



*Joint Select Committee on the New and Permanent
Parliament House*

**REPORT
ON THE PROPOSED
NEW AND PERMANENT PARLIAMENT
HOUSE
FOR THE
PARLIAMENT OF
THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA**

March 1970

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

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**JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE NEW AND PERMANENT
PARLIAMENT HOUSE**

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Deputy Chairman

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Rt Hon. J. McEwen, C.H., M.P., Minister for Trade and Industry (in absence, Hon. P. J. Nixon, M.P., Minister for the Interior).

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November 1969

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PART I

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE NEW AND PERMANENT PARLIAMENT HOUSE

Report on the proposed New and Permanent Parliament House for the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Paragraph (1) of the Resolution of Appointment of the Committee

That, having in mind proposals for the erection of a new and permanent Parliament House (in this resolution referred to as 'the Parliament building') and in that connection the need to examine the efficiency or otherwise of working arrangements in the present Parliament House and any changes in those arrangements that may seem to be desirable, a Joint Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report on:

- (a) the accommodation needs of—
 - (i) the Senate, the House of Representatives and the Parliamentary staff in the Parliament building;
 - (ii) members of the public visiting the Parliament building; and
 - (iii) library facilities, and catering and other facilities and services in the Parliament building for Members of the Parliament and others;
- (b) whether, and, if so, to what extent or in what manner, the following should be accommodated in the Parliament building—
 - (i) the Executive;
 - (ii) the press; and
 - (iii) communication services; and
- (c) matters incidental to the foregoing matters.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Committee, having completed the enquiry according to its terms of reference, presents the following abstract of its principal recommendations:

Working arrangements

- (1) That, in connection with Parliamentary working arrangements, the present system, whereby the two Houses share and jointly control the services of the refreshment rooms, *Hansard*, the Library, and cleaning and maintenance, be continued in the new building. (Paras 38-41).

Future membership of the Houses

- (2) That, for the purposes of planning the building, membership of the Houses be taken as—
108 Senators and about 225 Members by the year 2000 AD and
108 Senators and 400-450 Members ultimately. (Paras 42-56).

Present and future needs

- (3) That, subject to the next recommendation, an essential feature of the design of the building be its practicability for extension or enlargement at appropriate future intervals. (Paras 57-59).
- (4) That those parts of the building which are centrally situated and so incapable of easy expansion (for example, the Chambers, the halls and, possibly, the Library) have a floor area necessary to meet the ultimate requirements of the Parliament, but other portions of the building be built initially to meet requirements for, say, twenty to twenty-five years following the completion of the building. (Paras 57-59).

The Chambers

- (5) That the Senate Chamber and the House of Representatives Chamber be developed to accord generally with the notional studies and perspectives shown on pages 32-34 and 37-40 of this Report and that they have incorporated in them the features shown in those illustrations. (Paras 60-123).

The halls and foyer

- (6) That, in addition to a foyer of generous proportions, the building contain three separate halls situated respectively—
 - (a) Between the Chambers at legislative level, similar to the present King's Hall, with the suggested title 'Federation Hall', symbolising the indissoluble act of federation of the Australian States.
 - (b) Between the Chambers at upstairs gallery level with the suggested title 'States Hall' or 'National Hall', and

- (c) Adjacent to the entrance foyer, this being a Great Hall of large and stately proportions for important State and social occasions, etc., normally open to the public, with the suggested title 'Parliament Hall'. (Paras 124-134).

Film theatre and viewing rooms

- (7) That a film theatre seating 400 people and two viewing rooms each seating 25-30 people be included in the building. (Paras 135-140).

Accommodation needs of the Parliamentary Departments

The Senate

- (8) That the accommodation for a Senator consist of an office about 15 ft x 15 ft, a staff room about 15 ft x 15 ft and a wash-rest area of about 10 ft x 8 ft and that other accommodation for the Department of the Senate be provided as shown in the Schedule of estimated space requirements. (Pages 126-130) (*and see also* Paras 141-156).

The House of Representatives

- (9) That accommodation for a Member consist of an office about 15 ft x 15 ft, a staff room about 15 ft x 15 ft and a wash-rest area of about 10 ft x 8 ft and that other accommodation for the Department of the House of Representatives be provided as shown in the Schedule of estimated space requirements. (Pages 131-137) (*and see also* Paras 157-168).

Committee Rooms

- (10) That the statutory, standing and select committee rooms (but not party committee rooms) be located in one self-contained area or on one floor of the building and that the number and size of the rooms be as shown in the Schedule. (Pages 137-139) (*and see also* Paras 169-180).

Location of rooms in relation to Chamber

- (11) That, in locating rooms in their respective areas in relation to the House of Representatives Chamber, priority rights for office accommodation be given to those persons who, because of their functions, have a need to be constantly or frequently in attendance upon the House and those other persons who, because of their status should be accorded some precedence in the location of their rooms in relation to the Chamber, namely—
- (a) Whips of all parties.
 - (b) House officers in the order of Mr Speaker, the Chairman, some Deputy Chairmen, Clerks at the Table and Serjeant-at-Arms.
 - (c) Ministerial officers in the order of Leader of the House, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and certain senior Ministers (all within the self-contained Executive area).

- (d) Opposition officers in the order of Leader and Deputy Leader of the Opposition, senior Members of the Opposition Executive.
- (e) Other parties in the order of Leaders, Deputy Leaders and senior Members,

and that the same principles apply in allocating priority rights in the Senate. (Paras 181-182).

The Parliamentary Library

- (12) That the Parliamentary Library be, as far as possible, centrally situated and that the general reading rooms and services to Senators and Members be on the same level as both Chambers and be readily accessible from the Chambers. (Paras 183-247).

Accommodation and facilities for visitors

- (13) That, for purposes of security, the public areas of the building be clearly delineated and the public circulation pattern allow for easy movement, with little or no policing or directing, from the point of entry to the foyer, the Parliament Hall, the States Hall or National Hall and thence directly to the public galleries of each Chamber. (Paras 318-329).
- (14) That the main committee area be easily accessible from the public area. (Para 332).
- (15) That interview rooms be provided near the entrance and near the States Hall. (Paras 330-331).
- (16) That a light refreshments cafeteria, a book stall and an information centre be provided for visitors near the main entrance. (Paras 333-335).
- (17) That parking for the public be underground so as not to detract from the appearance of the Parliamentary area and, for purposes of security, be away from any underground parking areas provided for Members and staff. (Paras 336-337, 390-395).

Facilities, Services and Fittings

- (18) That the building be fully air-conditioned. (Para. 338).
- (19) That information regarding current business in the Chambers be relayed to specific points in the building by means of a system of closed circuit television and a house monitoring system. (Paras 354, 508, 560, 574).
- (20) That efficient and quick means of movement be provided for Senators and Members for their attendance at divisions, etc. (Paras 355-357).
- (21) That adequate recreational facilities be provided. (Paras 373-380).

Other matters in relation to the building

- (22) That, in regard to access to the building, account be taken of the needs of ceremonial occasions, some form of protection be provided against large bodies of demonstrators and separate covered entrances be provided for Senators and Members. (Paras 381-383).
- (23) That, in regard to the outside of the building, courtyards (or their equivalent) be included in the plan, provision be made for the underground garaging of the cars of Members and staff and others having long-term parking needs and that facilities be provided for Government transport cars to wait, pick up and set down passengers underneath the building. (Paras 384-386, 390-395).
- (24) That the security needs of the building be considered at all planning stages. (Paras 399-405, 432).
- (25) That, when the physical characteristics of the new Parliament House are determined, action be taken either by resolution of the Houses or by legislation to define the nature and extent of the 'Parliamentary Precincts' over which control shall be exercised by the Parliament through its Presiding Officers. (Paras 407-408, 430-431).

The Executive

- (26) That, subject to the next recommendation, Ministers be accommodated in the Parliament building complex. (Paras 414-429).
- (27) That the Executive or Ministerial area be a separate and self-contained block (or wing or section) being part of, or linked to, that part of the building containing the Chambers and having quick and easy access to the Chambers. (Paras 429-431).
- (28) That, in addition to accommodating the Cabinet Room and ancillary offices, the area be planned, as a first stage, on the basis of a Ministry of 35. (Para. 433). *See also* the Schedule (pages 146-148).

The Press

- (29) That, subject to the next recommendation, accommodation for representatives of the press, radio and television for the reporting of Parliamentary proceedings and the functioning of the Executive Government, be provided in the Parliament building complex. (Paras 435-448).
- (30) That this accommodation be in a clearly defined self-contained block (or wing or section) of the building under the direction and control of the Presiding Officers. (Paras 449-451).
- (31) That the accommodation be leased to the newspaper, radio and television interests using the space and that management of and financial arrangements relating to accommodation (e.g., rent payments) be determined by the Presiding Officers. (Para. 452).

- (32) That there be a separate entrance to this accommodation under House supervision. (Para. 450).
- (33) That there be quick and easy access from the press area to the Chamber press galleries. (Para. 450).
- (34) That circulation routes from the press offices to the Library, to the Refreshment Rooms and to the Parliament Hall and interview rooms be such as to avoid areas set aside for the use of Members and Ministers. (Para. 450).
- (35) That a 'hot room' equipped with telephones and small desk units be provided immediately behind the press galleries of the Chambers for use when the despatch of news is of the utmost urgency (Paras 449, 451).
- (36) That a large press conference room be provided for press, television or radio interviews with Ministers, Members, national leaders and other V.I.Ps. (Paras 454-458).
- (37) That division bells, the sound amplification system and/or closed-circuit television from the Chambers be conveyed to the area. (Para. 451).
- (38) That structural and other provisions be made for the installation of all necessary means of communication in the area and provision be made, as far as possible, for likely developments and technical advances in communication systems. (Paras 470-473).

Communication Services

- (39) That, in addition to services now being provided (for example, telephone, telegraph, broadcasting, post office facilities), provision be made for additional communication services, the most important of which are:
 - (a) Television transmission from the Chambers for 'broadcasting' of proceedings and for closed-circuit purposes. (Paras 96-100, 571-607).
 - (b) A press conference room with T.V. and broadcasting facilities and other press wing facilities for television and radio broadcasting. (*See under 'Press'*).
 - (c) A house monitoring system to *Hansard* and other officers from the Chamber and Committee rooms. (Paras 354, 508, 560, 574) and
 - (d) Control/announce facilities in the Chambers, the halls, the film theatre, four major Committee rooms and Members' dining room. (Paras 548, 562-3, 569-70).

Incidental Matters

- (40) That in all phases of planning and construction of the new building there be a close liaison between planning authorities and Parliamentary authorities and for this purpose there be established a 'client' Committee consisting of representatives of Senators, Members and the Parliamentary Departments. (Paras 16 and 21).

SUMMARY

2. The principal task of your Committee has been to present a report which fulfils the following two requirements:

- (1) to provide in the form of proposals, the data necessary for the planning and design of the New and Permanent Parliament House; and
- (2) to set out the proposals in a form which can be readily understood by Senators and Members and so facilitate debate on the project in the Parliament should it be desired.

3. In its inquiry the Committee naturally looked at the present and increasing inadequacies of the existing building. Clearly the general standard of accommodation now provided is inferior to that enjoyed by executive staff in private and public enterprise. Not only does the current overcrowding of accommodation make for functional inefficiency but it creates an unfavourable impact on visitors to Australia's most important building.

Parliament House as a Symbol

4. Canberra exists as the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth. The very nature of the role of the Parliament in Government in Australia demands that it be housed in a structure of pre-eminence in the National Capital. The new and permanent Parliament House must be a monumental and prestige building, standing as an impressive symbol of Australia's unity and proudly reflecting the Nation's progress and its faith in a democratic way of life.

5. Your Committee was greatly impressed with the intense pride and interest shown by the people of some other countries in their Parliamentary buildings. The Capitol building in Washington, for example, was crowded with tourists from every part of the United States—part of the visitor inflow of over six million a year. The Government fosters this national interest and official literature explains that the Capitol serves the people not only as the seat of living democratic government but also as a national shrine. In Ottawa, too, the Canadian Government has pursued a policy to promote public interest in the national Parliament which attracts one million visitors a year.

6. Australia, of course, has no less a right to be proud of her democratic achievements. Although a relatively young country, its progress has been based always on a way of life preserved by a Parliamentary system of government embracing free speech, free elections and a free and representative Parliament. It is fitting that the heritage we have, the courage it took to win and the trust we have in its future, should be enshrined in an impressive Parliamentary building.

7. There is another aspect of the Australian constitutional story which the Federal Parliament should symbolise. It is the union of the States into 'one

indissoluble Federal Commonwealth'. This momentous step in the development of Australia and the events which led up to it should be fittingly illustrated in the new building. As has been suggested in an earlier paper on the new Parliament building, the Australian States might care to make a representational gesture or gift to indicate the association with the Australian Federal Legislature.

The Statement of Requirements

8. As with any new building of significance, the design and construction of a Parliament House necessitate the production of a document called the 'Statement of Requirements' which sets forth the scope, functions and physical requirements of the building. This is the document upon which an architectural brief and programme for the building are based. Your Committee has set forth a series of recommendations on the above matters together with detailed supporting material, in order that a Statement of Requirements can be developed.

9. Your Committee naturally has been careful to avoid, in any way, pre-determining the architectural design of the building, since clearly it should be the function of the architects to use their ingenuity and best skills in the design of this most important project. Nonetheless, the Parliamentary Chambers in particular need to be designed and constructed within stated limits in order to function in the most efficient manner. These limits have been carefully examined by the Committee.

The Need for an Adequate Plan

10. Your Committee believes most strongly that the Statement of Requirements put forward should be firm, definite and adequate—that while it should permit the necessary flexibility in the preparation of design, it should also provide a firm basis for effective control of the project when it is put in hand by the Government.

11. One of the most significant points which was brought home to the Committee repeatedly during its overseas visit was the inevitability of growth of Parliamentary requirements. The history of every building visited overseas, was of a Parliament outgrowing its quarters. In fact, every existing Parliament building visited needed more space and, in almost every case, proposals were under way to meet this need. This applied not only to older buildings which, like the present provisional building in Canberra, were becoming increasingly inadequate, but also to the newer buildings, even one under construction where alterations had led to greatly increased costs.

12. In some places additional space was being leased in private buildings, in others, Parliamentarians' office accommodation was at excessive distances from the Parliament. In many places library space, dining areas, refreshment areas and even quiet work areas had been commandeered for office

or committee space. Generally, the almost inevitable growth of Parliamentary membership and duties had led to a deterioration in office accommodation and the necessary growth of committee operations had resulted in a poor standard of committee accommodation.

13. Our advisers in almost every capital urged the Committee to 'make no little plans'. The trend of their comments is conveyed by the statements below, which were gathered from a variety of cities:

'Avoid temporary economies which can cost millions.'

'Plan ahead for the increased circulation space needed for increased visitors and increased Parliamentary activity.'

'Build big enough at the start. It has always cost much more to add space.'

'The United Nations has never constructed a building which did not run out of space within ten years. On an average, additional space has been required within five years.'

'Place all the accent on a clear final Statement of Requirements and adhere to it. This has proved to be the only effective way of controlling costs and avoiding escalation of estimates.'

14. The foregoing statements served to confirm your Committee's thinking, and its recommendations have been made against this background. In some instances, of course, the Committee's recommendations have had to be based on assessments, which have, however, been stated. But in no case does it feel that its proposals, when viewed in the longer term, have been over-generous or extravagant.

The Building Programme

15. Your Committee wishes to draw particular attention to the fact that even given immediate approvals to go forward to the planning and design stage of the new building, no expenditure of a substantial nature would be required until mid-1976. This point has particular force when considered in the light of the pressing need to provide some immediate accommodation during the interim design stage of the new building, to alleviate the gross inadequacies of the existing Parliamentary accommodation.

16. A notional programme for the planning, design and construction of a new Parliamentary building is set out below:

	TIME	
	<i>Stage</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>
From date of approval to commence planning:		
Formation of Joint Working Group representative of Parliament and the Planning and Development Authority—preparation of submission concerning type of architectural competition for design of new Parliament House—consideration of submission and decision on competition (two-stage (?))—national or international (?)	6 months	6 months

Assuming decision is for a two-stage competition:

Preparation by Joint Working Group of competition conditions and information for competitors—appointment of assessors—final approval of conditions	3 months	9 months
First stage of competition—issue of conditions—preparation and submission of entries—adjudication of first stage—selection and final approval of finalists for second stage	9 months	18 months
Second stage of competition—issue of invitations—preparation and submission of entries—adjudication—approval and announcement of assessors' award	6 months	24 months
Completion by Joint Working Group of preliminary brief to selected architect, and architect's response	6 months	30 months
Preparation of final brief in consultation with architect and formal authorisation of brief	3 months	33 months
Preparation and consideration of preliminary sketch plans—revision of plans as necessary—assembly of material for sketch plan presentation—approval to sketch plan stage	6 months	39 months
Preparation of working plans and contract documents—registration of tenderers—issue of contract documents	18 months	57 months
Receipt and consideration of tenders—award of contract	9 months	66 months
Construction	48 months (plus)	114 months (plus)
		(say 10 years)

17. It will be noted that the planning and design programme envisages an architectural competition in two stages, the first open, the second related to the architects gaining merit in the first stage entries.

Desirability of early commencement

18. A number of observations made by the Committee in its report on the site for the new House (Parl. Paper 1969 No. 14) have direct relevance to the subject of this report. Your Committee would mention especially paragraphs 72 to 79 relating to the future of the present building. In this context, your Committee, for the reasons advanced in the report, would restate words used therein, viz., 'the present and, what would appear to be continuing, functional inadequacies and higher maintenance costs, especially after the next decade, prompt the Committee to suggest that an early start on the new and permanent Parliament House would be, in every way, a sound and practical move.'

19. As will be noted from the notional programme above, an approval to commence design could be taken now by the Parliament without committing construction funds, the programming for which would be more effectively decided when a satisfactory design has been prepared.

20. The Committee is, of course, aware that the Presiding Officers have presented a submission for the earliest construction of additional accommodation for the existing provisional House and that interim action will require to be taken on this submission prior to the construction of the new and permanent building. There can be no doubt that it would be of material benefit in the design of such interim accommodation if the broad programme for the provision of the permanent House were known.

Client Committee

21. It will be necessary to provide for a reference point or 'client' for subsequent development of a brief for the new House. The present Committee or, possibly, a somewhat smaller committee of about eight to ten persons, would provide both an effective 'client' and a means of asserting Parliamentary control over the development of the architectural brief and subsequent planning and design phases of the project. There are precedents for the use of a 'client committee', in the planning and design of public buildings, such as the National Library. Your Committee recommends the appointment of such a committee at an appropriate time.

Acknowledgments

22. Your Committee is most grateful to those Senators and Members who responded to the Chairman's request for suggestions regarding the new building; to representatives of the Press proprietors and associated media and working journalists who provided much useful information in relation to Press needs and developments and to the Postmaster-General's Department and the Australian Broadcasting Commission for their contributions, the value of which is mentioned later.

23. The Committee is particularly indebted to the Permanent Heads of the Parliamentary Departments for detailed surveys of requirements for their respective Departments and for their active co-operation and verbal advice at Committee meetings.

24. The warm thanks of the Committee go especially to its Secretary, Mr J. A. Pettifer, Clerk Assistant of the House of Representatives, for his tireless and outstanding work on the Committee's behalf. His long experience with Parliament and his knowledge of its functional organisation and the needs of Members were invaluable to the Committee in its inquiry, and the Committee records its indebtedness to this most capable officer.

25. Your Committee naturally has had to draw frequently upon the resources of the National Capital Development Commission for advice, plans and studies. The Committee's requests were dealt with courteously, speedily and thoroughly and the Commission's generous co-operation at all times has been greatly appreciated.

Parliamentary Consideration

26. Your Committee commends its recommendations to both Houses of the Parliament. In the consideration of its recommendations, your Committee above all would urge Senators, Members and the Government to take a long-term and generous view of the project.

A. M. McMULLIN
Chairman

Parliament House,
Canberra
2 March 1970

PART II

COURSE OF THE INQUIRY

27. In the House of Representatives on 3 December 1965 Sir Robert Menzies, Prime Minister, first moved for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee to inquire into certain aspects of a new and permanent Parliament House in Canberra. Five days later the Senate concurred in the resolution.

28. During the following year much work was done on an official level. At the request of the Committee the permanent heads of the five Parliamentary Departments prepared detailed submissions on what they considered would be the future accommodation requirements of their particular sections of the building. These were collectively discussed, amended as necessary, and finally embodied in a consolidated submission which covered a considerable proportion of the Committee's area of inquiry. The Committee used the submission as its basic working document.

29. The Committee's inquiry continued throughout the remainder of the Twenty-fifth Parliament and subsequently the Committee was re-established in the Twenty-sixth Parliament on 27 September 1967.

30. The gathering and sifting of evidence has taken much time but this has had some advantage in allowing time for the evaluation of ideas. Of particular value was the Committee's overseas inquiry conducted by the two Presiding Officers together with Senator Dame Ivy Wedgwood, D.B.E., Senator D. M. Devitt, Mr G. M. Bryant, M.P., Mr E. N. Drury, M.P., Mr G. D. Erwin, M.P., and accompanied by Mr J. A. Pettifer, Clerk to the Committee, Mr W. C. Andrews, O.B.E., Associate Commissioner, National Capital Development Commission, and Mr I. F. Grigg of the Prime Minister's Department.

31. The Government agreed to the study tour at a time when the Committee had assessed the deficiencies of the present building and had decided, in broad principle, what should be done to overcome them in the new building. The Committee realised, however, that its thinking had been circumscribed by local conditions and practices and the Committee remained largely uninformed of the details of any new methods of organisation or structure existing elsewhere. In these circumstances, there was the real fear that the Committee might fail to discover and subsequently to recommend the most efficient working arrangements and the most efficient and useful facilities, services and techniques for assisting the functioning of the Parliament.

32. The Committee's study group left Australia on 21 June 1968 visiting the Parliament buildings in Kuala Lumpur, New Delhi, Rome, Berlin, Bonn, London, Washington, Ottawa and Honolulu in addition to the United Nations buildings in Geneva and New York. The group looked in some detail at the Chambers and assembly halls and other accommodation in these buildings, considered the architectural and design aspects and, in the

case of the parliamentary buildings, conferred with Members and officers on such matters as the functioning of the Houses, the relationship and the interaction of function and design, the merits or demerits in their present arrangements and the place of the Executive in their buildings. The party also paid particular attention to the facilities provided for the press and other news media and to special communications arrangements.

33. Of the variety of parliamentary buildings inspected, it would be impossible to point to any one of them as a model for the future Australian Houses of Parliament, but each building provided some lessons, in a positive or negative sense, for the Committee. As democratic processes varied from country to country so each had variations in their parliamentary organisations. Each also had its own local, cultural and climatic conditions. The form and functions of the parliamentary buildings naturally reflected these conditions. Consequently, there were wide differences in the forms and extent of building accommodation available for parliamentary sittings, parliamentary offices, the press, radio and television, and particularly extensive differences in the application of modern technology. Some of these differences are illustrated in the plans and comparative analysis table which follow. The Committee visited five of the overseas Parliament buildings included in the illustrations.

34. It would be difficult to acknowledge adequately the goodwill and kindness shown to the Presiding Officers, as leaders of the delegation, and to the individual members of the delegation, by every parliamentarian and every government and parliamentary officer who welcomed and assisted the Australian group in its formidable task. From the commencement of the official itinerary at Kuala Lumpur to its final phase in the inspection of a new parliament building under construction at Honolulu, great courtesy and kindness, expert information and frank discussions were the normal pattern.

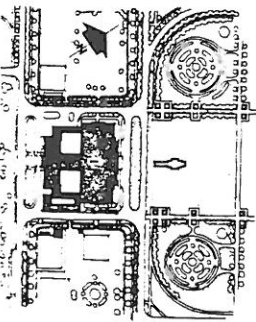
35. As a result of its overseas tour, your Committee has put forward its recommendations with a confidence which it would otherwise lack. It is sure that its overseas observations and resulting conclusions have assisted in arriving at a more adequate, more economical and more effective statement of requirements for the new House.

36. The Committee returned from overseas on 29 July 1968. When the Parliament resumed for the Budget sittings on 13 August the matter of the site for the new House immediately became an active issue. Knowing that the Government desired to raise the matter of the site in both Houses, the Committee, on 14 August 1968, brought up a special report on the site embodying its findings of 28 November 1967. As a result of subsequent discussion in both Houses the matter of the alternative sites of Capital Hill and the Camp Hill area was referred to the Committee for report on 26 November 1968. This was duly reported upon in April 1969 (Parliamentary Papers Nos 14 and 15 of 1969).

37. The Committee was re-established in the Twenty-seventh Parliament on 25 November 1969.

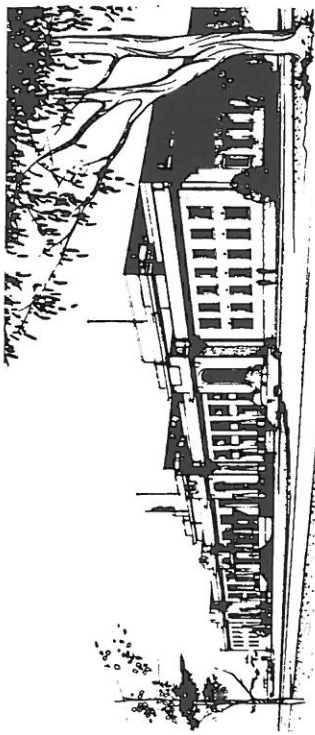
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EXISTING PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS

	CANBERRA	WESTMINSTER	OTTAWA	WASHINGTON	KUALA LUMPUR	LAGOS	NEW DELHI	BRASILIA	CHANDIGARH
Nº OF CHAMBERS	1- House of Representatives 2- Senate	1- House of Commons 2- House of Lords	1- House of Commons 2- Senate	1- House of Representatives 2- Senate	1- Dewan Ra'ayat 2- Dewan Negara	1- House of Representatives 2- Senate	1- House of the People 2- Council of States	1- House of Representatives 2- Senate	1- Assembly 2- Council
RELATIVE LOCATION OF CHAMBERS	Same floor, separated by main foyer and banquet area.	Same floor, separated by central hall.	Same floor, different ends of building.	Same floor, different wing of building.	Same floor, adjacent to one another.	Same floor, adjacent to one another.	Same floor, linked by central hall.	Same floor, separated by entrance hall.	Different floor levels.
Nº OF MEMBERS IN EACH HOUSE	1 - 124 2 - 60	1 - 630 2 - 975	1 - 265 2 - 102	1 - 435 2 - 100	1 - 159 2 - 60	1 - 312 2 - 52	1 - 570 2 - 239	1 - 409 2 - 66	1 - 2 -
ACCOMMODATION IN EACH CHAMBER	1 2 members 124 60 guests 50 150 officials 15 press 50 35 public 150 170	1 2 437 165 165 161 161	1 2 276 104 220 168 32 22 30 111	1 2 448 100 30 30 30 30 35 22 200 78	1 2 160 60 30 30 30 30 35 22 200 78	1 2 500 100 136 136 20 17 430 206	1 2 461 216 60 50 84 25 151 50	1 2 700 100 200 1000	1 2 180
GROWTH SPACE IN EACH CHAMBER	Nil	Nil	1 11 seats 2 2 seats	1 13 seats 2 Nil	Nil	1 188 seats 2 48 seats	Nil	1 - 291 seats 2 - 34 seats	
OFFICE ACCOMMODATION FOR MEMBERS	Inadequate office space in existing building.	Nil	On all floors of building.	Separate building for both House & Senate.	On nine floors of 18 storey Tower Block.	On fourteen floors of 20 storey Tower Block.	Inadequate office space in existing building.	On twelve floors of 27 storey Tower Block.	
ACCOMMODATION FOR EXECUTIVE	Ground & First floors	Ground floor of building.	Main floor of building.	First floor of the White House	Second floor of Tower Block.	First floor of Main Block.	First floor of building.	Third & Fourth floor of Plateau Palace.	
ACCOMMODATION FOR PARLIAMENTARY STAFF	Throughout building.	Throughout building.	Throughout building.	Throughout building.	First floor of Main Block.	Throughout building.	Throughout building.	Ground & First floor of Main Block.	
ACCOMMODATION FOR PRESS	Offices for each agency, Common Room	Workrooms & Dining Room.	Suite for British United Press, General Office	Press, Recording, & Transmitting Offices.	General office with Lounge & Canteen.	Workroom, Lounge, Bar & Dining Room.		Press Halls & Rooms	
AMENITIES FOR MEMBERS	Lounge, Dining Room, Guest Dining Room, Bar, Hairdresser, Billiard Rm, Bowls, Tennis & Squash.	Lounges, Reading & Writing Rooms.	Lounges, Dining Room, Cafeteria, Restaurant, Masseur, Hairdresser.	Swimming Pool, Gym, Tennis Courts, T.V. Studio, included in House of Reps. office building.	Lounges, Dining Room, Coffee Rooms, Bars, Canteens, & Banquet Room.	Lounges, Dining Rooms, Bars, Cafeterias, Billiards & Card Rooms, Banquet Room.	Refreshment Rooms, Reading, Writing & Retiring Rooms, Railway Booking Office.	Lounges, Coffee Shops in Main Block. Restaurant in Tower Block.	
COMMUNICATIONS	Sound reinforcement system to both Houses. Hearing aid connections, Broadcasting Box.	Annunciator transmitter sound amplification installed as advised by B.B.C.	Modern sound reinforcement system installed in House of Commons.		Instantaneous trans-lation facilities and modern sound system.	Facilities essential for modern conference centre installed in both chambers.	Modern sound equipment system in each chamber.		
FACILITIES FOR PUBLIC & TOURIST	Guided tours, Public galleries.	Public galleries, Smoking room.	Guided tours, Public galleries.	Guided tours, Public galleries.	Lounge, Canteen, Public galleries.	Lounge, Cafeteria, Public galleries.	Public galleries.	Public galleries.	
CONTROL OF ENTRANCES	Lack of control - too many entrances.		Separate entrances for Senate, Commons, Speaker, Staff, Officials controlled by security staff.		Separate entrances for Members, Ceremonials, Banquet Room, Public, Press, Staff, Service & Garage.	Separate entrances for Members, Staff, Public, Service, controlled by security staff.	Approaches guarded during session periods. Admission restricted by passes.	Separate entrances for Members, Public & Press.	
MEMBER INCREASE SINCE ESTABLISHMENT	1 - 57 2 - 24		1 - 84 2 - 6	1 - 198 2 - 52	1 - 55 2 - 22		1 - 422 2 - 153		
PHYSICAL GROWTH OF BUILDING	1927 Original building erected. 1939 Library extended. 1942 Two storey wings added to both Houses. 1949 Third storey added to new wings. Ground & Main floor extended. 1955 New wing to Reps.	1834 Mediaeval Palace destroyed by fire. 1837-52 Palace rebuilt. 1941 Commons destroyed by bombing. 1950 Commons rebuilt and enlarged.	1860-66 Original bldg. erected. Destroyed by fire 1916. The existing Library was the only portion saved. 1921 Existing building completed. No major extensions since.	Built in five sections. 1793-1800 Stage 1. 1811 Stage 2. 1818-29 Central unit completed. 1851-57 House wing. 1851-59 Senate wing. 1958-62 Extensions to central east front.	1960 Site works commenced. 1962 Foundation stone laid. Nov. 1963. Building was completed. Construction time 2 1/4 years.	PROJECT AT DESIGN STAGE ONLY.	1921 Foundation stone laid. 1927 Building completed. No major extensions since completion.	Sept. 1956. Competition for selection of professional responsible for planning new Capital was announced. April 1960. Government moved to Brasilia 3 yrs after beginning of construction works.	
ARCHITECT	Commonwealth Dept. of Works.	1837-52 Sir Charles Barry 1943-50 Sir Giles Gilbert Scott	Darling & Pearson	1793 Hallett, Hadfield & Hoban, 1811 Latrobe 1818-29 Bullfinch 1851 T.U. Walter	W. I. Shipley	R. S. McMillan	Sir Herbert Baker	Oscar Niemeyer	M. Le Corbusier
Nº OF FLOORS	3	6-7	6 + Basement.	4	Main Block 4 Tower Block 18	Main Block 6 Tower Block 20	3 + Basement.	Main Block 3 Tower Block 27	3-4
AREA OF MAIN FLOOR	110,000 Sq. ft.	181,100 Sq. ft.	89,000 Sq. ft. excluding Library (15,500 Sq. ft.)	153,112 Sq. ft.	145,000 Sq. ft. Tower Block has 6,600 sq ft / floor	140,000 Sq. ft. Tower Block has 16,800 sq ft / floor.	162,200 Sq. ft.	170,000 Sq. ft. Tower Block has 18,400 sq ft / floor.	84,000 Sq. ft.

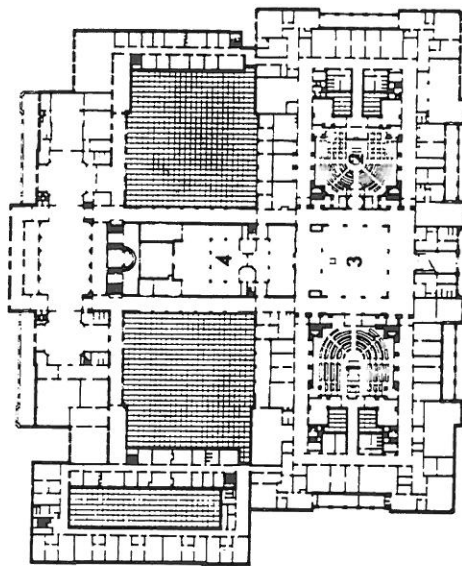


SITE PLAN

1. PARLIAMENT HOUSE

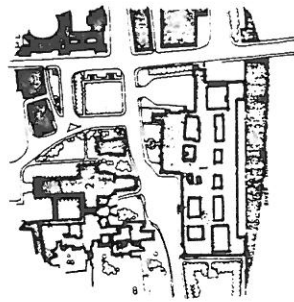
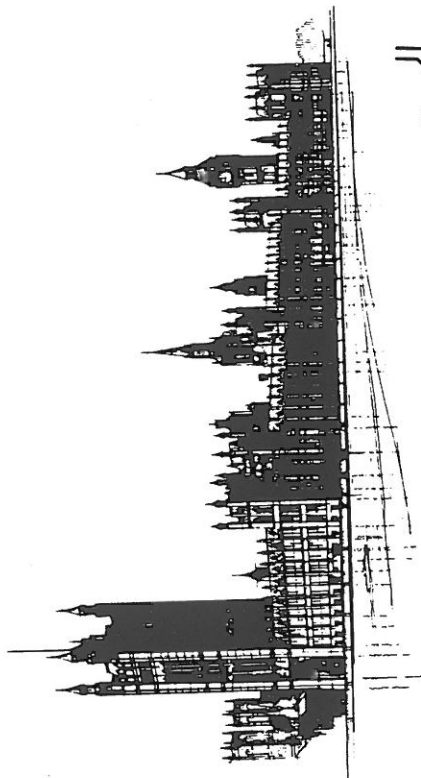


1. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
2. SENATE
3. KINGS HALL
4. LIBRARY



MAIN FLOOR

CANBERRA

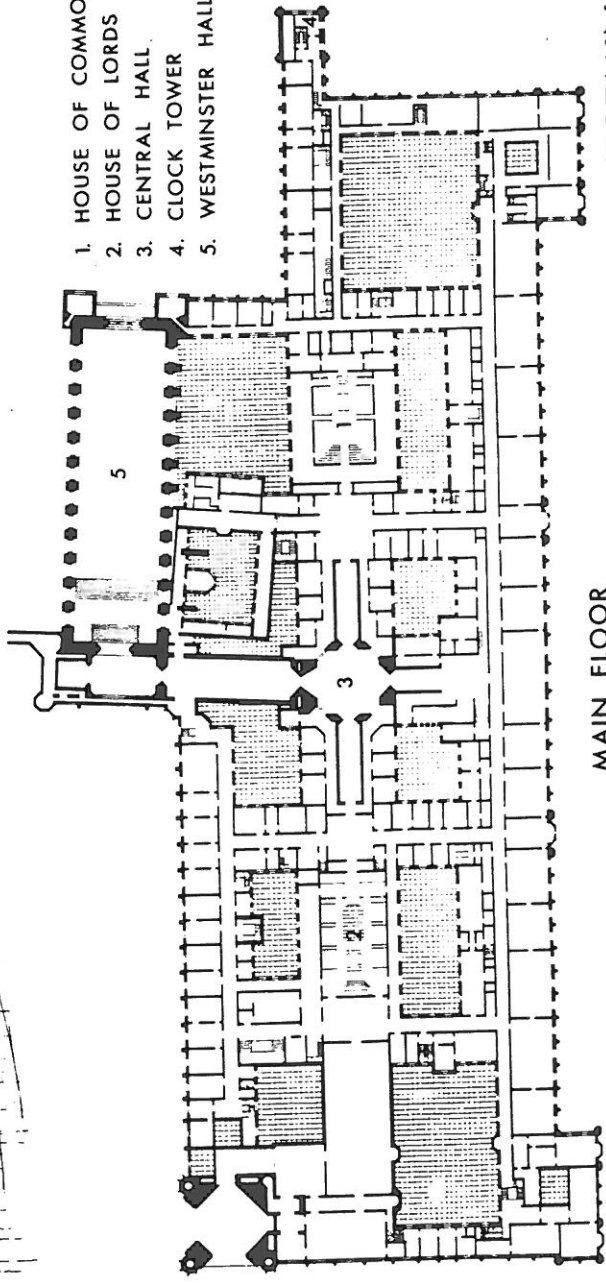


1. PALACE OF WESTMINSTER
2. WESTMINSTER ABBEY

SITE PLAN



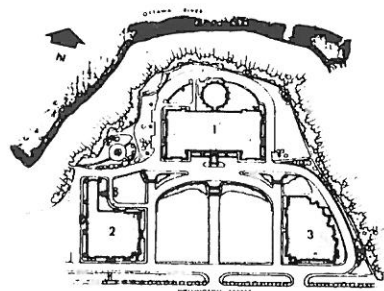
1. HOUSE OF COMMONS
2. HOUSE OF LORDS
3. CENTRAL HALL
4. CLOCK TOWER
5. WESTMINSTER HALL



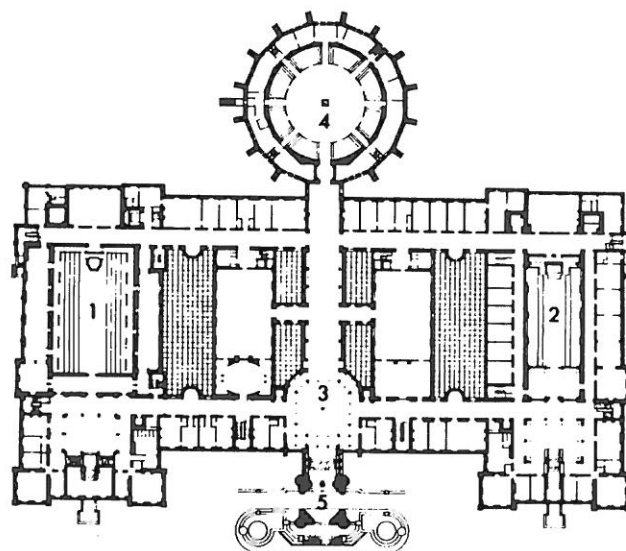
MAIN FLOOR

WESTMINSTER

- 1. PARLIAMENT BUILDING
- 2. WEST BLOCK
- 3. EAST BLOCK



SITE PLAN



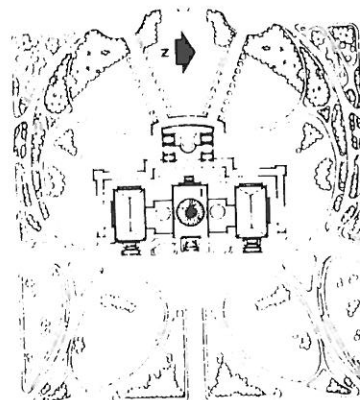
MAIN FLOOR

- 1. HOUSE OF COMMONS
- 2. SENATE
- 3. CONFEDERATION HALL
- 4. LIBRARY
- 5. PEACE TOWER

OTTAWA

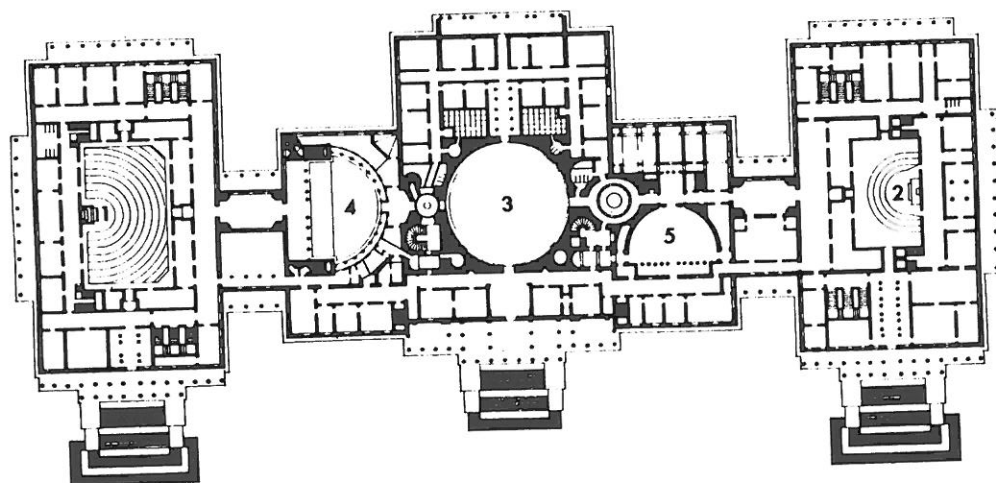


1 THE CAPITOL



SITE PLAN

0 50 100 150 200 FEET

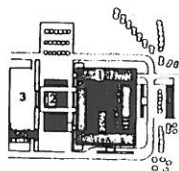


MAIN FLOOR

1. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
2. SENATE
3. GREAT ROTUNDA
4. STATUARY HALL
5. FORMER SUPREME COURT

0 50 100 150 200 FEET

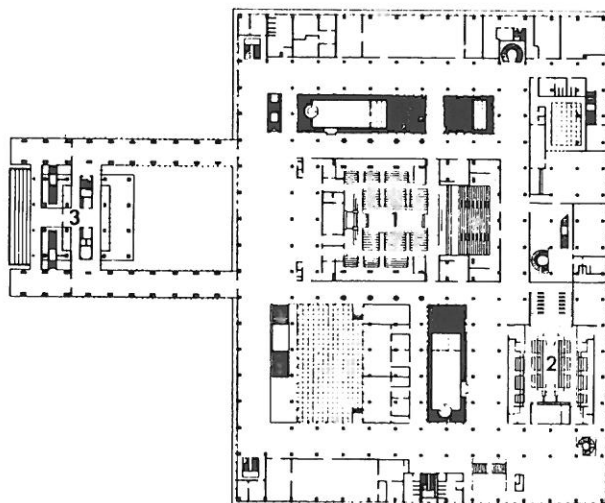
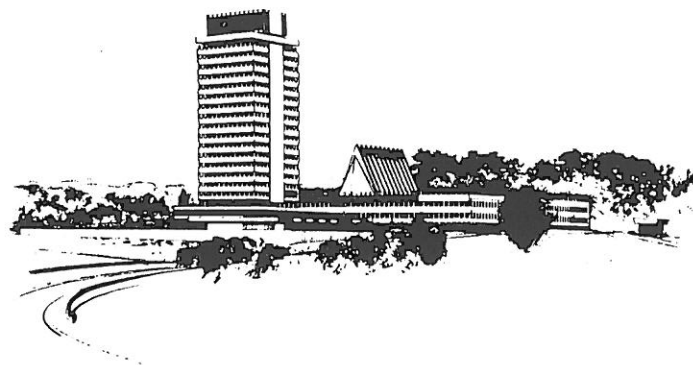
WASHINGTON



