received no increase in salaries or allowances since 1951, so that they were financially behind the bulk of earners whose position has been improved during the past four years. In recommending that the salaries of Ministers be increased the Commission feels that, while the responsibilities and tasks of Ministers vary in accordance with the nature of their portfolios, the increases recommended are not necessarily commensurate with the burdens borne. Consideration might be given to an adjustment of Ministerial salaries in relation to one another. This has been done in Australia.

We recommend the following increases in salaries:

(a) For the Prime Minister	.....	.....	from £3,000 to £3,750
(b) For each Minister with portfolio	.....	.....	from £2,000 to £2,500
(c) For each Minister without portfolio	.....	.....	from £1,650 to £2,000
(d) For Parliamentary Under-Secretaries	.....	.....	from £1,250 to £1,500
(e) For the Leader of the Opposition	.....	.....	from £1,600 to £1,950
(f) For the Speaker	.....	.....	from £1,600 to £1,950
(g) For the Chairman of Committees	.....	.....	from £1,300 to £1,575
(h) For a Member of Parliament	.....	.....	from £900 to £1,100

In dealing with allowances (which are free of income tax) a recommendation was less easy to determine. Although some minor expenses have not increased, there has been a substantial increase in others. We think that an increase of 10 per cent in allowances is fair and reasonable, and recommend accordingly. There are, however, some anomalies which call for special treatment.

6. Anomalies in Allowances

At present members receive a basic allowance of £250; a special (or sessional) allowance of £150 (except for the Members of some ten electorates in or near Wellington); those in class (b) (in which 24 electorates have been classified by the Representation Commission) receive a special additional allowance of £75; while those in class (c), "predominantly rural" (of which there are 19 electorates) receive a special additional allowance of £150. Thus the expense allowance of a Member in class (b) totals £475 and of a Member in class (c) £550.

(1) *Prime Minister*: The total expense allowance of the Prime Minister is at present £1,000, or approximately twice that of a Member in classes (b) or (c). The expenses of a Prime Minister are many times those of a Member. We think £1,000 is entirely inadequate to meet the large expenditure of a Prime Minister, which includes at times substantial entertainment, both at home and abroad. We recommend that his allowance be increased to £1,500 instead of the general increase of 10 per cent.

(2) *Ministers*: The current allowance for a Minister (other than the Prime Minister) ranges from £400 to £450. Ministers do not receive any sessional allowance. They must reside in Wellington, and most of them have to maintain two homes throughout the year. Moreover, the cost to a Minister of entertainment and donations probably exceeds that of the average private Member. We find on examination that the position of Ministers is less satisfactory than was anticipated by the 1951 Commission. We recommend that, in addition to the 10 per cent increase for all Members, Ministers (except, of course, the Prime Minister) should each receive a special increase of £55.

(3) *Leader of the Opposition*: The general expense allowance of the Leader of the Opposition is £400. In the light of his responsibilities and relative expenses it is plain to us that this sum is insufficient, and we recommend that over and above the general increase of 10 per cent his allowance be increased by £100—£50 to be added to his present expense allowance of £400, and the balance of £50 to his allowance for travel outside his electorate resulting from his official position, to cover increased costs such as hotel expenses.

(4) *Mr Speaker*: The Speaker's present allowance is £500. The present Speaker as a Member only would be entitled to an allowance of £475. The Speaker is expected to provide, and does provide, a substantial volume of entertainment when Parliament is in session, and we consider that the charges of this duty have been under-estimated. We recommend, therefore, that the Speaker receive an allowance of £600.

(5) *Chairman of Committees*: The expense allowance of the Chairman of Committees, who is also Deputy-Speaker, is £350 only. This is less than for the average Member. We recommend that the Chairman of Committees receive the sum of £500 by way of expense allowance.

