

I certify that this PUBLIC BILL, which originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, has finally passed the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of NEW SOUTH WALES.

*W. S. MOWLE,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.*

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 17 November, 1920.*

New South Wales.



ANNO UNDECIMO

GEORGII V REGIS.

Act No. 18, 1920.

An Act to make provision for the filling of casual vacancies in the Legislative Assembly; to amend the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1912; and for other purposes.
[Assented to, 10th December, 1920.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the "Parliamentary Elections (Casual Vacancies) Act, 1920." Short title.

2.

I have examined this Bill, and find it to correspond in all respects with the Bill as finally passed by both Houses.

*R. J. STUART-ROBERTSON,
Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly.*

Parliamentary Elections (Casual Vacancies).

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates or requires,—

“Assembly” means Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

“Member” means member of the Assembly.

“Speaker” means Speaker of the Assembly.

Act to apply to filling of casual vacancies.

3. Notwithstanding any law heretofore made the provisions of this Act, and no other provisions, shall apply to the election of a member in the place of a member who by death, resignation, or otherwise has ceased to be a member (and who in this Act is referred to as the late member), and to the filling of any casual vacancy in the Assembly so occasioned.

How vacancy to be filled.

4. Any such vacancy shall be filled by the election of the unsuccessful candidate at the last general election who—

(a) represents the same party interest as the late member; and

(b) upon the count of the primary preference votes polled at the said election for the constituency for which the vacancy has occurred was highest on the list as disclosed by such count as between the unsuccessful candidates representing such party interest who are willing to be elected and available to fill the vacancy.

Determination of party interest of late member.

5. The party interest which was represented by the late member shall be determined by a declaration in writing to be made by the Clerk of the Assembly, which declaration the Clerk of the Assembly is directed to make, and to forward to the Speaker when requested by him so to do. In determining what party interest was represented by the late member the Clerk of the Assembly shall have regard to the vote or votes (if any) of the late member on any motion or motions of censure during the present Parliament.

Nomination by party leader.

6. The recognised leader of the party represented by the late member shall, by writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker, nominate the person who is entitled under the provisions of this Act to be elected in place of the late member.

7.

Parliamentary Elections (Casual Vacancies).

7. Upon receipt of any such nomination the Speaker shall communicate to the Assembly the name of the person so nominated and such person shall thereupon be deemed to be elected as a member for the constituency for which the nomination has been made in the place of the late member: Provided that the Speaker shall be entitled to refuse to accept a nomination made by any person who in the opinion of the Speaker is not the recognised leader of the party represented by the late member and in such case shall not be entitled to communicate to the Assembly the name of the person mentioned in such nomination.

When member deemed to be elected.

8. This Act shall apply to the election of a member to fill a vacancy whether such vacancy has occurred before or after the passing of this Act.

Act to apply to vacancies occurring before passing of Act.

9. No action or proceeding shall be brought or instituted in any court by reason of the failure or omission by any person to issue a writ or to cause or direct a writ to be issued for filling any vacancy which has occurred since the last general election and prior to the commencement of this Act or by reason of any alleged contravention by any person of any provision of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1912, relating to the filling of any such vacancy, and any such action or proceeding which is pending in any court shall be discontinued upon such terms as to costs as such court shall think fit.

No action to be brought for failure to issue writ, &c.

10. Subsection two, subsection three, and subsection four of section ninety-nine of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1912, as inserted therein by section six of the Parliamentary Elections (Amendment) Act, 1918, are hereby repealed.

Amendment of s. 99 of Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1912.

11. The Governor may make any regulations which it is necessary or expedient to make to carry out the provisions of this Act, and any such regulations when published in the Gazette shall have the force of law.

Regulations.

In the name and on behalf of His Majesty I assent to this Act.