1. PARLIAMENT BUILDING
2. TOWER BLOCK
3. PARADE GROUND
4. V.I.P. STAND

SCALE 0 100 200 300 FEET

SITE PLAN

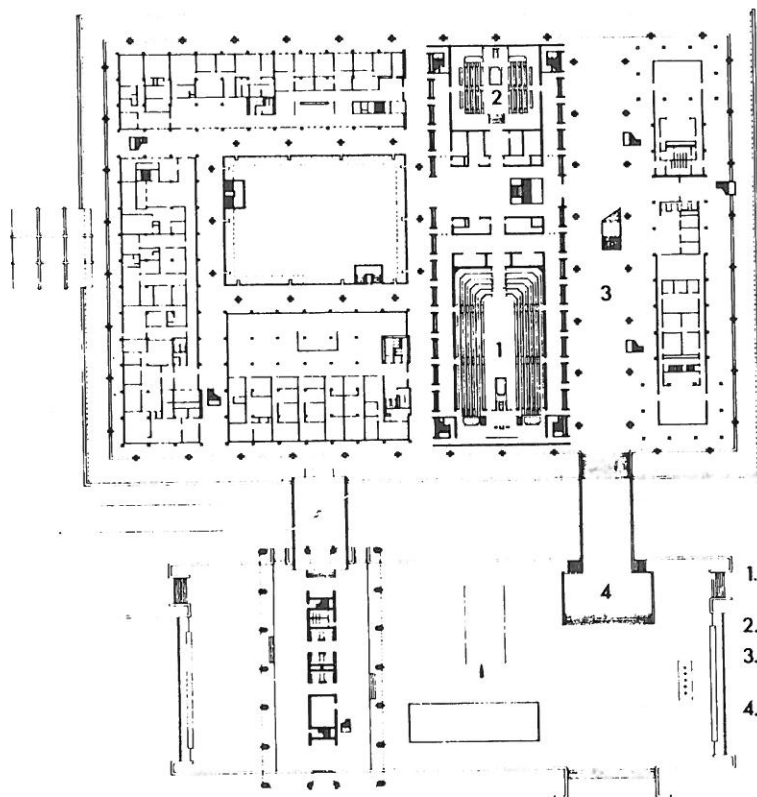


1. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
2. SENATE
3. TOWER BLOCK

SCALE 0 20 40 60 80 100 FEET

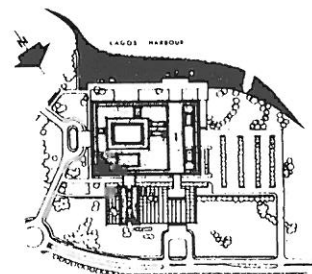
MAIN FLOOR

KUALA LUMPUR



MAIN FLOOR

1. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
2. SENATE
3. CEREMONIAL CONCOURSE
4. CEREMONIAL PLATFORM



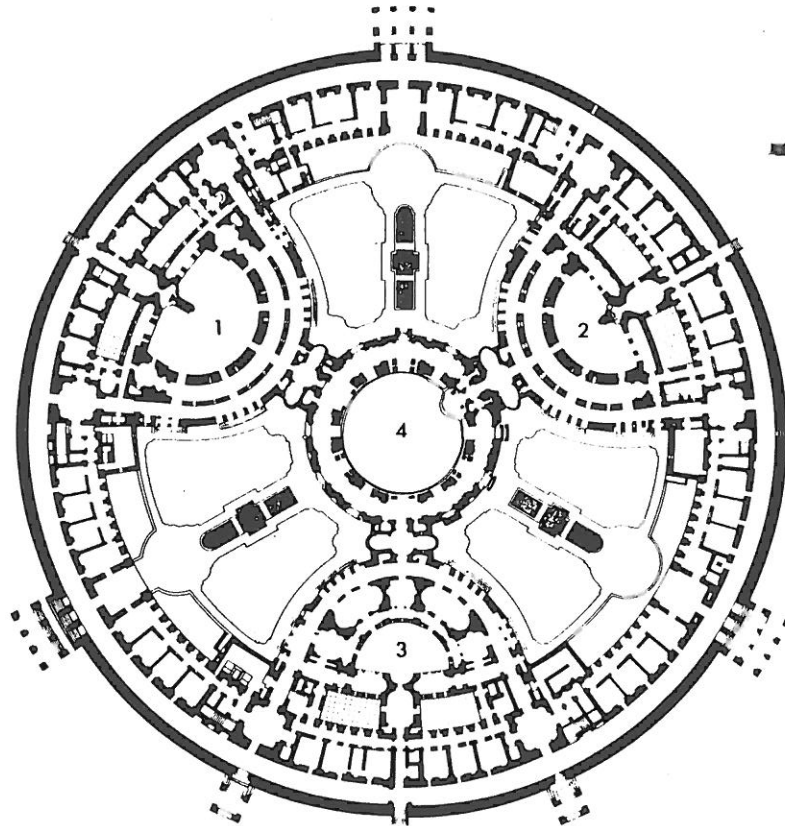
1. PARLIAMENT HOUSE
2. OFFICE TOWER

SCALE 1:1000

SITE PLAN

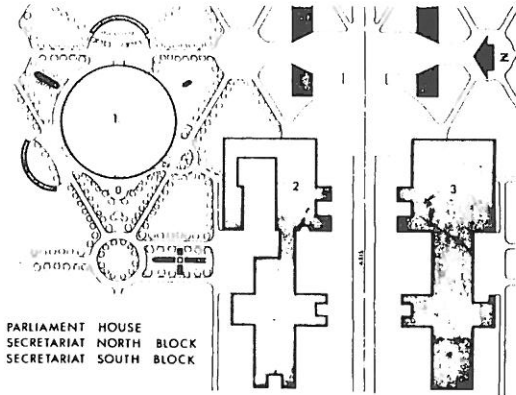
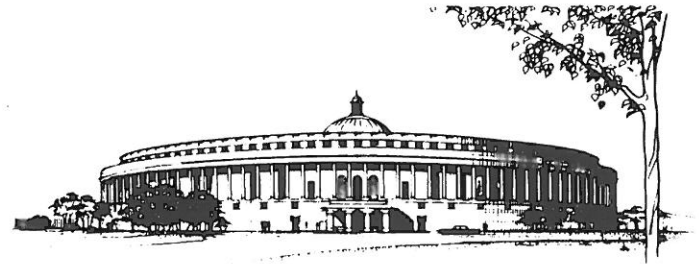
LAGOS

1. HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE
2. COUNCIL OF STATES
3. SUPREME COURT
4. CENTRAL HALL



MAIN FLOOR

SCALE 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 FEET

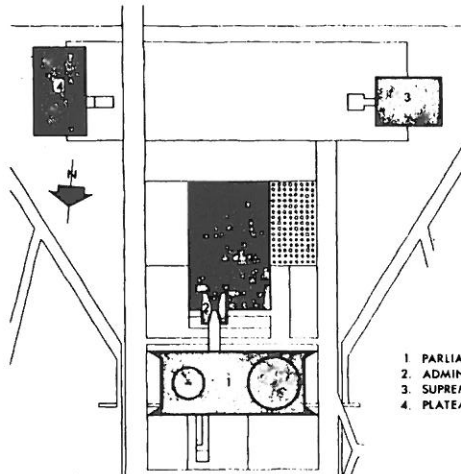


1. PARLIAMENT HOUSE
2. SECRETARIAT NORTH BLOCK
3. SECRETARIAT SOUTH BLOCK

SCALE 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 FEET

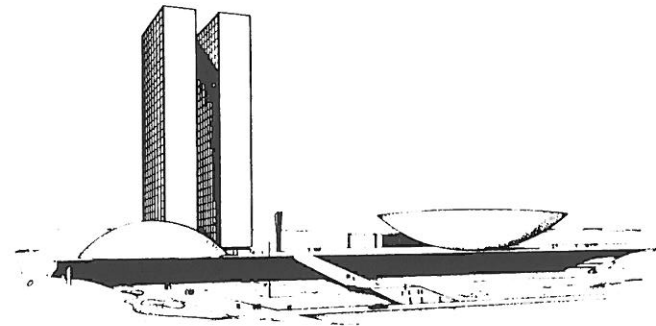
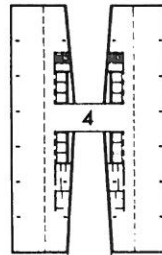
SITE PLAN

NEW DELHI

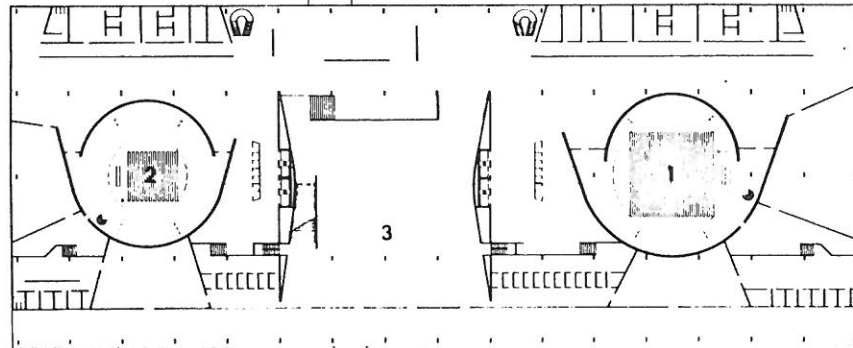


SITE PLAN

1. PARLIAMENT BUILDING
2. ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING
3. SUPREME FEDERAL COURT
4. PLATEAU PALACE

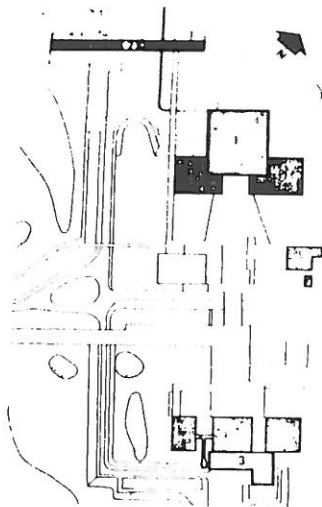


1. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
2. SENATE
3. HALL FOR PUBLIC
4. ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING



MAIN FLOOR

BRASILIA

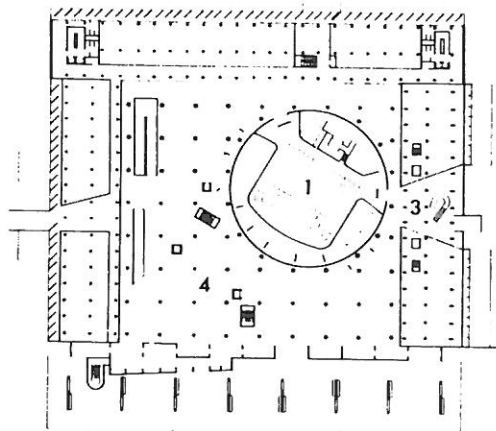


- 1 ASSEMBLY
- 2 SECRETARIAT
- 3 HIGH COURT

SITE PLAN

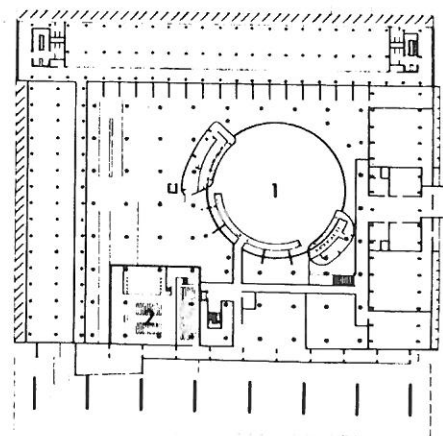
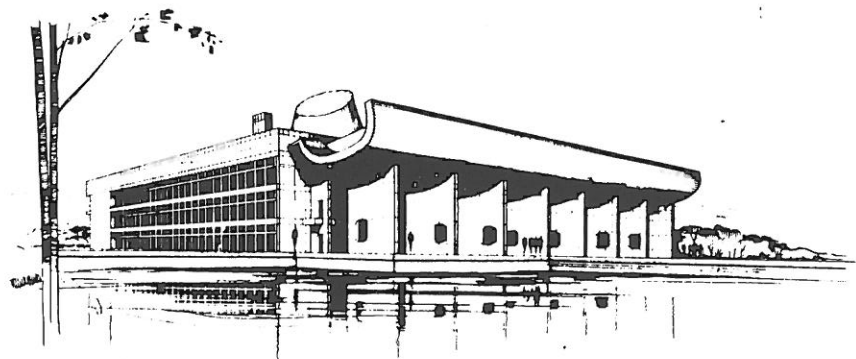
SCALE 0 20 40 60 80 100 FEET

- 1. ASSEMBLY CHAMBER
- 2. COUNCIL CHAMBER
- 3. LOBBY
- 4. HALL



MAIN FLOOR

SCALE 0 20 40 60 80 100 FEET



SECOND FLOOR

CHANDIGARH

DETAILS OF THE COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS

WORKING ARRANGEMENTS

38. The Committee's terms of reference call for an examination of the efficiency or otherwise of working arrangements in the present Parliament House and any changes in those arrangements that may seem desirable.

39. In the present organisation of the Parliament there are five distinct and autonomous Departments operating under the authority of the President of the Senate and/or the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Department of the Senate serves directly the Senate Chamber and its legislative functions. The House of Representatives Department provides a similar service for that House. The three Departments of the Library, Joint House and the Parliamentary Reporter provide services shared jointly by both Houses.

40. The existing system has operated for many years and generally functions satisfactorily having regard to the present number of Members and Senators and the days and hours of sitting. However, the Committee considered the position which might arise in the future if the number of Members of one House greatly exceeded the other and length of sittings also tended to differ markedly—a situation which might call for each House, as an autonomous body, to control its own services in such matters as meals and refreshments, speech reporting, cleaning and minor maintenance. In this regard the working organisation in the United Kingdom and Canada were noted where, in general, each House does so control its own supporting services.

41. After careful consideration the Committee concluded that the economic objections to two Libraries, two refreshment rooms, two *Hansard* staffs and so on appeared to be considerable and the merit of such an arrangement was not apparent. The Committee agreed that, in principle, present working arrangements should continue in a new building and be the basis for the planning of accommodation and services.

FUTURE MEMBERSHIP OF THE HOUSES

42. In planning the accommodation requirements of a new Parliament House, the potential membership of the Houses is obviously a matter of basic importance.

43. In 1969 (Twenty-sixth Parliament), Senate representation was 60 (10 Senators for each State) and representation in the House of Representatives, dissected for each State, was as follows:

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C/B</i>	<i>D/B</i>
<i>State</i>	<i>Electorates</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Voters</i>	—	—
New South Wales	46	4,406,200	2,383,884	95,352	51,824
Victoria	33	3,339,400	1,773,782	101,194	53,751
Queensland	18	1,742,300	929,607	96,739	51,645
South Australia	11	1,130,500	614,198	102,773	55,836
Western Australia	9	918,600	469,353	102,063	52,150
Tasmania	5	383,500	209,426	76,700	41,885
Australian Capital Territory	1	115,000	56,626	115,000	56,626
Northern Territory	1	63,600	20,734	63,600	20,734
TOTAL	124	12,099,100	6,457,610	97,574	52,077

NOTES: *B*—as at 31 January 1969
C—as at 30 September 1968
D—as at 31 January 1969

44. The actual number of future Senators and Members cannot be accurately predicted, and the Committee realised it would have to make a judgment on the matter, taking into consideration the two main factors on which the membership is based, namely, the country's population and the number of people to be represented by each Member.

45. In regard to the first factor, the Committee relied on a paper entitled 'The Democratic Prospect' (1962) by Professor W. D. Borrie, Department of Demography, Australian National University, and also an article entitled 'Australia's Population Structure and Growth' by W. D. Borrie and Geraldine Spencer, published in a Committee for Economic Development of Australia booklet (1965). These projections, which set the figure for 2000 A.D. at 24.6 million, are dependent upon Australia's population increasing according to assumptions made in the relevant studies. The Commonwealth Statistician's figures (8 April 1969) are fractionally less. On the other hand, a projection by the Department of Immigration, gives a slightly higher figure.

46. For a more distant projection, the Committee relied on an Immigration Reference Paper entitled 'Immigration and Australia's Future' (Hon. B. M. Snedden, Q.C., M.P.) of 25 July 1969 wherein it is stated—'On recent growth rates, Australia's population would exceed 50 million in the first half of the next century'.

47. In regard to the second factor, that is, the number of representatives, the Committee looked to the position in several other countries operating under a parliamentary system. The representational position in those countries is shown in the following table:

Country	Population	Number of Members			Persons per Member of Lower House
		Upper House	Lower House	Total	
F Australia	12,295,300	60	124	184	99,156
Belgium	9,556,000	179	212	391	45,075
F Canada	20,334,000	102	264	366	77,023
France	50,082,000	283	487	770	102,838
Netherlands ..	12,676,000	75	150	225	84,507
Sweden	7,894,000	151	233	384	33,880
F Switzerland ..	6,071,000	44	200	244	30,355
United Kingdom ..	55,068,400	1,050	630	1,680	87,410
F United States ..	199,549,000	100	435	535	458,733

F = Federation.

48. The wide range of representation per Member of the Lower House is quite obvious and, in fact, little guidance can be gained from these figures. Many factors must be taken into account in deciding representational ratios, including the size of the country, its geographical and topographical nature, the distribution of population and the structure of government. Canada is probably the country most comparable to Australia as it has a Federal system of government and its area is large with a relatively small population. But, in making comparisons, Australia's position is affected by Section 24 of the Constitution which ties the House to the Senate on a two-to-one basis. As a result of the referendum of 27 May 1967 the House will, at least for some considerable time, remain so tied to the Senate. This is a situation which, in view of the apparent reluctance of the electorate to increase membership, must have the effect of placing some restriction on increases in the size of the House as the country's population grows.

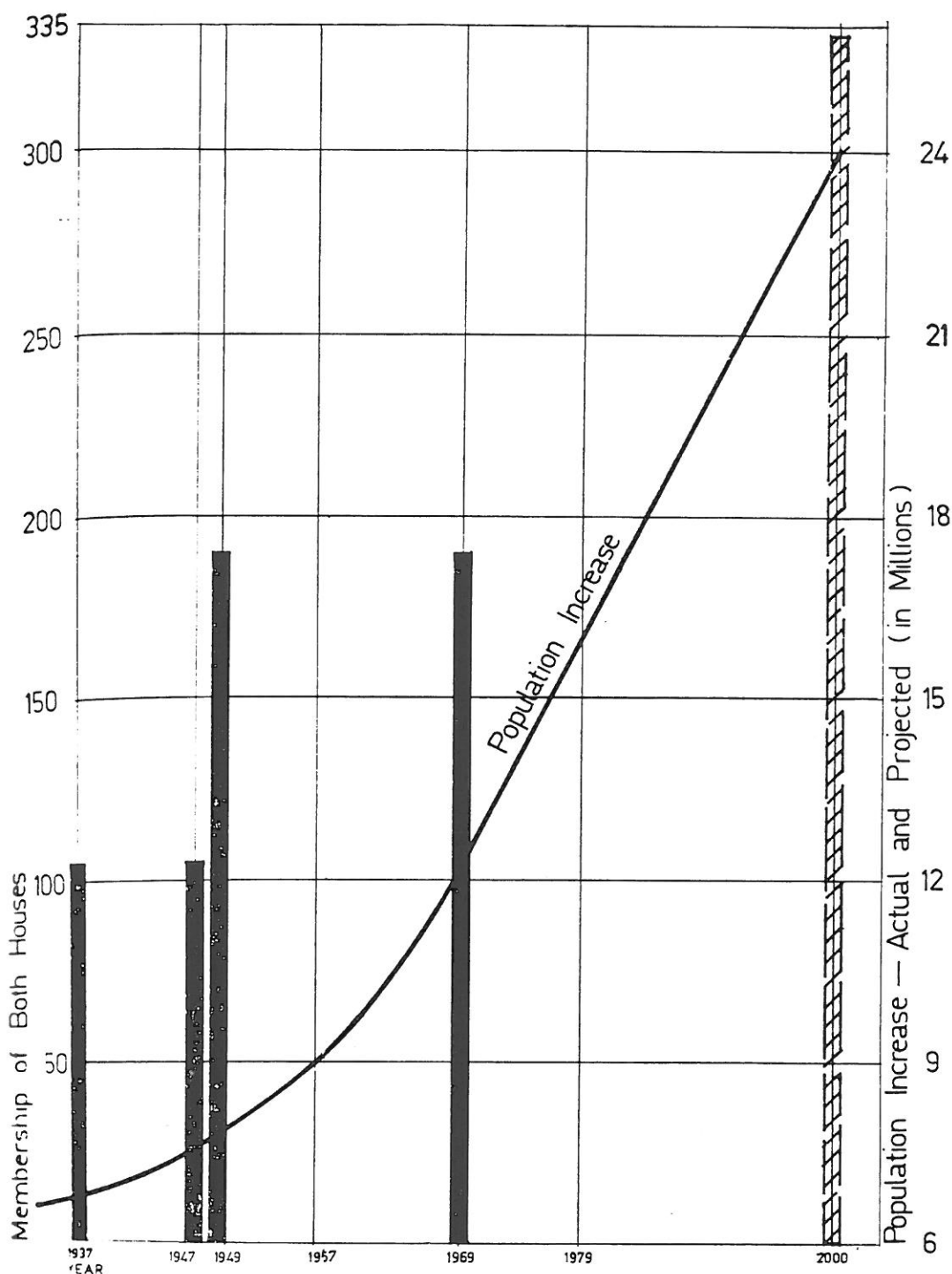
49. The following table shows Australia's projected population growth to the year A.D. 2000 (according to Professor Borrie's figures) and the number of members of both Houses required for representational ratios varying from 80,000 to 120,000 persons per Member of the Lower House:

Year	Estimated population (millions)	Potential Membership on basis of one Member per:											
		80,000*		85,000†		90,000		100,000		110,000		120,000	
		R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S
1970	12.8	160	80	151	76	142	71	128	64	116	58	107	54
1975	14.2	178	89	167	84	158	79	142	71	129	65	118	59
1980	15.9	199	100	187	94	177	89	159	80	145	73	133	67
1985	17.7	221	111	208	104	197	99	177	89	161	82	148	72
1990	19.8	248	124	233	117	220	110	198	99	180	90	165	83
1995	22.1	276	139	260	130	244	122	221	111	201	101	184	92
2000	24.6	308	154	289	145	273	137	246	123	224	112	205	103

* As recommended by the Joint Committee on Constitutional Review 1959.

† As provided in the *Constitutional Alteration (Parliament) Bill 1967*.

50. The relationship between population (actual and projected) and the growth of the Parliamentary membership (actual and projected) is graphically illustrated on the following pages, using the appropriate figures in paras 49 and 51.



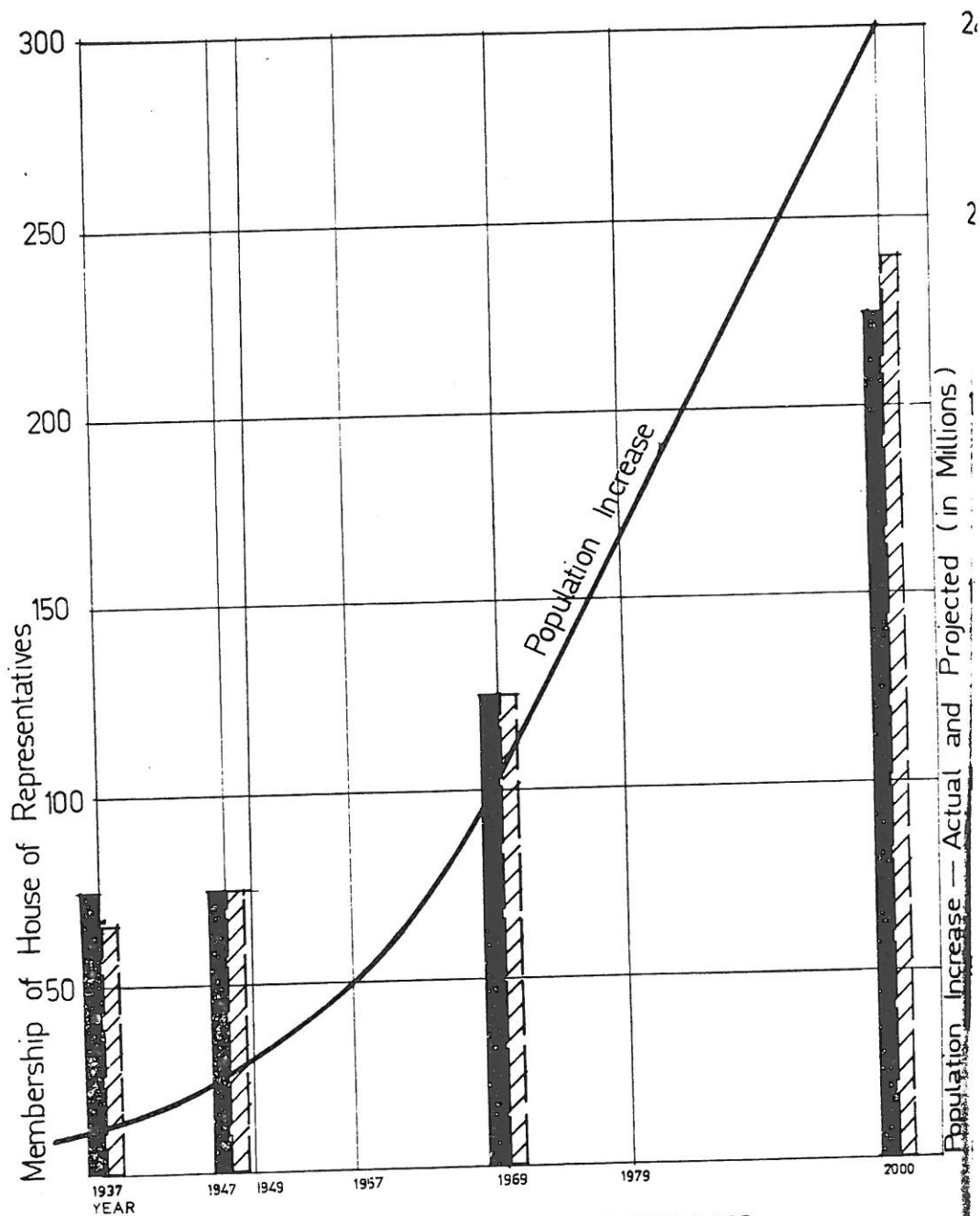
GROWTH OF PARLIAMENT

Combined Membership of Both Houses

Actual

Projected

(Based on figures and estimates in paragraphs 49 and 51.)



GROWTH OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

- Actual Numbers to 1969 & Numbers in 2000 as projected in Re
- Projected Numbers on basis of 1 per 100,000 of Population.

(Based on figures and estimates in paragraphs 49 and 51.)

51. Considering all the factors involved, the Committee suggests that the planners of the building should work on the following estimates:

By the year A.D. 2000

Senators—108

Members of the House of Representatives about 225

Ultimate figures

Senators—108

Members of the House of Representatives—400-450

52. The number of 225 Members is made up by doubling the Senate figure of 108 and making provision for increasing representation for the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, plus a few additional Members for the States as a result of the fraction rule.

53. It is to be noted that the estimated membership figures for the year A.D. 2000 would provide for representation on the basis of one Member per 110,000 people (approximately), a figure which is high in relation to other Federations and which is exceeded at the present time only by the United States of America. However, there would seem to be a trend for representation per Member to increase and this, in turn, would indicate that, in future, more assistance will need to be afforded to Members to carry out their duties. This factor has been allowed for in planning Members' accommodation.

54. The Committee has given careful consideration to the ultimate membership figures for the two Houses.

55. So far as the Senate is concerned, 108 Senators is proposed as the ultimate figure, no matter what the rise in population. One hundred and eight is a number which approximates the number of Senators in the federal systems of Canada and the United States of America; it would permit a development of the committee system comparable with that of the Canadian Senate and of the United States Senate; and the figure of 108 would meet the arithmetic of the proportional representation system.

56. So far as the House of Representatives is concerned, there is no way of knowing whether, in the computer age of the next century, the trend will be towards massive Lower Houses or a more contained membership. Nor can it be known whether the people are ever likely to agree to the breaking of the 2 to 1 ratio (the nexus) and the Committee attempts no prediction. Nevertheless, the Committee has the task of estimating the future membership of the House of Representatives and, in doing so, the Committee considers that the possible ultimate figures for the Lower House should be one determined on consideration of the geographical size of the country, its likely future population, and the desirable representational ratio of Members to population as measured by the standards of today. On those tests, it is considered advisable to propose an ultimate figure for the House of Representatives of 400-450.

PRESENT AND FUTURE NEEDS

57. It is, of course, impossible to say what the ultimate size of the Houses may be. The House of Representatives could rise to 450 members by A.D. 2050 (using the Department of Immigration figures and a representation ratio of 110,000 persons per Member), but to build office accommodation at this stage for such a number, would be unjustified, wasteful and impractical. The Committee, having in mind the planning of the National Library, has therefore recommended that an essential feature of the design of the building should be its practicability for progressive extension or enlargement at appropriate future intervals. While certain parts of the building, especially those portions of the inner structure such as the Chambers, the halls and possibly the Library, will not be capable of overall expansion and will need to be constructed to meet ultimate requirements, there would appear to be no need to build, in the first instance, the number of rooms and ancillary offices which will finally be required for private Members. Apart from the initial reduction in cost, some advantage could accrue from the incorporation in later extensions of the more advanced design and amenities features of that period. The selection of those portions of the building which could be so treated would be a matter for the designers.

58. Assuming preparations for the building were to commence shortly, it is understood that it would be most unlikely to be occupied before 1980. It would, therefore, seem to be reasonable to provide in the initial design stages for, say, 20-25 years, following completion (about A.D. 2000) when, as estimated above, membership could be 108 Senators and 225 Members.

59. The Committee believes that the maximum building area on the ground would not be likely to exceed 12 acres, a figure based on a requirement of 1,000,000 sq ft of floor space, with expansion to 2,000,000 sq ft. An estimate of the combined building and public assembly area, as an indication of the Parliament House curtilage requirements, would be of the order of 16 acres. The total site requirements, however, when assessed, will include provision for associated landscape areas, into which the external amenity areas can be designed in the master plan of the site. This assessment will be made when master plan and design studies are under way.

THE CHAMBERS

60. The interior of the new building, especially the halls open for public use, should present an attractive scene and, at the same time, by specific design, impress upon the visitor the nature and importance of the building. But, ultimately, it will be the Chambers on which public attention will converge. The Chambers are, in a sense, public theatres where the people can witness the interplay of political forces in the legislative processes of government. In the case of the Commonwealth Parliament, the Chambers are of special significance for, by virtue of the national character of their

proceedings and the high political precedence of their membership, Australian politics tend to become focussed in these areas. Thus, it is of the greatest importance that the legislative Chambers should provide the proper environment for speech and debate and, in other ways, be as functionally perfect as possible.

61. In view of the importance of the Chambers, there is a natural tendency to think they should be impressively large. Such thinking, however, fails to comprehend their real purpose. They are, as is the case in all Parliaments based on the Westminster model, areas which should lend themselves to the 'cut and thrust of debate'.

62. Political leaders in England regarded the 'intimacy' of the Chambers to be of such importance that it was decided to re-build the new Commons Chamber with dimensions and seating arrangements similar to the old one.

63. Dr Eric Taylor, in writing of the new House of Commons Chamber, stated:

'There can be no doubt that the smallness and intimacy of the old chamber, continuing the tradition of the even smaller and more intimate Wren chamber, have had a very far-reaching effect upon English political life and feeling. They have probably contributed towards the comparative moderation and willingness to compromise which are characteristic of British politics. And it has certainly been responsible for maintaining the reality and life of the proceedings in the chamber, and for preventing them from becoming a mere echo of subterranean intrigues or a repetition of discussions in cabal and committee.'

64. Sir Winston Churchill was another who supported the idea of a Chamber of restricted dimensions. His remarks made upon the proposing of a motion for the appointment of a select committee into the re-building of the House of Commons included:

'The essence of good House of Commons speaking is the conversational style, the facility for quick, informal interruptions and inter-changes. Harangues from a rostrum would be a bad substitute for the conversational style in which so much of our business is done. But the conversational style requires a fairly small space, and there should be on great occasions a sense of crowd and urgency. There should be a sense of the importance of much that is said and a sense that great matters are being declared, there and then, by the House.'

65. Although the Committee does not support the United Kingdom idea that a Chamber should be small even if it means depriving a substantial number of Members from having a seat, the Committee does feel that the floor area of the Chamber should be no larger than is commensurate with the comfort and convenience of Members.

66. The importance of avoiding a large 'barn-like' structure and the need to maintain a degree of 'intimacy' was confirmed from the Committee's observations at Bonn. The 'Plenary Hall' of the Bundestag is necessarily very large, seating 518 deputies, but because of its size, it lacks 'atmosphere' and there is a sense of detachment between deputies and the Chair.

67. In providing a detailed description of the Chambers your Committee thought it most convenient to deal with the larger Chamber first and follow that description with an indication of what variations in design and facilities would be required in the smaller Senate Chamber. (See paras 118-123).

The Chamber of the House of Representatives

Number of seats and provision for future expansion

68. The potential membership of the House has already been dealt with. (See paras 42-56). The need to provide for periodical increases in the number of Members resulting from population growth presents particular problems in Chamber design. There are really four alternatives. Firstly, the Chamber could be built of sufficient size to seat comfortably the ultimate number of Members, say, 400-450. This would result in large areas of the floor being unused and, as has been mentioned earlier, the Chamber would lose atmosphere and intimacy, give rise to acoustic problems and be quite contrary to the accepted thought that, for debate on the Westminster pattern, a compact Chamber is essential. Secondly, the Chamber could be built large enough to seat the number of Members at, say, the turn of the century, and as further increases take place, Members' seating could be varied to take the increase, possibly by dispensing with desks or closing up aisles. Thirdly, the principle of the House of Commons could be followed, where no desks are provided and the seats, in the form of long benches, are sufficient for only part of the membership of the House. Fourthly, a floor area could be provided for the convenient seating of the membership up to, say, 20-25 years from the date of the opening of the new House and subsequent increases in floor area provided by moving the walls outwards. This latter scheme involving free span construction, which the Committee recommends, has been declared feasible by the National Capital Development Commission. The system would provide for walls (apart from the rear wall) to be non-structural and, as such, capable of being moved without major building alterations. To allow for this expansion, the Chamber area has been planned with lobbies surrounding three sides to provide a space into which the Chamber area can be expanded, if necessary, at some future time. (See Notional Studies of Chamber Area, pages 32-33.)

Lobbies and refreshment areas

69. The use of lobbies around the Chamber is an innovation which your Committee is sure will prove very satisfactory for Members. Not only does the area provide space into which the floor area of the Chamber can move when the necessity for expansion arises but it will provide a most pleasant area where Members can relax or quietly converse or read whilst in close touch with House proceedings. It should be remembered that the party rooms which now, to some extent, serve this purpose, will no longer be in that area. Further, as shown in the outline plan, space within the lobby area will be provided for the serving of light refreshments, such as tea, coffee, fruit juices, etc. These areas are provided in some overseas Parliaments and are regarded as a great convenience.

Seating Plan

70. Of all the arrangements of seating seen by the Committee overseas varying from elongated rectangles of opposed benches to lecture room arrangements of centrally orientated seats, none presented a more functional arrangement than the existing 'horseshoe' pattern combining, as it does, opposing government and opposition sides, a place for 'cross-bench' Members and an easy view to and from the Chair.

71. The notional plan for the House of Representatives Chamber shows the seating arrangement considered to be most functional. Earlier plans submitted to the Committee showed a somewhat longer and narrower Chamber. However, after viewing other Parliaments, the Committee came to the view that it was desirable to retain the approximate proportions of the present Chamber but on a larger scale.

Chamber floor levels

72. In all Chambers visited overseas, the floor level rose from the centre to the outer perimeter—in some cases so steeply that older Members especially must be inconvenienced. Experience in the present building has been that the low step of approximately five inches for each row of seats is convenient and effective in providing good sight lines from Chair to Member. In the new Chamber, because of the need for more rows of seats, this rise could be reduced an inch or more.

73. The Committee would favour the stepped floor arrangement rather than a gentle slope because it is essential for a Member to have a level floor on which to stand while speaking and also re-arrangement of seating on the different levels would be easier than if the floor were sloped.

Speaker's Chair, the Chamber Table and position of Clerks

74. Whilst overseas, the Committee examined the various arrangements for positioning the presiding officer's chair and the chairs of supporting officials. Some convenience was seen to result from a dais which included two seats and a table on either side of the Presiding Officer's position and at a slightly lower level. This arrangement was frequently used. However, after careful consideration of the functions of the Presiding Officer in the Westminster type of proceedings and the functional position of the Clerk in relation to the Chair and the Minister at the Table, the Committee considered that the present arrangement in Canberra, which is also followed in London, Ottawa, India, etc., should be continued.

Members' Seats

75. From the outset, the Committee agreed that large multi-seat units with infrequent access aisles should be rejected because of the inconvenience and disruptive effect caused by the movement of Members in and out of their seats. This has been the experience in the present House and has been the experience in Parliaments overseas having this type of seating.

76. The most convenient arrangement is considered to be the provision of individual single seat desk units which may be placed together so that two Members are seated side by side with an aisle on one side of each Member. The ability to place these units either individually or together will allow flexibility in arrangement as the number of Members increases. The best illustration of the two-seat arrangement with dividing aisles was seen in the Commons Chamber at Ottawa. Advice given to the Committee was that this arrangement worked well.

77. The need for Ministers to be provided with desks was considered by the Committee, but Ministers advised that desks were unnecessary. In addition, the absence of desks permits Ministers to make an easy approach to the Table to answer questions or secure the call.

78. It is recommended that, in the planning stage, a prototype section of the Chamber be set up for study and the better assessment of seats and seating arrangements.

Galleries

79. In the galleries there is need for special provision for distinguished visitors, Senators, diplomats and the press, but there is no reason for and, in fact, every argument against, provision being made for any visitors on the floor of the House.

80. The movement of visitors in and out of the Chamber at floor level can be distracting to Members and visitors' movements can increase the noise level. In addition, the provision of space for visitors on the Chamber floor increases the size of the area causing the Chamber to lose its debating intimacy and increasing the problem of attaining good acoustic conditions. (See paras 87-88).

81. It has also been found in the House of Representatives that conversations between visitors and Members, being contrary to House rules, embarrass both the Speaker and staff and detract from the dignity of the House. Further, and perhaps, more important, the conversation between Members is overheard by visitors and documents and letters on Members' desks may be seen by visitors seated directly behind the desks.

82. Factors such as these have apparently influenced all the major Parliaments, e.g., those in London, Ottawa and Washington, in keeping the floor area clear of visitors.

83. The Committee, following observations overseas, particularly in the United Nations buildings in New York and Geneva, feels that it would be an advantage to have galleries at two levels. The first gallery, at intermediate level, should be glassed in for part of its length to provide a sound-insulated observation gallery where groups of visitors, school children or other students may be addressed while the proceedings of the House are in progress. It is clear that there is a growing interest in Parliament and the Parliament itself should do all it can to foster this. In addition, these glazed observation

galleries could, with permission, be used by official photographers and also, with some slight adaptation, be used as simultaneous translation booths should the need arise. In appearance the enclosed galleries could match the television and broadcasting control rooms at the end of the Chamber opposite to the Speaker's Chair. Some idea of this arrangement is illustrated on the notional perspective of the Chamber area (page 34). To allow for variations in the use to which the glazed portion of the gallery is put it is recommended that the walls and glass panels be so designed that the insertion and removal of the glass is a relatively simple matter. The unglazed portions of the intermediate gallery closest to the Chair should be set aside as the Speaker's Gallery, the Senators' Gallery and the Diplomatic Gallery. About 140 seats are required for these purposes.

84. The gallery at the higher level will be the main public gallery into which the public may move at will. About 400-500 seats are required altogether for the public in the higher gallery and the glassed-in section.

85. Overseas observations confirmed that no galleries should overhang the Member's floor area and this has been avoided in the notional plans but some overhang may be unavoidable in the second stage development in the House of Representatives. Also the gallery accommodation for various occupants should be accessible from specific circulation space designed for the purpose. The mixing of press and public, for example, in transit to their respective galleries, was found to be troublesome and inefficient and should be avoided by careful attention to circulation lay-out.

86. The Press gallery, behind the Speaker's Chair, should be of sufficient size to seat 120 journalists. For note-taking, the journalists will require writing benches about 12-15 inches in depth. The benches will need a depth separation of about 4ft 6in to allow for easy movement in and out of seats. Good sight lines from these seats to the Chamber floor are essential.

Acoustics

87. Speeches in the Chamber are made in the course of debate, as distinct from addresses to a public gathering, and under these circumstances, it is implicit that the ordinary speaking voice of a Member be audible to other Members.

88. Optimum conditions for speech in debating chambers depend upon a number of factors. These include the form of the structure, the size and shape of the chamber, the sound-absorbing properties of the surfacing materials of floors, walls and ceilings, and the furniture and fittings. Other factors are background noise and the number of people present.

89. Because acoustic qualities are of paramount importance, and after observing the varying qualities of debating chambers overseas, it is recommended that expert advice on the acoustics of the Chambers and appropriate model and prototype tests should be available for the client Committee's information.

90. Acoustic design should be based on speech articulation with a high quality sound-reinforcing system unobtrusively placed and providing consistent sound perception levels with appropriate reverberation times.

91. With regard to the need to provide an unobtrusive system, the Committee noted the neat unobtrusive microphone installation in the Canadian Commons, which represented a distinct improvement on the installation in our present Chambers.

Lighting

92. Experience in our present Chambers has shown that the standard of lighting can influence the degree of fatigue experienced by Members in long sittings of the House. It is of importance therefore that lighting of the highest standard should be installed with special provision being made for monochrome and colour television which requires a high level of the correct colour temperature.

93. The Australian Broadcasting Commission has suggested that lighting fixtures be mounted as high as possible, possibly behind a false ceiling designed to provide a large light emitting area consistent with an aesthetically pleasing appearance, and that the lighting circuits be sectionalised so that when the full level of light is not required it can be controlled by switching off alternate rows of lights. (*See Lighting Requirements—The Chambers—Under 'Communications'*). However, from observations overseas, it appeared that indirect or diffused lighting may not of itself be sufficient. The most comfortable and effective lighting seen was provided by lighting from 'cut-off' lights in the ceiling, the light sources not being visible to Members in looking towards the Chair or even the galleries.

94. Observations overseas also indicated that there was an increasing reversion to incandescent light sources.

95. The Committee believes that the whole question of eye-strain and fatigue merits an expert study, taking account of the latest advances in lighting techniques, before the final lighting system is adopted.

Broadcasting and Television

96. The Committee agreed that provision for the broadcasting of Parliament, as it now exists, should be continued and that accommodation should be provided in the Chamber area to house equipment necessary for the televising of proceedings either for 'broadcast' or 'closed-circuit' purposes.

97. For radio broadcasting, a combined announce/control booth, together with a viewing/commentator's room and a Chamber equipment room, are required at the end opposite to the Speaker's Chair. In the same area a control room for television is required measuring 30 ft by 15 ft. In addition, a small commentator's booth measuring about 8 ft by 8 ft adjacent to the control room is necessary.

98. All these areas should be separated from the seating area by sound-insulated glass walls and raised above floor level allowing space for a papers sub-office and attendants' working area underneath as shown on the notional impression diagram on page 34.

99. In the Chamber itself, small microphone stands similar to those now being used will be required. Later developments may allow these to be more unobtrusive than at present. The installation used in the House of Commons in Ottawa has already been mentioned.

100. For television purposes, at least three, and possibly, for flexibility, up to six high quality remote controlled cameras will need to be installed in the Chamber. These cameras could be mounted on, or recessed into, the walls at about the first gallery floor level and need not be conspicuous.

Sound reinforcement

101. Adequate sound-reinforcement facilities should be provided to serve all parts of the Chamber (including galleries), lobbies, *Hansard*, the press and other offices throughout the building. The system will need to be integrated with the microphone and control equipment design as well as with the acoustic design. All Members' desks and desks in the Press gallery should be wired so that hearing aids may be used, if required.

Still and cine-camera positions

102. The use of cameras for official purposes in the Chambers causes a disturbance at the present time and it is desirable that this be eliminated in the future by photographing from the sound insulated television control rooms or the proposed glass-insulated side galleries, or by using the television cameras or other remote controlled cameras to do this work.

Table Office

103. It is proposed that an office known as the Table Office be established within the Chamber area, to the rear of the Speaker's Chair. This office will be manned during sittings by officers of the House who will be readily available to provide documents for the Table, advice or assistance to Members and, in all probability, to deal with all aspects of editing questions on notice and the circulation of answers thereto.