(6) *Maori Members*: In 1951 the electorate of the Member for Southern Maori comprised the whole of the South Island with Stewart Island. Today it includes also a considerable area of the North Island, extending from Wellington as far North as Ohakea in one direction and the Mahia Peninsula in another. The evidence of the Member for Southern Maori stated that he now covered the area of forty-three pakeha electorates. The electorates of the remaining three Maori Members are also very large and absorb all the rest of the North Island. The expenses of all four in making contact with their widely scattered constituents are obviously heavy. The Commission received a fairly full statement from the Member for Southern Maori on behalf of all four Members. We recommend that, in addition to the general increase in allowances of 10 per cent, the

allowance of the Member for Southern Maori be increased by £100 and that of the remaining Maori Members by £50 each, in recognition of the size and special circumstances of their respective electorates as well as the growing numbers of their constituents.

The Member for Southern Maori also asked that for the purpose of visiting the North Island portion of his electorate he be granted free car transport by sea three times a year to and from the North and South Islands. We consider the request is fair and just, and we recommend it to the Government accordingly.

We may add that no evidence was tendered by the Maori Members in 1951.

(7) *Stamp Allowances, etc.*: We had some evidence on this subject, but as the Government, apart from the Commission, is able to make increases, and did so in 1953, we do not feel called upon to make any specific recommendations. The question of telephone toll charges should also, in our opinion, be the concern of the Government.

(8) *Air and Other Forms of Travel*: Evidence was tendered of the expense of running and maintaining Members' cars, ranging from those in large rural electorates to those in purely urban ones. The question of increasing present privileges of travel by air was also raised. We were unable, however, on the evidence before us to make particular recommendations; and we also consider that this matter is one rather for the Government than for the Commission.

7. Classification of Electorates

Evidence supplied indicated that several electorates—e.g., Waitakere, Heretaunga, Onslow, and St. Kilda—require reconsideration in relation to the problem of travel. At present electorates which are wholly or substantially urban are in one class, (a). A case was made out for the grant of a special additional allowance for Members in electorates which are substantially urban and in which the use of a private car is essential.

The Commission recommends:

A. That electorates be divided into four classes—

- (a) Wholly urban.
- (aa) Substantially urban.
- (b) Partly urban, partly rural (as now).
- (c) Predominantly rural (as now).

B. That a special additional allowance of £25 be made to Members who represent electorates classified as "aa" to meet travelling expenses.

The grading of the electorates into the four classes is, of course, a matter for the Representation Commission.

8. Members' Correspondence

It was made plain to us that Members who do not possess typewriters and cannot type, and even Members who are able to own machines and personally use them, continue to be at a great disadvantage. Members should have adequate time during sessions to attend to the committee work of the House and to make and follow up those numerous requests which letters from constituents often entail. Almost the whole of a

Member's correspondence is devoted to the problems of his constituents, and evidence shows that the volume of this correspondence tends to become greater. It is a large, important, and constant part of a Member's duty. We recommend, therefore, that a pool of typists be made available to Members by the Government during sessions, and that a rota system be introduced so that the needs of all members who desire to make use of the service may be reasonably satisfied.

9. Superannuation

While the subject of Members' superannuation did not appear to come within the scope of our inquiry, some reference was made to it in evidence. We were informed that the Fund, which does not receive any subsidy from the State, is at present financially strong and self-supporting. A suggestion was made that the contributions of Members be increased with a relative increase in benefits. We venture to say that this seems to us a desirable and justifiable step.

10. Date of Increase

We recommend that the increases in salaries and allowances be made effective as from 1 August 1955.

11. Conclusion

We have already indicated that what we are now doing is an endeavour to make up the leeway of the past four years and to correct some anomalies which during that period have become apparent. Wage-earners, civil servants, and others have received more than one increase of income since 1951. What we have recommended is designed to bring our legislators into line with those sections of the community whose claims to a larger income have already been recognized and provided for. We fully endorse the remark of the 1951 Commission that "payments should be high enough to ensure that men and women whose abilities would command a reasonable reward in other occupations do not lose too heavily by entering Parliament". To this we would add that the remuneration of a Member of Parliament should be high enough to attract into the political field men and women who are likely to render to the country capable and wise service. It has often been observed that New Zealand in general does not reward sufficiently its most promising sons and daughters, which is the reason why so many of them seek a place in other countries where merit receives a prompter recognition and a better recompense.