W. E. DAVIDSON,
Governor.

Sydney, 10th December, 1920.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life, and shows that the most probable one is the theory of spontaneous generation. This theory states that life originated from non-living matter, and that it has since developed into the various forms of life that we see today.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the evidence for the theory of spontaneous generation. The author discusses the various experiments that have been conducted to test this theory, and shows that the results of these experiments are in favor of the theory. He also discusses the various observations that have been made of the origin of life, and shows that these observations are also in favor of the theory.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the implications of the theory of spontaneous generation. The author shows that the theory has important implications for our understanding of the history of life on Earth. It shows that life is not a rare phenomenon, but rather a common one that has arisen many times over the history of the Earth. This has important implications for our understanding of the evolution of life, and for our understanding of the future of life on Earth.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the philosophical implications of the theory of spontaneous generation. The author shows that the theory has important implications for our understanding of the nature of life and the universe. It shows that life is not a divine spark, but rather a natural phenomenon that arises from the laws of nature. This has important implications for our understanding of the relationship between science and religion, and for our understanding of the nature of the universe.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the practical implications of the theory of spontaneous generation. The author shows that the theory has important implications for our understanding of the origin of diseases and the development of new drugs. It shows that the theory can be used to develop new methods of treating diseases, and that it can be used to develop new drugs that are more effective than the ones we have today.

*This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for its concurrence.*

W. S. MOWLE,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 9 November, 1920.*

New South Wales.



ANNO UNDECIMO

GEORGII V REGIS.

Act No. , 1920.

An Act to make provision for the filling of casual
vacancies in the Legislative Assembly; to
amend the Parliamentary Electorates and
Elections Act, 1912; and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of the Legis-
lative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South
Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of
5 the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the "Parliamentary Short title.
Elections (Casual Vacancies) Act, 1920."

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2.

Parliamentary Elections (Casual Vacancies).

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates Definitions.
or requires,—

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5 “Member” means member of the Assembly.

“Speaker” means Speaker of the Assembly.

3. Notwithstanding any law heretofore made the Act to apply
provisions of this Act, and no other provisions, shall to filling of
apply to the election of a member in the place of a casual
10 member who by death, resignation, or otherwise has vacancies.
ceased to be a member (and who in this Act is referred
to as the late member), and to the filling of any casual
vacancy in the Assembly so occasioned.

4. Any such vacancy shall be filled by the election How vacancy
15 of the unsuccessful candidate at the last general election to be filled.
who—

(a) represents the same party interest as the late member; and

20 (b) upon the count of the primary preference votes
polled at the said election for the constituency
for which the vacancy has occurred was
highest on the list as disclosed by such count
as between the unsuccessful candidates repre-
25 senting such party interest who are willing to
be elected and available to fill the vacancy.

5. The party interest which was represented by the Determina-
late member shall be determined by a declaration in tion of party
writing to be made by the Clerk of the Assembly, which interest of
30 declaration the Clerk of the Assembly is directed to late member.
make, and to forward to the Speaker when requested
by him so to do. In determining what party interest
was represented by the late member the Clerk of the
Assembly shall have regard to the vote or votes (if any)
of the late member on any motion or motions of censure
35 during the present Parliament.

6. The recognised leader of the party represented by Nomination
the late member shall, by writing under his hand by party
40 addressed to the Speaker, nominate the person who is leader.
entitled under the provisions of this Act to be elected
in place of the late member.

7.

Parliamentary Elections (Casual Vacancies).

7. Upon receipt of any such nomination the Speaker shall communicate to the Assembly the name of the person so nominated and such person shall thereupon be deemed to be elected as a member for the constituency for which the nomination has been made in the place of the late member: Provided that the Speaker shall be entitled to refuse to accept a nomination made by any person who in the opinion of the Speaker is not the recognised leader of the party represented by the late member and in such case shall not be entitled to communicate to the Assembly the name of the person mentioned in such nomination.

When member deemed to be elected.

8. This Act shall apply to the election of a member to fill a vacancy whether such vacancy has occurred before or after the passing of this Act.

Act to apply to vacancies occurring before passing of Act.

9. No action or proceeding shall be brought or instituted in any court by reason of the failure or omission by any person to issue a writ or to cause or direct a writ to be issued for filling any vacancy which has occurred since the last general election and prior to the commencement of this Act or by reason of any alleged contravention by any person of any provision of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1912, relating to the filling of any such vacancy, and any such action or proceeding which is pending in any court shall be discontinued upon such terms as to costs as such court shall think fit.

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Amendment of s. 99 of Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1912.

11. The Governor may make any regulations which it is necessary or expedient to make to carry out the provisions of this Act, and any such regulations when published in the Gazette shall have the force of law.

Regulations.