Bills and Papers Sub-office

104. At the end of the Chamber opposite to the Chair it is proposed that there should be a Bills and Papers sub-office. This will be a branch of the main Papers Office but will be staffed and stocked to meet the normal Chamber demands of Members. This is a service which should speed up the securing of documents and facilitate the circulation of documents in the Chamber. (*Note: A slightly different arrangement of this area is desired in the Senate.*)

Attendants' Positions

105. Adequate provision should be made for Attendants. The principal service area should be located at the end of the Chamber opposite to the Chair. It should be large enough to accommodate, say, at least six attendants,

and have facilities for handling papers, pneumatic tube equipment, call-board, telephones, etc.

106. A glass screen should be inserted between the Attendants' area and the Chamber to shield the Chamber from the noise of operating equipment and conversation between attendants and others. The screen recently installed in the present Chamber has been most effective. The Bills and Papers sub-office will need to be similarly treated.

107. Positions for attendants should be provided at other points around the Chamber, e.g., near the Chair, at entrances to the Chamber, and sufficient numbers in the galleries to control the admission of visitors and maintain order and silence.

Pneumatic Tube to Hansard, Records and Library

108. Pneumatic tubes should be installed between the main Attendant service area in the Chamber and the *Hansard* offices, the House office and the Parliamentary Library. The tube should provide a two-way service for the carriage of papers such as *Hansard* proofs, copies of Bills, Act printer's copy, announcements, procedure forms, etc., or material requested from the Library. Operation at the Chamber end must be reasonably silent.

Speech Timing Clocks

109. Speech timing clocks were installed in the present House of Representatives Chamber a few years ago and have proved so satisfactory that they are now regarded as essential Chamber equipment. The master control unit is located on the Table at the place of the Deputy Clerk. Similar type equipment should be installed in the new Chamber in positions similar to present locations. (*Note:* These clocks are not required in the Senate).

Speech Indicator Panels

110. For the information of visitors to the Chamber, illuminated panels indicating the name of the Member speaking together with his electorate and his party or, in the case of a Minister, his name and portfolio, have recently been investigated at the direction of the Standing Orders Committee. This equipment should be installed in the new Chamber and provision made for the indicator boards to be positioned on the wall at the rear of the Speaker's Chair. The mechanism consists, in the main, of a special slide projector which is operated by an Attendant pressing a series of buttons.

Provision for electronic voting

111. The Committee agreed that the installation of electronic voting was not desirable at present but agreed that the Chambers should be provided with all necessary conduits and ducts for easy installation of electronic voting cabling at a later date. This system of voting was demonstrated to members of the Committee in New Delhi, where electronic voting has been in use for some years. Parliamentary officers there advised that the system was not warranted in a small House—that is, below about 25 Members.

Simultaneous interpretation facilities

112. From time to time the Chambers have been used for Inter-Parliamentary Union and other conferences which necessitate the installation of simultaneous interpretation facilities, and the Committee agrees that facilities should be provided for its rapid and easy installation when required. In the past, separate sound-proofed demountable translation booths capable of erection in the galleries have been used. To obviate the necessity for this the Committee suggests that, in the new Chamber, the proposed glass-insulated galleries, with some slight adaptation, could be used.

Decor and Architectural Features

113. Decoration by the use of colour, drapes, carpeting or tapestries should have the dual purpose of easing strain through long sittings and improving acoustic qualities of the Chambers. The Committee suggests that green, traditionally the colour of the Lower House, should continue to be used for upholstery, carpets, drapes, etc. (*Note: The traditional colour of red should be used in the Senate.*)

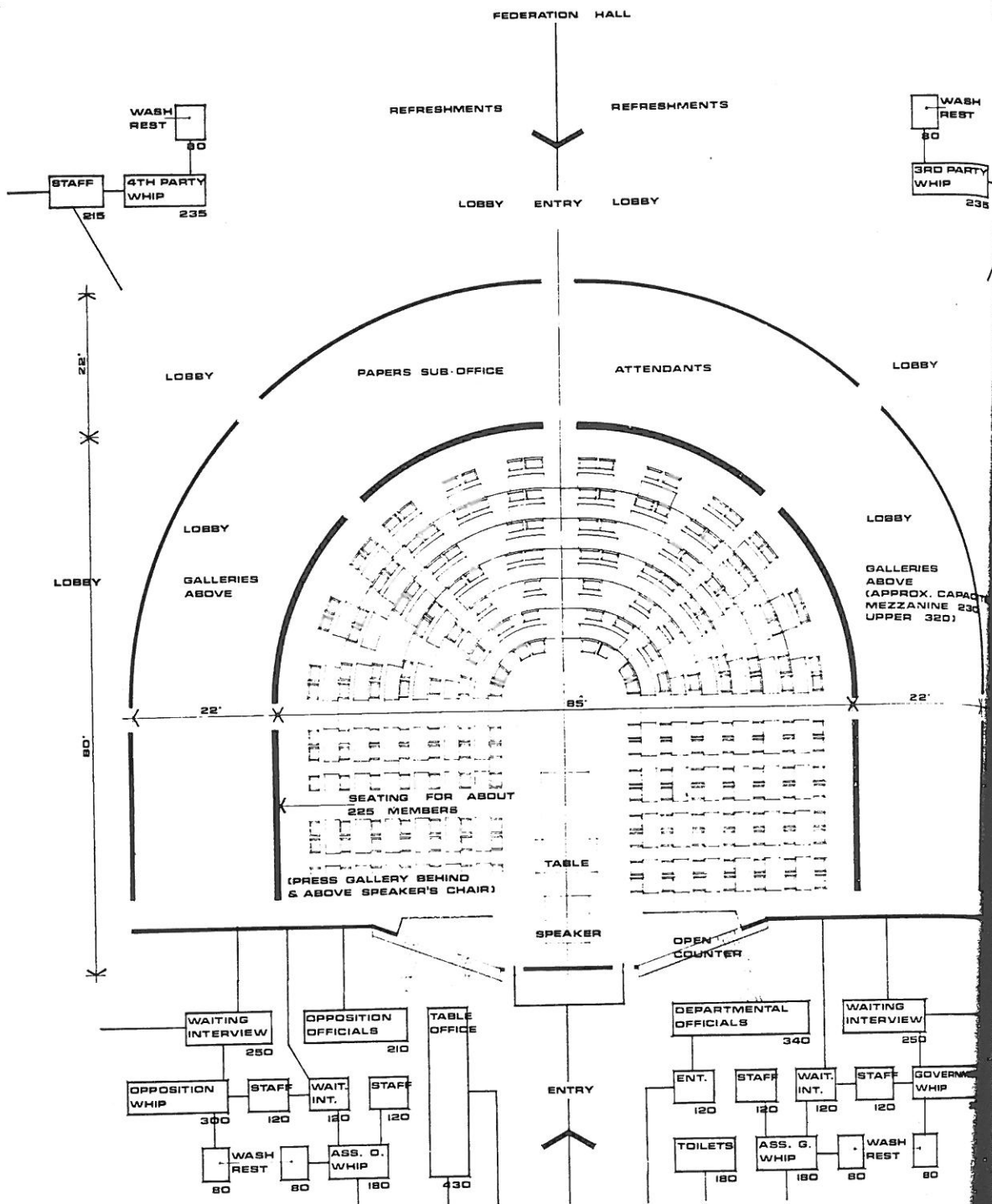
114. The Speaker's Chair in the House of Representatives is one of the principal furnishing features of the Chamber, and should therefore be accorded appropriate recognition in the determination of decor of the House.

115. It is anticipated that extensive use would be made of Australian timber in the decor of the Chamber. If timber is used it should be carefully selected to avoid the problems which have occurred in the present Chamber, where the marked contrasts produced by the dark wood panelling of the lower walls and galleries and the brightly lit upper walls and ceiling have been unsatisfactory from a lighting point of view and are soporific in their effect. In Houses visited overseas, Chamber ceilings were noted to be high, usually extending through three floors. Walls were most satisfactorily treated in light rather than dark tones. Indeed, for television purposes, the general tone of the area should be light and highly polished surfaces should be avoided.

Bar of the House

116. The Bar of the House is an essential feature of the design and furnishing of a Chamber. It should be located at the main entrance to the floor area of the Chamber and should be a heavy bar of brass or similar metal. It should be housed in a slot in the doorway or, alternatively, be hinged at one end and be capable of being raised or lowered as required. If the architectural design of the new Chamber permits it, the present Bar of the House could be used. this would provide an interesting historic link with the old House.

117. The foregoing paragraphs of this section although applying specifically to the Chamber of the House of Representatives have general application to both Chambers. Special mention is now made of the variations in design and facilities associated with the Senate Chamber.



ALLOCATION OF SPACES BEHIND SPEAKER'S CHAIR SHOWN DIAGRAMMATICALLY - AREAS SHOWN IN SQUARE FEET

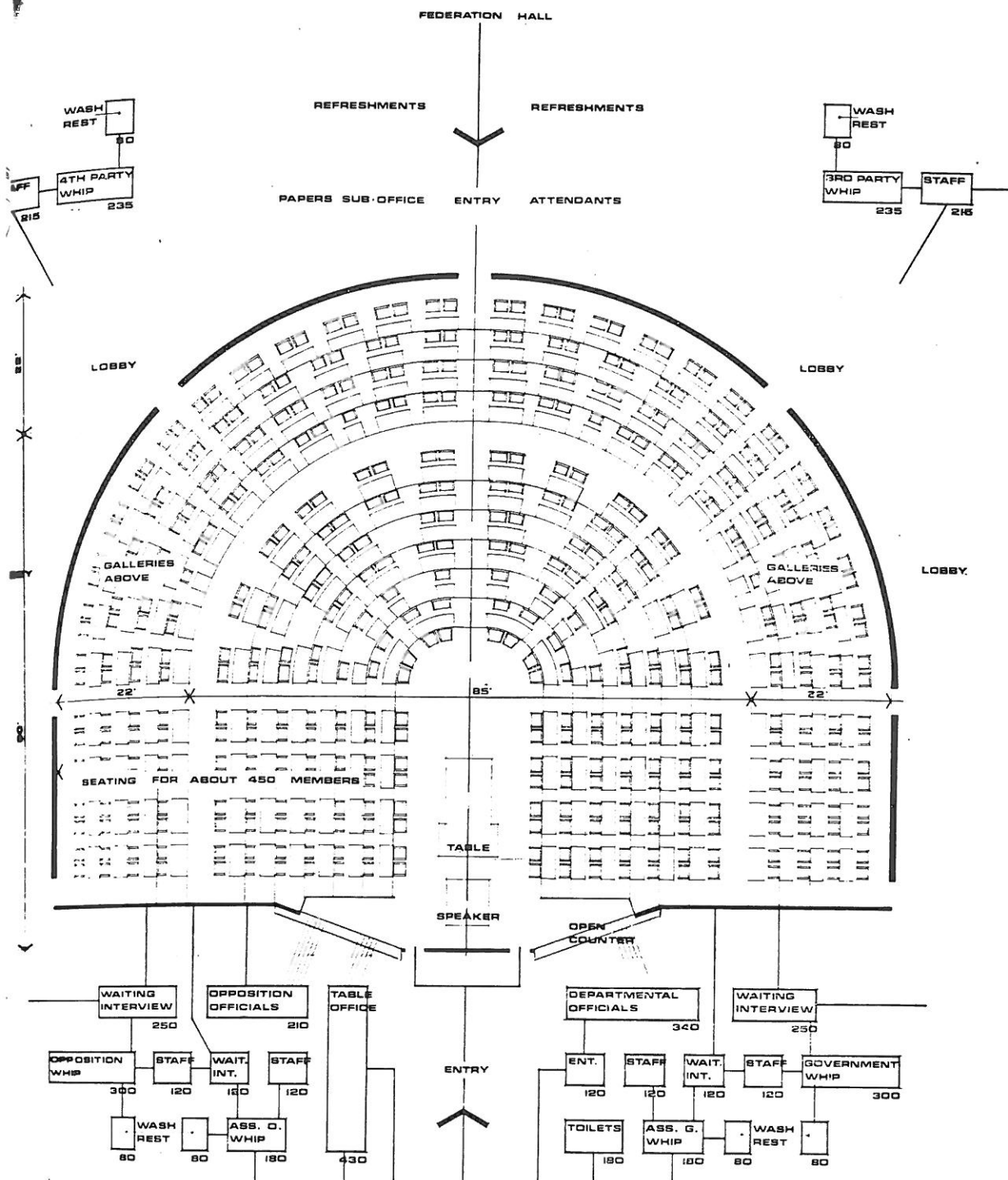
NOTIONAL STUDY OF CHAMBER AREA THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (SHOWING INITIAL DEVELOPMENT)

DIMENSIONS AND AREAS SHOWN ARE NOTIONAL ONLY

AUGUST

SCALE :





ALLOCATION OF SPACES BEHIND SPEAKER'S CHAIR SHOWN DIAGRAMMATICALLY - AREAS SHOWN IN SQUARE FEET

NOTIONAL STUDY OF CHAMBER AREA THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (SHOWING ULTIMATE DEVELOPMENT)

DIMENSIONS AND AREAS SHOWN ARE NOTIONAL ONLY

AUGUST 1969

SCALE : 0 8 16 24 32 40

PUBLIC GALLERY

SOUNDPROOF GALLERY FOR CONDUCTED PARTIES

SPEECH INDICATOR PANELS

PRESS GALLERY

SENATORS GALLERY
(FRONT ROW)

DIPLOMATIC GALLERY
(FRONT ROW)

CEILING HEIGHT AS REQUIRED

SPEAKERS GALLERY
(FRONT ROW)

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICIALS
(OPEN COUNTER)

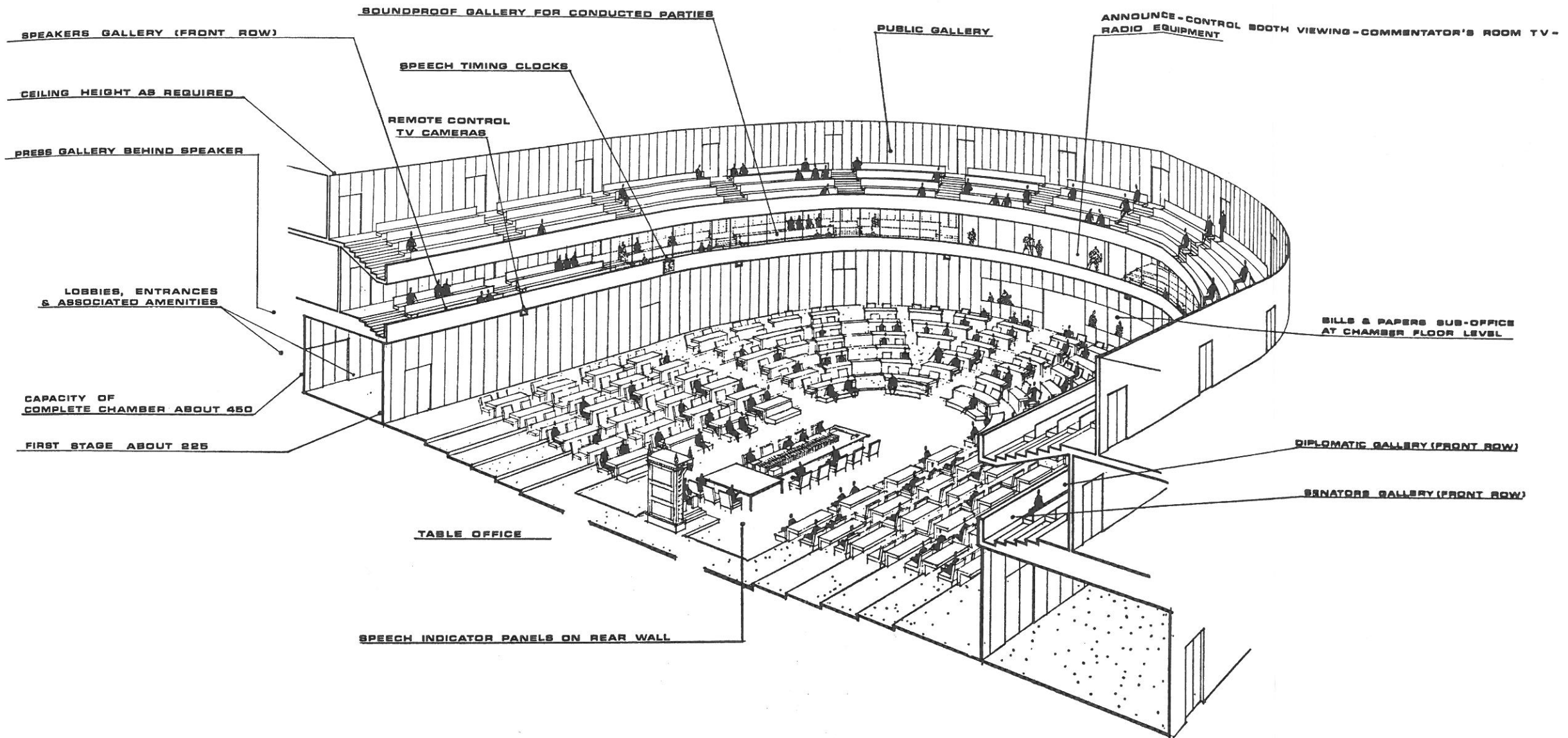
TABLE

SPEAKER'S CHAIR

OPPOSITION OFFICIALS AND TALK
(OPEN COUNTER)

NOTIONAL IMPRESSION OF CHAMBER AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 1969



NOTIONAL IMPRESSION OF CHAMBER AREA THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (SHOWING INITIAL DEVELOPMENT)

AUGUST 1989

THE SENATE CHAMBER

118. The Committee considered alternative forms of seating arrangements for the Senate including a number of arrangements seen in overseas parliamentary buildings visited by members of the Committee. The Committee has concluded that there is advantage in retaining the 'horseshoe' shape currently used for the debating chamber with seats and benches for all Senators arranged in groups of two. The Chamber plan which flows from this pattern is clearly illustrated in the notional studies, in plan and perspective, on pages 37-40.

119. While the studies reflect similar features in each House Chamber, two fundamental differences are (a) the smaller scale of the Senate Chamber, and (b) the convenient wall arrangement enabling the ceremonial openings of Parliament to continue to be held in the Senate Chamber.

The Size of Senate Chamber

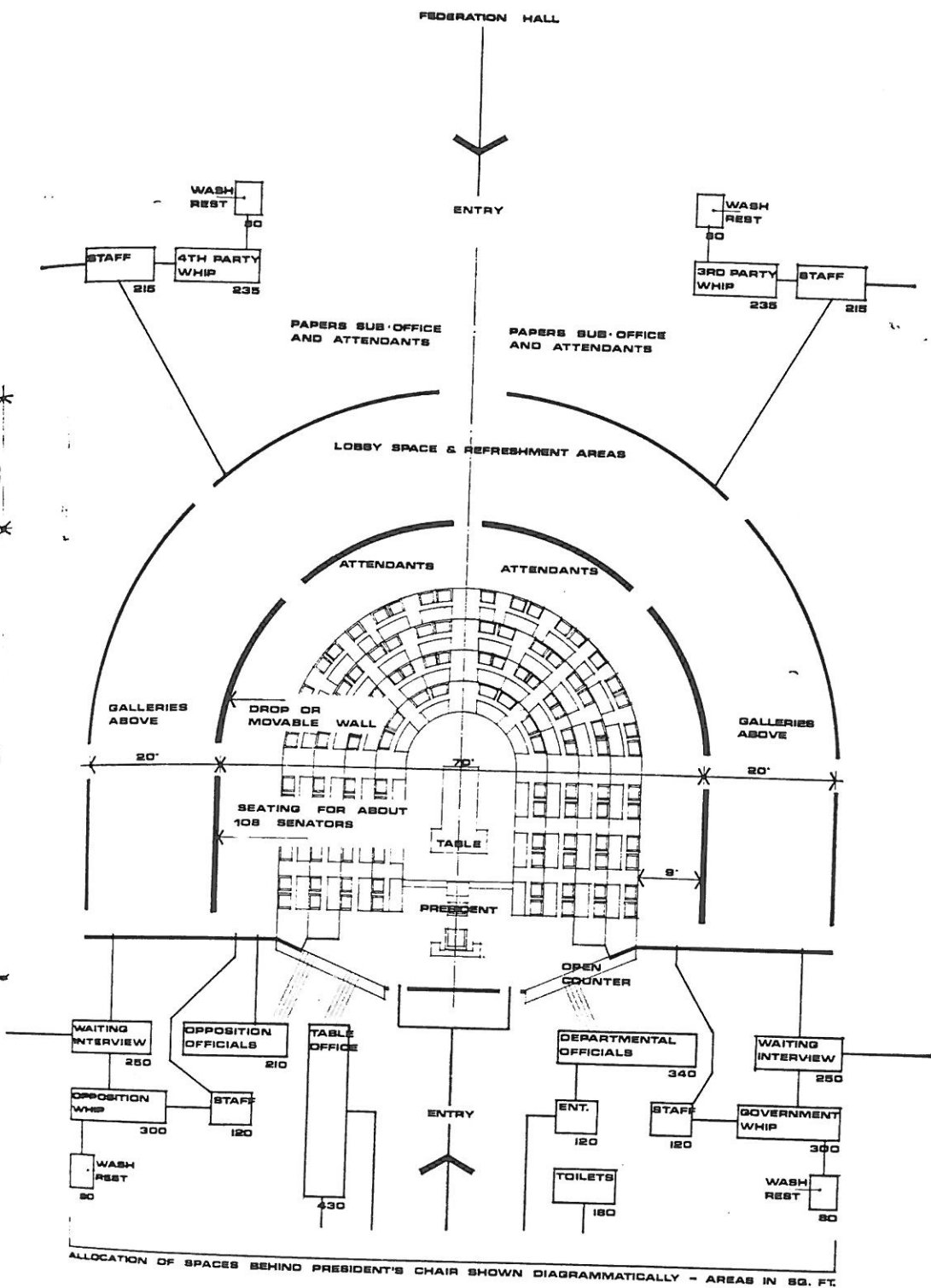
120. Reference has been made earlier to the Committee's view that, for planning purposes, a figure of 108 Senators should be accepted. The notional study, page 37, shows the seating arrangement for this number contained within a floor area of approximately 4,000 sq ft. It is of interest to note that this is 200 sq ft less than the floor area of the United States Senate Chamber, which adequately accommodates 100 Senators. Flexibility has been retained in this suggested layout by the ability to add additional rows of seats in the event of the number of Senators ever exceeding 108, without the need for structural alterations to the Chamber.

Ceremonial Openings of Parliament

121. In considering the planning of a Senate Chamber which, on the one hand, must not over-provide space for the normal business of the Senate and, on the other, should make available additional accommodation for ceremonial occasions, the Committee was interested to learn that the Iranian Senate had met an identical problem by the use of drop walls. The Iranian Senate Chamber has substantial soundproof partitions around the legislative area which may be mechanically lowered into the floor or raised to the level of the galleries as required. When raised, they form the walls of the legislative area in a 'horseshoe' shape. These partitions match the rest of the Chamber and, when raised, blend into the general surroundings. They also provide an adequate acoustic treatment. This, or a similar system, is ideally suited to the needs of the Australian Senate. On special occasions, with the walls removed, sufficient space would be available on the main floor to seat all Members of the House of Representatives. With all Members seated substantial space would still remain to seat the wives of Senators and Members, diplomats and other important guests. The upper galleries would provide further accommodation for additional guests.

122. The notional studies (pages 37, 39) show the walls in the normal raised position, and the area available around the Chamber for use as Government and Opposition lobbies, including space for lounges and light refreshment services close to the Chamber for the use of Senators.

123. The Committee is convinced that this type of arrangement can provide a Senate Chamber suitable for its normal function as well as for the ceremonial opening of Parliament and other special occasions.

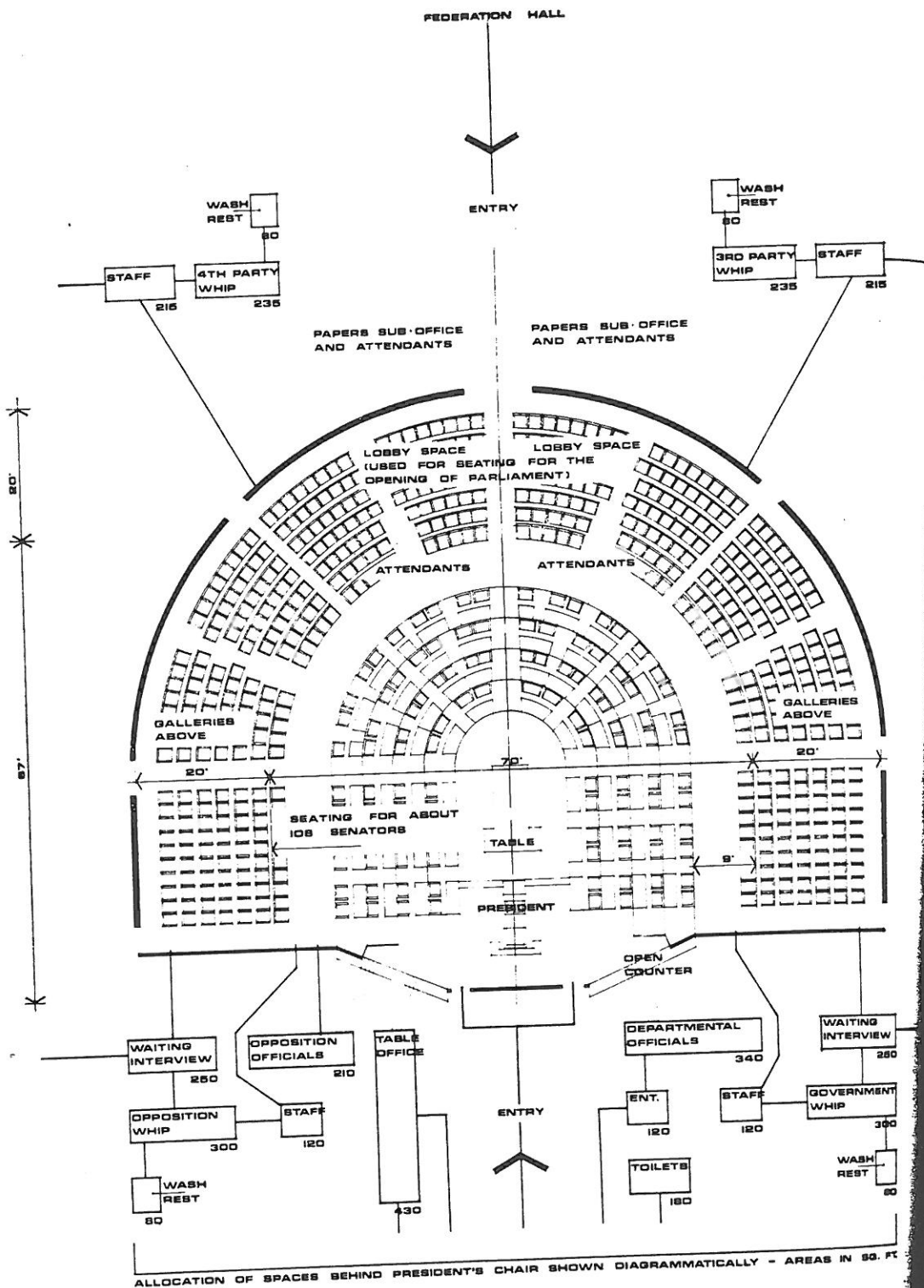


NOTIONAL STUDY - CHAMBER AREA THE SENATE

DIMENSIONS AND AREAS SHOWN ARE NOTIONAL ONLY

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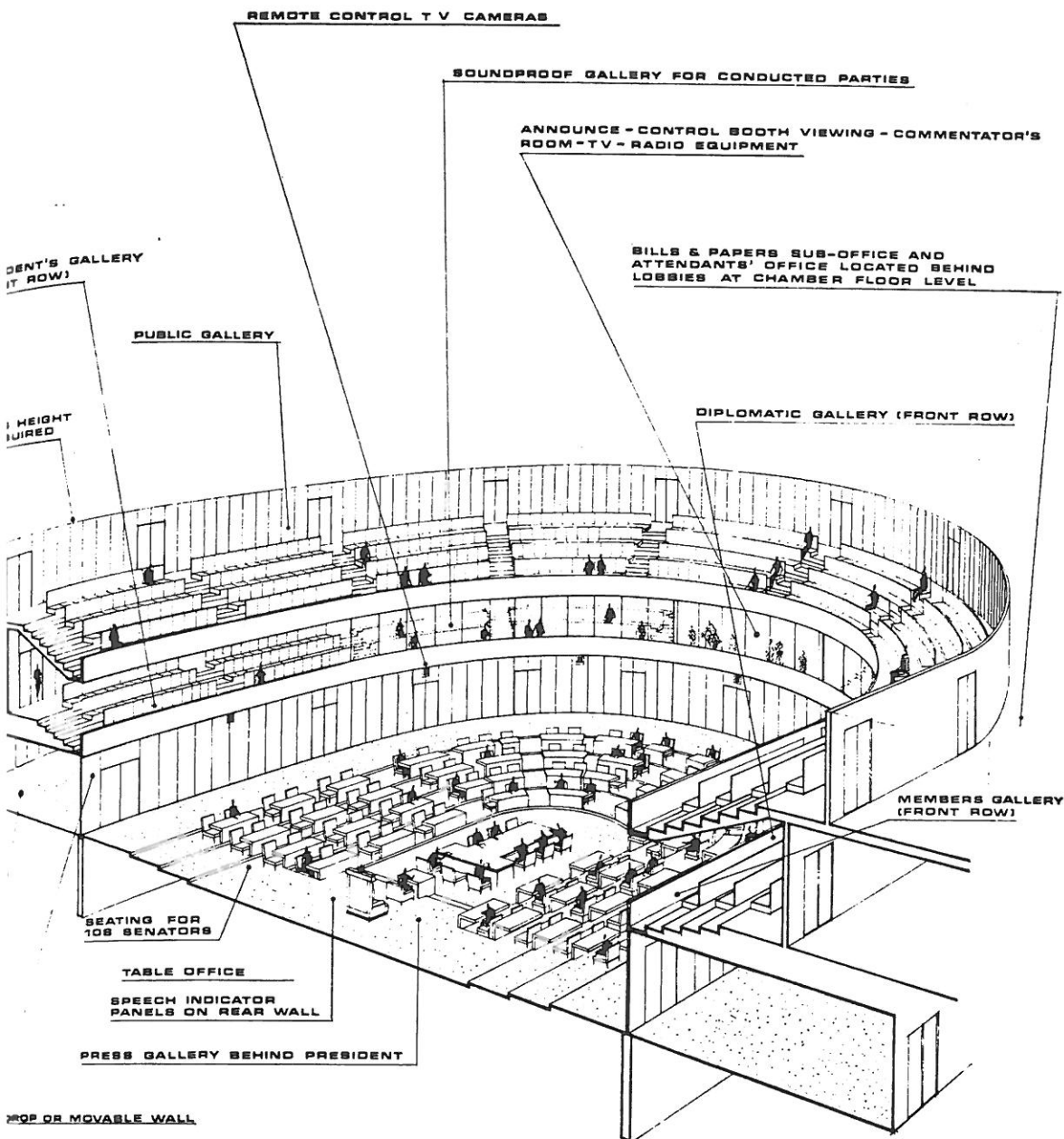


NOTIONAL STUDY - CHAMBER AREA THE SENATE (ARRANGEMENTS FOR OPENING OF PARLIAMENT)

DIMENSIONS AND AREAS SHOWN ARE NOTIONAL ONLY

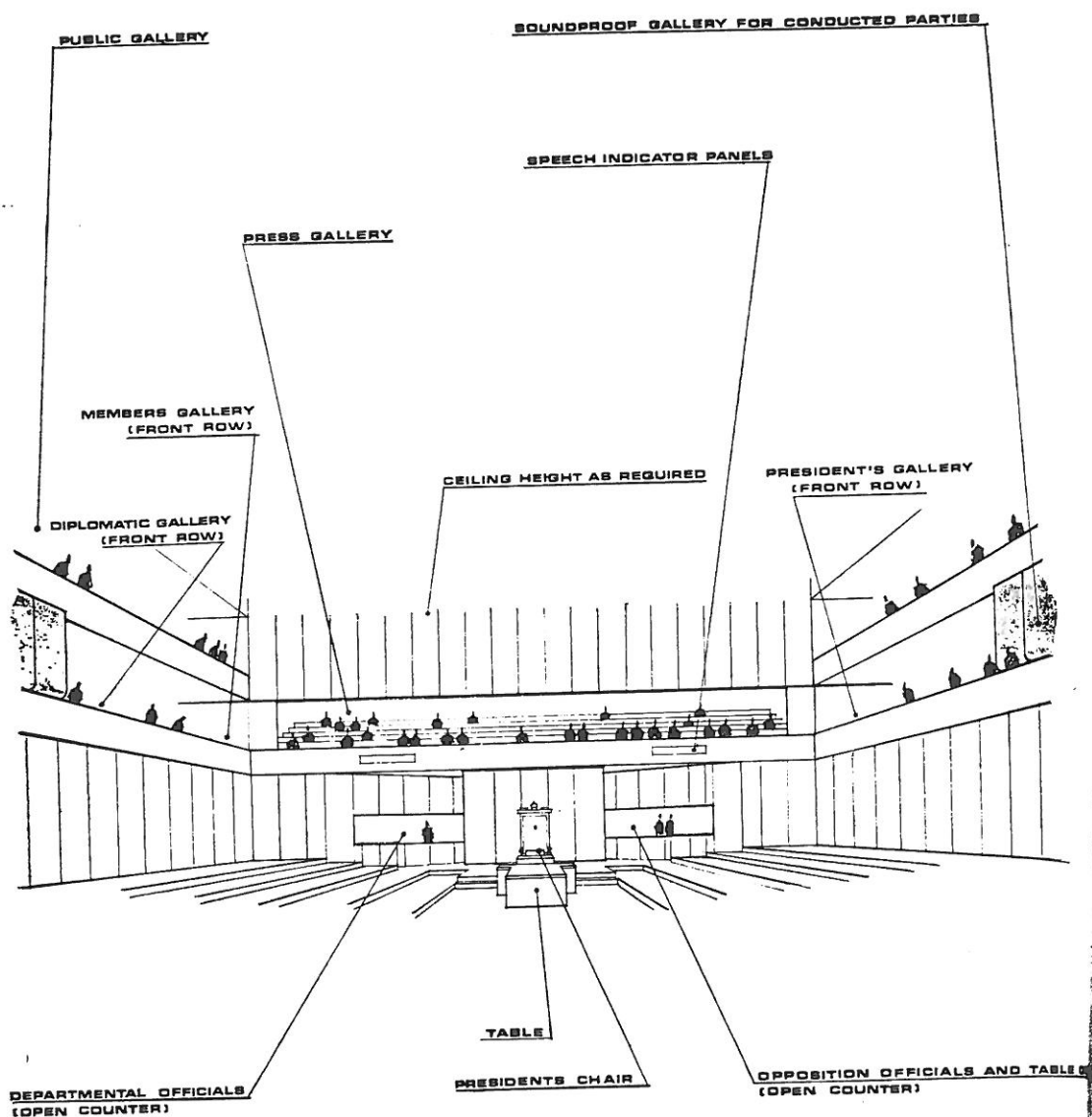
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OTIONAL IMPRESSION OF CHAMBER AREA THE SENATE

BY



NOTIONAL IMPRESSION OF CHAMBER AREA THE SENATE

AUGUST 1963

THE HALLS AND FOYER

124. Halls of some nature are an integral feature of all Parliamentary buildings. Not only do they fulfil a functional role in the working of the Parliament but they present, in many cases, some of the most attractive and architecturally stimulating features of the building. Your Committee delegates examined, for example, the Great Rotunda in the United States Capitol Building which so effectively 'suggests a reverence for the grandeur, the valor, the victory inherent in American history' and 'enormously stimulates the patriotic heart of the American people'. In the same building is the famous Statuary Hall with figures prominent in American history. Then, the Parliament of Canada, has its splendid Hall of Honour 'designed as a series of alcoves in which Canadian History will be recorded in one form or another as it develops' and its stately Confederation Hall leading off the entrance to the building.

125. Your Committee agreed with the suggestion of the Parliamentary permanent heads that, for efficient working arrangements, the new building should contain three separate halls. To these, your Committee would add a spacious foyer.

126. The foyer inside the main entrance at level one should be of generous proportions. The problems arising from inadequate and deficient foyer space were observed during the delegation's overseas tour. Something in the nature of the foyer at the new National Library would appear to be suitably impressive and aptly proportioned. This foyer has an important functional use for the assembly of tourist parties and for the reception of visitors on State occasions. From this foyer access to the public tea room, the House Post Office, Bank, cloak room, etc., could conveniently be arranged. At the same time, lifts or other means of transport could convey visitors to the appropriate level for entry to the galleries of the Houses.

127. The halls, in the order in which a visitor might enter them, would be:

First, a great hall of large and stately proportions for important social and State occasions situated at level one and leading off the entrance foyer. A suggested title, and one used for identification purposes in the Report, is 'Parliament Hall'.

Second, a hall at upstairs gallery level with the suggested title of 'States Hall' or 'National Hall'.

128. A third hall, with the suggested title of 'Federation Hall' should be situated between the Chambers, at Chamber floor level, similar to the present Kings Hall. This Hall, linking as it would the 'House of the People' and the 'House of the States', could fittingly symbolise the indissoluble act of federation of the Australian States.

129. Further suggestions regarding the use and treatment of these halls are:

(a) That 'Federation Hall' be so positioned that the President and the Speaker face one another across the Hall when the doors of the two

Chambers are opened prior to the Governor-General's Opening Speech; and that the Hall be a 'restricted' or non-public area where Senators and Members may be free to move in and out of the Chambers and to the Library and converse together unhindered by visiting crowds.

- (b) That 'States Hall' or, as an alternative name suggestion, 'National Hall' be part of the main public area of the Parliament with entrances from it to the galleries of the two Houses and that the Hall be decorated with statues of distinguished statesmen, and paintings relating to the history of the States, the Coats-of-Arms of the States, etc. Provision will need to be made in this Hall for cloak or baggage rooms where visitors may be required to deposit parcels, cameras, etc., before entering the galleries as is the case in some overseas Parliaments.
- (c) That 'Parliament Hall' be used not only for important social and State functions (seating up to 900 people at dinners), but for exhibitions and special displays, that it be a public area, included in guided tours of the building, if not, indeed, used as a 'holding area' for visitors to Parliament.

130. More detailed suggestions in regard to features which might be incorporated in this Hall are:

- (a) A rostrum which can serve as a dais for Royal or V.I.P. functions, and as a bandstand for balls, etc.
- (b) Inbuilt installations for live telecasting, broadcasting, sound reinforcement and cine-cameras.
- (c) Facilities appropriate to an Art Gallery for the hanging of paintings. Lighting, in particular, needs to be carefully designed.
- (d) Seating capacity for banquets for a minimum of 900 persons.
- (e) Gallery accommodation with seating.
- (f) Storage area nearby to accommodate tables, chairs, display stands, etc.
- (g) Catering facilities for both bar and meal services.

131. The extent of the catering facilities will depend considerably upon the distance from the Parliamentary Refreshment Rooms. A complete kitchen is not likely to be required but a direct line of access from the main kitchen is most important. A fully equipped servery, including hot press, serving tables, and refrigeration, would be essential. If service from the bars operating in the Refreshment Rooms is not possible because of distance, a bar unit, including washing equipment, must be provided.

132. Because of the fact that the Hall may be used as an Art Gallery, for displays, and also, on occasions, for dancing, it is considered that a timber floor would be most desirable. Access to the Parliament Hall from service areas for the delivery of bulky display material, etc., from the Refreshment Rooms for the reasons already stated, and from the front entrance and foyer for invited guests, will be necessary.

133. In the event of the Senate Chamber being inadequate at some future time to accommodate Members of the House of Representatives and a large number of visitors, the Parliament Hall could provide a joint meeting place for the two Houses on the occasion of the Opening of a new Parliament or session.

134. The Australian National Parliament should embody some distinctive Australian features and the halls lend themselves to the incorporation of these in a striking way.

(NOTE: The importance of the halls in the circulation pattern is further described on pages 71, 72, under the heading 'Circulation Pattern' and is illustrated diagrammatically on page 73).

FILM THEATRETTE AND VIEWING ROOMS

135. The imparting of knowledge through the medium of film is a widely accepted practice in private enterprise and government establishments and theatrettes are now frequently incorporated in modern building design.

136. The new Parliament building should have a film theatrette to seat from 350 to 400 people and two film viewing rooms. These should be controlled and operated by the Library but need not be part of the main central Library area.

137. The building designers might consider the desirability of placing the theatrette near the Parliament Hall where it could be convenient for taking overflow crowds.

138. The theatrette, with sloping floor, should be complete with bio box, film re-wind room, sound equipment room and a console to record sound. It should also have a co-axial cable junction on an external wall so that telecasts of proceedings in the theatrette could be conveniently made, and the necessary link for telecasting of proceedings elsewhere in the building facilitated.

139. The Australian Broadcasting Commission has recommended that a permanent control/announce booth be provided to allow for possible broadcasting from the theatrette. Portable equipment could be used in conjunction with permanent microphone cabling within the theatrette and permanent tie cabling to the audio communications control room. (See pages 115, 117, 119-120.)

140. The area of the theatrette, as described, and with a foyer of 1,000 sq ft, would be about 6,400 sq ft. The two viewing rooms, which should adjoin the theatrette, should be of 340 and 440 sq ft respectively, and be served by a common bio box of 130 sq ft, making a combined area of about 900 sq ft. The smaller viewing room would seat 20 and the larger 35.

(NOTE: In the plans for the New Zealand Parliamentary additions, provision is made for a theatrette/lecture-room of 3,400 sq ft seating approximately 200 persons.)

THE ACCOMMODATION NEEDS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY DEPARTMENTS

THE SENATE

141. The accommodation needs of the Senate are set out in the Schedule of Estimated Space Requirements (see pages 126-130). Such explanations of these needs as are thought necessary are set out in the succeeding paragraphs.

The President of the Senate

142. In the present Parliament building, the President of the Senate is provided with a suite, totalling 1,730 sq ft. It is suggested that, in the permanent building, the President be provided with a suite which, exclusive of such additional foyer or corridors as may be appropriate to the design, would total 2,230 sq ft.

143. The need for an increase in the size of the suites of the Presiding Officers has been apparent for some time. Not only are more local and overseas visitors calling on the Presiding Officers, but the size of some of the parties is increasing and it has proved difficult to interview and entertain them conveniently with restricted accommodation. Accordingly, the space allocation has been increased to approximate that of the Deputy Prime Minister.

144. The appropriateness of the provision may be seen when reference is made to the accommodation of the Speaker of the Canadian Senate. There, the Speaker's dining table normally seats 24 and can be extended to seat 32 but, on special occasions, partitions through the Speaker's suite can be demounted and a large table run into the Speaker's Office, thereby enabling up to 70 persons to be seated.

145. The possible use of demountable partitions in the President's suite, to enable large functions to be held if desired, should be considered by the architects.

Chairman of Committees

146. At present the Chairman of Committees is provided with a room no bigger and, in some instances, not as big as the rooms provided for private Senators. His only advantage lies in the fact that the room made available for him is close to the Chamber.

147. It is suggested that the status and importance of the position of Chairman of Committees, who is also Deputy President, warrants the provision of considerably superior accommodation in the new building. The accommodation recommended totals 1,005 sq ft.

Ministers of State

148. The accommodation for Senate Ministers is dealt with under 'The Executive' (pages 146-148). Bearing in mind the recommendation that all Ministers be in a self-contained area, the designers should provide for Senate Ministers to have reasonably quick and direct access to the Senate Chamber

Senators

149. The Senate estimates provide for the accommodation of 108 Senators. Subtracting the President, Chairman of Committees, Ministers, Party Leaders and Whips, provision is required for about 90 other Senators.

150. It is considered unnecessary to argue the case for individual accommodation for every Senator. The need is already present and the growing complexity of parliamentary government can only emphasise the need. It is essential that every reasonable facility and assistance that can be provided should be given to Senators to enable them to discharge their responsibilities effectively. Probably the time will come when all Senators will be provided with secretarial assistance in Canberra, and it is suggested that provision for such assistance should be made in the new building.