We agree with the dictum of a private citizen who tendered us a statement: "It will be a bad day for democracy if only people of independent means can afford to seek election to Parliament".

To those who complain of the high cost of Parliament and Government—and it is an old song—we would point out that New Zealand now has a one-chamber Parliament, and that with the abolition in 1951 of the Legislative Council the country was saved an annual expenditure of approximately £32,000. The cost of Parliament in New Zealand is not high in comparison with other realms of the Commonwealth.

Money should not be the last word in this report.

In the fine closing words of the report of the 1951 Commission, what is of supreme importance is "the moral and political belief (of our people) that laws should be made by a free parliament, elected by a free people, and applied and interpreted by independent and impartial Judges and Magistrates not under executive or parliamentary influence or control".

We have the honour to be Your Excellency's obedient servants,

W. E. BARNARD, Chairman.

J. H. BOYES, Member.

C. V. SMITH, Member.

Wellington, N.Z., 5 August 1955.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Executive

<i>Prime Minister—</i>	£
Salary	3,750
Expense allowance	1,500

<i>Ministers—</i>	
Salary	2,500
Expense allowance	550

(NOTE: Where the ministerial office of Minister of External Affairs is held by a Minister other than the Prime Minister an additional expense allowance of £165 to be paid.)

<i>Ministers without Portfolio—</i>	
Salary	2,000
Expense allowance	450

<i>Parliamentary Under-Secretaries—</i>	
Salary	1,500
Expense allowance	400

Officers of the House

<i>Mr Speaker—</i>	
Salary	1,950
Expense allowance	600

(NOTE: Residential quarters and certain services are provided in Parliament House for Mr Speaker.)

<i>Chairman of Committees—</i>	
Salary	1,575
Expense allowance	500

(NOTE: Sessional sleeping-quarters are provided in Parliament House for the Chairman.)

Leader of the Opposition

Salary	1,950
Expense allowance	490
Allowance for travel outside electorate arising from his official position	215

Members	£
Salary	1,100
Expense allowance	£275—£705, according to classification of electorate.

NOTES:

1. A *basic expense allowance payable to all Members of* £275
2. A *sessional accommodation allowance payable to all Members other than those representing Onslow, Hutt, Petone, and the electorates in or around the Wellington City area of* £165
3. A *special additional allowance payable to Members representing "aa" class electorates (i.e. substantially urban) to meet extra travelling costs of* £25
or,—
A *special additional allowance payable to Members representing "b" class electorates to meet additional travel costs of* £82 10s.
or,—
A *special additional allowance payable to Members representing "c" class electorates to meet the extra travel costs involved of* £165
4. A *special additional allowance to the Member for Southern Maori of* £100
5. A *special additional allowance to the Members of the other three Maori seats of* £50

The classification of electorates to be made by the Representation Commission which has a detailed knowledge as to area, population, topographical features, etc.

Typing Pool

The State to provide a pool of typists during sessions to assist Members with their correspondence.

Date of Increases

Increases of salaries and allowances to be made effective as from 1 August 1955.

SCHEDULE A

Details of Salaries and Allowances and other privileges of Members of some Australian Parliaments

(Note: All amounts are shown in Australian currency)

Australian Federal*Salaries and Allowances—*

	Pounds Per Annum	
Parliamentary allowance	1,750	and, in addition, an expense allowance according to constituencies as grouped:
		Group I £400
		Group II £500
		Group III £600
		Group IV £750
		Group V £900
		Senators £550

Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers, Speaker, President, and all other office bearers receive the above for their electorate responsibility, and in addition the following:

	Pounds Per Annum	
Prime Minister	4,000	plus entertainment allowance, £3,500 per annum
Treasurer	2,500	plus £1,000 expense allowance
Senior Ministers	2,250	plus £1,000 expense allowance
Ministers	1,750	plus £1,000 expense allowance
Deputy Prime Minister (not Treasurer)	300	
Speaker and President	1,750	plus £250 expense allowance
Chairman of Committees	900	
Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representa- tives	1,750	plus £1,000 expense allowance
Leader of the Opposition in the Senate	750	plus £250 expense allowance
Deputy Leader of the Oppo- sition in the House of Representatives	750	plus £250 expense allowance
Leader of the Third Party Whips, Government—	500	
Liberal—Reps	325	
Senate	275	
C.P.—Reps.	275	
Senate	275	
Opposition—Reps.	275	
Senate	275	

