Hon. Mr. Hanan.

ELECTION OF MINISTERS AND PARTY GOVERNMENT REFORM.

ANALYSIS.

1. Short Title.

2. Constitution of Executive Council.

Mode of electing Executive Council.
 Governor-General's approval.

5. Appointment of Prime Minister and allocation

of portfolios. Powers, privileges, &c., of Ministers and Executive Councillors. Tenure of office.

- 7. How office of Minister or Executive Councillor becomes vacant.
- 8. Mode of filling vacancies during session.
- 9. Mode of filling vacancies during recess.
- 10. Representation of Native race on Executive Council.
- 11. Minister's right to speak in both Houses.
- 12. Governor-General may not be recommended to grant dissolution without consent of House. Schedule.

A BILL INTITULED

AN ACT to provide for the Direct Election of the Executive Council Title. and Reform of Party Government.

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as

1. This Act may be cited as the Election of Ministers and Party Short Title. Government Reform Act, 1925.

2. There shall be eleven members of the Executive Council holding constitution of 10 ministerial office (hereinafter termed Ministers), and one member of Executive Council. the Executive Council without ministerial office, who shall together constitute such Executive Council.

3. The Executive Council shall be appointed as hereinafter pro- Mode of electing vided:

Executive Council

(1.) Upon the first assembling of Parliament after each general 15 election held subsequently to the passing of this Act, so soon as the House of Representatives shall have elected the Speaker, the members thereof shall proceed to elect ten Ministers from among the members of the said House, and one Minister and one Executive Councillor 20 without ministerial office from among the members of the Legislative Council, in manner following.

(2.) Nominations of candidates shall be handed in to the Speaker, in writing, not later than six post meridiem of the day next following that upon which he is himself elected, and shall be signed in each 25 case by not less than six nominators, all of whom must be members of the House of Representatives, and by the candidate nominated.

No. 55-1.

(3.) If no more than the required number of members be nominated, such members shall be declared elected; but if there be more than the requisite number of nominations, then the list of members nominated shall be printed on a special Order Paper, issued forthwith after the close of the nominations, and the Speaker shall appoint a time (not being less than twenty-four nor more than forty-eight hours after the issue of such list) for the taking of the vote, and shall supply to each member of the House of Representatives then in attendance on Parliament a voting-paper, containing in alphabetical order the names of all the candidates.

Such voting-papers shall be in the form of the Schedule hereto, and shall be deposited, at or before the hour fixed for the closing of the poll, in a locked box to be provided by the Speaker, and whereof the key shall be in his custody; and every member then in attendance on Parliament (except the Speaker, who shall have only a locasting-vote, as in subsection four of this section provided) shall be required to vote for ten candidates being members of the House of Representatives, and for two candidates being members of the Legislative Council.

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Each member voting shall strike out the name or names of the 20 candidate or candidates for whom he does not vote, and shall leave unerased the names of the candidates for whom he votes, and shall

sign his name at the foot of the voting-paper.

In the event of any voting-paper being informal, the same shall be returned by the Speaker to the member voting, to be by him completed in manner hereinbefore provided; and if any member or members shall refuse or neglect so to do, then for the purpose of the quota required for an effectual election under subsection four of this section, such member or members shall not be counted as in attendance on Parliament.

The names of members voting, and of the candidates for whom they have voted, shall be recorded in the Journals, and shall be laid

by the Speaker on the table of the House.

(4.) The ten candidates for the office of Minister (being members of the House of Representatives), and that candidate for the office of Minister (being a member of the Legislative Council), having the highest number of votes (always provided that such number be not less than an absolute majority of the whole number of members voting) or so many of them as in regard to whom these conditions are fulfilled, shall be declared by the Speaker to be duly elected as Ministers; and if by reason of an equality of votes for any two or more candidates the result of the poll is indecisive, or if the required proportionate number of votes be not recorded for any candidate or candidates, a second poll shall be forthwith taken as regards all candidates other than those declared elected, and at the close thereof the Speaker shall declare those candidates elected as Ministers, up to the number required, who have polled the highest number of votes at such second poll, and in the event of a tie or ties shall himself decide the same by his own casting-vote. That candidate (being a member of the Legislative Council) who stands next in number of votes to the Legislative Councillor elected a Minister shall be declared elected an Executive Councillor without ministerial office; and, in the event of a tie between any two or more candidates, the same shall be decided by the casting-vote of the Speaker.