151. The recommendation is that each Senator be provided with an office about 15 feet square, a staff room of about the same size and a wash-rest area about 10 feet by 8 feet.

152. The furnishing and facilities should follow the latest and most efficient design and the latest in shelving and in-built cabinets should be installed in the staff rooms. Careful consideration should also be given to the way in which the rooms are linked so as to make the best Senator-staff working and communication arrangements, for example, the entrance to Senators' offices should be through the staff area, rather than direct.

Party Rooms

153. Present and proposed accommodation estimates for party rooms are as follows:

	<i>Present accommodation</i>	<i>Proposed accommodation</i>
	<i>ft</i>	<i>ft</i>
Ministerial Party Room	32 x 28	50 x 30
Opposition Party Room	50 x 23	
	plus 31 x 9	50 x 30
Country Party Room	36 x 18	25 x 20
Other	—	25 x 20

154. In the present Parliamentary building, there are, on the Senate side, three Party rooms. Only the Ministerial Party Room and the Opposition Party Room come under the care of the Senate, the Country Party Room, which is provided for the Country Party Members of both Houses, being maintained by the House of Representatives. The estimates propose a separate Senate Country Party Room.

Senators' Wives

155. In recent years, wives of Senators have accompanied their husbands to Canberra more frequently than in the past, quite a number staying in the National Capital for the duration of the period of the sittings. For their convenience, it is suggested that a suitably furnished lounge room, also equipped as a reading and writing room, should be provided. Adjacent to this room should also be a powder room and a toilet and wash area.

Inter-Parliamentary Activities

156. The Commonwealth Parliament is a member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union which has branches throughout the world. Senate officers at present administer this work for the whole Parliament. Provision for the reception of visiting members of the organization and a working office is included in the schedule of space requirements.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

157. The accommodation needs of the House of Representatives are set out in the Schedule of Estimated Space Requirements (see pages 131-137). Such explanations of these needs as are thought necessary are set out in the succeeding paragraphs.

The Speaker and the Chairman of Committees

158. The remarks made earlier regarding accommodation for Mr President and the Chairman of Committees of the Senate apply equally to Mr Speaker and Chairman of Committees of the House and similar provision for accommodation has been made.

Members' Accommodation

159. It has been recommended earlier that, for the purposes of planning the building, membership of the House be taken initially as about 225. Allowing for something like 45 Members to be specially accommodated, namely, Mr Speaker, Ministers, the Chairman, leaders and whips of parties, for whom special provision is made, some 180 will require private Member accommodation.

160. The remarks made earlier regarding accommodation for Senators apply also to Members. Accommodation of the same size, namely, an office of about 15 ft by 15 ft, a staff room of about 15 ft by 15 ft, and a wash-rest area of about 10 ft by 8 ft is recommended.

161. If the current reluctance on the part of the Australian electorate to increase the membership of the House continues, there would appear to be no alternative to providing Members with additional staff to assist them in their duties. The Committee noted the substantial amount of clerical and research assistance provided in the United States, and although it does not envisage assistance on that scale in the Australian Parliament, there is every reason to believe that, in time, additional assistance will be provided

to Members. Thus the Committee considers that it would be unwise to provide anything short of a staff room able to accommodate two persons.

Standard furniture items could be:

Member's room	.	.	Desk
			Office chair
			Two visitors' chairs
			Built-in shelving and cupboards
Wash-rest area	.	.	Divan couch
			Wash basin
			Hat and coat cupboard
Secretary's room	.	.	Desk
			Office chair
			Two visitors' chairs
			Filing cabinet
			Built-in shelving and cupboards
			Cupboard containing wash basin and hat and coat rack

Provision for new Parties

162. Membership in the present House of Representatives is confined to three major parties. There have been occasions during the past thirty or so years when an additional party has been represented in the House and it is conceivable that, with the increased size of the House, the number of parties may increase. It is probably reasonable to assume that any additional parties will not have a large membership. Nevertheless, while an increased number of Members' rooms may not be necessary, consideration should be given to the provision in the appropriate area of up to two additional party rooms of limited size together with party leaders' rooms.

Location of Party Rooms

163. In the present building party rooms are adjacent to the Chambers where they take up priority space. However, they do serve a purpose in providing a rest and read area close by the Chamber. But with the increasing provision over past years of rooms for Members where they can work quietly, the use to which party rooms is put has changed.

164. In the new building, the party rooms should be located in the general area of Members' accommodation. Any need for a 'rest and read' area near the Chambers will be met by lobbies directly adjoining Chamber entrances.

165. Party rooms should have good acoustics and, as party discussions are usually confidential, special attention should be paid to the sound-proofing of these areas.

Departmental Accommodation

166. Estimated space requirements for House of Representatives departmental purposes are specified in the Schedule under the heading of Speaker.

Chairman and Departmental Offices. The Schedule, which is self-explanatory, allows somewhat larger areas for the Clerks than exist in the present building, and also includes accommodation for additional officers to meet the needs of the larger House.

Room for Members' Wives

167. A reasonably large and comfortably furnished room is proposed for the use of Members' wives. Wives are often in Canberra, particularly for notable occasions, and a room set apart for their use, for reading, writing, light refreshments, etc., would provide facilities which it is expected would be very welcome. A similar provision has been made for Senators' wives.

Inter-Parliamentary Activities

168. The Commonwealth Parliament is a branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. The affairs of the branch are at present administered by the House of Representatives Department. Part of the Association's activities concern the reception and the provision of hospitality for visiting members from Commonwealth countries. Accommodation for this purpose and for the administrative staff is set down in the accommodation schedule. The provision of special accommodation for the Association's activities follows the pattern in Parliaments overseas.

COMMITTEE ROOMS

169. The small number of committee rooms available and, for some purposes, their small size, have created difficulties in the present building. The Committee has sought to ensure that these difficulties will not be incurred in the future by making the increased provisions shown on pages 137-139 of the Schedule of estimated space requirements.

170. If the estimated space provisions for committee work seem at first sight to be more than adequate, it must be remembered that both Houses can be expected to adopt new and improved procedures to meet the demands of the times and the most likely change is in the development of the committee system—with the reference of certain Bills to standing or select committees for inquiry and report, the appointment of more *ad hoc* select committees to inquire into specific matters and the appointment of more standing committees. Some of these developments are already apparent.

171. In addition to the provision of more committee rooms, it is recommended that they be grouped together on one floor of the building. The present dispersal of the rooms throughout the building makes oversight of them by officials difficult and frequently causes confusion amongst those booking the rooms. Grouping of the rooms and ancillary offices, waiting rooms and wash and toilet facilities will facilitate control of this section by attendants from suitably placed boxes at the main entrance to the area. These officers

should be able to direct committee members and witnesses to their appropriate rooms, control incoming traffic, deal with telephone calls for Members and generally maintain security and privacy.

172. The advantages of having a staff room and a storage room (for storage of tables, equipment and preparation of tea and refreshments) adjoining the committee room were clearly demonstrated to the Committee at some recently built overseas buildings (e.g., W.H.O. in Geneva). As from time to time committees are appointed which require maximum security, documents strong rooms have also been included in the area.

173. The furnishings of the rooms is important. The larger committee rooms should have high ceilings with lighting and acoustic installations which will enable broadcast telecasting to be made if desired. Adequate sound proofing should be employed to ensure that committee proceedings, when secret, are fully protected. It is recommended that the smaller rooms be furnished with elongated (extension) tables and that the larger rooms have a number of matching (modular) tables which facilitate arrangements for committees of different size.

174. In Parliamentary departmental submissions it was suggested that the larger committee rooms should incorporate features similar to those in the Council Meeting Room (the R. C. Mills Room) of the Australian National University, with facilities for recording the discussions, film projection, and other modern aids. The Australian Broadcasting Commission, however, recommended that these facilities should be extended in some respects, particularly with regard to the numbers of microphones provided and their location, film projection equipment and tape recording facilities. Film projection equipment should be installed in a separate permanent booth. Accommodation should also be provided for any recording equipment required as well as for sound reinforcing equipment. All committee rooms should have permanent microphone outlets, associated sound control equipment and lines to the audio communications control room. Adequate under-floor ducts should be provided to allow flexibility in cable and electronic requirements.

175. In addition to the provision of announce/control rooms and facilities for sound transmission, the major committee rooms should be installed with sufficient equipment and cables to allow 'broadcast' telecasting. The Australian Broadcasting Commission has stated that it would prefer to use its own portable equipment in these rooms. However, your Committee feels that the architects should give consideration to glassed-in galleries for T.V. operations and/or visitor accommodation as was seen by members of the Committee in United Nations buildings overseas.

176. The accommodation set down in the Schedule for the two statutory committees which function continuously has been assessed after consultation with the respective secretaries. In the case of the Public Works Committee, the needs have been based on an enlarged committee of 18. Two

committee rooms have been provided—one for public hearings with a capacity to seat up to thirty in a public gallery and a smaller one to accommodate private meetings of the committee and minor hearings of a sectional committee. Office accommodation for the Chairman and staff of the Committee, which will need to be grouped adjacent to the committee rooms, has been recommended.

177. A similar arrangement has been proposed for the Joint Committee of Public Accounts though the total area provided is more generous because of the greater number of staff envisaged and the higher public interest in the work of this Committee. Because of this, a larger main committee room, with public and press galleries, has been provided with minor rooms for sectional committee meetings. As there may be a need on some occasions for this Committee to have access to a greater area than is provided by the largest of these committee rooms, it is suggested that, in design, provision be made for the three rooms to be capable of conversion into a single unit.

178. With the development of the committee system, it will become necessary to increase the staff of committee clerks who form part of the Departments of the Clerks of the Houses. Space allowance for these officers has been provided in the committee area.

179. It is the practice for the major Parties in the House to appoint their own private committees to deal with various subjects in which the Commonwealth has a responsibility. A number of rooms to accommodate these committees has been provided in the area allotted to each of the major Parties.

180. The main committee area should be easily accessible from the main public circulation area, for example, off the States Hall at level 3, so that witnesses, public servants and the public can make their way to the area with little or no guidance.

LOCATION OF ROOMS IN RELATION TO CHAMBER

181. For the general guidance of the architects and designers of the building, it is desirable to state broadly the priority rights of those persons who, because of their functions, have a need to be constantly or frequently in attendance upon the House and those other persons who, because of their status should be accorded some precedence in the location of their rooms in relation to the Chamber. The following is the position in the House of Representatives, but the position in the Senate would follow a similar pattern:

- (a) Whips of all parties.
- (b) House officers in the order of Mr Speaker, the Chairman, some Deputy Chairmen, Clerks at the Table and Serjeant-at-Arms.
- (c) Ministerial officers in the order of Leader of the House, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, and certain senior Ministers (all within the self-contained Executive area—see paragraphs 429. 431).

(d) Opposition officers in the order of Leader and Deputy Leader of the Opposition, senior members of the Opposition Executive.

(e) Other parties in the order of leaders, deputy leaders and senior members.

(NOTE: The accommodation for whips of all parties in the Chamber area is shown on the notional studies of the Chamber areas—see pages 32, 37.)

182. The additional officers related to groups (b), (c) and (d) could, to the extent practicable, be extended rearwards or possibly upwards or downwards from the Chamber level as follows:

Group (b) House of Representatives Department, including some limited records and papers storage.

Group (c) Cabinet and Cabinet committee rooms, other Ministers and staffs.

Group (d) Other Members of Opposition Executive.

Then follow party and party committee rooms, rooms for individual private Members and typists' rooms.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY

INTRODUCTION

183. The proposals for the Parliamentary Library in the new building were referred to members of a sub-committee of the Library Committees of both Houses and their suggestions have been incorporated.

PLANNING PRINCIPLES

184. Since a single Library will continue to serve both Houses, for planning purposes, it is most desirable that:

(a) all the Library's general reading rooms and services to Senators and Members should be grouped together, on the same floor as both Chambers and be readily accessible from each of them;

(b) the remainder of its premises should be together on preferably one, but not more than two, additional floors immediately above or below the general reading rooms;

(c) there should be one principal point of access to the Library by users on each floor that it occupies; and

(d) the long-term space requirements of the Parliamentary Library should be provided in any first stage of a Parliament building because of its assumed central location which may prevent easy future expansion.

NUMBER OF USERS: SENATORS AND MEMBERS

185. Membership of the whole Parliament can reasonably be expected to exceed 300 by 2000 and may ultimately reach 500. The Library proposals are accordingly designed to serve such a membership.

NUMBER OF USERS: STAFF (OTHER THAN LIBRARY STAFF) SERVING
SENATORS AND MEMBERS AND COMMITTEES

186. Apart from the normal expected growth in the staff of the Parliament itself, a major growth is assumed in the staff serving Senators and Members individually. At present, the staff provided for private Members is limited to a secretary-typist each, of whom only one or two are resident in Canberra. However, it is quite conceivable that in future years most Senators and Members will have in their Canberra offices at least one secretary or research assistant.

187. Executive staff serving Ministers directly number over 100 at the present time. Some significant growths in this area can be assumed and wherever this staff is housed, it can be anticipated that it will need to use the Library on behalf of Ministers.

188. Some growth is also assumed in the number of Parliamentary committees and therefore in the staff serving them directly.

189. Though the total effect of the assumed growth in these non-Member users cannot be measured, a conservative estimate of the numbers would exceed 500.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF LIBRARY SERVICES

190. The purpose of the Parliamentary Library is to provide Senators and Members with reference, research, information and reading services in relation to their legislative and other parliamentary duties. This covers any matter, domestic or foreign, which Members individually or in groups may wish to investigate, whether arising from legislation or otherwise. The Library also serves those immediately concerned with the functioning of the Parliament itself.

191. Apart from the effect of assumed increased membership of the Parliament, the growing complexity and pressure of Parliamentary business has had a considerable impact upon the Parliamentary Library which is increasingly called upon to provide information at greater depth over a greater number of subjects.

192. This has resulted in recent extensions to the reference services and the creation of a Legislative Research Service to Parliament and its committees. The growth of the Legislative Research Service in particular, since its establishment in 1966, has been quite spectacular. The two services are expected to grow along the lines of those at the Library of Congress on which they are based.

193. It is anticipated also that there will be new activities such as the use of Telex or other similar means for transmission of printed and written matter, the use of computers, and possibly the monitoring and editing of news, political and other broadcast and telecast programme items and the storage of tapes.

194. It would be unwise to plan any library operating as a research and information service without considering the possible use of automatic data processing. Although computers are not yet extensively used in information storage and retrieval for library purposes, it is likely that they will be. Space must therefore be provided for the programming and coding staff involved as well as for the installations themselves.

SIZE OF THE COLLECTIONS

195. It is difficult to place a precise limit on the size of the collections that the Parliamentary Library might need in the long term. It is clear, however, that any improvement and extension of its present reference and information services, and the development of its research services, will make necessary considerable increases in the collections now held.

196. The National Library of Australia, with far greater and more varied collections, will always be an indispensable source from which supplementary material necessary for use by the Parliament can be obtained. However, experience has shown that a substantial core collection within the Parliamentary Library, available at all times for exclusive use by the Parliament, is essential to meet the many unusual and involved requests which have to be met against urgent deadlines. This has been taken into account in the proposals submitted for book stack space, though not to the extent which would allow an unduly large collection or unnecessary books to be accumulated.

NATURE, EXTENT AND LOCATION OF ACCOMMODATION: FOR SENATORS AND MEMBERS

197. Any increase in the size of the Parliament will itself require an increase in Reading Room accommodation for the exclusive use of Senators and Members. The following is proposed:

Main Reading Room: 9,500 sq ft

198. Because of its size, the proportions of this principal Reading Room, including its ceiling height, will need consideration to ensure a suitably fine appearance. It should have ready access from both Chambers and a controlled entrance. It should contain the following:

- (a) Accommodation for 50 readers seated at desks and another 50 seated informally;
- (b) Shelving for 30,000 volumes on open access;
- (c) Two small soundproof booths for tape recorder use, four telephone booths, and headphones installed at convenient places to allow Senators and Members to keep in touch with proceedings in either Chamber;
- (d) A staff area of 1,000 sq ft to accommodate the Loan and Inquiry Desk, loan records, sorting rooms, holding shelves for publications requested and other activities forming part of the Reading Room services;

- (e) Lift and stair communication between the Main Reading Room and other Library floors;
- (f) Similar communication, and probably pneumatic tubes, leading to strategic points throughout the Library;

199. Lifts and pneumatic tube terminals will need to be silent in operation.

Newspaper Reading Room: 3,000 sq ft

200. This room, for the reading, display and filing of an increasing number of current newspapers and copies of them, should be adjacent to the Main Reading Room. Consultation tables and aisles for heavier traffic will be needed.

Periodicals and Serials Reading Room: 4,000 sq ft

201. This room should also be adjacent to the Main Reading Room to provide for the reading, display and filing of an increasing number of current periodicals, estimated at 600 titles, including Australian and other official publications.

202. Seating is required for 50 readers, half of them at desks and half seated informally.

Map Room: 1,000 sq ft

203. This room, for the examination, display and filing of maps, should also be adjacent to the Main Reading Room.

204. It should contain cabinets for up to 10,000 sheets, racks for 100 roll maps, two large and two smaller consulting tables, and 40 ft of clear wall space for the display of wall maps.

Microfilm Reading Room: 950 sq ft

205. This room, for the use of microfilm and other material read on machines, increasingly used in libraries, should also be adjacent to the Main Reading Room.

206. It should contain 6 reading machines, a printer, storage cabinets, and a work table.

207. Top lighting should not exceed 8 to 10 foot candles.

Law collection and carrells: 3,500 sq ft

208. This area, for legal reference, should also be adjacent to the Main Book Stack.

209. It should contain shelving for 20,000 volumes, 12 carrells of 80 sq ft each, one soundproof booth for tape recorders, one telephone booth and staff work space.

Senators' and Members' Study Area: 3,000 sq ft

210. This area, for continuous study, should be adjacent to the Main Book Stack.

211. It should contain 34 carrells of 80 sq ft each with individual desks, three soundproof booths for tape recorder use, and three telephone booths.

Special Topics Room: 1,250 sq ft

212. This room, for specially assembled collections of material on major issues before the House or the people, should be adjacent to the Main Reading Room.

213. It should contain wall shelving, 12 individual desks, with 18 ft of clear wall space for wall maps.

Seminar Rooms: 720 sq ft

214. Two small rooms and one larger room, for group use of library material, should be adjacent to the Senators' and Members' Study Area.

215. The two smaller rooms should contain about 6 units of wall shelving and one long table to seat 6, and the larger room 12 units of shelving and tables to seat about 10.

Legislative Research Study Rooms: 1,500 sq ft

216. These 15 rooms of 100 sq ft, for Senators and Members working on a particular subject, should each be adjacent to the relevant staff working area in the Legislative Research Service.

217. The staff accommodation for this service, now established in 6 major subject areas, and estimated for the future at 15 subject areas, is included in the statement of staff areas.

Television Viewing Room: 500 sq ft

218. This room, to seat 40, should be adjacent to the Main Reading Room to allow Senators and Members to watch, on closed circuit television, proceedings in the Chamber, or in a Committee or other group.

Conference Lecture and Special Purposes Room: 1,000 sq ft

219. This room, needed for staff training, lectures and meetings, could also serve for meetings of the Library Committee, but does not need to be centrally located.

ACCOMMODATION FOR OTHER ACCREDITED USERS

220. It is the intention of the Library Committee that the various Senators' and Members' Reading Rooms should be primarily for their use and that separate provision be made for non-Member users as follows:

Parliamentary Officers' Reading Room: 2,000 sq ft

221. This room, to provide reading and reference facilities for officers of Parliamentary Departments and others serving the Parliament, should have separate access, be adjacent to the Main Reading Room and be supervised by its staff.

Press Enquiry Room: 325 sq ft

222. This room, to provide reference facilities by Members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery in their daily work, should have separate access, be adjacent to the Main Reading Room and be supervised by its staff.

223. It is assumed that the Press will provide its own newspaper room.

Strangers' Reading Room: 325 sq ft

224. This room, for accredited persons needing to consult material available only in the Parliamentary Library, should have separate access, be adjacent to the Main Reading Room and be supervised by its staff.

ACCOMMODATION FOR LIBRARY STAFF AND SERVICES: 30,170 SQ FT

225. Accommodation for the Library staff and services is shown in detail in the Schedule. Comment is called for only on a limited number of special elements as follows:

Legislative Reference Service: 3,515 sq ft

226. This service, responsible for the conduct of all services provided in the Main Reading Rooms, must be within or adjacent to it so that its staff can be readily consulted by Senators and Members and non-Member users. It will need communication by lift and stairs and possibly pneumatic tube with other floors.

Legislative Research Service: 13,225 sq ft

227. This service will be organised into groups, each working within a given subject field. Provision is made for 15 groups, each with its own offices to accommodate special subject and other files and a small specialist book collection as well as staff. A Study Room for Senators and Members will be attached to each group as indicated above.

228. This accommodation should be adjacent to the Senators' and Members' Study Area and to the Preparation Services referred to below, no more than one floor above or below the Main Reading Room and with direct access by passenger lift, book lift and stairs to its Loan Desk.

Preparation Services and Serial Stack: 6,150 sq ft

229. Preparation services, which include orders, accessions, cataloguing, classification and end processing, should be grouped together with the Serials Stack on the same floor as the Legislative Research Service and the Senators' and Members' Study Area.

Copying Service: 600 sq ft

230. This service has continuous use and should be adjacent to the main body of material required for copying, with most convenient access possible, including pneumatic tubes, to the Main Reading Room, the Legislative Reference Service and the Legislative Research Service.

Computer Services: 2,200 sq ft

231. This area should have convenient lift and stair access to the Legislative Reference Service and, if on another floor to the Legislative Research Service, and communication by pneumatic tube with both.

232. The size and nature of the equipment needed cannot be predicted, but it is assumed that the service will be based on access to a large computer system housed in another building and therefore require only a small computer and ancillary equipment. Space will also be needed for programmers and coders and for storage of cards, magnetic and paper tape and magnetic discs.

233. Individual air conditioning to computer standards will be necessary.

ACCOMMODATION FOR STACK AND OTHER STORAGE: 15,650 SQ FT

234. Of the six areas in this group, comment is called for on the following three only:

Book Stack: 7,500 sq ft

235. This should be vertically above or below the Main Reading Room to make possible communication between it and the Loan and Enquiry Desk by passenger and book lift as well as by stairs. It should also be on the same floor as the Legislative Research Service and the Senators' and Members' Study Area.

Serials Stack: 2,500 sq ft

236. This will house current material other than that in the Periodicals and Serials Reading Room.

237. It should be adjacent to the Preparation Services and the Legislative Research Service and accessible only to Library staff.

Newspaper Stack: 2,000 sq ft

238. This will house files of newspapers. It should have convenient access by lifts and stairs to the Main Reading Room and the Legislative Reference Service.

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

Air conditioning

239. The whole of the library accommodation should be fully air-conditioned.

Acoustics

240. Acoustics in all parts of the Library should be given special consideration to eliminate disturbance caused by unavoidable noises. Individual rooms should be soundproofed.

Lighting

241. Lighting should be carefully studied to ensure the best standard of lighting for the needs of each area throughout the Library, with a minimum provision of 25 ft candles.

Lifts, Stairs and Escalators

242. Lifts for various purposes, stairs, and possibly escalators, will be needed within the Library area, and should be sufficient in number and conveniently placed.

Access to National Library of Australia

243. A direct link will be needed with the National Library building for quick transport of publications, and possibly people, by means of electric trolley, book conveyor, pneumatic tube or similar means.

244. This may be affected by multi-storey car parking if provided beneath the Parliament building.

Loading Dock

245. The daily intake of bulk mail and occasional heavy goods deliveries of Library material make convenient access from a loading dock essential. Because a loading dock provided for other use may also meet the Library's needs, no area for this purpose has been shown in the Schedule of estimated space requirements.

Fenestration

246. It may not be feasible to provide windows to all rooms within the Library but it is desirable that there should be some in the Main Reading Room and that they be provided in offices wherever possible.

Amenities

247. Because of the expected high proportion of women on the staff, special consideration should be given to adequate rest rooms and other amenities for them. Proposals for all amenities will need to be co-ordinated with those of other Departments.

THE JOINT HOUSE DEPARTMENT

PARLIAMENTARY REFRESHMENT ROOMS

248. This is a section of the Department which is of major importance both for the services it provides and the space which it occupies. It is an area in which the demand for services has increased steadily over the post-war years. Although extensions have provided some additional dining room space, the area available for normal, as distinct from special, dining room services has shown very little increase since the building was first erected. In the quality of the equipment installed, the Refreshment Rooms have kept pace with modern developments, but the existing layout of the kitchen, cool rooms, and stores areas leaves much to be desired and will be difficult to improve without expensive alterations.

249. In the Parliamentary Refreshment Rooms, bar and dining room services are currently being provided for four client groups. These are:

- (1) Members of the Commonwealth Parliament and their guests.
- (2) The Commonwealth Government in its capacity as host to V.I.P.'s.
- (3) The staff of the Parliamentary Departments and officers of the Public Service Departments on official business in Parliament House.
- (4) Press.

250. There are three changes in the present arrangements which your Committee recommends in the new Parliament House—

(a) *Members of Parliament*

251. The conception of a common dining room area to serve meals for all Members of Parliament is considered the best arrangement from an economic and a practical point of view. Insofar as light refreshments, etc., are concerned, these are often taken while the Houses continue to sit and it is a common experience for divisions and quorums to interrupt refreshments and cause hurried passages to the Chambers. In the new House, in which the distance from the Chambers to Refreshment Rooms could be greater, light refreshments should be available nearer at hand. Provision for these refreshments has therefore been made in the area of the Chamber lobbies. (See paragraph 69.)

(b) *Large Functions*

252. On occasions when the Parliamentary Refreshment Rooms are called upon to cater for large functions given by the Commonwealth Parliament or the Commonwealth Government it has been necessary, because of the lack of other space, to take over the main dining room, and often the main guest room and lounge areas as well, for meal services. Similarly, King's Hall has been used for bar services. The recommendation is made earlier in the Report that the Parliament Hall be used for banqueting and other purposes. If this course is adopted, the interruptions to normal Refreshment Room services on these occasions, will occur less frequently.

253. The recommendation of space for the main dining room, guest room, etc., has been based on the premise that a great hall for major functions will be provided.

(c) *Staff Dining Room*

254. In the present organisation of Refreshment Rooms services a dining room is available to which the staff of the Parliamentary Departments, the Press and visiting officers have access. While provision needs to be made in the new building for service to this group, there is also the major problem of the lack of canteen and luncheon facilities available generally to Parliamentary officers. In most large buildings occupied by Public Service departments, and in industry generally, it is now standard practice to provide a staff

canteen and dining room which is operated on a non-profit basis. In such places all staff can have their meals, purchase a hot meal or sandwiches, etc., at the cafeteria or, if they prefer, bringing their own meals. An area of 6,000 sq ft has been provided for this purpose.

Members' Dining Room

255. Experience has shown that the occupancy of this dining room for normal meal services has never exceeded its seating capacity of 120—i.e., two-thirds of the total number of Senators and Members. The remaining one-third not patronising this room return to hostels for meals or entertain in the Members' guest room or private dining room. There is no reason why this proportion should vary to any degree in the future and if it is applied to a Parliament of about 400 Senators and Members, a dining room with a seating capacity of about 270 is indicated. The floor area needed to seat this number and cover contingencies would be 6,000 sq ft.

256. In considering the matter of meal services for Members, consideration was given to the question of a cafeteria service, particularly as this has been a success in at least one Parliament overseas. However, your Committee does not recommend this service, as it was demonstrated to the Committee that there would be no saving in meal prices and only a marginal saving in serving time.

Members' Guest Room

257. The seating capacity of the present guest room is 101 but this is not adequate to cater at peak periods for all demands and the private dining room has had to be used to accommodate the excess. Having in mind the need to base requirements on an expected doubling of the membership of the Parliament, a seating capacity of about 300 would be essential in a new building. The area required to accommodate this number and cover contingencies is estimated to be 6,500 sq ft.

Private Dining Room

258. The new area recently added to the Refreshment Rooms for private dining purposes provides a total space of 1,500 sq ft in which a maximum of 71 persons can be seated. A serious deficiency in the present arrangement is the lack of space in which to serve pre-dinner drinks. To cater for 71 diners, this would need to be not less than 500 sq ft.

259. In a new building an area of 6,000 sq ft seating up to 300 is recommended. It is mentioned elsewhere that the Parliament Hall could be used as a banqueting hall for State occasions, but functions of a lesser nature in either size or importance would still have to be accommodated in the Refreshment Rooms. As the use of the Members' dining room in these circumstances is most undesirable because of the interference it causes to Members' rights and privileges, the provision of a private dining room capable of accommodating up to 300 persons at one sitting is essential. To seat this number 6,000 sq ft is necessary. This will still not allow the serving of pre-dinner drinks in the

private dining room area but by placing it contiguous to the main dining room or guest room, it will be possible to utilise portion of these areas for this purpose. The occasions on which a function for 225 to 300 persons is likely to be held to which Members are not invited would be so infrequent that provision of space additional to the 6,000 sq ft to serve as a pre-dinner drinks area would not be warranted.

260. Provision will need to be made in the private dining area for its partitioning into small units, probably by the use of folding doors. Eight units are suggested, six each occupying 10 per cent and two occupying 20 per cent of the total floor area. All units will need to be accessible from bar and servery facilities. Effective sound installation between each unit is necessary.

Lounge—Members' Guests

261. With the increased number of persons being catered for in the guest and private dining areas of the Refreshment Rooms, a lounge-waiting room needs to be provided in which guests can gather before proceeding in a group to the dining rooms or bar. The corridor giving access to the guest room serves this purpose at present but it is entirely inadequate. Some 1,200 sq ft will be needed for this purpose. Its location at the entrance should give direct access to all guest and private dining areas.

Light Refreshment Service

262. Provision has been made in the lobby areas of both Chambers for a light refreshment service providing tea, coffee, fruit juice, etc. Some seating and small tables will be necessary.

263. The full range of light refreshments will be provided in the Refreshment Rooms lounge of 2,000 sq ft. It is envisaged that this room will serve the same purpose as the present lounge and be similarly equipped with T.V. and radio receivers so that, apart from being a light refreshment room, it will also serve as a centre for relaxation.

Staff Dining Room and Cafeteria

264. As mentioned earlier, this area should include those services currently available in the staff dining room and also accommodate a staff cafeteria and lunch room. Provision should be made for:

- (a) Siting preferably on the same level and adjacent to the kitchen, but if this is not possible the floor immediately above or below should be used so that service can be provided from the main kitchen.
- (b) A cafeteria installation for those wishing a quick meal.
- (c) The sale of sweets, cigarettes, soft drinks, etc., preferably in the cafeteria area.
- (d) A dining/lunch room with seating capacity of 500.

265. The present staff dining room seats 120 persons and, allowing for the growth in numbers of the staffs of Parliamentary Departments and Ministers and the press, a dining room with a seating capacity of approximately 250 would be necessary. However, as office space has been provided for at least

one assistant for each Senator and Member this, in time, could increase the demand for meals by some 400 persons. This demand calls for a total of 6,000 sq ft which will seat approximately 500 persons. This will still not allow all members of the future staffs to be fed at one sitting but it is believed that a dining/lunch room larger than this cannot be justified on economic grounds.

Senior Officers' Room

266. The Chamber Officers and officers of equivalent status in other Parliamentary Departments, are now served by a small ground floor dining room with an inadequate seating capacity of 14 persons. A dining room of 600 sq ft has been provided.

Members' Bar

267. In its present location the Members' bar occupies an area of 1,100 sq ft and has a counter length of 45 ft. Under a later heading it is recommended that the services now being provided in the bar guest room for male guests, and on the verandah for female guests, be transferred elsewhere, so that, in a new building, this bar will cater exclusively for Members of Parliament. In this situation it is considered that an area of 2,500 sq ft, in which will be comfortably accommodated bar counters of 125 ft, would be adequate for the service.

268. Adjacent to this bar and opening on to it an area of 350 sq ft to serve as a bottle department is required. It is advisable that, for the convenience of female Members and also some male Members, the bottle department be accessible without the necessity of entering the bar.

269. Insofar as siting of the bar is concerned, two requirements have to be kept in mind—first, ease of access for both Senators and Members, and, second, the need to be able to provide table service from this bar to the main dining room.

Members' Guest Lounge Bar

270. It is recommended that this bar should take over entirely the present functions of the cocktail bar and, insofar as the Members' bar is concerned, the function of catering for Members' guests. It is a desirable arrangement that both the Members' bar and Members' dining room should cater exclusively for Members of Parliament and that guests, whether they are to be offered a meal or a drink, should be accommodated in an area exclusively devoted to that purpose.

271. This bar needs to be designed to provide service at the table in the Members' guest room and in the private dining rooms. These areas will have a total seating capacity, under normal circumstances, of about 500. The bar should have adequate table space, so that Members with guests can either stand at the bar or be seated as they wish. In line with the usual custom in lounge bars, both males and females could be accommodated. The area required to accommodate a bar to provide these services is estimated to be 2,000 sq ft.

Staff and Press Bar

272. This area should consist of a bar approximately 1,300 sq ft in area, with two adjacent rooms—one for female staff members (700 sq ft) and the other for Press (500 sq ft). The separate Press bar will meet the complaint expressed in the past that Press representatives lack facilities to entertain Members privately in the building.

Public Tea Room

273. Your Committee agreed, after some debate, that a tea room should be provided within the building near the main entrance for the use of the public visiting the building. A need was seen more especially for those visitors who may be required or desire to spend some time in the building after travelling long distances. Your Committee does not envisage the service of anything more than tea, coffee, fruit juices and, perhaps, sandwiches and biscuits. An overall space of 1,500 sq ft has been provided in the space schedule.

Kitchen and Food Preparation Centres

274. In a Parliament building the situation of formal and informal dining and associated kitchen facilities deserves special study in respect of noise, service access points, waste and garbage disposal, ventilation and disposal of fumes and cooking smells. The kitchen arrangement in the present House, although it is separated from the main block by a clearly defined break in the building, is deficient in regard to the elimination of heating and cooking odours and noise. As deficiencies of this nature were also observed in at least one modern building overseas, the Committee places emphasis on the need for careful planning of this area.

275. In the design of modern kitchen installations the principle is now being adopted of separating food preparation from the food cooking area. The food preparation and stores areas are arranged on a production line basis, raw materials being delivered at the start point and processed until it is ready for immediate cooking, upon which it is stored in refrigerated holding rooms until required for use. In large establishments with a number of dining rooms often on different levels, there may be a number of kitchens but these are purely foodcooking units, being supplied with prepared meals from a single preparation centre.

276. This is the basis upon which it is considered the Refreshment Rooms should be organised and, accordingly, provision has been made for a separate food processing area of 2,400 sq ft. It is essential this area be sited in immediate proximity to the food stores, which will, presumably, be on ground floor level. A single kitchen unit for cooking will, it is estimated, require 2,400 sq ft and this must be sited on the same level as and adjacent to the Members' dining room, Members' guest room, and private dining rooms, so that direct service from kitchen to servery to dining room can be maintained. It is preferable that the food preparation centre be on the same level as the kitchen, but if this be not possible,

then lifts of ample capacity must be provided between them. In the kitchen area, the usual range of cooking equipment will be required with dish-washing machinery and a scullery.

Bar and Food Stores

277. Because of the greater seating capacity of the dining rooms and the increase in bar and meal services, the volume of stores area, both refrigerated and unrefrigerated, will need to be increased and appropriate provision for this has been made in the Schedule.

Equipment Store

278. Individual stores for holding linen, uniforms, silverware, glassware, crockery and kitchenware are used at present but there are clear advantages in merging these into a single unit. A total area of 3,000 sq ft is proposed.

Miscellaneous Stores

279. Although all garbage will be immediately disposed of in waste disposal units, a room to store tins, crates, cartons, jars, etc., pending removal, is necessary. A store to house the daily clearance of empty bottles from the bars pending their disposal is also essential.

DEPARTMENTAL STAFF

280. The needs of the Joint House Department for office accommodation in a new building are set out in the Schedule. Because the great majority of the staff employed are Fourth Division officers engaged in technical, cleaning and catering work, the requirement for office space is not great. Provision has been made, however, where necessary, for an expansion in numbers that will be required in a new and larger building.

HOUSEKEEPER'S STAFF

(a) Resident Housekeepers

281. In the Schedule it will be noted that provision has been made for residential accommodation for a Housekeeper, Assistant Housekeeper and also two relieving Housekeepers. Some difficulties have arisen from the lack of facilities for a second officer in the present building and with a greater area coming under the care of the Housekeeper in the new building, it will be essential for two officers to be accommodated in residence.

282. In order to provide relief for the two Housekeepers while they are on annual leave or sick leave, it will be necessary to have quarters where relieving officers can stay overnight or for short periods. A small, self-contained bedroom and kitchenette has been provided for these officers.

(b) Janitors' Rooms

283. These facilities are not available in the present building and their absence is a decided handicap. Each cleaner should have a room in which to store equipment and materials required for work in the particular area allotted to him. The rooms can serve as personal change rooms and should be fitted with a locker, cupboards for materials and have a housemaid's sink.

These rooms should be provided on the basis of one for each 5,000 sq ft of floor area normally cleaned each day.

(c) *Stores*

284. It is proposed to re-organise stores handling arrangements in a new building by grouping the housekeeping and engineering stores into a single unit under the control of a full-time Stores Officer. This will save space and make for a more effective supervision of stores handling practices than can be achieved at present.

285. Provision for space for this central store has been made in the Schedule of Estimated Space Requirements under 'Electric Power and Stores'.

TECHNICAL STAFF AND SERVICES

(a) *Electrical Sub-Stations*

286. The demand for electrical energy in a building of the likely size of a new Parliament House will require one, or possibly two, sub-stations in or near it. For aesthetic reasons, it may be desirable to house these in the main building or a services block, and therefore a provisional estimate of 600 sq ft has been included in the Schedule for it. As access to such an installation by power supply employees must be possible at all times, a separate external door should be provided.

(b) *Plant Rooms*

287. Until such time as the precise nature of the plant to be installed in the building is known, it is impossible to make anything more than a broad estimate of the area it will occupy. The two major installations will undoubtedly be the air-conditioning plant and the boilers, but the specifications for these, particularly the former, depend to a large extent on the size and form of the buildings. The estimate of 33,000 sq ft should be regarded as notional only.

(c) *Storerooms*

288. It is proposed to bring engineering and housekeeping stores together into one comprehensive storeroom. In such a store, better use of space can be made, and control and supervision can be made more effective. Such a store must be located in the service area convenient to delivery points and to the workshops. Space of 7,500 sq ft has been provided.

289. In addition to this materials store, a store of 4,000 sq ft for use by all the Parliamentary Departments to house surplus furniture, fittings and other equipment not in frequent use, but which it is desired to retain on parliamentary premises, has been provided.

(d) *Workshops*

290. A wide range of electrical and mechanical installations of a sophisticated kind will need maintenance workshops of a first-class standard. These should be grouped together in a service area and be in reasonable proximity to the technical stores from which materials will be drawn. In order to limit

the distance that materials have to be transported, a smooth flow path from the point of receipt at the unloading bays through the stores and into workshops is important. A total of 4,875 sq ft has been allowed to provide separate workshops for seven groups of tradesmen.

MEDITATION ROOM

291. It is recommended that the new Parliament building contain a meditation room.

292. Provision for a Chapel of 520 sq ft is included in the plans for the proposed new 'beehive' addition to the Parliament at Wellington, New Zealand.

293. The Canadian Parliament has a Chapel-like Chamber in its picturesque Peace Tower. This Chamber—known as the Memorial Chamber—has an altar which holds the 601 page Book of Remembrance. The altar, which is a gift of Great Britain, is ornamented with the Royal Arms, and the Arms of Canada and of the Provinces. An inscription, in keeping with the Book of Remembrance, is carved around its top edge.

294. Members of the Committee visited the Chapel in the Capitol in Washington. It measures 17 ft x 18 ft. The official description says of it—'Its accent is on simplicity. Its design is acceptable as a place of worship for all religions . . . neither large enough nor designed for a religious assembly—the chapel is limited to individual meditation and prayer.'

SPACE FOR EXHIBITION PURPOSES AND DISPLAY OF HISTORIC PAINTINGS, PORTRAITS, ETC.

295. In the present building, portion of the basement corridors are utilised by the Library for exhibition purposes, and special exhibits are frequently placed on display in the King's Hall. In addition, historic paintings and portraits are hung in the King's Hall and in various corridors surrounding and leading to the Chambers. Lack of suitable hanging space has forced the use of completely unsatisfactory locations. The design of the new building should provide generous space for these purposes. Parliament Hall may be well suited for these displays.

FIRST AID

296. The present building during a normal sitting week houses about 700 persons. In case of accident or sudden sickness there exists a first aid centre, modestly but adequately equipped, in which attention is given by an officer who has the requisite first aid certificates, but who has other full-time duties. In the new House there could be 1,000 people and up to 2,000 people on certain occasions. This number will warrant not only a larger centre for first aid work, but also the employment of a full-time nursing aide. While the present centre is equipped to deal with serious cases of collapse, etc., experience has shown that most of its work comes from manual workers.

particularly cooks, technicians and maintenance staff, and it will be the increase in the number of this type of employee that will create a need for the employment of a full-time aide in the new House.

HAIRDRESSER

297. Facilities for a hairdresser have been provided in Parliament House for a number of years and, by arrangement, the business has been placed under private management. This is a popular service with Members and its provision in the new building is justified. A room that is capable of accommodating three chairs has been included in the Schedule.

298. The current practice has been for the operator to include in his clientele persons working in adjacent buildings, and this has made it necessary for the room to be located near an entrance. However, in a new building this should not be necessary, as it is hoped there would be sufficient patronage from within the House to be able to eliminate what is, from a security point of view, an undesirable practice.

299. Although a request was made some years ago for the hairdressing service to be extended to include females, this was not acceded to, principally because of the lack of space. This would not be a problem in designing a new building, but as hairdressing for females tends to be on a more personal basis than it is for men, it is doubtful whether the likely patronage would warrant the setting up of a salon for females.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING STAFF

Future Staff Establishment

300. The accommodation recommended for the Hansard staff (*see* the Schedule, page 145) is largely dependent upon the number of personnel employed. The present sessional staff is 48. In the permanent parliament building it is estimated there will be a sessional staff of 74. Details are shown in the following table:

<i>Personnel</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Future</i>
Principal Parliamentary Reporter	1	1
Second Reporter	1	1
Third Reporter	1	1
Supervisors	5	6
Senior reporters	2	2
Reporters	18	30
Administrative Officer	1	1
Trainee reporters	4	4
Indexing Staff	—	4
Clerk, full-time	1	1
Attendants	2	3
Typists	12	20
TOTALS	48	74

Bases of Estimates

301. The following is a short summary of possible changes in Parliamentary activity and the way in which those changes could affect Hansard staff. In formulating Hansard needs of the future, the sitting arrangements of the British House of Commons and the methods and numerical strength of its Hansard staff have been studied, in conjunction with our own experience.

Effect of Extension of Sittings

302. Increases in membership of the National Parliament can be expected to call for the provision of more time overall for debate. This provision can be made by extending the sittings to four or five days a week and by abolishing or reducing the present periods of suspension for luncheon and dinner.

303. An increase to four or five sitting days weekly would increase the work-load of the Hansard staff but if an automatic adjournment were observed, say at 10.30 p.m. or 11 p.m., such extension of sitting hours would not of itself entail an increase of staff. However, if the periods of suspension were abolished or reduced, additional staff would be needed so that shifts could be arranged to enable reporters and typists to go to meals. The practice of the Commons in not suspending for luncheon or dinner accounts in substantial measure for its comparatively large staff of twenty reporters for one House.

Effect of Standing Committees and Select Committees

304. The use of Parliamentary committees can be extended to enable the legislature to perform its traditional role more effectively. Already a marked trend in this direction is discernible. The requirement to report an increasing number of committees will necessitate a substantial enlargement of Hansard's establishment, particularly should one or two committees sit while either or both Houses are sitting.

Effect of Bill Committees

305. As legislation becomes more voluminous and complex, the amount of time spent on the detailed consideration of Bills may have to be reduced to make way for the consideration of matters of outstanding importance. The Commons meets this problem by referring Bills to standing committees for detailed discussion after the second reading.