Pensions:

- (a) *Senators and Members:* A pension of £10 per week in respect of a member or former member of either House who attains the age of sixty-five years and who has ceased to be a Member of Parliament.
- (b) *Prime Minister:* After two years continuously or three years intermittently in office as Prime Minister upon retiring from Parliament—and reaching forty-five years of age—£1,200 per annum. Widow, £750 per annum. In the cases of both the Prime Minister and the widow of a Prime Minister the pension to be in addition to that otherwise payable under the Parliamentary Retiring Allowances Act 1948, but without any additional contribution by the Prime Minister.

General Items—

- (1) Living allowance of 50s. per day whilst attending sittings in Canberra.
- (2) Travelling allowance to Ministers of £5 5s. per day when absent from home town on business.
- (3) Clerical assistance provided free in Capital, and Member may employ a Secretary-Typist at £515 per annum in his electorate, office and equipment being supplied by Commonwealth Government.

- (4) Stamp allowance: £6 per month.
- (5) Air facilities: An allowance is paid against evidence of travel and in accordance with the classification of the electorates as follows:
- | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Group I | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | £50 |
| Group II | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | £75 |
| Group III | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | £100 |
| Group IV | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | £125 |
| Group V | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | £150 |
| Senators | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | £75 |
- (6) Free travel facilities for the wife of a member for travel to Canberra twice per annum.

Victoria

Salaries and Allowances—

All members of both Houses of Parliament receive a salary of £1,600 per annum with additional allowances of £400, £600, £700, or £800 per annum as electorate allowance, depending on the remoteness of their individual electorates from Melbourne (i.e., Metropolitan, Urban, Inner Country, or Outer Country electorates.)

In addition to the above-mentioned salary and allowances payments, the following officials receive the payments listed against their offices:

Premier: £2,000 salary and £1,000 expense allowance.

Deputy Premier (This office is usually occupied by the Chief Secretary):—£1,500 salary and £500 expense allowance.

Ministers: £1,000 salary and £500 expense allowance.

Ministers without portfolio: £550 salary and £100 expense allowance.

President and Speaker: £700 salary and £250 expense allowance.

Chairmen of Committees: £300 salary.

*Leader of Opposition: £1,000 salary and £500 expense allowance.

*Deputy Leader of Opposition: £350 salary and £100 expense allowance.

*Leader of Party (of at least ten Assembly members, no member being a Minister):—£350 salary and £100 expense allowance.

Parliamentary Secretary of Cabinet: £350 salary.

*Government Whip: £150 salary.

*Whip of Party (of at least ten Assembly members, no member being a Minister):—£100 salary.

NOTE:—Offices marked thus * are available to Assembly members only.

In addition to the above, Ministers receive a travelling allowance of £3 3s. per diem within the State (but outside the metropolis), and £5 10s. per diem outside the State, when travelling on government business.

Any member who is not a Minister and who represents other than a metropolitan electorate receives a Living Away from Home allowance of £3 3s. per diem for each day he attends a sitting of his own House of Parliament.

Travel: Travel facilities cover limited air travel within the State to members who reside at considerable distances from Melbourne.

New South Wales

Salaries and Allowances—

Premier: £3,445 + entertainment allowance of £750 = £4,195.

Attorney-General: £3,095 + entertainment allowance of £250 = £3,345.

Vice-President of Executive Council: £2,945 + entertainment allowance of £250 = £3,175.

Speaker: £2,675 + entertainment allowance of £250 = £2,925.

Chairman of Committees: £2,250.

Members: £1,875.

Leader of Opposition: £1,875 + expense allowance of £500 + entertainment allowance of £250 = £2,625.

Whips: £1,875 + expense allowance of £350.

Travel: All Australian railways. Members of the Legislative Assembly other than those provided with official cars, viz., Ministers, the Speaker, and the Leader of the Opposition, receive an allowance of £100 per annum to meet the costs of car and air transport.