Upon the result of the election being declared, any member or members elected may decline to serve, and thereupon nominations shall be called for and if need be a poll shall be taken, in manner hereinbefore provided, to fill up the vacancy or vacancies.

(5.) For the purposes of this section the expression "absolute majority" means a number of votes greater than one-half of the number

of all the votes recorded.

4. So soon as eleven members shall have been elected to be Governor-General's Ministers, and one member to be an Executive Councillor without approval. 10 office as aforesaid, and shall have in writing notified the Speaker of their consent jointly to accept office, the Speaker shall certify to the Governor-General the names of such members as having been so elected, and of their consent as aforesaid.

5. When the Governor-General shall have signified his approval Appointment of Prime Minister and 15 of the Ministers and Executive Councillor elected as aforesaid, the allocation of members so elected shall together form the Executive Council. They portfolios. shall appoint one of their own number (being a member of the House of Representatives) to be Prime Minister, and shall allocate the portfolios of the several Departments of government among the eleven who 20 have been elected to be Ministers as they think fit, and, with the approval of the Governor-General, shall be gazetted as Ministers of the several Departments respectively, and may, with the like approval, from time to time rearrange the allocation of their respective offices, including that of Prime Minister.

6. Except where inconsistent with this Act, the Ministers and Powers, privileges, Executive Councillors elected hereunder shall possess, exercise, and &c., of Ministers perform all the powers, privileges, and duties that Ministers and Councillors. Executive Councillors have respectively possessed, exercised, or performed prior to the passing of this Act, and they shall severally hold Tenure of office. 30 office for the term of the Parliament by which they are elected, and thereafter until the election of their successors, unless they shall die, resign, or become disqualified.

7. The office of a Minister or Executive Councillor shall become How office of vacant by death, by resignation of his seat in writing, by letter Minister or Executive Councillor 35 addressed to the Governor-General, or by his becoming bankrupt or becomes vacant. insolvent, or being convicted of any indictable offence, or being found insane, or on a motion of want-of-confidence being carried against him in the House of Representatives, or by his absence from New Zealand for twenty-eight days without leave of the Governor-General.

8. If, while Parliament is in session, a vacancy or vacancies in the Mode of filling Executive Council shall occur, the like proceedings for the election of a vacancies during member or members to fill the vacancy or vacancies shall, mutatis mutandis, as soon as practicable be had and taken as are in this Act prescribed in the case of an election held at the first assembling of a 45 new Parliament.

9. If a vacancy or vacancies shall occur while Parliament is not Mode of filling in session, the Governor-General in Council shall appoint a person or vacancies during persons, being a member or members of the House of Representatives or of the Legislative Council, as the case may require, to act in the office or offices vacated until Parliament assembles, and until the House of Representatives shall have elected, in like manner as is hereinbefore provided in the case of a vacancy or vacancies occurring during session,

a member or members (being either the member or members so temporarily appointed, or any other member or members) to fill the vacant seat or seats in the Executive Council.

Representation of Native race on Executive Council. 10. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as repealing the provision made by any other Act for the appointment of a member or members of the Executive Council as a representative or representatives of the Native race, but such member or members (not exceeding two) may be appointed as heretofore by law provided, and shall be entitled to such emolument as is authorized by any statute in that behalf.

Minister's right to speak in both Houses. 11. Every Minister shall have the right to speak in both Houses of Parliament on any Bill or resolution affecting his Department or introduced by him, but no Minister shall have the right to vote except in the House in which he holds a seat.

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Governor-General may not be recommended to grant dissolution without consent of House. 12. It shall not be competent for the Executive Council or for any 15 Minister to recommend the Governor-General to dissolve the House of Representatives without the consent of the House expressed by resolution thereof.

Schodule.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF VOTING-PAPER FOR ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

For Office of Minister.

Candidates, being Members of the House of Representatives.

BENSON. George.
CAXTON, William.
DAWSON, John.
EVERITT, John.
FENTON, Richard.
GORDON, Charles.
HERBERT, George.
IRVINE, Hugh.
JACOBS, Perey.
KERR, Lewis.
LITTLE, Frederick.
MONSON, Thomas.
NEWTON, James.
OGILVIE, Stuart.
PARSONS, Joseph.

Candidates, being Members of the Legislative Council.

ASHWORTH, Thomas. BYNGE, Cooil. CHALMERS, Walter. DISTON, Harry. EVANS, Richard.

I vote for the candidates whose names are unerased.

(Signed) [Member's name], Member for [Name of seat].

By Authority: W. A. G. SKINNER, Government Printer, Wellington. - 1925.