306. It is reasonable to conclude that this Parliament, as its membership is increased, will adopt a similar system. Since it is desirable for the proceedings of these committees to be reported, Hansard staff will need to be adjusted accordingly.

Effect of Commonwealth-State Conferences

307. As the range of legislation broadens as the result of population growth and economic expansion, machinery for consultation between the Commonwealth and the States at ministerial conferences will be expanded. For many

years such conferences were confined to Premiers' Conferences and meetings of the Australian Agricultural Council. More recently, Forestry, Water Resources and the Australian Transport Advisory Council have been brought into this field. Ministerial conferences of this kind are reported by the Hansard staff.

Hansard Services in Chambers

308. Space will be available in the working areas of the Chambers (Attendants' area) for an officer of the Hansard staff to be stationed to attend to corrections of transcript desired to be made by Members, take orders for copies of speeches, amend Members' mailing lists and attend to general inquiries by Members in their dealings with Hansard. This will be of considerable convenience to Members in the much enlarged building.

Space in Staffed Areas

309. Since the introduction of the daily Hansard in 1955, the accommodation available has been completely sub-standard. The area of the present Hansard offices cannot be taken as a criterion in assessing future accommodation requirements if modern standards, such as health regulations and the Commonwealth Public Service accommodation scale are to be observed.

310. In relation to room arrangements the grouping of several reporters in the one room has considerable advantages. Having regard to the fact that a reporter requires only a table, a chair and shelves for books and papers, and also to the fact that all the reporters assigned to the one room will not be at their desks at the same time for any considerable period, an entitlement of 100 sq ft instead of the regulation 140 sq ft for each reporter is satisfactory.

Unstaffed Areas

311. New facilities to be provided in future accommodation include—a Members' reading room, a staff common room and a library, a separate room for attendants, additional stores, and central recording and transcription rooms. These additions will add to the general efficiency and improve working conditions in the area.

Positioning of Hansard Offices

312. Experience has shown conclusively that the Hansard Department can produce the daily report of both Chambers in the most efficient, practicable and economical way only by functioning as a unified staff in one block of offices; and such accommodation would have added merit if it could be located in a central position between the two Chambers but in view of the pressure to secure space around the Chambers, this requirement is by no means essential.

Tape Recording

313. A change for manual reporting to purely mechanical recording for the Houses and its Committees is regarded as unlikely unless the supply of shorthand writers dries up completely. But recently tape recorders have been used

extensively when reporters have not been able to cover all their assignments. To provide for these developments and also for the continuance of the present practice under which the work of reporters in the Chambers can be supervised from the Hansard quarters when necessary, the premises of the Parliamentary Reporting Staff in the new building should be fully wired to carry the monitored sound service from both Chambers and all committee rooms.

314. Members of the Committee who toured overseas were most impressed with the central tape recording and equipment room in the Parliament at Ottawa. Here at one central point in the building banks of tape recorders were able to record the proceedings of twelve different meetings at the one time. The recording equipment was fed from microphone pick-ups in each of the committee rooms. Recording was on 4-track tape and tapes were of the easily handled cassette type.

315. Adjacent to the recorder room, equipment was provided for typists to play back the tapes and transcribe the proceedings in a convenient form for further use.

316. Provision for the installation, when the need arises, of a similar or even more advanced system has been made in the accommodation schedules of the Reporting Staff Department.

Lighting

317. In view of the prolonged hours of duty of members of the Hansard staff, provision should be made, if possible, for all rooms to have natural light. Where this is not possible and, of course, for night work, high quality lighting is necessary.

ACCOMMODATION AND FACILITIES FOR VISITORS

Tourists and Visitors to the Galleries

318. The new Parliament House will be the dominant feature of the Parliamentary Triangle and, indeed, of Canberra itself, and will be a centre of attraction for the large and growing number of visitors to the Capital.

319. Visitors to the building come for a variety of reasons and the facilities needed to accommodate them must vary accordingly but, in the main, they fall into three classes—

- (1) Tourists desiring to inspect the building.
- (2) Visitors and local people wishing to listen to debates, and
- (3) Persons on business wishing to interview Ministers and Members.

Projection of numbers

320. In regard to the first group, the annual visitor numbers have increased from 128,000 in 1960 to 189,000 in 1968 representing an annual growth rate of 5.0 per cent compound. Assuming this rate continues, there would

be more than 900,000 visiting Parliament House by the turn of the century. The attraction of and interest in the new building may well increase this figure. The peak visitor activity occurs during the holiday periods. The highest number of visitors (3,442) was recorded on 13 April 1968. On 5 April 1969, 3,005 visitors passed through the building.

321. In this connection, it is interesting to look at some figures from Ottawa and Washington. In the Canadian House of Commons visitors increased in numbers from 500,000 to 640,000 between 1960 and 1966, representing a compound annual growth rate of 4.2 per cent which is slightly less than the Canberra figure. During 1967 the visitor figure passed the million mark but this would have been influenced by the large influx of visitors to Canada for the 1967 Exposition. In the United States Capitol it has been estimated that there are approximately six million visitors a year, of whom one and a half million are escorted through the building by the Capitol Guide Service.

322. In the light of figures available, the National Capital Development Commission considers that it would be prudent to plan on providing facilities for the handling of one million visitors a year in the new building. On this basis the expected peak for a limited number of days only would be of the order of 13,000 visitors.

The Circulation Pattern

323. The figures mentioned illustrate the great importance of access and circulation in the design approach. In the building itself, it is essential that the route by which strangers reach the galleries or are conducted on tour to view Chambers or other areas of interest be planned so that, without complicated and expensive policing, visitors can be effectively excluded from those areas set apart solely for Members. A limitation on doors, stairways and passages between public and private areas is therefore most desirable. In addition, areas in which the public congregate should not adjoin the Chamber entrances because of the risk of public demonstrations or undue noise disturbing the Chambers while in session.

324. Lieutenant-Colonel Thorne, Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms in the House of Commons, in his paper on 'Accommodation in a Legislature' makes the following special reference to this matter—

'This is a particularly difficult problem in the present Palace of Westminster, as strangers are normally admitted in considerable numbers to the Central Lobby, which lies midway between the two Houses and at some distance from the public entrance. If disorder does break out in the Central Lobby when it is crowded, it requires great efforts on the part of the police both to seal off the disturbance and to remove those concerned to the outside of the building.'

325. The layout of the present building is not dissimilar to that described above and has presented House attendants and police with similar problems.

326. Other problems which have been and are being experienced in the handling of large numbers of visitors are—

- (a) The lack of toilet and wash-room facilities for visitors and
- (b) The lack of a holding area of sufficient size and suitable design.

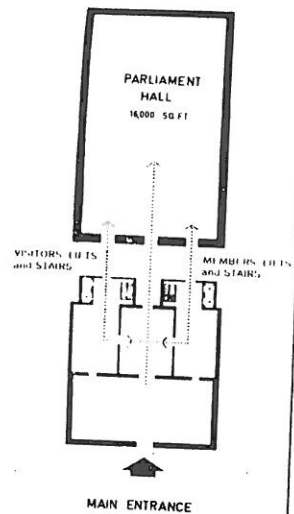
(NOTE: The basement area in which the Library has maintained certain exhibits is used as a marshalling centre from which the visitors are taken on tour. At peak times, it is not large enough to hold all visitors some of whom have to remain outside the front door, sometimes under most unpleasant conditions. Also, this holding area has corridors leading from it to the whole building and this adds greatly to the security problem.)

327. In regard to those people who wish to listen to the debates, substantially increased provision has been made in public gallery space in both Chambers. As mentioned earlier in this report, in the section relating to the halls of the Parliament, visitors to the galleries will proceed by an easily defined route to the 'States Hall' or 'National Hall' on the upper gallery level and then move directly from this area into the gallery of either House. If, during times of great interest, the galleries should be full, provision should be made for visitors to be comfortably seated in this Hall and be able to watch and hear the proceedings through closed circuit television.

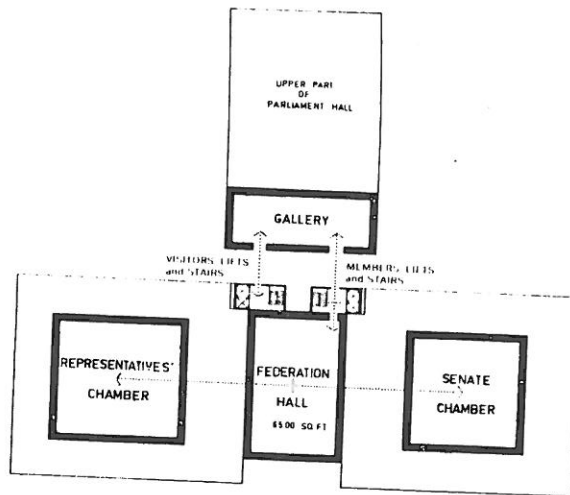
328. Having in mind the past and present difficulties in the existing House and having observed at first-hand the major problems of visitor control experienced in other overseas Parliaments, your Committee recommends that the designers of the new building endeavour to provide for visitor circulation as follows:

1. Visitors to enter the main entrance into a foyer of generous proportions, large enough to serve as a holding area for small tour parties, with direct access to the Parliament Hall which could, instead of or in addition to, the foyer, be used as a holding centre if the size of the visiting parties is very large.
2. From level 1 visitors to proceed by lifts, stairs or escalators to the gallery of the Parliament Hall (on level 2) or direct to the States Hall (on level 3) when they may move directly into the upper galleries of the Chambers.

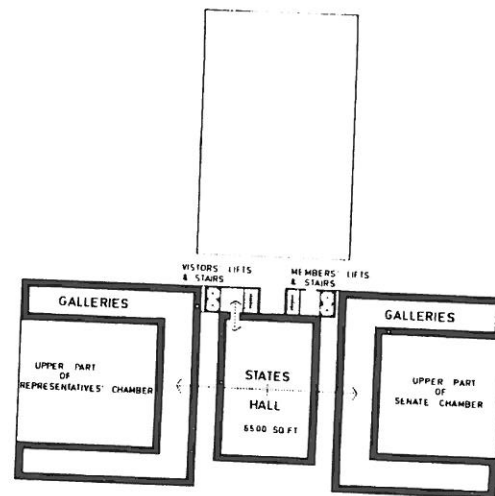
329. This is a circulation pattern which would operate with very little attention or policing and at the same time preserve certain areas of the House, e.g., the Federation Hall, for the exclusive use of Senators and Members. A diagrammatic illustration of this circulation pattern is shown on the next page.



LEVEL 1



LEVEL 2



LEVEL 3

DIAGRAMMATIC ILLUSTRATION - CIRCULATION PATTERN TO CHAMBERS AND HALLS

Visitors on Business—Interview and Waiting Rooms

330. Provision of interview and waiting rooms for members of the public and officials has been made in the accommodation suggested for the Presiding Officers, Ministers, the Chairman of Committees, Leaders of Parties, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Government and Opposition Whips, and the committee secretariat.

331. It is anticipated that Members and Senators will mainly interview constituents and other persons in their own offices. However, as these offices are expected to be some distance from the Chamber, it may be more convenient during sitting periods for Members to interview casual visitors or small delegations near the main entrance, or near the Chamber, possibly off 'States Hall' at level 3. Interview rooms have been provided in the Schedule accordingly.

332. The main committee area should be easily accessible from the main public circulation area, for example, off the States Hall at level 3, so that witnesses, public servants and the public can make their way to the area with little or no guidance.

Bookstall and Information Centre

333. In the entrance foyer of the new building accessible to all visitors a bookstall and information centre should be installed. This unit should be equipped to sell suitable publications, distribute any papers (e.g., the daily programme and Notice Papers) or other pamphlets that are available. The unit should also provide general information, information about the business of the Houses and contain a ticket-issuing section for admission to the galleries.

334. For the past ten years the guides conducting visitors on tours of the building have been handling the sale of the booklet *'The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia'*. The sale of this publication, which runs at the rate of 40-50,000 copies a year should be greatly facilitated in the new building. In addition, other appropriate material could be stocked to cater for the needs of the increased tourist traffic.

Cafeteria for the Visiting Public

335. Your Committee recommends that a light refreshments cafeteria for the use of the visiting public be incorporated in the plan for the new building. The logical position for this service would be off the entrance foyer, possibly on a lower level. The Committee does not envisage an elaborately furnished or equipped area nor a service which provides other than a modest range of refreshments. Adequate toilet facilities could, perhaps, be placed in this general area also.

Access

336. From the frequent experiences of traffic congestion and confusion seen in the vicinity of many Parliament Houses overseas, the Committee concluded that a new Parliament should, by specific master planning, be guaranteed

the orderliness and safeguards of a properly designed traffic free precinct within which the site should lie. It was equally evident that access by pedestrians, motor vehicles and public transport vehicles should be convenient and safe, and examples were seen where these diverse requirements were being developed.

337. The separation at different levels of normal motor vehicle access from pedestrian access was seen, and in the new House a study of this by the planners is essential. It is considered that the provision for parked cars should be underground, and a suitable location could be under a forecourt or public assembly area. Public parking areas should, for purposes of privacy and for purposes of security, be away from any underground parking areas that are provided for Members, staff and those normally employed in the building. (See also 'Parking' paras 390-395.)

FACILITIES, SERVICES AND FITTINGS

Air-Conditioning

338. In view of the prominence which a permanent building will enjoy both as a physical feature of the landscape and as a centre of the nation's interest, it will need to be a structure of impressive design and proportions. In such a building, the cost of which will be high, there should be no question that full air-conditioning of all areas is warranted. Furthermore, the system should have adequate capacity to handle increased heat loads in special areas. These areas could be where television equipment, and especially colour television, is operated. Provision for the space to accommodate a central plant has accordingly been made in the Schedule but at this preliminary stage, no other specifications can be stated. When technical design of the plant is commenced there will presumably be opportunity for consultation on the details of the installation.

Banking Facilities—Safe Deposit Boxes

339. With the growth in membership of the Parliament and the increase in the number of persons working in the building, the establishment of limited banking facilities in the House could be worthwhile. This will require consultation with interested banks at the appropriate time. A provision of 200 sq ft has been made in the Schedule.

340. The installation of safe deposit boxes in this area could also prove a useful amenity for Members and other persons working in the building.

Bath Rooms

341. There are five bath rooms at present available for all persons accommodated in Parliament House but it is thought, having in mind the limited use made of them and the fact that generous provision for shower facilities has been made in other areas, that six would be adequate in the new House. A proportion of three or four shower units to one bath would seem to be needed to cater for present day requirements.

Boilers

342. Sufficient boiler capacity needs to be provided to cover the following three services:

1. Hot water to all offices, washrooms and service areas.
2. Steam and hot water for the Parliamentary Refreshment Rooms.
3. Heating for the air-conditioning plant.

343. The location of the boiler room needs careful consideration because of noise and dirt factors and the smell from burnt fuel.

344. The wide fluctuation in the demand for hot water and steam between recess and sitting periods may make it uneconomic, particularly in summer recess periods, to operate the main boiler plant. In drawing up the specifications for this plant, the desirability of installing a second unit to cater for the Refreshment Rooms during such periods should be studied.

Call Bell Systems

345. Provision for a call bell system should be made in all ministerial and administrative areas.

Clocks

346. A master controlled synchronous clock system covering the Chambers, all offices and all working, recreation and public areas is essential.

347. A useful and interesting innovation in the Library would be the installation of a clock panel relating local to overseas time systems.

Division Bells and Lights

348. The coverage required for these installations is the same as for clocks but Members' toilets need also to be included.

Fire Detection and Prevention Systems

349. A complete system of fire detection and, where practical, of fire prevention, should be a standard fitting. The type of installation used will vary according to the occupancy of the area it serves but a combination of detection and sprinkler systems coupled to an alarm board at the Fire Station would be the most suitable.

350. Access and egress points for fire escapes should be under the control of the Joint House staff. These points can be controlled by monitored electronic locking devices which are compatible with security aspects.

Flag Poles and Sitting Indicators

351. The sittings of each House are indicated during the day by flags flying over the respective Chambers, and at night by appropriately coloured lights at the top of the flag poles. The use of flags to indicate the sittings of the Houses has now been rendered somewhat ineffective because of the Government order that flags are to be flown on all Government buildings throughout each day.

As an alternative indicator, and if suitable to the design of the building, the designers might consider a clock tower visible for some distance with sitting indicators incorporated in its design.

352. Other poles for the flying of flags should be suitably positioned on the building and ground holes for poles at the front of the building for the flying of flags on special occasions should be prepared.

Heliport

353. Members spend much time in travelling to and from Canberra and any means by which time can be saved and the strain of travel eased should be carefully considered. Your Committee therefore recommends that the planners make a study of the need for a heliport on or around the new building. Special planning would be necessary to reduce the noise of helicopter operation.

House Monitoring System

354. Some Members, Ministers and officials throughout the building are kept informed of the business on which the Houses are engaged by means of extension speakers operating off the Chamber sound-reinforcement systems. It is recommended that this system be continued in the new building and, in addition, a system of closed circuit television be installed to the main halls, the Library, the Refreshment Rooms, the committee rooms, the Press area and other areas in which it is found to be necessary or desirable. It is also recommended that the closed circuit television picture carry a superimposed message showing the name of the Bill or motion before the Chair and the name of the Minister or Member addressing the House.

Lifts and Escalators

355. Members should be able to move quickly and unhindered from their offices or from other locations for a division. It can be assumed that the number of storeys of the building will justify the installation of high quality modern lifts. However, in some buildings studied overseas, inordinate delays occurred in the use of lifts. Your Committee therefore recommends that, if the building design warrants it, during divisions, certain lifts be reserved for Members' use and, in certain locations, particularly between floors or in areas adjacent to the Chambers where the volume of traffic is high, escalators be provided instead of lifts.

356. Lifts for public use should be placed and designed to assist in guiding people on conducted tours and to the gallery areas.

357. The placement of service lifts will depend upon the location and arrangement of service areas but there is a need for a limited number in the main office areas for the transport of heavy furniture and safes, etc., and to accommodate Refreshment Rooms food trolleys providing service to committee rooms and offices.

Lighting

358. The frequent use of the building at night demands good lighting based on modern standards throughout the whole of the area. Provision for flood-lighting of the outside of the building at night, whether the Houses are sitting or not, will be necessary.

Locking Systems

359. In contrast to the average Departmental building, the Parliament building contains many individual offices, any one of which may be required by the occupant to be locked. At the same time, each department should have sole control over the access to its offices and areas. Also, the need to gain access for servicing and for emergencies such as fire have to be considered. Even within a department it may be necessary to provide for groups of offices to be on different locking systems. In view of these several requirements the locking system should be carefully planned on a building-wide basis around a grand master, master, sub-master system.

360. At the planning stage consideration should be given to an electronic door-locking control system which might be suitable for certain parts of the building.

Paging System

361. The paging system is a necessary aid to the telephone switchboard staff in locating Members for callers and for making announcements. To be effective, the equipment should cover all corridors, party rooms, recreation and dining areas.

Pneumatic Tubes

362. The existing tube connecting Parliament House to the Government Printing Office is a facility that has operated very successfully in the present building and its installation in the new building is recommended. The extension of this type of equipment to service areas between the Chambers and House offices, Hansard offices and the Library is also recommended.

363. In the Joint House Department, the volume of material passing between the Refreshment Rooms and the Administrative Section of the Department is considerable. If, in a new building, these two areas are not reasonably close, a tube service connecting them will be required.

Refrigeration

364. In the present building most of the suites occupied by Ministers are equipped with small refrigeration units. This is an uneconomic arrangement and in the new House it is recommended that refrigeration cupboards be built in and these be serviced from a central plant. The same principle should be used as much as practicable to provide this facility in the suites of the President and Speaker and other principal officers in the main building.

365. Refrigerated drinking fountains will be required in both Chamber areas, in all party rooms, and in areas for public use.

Safety Shelters

366. The building design should allow for the safety and security of personnel and documents with the basement designed as a fall-out shelter having sufficient structural strength to withstand the debris loading of the entire building. These areas should be served by duplicated emergency services. Building designers should ensure that advice on these aspects is sought from the specialist governmental agencies concerned.

Sound-Proofing of Rooms

367. Problems have arisen in the present building, particularly in the newer sections, as a result of the inadequate sound-proofing of rooms. This is a serious matter. In the design of the new building this problem should be carefully studied.

Toilets

368. Toilets should be provided on the basis of the most favourable occupancy ratio. In the present building the proportion of female to male toilets is too low and this would need to be improved in a new building. Toilets for the exclusive use of female Senators and Members should be provided in the Members' accommodation area.

Unloading Bays

369. Appropriately designed bays or basement areas should be provided for unloading goods and supplies, furniture, etc. Wide door furniture or stores lifts should operate from the unloading area.

Waste Paper Disposal

370. On all floors of the building, chutes should be provided for the disposal of waste paper. In the service areas of the building, a security disposal unit for the destruction of classified material is necessary.

Watchman's Clocks

371. The installation at various points throughout the building of watchman's clocks connected by direct line to the Fire Station will be necessary unless another more efficient security system is developed by the time the building is being planned.

372. A security system for the Executive Block requires special design. This can be facilitated by physical separation and the structural system as well as the usual intruders' alarms and staffed guard posts. External security of special areas from photographic electronic intrusion must be provided.

AMENITIES AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

373. Overseas, the Committee was advised of a rising concern for the preservation of a healthy environment for Parliamentarians, and for the amenities designed to minimise the effects of long hours of sittings. Some Parliaments have appointed Parliamentary physicians, and the incidence of strain and the effects of inadequate physical and mental recreation were stated to have justified such measures.

374. Your Committee therefore feels that it should properly make provision for the following useful aids to relaxation and physical fitness.

Billiard Rooms

375. The Billiard Rooms are probably the most popular of the recreation facilities provided in the building. At present, two rooms are available, one on the Senate side and the other on the House of Representatives side, each containing three tables. With the projected increase in membership, a minimum of eight tables should be provided for the use of the Members of the House, and, in another room, six tables for Senators. Toilets should be provided close by. Also, in each room a gallery or elevated area taking in half of the perimeter of the room should be provided.

Bowling Green

376. This is a recreation facility which has been available in the Parliamentary gardens since 1927 but of all the sporting facilities available it enjoys less patronage by Members than any other. While some Members do play from time to time, the use made of it by them is intermittent. In a larger House, more use could be made of it. It should be pointed out, however, that in recess periods, bowls is a popular game with the staff of the House and its loss would be a disappointment. In all the circumstances, the provision of a bowling green in the grounds of a new Parliament House is recommended.

Gymnasium

377. At the request of a number of Members a gymnasium has been set up in Parliament House, and furnished with a modest range of equipment. The inclusion of this facility in a new building, preferably as part of an area exclusively devoted to aids for maintaining physical fitness, together with the ancillary equipment of a masseur's table and a sauna room or hot boxes is recommended.

378. The provision of a small heated swimming pool in this general area is also recommended. Your Committee is supported in its views on this facility by a recent study conducted for the Inter-Parliamentary Union. In a summary report dealing with amenities to improve health, etc., the comment is made that 'a swimming pool is the ideal installation for this purpose (i.e., quick physical and mental relaxation on the spot) whether in a hot climate, where its advantages are obvious, or in other climates, provided it is indoors and heated The outlay needed to install a pool would pay valuable dividend in improved health.'

Squash Courts

379. As part of the area devoted to physical fitness, four squash courts, at least two of which should be equipped with galleries, should be provided in the building. Shower and toilet facilities should be provided nearby. These

courts should be located inside the building rather than externally so that Ministers and Members can be contacted for telephone calls and other official business.

Tennis Courts

380. This is also a facility the popularity of which justifies its provision in the grounds of a new Parliament House. At present, five courts are available, two of them lawn and three hardcourts, but as experience has shown that Members much prefer the lawn courts, it is considered that five of these should be provided in the grounds of the new building. Three hardcourts with quick drying surfaces should be adequate. In order to ensure some privacy for players it would be desirable to screen the courts from public view.

OTHER MATTERS IN RELATION TO THE BUILDING

Entrances

(a) Front Entrance

381. The main entrance to the building will be a most important feature architecturally but, apart from its artistic effect, there are a number of practical requirements that need to be kept in mind. Firstly, it is desirable that complete cover be provided from the driveway to the building as a protection against inclement weather. If steps are a feature of the entrance, some provision for the aged, infirm and incapacitated is required. It has recently come under notice that there are a significant number of people who cannot enter the present building, for instance, those in wheel chairs, because they are unable to negotiate the steps. Until recently the front steps were without a handrail so that many could only negotiate the steps with difficulty. The needs of such people should be kept in mind in designing the entrance to the new building. The design also needs to take into account the requirements of space for ceremonial occasions, unless another site for these functions is contemplated. Finally, the protection of the building against large bodies of demonstrators is mentioned. On the occasions when such gatherings occur it is essential that the front entrance be capable of being closed quickly and a design that permits this to be done with the minimum of delay is important.

(b) Senators and Members

382. According to building design, protected entrances, separate from the main public areas and with direct car approaches, should be provided for Senators and Members who should be in the position of being able to alight from cars in sheltered bays from which they may proceed direct to their offices without interference from the Press or the public. An alternative to this might be the provision of direct access to Members' offices from under the House. (See 'Parking', page 83.)

(c) *Goods Entrances*

383. Most of the goods delivered daily or frequently to the House are stores and materials for either the Parliamentary Refreshment Rooms or the engineering and housekeeping sections. The stores accommodation for these two sections will be operated quite independently of each other, and it is therefore desirable that each should be served from its own adjacent unloading bays. The volume of traffic would probably warrant two bays for the Refreshment Rooms and one for the engineering and housekeeping stores. At least one bay in a position accessible to the main area of the building will be necessary for the unloading of furniture and other equipment and supplies for other Parliamentary Departments. These bays will need to be under cover to permit their uninterrupted use in all weathers.

Courtyards

384. Courtyards within the Parliamentary building are desirable, not only for their visually pleasing effect but to enable effective use to be made of natural light and for outdoor functions.

385. The courtyards in the present building are pleasant areas but they do not encourage Members or staff to make great use of them, other than on special occasions.

386. It is recommended that an endeavour be made to make the courtyards in the new Parliament building more inviting and interesting. More attractive fountains, a band shell, well designed seating and provision for night lighting should be considered, with a view to making the courtyards a feature of the building.

Historic Relics

387. On 7 October 1942, the Rt Hon. John Curtin, M.P., Prime Minister, at a ceremony in the King's Hall, handed to the Hon. Walter Nairn, M.P., Speaker of the House of Representatives, for safe custody certain war relics of the air blitz on London which had been forwarded to the Government by the British Government.

The following is a description of the relics:

Part of the fire-damaged brass grille from a door of the 'No' Division Lobby of the Chamber of the House of Commons, which was destroyed by enemy action on 11 May 1941.

Part of the Courtyard railings, near the main entrance gates at Buckingham Palace, damaged by enemy action on 11 May 1941.

Part of wood beam of the vaulting of the Lantern Tower of Westminster Abbey, reconstructed by James Wyatt in 1804, destroyed by enemy action on 11 May 1941.

388. Mr Curtin, on handing over the relics to the Speaker, gave an undertaking that they would be incorporated in the structure of the permanent Houses of Parliament when they are built in Canberra. The Speaker fittingly responded.

389. The incorporation of these historic relics is mentioned so that necessary action may be taken by the designers at the appropriate time.

Parking

390. In planning the arrangements for the parking of motor vehicles near Parliament House, it is important to distinguish between two broad groups of users:

- (1) Short term, e.g., tourists inspecting the building or viewing debates in the Chambers, persons interviewing Ministers and Members on official business, etc.
- (2) Long term, e.g., Members of Parliament, staffs of the House, A.B.C. and P.M.G. technicians, and possibly the Press.

391. Your Committee recommends that parking for this latter group be provided underneath the building itself and that entry to this area be policed and be restricted to those who qualify through working in the building and are issued with a car pass. It is also recommended that Government transport cars wait and pick up their passengers underneath the building where Members can have direct access to their cars by lifts. Such a system would be a marked improvement on the present rather chaotic arrangement where, in Canberra's cold winter, drivers are subject to much discomfort while waiting at night and cars become cold and dangerously fogged. It is further recommended that provision be made in the under-building parking area for an amenities/waiting room for car drivers who may thus be able to wait in comfort, provide themselves with a cup of tea or coffee and at the same time, through a suitable communications system, be in touch with their transport headquarters and their Minister's office.

392. It is estimated that space for about 500 cars would be required under the building.

393. Permanent garaging facilities will also be required under the building for the Housekeeper, the Assistant Housekeeper and a small number of departmental vehicles.

394. For tourists and those having a short-term stay in the building, a provision outside the building perimeter of about 1,500 parking spaces is recommended. Flexibility should be retained for extending the number of spaces should the need arise.

395. The National Capital Development Commission considers, and your Committee wholeheartedly agrees, that large areas of open parking should be avoided around the Parliamentary building. Thus it is recommended that the short-term parking area be underground, possibly beneath a main forecourt area, with easy covered access to the building and with special facilities for tourist bus traffic. (See also 'Visitors Access', pages 74-75.)

Parliamentary Gardens

396. It is presumed that adjacent to or surrounding the proposed new building will be an area, the property of the Parliament, which will be devoted to the cultivation of lawns and gardens and in which will be located the tennis courts and bowling green.

397. The following are the facilities which will need to be provided for the gardening staff:

- (a) A storage area of 1,200 sq ft for gardening equipment, mowers, etc.
- (b) Shower and toilet, lunch and locker room facilities for a staff of eight—say 400 sq ft.
- (c) A heated glass house 200 sq ft for propagation of seeds.
- (d) A heated glass house 400 sq ft for housing grown plants.
- (e) A bush house approximately 400 sq ft.
- (f) An office for the Foreman Gardener, approximately 100 sq ft.
- (g) A pavilion or pavilions, with toilet facilities, adjacent to the bowling green and tennis courts.

398. With the exception of the pavilions, the above facilities need to be located in a general working area, appropriately screened, of approximately 5,000 sq ft.

Security and Protection of the Building

399. The security of a Parliament House which is at once a public building in the widest sense of the term and a repository of national secrets, presents particular problems.

In summary, protection is required against:

- (a) Espionage by foreign interests;
- (b) Access to classified material by unauthorised persons;
- (c) Leakages of classified information;
- (d) Unauthorised access to certain parts of the premises;
- (e) Uncontrolled demonstrations.

400. In a democratically governed country such as Australia, it is important that the people should feel free to enter the Parliament building, listen to proceedings or contact their representatives without undue hindrance. It is, after all, the 'people's Parliament' and anything which tends to destroy this concept should be avoided. On the other hand, it is a building in which people work sometimes under great pressure, usually for long hours and in certain areas on material which is of the highest national interest and significance. Therefore, the casual visitor must be gently shepherd in his movements in the building away from the working and private areas. If this cannot be accomplished, the building ceases to be functional.

401. In all its thinking, the Committee has been conscious of the particular security problems posed in the building and its proposals regarding the Executive and the visitor circulation pattern have been made with the security problem in mind. Your Committee feels that if its recommendations regarding these two aspects of the building are put into effect, security control will be greatly facilitated.

402. The matter of accommodation for the Executive is dealt with fully later in this report, but in relation to the security aspect, the physical separation of the Executive into a self-contained and consolidated block, wing or section of the building will be a significant advance. Other aspects relating to the security of this area have been dealt with in the section of this report relating to the Executive.

403. Your Committee also feels that its recommendations regarding visitor circulation will preserve the quality of free movement and, at the same time, ensure that unauthorised access to other sections of the House does not become a problem.

404. In addition to the two main recommendations referred to, your Committee recommends the following:

- (a) That the offices of Senators and Members should not be freely accessible to the public or the Press and to avoid members of the public moving in these sections, even under the escort of a House guard, interview rooms in the general area of the building be used except when a Senator or a Member specifically wishes to use his own room for interview purposes.
- (b) That thoroughfares from the Press galleries and their working offices to be routed other than through the Members' accommodation so that the Press should be in those areas only at the request or at the invitation of a Senator or Member.
- (c) That entrances to the building be limited in number to, say, the main entrance, an entrance for Senators in the Senators' office block and, similarly, an entrance for Members to their office block, an entrance to the Executive area, and an entrance to the Press area and a strictly policed entrance underneath the building, operating, if necessary, on a pass system, for people working in the building and parking underneath. Entrances used by catering and other services should also be appropriately controlled.
- (d) That all entrances be controlled from guards' boxes suitably located in the entrance areas.
- (e) That, because the fencing of the building would be undesirable aesthetically, ground level windows be avoided and entrances be confined to those mentioned above. (NOTE: Measures to protect the building have, in the past, received their most thorough testing when mass demonstrations have occurred. With no fence surrounding the

present building, demonstrators have encroached right up to verandahs of the building and attempted to open office doors. Such a situation is most difficult to control.)

- (f) That wiring for light, power, sound amplification, telephones and broadcasting throughout the building be strictly controlled, particularly in the more sensitive areas.
- (g) That a special protective service for the Parliament be established along the lines of that operating in the Canadian Parliament. Accommodation for this force has been included in the Schedule (page 146).
- (h) That all rooms have adequate sound attenuation.

405. Your Committee gave careful consideration to the suggestion that protective screens be arranged around the public galleries of each Chamber to prevent persons from attacking Members of either House by a pistol shot, bomb-throwing or other means. The conclusion was that the scheme was unnecessary at the present time and certainly undesirable as it would have the effect of separating the visitors from the proceedings and the Chamber would lose its ability to provide the intimate relationship between speaker and listener which is so much a part of democratic parliamentary debating Chambers. Inquiries made overseas revealed that where the matter had been considered, e.g., in the United States of America, the Members had voted strongly against it. The glassed-in gallery areas shown in the notional Chamber plans (pages 34, 39), which will be variable in extent, are for the purpose of sound-proofing and not for security reasons.

Staff Recreation Area

406. In a building in which staff are often on duty over a period of fifteen hours a day or more, facilities for staff recreation are warranted. The area might be designed in three rooms—two of about 1,000 sq ft for use as rest rooms by male staff and female staff respectively, each adjoining a common recreation room of about 1,500 sq ft in which social functions and games, etc., can be organised. Toilet facilities adjacent to each rest room are necessary and a small kitchen, containing a stove, refrigerator, etc., to serve the area, would be desirable.

Parliamentary Grounds and Precincts

407. The determination of the precise area which will form the Parliamentary grounds, and over which control will be exercised by the Parliament, through its Presiding Officers, is most important. It is believed that Parliament's authority over the area it at present regards as its property may rest on doubtful ground. This should certainly not be the case in a new building in which there should be a written specification of the exact area that is being appropriated for Parliament's use, and formal title to it should be placed beyond doubt. In particular, the position of the Executive block needs to be carefully delineated and any unusual situations arising from occupancy of a roadway, etc., need to be clearly covered.

408. Your Committee would reiterate its views and recommendations relating to control over the Parliamentary grounds and precincts made in its report of April 1969 on the site for the new building. (Parl. Paper 1969, No. 14 paragraphs 52 to 58.)

Materials and Finishes

409. The Committee noted the use of high quality maintenance free materials in buildings visited overseas. There were occasions where cheaper finishes had been employed on sections but these were found to provide short term economies only and were later replaced at considerable extra expense.

410. It is essential that a careful selection of materials for external cladding and internal finishes be made. While examples were seen where very basic materials such as off-form concrete were employed, which combined satisfactorily under the hand of a skilled designer with fine finishes such as bronze doors and polished stone reveals, the quality of the surfaces were seen to have deteriorated in many instances. Maintenance free and self-cleaning surfaces would be a reasonable requirement of the high quality finishes on the Parliamentary building.

411. At an appropriate stage in the planning of the project, a detailed study of available cladding materials should be made. Construction techniques should also be studied with a view to obtaining flexibility and economy. In this regard, the services of agencies such as the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation or Commonwealth Experimental Building Station could be designated in the brief.

Internal Furnishings

412. It is sufficient to suggest that high quality furniture which is comfortable and unostentatious should be universally employed. In this regard, specialist consultants should be employed in the design phase, to work in collaboration with the building designers.

Maintenance Facilities

413. The building design must consider the use of materials, finishes and techniques which allow for easy maintenance. This applies particularly to services which require constant attention.

THE EXECUTIVE

Introduction

414. The Committee's terms of reference ask for a recommendation as to whether the Executive should be accommodated in the building and, if so, what the extent and nature of that accommodation should be.

415. In the context of this report, your Committee has taken the 'Executive' to mean the twenty-six Ministers of State, together with their personal staffs and such other members of the Public Service who are called upon, from time to time, to attend Ministers in their offices at Parliament House for purposes associated with ministerial and Cabinet business.

Original planning and present position

416. Original plans for Parliament House in Canberra provided accommodation for the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Government in the Senate, seven single rooms for Ministers (four on the House of Representatives side and three on the Senate side of the building) plus a Cabinet Room for emergency meetings of Cabinet. Normal meetings of Cabinet were to be held in the Cabinet Room in the Prime Minister's Department at West Block. The amount of Executive space in the building, modest by today's figure, was certainly in excess of the area which precedent and tradition of that time would have allowed. For instance, in Melbourne, Executive accommodation consisted of one small room on the ground floor which was made available to the Prime Minister.

417. No doubt the provision of several ministerial offices in the building in Canberra was made because other government office accommodation was not at that time available.

418. Today, rooms are allotted to all Ministers and their staffs and this accommodation plus the Cabinet Room amounts to 21,785 sq ft of floor space. This represents 32 per cent of all office floor space and 31 per cent of the number of offices (rooms) in the building.

Movement of the Executive into the building

419. The movement into the building stemmed largely from a shortage of nearby office accommodation which followed the transfer of the Federal Government to Canberra in 1927. Because of the lack of suitable office accommodation for Ministers, the Speaker, at the Prime Minister's request, agreed to make additional rooms available for Ministers and their secretaries until the administrative office block was built. Sir Neville Howse (Minister for Home and Territories) was given authority by Mr Speaker to select the rooms required. As a result, all the House of Representatives staff and the Library staff were sent to the ground floor and Ministers took over the rooms near the Chamber on the first floor. Since the Prime Minister and Ministers were in the building it was convenient for Cabinet to meet there and Cabinet meetings were permanently transferred from the West Block Cabinet Room during the early 1930s.

420. With the passage of time, Ministers found that they required additional secretarial assistance and accommodation for this purpose and for additional numbers of Ministers has had to be found on a widening scale. New wings and floors added to the building in 1947 and 1949 contained accommodation for Ministers as well as Senators and Members and the new wing added to the House of Representatives side of the building in 1965 contained a preponderance of Ministerial accommodation.

421. Ministers use their accommodation in the building for Executive and Parliamentary duties both in and out of session.

The concept of the separation of the Legislature and the Executive

422. In the Constitution of the Commonwealth a sharp distinction is drawn between the legislative, executive and judicial powers and a separate and independent organisation is secured for the exercise of each. Not unnaturally, then, the movement of the Executive into the building has been claimed in some quarters to be an intrusion by the Executive into the legislative sphere. Certainly, if one looks at other Parliaments operating on the Westminster model such as India, South Africa and the United Kingdom itself, this view would seem to be substantiated. In the House of Commons, every Minister and Parliamentary Secretary has a room in the Parliament in which he can transact his departmental business when he has to be in attendance on the House but the Clerk of the House of Commons has advised that it is as a Member of Parliament that he enjoys this facility. The Clerk stated that, during a dissolution, a Minister had no more right to use his room in the building than a back-bencher has to use any of its amenities and that he had not the slightest doubt that any attempt by a Minister to move part of his departmental staff permanently into the Palace would at once be firmly resisted.

423. In India, the situation is that when the Houses of Parliament are in session, the Secretariats of the two Houses release a certain number of rooms on the ground floor and the first floor of the Parliament House for the use of the Ministers. The accommodation so released is placed at the disposal of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for allotment to Ministers. A room is also placed at the disposal of the Executive for holding Cabinet meetings, when necessary, during a session of Parliament. The Ministers have their permanent offices in the Secretariat buildings outside the precincts of the Parliament where they carry on the executive work of the Government, whether the Parliament is in session or not. The rooms in the Parliament House are allotted to the Ministers when the Parliament is in session primarily to allow them to perform their parliamentary duties and to enable them to be available when their presence is required in either House of Parliament.

424. In Ottawa, the position is somewhat different and more like that in Canberra. In the House of Commons, Ministers have accommodation for themselves and some staff while the House is sitting. When the House is not sitting, Ministers work in their departmental offices.

Problems and disadvantages of mixed accommodation

425. In Canberra, the seeming intrusion by the Ministry into the Parliament has been resented by private Members who have, through lack of overall space, been herded into small rooms and have, at times, been without offices in which to work. They have, naturally, looked to the Presiding Officers to protect their interests and some confrontation of Parliament with the Executive has occurred. It is a situation which, your Committee feels, should not be perpetuated in a new Parliament building.

426. Apart from the problems just mentioned, the scattering of Ministerial rooms throughout various sections and floors of the building causes serious problems of communication and control. Sir Robert Menzies apparently had this in mind when he said on introducing the motion to appoint the Committee (*Hansard*, p. 3590-1, December 1965):

'It is also unsatisfactory to have a state of affairs in which the Executive arm—the Ministers—is interwoven with other people . . . The Executive part of the new Parliament House ought to be under the control of the Executive and not of the Presiding Officers. It ought to be physically contiguous to the House but certainly not under the control of the Presiding Officers or the Joint House Committee.'

427. A further compelling argument for the consolidation of all Executive offices lies in the need for the maintenance of security. The Director-General of the Australian Security Intelligence Organization has made a special reference to this matter in his report to the Committee (*see* pages 84-86).

The advantage of accessibility

428. The Committee does, of course, recognise that the very close positioning of Ministerial offices to the core of the Parliament possesses certain advantages not only for Ministers in their attendance in the Chamber but also for Members in the accessibility of Ministerial offices.

Recommendation

429. Your Committee, whilst fully appreciating the need for a clear distinction between the Executive and the Legislature, is also concerned, in an age of increasing pressure on time, to preserve the obvious efficiency of the arrangement whereby Ministers can continue to carry out their Executive functions whilst being on call for Parliamentary business. It has therefore recommended that the Executive accommodation be not separated from, but form part of, the general Parliament House complex. It further recommends that all Executive accommodation be in a separate or clearly defined block, wing, section or area of the Parliamentary building being part of, or linked to, that section of the building containing the Chambers. As with the Press area, the Committee would favour a self-contained block or wing of the building complex but in order that the design of the building should not seem to be pre-determined by Committee recommendations, it has included the terms 'section' or 'area' in its recommendation. An essential feature of the area must be its quick and easy access to the Chambers for divisions. Time limits for divisions are at present two minutes but the Committee was assured that this time could be extended by simple amendments of standing orders to permit a longer period should the lay-out of the new building and the transit time from office to Chambers make this desirable from the point of view of Ministers, Senators or Members.

Control of the Executive area

430. The question of 'Parliamentary precincts' is an important one in relation to the operation of Parliamentary privilege and the controlling authority of the Presiding Officers.

431. While your Committee agrees that the internal operation of the Executive area, i.e., the allocation of rooms, etc., might best be left to the control of the Executive, the question of the extent of and control over the 'precincts' will need careful definition when the building design is determined. In this connection it is appropriate to mention an accommodation arrangement which was developed in the new Parliamentary building at Uganda. There, the group of buildings was designed to accommodate the two principal elements of central Government so that the Chamber of the Legislature is set forward in a position of prominence, and linked by bridges (in a manner intended to be both symbolical and practical) to executive departments of the civil service in adjoining office blocks. Your Committee would make two comments on the Uganda concept in case planners should consider such an idea for the new building in Canberra. First, only the Ministerial area and certainly no actual Public Service department block would be sanctioned in the Parliamentary complex—nor, indeed, in the 'Parliamentary zone' (see Report on Site—paragraphs 2 (b), 2 (d), 50-58). Second, it is of the utmost importance that the Ministerial offices have quick and easy access to the Chambers. The importance of this aspect of design was impressed on the Committee in Kuala Lumpur where a tower block containing Ministerial and Members' offices is not extensively used because it is too distant from the core of the building and means of personnel movement are inadequate.

Security considerations

432. As mentioned earlier, the separation and consolidation of the Executive accommodation is a security requirement of major importance. In addition, the Director-General of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation has recommended that the method of construction of walls, ceilings and floors in Ministers' rooms, the Cabinet Room, and all rooms required for discussion of classified matter, should be such as to provide the maximum protection against technical penetration and that the wiring for light, power, sound amplification, telephones and broadcasting should be strictly controlled.