Typing Assistance provided free.

Postages and Telegrams: £8 per month.

General: Premier receives rail pass for life after one year as Premier, and Ministers after three years.

SCHEDULE B

ILLUSTRATING THE GROWTH OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

1. Population (including Maoris)		4. Value of Production of Physical Goods (Exclusive of Services, etc.)	
1874 (census)	..... 344,984		
1890 (December)	..... 662,749		
1950 (mean)	..... 1,909,092	1900-01	..... 33·9
1954 (mean)	..... 2,097,261	1910-11	..... 53·4
1955 (March)	..... 2,130,927	1919-20	..... 92·4
		1929-30	..... 120·5
		1939-40	..... 143·5
		1949-50	..... 343·8
		1952-53	..... 479·4
		1953-54	..... 518·1
2. National Income		5. Retail Prices Index	
	£ (Millions)	On base: March quarter of 1949 (= 1000)	
1893	..... 27-28	1910	..... 441
1939-40	..... 209·9	1920	..... 770
1949-50	..... 482·2	1930	..... 741
1952-53	..... 655·5	1940	..... 782
1953-54	..... 727·0	1950	..... 1066
		1951	..... 1183
		1952	..... 1275
		1953	..... 1333
		1954	..... 1395
		1955 (March quarter)	..... 1418
3. Number of Civil Servants			
1871	..... 1,416		
1907	..... 28,177		
1912	..... 35,797		
1949	..... 96,125		
1950	..... 95,621		
1951	..... 93,039		
1952	..... 94,817		
1953	..... 96,801		
1954	..... 96,040		
1955	..... 94,697		

6. Consumers' (Retail) Price Index

	June Quarter, 1951	March Quarter, 1955	Percentage Increase Over Period
Food—			
Meat and fish	1295	1979	52.8
Fruit, vegetables, and Eggs	1177	1358	15.4
Other foods	1287	1533	19.1
All foods	1264	1601	26.7
Housing—			
Rent	1039	1297	24.8
Other housing	1072	1416	32.1
All housing	1059	1369	29.3
Fuel and lighting	1237	1484	20.0
Clothing and footwear—			
Clothing	1175	1384	17.8
Footwear	1245	1504	20.8
Clothing and footwear	1186	1402	18.2
Miscellaneous—			
Household durable goods	1151	1138	-1.1*
Other commodities	1024	1139	11.2
Services	1123	1322	17.7
All miscellaneous	1086	1202	10.7
All groups	1169	1418	21.3

*Decrease in this case.

7. *Nominal Weekly Wage Rates Index Numbers*

As at	Adult Males (On base: Average of 1926-30 = 1000)	
30 June 1951	2035
30 June 1952	2118
30 June 1953	2209
30 June 1954	2436
31 December 1954	2532

8. *Labour Department's Statistics of Average Weekly Wages*
(Based on their Half-Yearly Survey of Employment)

	Average Weekly Wage Payout Per Worker					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
October 1950	8	15	9	.....	.....	.....
April 1951	.....	.....	.....	9	15	2
October 1951	10	3	1	.....	.....	.....
April 1952	.....	.....	.....	10	7	10
October 1952	10	13	0	.....	.....	.....
April 1953	.....	.....	.....	11	1	5
October 1953	11	2	1*	.....	.....	.....
April 1954	.....	.....	.....	12	2	5
October 1954	12	7	0	.....	.....	.....

*Does not include retrospective payments resulting from general order of Court of Arbitration of 19 November 1953.

NOTE.—The averages shown cover both males and females, including juveniles and salaried executives. Overtime and bonus earnings, etc., are also included.

SCHEDULE C

DETAILS OF INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYER GROUPS

Income Year	Amount of Assessable Income	
	£1,000-£1,999	£2,000-£2,999
1950-51	47,550	10,890
1951-52	66,010	11,850
1952-53	80,053	14,200
1953-54	93,800	17,200

NOTE: The 1953-54 figures are provisional estimates.

BY AUTHORITY:

R. E. OWEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.—1955