Extent of Executive accommodation

433. As with other sections of the building, the Executive portion should be capable of expansion as the need arises. Your Committee feels that as a first stage development the area should be planned to provide for a Ministry of 35. Details of the accommodation are shown in the Schedule of estimated space requirements.

Summary

434. In summary, your Committee feels that its recommendations will help to preserve the constitutional distinction between executive and legislative power, it will maintain the element of efficiency for the Executive and the Parliament in having the Ministry near at hand for parliamentary duties and for direct personal approaches by Senators and Members and it will enable security control of the area to be developed and maintained at a high level at all times.

THE PRESS

The question of location

435. The Committee's terms of reference in relation to the Press call first for a recommendation as to whether the Press should be accommodated in the Parliament building, that is, whether accommodation other than space in the Chamber galleries should be provided.

History and present arrangements

436. Up to the present, Press organisations, with few exceptions, have been permitted to establish their Canberra headquarters in Parliament House—a situation without parallel in any of the other major Parliaments investigated by the Committee.

437. Two factors have been primarily responsible for this situation. Firstly, in contrast to other capital cities, Canberra developed some thirty years ago from the status of a mere village. Local news being of little interest outside the area, the reporting of Parliamentary and certain executive matters remained as practically the sole function of journalists. News was gleaned from the Parliament building or nearby offices and it was thus most convenient to work from the Gallery offices. Further, Parliamentary authorities raised no objection to the reporting of other than Parliamentary news. Thus there appeared no need or incentive for newspaper proprietors to establish branch offices in the town area as was usual in the larger cities.

438. The second factor which strengthened the entrenchment of the press was the centering of the Ministerial offices within the building. As a result, even at times when the Parliament was not sitting, the activities of Cabinet, Ministers and Departments provided a steady flow of news for the resident journalists.

439. Reporting from the Parliament building is a convenient arrangement so far as the working journalists are concerned and must be favourably regarded by press proprietary interests for the monetary savings it provides. Since 1954 rooms used by the journalists have been occupied on a rent-free basis. Mr Speaker Cameron, the Presiding Officer of that time, said: 'When I assumed my present office I discovered that during the regime of the previous government a rental of a shilling a square foot for office space was paid by the press. Holding the view that the press was here by grace and not by right I abolished that rental. No rental is now paid. If people pay rental they have tenant rights and in my view the press should never have a tenant right in this place.' (*Hansard*, 10 Nov., 1954, p. 2783)

Problems associated with the present arrangements

440. From the point of view of the Parliament, the arrangement has not been without its problems. Security control has been complicated because press men and their staffs have access to the building at all times, whether the House is sitting or not, in order that they might work in their

offices. Complaints have arisen from time to time from Members and others that the journalists and their staffs traverse too much of the House so that no portions of the building seem reserved for Members' private use. Further, like all other areas of the building, press accommodation is a constant matter of concern because its area is inadequate and its facilities limited. But probably the matter of greatest moment is that the press accommodation occupies priority space in the building.

Inquiry assumptions

441. Against the foregoing background your Committee approached the question of press accommodation on the premise that—

- (a) the provision of office space in a Parliamentary building for those pressmen engaged in the reporting of Parliament is a normal and necessary arrangement;
- (b) it is reasonable to question whether accommodation should be provided for journalists not so engaged; and
- (c) prima facie, it would seem that press organisations ought to establish their own headquarters offices and make use of their Parliamentary offices only as and when required for reporting Parliamentary proceedings.

442. Representatives of the working journalists and the press proprietors were called to give evidence before the Committee on 12 December 1967 and 22 April 1968.

The sources of Gallery news

443. In relation to the sources of news reported upon by the journalists, it was conceded that, since the Committee had determined, in principle, that the Executive should be accommodated in the new building complex, it would be illogical to endeavour to draw a distinction between news originating from the Parliament and that originating from government sources. That being so, it remained to determine the extent of reporting on other matters—in other words, the extent to which the Gallery was being used for the reporting of matters normally done in 'down town' newspaper offices. On this matter your Committee was informed that except in relation to the *Canberra Times*, coverage of local matters such as proceedings of local courts and arbitration proceedings would never amount to more than 10 to 15 per cent of the work done by the journalists and that this might well be covered by a newsagency. At present, in fact, many newspapers buy a service from the *Canberra Times*.

The possibility of a private press building

444. Although satisfied that the type of reporting from the Gallery fell very largely within the general description of 'government' reporting, your Committee felt that this might well be done from a private press building situated in reasonable proximity to the Parliament building. The National Capital Development Commission advised that a site for such a

privately owned building on what would be a normally leased site, could probably be found within the general area on the eastern side of Kings Avenue, a distance of some 500 to 600 yards from Parliament House. (NOTE: At the time the matter was considered it was assumed that the new House would be on the lake-side site. The distance mentioned should be reduced to about 300 to 400 yards with the Parliament sited on Camp Hill.) A site within the Parliamentary Triangle would, it was implied by the Commission, be contrary to planning principles and would create limitations to the building, its use and its management. The Committee readily appreciated this view.

445. Representatives of the working journalists and the press proprietors were questioned on the working efficiency which would result from having offices some 500-600 yards from the Gallery. Witnesses from both groups agreed that this distance would place journalists at a severe practical disadvantage. The case of Ottawa, where the distance is some 300 yards, was cited as being too far removed. Mr Rupert Murdoch, President of the Australian Newspapers Council, stated that if the accommodation were 600 yards away it might just as well be at Civic Centre and there would be a breakdown of the whole system and relationship between the Parliament and the Press. Machines must be accessible to journalists very quickly. If a journalist had to get into a car to go to a machine it would be a serious disadvantage—in fact, a limit of 50 to 100 yards from the perimeter of the Chamber would be desirable. He pointed out that, in the United Nations building, accommodation was provided within the building itself.

446. Your committee appreciated the press arguments relating to the distance between the Chamber and working areas. Indeed, these views were supported by statements from overseas journalists working in London, Washington and Ottawa.

447. After careful consideration of all the factors, your Committee agreed that accommodation for the press should be provided within the Parliamentary complex of buildings.

Future need for a private Press building

448. At the same time, your Committee considers that as Canberra grows and assumes the role of the cultural, tourist and educational centre of the nation, the growth in population and status of the City will bring with it an increase in the number of extra-Parliamentary events and Parliamentary authorities will need to make a fresh assessment of the work undertaken in the Press wing. It would seem inevitable that in time a separate private Press building will be required to handle local news and the television interviews of people outside the Parliament (the interviewing of whom would not be permitted in the Press wing), for the reporting of non-Parliamentary news, for the entertainment by the Press of V.I.P.s and other Press Club activities such as are carried on in Washington and Ottawa.

The nature of the accommodation in the new building

449. The Committee's terms of reference call, in addition, for a recommendation relating to the extent of Press accommodation and the manner of its arrangement. Your Committee considers that press accommodation should consist of two elements—namely, a 'hot room' equipped with insulated telephone booths and small desk units situated immediately behind the press galleries of the Chambers for use when the despatch of news is of the utmost urgency and, secondly, a working area consisting of rooms for reporters and their equipment. The Committee recommends that this working area be in a clearly defined self-contained block wing, section or area of the building. As with the Executive area, the Committee would favour a self-contained block or wing of the building complex but in order that the design of the building should not seem to be pre-determined by Committee recommendations, it has included the terms 'section' or 'area' in its recommendation.

450. Your Committee would also recommend that the Press wing be provided with a separate entrance (under Parliamentary supervision), that there be quick and easy access from the area to the Chamber press galleries, and further that the circulation routes from the press offices to the galleries, the Library, the Refreshment Rooms, to the Parliament Hall and interview rooms be such as to avoid areas set aside for the exclusive use of Members and Ministers.

451. Advantages which would flow from the foregoing recommendations are:

- (a) The 'hot room' will reduce the amount of space adjacent to the Chamber gallery—which is priority space—to a minimum. At the same time, it will provide an efficient working facility for the press when 'hot' news emanates from the Chamber. Your Committee feels quite strongly that the 'hot room' accommodation is all that should be made available to the Press in such close proximity to the Chamber. The Parliament building is, after all, the Members' building, and to have Members pushed farther and farther from the Chamber by Press requests is neither logical nor necessary.
- (b) The self-contained working area will provide the necessary accommodation for newspaper, radio and television reporting. It will be flexible and adjustable to changing needs brought about by technological advances and adequate space will be available for communications machines, files and reference material. By being self-contained and having a separate entrance, it will avoid the problems previously encountered through the invasion by journalists of Members' and Ministers' privacy. Although the area is self-contained, your Committee considers that by careful design the walking time from the area to the Chamber should not exceed, say, two minutes, and as it is envisaged that the sound amplification

system and/or closed circuit television will be transmitted to the area, there should be no risk of reporters being out of touch with Chamber proceedings.

452. Your Committee recommends that the accommodation be leased to the newspaper, radio and television interests using the space and that management of and financial arrangements in relation to the accommodation (e.g., rent payments) be determined by the Presiding Officers. Those, of course, are administrative matters to be determined at the time but they appear reasonable and, indeed, the Committee was assured by representatives of the proprietors that the newspapers were prepared to make whatever contribution was called for by way of rental. Representatives of other media also stated they would be willing to contribute.

Space requirements

453. Details of the accommodation recommended are set out in the Schedule attached. It will be noted that the area suggested is not only substantially greater than that at present in use but that it contains new elements in the provision for broadcasting and television transmissions. Lest it be thought that the accommodation provision is more than adequate, it is interesting to reflect on the original estimates made to the Public Works Committee when the present Parliament House was being planned. The proprietor of the *Sydney Morning Herald* suggested fifty seats in the Chamber gallery. He doubted that there would ever be as many as seventy pressmen in regular attendance at Parliament House. Other editors suggested even less provision. Eventually, the Public Works Committee, on the suggestions made to it, recommended twelve small rooms to accommodate four persons each, one large common room and a dining room. These figures are in marked contrast to the present allocation of thirty rooms which are now regarded as entirely inadequate. Not only have original estimates of the staff required to report the Parliament proved quite astray but the advent of mechanisation has caused a demand for additional space and this must continue to increase with the development of communications technology.

Press Conference Room

454. The need for adequately sized and equipped areas for press conferences or interviews has been demonstrated many times in the present building. Your Committee therefore recommends that a large conference room capable of seating 250 to 300 people be provided for press interviews with Ministers, Members, national leaders and other VIPs in the political sphere.

455. A room of the size indicated will provide accommodation not only for representatives of Australian media but also for representatives of overseas organisations who sometimes arrive in very large groups. There should be sufficient space at the rear of the seating to allow for the cameras of overseas or local crews who work through their own O.B. (outside broadcasting) equipment.

456. The room should have a rostrum or stage and be equipped as a studio with lighting, camera and other associated equipment. It should be capable also of being used for smaller televised occasions such as panel discussions.

457. This conference room studio should be connected to a control room equipped with production and technical equipment, from which programmes in the 'studio' and adjacent recording studios can be directed.

458. Adequate video tape recording facilities should be available.

Accommodation details

(a) Newspaper reporting

459. Of the thirty rooms now occupied, twenty are on the House of Representatives side and ten are on the Senate side of the building. The Committee was informed that each newspaper organisation needs at least double the space at present allotted to it so that enlarged staffs and more elaborate communications equipment may function more efficiently.

460. Your Committee has made a provision of fifty rooms, each measuring about 15 ft by 20 ft. This room size should accommodate the head of a bureau plus two or three journalists and provide some space for newspaper files and records, filing cabinets, etc. If one room is insufficient, a bureau could use two adjoining rooms. In addition, in half of these rooms a teleprinter area of 10 ft by 6 ft which can be sound-proofed, is provided.

461. This space provision should provide rooms for some increase in existing staffs plus journalists working on specialist publications (who are expected to increase) and independent news-gathering services. Some of these staffs may desire to share rooms to cut down rental costs.

462. A reporters' interview room, capable of seating 30 or 40 people in reasonable comfort has been provided for use on those occasions when the large conference room would be unsuitable.

463. Representatives of overseas media visit Canberra on occasions of national importance and as these are, naturally, the times when Australian media increase their own representation, there is considerable congestion in the press area. To meet this need, accommodation has been provided on a 'common room' basis for the exclusive use of visiting overseas representatives.

(b) Radio reporting

464. Your Committee was informed that some commercial radio stations at present have special arrangements with members of the Press Gallery for radio coverage of Parliamentary news, but it was anticipated that the growing importance of radio as a news medium will lead, in a few years, to a demand by leading commercial radio stations for a direct full-time representative in the Press Gallery. The number of networks for which provision should be made was suggested as ten. Each would require a small

room measuring about 10 ft by 10 ft, with a sound-proofed booth built in to permit direct or taped voice being transmitted to the parent station.

465. In addition, a sound-proofed studio approximately 10 ft by 10 ft, fitted with microphone, recording equipment and direct lines for direct broadcasts or recording of interviews and discussions, was requested. It was envisaged that this room could be available on a roster basis. However, your Committee suggests that this arrangement would seem impracticable and recommends three sound-proofed studios of larger size for this purpose.

(c) Television reporting

466. Representatives of commercial television requested at least three recording studios (one for each network) located adjacent to control rooms, with adequate video-tape recording facilities. Your Committee agreed that this was a reasonable request.

(d) Australian Broadcasting Commission reporting

467. Particulars of the Commission's requirements for reporting in the fields of radio and television in their news and current affairs programmes were decided upon after detailed discussions and are set down separately in the schedule. The Commission's requests for space, with which the Committee agrees, reflect the anticipated growth in the electronic reporting of Parliament.

(e) Overseas television and radio crews

468. Provision for overseas newspaper representatives has been referred to earlier. The Australian Broadcasting Commission drew attention to recent experiences which showed that sizeable crews can be expected to accompany visiting heads of state and VIPs and that these crews required working areas for their operations. Due allowance for this need has been made in the Schedule.

469. In addition, it may not be long before overseas crews arrive with their own O.B. equipment to cover national press conferences by direct satellite transmission. Allowance for this has also been made in the area recommended for the press conference room.

(f) Arrangement of accommodation in the Press wing

470. Whatever design the Press wing may take, it is desirable, for efficient functioning, for the rooms of the newspaper journalists to be closest to the Chamber galleries. Rooms for radio and television reporters may be in the more distant sections. However, the press conference room and the radio and television studios in the wing should also be positioned as close as possible to the central area so that Ministers and Members can undertake radio or television interviews with the least delay possible.

Technical requirements

471. The main concern of the Committee has been to consider the space requirements of the Press area. Changes in technology are so rapid that technical details of installations should be left for determination at the detailed planning stage. For instance, special requirements in the Press area are related to television lighting, the power drain of the equipment, the need for the air-conditioning system to cope with high heat loads, especially that associated with colour television, the need for adequate ducting for television and radio cabling, teleprinters, etc.

Factors affecting accommodation needs

472. The accommodation set out in the Schedule will provide for Press needs as far ahead as can be reasonably estimated. But estimation is difficult. Witnesses informed the Committee that newspapers were on the verge of vast technological changes. At present, newspaper services need teletype facilities. Within a comparatively short time much faster and more efficient methods of communication, requiring more space for machines, will develop. Facsimile transmission could revolutionise the transmission of news. Some electronic developments currently being considered, such as computerised information systems, the transmission of text, photos and other material over telephone networks, portable teletype writers and portable facsimile transmitters for field reporters, and Inktronic printing were revealed to the Committee when they met senior executives of electronic and communications enterprises in Washington.

473. New mechanical processes will not necessarily reduce the number of journalists or technicians required. As more sophisticated equipment is obtained, more technicians may be needed to operate it. Australian newspaper, broadcasting and television interests are concerned about technical developments in communications and stated that it was extremely difficult to think ahead on these matters for even twenty-five years. In such a case, the sensible course is to provide for future needs on what may now appear to be a generous scale. Any immediate excess accommodation could be leased by the Parliament to other government instrumentalities pending its absorption.

474. At present there are about 120 persons, including teleprinter operators, messengers and overseas correspondents, employed in the House during the sitting periods. The Committee was informed that it would be fair to assume that in fifteen years the number would rise to 240, that the big growth areas would be in radio and television, in overseas correspondents, and to a lesser extent, in independent news services and free-lance journalists, and that, by the turn of the century, these elements could equal the numbers of Australian daily newspaper representatives. No great increase in the number of mass circulation newspapers was expected.

Growth of broadcasting and television news reporting

475. In order to gauge the role that broadcasting and television may play in the future dissemination of news, your Committee sought evidence from the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters and the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations.

476. The view was expressed that television and radio are daily assuming a more important role in the dissemination and analysis of news and that the natural advantages of both radio and television, one being immediate news and the other being visual coverage, will be exploited considerably in future. The new media are pushing newspapers into a more considered and analytical role and as television and radio assume more responsibility for the spreading of news, they will require staffs more like those of newspapers. It was contended that in the relatively short period of about ten years, many major radio and television stations can be expected to want their own exclusive personnel in Canberra.

477. The Committee found this view substantiated overseas. For example, a paper dealing with developments in data communications for newspapers dated 13 June 1968, presented to the Committee in Washington, stated: 'Today, newspapers no longer attempt to compete with radio and television to 'score a best' with 'instant' news coverage. Today, newspapers know their role is to bring readers *complete* coverage of news and information in depth and to achieve this role they are exploring ways in which communications technology will improve their speed and efficiency.'

Syndication

478. The Committee also placed some weight on the view that there was a danger of the further development of syndication because of the lack of suitable accommodation and facilities in the Gallery and that this development was inimical to the political and public interest.

Overseas observations

479. The Committee realised that to gauge future trends it would need to look to the experiences of the press overseas—especially in London, Washington and Ottawa where communications technology is probably in advance of Australia and problems associated with larger Parliaments and larger populations have had to be met. What has been recommended is supported by the Committee's findings in those cities. In London and Washington, because Ministers work from Departmental offices, the reporting and interpreting of the activities of the executive government are the responsibility primarily of journalists operating from offices outside the Parliament building, while the reporters actually working at the Palace of Westminster and at the Capitol building confine their reporting to the activities of the legislatures. Ottawa provided the best guide. There the working circumstances and the executive/legislature relationship is more

like that in Canberra and indeed the provisions for the media there are superior to any of the other Parliaments visited. Journalists' only real complaint was to the effect that their press building was too far from the Parliament building. When your Committee's draft proposals were put to representative journalists in Ottawa, they commented that, in their opinion, such a situation 'would be ideal'.

Summary

480. All the Committee's thinking in relation to accommodation for the Press has been conditioned by the following fundamental principles:

- (a) Free mass communication media (press, radio and television) play an essential part in the process of maintaining the parliamentary system and a free democracy.
- (b) The media are bound to protect the public interest and serve as a link between Parliament, the government and the people; and
- (c) The media should exhibit integrity, responsibility and self-discipline ensuring impartial and accurate reporting at all times.

481. Your Committee considers that it is both reasonable and logical for the media to be given the means to fulfil its obligations and to report to the nation as efficiently as possible and the Committee's recommendations have been directed to that end.

COMMUNICATION SERVICES

482. The Committee's terms of reference call for recommendations regarding the extent of communication services required in the new Parliament House and the accommodation required to house them.

483. Communications, in relation to the new building, embrace postal, telecommunications (telephones and associated apparatus), broadcasting and television services, the public address system, the Chamber sound-monitoring system and merge into the area of other electrical installations such as division bells, the paging system, etc.

484. The Permanent Heads of the Parliamentary Departments put to the Committee the broad requirements of future communication services, basing their suggestions on the functioning of present installations and taking into consideration likely developments. But it was realised that this was a highly technical field and future developments were difficult to predict with any precision. Your Committee therefore approached the Postmaster-General for the assistance of officers of the Australian Post Office and the Australian Broadcasting Commission in determining the accommodation needs for the installations.

485. After an examination of the Permanent Heads' suggestions, and further discussions with officers of the Parliament, the Post Office and the Commission jointly presented a co-ordinated study to your Committee.

Further consideration in detail will be required at a later stage when draft sketch plans of the building are in preparation and later again when detailed planning is undertaken.

486. Your Committee records its appreciation of the work of the officers of the Post Office and the Australian Broadcasting Commission concerned in the preparation of the submission. The Committee regards their treatment of the matter as thorough and most useful.

487. The recommendations of your Committee are based almost wholly on the submission made by the Post Office and the Commission. After study in detail, the text of the submission has been varied as necessary to allow for later developments in your Committee's thinking over the course of its investigations here and overseas, but the amount of change has been quite minor.

Planning Principles

488. The essential factors to be taken into account in designing the postal, telecommunications, broadcasting and television services for the new and permanent Parliament House are that:

- (i) The facilities provided be the most comprehensive available.
- (ii) Provision be made for all foreseeable future requirements.
- (iii) The aesthetic aspect of the user equipment be examined, in consultation with the architect, to achieve harmony with the environment.
- (iv) Arrangements be flexible and cater for possible future contingencies with adequate provision to change any of the services without major structural alteration of the House.
- (v) Adequate security be provided for all communication services.

Administrative and Maintenance Aspects

489. In view of the quantity and diversity of communications equipment which will be housed in the new building, it is considered that in the interests of efficient control and service, the responsibility for the maintenance of all communications facilities (division bells, master clock system, paging, fire warning, call bells, etc.) should be undertaken by the Australian Post Office and Australian Broadcasting Commission, as appropriate, in liaison with the Parliamentary Joint House Department.

Part 1—Telecommunications Services

TELEPHONE

General

490. It is particularly important that adequate provision should be made in planning the new building, to permit the selection of the most appropriate telecommunications facilities for the immediate and long term requirements of the permanent Parliament House.

491. The provision of telephone facilities will best be met by means of automatic telephone switching equipment housed within the Parliament House building and integrated with the public exchange system to provide direct dialling access for both inward and outward calls. By this means a high proportion of calls may be completed without the assistance of operators. However, there will be a requirement for some manual operators to handle calls which for various reasons cannot be dialled directly to and from extension telephones connected to the Parliament House switching equipment.

492. Rapid developments are being made in the field of telecommunications and, by the proposed opening date of the new building, a number of more advanced types of automatic telephone switching system are likely to be commercially available. To do justice to the new House, it is proposed that the telephone equipment used should be the best then available. This may permit a more comprehensive range of telephone facilities than is possible with present types of equipment.

493. To provide sufficient flexibility in the selection of telephone equipment and in the range of facilities provided, both initially and in the future, it is proposed that sufficient space be allowed in the design of the building to cater for all possible requirements. From information supplied, it is estimated that the number of extension telephones in the new Parliament House could ultimately be of the order of 3,000.

Telephone Instruments

494. Various arrangements of telephone facilities will be required to meet the particular requirements throughout the building and this will be best achieved by the use of standard Post Office subscribers' apparatus incorporating up-to-date features.

495. Where loud speaking type telephones are required, due regard must be made to acoustics and in general, the use of this type of instrument is to be avoided in locations with a high noise level or reverberant characteristics.

Special Intercommunications Systems

496. In addition to the House automatic exchange system, there will be a requirement for special office systems providing for rapid intercommunication between Ministers, Departmental Heads and other executives. For this purpose, direct point-to-point lines clear of the automatic switching equipment are recommended in conjunction with comprehensive loudspeaker facilities, providing for rapid internal communication between stations without the need to hold a telephone handset, except when non-loudspeaking operation is required.

Telephone Booths

497. To cater for the requirements of Members and officials moving about the building who may require immediate access to telephones and for those

who have been paged from the telephone switchboard, it is recommended that telephones located in built-in booths be placed at strategic locations throughout the building. Each booth would need to be about 12 sq ft in floor area if standing room only is provided but not necessarily fitted with a door. If facilities are required for seating, then an area of 25 sq ft per booth would be required. Up to twenty-five sound-insulated wall type units will be required in the press 'hot room' behind the Chamber gallery.

TELEGRAPH

General

498. Telegraph communication by means of teleprinters within and beyond the Parliament House building would best be met by means of the public telex system in conjunction with direct point-to-point links where these are necessary to meet special requirements. Depending upon the level of requirements, it may be preferable to cater for internal teleprinter communication by means of special switching equipment housed within the building and integrated with the public system.

Teleprinter Machines

499. Wherever teleprinter machines are required, space equivalent to that for a normal office table should be provided. Although modern teleprinters are relatively quiet in operation, it is recommended that machines be so located as to minimise room noise in areas where telephones are in use.

500. There will be a considerable requirement for teleprinter machines for the Press and it is recommended that adequate space be provided to enable these machines to be located in sound absorbent cubicles.

Public Telegraph Services

501. Facilities for the lodgment and receipt of telegrams would be provided at the House Post Office and this aspect is dealt with on page 110.

News and Weather Reports

502. Teleprinter services for the reception of news and weather reports will be required and can be located in strategic positions within the building with appropriate provision for the distribution display of received messages.

FACSIMILE SERVICES

503. The electrical reception and transmission of written and printed material, drawings, charts, photographs and the like, minimises delay in moving documents, books or other information within and beyond the House. A considerable range of equipment for facsimile transmission is now becoming commercially available, including telewriting facilities, which can be associated with ordinary telephone type circuits. In considering space requirements for these equipments, it would be desirable to make provision for about 50 sq ft for each machine. For high definition picture transmission, more elaborate equipment including photographic processing facilities, would need to be catered for. Some space for these machines has been provided.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

General

504. The following electrical services, although not necessarily installed by either the Australian Post Office or the Australian Broadcasting Commission, may affect the distribution and size of ducts and conduits provided for telecommunication services.

Automatic Division Voting

505. Electronic voting has been mentioned earlier in this Report (*see* 'The Chambers'). If, at some future time, this system of voting is installed, it will probably require a small button unit to be fitted to each desk, a controlling unit on the desk of Mr Speaker or the Clerk, display panels to record the vote visually and apparatus outside the actual Chamber walls to record the vote permanently. The need to provide all necessary ducts in the Chamber area has already been mentioned.

Personal Paging System

506. Paging in the present Parliament House is accomplished by means of the public address system. Radio paging systems are commercially available which use coded tone signals which are decoded in the pocket receiver of the called person. When tripped, the decoder actuates an audible alarm alerting the Member to take prearranged action such as checking by telephone. Such a radio paging system could be implemented in the new building if its size and lay-out make it advantageous but it will need to be borne in mind that Members could be paged in the Chambers, if permitted to take receivers in, unless elaborate radio screening is provided for the Chambers.

Public Address System

507. A public address system will be required to all corridors, recreation rooms, dining areas, etc. The sound columns and loudspeakers should be designed to meet acoustical requirements. The public address system should be controlled from the audio communication switch room so that only selected areas receive the announcement.

House Monitoring System

508. As mentioned previously under 'The Chambers', to enable the proceedings from the Chambers to be distributed to Hansard and other offices, a House monitoring system will be required. The input to this system will be from the microphones and control equipment provided for the purpose of audio broadcasts. It will be necessary also to provide for the interconnection of the House monitoring system to the public address system as required.

Message Centre

509. It is recommended that provision be made for a message centre, to relieve the telephone switchboard operators of the duties of locating people and taking messages. If a called person did not answer his telephone, the

call could be extended to the message centre where the messages could be written or recorded on tape. These messages would then be filed for later transmission when the called party is available.

Hansard Reporting

510. A recording system to take down Chamber and committee proceedings to supplement the present manual reporting system has already been referred to. (See 'Department of the Parliamentary Reporting Staff.') Connections to the House monitoring system will be necessary to operate this system.

COMMUNICATION CABLE RETICULATION

Cable Entry

511. For security reasons, it is recommended that there be four separate cable tunnels leading into Parliament House. These would provide cables for exchange access to four separate exchanges in the Canberra district. Such diversification would ensure the continuation of service in the event of cable breakdown.

512. It is also recommended that provision be made for the manhole connecting the external cables to Parliament House to be located within the Parliamentary precincts. This would prevent unauthorised personnel from interfering with the cables providing service to Parliament House.

Internal Cable Ducts

513. Cable ducts within the building will be required to carry cables and wires to provide communication services throughout the new building. Large main ducts will be necessary for carrying cables between floors and for distributing cables to terminal units located on each floor. Smaller ducts will be necessary to carry cables from the terminal units to the various rooms and Chambers.

514. The number and size of ducts required will depend on the location of the telephone equipment room and the number of cables required to carry facilities such as telephone, television, public address, intercommunication, telegraph, facsimile, picturegram, recording, interpretation, fire detection and warning, paging division bells and warning bells to various parts of the building. They will also be affected by requirements for security and civil defence.

515. To avoid the possibility of making structural alterations to the building, should unforeseen requirements for additional communication cables arise, it is recommended that ducts be provided on a generous scale. At least four separate groups of ducts should be provided to carry different types of cables. These are for ordinary telephone cables, amplified lines, broadcast and television cables and miscellaneous cables and wires for various alarms and bells respectively. The ducts used for reticulating the communication cables should be separate from those used for other services, e.g. electric power. The importance of this was mentioned and stressed to the Committee

when examining new large buildings overseas. In the case of ducting for television requirements, preference should be given to providing accessible concealed ducting for camera and associated control cables. In locations where it is not possible to provide ducts, suitable pipes should be installed.

516. It is essential that the provision of cabling and ducting be integrated and it is recommended that the responsibility and control of all cabling, other than for power, be vested in the Postmaster-General's Department and Australian Broadcasting Commission as appropriate.

517. It is recommended that details of all ducting requirements be decided by consultation between the architects and representatives of the Postmaster-General's Department, Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Chief Engineer of the Joint House Department, when more detailed and accurate information is available.

Terminal Units

518. To provide flexibility of numbering and the interconnection of the various telephones and other communication services, it will be necessary to provide terminal units throughout the building from which communication cables are distributed to the various rooms and Chambers.

519. It is proposed that these terminal units be located in cable terminating cupboards, each occupying approximately 10 sq ft of floor space. Although these terminal units would be in locked cupboards, it is considered that they would not be sufficiently secure, and it is recommended that they be used only for normal services and that secure services be terminated on special terminal blocks which are only accessible by security checked personnel. It is estimated that one terminating unit will be required for each 2,000 sq ft of building space requiring communication services.

ACCOMMODATION NEEDS

Automatic Telephone Equipment Rooms

520. As the amount of accommodation required for telephone switching equipment depends on the type of equipment selected for use, the facilities required and the number of lines connected, the accommodation needs as set out below are based on maximum flexibility in the provision of the telephone services.

521. It is proposed that the floor space requirements for telephone exchange equipment be as follows:

- (a) Approximately 10,000 sq ft (preferable an area which is nearly square) of floor space for the main telephone exchange equipment control room. It is desirable that the telephone exchange room be centrally located, but its location may be influenced by security, civil defence aspects and other considerations.

- (b) Approximately 400 sq ft (preferably an area which is nearly square) of floor space for every 10,000 sq ft of building space excluding areas not requiring communication services, e.g. corridors, the dining rooms and the Halls of Parliament. These areas, which would be dispersed throughout the building, will be required for the accommodation of cable terminating units, control equipment, telephone concentrators, public address amplifiers and other special equipment.

Telephone Switchboard and Message Centre Area

522. It is recommended that the P.A.B.X. manual switchboards and message centre be located together in a central position. As this area would be a focal point for message inquiries and possibly the distribution of pocket paging sets, it would need to be readily accessible with a suitable inquiry counter area. Whilst close proximity to the telephone equipment room is desirable, this need not be a determining factor in locating the switchboards and message centre. An area of approximately 1,200 sq ft (preferably an area 40 ft x 30 ft) of floor space free of pillars and an associated amenities room covering an area of approximately 500 sq ft providing toilet facilities, rest room, locker room and lunch room to cater for a staff of up to twenty persons would be required.

Audio Communication Switch Room

523. To control all audio distribution throughout Parliament House, an audio communication switch room with provision for amplifiers and mixers, will be required at a centrally located point.

Video Communication Switch Room

524. To control the distribution of video signals, either monochrome or colour, throughout Parliament House, a video communication switch room will be required at a centrally located point. This could also be used for monitoring and interconnecting permanent or mobile television reception and transmission.

Vehicle Parking Area

525. As the Post Office will have a number of staff permanently employed in the House and regular visits from supervisory officers, it is recommended that permanent vehicle parking space be made available for three cars and allowance made in the common public parking area for a further three vehicles.

Amenities

526. Toilet facilities, locker room and lunch room accommodation will be required for a total technical staff of ten men.

CIVIL DEFENCE SHELTER

527. Consideration will need to be given to essential communication and broadcasting requirements in shelter areas. It would be necessary for these to be served by independent power and communication cable distribution.

Part 2—Postal Services

GENERAL

528. The increase in volume of mail and in the demand for postal services generally which can be expected with the establishment of the new Parliament building, will require facilities comparable with a standard public post office with some special provisions to meet Parliament House requirements. Such a post office, in addition to catering for the permanent occupants of the Parliament building, could also provide postal services for public visitors to the House, including times when the Parliament building is the venue for large international conferences. It would also provide a reserve of capacity to cater for overflows of press traffic which might occur on particularly important occasions. The post office would therefore be a focal point of interest and should be located so as to conveniently cater for the regular users and the visiting public. In this regard, it is recommended that the post office be situated in the same area as other public business facilities such as an information centre, bookstall, bank, travel agency and the like, that is, in the general area of the entrance foyer.

MAIL HANDLING ARRANGEMENTS

529. The mail handling arrangements employed for the existing House have proved satisfactory and the present method of operation should continue in principle, if not in detail, for the new Parliament House Post Office.

530. Under the existing arrangements, all inward mail for each of the two Houses and the Library is sorted at the Canberra Mail Exchange and despatched in separate bags to a responsible House official at each location. Internal distribution is effected by their respective parliamentary staffs. This is considered to be the quickest and most secure arrangement.

531. Outward mail from the present House may be deposited in any of the four letter receivers located at various points in the House or in the posting box at the post office. These boxes are at present cleared several times daily (twice on Saturday, Sunday and Public Holidays) and the contents sent direct to the Mail Exchange for processing. Mail chutes from numerous points in the new building to the House Post Office may not be practicable due to the building design. Therefore, the continued use of a number of separate posting receivers located at convenient points throughout the building should adequately cater for the casual postings by various people in the House.

POST OFFICE LAYOUT

532. The actual layout of the post office would be determined by several factors which would need to be studied when sketch plans are available. In general terms it is considered desirable that the post office should be established as a self-contained area rather than as a counter accessible from a

main hall or general thoroughfare. It is also desirable to have a separate staff entrance to the post office rather than through the public counter.

Counter Working Area

533. A general working area is required behind the post office counter in which the day to day operations are performed. The size of the area depends upon the types of facilities provided at an office but a basic working area of approximately 450 sq ft would be required with a counter length of 24 ft.

Public Space

534. As with a normal post office, public space in front of the counter is required to cater for people transacting business at the counter, and for writing slopes, philatelic displays, public telephone booths, shelves for reference books, etc. An area of 264 sq ft, excluding the 50 sq ft for public telephone cabinets, would be sufficient.

Private Letter Boxes

535. To cater for the needs of those people in the Parliament House Building whose inward mail delivery may not be satisfactorily met by the arrangements recommended earlier private letter boxes might be required at the post office.

536. A suitable wall area would be required to mount the nests of boxes so that box holders would have ready access to them at all hours. Allowing for, say 120 medium size boxes, a wall area of approximately 35 sq ft (10 ft x 3 ft 6 in) would be required. The boxes would be 1 ft 6 in deep and project into the mail handling area where a corresponding wall space would be required with 4 ft of clear space behind the boxes for sorting access by postal staff.

TELEGRAPH FACILITIES

537. Telegrams to and from the existing Parliament House are sent by pneumatic tube linked with the Canberra Post Office. This method is considered to be the most efficient, keeping in mind the greater flexibility in traffic handling provided by the equipment and staff at the Canberra Post Office. It is envisaged however that there could be occasions when direct telegraph communication with the Parliament House Post Office is desirable. For this purpose a sound-proofed telegraph operating room of about 300 sq ft would need to be incorporated in the post office layout.

538. In addition to the normal telegrams and press messages which could be expected to be handled at the Parliament House Post Office, provision would be made for the handling of picturegrams and facsimile messages.

PUBLIC TELEPHONES

539. There would be a need for a bank of say four public telephones at the post office for general use. These could be in open-fronted cabinets preferably located within the post office public space in such a manner that some, if not

all cabinets, are accessible at times when the post office is closed. The cabinets would be equipped with coin telephones providing for local and trunk line calls and for phonogram service. Each cabinet would occupy an area approximately 3 ft 6 in x 3 ft 6 in.

AFTER HOURS FACILITIES

540. Whilst the post office would be staffed continuously when the Houses are in session, there may be times when limited postal services are required when the post office is closed. To meet these needs, a small bank of vending machines to provide basic facilities such as change, stamps, letter cards, etc., would be required. These would need to be located in an area accessible at all times, preferably in association with posting slots and public telephones.

STAFF AMENITIES

541. As only a small staff will be employed in the post office in normal circumstances, there would not be a requirement for a staff luncheon room as it would probably be practicable for postal staff to make use of common luncheon room facilities provided for other office staff within the building. However, it would be necessary to provide suitable toilet and washroom facilities exclusively for the postal staff, together with a small tea preparation area.

PARKING AND LOADING FACILITIES FOR MAIL VANS

542. The Committee envisages that all truck and Commonwealth car pool traffic will enter the building underground. Mail vans travelling to and from the Parliament House Post Office should have a special facility available at the underground cargo lift entrances to enable the mail bags to be moved to the Post Office as directly as possible.

Part 3—Broadcasting and Television

(Including Sound Reinforcement and Acoustics)

GENERAL

543. The Committee has assumed that the radio broadcasting of Parliamentary proceedings will continue. At the same time, facilities have been planned for the 'closed circuit' televising of proceedings from the Chambers and for the television 'broadcasting' of proceedings, should such telecasts be required. Other television needs within the new building have also been considered.

544. This section of the report is concerned chiefly with defining space and specialised requirements to be provided in the building and does not purport to deal in any detail with technical matters.

545. Further details of these proposed facilities, particularly of the 'closed circuit' and 'broadcast' television systems will need close study during the design stage.

SOUND

The Chambers

546. The scale of provision of microphones and associated equipment required for broadcasting from the Senate and the House of Representatives will be governed in each case by the number of Members which the Chamber is designed to accommodate. However, the space requirements for control/announce booths and associated areas will be the same for both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

547. Drawings showing the location of radio announcer's booth and associated equipment and viewing rooms, together with positions for 'closed circuit' TV cameras and for a 'closed circuit' TV control room and commentator's booth are shown on notional drawings of both Chambers (pages 34, 39).

Announce/Control Booth

548. In both Chambers combined announce/control booths should be located at the opposite end to the Chair, above the space allocation for the Attendants and the Bills and Papers sub-office. These booths will contain only essential operating controls for the broadcasting equipment, all other equipment being accommodated elsewhere. Recommended sizes are control/announce room—9 ft x 9 ft (min.) and sound lock—7 ft x 4 ft. A chamber equipment room and viewing/commentator's room should adjoin the control/announce booths. Recommended minimum sizes are equipment room—7 ft x 16 ft, viewing/commentator's room—12 ft x 8 ft.

Recording Room to Serve Both Houses

549. A central recording room is required to handle the sound recording needs of the Chambers, committee rooms and other areas. This room should accommodate all necessary recording, tape and disc replays, and high quality monitoring equipment.

550. The recording room should ideally be located at some suitable central point, with convenient access to both control booths. It should be preferably on the same floor as the control booths; however, this would appear to be difficult to arrange in the plan envisaged by the Committee so that a location immediately below but with ready access to the control booths is suggested. There is a frequent need for exchange of staff between the three areas and an occasional need for quick access in emergencies. Recommended size is 25 ft x 12 ft.

Common Broadcasting Equipment Room

551. This room would accommodate broadcasting equipment common to both Chambers, sound reinforcement amplifiers for the Chambers and other associated equipment. The common equipment room should preferably be adjacent to the recording room. Recommended size is 20 ft x 12 ft.

Microphone Mounting Arrangements

552. The microphones used should be as small as practicable and the whole installation should be made as unobtrusive as possible by integrating the microphone supports with the Members' desks. The unobtrusive microphone installations in Canada have already been referred to. Latest developments should be studied at the planning stage.

Sound Reinforcement for the Chambers

553. The existing sound reinforcement system provides small loudspeakers under the benches in chosen places to provide all Members with a satisfactory level of sound. It is considered that such a system would be satisfactory for the new Chambers. The proposed individual desks units could make it necessary for each Member to have his own loudspeaker for reinforcement of the 'floor' sound.

554. It will be necessary for the design of the sound reinforcement system in the Chambers to be integrated with the microphone and control equipment installation design as well as with the acoustic design and this should be the subject of later study.

Facilities for Members' Desks

555. Each desk will have to be equipped individually for various services not all related to broadcasting requirements. The desk design should therefore allow for a small control panel and some equipment space. Services to be provided include simultaneous interpretation facilities and hearing aid equipment and automatic division voting.

Simultaneous Interpretation Facilities

556. When simultaneous interpretation is required, it is proposed that the sound from the floor of the Chamber be picked up by the normal broadcasting equipment in the language being used. This sound would be fed to the sound reinforcement loudspeakers in the Chamber and to the Members' desks, for use with lightweight headphones or hearing aids.

557. This 'floor' sound would also be fed to translator booths and the translated outputs from these booths would be available at Members' desks and at other listening positions in the Chamber.

558. The broadcasting booth would need the English and possibly other translations and offices remote from the Chamber might need to have access to the translated sound. Suitable provision should be made in the design of the house monitoring system.

559. In the past, separate sound-proofed demountable booths have been erected in the galleries. To obviate the necessity for this, the Committee feels that in the new Chamber the proposed glass-insulated mezzanine galleries could, with a little adaptation for individual sound-proofing, be used for this purpose.

House Monitoring

560. The microphone and control equipment provided for the purpose of broadcasting from the Chambers and committee rooms could provide the various sound programmes to be distributed by means of the house monitoring system to *Hansard* and other offices.

Storage Room and Workshop Space

561. Space for these two requirements could be provided in a common area. The storage room is required to provide secure storage space for equipment such as microphones, turntables, spare parts and test equipment. The workshop space is necessary to enable essential maintenance work on radio broadcasting equipment to be carried out. Recommended sizes are storage room—12 ft x 12 ft, workshop space—12 ft x 12 ft.

Parliament Hall

562. The inbuilt installations in this Hall should provide permanent facilities for sound broadcasting equipment and operating staff.

563. It is recommended that permanent broadcast announcer and control booths should be provided in a position with a good view of the body of the Hall. These booths should be sound-proofed and should have suitable acoustic treatment. Access to the booths should be possible without having to go through the Hall. Permanent microphone cabling should be provided from various parts of the Hall to the control booth and tie cabling to the audio

communication control room. It should not be necessary to install control equipment permanently in the booth. Recommended sizes are announcer's booth—9 ft x 9 ft, control booth—9 ft x 9 ft.

Sound Reinforcement and Public Address

564. There should be a permanent sound reinforcement and public address system in Parliament Hall to reinforce speakers within the Hall and also to feed programme material to the Hall from elsewhere. A control position should be provided separate from but adjacent to the broadcasting control booth. This control position for the public address system should be open to the Hall to permit monitoring of sound in the Hall. Recommended size is 6 ft x 6 ft.

Federation Hall and States Hall

565. Permanent announcers' and control booths and permanent cabling should be provided as for Parliament Hall. Recommended sizes are announcer's booth each—9 ft x 9 ft, control booth each—9 ft x 9 ft.

Film Theatre and Viewing Room

566. It is recommended that a permanent control/announce booth should be provided to allow for possible broadcasting from the theatre. Portable equipment could be used in conjunction with permanent microphone cabling within the theatre and permanent tie cabling to the audio communications control room. Recommended size is 9 ft x 9 ft.

Press Conference Room

567. The requirements for this room have been referred to under 'Press'. The radio and television equipment installation in this room will require specialised study. An overall area (room plus equipment) of about 3,500 sq ft has been stated.

Committee Rooms

568. In order to provide for broadcasts from the rooms, it is recommended that the four largest committee rooms should have associated with them one announce/control booth with equipment permanently installed.

569. The facilities existing in the R. C. Mills room of the Australian National University give some idea of the basis for planning facilities required in these large committee rooms. However, it is recommended that these facilities should be extended in some respects, particularly with regard to the numbers of microphones provided and their location, film projection and tape recording facilities. Film projection equipment should be installed in a separate permanent booth. Accommodation should also be provided for any recording equipment required as well as for sound reinforcing equipment. All committee rooms should have permanent microphone outlets, associated sound control equipment and lines to the audio-communications control room. Recommended size of the announce/control rooms is 10 ft x 10 ft.

Members' Dining Room

570. It is recommended that a permanent announce control booth should be provided, together with suitable permanent microphone cabling from various points of the room to the control booth. Lines should be available to the audio communications control rooms. Recommended size of the announce/control room is 9 ft x 9 ft.

TELEVISION FACILITIES

General

571. The following paragraphs deal with the Committee's proposals regarding 'closed circuit' and 'broadcast' television facilities and building space needs and other requirements affecting building design. The possibility of television broadcasts from the Chambers has been allowed for as mentioned earlier in this report.

572. There does not appear to be justification for providing completely separate equipment in the two Chambers for 'closed circuit' and for television 'broadcasting'. It is therefore recommended that the 'closed circuit' system, supplemented as necessary by the ABC, should be used also for broadcasting purposes. The ABC would provide its own equipment for use in all other areas as necessary.

573. 'Broadcast' quality cameras with remote control facilities are envisaged for 'closed circuit' service. By the time these facilities are required, colour television may have been established in this country. It is therefore recommended that equipment space, and provision for lighting and electrical power, be capable of meeting the requirements of colour television. At the present state of development, minimum light levels of 200-ft candles are required for satisfactory colour telecasting. However, technical advances in the interim could permit the use of lower light levels for colour television and lower levels would be adequate at present for monochrome television. This design figure should therefore be reviewed before the installation is planned in detail.

'Closed Circuit' Television Facilities

574. A 'closed circuit' television system has been proposed to allow proceedings in both Chambers to be viewed in other parts of the building, including the public foyer, the library, the halls of Parliament, the committee rooms, the press rooms and some working offices. Members' offices and other offices could be equipped for viewing if required. Commercially available television receivers could be used without modification provided the distribution system is suitably designed.

Cameras

575. It is recommended that at least three high quality remote controlled cameras compatible with 'broadcast' equipment be installed in both Chambers. However, to produce a flexible arrangement, a further three cameras,

or at least cabled positions for them, should be provided in the House of Representatives and a further one camera in the Senate. Additional space in the control rooms may be desirable. The ABC would advise regarding the choice of equipment if consulted at the appropriate time.

576. The cameras could be mounted on the gallery floor in an inconspicuous position close to, but behind the balustrade. The proposed locations in the Chambers are shown in the drawings on pages 34 and 39.

577. It is recommended that an additional three mobile cameras be provided for 'closed circuit' telecasting as required, from the various halls, dining room, committee rooms and theatrette. These cameras would be identical to those permanently installed in the Chambers, and would connect with wall sockets to be provided in the nominated areas.

Caption Scanners

578. It is recommended that a caption scanner display unit be provided in the television master control room for superimposing written information on pictures from either Chamber. A second display unit could be installed in the library for the purpose of document viewing. The pictures could be viewed on any 'closed circuit' monitor modified for the purpose.

Television Control Rooms for Chambers

579. Two control rooms will be required, one for each Chamber. It will be necessary for the production staff to be able to view the whole of the floor of the Chambers from their respective control rooms. The Senate control room should be at least 20 ft x 15 ft and in the House of Representatives it should be at least 30 ft x 15 ft. The control rooms should be located at gallery level as shown in the notional drawings on pages 34 and 39.

580. One of these control rooms would be designated the 'master control room'. It would be equipped with additional facilities to allow pictures and sound from all control rooms and remote points, such as the ABC studios, to be directed anywhere within the 'closed circuit' system, including the large screen projection television system and the ABC control room.

581. The master control room should have associated with it three broadcast quality video tape recorder machines, and the second control room should be equipped with two. The third machine in the master control room would be used for replaying video tapes to viewing rooms, the theatrette and to outside broadcasters such as the ABC.

Control Room for Theatrette

582. A control room is required for controlling and 'producing' the proceedings in committee rooms and programmes from the halls, dining room or theatrette as required. Floor space in the control room for video tape recording equipment should be provided. It is recommended that the theatrette control room should be the same size as for the Senate, i.e., 20 ft x 15 ft.

Commentator's Booth

583. A commentator's booth should be provided in association with each of the halls, the dining room and the theatrette. Recommended size of each booth is 8 ft x 8 ft.

Lighting Requirements

The Chambers

584. At the present state of development, diffuse lighting at a level of 100-ft candles would be required for monochrome television. For colour television, diffuse lighting at a level of at least 200 ft candles and a colour temperature of 3,200° F Kelvin \pm 100° would be required.

585. A most important aspect in relation to lighting requirements would be the characteristic of the decor of the Chambers. The darker the tones of the wood and carpets and painting, the more lighting would be required. Hence the general tone of areas from which telecasts would be made should be light. Also, highly polished surfaces should be avoided, since these could lead to unpleasant reflections in the televised pictures.

586. A combination of fluorescent and tungsten lighting could be used to obtain the correct colour temperature for colour television; however, tungsten-iodide lamps would be preferable. At the present state of development, it would be necessary to use a figure of approximately 65 watts per sq ft of floor area when calculating lighting requirements for colour television using tungsten-iodide lamps. However, the design figure should be reviewed before detailed design work is carried out, in order to take note of developments at that time.

587. It is recommended that the lighting fixtures be mounted as high as possible above the floor of the Chambers. The mounting of lights behind a false ceiling designed to provide a large light emitting area consistent with an aesthetically pleasing appearance, was suggested to the Committee. But from observations overseas, the Committee was impressed with 'cut-off' type ceiling lighting which greatly reduced glare. In any case, it is believed that suitably diffused light could be obtained from ceiling lights without having to resort to lights at gallery level, which would be objectionable to Members. Suitable reflectors would be necessary to direct the light to the floor area where it would be required. The lighting circuits should be sectionalised so that when the full level of light is not required, it could be controlled by switching off alternate rows of lights. By this means the level could be altered without affecting the colour temperature of the lighting. Chamber lighting, as with Chamber acoustics, should be the subject of a special study at the design stage.

The Halls of Parliament

588. The basis for the design of lighting for the halls should be the same as that for the Chambers. As in the case of the Chambers, because the lighting

units would be at a height of 35 ft or more from the floor, careful consideration would have to be given to the provision of suitable reflectors so as to direct the light to the floor area where it would be required.

Theatrette

589. In the case of the theatrette, provision should be made for adequately lighting the stage area, and an electrical power distribution capacity of 100 kilowatts should be allowed to provide for possible colour television on the present design basis. Fittings should be permanently installed in the roof of the theatrette for attaching battens from which the light units could be hung.

Committee Rooms, Dining Room and Foyer

590. Batten mounting fittings similar to those in the theatrette should be provided in the ceiling of the press conference room for the purpose of attaching portable lights. The possibility of such fittings, or other alternative fittings, being installed, without detriment to the appearance, should be studied in such areas as the foyer, committee rooms and the dining room. Special consideration should be given to special effects and key lights in the halls.

591. Provision should be made for up to 100 kilowatts electrical capacity in each of these areas, except in the foyer where 50 kilowatts would suffice. This would allow for colour television on the present design basis.

Demand on Air-conditioning

592. A figure of 65 watts per sq ft is recommended for calculating the air-conditioning load subject to later review. However, in the case of the Chambers and halls, the heat would be produced at a height of at least 30 ft above floor level, and careful design might permit the heat to be extracted without adding directly to the air-conditioning load.

Closed Circuit Distribution and Monitoring Receivers

593. The use of standard domestic receivers is recommended for 'closed circuit' monitoring. Two separate programmes (vision and sound) and also pictures of documents scanned in the Library could then be distributed on a single coaxial cable. No modification to the receivers would be required. They could be switched to either proceedings or document viewing.

Theatrette—'Closed Circuit' Facilities

594. For viewing, it is recommended that in addition to monitoring receivers, a large screen TV projection system should be installed in the theatrette, for viewing the proceedings, replaying video tape recordings of the proceedings and previewing television programmes.

595. Because conventional TV projection systems would have to be mounted in the theatrette, it is recommended that a unit of a suitable type be installed in the Bio Box. To provide for colour, an area of 160 sq ft would be required.

596. For televising, camera cables and microphone lines should be permanently installed from the theatrette to the theatrette control room, so that 'closed circuit' cameras could be operated in the theatrette. Vision and sound lines should also be provided to the ABC control room.

Halls, Dining Room and Committee Rooms ('Closed Circuit' Facilities)

597. Provision should be made for the installation of permanent camera cables, sound lines and communications lines to connect flush mounted facilities boxes in walls of the various halls, dining rooms and committee rooms to a patch field in the theatrette control room.

'Broadcast' Television Facilities

598. Sufficient equipment and cables should be installed to allow 'broadcast' telecasting from various parts of the building, such as the Chambers, halls, dining room, foyer, theatrette, major committee rooms and the press conference room.

599. Except for the possible use for broadcasting purposes of the 'closed circuit' equipment proposed for the Chambers, the ABC would prefer to use its own portable equipment. In the case of the two Chambers, where it is expected that 'broadcast' telecasting might be required only occasionally, there does not appear to be sufficient justification to set up permanent camera platforms in addition to the suggested 'closed circuit' cameras. However, provision should be made in the Chambers for permanent cabling to connect ABC cameras for augmenting temporarily the permanent installation as necessary. Space and suitable positions for additional cameras would be needed on these occasions. Sliding panels in the corner walls at the end of the Chamber opposite to the Chair, may be convenient positions for these cameras.

'Broadcast' Television Commentator's Room

600. A commentator's booth should be provided for each Chamber in a position with a view of the floor of the Chamber. The booth should preferably be situated adjacent to the 'closed circuit' control room. Recommended size of the booth is 8 ft x 8 ft.

ABC TV Control Room

601. It is proposed that the 'closed circuit' cameras and their associated control rooms be used for all television from the Chambers. When additional cameras are required in the Chambers, these would have to be connected to a separate ABC control room for control and production purposes. This control room would be used for all ABC 'broadcast' television activities. It should be situated as close as possible to and on the same level as the OB van parking area. Recommended size of this room is 30 ft x 15 ft.

Lighting Requirements

602. The lighting specified for the Chambers and halls for 'closed circuit' television would be basically adequate for 'broadcast' purposes. However, in these areas additional electrical circuits of 20 kW capacity should be provided for additional key lights.

603. Some attention should be given to the design and location of the lighting control panels so that the level of lighting, both appropriate to the occasion and suitable for the cameras, could be conveniently achieved. In the case of the theatrette, dining room, committee rooms and press conference room, the ABC would provide its own lighting equipment, using the outlets and lighting mounts provided for 'closed circuit' television, as referred to earlier. Power outlets of 50 kW capacity should be provided in the foyer, for connection to ABC lighting.

Outside Broadcast Van Parking Area—ABC and Commercial

604. A covered parking area should be provided for the use of the following vehicles:

- One ABC OB Van
- One ABC Videotape Van
- Two ABC Equipment Vans
- Two Commercial Station OB Vans
- Two Commercial Equipment Vans

The space requirements are:

- For the OB Vans and Videotape Van—an area 40 ft x 60 ft providing clear head room to 15 ft.
- For the Equipment Vans—an area 48 ft x 25 ft providing clear head room to 15 ft.

605. These areas should be accessible to OB Vans with an axle loading of 4 tons front and rear. Three—3 phase 20 amp per phase power outlets should be provided.

ABC Storage and Maintenance Rooms

606. Storage and maintenance rooms for ABC television equipment such as camera pedestals and cables would be required and space would be necessary for equipment maintenance. Recommended sizes are store—15 ft x 20 ft, maintenance room—15 ft x 15 ft.

Cabling Requirements

607. Camera cables, programme sound and communication lines would be required for 'broadcast' television purposes between the ABC control room and four flush mounted facilities boxes on the walls of each of the following areas:

- the Chambers
- the Halls of Parliament
- the large committee rooms of both Houses
- the theatrette
- the press conference room
- the foyer

Vision, sound and communication cabling would also be required between the ABC control room and the video and audio communication control room.

PROVISION FOR CINECAMERA OPERATIONS

608. It is assumed that there will be a requirement for cinecamera pickup of special events from the Chambers and also from the other important areas such as Parliament Hall, dining rooms, the press conference room, etc.

Lighting Requirements

609. The lighting requirements specified above for colour television should be sufficient for cinecamera work provided film of the appropriate speed is used. In many situations additional key lighting would probably be required which could be provided by portable fittings. The provision of general purpose outlets should be made with this in mind.

Cinecamera Sound

610. Mobile self-blimping sound cameras exist which are silent enough for operation reasonably close to microphones.

Camera Positions in the Chambers

611. These would need to be as unobtrusive as possible. At the present stage of development, these cameras are manually operated and would therefore need to be located in positions where cinecameramen as well can be accommodated. The sound-insulated glass mezzanine galleries would probably provide suitable photographing areas. However, by the time the facilities are available, it might be possible to install remote-controlled cameras.

DESIGN, INSTALLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS

Special Acoustical and Air-conditioning Requirements

612. The acoustical design of each Chamber will have an influence on the design for the sound reinforcement system and should therefore be considered together.

613. Acoustic separation between announce/control booths and the corresponding Chamber should be no less than that provided by the equivalent of 11-in cavity brick construction, including an observation window of similar isolated construction. The room should be appropriately treated acoustically.

614. Details of both acoustic treatment and sound isolation should be discussed with ABC representatives at a future stage.

615. Commentators' positions would require similar specialised treatment, and some treatment of recording rooms would also be needed. These areas and all equipment rooms should be air-conditioned, the noise level of the announce/control booths and commentators' positions each should not

exceed NC 20. There would, in general, be two people in attendance at all times in each room. At a later stage, detailed discussions would establish heat dissipation loadings for each of the equipment areas.

Facilities for use of Commercial and other Broadcasting Organisations

616. The Committee has assumed that on all formal occasions other broadcasting organisations would take splits of the ABC programme. But provision of space for two mobile OB television vans and associated facilities has been suggested in addition to ABC requirements. In the final design of ducting and cabling requirements, possible needs of commercial organisations should be taken into account.

Vehicle Parking

617. As the organisation responsible for sound and television would have a number of staff members visiting the House regularly, particularly during Parliamentary sessions, it is recommended that permanent vehicle parking space be made available for one car and that provision be made in the public parking area for a further two vehicles.

Amenities

618. The provision of amenities for sound and television staff should be based on a staff of fifteen in the event of proceedings being telecast and broadcast from both Chambers. Planning should allow also for a possible peak load of thirty-five on occasions of special broadcasts and telecasts.

Detailed Design and Installation

619. The Committee recommends that:

- (a) the detailed requirements as to the sound-proofing, acoustic treatment and air-conditioning of areas required for sound broadcasting and TV purposes be discussed at a later stage with the architects by ABC representatives.
- (b) the ABC should carry out the detailed design of the sound broadcasting and the television 'broadcast' and 'closed circuit' installations.
- (c) the ABC should be responsible for the installation of:
 - (i) all sound broadcasting microphones and associated equipment and cabling to the point of connection with the distribution system.
 - (ii) all television camera, recording and associated equipment required for 'closed circuit' and 'broadcast' telecasting to the point of connection with the distribution system.

Operation and Maintenance of Sound Broadcasting and Television Equipment

620. In carrying out its present responsibility for the broadcasting of Parliamentary proceedings, the ABC operates and maintains equipment in Parliament House.

621. From time to time, formal occasions and interviews are televised from Parliament House, using ABC equipment, and these activities might increase with the increased space and improved facilities proposed for the new House.

622. Under the system of communications envisaged, the ABC would use the permanently installed 'closed circuit' cameras, together with any necessary additional cameras, for any television 'broadcasts' from the Chambers. It would thus have a close interest in the performance of the 'closed circuit' equipment.

623. In view of its responsibility for its own radio and television studios technical services, and its inevitable involvement in radio and any television broadcasting from Parliament House, it is recommended that the ABC should be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the sound broadcast and TV equipment. This equipment should include sound reinforcement equipment in the Chambers and any simultaneous translation equipment associated with the Chambers.

THE SCHEDULE

ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

SUMMARY

	<i>Sq ft</i>
The Chamber Areas	27,000 (notional only)
The Halls and Foyer	37,500
Film Theatre and Viewing Rooms	7,650
Accommodation needs of the Parliamentary Departments:	
Senate	88,730
House of Representatives	156,260
Committee Rooms	38,780
Library	81,570
Joint House	147,490
Parliamentary Reporter	11,880
Amenities and other purposes	23,430
The Executive	64,720
The Press	36,160
Communication Services (space not included in other areas)	43,110
TOTAL	764,280

THE CHAMBER AREAS

(Including debating area of Chamber, lobbies, refreshment areas, offices for Whips and staff, parliamentary staff working areas, space for official advisers and Chamber attendants)

<i>The Senate</i> (for notional dimensions and areas, see outline study plans, pages 37, 38)	11,500 sq ft
<i>The House of Representatives</i> (for notional dimensions and areas, see outline study plans, pages 32, 33)	15,500 sq ft*

* This area does not include all the second stage lobby, the area of which will depend upon the design treatment.

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

The Halls and Foyer

	<i>Sq ft</i>	
The main foyer	8,500	
Parliament Hall	16,000	
States Hall	7,500	
Federation Hall	5,500	
	<hr/>	37,500 sq ft

Film Theatre and Viewing Rooms

<i>Film Theatre</i>	4,430	
Bio box, rewind and sound equipment rooms	1,000	
T.V. Control Room	300	
Foyer	1,000	
	<hr/>	6,730 sq ft
<i>Viewing Rooms</i>		
1 @	345	
1 @	445	
Common bio box	130	
	<hr/>	920 sq ft
		<hr/> 7,650 sq ft

ACCOMMODATION NEEDS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY DEPARTMENTS

(Note: In most cases the room areas and dimensions shown in the Schedule are not critical.

The areas are related to the functions and needs of the occupants and/or their status.

The room dimensions merely give a ready guide to the size of the areas suggested.)

SENATE

PRESIDENT, CHAIRMAN AND DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>
President			
1 Office	20 x 20	400	
1 Secretary's Office	15 x 15	230	
1 Typist-Receptionist with waiting area	15 x 15	230	
1 Dining-Reception area	20 x 20	400	} ¹
1 Lounge	20 x 15	300	
1 Kitchenette	10 x 15	150	
1 Robing-Rest room	15 x 15	220	
1 Attendant's room	10 x 10	100	
1 Bathroom-toilet	10 x 10	100	
1 Toilet (visitors)	10 x 10	100	
		<hr/>	2,230

¹ To be adjoining rooms capable of being used as one room.

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>
Chairman of Committees			
1 Office	20 x 15	300	} 1
1 Lounge-reception area	15 x 15	220	
1 Kitchenette	10 x 8	80	
1 Staff room	20 x 15	300	
1 Toilet-bathroom	10 x 10	100	
		—	1,000
Clerk of the Senate			
1 Office	20 x 20	400	
1 Secretary-typist	12 x 10	120	
1 Visitors' room	15 x 15	220	
1 Dressing room	10 x 8	80	
1 Wash—shower—toilet	10 x 10	100	
1 Attendant	10 x 10	100	
		—	1,020
Deputy Clerk			
1 Office	20 x 15	300	
1 Typist/Reception	12 x 10	120	
1 Dressing room	8 x 10	80	
1 Wash—shower—toilet	6 x 10	60	
		—	560
Clerk Assistant			
1 Office	20 x 15	300	
1 Typist/Reception	12 x 10	120	
1 Dressing room	8 x 10	80	
		—	500
Second Clerk Assistant			
1 Office	20 x 15	300	
1 Typist/Reception	12 x 10	120	
1 Dressing room	8 x 10	80	
		—	500
Principal Parliamentary Officer			
1 Office	15 x 15	230	
1 Section Typist-receptionist	10 x 12	120	
1 Dressing room	8 x 10	80	
		—	430
Usher of the Black Rod			
1 Office	15 x 15	230	
1 Section Typist-receptionist	10 x 12	120	
1 Dressing room	8 x 10	80	
		—	430
Deputy Usher of the Black Rod			
1 Office	12 x 12	140	
1 Dressing room	8 x 10	80	
		—	220
Table and Journals Office			
Officer-in-Charge	12 x 12	140	
Parliamentary Officers and Clerical Assistants		1,000	
Inquiry Office	15 x 15	230	
Documents Office		500	
		—	1,870

¹ To be adjoining rooms capable of being used as one room.

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>
Committee Office			
(See The Schedule under 'Committee Area')			
Services Sub-section			
Administrative Officer	12 x 12	140	
Staff area and storage		520	
Registry Office—staff office		200	
File room		240	
		—	1,100
Clerk's Assistance and Research Section			
Parliamentary Officers (2)			300
Visiting Officials Office	15 x 15		230
Office Library	20 x 30		600
Office Store Room (For Records and papers)	20 x 30		600
Strongroom—Fireproof	10 x 12		120
Stationery Store	20 x 25		500
Departmental Clerical Officers			
Amenities area, wash room, showers and toilets			640
Departmental Typists			
3 @	10 x 10	300	
Pool of	3 x 80	240	
		—	540
Departmental Typists			
Amenities room, rest room, wash room, showers and toilet			340
Copying Office	20 x 20		400
Principal Attendant and Deputy			
2 Offices	2 @ 10 x 12		240
Attendants' Accommodation			
5 Attendants' boxes	5 @ 10 x 12		600
Transport Officers			
1 Office—Rear Chamber	20 x 15	300	
1 Car Control Office	10 x 12	120	
		—	420
Information and Ticket Office			
(Near visitors' entrance)	15 x 10		150
Mail Room	20 x 20		400
Departmental Attendants—Amenities			
1 Lunch room	20 x 15	300	
1 Changing room (lockers)	20 x 15	300	
1 Wash room, showers and toilets	20 x 20	400	
		—	1,000

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>
Furniture Stores			
1 on each floor 4 @ 15 x 15			900
Storage Space —for records and papers (in basement)			10,000
Interview and Waiting Rooms			
2 rooms (near main entrance) 2 @ 20 x 12		480	
2 rooms (near Chamber off 'States Hall') 2 @ 15 x 10		300	
		—	780
Senators' Staff			
Amenities rooms (1 male, 1 female) 2 @ 20 x 25			1,000
Rest rooms			400
Parliamentary Draftsman			
1 Office 20 x 15		300	
1 Staff room 12 x 10		120	
		—	420
Room for Senators' Wives			
1 Lounge 30 x 20		600	
1 Powder room 20 x 10		200	
		—	800
Inter-Parliamentary Union			
1 Lounge/reception 20 x 20		400	
1 Inquiry Office 12 x 10		120	
1 Office—staff 15 x 15		225	
1 Visitors' room 15 x 15		225	
		—	970
			<hr/>
		SUB-TOTAL	32,210

SENATORS

Ministers (See The Schedule—'The Executive')

Government Whip

1 Office	}
1 Typist-receptionist	
1 Waiting-interview area	
1 Wash-rest area	

In Chamber Area

Leader of the Opposition

1 Office 20 x 20	400
1 Dining/reception area 20 x 20	400
1 Kitchenette 10 x 8	80
1 Private Secretary 12 x 12	140
1 Assistant Private Secretary 10 x 12	120
1 Press Secretary 12 x 12	140
1 Typist/reception/waiting area 15 x 10	150
1 Typists' room	240
1 Research Officers' room (3) 15 x 15	230
1 Bathroom-toilet 10 x 10	100
1 Toilet (visitors) 10 x 8	80
	—
	2,080

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

	Feet	Sq ft	Sq ft
Deputy Leader of the Opposition			
1 Office	20 x 15	300	
1 Private Secretary	12 x 12	140	
1 Press Secretary	12 x 12	140	
1 Typists' room (2)		160	
1 Typist/reception/waiting area	15 x 10	150	
1 Lounge	15 x 15	230	
1 Wash/shower/toilet	10 x 8	80	
			1,200
Opposition Whip			
1 Office	}	In Chamber Area	
1 Typist-receptionist			
1 Waiting-interview area			
1 Wash-rest area			
Leader of Third Party			
1 Office	15 x 15	230	
1 Private Secretary	15 x 12	180	
1 Typists' room		160	
1 Waiting-interview area	12 x 12	140	
1 Wash-rest area	10 x 8	80	
			790
Third Party Whip			
1 Office	}	In Chamber Area	
1 Staff room			
1 Wash-rest area			
Leader of Fourth Party			
1 Office	15 x 15	230	
1 Private Secretary	15 x 12	180	
1 Typist	12 x 10	120	
1 Waiting-interview area	12 x 12	140	
1 Wash-rest area	10 x 8	80	
			750
Fourth Party Whip			
1 Office	}	In Chamber Area	
1 Staff room			
1 Wash-rest area			
Senators			
1 Office	15 x 15	225	
1 Staff area	15 x 15	225	
1 Wash-rest area	10 x 8	80	
			90 @ 530 47,700
Party Rooms			
1 Government	50 x 30	1,500	
1 Opposition	50 x 30	1,500	
2 Other Party rooms	2 @ 25 x 20	1,000	
			4,000
			TOTAL 88,730

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SPEAKER, CHAIRMAN AND DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

Speaker	Feet	Sq ft	Sq ft
1 Office	20 x 20	400	
2 Private Secretaries	1 @ 12 x 15	180	
1 Typist/Receptionist with waiting area	1 @ 10 x 12	120	
1 Dining/Reception area	15 x 15	230	
1 Lounge room	20 x 20	400	} ¹
1 Kitchenette	15 x 20	300	
1 Robing-rest room	10 x 15	150	
1 Attendant's room	15 x 15	220	
1 Bathroom-toilet	10 x 10	100	
1 Toilet (visitors)	10 x 10	100	
Chairman of Committees			2,300
1 Office	20 x 15	300	
1 Lounge-Reception area	15 x 15	220	} ¹
1 Kitchenette	10 x 8	80	
1 Staff room	20 x 15	300	
1 Bathroom-toilet	10 x 10	100	
Clerk of the House			1,000
1 Office	20 x 20	400	
1 Secretary-Typist	10 x 12	120	
1 Visitors' Sitting room	15 x 15	220	
1 Dressing room	8 x 10	80	
1 Wash-shower-toilet	10 x 10	100	
1 Attendant	10 x 10	100	
Waiting Room (near Clerk)	10 x 10		1,020
Deputy Clerk			100
1 Office	20 x 15	300	
1 Typist	10 x 12	120	
1 Dressing room	8 x 10	80	
1 Wash-shower-toilet	6 x 10	60	
Clerk Assistant			560
1 Office	20 x 15	300	
1 Typist/reception	10 x 12	120	
1 Dressing room	8 x 10	80	
Second Clerk Assistant			500
1 Office	20 x 15	300	
1 Typist/reception	10 x 12	120	
1 Dressing room	8 x 10	80	
			500

¹ Adjoining rooms capable of being used as one room.

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>
Table Office			
Senior Parliamentary Officer—			
1 Office	15 x 15	230	
1 Dressing room	8 x 10	80	
1 Section Typist/Receptionist	10 x 12	120	
Parliamentary Officer—			
1 Office	12 x 12	140	
Parliamentary Officers (3)		350	
		<hr/>	920
Bills and Papers Office			
Senior Parliamentary Officer—			
1 Office	15 x 15	230	
1 Dressing room	8 x 10	80	
1 Section Typist/Receptionist	10 x 12	120	
Parliamentary Officer—			
1 Office	12 x 12	140	
Parliamentary Officers (5)		600	
and Clerical Assistants (2)		140	
Inquiry Office	15 x 15	230	
Documents room	20 x 25	500	
		<hr/>	2,040
Votes Office			660
Serjeant-at-Arms and Committee Office			
Serjeant-at-Arms—			
1 Office	15 x 15	230	
1 Dressing room	8 x 10	80	
1 Section Typist Receptionist	10 x 12	120	430
Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms—			
1 Office	12 x 12	140	
1 Dressing room	8 x 10	80	220
Committee Office (See The Schedule under 'Committee Area')			
Clerk's Assistance and Research Section			
Parliamentary Officers (2)			300
Services Section			
Administrative Officer	12 x 12	140	
Staff area and storage		520	660
Typists (Departmental)			
5 Offices (one for each section of Department)	10 x 10	500	
1 Office for pool 3 @ 80		240	740
Copying Office	20 x 20		400
Registry Section			
Clerk, Clerical Assistant		200	
File room		240	440
Visiting Officials' Office	15 x 15		230
Office Library	20 x 30		600
Office Store Room	20 x 30		600
Strong Room—Fireproof	10 x 12		120

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>
Stationery Store	20 x 25		500
Departmental Clerical Officers			
Amenities area, wash rooms, showers and toilets			900
Departmental Female Officers			
Amenities room, rest room, wash room, showers and toilets			750
Travel Section			
1 Booking Office (intransit line between Chamber and Members' Offices)	20 x 20	400	
1 Car Control Office (underneath building where car passengers enter lifts)	10 x 12	120	520
Principal Attendant and Deputy			
2 @	10 x 12		240
Attendants' Accommodation			
12 Attendants' boxes	12 @ 12 x 10		1,440
Information and Ticket Office (near visitors' entrance)	15 x 10		150
Mail Room	20 x 20		400
Departmental Attendants—Amenities			
1 Lunch room	30 x 25	750	
1 Changing room (lockers)	30 x 30	900	
1 Wash room, showers and toilets	25 x 20	500	2,150
Furniture Stores			
1 on each floor	5 @ 15 x 20		1,500
Storage Space			
For records and papers (in basement)	100 x 100		10,000
Interview and Waiting Rooms			
4 rooms (near main entrance)			
2 @	20 x 12	480	
2 @	15 x 10	300	
4 rooms (near Chamber—possibly off 'States Hall')			
1 @	20 x 12	240	
3 @	15 x 10	450	1,470
Members' Staff			
Amenities rooms (1 male, 1 female)	2 @ 30 x 25		1,500
Rest rooms			800
Parliamentary Draftsman			
1 Office	20 x 15	300	
1 Staff room	12 x 10	120	420
Room for Members' Wives			
1 Lounge	40 x 20	800	
1 Powder room	20 x 10	200	1,000
Commonwealth Parliamentary Association			
1 Lounge/reception room	50 x 30	1,500	
2 Offices	2 @ 15 x 15	450	
2 Typists	2 @ 12 x 10	240	
1 Cloak room	10 x 10	100	
Special visitors' room	15 x 15	220	2,510
SUB-TOTAL			40,590

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

GOVERNMENT MEMBERS

Ministers (See The Schedule—'The Executive') *Feet* *Sq ft* *Sq ft*

Government Whip

- 1 Office
- 1 Staff room
- 1 Waiting/interview area
- 1 Wash-rest area

Assistant Whip

- 1 Office
- 1 Staff room
- 1 Waiting/interview area
- 1 Wash-rest area

In Chamber Area

Private Members¹

75 Suites comprising—

1 Office	15 x 15	225	
1 Staff room	15 x 15	225	
1 Wash-rest area	10 x 8	80	

75 @ 530 39,750

Party Rooms

1 large enough for Joint Party Meetings	60 x 40 ²	2,400	
2 Party Committee Rooms	2 @ 20 x 30 ³	1,200	3,600

Typists

6 Typists' rooms	6 @ 10 x 10		600
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OPPOSITION MEMBERS

Leader of the Opposition

1 Office	20 x 20	400	
1 Interview room	20 x 15	300	
1 Private Secretary	15 x 15	220	
1 Assistant Private Secretary	15 x 12	180	
1 Press Secretary	15 x 12	180	
4 Typists	4 @ 10 x 10	400	
1 Lounge room	20 x 15	300	} 3
1 Dining/reception area	20 x 15	300	
1 Kitchenette	10 x 8	80	
1 Bathroom-toilet	10 x 10	100	
1 Toilet (visitors)	10 x 10	100	2,560

Deputy Leader of the Opposition

1 Office	20 x 15	300	
1 Private Secretary	15 x 15	220	
1 Press Secretary	15 x 12	180	
3 Typists' rooms	3 @ 10 x 10	300	
1 Lounge room	20 x 15	300	
1 Wash-shower-toilet	10 x 10	100	1,400

¹ The division of Members between Government, Opposition and other parties is purely notional.

² Arranged with the two smaller rooms so that area of 60 ft by 60 ft is available as one room.

³ Adjoining rooms capable of use as one room.

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>
Opposition Whip			
1 Office			
1 Staff room			
1 Waiting/interview area			
1 Wash-rest area			
Assistant Whip			
1 Office			
1 Staff room			
1 Waiting/interview area			
1 Wash-rest area			
Private Members¹			
75 Suites comprising—			
1 Office	15 x 15	225	
1 Staff room	15 x 15	225	
1 Wash-rest area	10 x 8	80	
	75 @	530	39,750
Party Rooms			
1 Main Party room	60 x 40 ²	2,400	
2 Party Committee rooms	2 @ 30 x 20 ³	1,200	
1 Party Executive room	20 x 30	600	4,200
Typists			
6 Typist rooms	6 @ 10 x 10		600

THIRD PARTY MEMBERS

Leader of Third Party			
1 Office	20 x 15	300	
1 Private Secretary	15 x 15	220	
1 Press Secretary	15 x 12	180	
2 Typists' rooms	2 @ 10 x 10	200	
1 Lounge room	20 x 15	300	
1 Bathroom-toilet	10 x 10	100	
		—	1,300
Deputy Leader of Third Party			
1 Office	15 x 15	220	
1 Staff room	15 x 15	220	
1 Waiting/interview area	12 x 12	140	
1 Wash-rest area	10 x 8	80	
		—	660
Third Party Whip			
1 Office			
1 Staff room			
1 Wash-rest area			
			In Chamber Area

¹ The number of Members for the Opposition and other parties is purely notional.

² Arranged with the two smaller rooms so that area of 60 ft by 60 ft is available as one room.

³ Adjoining rooms capable of use as one room.

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>
Private Members			
18 Suites comprising—			
1 Office	15 x 15	225	
1 Staff room	15 x 15	225	
1 Wash-rest area	10 x 8	80	
		<hr/>	
18 @		530	
		<hr/>	9,540
Party Rooms			
1 Main Party room	30 x 20	600	
1 Party Committee room	20 x 20	400	
		<hr/>	1,000
Typist Rooms			
2 @ 10 x 10			200

FOURTH PARTY MEMBERS

Leader of the Party										
1 Office	.	.	.	.	.	15 x 15	230		
1 Staff room	.	.	.	.	.	15 x 15	230		
1 Lounge room	.	.	.	.	.	15 x 15	220		
1 Wash-shower-toilet	.	.	.	.	.	10 x 10	100		780
							<hr/>			
Deputy Leader of Fourth Party										
1 Office	.	.	.	.	.	15 x 15	225		
1 Staff room	.	.	.	.	.	15 x 15	225		
1 Wash-rest area	.	.	.	.	.	10 x 8	80		530
							<hr/>			
Fourth Party Whip										
1 Office										
1 Staff room										
1 Wash-rest area										
Private Members										
7 Suites comprising—										
1 Office	.	.	.	.	.	15 x 15	225		
1 Staff room	.	.	.	.	.	15 x 15	225		
1 Wash-rest area	.	.	.	.	.	10 x 8	80		
							<hr/>			
							7 @	530		3,710
							<hr/>			
Party Room	.	.	.	.	.	20 x 20			400
Typist Room	.	.	.	.	.	1 @ 10 x 10			100

¹ Arranged so that an area of 50 ft x 20 ft is available as one room.

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

FIFTH PARTY MEMBERS

Leader of the Party	Feet	Sq ft	Sq ft
1 Office			
1 Staff room	15 x 15	230	
1 Lounge room	15 x 15	230	
1 Wash-shower-toilet	15 x 15	220	
	10 x 10	100	
Deputy Leader of Fifth Party			780
1 Office			
1 Staff room	15 x 15	225	
1 Wash-rest area	15 x 15	225	
	10 x 8	80	
Fifth Party Whip			530
1 Office			
1 Staff room	15 x 15	225	
1 Wash-rest area	15 x 15	225	
	10 x 8	80	
Private Members			530
5 Suites comprising—			
1 Office			
1 Staff room	15 x 15	225	
1 Wash-rest area	15 x 15	225	
	10 x 8	80	
	5 @	530	
Party Room	20 x 20		2,650
Typist Room	1 @ 10 x 10		400
			100
TOTAL			156,260

COMMITTEE AREA

For the use of the Senate

2 large committee rooms with facilities for public hearings	2 @	50 x 25	2,500
each room having the following offices attached to it—			
Chairman's Office	2 @	15 x 12	360
Secretary's Office	2 @	15 x 12	360
Store room	2 @	15 x 12	360
Tea room	2 @	15 x 10	300
Control/announce booth	2 @	10 x 8	160
4 Committee rooms	4 @	35 x 20	2,800
each having attached—			
Office	4 @	15 x 12	720
Tea room	4 @	15 x 10	600

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>
Auxiliary Offices—			
Clerks of Committees, Assistant Clerks, Research			
Officers and Typists		4,000	
1 Attendant's room		120	
1 Storage room		400	
1 Documents strong room		100	
1 Waiting/reception area		300	
Toilet and washrooms		400	
		<hr/>	13,480

For the use of the House of Representatives

2 large committee rooms with facilities for public hearings 2 @	50 x 25	2,500
each room having the following offices attached to it—		
Chairman's Office 2 @	15 x 12	360
Secretary's Office 2 @	15 x 12	360
Store room 2 @	15 x 12	360
Tea room 2 @	15 x 10	300
Control/announce booth 2 @	10 x 8	160
6 Committee rooms 6 @	35 x 20	4,200
each room having attached—		
Office 6 @	15 x 12	1,080
Tea room 6 @	15 x 10	900

Auxiliary Offices—			
Clerks of Committees, Assistant Clerks, Research			
Officers and Typists		4,000	
1 Attendant's room		120	
1 Storage room		400	
1 Documents strong room		100	
1 Waiting/reception area		300	
Toilet and washrooms		400	
		<hr/>	15,540

For the Public Works Committee

1 Committee room—main	.	.	.	.	50 x 25	1,250
1 Control/announce booth	.	.	.	.	10 x 8	80
1 Committee room—minor	.	.	.	.	35 x 20	700
1 Chairman's Office	.	.	.	.	15 x 12	180
1 Secretary's Office	.	.	.	.	15 x 12	180
1 General Office (4)	.	.	.	.	20 x 25	500
1 Stationery and Publications Store	.	.	.	.	20 x 10	200
1 Reception/waiting room/Typists	.	.	.	.		350
						<hr/>
						3,440

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

For the Public Accounts Committee	Feet	Sq ft	Sq ft
1 Committee room—main	60 x 30	1,800	} 1
1 Control/announce booth	10 x 8	80	
2 Committee rooms—minor	35 x 20	1,400	
1 Library	25 x 25	630	
1 Chairman's Office	15 x 12	180	
1 Secretary's Office	15 x 12	180	
2 Offices—Senior Project Officers (2)	12 x 12	280	
2 Offices—Senior Research Officers (2)	12 x 12	280	
2 Offices—General (6)	12 x 20	480	
1 Store Room	24 x 15	360	
1 Reception/Waiting/Typists		650	
		<hr/> 6,320	
		<hr/> 38,780	

DEPARTMENT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY

1. Reading Rooms and other Facilities for Users	Sq ft	Sq ft
<i>Members' Main Reading Room</i>		
50 desks @ 60 sq ft	3,000	
50 informal seats @ 35 sq ft	1,750	
2 tape recorder booths @ 65 sq ft	130	
4 telephone booths @ 25 sq ft	100	
30,000 vols @ 12 per sq ft	2,500	
Aisles and interspace	1,020	
Loan and Services Desk, Staff and Support Rooms	1,000	
	<hr/>	9,500
<i>Newspaper Reading Room</i>		
Reading slopes for up to 175 Australian and overseas newspapers		
Accommodation for recent back files		
4 Consulting Tables		3,000
<i>Periodicals Reading Room</i>		
Island and wall stands to display 600 periodicals	1,000	
25 Reader Desks @ 50 sq ft	1,250	
25 Informal seats @ 35 sq ft	875	
Commonwealth and State Documents	750	
Supervisor	125	
	<hr/>	4,000
<i>Map Room</i>		
Cabinets to house 10,000 sheet maps		
Racks for 100 roll maps		
2 large and 2 smaller consultation tables		
40 ft clear wall space for wall maps		1,000
<i>Microfilm Reading Room</i>		950

¹ To be adjoining rooms capable of being used as one large area.

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

	<i>Sq ft</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>
<i>Law Collection and Carrells</i>			
20,000 Vols in semi-open stack	2,250		
12 carrells @ 80 sq ft	960		
Aisles and staff work space	290		
	<hr/>	3,500	
<i>Members' Study Area</i>			
34 carrells @ 80 sq ft	2,720		
3 soundproof tape recorder booths @ 65 sq ft	195		
3 telephone booths @ 25 sq ft	75		
	<hr/>	say 3,000	
<i>Special Topics Room</i>			
75 ft of wall shelving			
18 ft of clear space for wall maps			
12 individual desks		1,250	
<i>Seminar Rooms</i>			
1 @ 24 ft x 15 ft			
2 @ 12 ft x 15 ft		720	
<i>Legislative Research Service Study Rooms</i>			
15 study rooms @ 100 sq ft		1,500	
<i>Television Viewing Room</i>			
To seat 40		500	
<i>Conference, Lecture and Special Purposes Room</i>		1,000	
<i>Parliamentary Officers' Reading Room</i>		2,000	
<i>Press Inquiry Room</i>		325	
<i>Strangers' Reading Room</i>		325	
		<hr/>	32,570

2. Departmental Offices

Parliamentary Librarian

1 Office	400	
1 Wash-shower-toilet	100	
1 Secretary	150	
	<hr/>	650

Deputy Librarian

1 Office	300	
1 Secretary Typist	150	
	<hr/>	450

Legislative Research Service

1 Director's Office	350	
1 Deputy's Office	225	
1 Office	400	
	<hr/>	975

Fourteen office groups comprising:

1 Office	250	
1 Office	225	
1 Office	400	
	<hr/>	875

12,250

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

	<i>Sq ft</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>
<i>Legislation Reference Service</i>			
1 Office of Chief of Service	300		
1, Office of Senior Legislative Reference Officer	225		
2 Officers for Legislative Reference Officers (8) each 600 sq ft	1,200		
Vertical File room	900		
Bibliographies and Index room	650		
Typing	240		
	<hr/>	3,515	
<i>Study Area Officer</i>		180	
<i>Cataloguing and Classification</i>		1,500	
<i>Orders and Accessions</i>		1,000	
<i>Serials and Documents</i>		900	
<i>End Processing</i>		250	
<i>Copying Service</i>		600	
<i>Newsclipping Service</i>		1,000	
<i>Broadcast and Telecast Monitoring</i>		400	
<i>Telex, Teleautograph, Telefax, Teleprinter Service</i>		400	
<i>Computer Area</i>		2,200	
<i>Staff Professional Literature Reading Room</i>		230	
<i>Accounting, Personnel, Records</i>		1,200	
<i>Attendants</i>		1,000	
<i>Typists and Assistants</i>		1,000	
<i>Mail Room</i>		400	
<i>National Library Communication Terminal</i>		200	
<i>Loading Dock</i> To be determined. See text.			
		<hr/>	30,300
3. Stack and other Storage			
<i>Book Stack</i>	7,500		
<i>Serials Stack: Current Files</i>	2,500		
<i>Newspaper Stack: Current Files and Work Room</i>	2,000		
<i>Duplicate and Distribution Collection</i>	750		
<i>Cleaning Service: Rooms and Closets</i>	500		
<i>Strong Rooms</i> 2 @ 200 sq ft	400		
<i>Furniture and Other Storage, Stationery, Stores</i>	2,000		
	<hr/>	15,650	
4. Amenities			
<i>Lunch Rooms</i> 2 Lunch rooms each with kitchenette, 1 at 30 x 25	750		
1 at 20 x 15	300		
	<hr/>	1,050	

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>
<i>Attendants' change room</i>			
With locker and shower room		300	
<i>Wash rooms</i>			
Four wash rooms with showers and toilets each			
20 x 15		1,200	
Rest room (Females)		500	
		<hr/>	3,050
TOTAL			<hr/> 81,570

JOINT HOUSE DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATIVE

Secretary			
1 Office	15 x 20	300	
1 Secretary/Typist/Reception	10 x 12	120	
1 Wash-shower-toilet	6 x 10	60	480
Chief Executive Officer			
1 Office	12 x 15		180
Accountant and Accounts Clerks (5)			980
Staff Clerks (4)			500
Office Typists, Accounting Machinists (4)			400
Amenities Area			
Male (10)	15 x 20	300	
Female (4)	15 x 12	180	
Rest room	12 x 10	120	
Attendants (2)			
1 Box	12 x 10		120
Stationery Stores (2)	12 x 10		240
Publications Store			250
Strong Room (Fireproof)	12 x 10		120
		<hr/>	3,870

TECHNICAL STAFF

Chief Engineer		
1 Office and control room	15 x 15	225
Assistant Engineers		
2 Offices	15 x 12	360
Plant Rooms		
Air-conditioning		30,000
Boilers		3,000

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

	<i>Sq ft</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>
Workshops		
Carpenters (8)	2,000	
Painters (10)	700	
Electrical (8)	500	
Mechanical (8)	500	
Air-conditioning (3)	400	
Plumbers (2)	375	
French Polishing	400	
	<hr/>	4,875
Electric Power and Stores		
Electricity switchboards and clock systems	1,500	
Electricity Sub-station	600	
Store room (combining electrical, general, mechanical, Housekeepers)	7,500	
Store room (surplus and seldom used equipment)	4,000	
Technical Staff (45)		
Amenities area	750	
Locker-change room	600	
Showers, toilets, etc.	600	
GARDENING STAFF		
Foreman Gardener		
1 Office		100
Gardening Staff		
Shower and toilets, locker room		150
Lunch room		250
Equipment stores		1,200
Glass houses (2)	600	} (outside building)
Bush house	400	
		<hr/>
		55,710
HOUSEKEEPER		
Housekeeper		
1 Self-contained flat of 5 rooms		1,200
Assistant Housekeeper		
1 Self-contained flat of 5 rooms		1,200
Relieving Housekeepers (2)		
2 Units each of Bedroom and Kitchenette		500
Housekeepers		
2 Offices (2)	15 x 10	300
Senior Cleaner		
1 Office	15 x 10	150
Janitors' Rooms		
Number will depend upon area to be cleaned but		
allow one for each 5,000 ft of floor area	12 x 8	say 4,000

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>
Cleaning Staff—Males (30 approx.)			
Amenities area	30 x 20		600
2 wash rooms, showers and toilets	20 x 25		1,000
1 change room (for those not occupying Janitors' Rooms)	20 x 20		400
Cleaning Staff—Females (30 approx.)			
Amenities area	30 x 20		600
1 wash room, shower and toilet	20 x 25		500
1 change room (for those not occupying Janitors' Rooms)	12 x 20		240
1 rest area	12 x 20		240
Attendants, Guides, etc. (25 approx.)			
Amenities area	20 x 25		500
1 wash room, shower room, toilet	20 x 25		500
1 change and locker room	20 x 15		300
Toilets—Members			
Male	}	Provide on basis of most favourable scale—say 100	15,000
Female			
Toilets—Staff			
Male	}	say 6	1,600
Female			
Bathrooms—Members			
Male	}	say 6	1,600
Female			
Bathrooms—Staff			
Male	}	say 6	1,600
Female			
			<u>28,830</u>

PARLIAMENTARY REFRESHMENT ROOMS

Offices		
Manager	12 x 15	180
Assistant Managers (2)	20 x 15	300
Cashier	10 x 10	100
Dining Rooms		
Members		6,000
Members' Guest		6,500
Private Dining		6,000
Senior Officers		600
Press and Staff Cafeteria/Dining		6,000
Refreshment Rooms Staff		1,200
Public Tea Room (near main entrance)		1,500
Light Refreshment Lobby—		
Senate	*(1,000)	
House of Representatives	*(2,000)	
		<u>27,800</u>

* Included in Chamber areas.

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>
Kitchen, Serveries, Food Stores, Equipment Stores, Staff Change and Locker Rooms, etc.			
Members (Based on 1,000 meal capacity @ 12 sq ft per meal)		12,000	
Staff (Based on 700 meal capacity @ 8 sq ft per meal)		5,600	
		<hr/>	17,600
Lounges			
Members		2,000	
Guest and Private Dining Rooms		1,200	
		<hr/>	3,200
Bars			
Members		2,500	
Guest Lounge		2,000	
Staff and Press		2,500	
		<hr/>	7,000
Bar Stores			
Refrigerated		900	
Non-refrigerated		2,000	
		<hr/>	2,900
			<hr/>
			59,080

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING STAFF

Principal Parliamentary Reporter	400
Wash-shower-toilet	100
Second Reporter	320
Third Reporter	260
Supervisors (6)	720
Senior Reporters (2)	200
Reporters (30)	3,000
Trainee Reporters (4)	280
Office staff (4)	360
Attendants (3)	210
Transcription rooms (25)	2,500
Indexing staff	480
Store rooms (3)	600
Staff common room	400
Library	400
Typists' rest room	400
Members' reading room	400
Central Recording Room	250
Central transcription room	600
	<hr/>
	11,880

NOTE: Very wide passages sufficient to take bookcases and occasional tables and also to allow free movement of staff internally are required in this area. Toilets should be in close proximity.

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

AMENITIES AND OTHER PURPOSES

	<i>Sq ft</i>
Document reproduction centre to process off-set reproduction and associated folding and binding services to meet urgent needs of all sections of the Parliament	3,000
Teletype room—Accommodation for 20 teletype tape perforator keyboards @ 15 sq ft per machine (for setting of Hansard)	300
Bank office and safe deposit boxes	200
Meditation room	500
Police detachment—	
Officer-in-charge	150
Locker room	300
Lunch and rest room	330
Wash room, toilet, etc.	250
Detention room	100
Door guards' boxes—all entrances	500
Hairdresser	400
First-aid centre	400
Billiard rooms—	
Senate	3,500
House of Representatives	4,500
Gymnasium, squash courts, etc—	
Squash courts (4)	5,000
Gymnasium, swimming pool	2,000
Staff common room	2,000
	<hr/>
	23,430

EXECUTIVE

	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>
Prime Minister			
Office	20 x 28	560	
Interview Office	20 x 28	560	
2 Private Secretaries 2 @	15 x 15	450	
1 Press Secretary	15 x 15	225	
1 Permanent Head	18 x 15	270	
1 Attendant	10 x 12	120	
8 Typists 8 @	10 x 10	800	
1 Dining room	20 x 25	500 ¹	
1 Sitting room	20 x 20	400 ¹	
1 Personal rest room	15 x 20	300	
1 Waiting room (visitors)	15 x 15	225	
1 Kitchen	10 x 15	150	
1 Bathroom-toilet	10 x 10	100	
1 Toilet (visitors)	10 x 10	100	
		<hr/>	4,760

¹ Adjoining, capable of being used as one room.

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>
Deputy Prime Minister			
Office	20 x 20	400	
Interview office	15 x 15	225	
2 Private Secretaries	2 @ 15 x 15	450	
1 Press Secretary	15 x 15	225	
4 Typists	4 @ 10 x 10	400	
1 Sitting room	15 x 15	225	
1 Waiting room	15 x 10	150	
1 Bathroom-toilet	10 x 10	100	
			2,175
Leader of the Government in the Senate			
Office	20 x 20	400	
Private Secretary	15 x 15	225	
Assistant Private Secretary	15 x 15	225	
Press Secretary	15 x 15	225	
Typists	3 @ 80 sq ft	240	
Receptionist and waiting area	15 x 15	225	
Dining-Reception area	20 x 20	400	
Kitchenette	10 x 10	100	
Bathroom-toilet	10 x 10	100	
			2,140
Leader of the House			
Office	20 x 20	400	
2 Private Secretaries	2 @ 15 x 15	450	
3 Typists	3 @ 10 x 10	300	
1 Parliamentary Liaison Officer	15 x 12	180	
1 Press Secretary	15 x 15	225	
1 Waiting room	15 x 10	150	
1 Bathroom-toilet	10 x 10	100	
			1,805
Deputy Leader of the Government in the Senate			
Office	20 x 20	400	
Private Secretary	15 x 12	180	
Assistant Private Secretary	15 x 12	180	
Press Secretary	15 x 12	180	
Typists	3 @ 80 sq ft	240	
Receptionist-waiting area	15 x 15	225	
Washroom-shower-toilet	10 x 10	100	
			1,505
Ministers (30 Suites)			
1 Office	20 x 20	400	
1 Private Secretary	15 x 12	180	
1 Assistant Private Secretary	15 x 12	180	
1 Press Secretary	15 x 12	180	
1 Waiting room	15 x 10	150	
2 Typist rooms	2 @ 10 x 10	200	
1 Wash-shower-toilet	8 x 10	80	
	30 x 1,370		41,100
Plus—			
5 Permanent Heads' Rooms (share basis) . 5 @ 15 x 15			1,120

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

		<i>Feet</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>
Cabinet				
1 Cabinet room to accommodate full Ministry (40)		40 x 35	1,400	
3 rooms for Cabinet Sub-Committees	3 @	20 x 25	1,500	
1 Waiting room (Officials)		15 x 15	225	
1 Office—Sec. Cabinet		15 x 15	225	
1 Office—Sec. of Cabinet Sub-Committees		15 x 12	180	
2 Clerks	2 @	10 x 12	240	
4 Typists	4 @	10 x 10	400	
1 Attendant		10 x 12	120	
1 Store room		10 x 12	120	
1 Tea room with Kitchen annexe		20 x 25	500	
1 Wash room		15 x 15	225	
				5,135
Males				
2 Common rooms	2 @	20 x 20	800 ¹	
6 Toilet-washrooms	6 @	15 x 12	1,080	
2 Bathrooms	2 @	15 x 12	360	
				2,240
Females				
1 Common room	1 @	20 x 20	400	
4 Rest rooms	4 @	15 x 15	900	
6 Toilet-washrooms	6 @	15 x 12	1,080	
2 Bathrooms	2 @	15 x 12	360	
				2,740
				<u>64,720</u>

THE PRESS WING

Newspaper area

Offices for individual Press organisations with attached teleprinter rooms

50 rooms @	15 x 20	15,000	
Teleprinter area	10 x 6	3,000	*18,000
Reporter's interview room (30-40 people)	30 x 40		1,200
Common room for visiting overseas representatives	30 x 30		900

Radio area

Offices for individual radio stations or networks having full-time representation in the Gallery—each with a sound-proofed booth within to permit direct or taped voice to be transmitted to parent station

10 rooms @	10 x 10		1,000
Sound-proofed studios fitted with microphone recording equipment and direct lines for direct broadcasts or recording of interviews, discussions, etc. (for use of commercial radio)			
3 @	400		1,200

¹ Adjoining, capable of being used as one room.

* Includes an area of about 2,000 sq ft as working area for A.B.C. news and current affairs reporters.

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>	<i>Sq ft</i>
Studio, built to best acoustic standards (for use of A.B.C.)			600
Studio for Radio Australia to enable preliminary reporting and interviewing to be done for language transmissions			400
Television area			
Recording studios (for use of commercial television) including control areas 3 @	30 x 20		1,800
Studios including control areas equipped for television and radio interviewing (for use of A.B.C.) 3 @		600	1,800
Make-up room			120
Briefing room			120
Large conference room equipped for Press, radio and T.V. interviews			4,000
Video-tape recording facilities			1,000
Working area for visiting overseas operators accompanying heads of state or other V.I.P.s			1,000
General area			
Committee room	30 x 30		900
Amenities room	30 x 20		600
Ladies rest rooms } Toilets for males (200) and females (50) }			say 1,000
Library for newspapers and reference books (financed on co-operative basis)	20 x 20		400
Dark room	10 x 12		120
			36,160

COMMUNICATION SERVICES

	<i>Dimensions (where critical)</i>	<i>No. of sq ft (Min.)</i>
Telecommunication		
Central Automatic telephone equipment	100 x 100	10,000
Subsidiary equipment rooms—one for each 10,000 sq ft of building space, ea.	20 x 20	20,000
Toilet, locker and amenities room (10 males)		200
Cable terminating cupboards—one for each 2,000 sq ft of building space requiring communication services (10 sq ft ea.)		2,500
Telephone switchboard and message centre area	40 x 30	1,200
Toilet, locker and amenities room (20 females)		500
Audio communication switch room	20 x 20	400
Video communication switch room	20 x 20	400
Telephone booths (12 sq ft ea.)		400
Teleprinter machines (12 sq ft ea.) }		
Facsimile machines (50 sq ft ea.) }		
See Press and Library estimates		

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

	<i>Dimensions (where critical)</i>	<i>No. of sq ft (Min.)</i>
Postal		
Counter working area, including space for Postmaster, etc.		380
Counter	24 x 3	70
Public space (excluding public telephones, etc.)	24 x 11	260
Telegraph Operating Room (including Picturegram and Facsimile)		300
Store room		100
Tea Preparation area		100
Public Telephone Cabinets—Bank of 4 (each 3 ft 6 in x 3 ft 6 in)		50
Broadcasting and Television		
<i>(A) Sound</i>		
Senate		
Control/announce booth	9 x 9	80 ¹
Chamber equipment room		110 ¹
Sound lock		30 ¹
Commentator's room/viewing room		100 ¹
Representatives		
Control/announce booth	9 x 9	80 ¹
Chamber equipment room		110 ¹
Sound lock		30 ¹
Commentator's room/viewing room		100 ¹
Central Recording Booth	25 x 12	300
Common Equipment Room	20 x 12	240
Other Areas		
Operations and maintenance storage		140
Workshop space		140
Simultaneous Interpretation Translator Booths		
Representatives—4 each 8 ft x 6 ft		200 ¹
Senate—4 each 8 ft x 6 ft		200 ¹
Parliament Hall		
Announcer's booth	9 x 9	80
Control booth		80
Sound reinforcement control		40

¹ Space included in Chamber areas.

THE SCHEDULE—ESTIMATED SPACE REQUIREMENTS

	<i>Dimensions (where critical)</i>	<i>No. of sq ft (Min.)</i>
Federation Hall		
Announce/control booth	9 x 9	80
States Hall		
Announce/control booth	9 x 9	80
Theatrette and Viewing Room		
Announce/control booth	9 x 9	80
Press Conference Room		
Control booth		80 ²
Recording room		100 ²
Committee Rooms		
Senate—8 large rooms, control/announce booths		160 ³
Representatives—2 large rooms, control/ announce booths		160 ³
Members' Dining Room—Control/announce booth		100
<i>(B) Television</i>		
Closed circuit TV		
TV control room (including recording space)— Senate		300 ¹
TV control room (including recording space)— House of Representatives		450 ¹
Theatrette control room		300 ⁴
Theatrette—TV viewing projection equipment in Bio box		160 ⁴
Commentator's Booths		
Halls, dining room, theatrette—Total 5		320
Broadcast TV		
Commentator's booths in Chambers—Total		130 ¹
ABC Control room		450
Make up area		120 ²
Briefing room		120 ²
Equipment storage room		300
Maintenance		225
OB Van parking area (covered with 15 ft head room)		2,400
Equipment vans		1,200
		<hr/> 43,110 <hr/>

¹ Space included in Chamber areas.

² Space included in Press wing area.

³ Space included in Committee Room areas.

⁴ Space included in Theatrette area.

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE NEW AND PERMANENT
PARLIAMENT HOUSE

Minutes of Proceedings

Twenty-fifth Parliament—First Meeting

Parliament House, Canberra,

Thursday, 31 March 1966, at 12 noon

PRESENT:

Senator the Hon. Sir Alister McMullin, K.C.M.G., President of the Senate, *Chairman*
Hon. Sir John McLeay, K.C.M.G., M.M., M.P., Speaker of the House of Representatives, *Deputy Chairman*

Rt Hon. H. E. Holt, M.P., Prime Minister

Hon. A. A. Calwell, M.P., Leader of the Opposition

Senator J. L. Cavanagh

Senator T. C. Drake-Brockman, D.F.C.

Senator J. O'Byrne

Senator I. E. Wedgwood

Hon. J. D. Anthony, M.P., Minister for the Interior

W. J. Aston, Esq., M.P.

L. H. Barnard, Esq., M.P.

S. J. Benson, Esq., R.D., M.P.

C. R. Cameron, Esq., M.P.

E. N. Drury, Esq., M.P.

M. H. Nicholls, Esq., M.P.

E. G. Whitlam, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Deputy Leader of the Opposition

On the motion of the Chairman, Mr J. A. Pettifer, Clerk Assistant, House of Representatives, was appointed as Clerk to the Committee.

Entries in the Votes and Proceedings No. 137 and 141 and Journals of the Senate No. 122, 123 and 125 regarding the appointment of the Committee and the appointment of members to the Committee were reported by the Clerk.

The Committee deliberated upon the staff requirements of the Committee and the course of investigation which the Committee should follow.

On the motion of Senator O'Byrne, it was agreed. That the paper prepared by the Clerk of the House of Representatives be circulated and considered at the next meeting.

The Committee adjourned until Monday, 18 April at 2 p.m.

Minutes of Proceedings

Twenty-fifth Parliament—Second Meeting

Parliament House, Canberra,

Monday, 18 April 1966, at 2 p.m.

PRESENT:

Senator the Hon. Sir Alister McMullin, K.C.M.G., President of the Senate, *Chairman*
Hon. Sir John McLeay, K.C.M.G., M.M., M.P., Speaker of the House of Representatives, *Deputy Chairman*

Senator J. L. Cavanagh

Senator T. C. Drake-Brockman, D.F.C.

Senator J. O'Byrne

Senator I. E. Wedgwood

Hon. J. D. Anthony, M.P., Minister for the Interior
W. J. Aston, Esq., M.P.
L. H. Barnard, Esq., M.P.
D. L. Chipp, Esq., M.P.
E. N. Drury, Esq., M.P.
M. H. Nicholls, Esq., M.P.
E. G. Whitlam, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Deputy Leader of the Opposition

Mr McMahon (Treasurer) attended the meeting in the place of Mr Holt (Prime Minister) under the terms of paragraph (3) of the Resolution of appointment.

Mr Bullock (Senate), Mr Bailey (Prime Minister's Department), Mr Higgins and Mr Roberts (National Capital Development Commission) were in attendance.

The Minutes of the last meeting of the Committee held on 31 March 1966, which had previously been circulated to Members, were taken as read and confirmed.

The Chairman presented a paper entitled 'Chairman's General Statement on Procedure'. On the motion of Mr McMahon, the Statement was adopted.

The Committee deliberated upon the submission prepared by the Clerk of the House of Representatives which had previously been circulated to Members of the Committee.

On the motion of Mr Nicholls, it was agreed—That the Committee accepts—

- (1) That accommodation should be designed initially to meet the requirements of slightly more than 300 members of the House of Representatives, and
- (2) That, on the assumption that the ultimate size of the House may possibly rise to between 400 and 500 members, an essential feature of the design must be its practicability for extension or enlargement at appropriate future intervals.

Mr A. G. Turner, Clerk of the House of Representatives, was called and examined in relation to his submissions on the proposed new Chamber of the House of Representatives.

On the suggestion of the Chairman it was agreed that the next meeting of the Committee would be called when the submissions from all the Parliamentary Departments had been collectively examined by the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and departmental officers and a suitable means of considering these submissions, and any other submissions received by that time, arranged for the convenience of the Committee.

The Committee adjourned *sine die*.

Minutes of Proceedings

Twenty-sixth Parliament—First Meeting

Parliament House, Canberra,

Thursday, 26 October 1967, 3 p.m.

PRESENT:

Senator the Hon. Sir Alister McMullin, K.C.M.G., President of the Senate, *Chairman*
Hon. W. J. Aston, M.P., Speaker of the House of Representatives, *Deputy Chairman*
Senator D. M. Devitt
Senator T. C. Drake-Brockman, D.F.C., Chairman of Committees
Senator D. McClelland
Senator Dame Ivy Wedgwood, D.B.E.
L. H. Barnard, Esq., M.P., Deputy Leader of the Opposition
F. R. Birrell, Esq., M.P.
G. M. Bryant, Esq., M.P.
E. N. Drury, Esq., M.P.

G. W. A. Duthie, Esq., M.P., Opposition Whip
G. D. Erwin, Esq., M.P., Government Whip
G. O'H. Giles, Esq., M.P.
A. S. Luchetti, Esq., M.P.
Hon. P. J. Nixon, M.P., Minister for the Interior.

The Clerk to the Committee reported entries in the Votes and Proceedings Nos 48, 49, 52 and 57 regarding the appointment of the Committee and the appointment of members to the Committee.

The Minutes of the last meeting of the Committee held on 18 April 1966, which had previously been circulated to Members, were taken as read and confirmed.

The Chairman presented a Statement outlining briefly the work already done by the Committee and supporting officials. The following documents were presented for the information of members of the Committee:

- (1) Consolidated Submission by the Permanent Heads of the Parliamentary Departments (Document M).
- (2) Chamber—Papers prepared by N.C.D.C. on:
 - (a) Feasibility of increasing size (Document H).
 - (b) Acoustics (Document I).
- (3) Press:
 - (a) Departmental Comments.
 - (b) Views of Federal Parliamentary Press Gallery on Future Accommodation.
- (4) Executive—Departmental comments, etc.
- (5) Security Considerations—Paper prepared by Director-General, A.S.I.O., etc.
- (6) Government Printer's Requirements.
- (7) Communication Services:
 - (a) Departmental comments.
 - (b) Paper prepared by Australian Post Office and A.B.C. (Document N).
- (8) Submissions by Senators and Members (Document K).

The Committee deliberated.

ORDERED—That the Committee, at its next meeting, first consider the matter of the site for the new Parliament building and that the appropriate officials be in attendance to advise the Committee.

The Committee adjourned at 4.10 p.m. until Tuesday, 28 November 1967, at 11.30 a.m.

Minutes of Proceedings

Twenty-sixth Parliament—Second Meeting

Parliament House, Canberra,

Tuesday, 28 November 1967, 11.30 a.m.

PRESENT:

Senator the Hon. Sir Alister McMullin, K.C.M.G., President of the Senate, *Chairman*
Hon. W. J. Aston, M.P., Speaker of the House of Representatives, *Deputy Chairman*
Rt Hon. W. McMahon, M.P., Treasurer (in place of Prime Minister)
E. G. Whitlam, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Leader of the Opposition
Senator D. M. Devitt
Senator T. C. Drake-Brockman, D.F.C., Chairman of Committees
Senator D. McClelland
Senator Dame Ivy Wedgwood, D.B.E.
L. H. Barnard, Esq., M.P., Deputy Leader of the Opposition

F. R. Birrell, Esq., M.P.
G. M. Bryant, Esq., M.P.
E. N. Drury, Esq., M.P.
G. W. A. Duthie, Esq., M.P., Opposition Whip
G. O'H. Giles, Esq., M.P.
A. S. Luchetti, Esq., M.P.

The following officers were in attendance:

From the Parliament:

Mr J. R. Odgers, Clerk of the Senate
Mr R. E. Bullock, Deputy Clerk of the Senate
Mr A. G. Turner, Clerk of the House
Mr H. L. White, Parliamentary (and National) Librarian
Mr A. K. Healy, Chief of Hansard Staff
Mr W. J. Bridgman, Second Reporter
Mr R. W. Hillyer, Chief Executive Officer of the Joint House Department

From the National Capital Development Commission:

Mr J. W. Overall, Commissioner
Mr W. C. Andrews, Associate Commissioner
Mr G. E. Roberts, Director of Architecture
Mr A. H. Higgins, Project Officer
Mr C. J. Price, Director of Engineering
Mr T. McKernan, Public Relations Officer

From the Prime Minister's Department:

Mr R. J. Linford, Assistant Secretary, Cabinet and External Relations Division
Mr I. F. Grigg, Senior Adviser, Cabinet and External Relations Division.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Committee held on 26 October 1967, which had previously been circulated to Members, were taken as read and confirmed.

The site

The Chairman stated the responsibility of the Committee in relation to the site for the proposed building and read a letter dated 16 November 1967 from the Minister for the Interior in relation to the matter.

Mr J. W. Overall, Commissioner of the National Capital Development Commission, Mr W. C. Andrews, Associate Commissioner and Mr G. E. Roberts, Director of Architecture addressed the Committee.

The following paper was presented for the information of the Committee:

National Capital Development Commission—The Development of the Central Area of Canberra including aspects related to the New Parliament House (November 1967).

The sitting was suspended at 2.20 p.m.

Under the guidance of the Commission's officers the Committee inspected the alternative sites and viewed the sites from various vantage points in the City.

The sitting was resumed at 7.30 p.m.

The Committee deliberated.

Question—That this Committee endorses the decision of Cabinet made in 1958 that the New and Permanent Parliament House should be situated on the lakeside site—put.

The Committee divided—

Ayes, 11

Mr President (in the Chair)
Mr Speaker
Senator Devitt
Senator McClelland
Senator Dame Ivy Wedgwood
Mr Barnard
Mr Birrell
Mr Drury
Mr Duthie
Mr Giles
Mr Whitlam

Noes, 3

Senator Drake-Brockman
Mr Bryant
Mr Luchetti

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

The Committee deliberated upon the number of Senators and Members to be provided for in the new building.

The Committee adjourned at 10.10 p.m. until tomorrow at 9.30 a.m.

Minutes of Proceedings

Twenty-sixth Parliament—Third Meeting

Parliament House, Canberra

Wednesday, 29 November 1967, 9.30 a.m.

PRESENT:

Senator the Hon. Sir Alister McMullin, K.C.M.G., President of the Senate, *Chairman*
Hon. W. J. Aston, M.P., Speaker of the House of Representatives
E. G. Whitlam, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Leader of the Opposition
Senator D. M. Devitt
Senator T. C. Drake-Brockman, D.F.C., Chairman of Committees
Senator D. McClelland
Senator Dame Ivy Wedgwood, D.B.E.
L. H. Barnard, Esq., M.P., Deputy Leader of the Opposition
F. R. Birrell, Esq., M.P.
G. M. Bryant, Esq., M.P.
E. N. Drury, Esq., M.P.
G. W. A. Duthie, Esq., M.P., Opposition Whip
G. D. Erwin, Esq., M.P., Government Whip
G. O'H. Giles, Esq., M.P.
A. S. Luchetti, Esq., M.P.

The following officers were in attendance:

From the Parliament:

Mr J. R. Odgers, Clerk of the Senate
Mr R. E. Bullock, Deputy Clerk of the Senate
Mr A. G. Turner, Clerk of the House
Mr H. L. White, Parliamentary (and National) Librarian
Mr A. K. Healy, Chief of Hansard Staff
Mr W. J. Bridgman, Second Reporter
Mr R. W. Hillyer, Chief Executive Officer of the Joint House Department

From the National Capital Development Commission:

Mr W. C. Andrews, Associate Commissioner
Mr G. E. Roberts, Director of Architecture
Mr A. H. Higgins, Project Officer

From the Prime Minister's Department:

Mr R. J. Linford, Assistant Secretary }
Mr I. F. Grigg, Senior Adviser } Cabinet and External Relations Division

The Committee deliberated upon the size of the Chambers, the use of the Senate Chamber for ceremonial opening purposes and the provisions in both Chambers for future expansion, the accommodation of visitors and electronic voting.

The Committee deliberated upon the matter of Press accommodation.

ORDERED—That a representative or representatives from the Federal Press Gallery be heard at the next meeting of the Committee.

The Committee deliberated upon the probable provisions for the accommodation of the Executive.

The Committee adjourned at 3.50 p.m. until Tuesday, 12 December 1967, at 11.30 a.m.

Minutes of Proceedings

Twenty-sixth Parliament—Fourth Meeting

Parliament House, Canberra

Tuesday, 12 December 1967, 11.30 a.m.

PRESENT:

Senator the Hon. Sir Alister McMullin, K.C.M.G., President of the Senate, *Chairman*
Hon. W. J. Aston, M.P., Speaker of the House of Representatives
Hon. B. M. Snedden, Q.C., M.P., Minister for Immigration and Leader of the House (in place of Prime Minister)
E. G. Whitlam, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Leader of the Opposition
Senator T. C. Drake-Brockman, D.F.C., Chairman of Committees
Senator D. McClelland
L. H. Barnard, Esq., M.P., Deputy Leader of the Opposition
G. M. Bryant, Esq., M.P.
E. N. Drury, Esq., M.P.
G. D. Erwin, Esq., M.P., Government Whip
G. O'H. Giles, Esq., M.P.
Hon. P. J. Nixon, M.P., Minister for the Interior

The following officers were in attendance:

From the Parliament:

Mr J. R. Odgers, Clerk of the Senate
Mr A. G. Turner, Clerk of the House
Mr H. L. White, Parliamentary (and National) Librarian
Mr A. K. Healy, Chief of Hansard Staff
Mr W. J. Bridgman, Second Reporter

From the National Capital Development Commission:

Mr W. C. Andrews, Associate Commissioner
Mr G. E. Roberts, Director of Architecture
Mr A. H. Higgins, Project Officer

From the Prime Minister's Department:

Mr R. J. Linford, Assistant Secretary }
Mr I. F. Grigg, Senior Adviser } Cabinet and External Relations Division

The minutes of the meetings of the Committee held on 28 and 29 November 1967, which had previously been circulated to Members, were taken as read and confirmed.

Press

ORDERED—That representatives of the Press be admitted to the meeting while the Committee heard evidence from and discussed the matter of Press accommodation with Press gallery representatives and Press proprietors' representatives.

Mr Douglass Brass, representing Mr Rupert Murdoch, President of the Australian Newspapers' Council, and Mr Brian Osborne, Secretary of the Australian Newspapers' Council, were admitted and introduced.

Mr Jonathan Gaul, President of the Press Gallery, Mr M. Willesee, Vice-President, and Mr R. Chalmers, member of the Gallery Committee, were admitted and introduced.

Mr Gaul, Mr Willesee and Mr Chalmers, in turn, addressed the Committee on matters relating to the accommodation for the Press in (a) the proposed new building, or (b) a possible separate Press headquarters building.

Discussion ensued.

Mr Gaul agreed to prepare a new statement relating to matters discussed at the meeting for consideration at the next meeting.

Mr Brass, on behalf of the Press proprietors, agreed to have a submission prepared for the Committee on the proprietors' views.

Mr Brass, Mr Osborne, Mr Gaul, Mr Willesee and Mr Chalmers withdrew.

The Press reporters withdrew.

The Committee deliberated.

Ministerial Area

The Committee proceeded to consider the working document entitled 'Principal Matters requiring the Committee's Decision or Directive'—

The Committee agreed, in principle, that the proposed new building should have a separate self-contained Ministerial area.

The Committee agreed:

- (a) that, having in mind the statement by the National Capital Development Commission that the Ministerial area could be located within easy walking distance from the Chambers, the need for any other Ministerial accommodation was unnecessary, and
- (b) that, subject to advice from the Executive, planning should provide for a future total Ministry of 40.

Time for Divisions

The Committee agreed that it would be reasonable to assume that there would be no objection by the Houses to a small increase in the time at present allowed for divisions (2 minutes) if, in the new building, the distance of certain rooms from the Chamber made the extra time desirable.

Parliamentary Precincts

Consideration of the nature and extent of the 'Parliamentary Precincts' was deferred after discussion during which it was suggested that the matter may be one for possible determination by a Resolution of the House when the physical characteristics of the new House were determined.

The Halls of the Parliament

The Committee agreed in principle, subject to further study and illustration by the National Capital Development Commission, to the provision of three separate halls:

1. Between the Chambers at legislative level,
2. Between the Chambers at upstairs gallery level, and
3. Elsewhere, for important State and social occasions.

Committee Rooms

The Committee agreed:

- (a) that the major Committee rooms (but not *Party* Committee rooms) be located in one self-contained area or floor of the Parliament, readily accessible from entrances;
- (b) that there be some very large Committee Rooms, of United States style, suitable for public hearings with provision for broadcasting and television.

Shared Facilities

The Committee agreed that the present system whereby the two Houses share such facilities as refreshment rooms, *Hansard*, cleaning and maintenance, library, etc., should be continued in the new building.

Accommodation for Senators and Members

The Committee agreed that the accommodation for Senators and Members should consist of an office 15 ft x 15 ft, a staff room 15 ft x 15 ft and a wash-rest area 10 ft x 8 ft or, in all, 530 sq ft. For those Senators and Members who may be Secretaries of Party Committees and need additional staff accommodation, the staff room should measure 15 ft x 25 ft and there should be 10 such suites for the House and 5 for the Senate.

Recreational Facilities

The Committee agreed to the provision of the following recreational facilities—a small heated swimming pool, 8 tennis courts plus room for additions if found necessary, squash courts, billiard rooms, a bowling green and a gymnasium.

Flats

A proposal for the provision of modest self-contained flats for the use of Members from distant areas, was not agreed to.

Public Access Areas

The Committee agreed that, for the purpose of security, the building should be planned to allow for the delineation of areas to be used by the public and the easy control of such areas.

Theatrette and Chapel

The Committee agreed to the provision of a theatrette and a chapel (size 40 ft x 30 ft).

Security

The Committee deliberated on the security requirements for the building. Proposals that there be protective screens around the public galleries and that there be a protective wall around three sides of the building were not agreed to.

The Committee adjourned until 9.30 a.m. tomorrow.

Minutes of Proceedings

Twenty-sixth Parliament—Fifth Meeting

Parliament House, Canberra

Wednesday, 13 December 1967, 9.30 a.m.

PRESENT:

Senator the Hon. Sir Alister McMullin, K.C.M.G., President of the Senate, *Chairman*
Hon. W. J. Aston, M.P., Speaker of the House of Representatives
Hon. B. M. Snedden, Q.C., M.P., Minister for Immigration and Leader of the House
(in place of Prime Minister)
Senator T. C. Drake-Brockman, D.F.C., Chairman of Committees
Senator D. McClelland
G. M. Bryant, Esq., M.P.
E. N. Drury, Esq., M.P.
G. D. Erwin, Esq., M.P., Government Whip
G. O'H. Giles, Esq., M.P.
Hon. P. J. Nixon, M.P. Minister for the Interior

The following officers were in attendance:

From the Parliament:

Mr J. R. Odgers, Clerk of the Senate
Mr A. G. Turner, Clerk of the House
Mr H. L. White, Parliamentary (and National) Librarian
Mr A. K. Healy, Chief of Hansard Staff
Mr W. J. Bridgman, Second Reporter
Mr R. W. Hillyer, Chief Executive Officer of the Joint House Department

From the National Capital Development Commission:

Mr W. C. Andrews, Associate Commissioner
Mr G. E. Roberts, Director of Architecture
Mr A. H. Higgins, Project Officer
Mr K. Duff, Architect

From the Prime Minister's Department:

Mr R. J. Linford, Assistant Secretary }
Mr I. F. Grigg, Senior Adviser } Cabinet and External Relations Division

The Committee proceeded to further consider the working document entitled 'Principal Matters requiring the Committee's Decision or Directive'.

Refreshment Facilities

A proposal that a cafeteria service for Senators and Members be provided in the refreshment rooms was not agreed to.

The Committee agreed that there should be a light refreshment service near both Chambers with some seating provided.

A Senate suggestion that a light refreshments cafeteria should be available for the use of the public within the Parliament building was agreed to.

Government Printer's Requirements

The provision of space for use by the Government Printer was agreed to.

Communication Services

The Committee agreed to the provision of communication services, in addition to those provided in the present building and as suggested by the Permanent Heads and

the Australian Post Office and the Australian Broadcasting Commission in 'Document 'N', the principal items being:

- (a) Television transmission from the Chambers for the 'broadcasting' of proceedings and for closed circuit purposes.
- (b) Press conference room with TV and broadcasting facilities.
- (c) Interview room with TV and broadcasting facilities.
- (d) Control/announce facilities in the Chambers, the halls, the film theatre, 4 major Committee rooms and the Members' dining room, and
- (e) Cine camera operations from important areas in the building.

The Committee proceeded to consider the working document 'M' entitled 'Consolidated Submission by the Permanent Heads of the Parliamentary Departments'—

Chambers Size

The Committee deliberated upon the size of the Chambers and agreed that the National Capital Development Commission should examine the space requirements of the two Chambers and report to the Committee in due course.

Chamber Furnishing and Equipment

The Committee agreed to the following in relation to the Chambers:

That the Speaker's Chair should be used in the new House of Representatives Chamber;

That Hansard be provided with seats at the Table with an additional alternative mezzanine position;

That space for officials be provided;

That provision be made for broadcasting and television, still and cine camera positions, sound reinforcement, the best acoustic properties, high quality lighting, a table office, a bills and papers sub-office, a Members' transport office, Attendants' positions, front lobby, pneumatic tubes, speech timing clocks, electronic voting (ducts only), simultaneous interpretation facilities (ducts only), light refreshments, use of Australian timber, a Bar of the House, expansion of accommodation for future needs.

Allocation of Rooms near Chambers

The Committee agreed that, in relation to the provision of offices near the Chambers, priority be given to the following 5 groups of persons who, because of the importance or nature of their offices, require ready access thereto:

1. Speaker, Chairman and possibly Deputy Chairman, Clerks at the Table, and Serjeant-at-Arms.
2. Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Leader of the House, certain senior Ministers.
3. Whip or Whips of the Government Party, senior private Members of that Party.
4. Leader of the Opposition, Deputy Leader, senior Members of the Opposition Executive, Whip or Whips, Secretary to the Party.
5. Leaders, Deputy Leaders, and Whips of other Parties.

Building Facilities, Services, Fittings, Access, Courtyards and Parking

The Committee agreed to the following in relation to the building generally:

That provision be made for air-conditioning, banking facilities, bath rooms, call-bell systems, clocks, closed circuit television and/or an annunciator service and/or a sound amplification system from Chambers, division bells and lights, fire detection and prevention systems, flag poles, clock tower/sitting indicator (subject to further study) heliport (subject to further consideration), lifts and/or escalators, high

standard lighting, locking systems, mail dispatch chutes, paging system, pneumatic tubes, refrigeration, safety basements, sound-proofing, toilets, unloading bays, waste disposal, watchman's clocks and the needs of disabled persons.

That, in regard to access to the building, the front entrance be covered, have aids for aged and infirm, take into account the needs of ceremonial occasions and be able to be protected against large bodies of demonstrators, that separate covered entrances be provided for Senators and Members and that suitable goods entrances be provided.

That courtyards (or their equivalent) be provided and provision be made for underground garaging of cars of Members and staff and others having long-term parking needs, other parking areas for tourists be provided and that the Parliamentary gardens be equipped with all working necessities.

The Committee agreed to the draft accommodation schedules shown in Document 'M' subject to amendment in regard to provisions for the presiding officers, the Chairman of Committees and a feasibility survey by officers of the Parliament and the National Capital Development Commission.

The Committee adjourned until a date and time to be determined by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

Minutes of Proceedings

Twenty-sixth Parliament—Sixth Meeting

Parliament House, Canberra

Monday, 22 April 1968, 11.30 a.m.

PRESENT:

Senator the Hon. Sir Alister McMullin, K.C.M.G., President of the Senate, *Chairman*
Hon. W. J. Aston, M.P., Speaker of the House of Representatives
Hon. B. M. Snedden, Q.C., M.P., Minister for Immigration and Leader of the House
(in place of Prime Minister)

Hon. I. M. Sinclair, M.P., Minister for Shipping and Transport (in place of Minister for Trade and Industry)

E. G. Whitlam, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Leader of the Opposition

Senator D. M. Devitt

Senator T. C. Drake-Brockman, D.F.C., Chairman of Committees

Senator D. McClelland

Senator Dame Ivy Wedgwood, D.B.E.

L. H. Barnard, Esq., M.P., Deputy Leader of the Opposition

G. M. Bryant, Esq., M.P.

G. W. A. Duthie, Esq., M.P., Opposition Whip

G. D. Erwin, Esq., M.P., Government Whip

G. O'H. Giles, Esq., M.P.

A. S. Luchetti, Esq., M.P.

Hon. P. J. Nixon, M.P., Minister for the Interior

The following officers were in attendance:

From the Parliament:

Mr J. R. Odgers, Clerk of the Senate

Mr R. E. Bullock, Deputy Clerk of the Senate

Mr A. G. Turner, Clerk of the House

Mr N. J. Parkes, Deputy Clerk of the House

Mr A. P. Fleming, Parliamentary Librarian

Mr W. J. Bridgman, A/Chief of Hansard Staff
Mr K. R. Ingram, A/Second Reporter
Mr R. W. Hillyer, Chief Executive Officer, Joint House Department

From the National Capital Development Commission:

Mr W. C. Andrews, Acting Commissioner
Mr R. Johnson, Director of Architecture
Mr A. H. Higgins, Project Officer
Mr F. Yeates, Executive Architect

From the Prime Minister's Department:

Mr W. Worth, Assistant Secretary }
Mr I. F. Grigg, Senior Advisor } Government and External Relations Division

The minutes of the meetings of the Committee held on 12 and 13 December 1967, which had previously been circulated to Members, were taken as read and confirmed.

Press

ORDERED—That representatives of the Press be admitted to the meeting while the Committee heard evidence from and discussed the matter of Press accommodation with representatives of the various news media, the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Press gallery.

Mr K. R. Murdoch, President of the Australian Newspapers Council, and Mr L. Leck, Editor-Manager of John Fairfax and Sons,

Mr H. M. Goodsall, representing the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters,

Mr John Moses, representing the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations,

Mr Jonathan Gaul, President of the Federal Parliamentary Press Gallery,

Mr R. Handley, Director of Radio News and Mr Kevin Burke, Director of Operations (Radio), representing the Australian Broadcasting Commission, were admitted and introduced.

The Committee discussed with the witnesses the accommodation requirements in a new building for newspapers, commercial broadcasting stations, commercial television stations and the Australian Broadcasting Commission's news and allied services.

The witnesses withdrew.

The Press reporters withdrew.

The Committee deliberated.

The Committee agreed:

- (1) That, in principle, accommodation for representatives of the Press, radio and television for the reporting of Parliamentary proceedings and the functioning of the Executive Government, should be provided in the Parliament building itself.
- (2) That this accommodation be in a clearly defined self-contained wing, section or area of the building under the direction and control of the Presiding Officers.
- (3) That the accommodation be leased to newspaper, radio and television interests and that management of and financial arrangements (e.g. rent payments) for the accommodation be determined by the Presiding Officers.
- (4) That there be a separate entrance to this accommodation under House supervision.
- (5) That there be direct access from the Press area to the Chamber Press galleries.

- (6) That access from the press offices to the Library, to the Refreshment Rooms and to the Parliament Hall and interview rooms be such as to avoid areas set aside for the use of Members and Ministers.
- (7) That accommodation for the various media be subject to final study by Parliamentary Officers and the National Capital Development Commission.
- (8) That a press conference room be located in the Parliament building itself, preferably adjacent to the press area.
- (9) That division bells, the sound amplification system and or close-circuit television from the Chambers be conveyed to the area.
- (10) That structural and other provisions be made for the installation of all necessary means of communication in the area and provision be made, as far as possible, for likely developments and technical advances in communication systems.

Number of Senators and Members

The Committee considered a statement presented by the Chairman regarding the number of Senators and Members for whom accommodation should be provided. The Committee agreed that the planners of the building should work on the following estimates:

By the year 2000—Senate 108

House of Representatives 230

Ultimate figures—Senate 108

House of Representatives 400-450

Accommodation for the Executive

As advice sought from the Executive regarding accommodation in the Executive area of the building had not come to hand, the Chairman proposed that when Cabinet had furnished information on the matter, Mr Speaker and he would examine it and if there were requests for significant changes from previous estimates, he would call another meeting of the Committee; otherwise the matter would be examined at the Draft Report stage.

Proposal agreed to.

The Committee proceeded to consider working document 'F' prepared by the National Capital Development Commission regarding Chamber accommodation, the Parliamentary halls and other matters—

The Site—Vulnerability to flooding

The Committee noted the information prepared by the Commission regarding flood frequency and peak level heights in relation to the proposed new building levels.

Chambers and Halls—Circulation pattern

The Committee noted the Commission's diagrams illustrating a possible arrangement of the Chambers and halls and arrangements for the flow of visitors in those areas.

The Chambers

The Committee considered the feasibility studies and drawings prepared by the Commission in part 3 of Document 'F' and also the suggested plan for a House of Representatives Chamber contained in Document 'M'.

The Committee agreed that the approximate dimensions of the Chamber areas be—

- (1) Senate—11,500 sq ft overall including 4,200 sq ft (70 ft x 60 ft) for the Chamber itself with lobbies on each side 18 ft wide and 60 ft long. (See plan attached)

- (2) House of Representatives—16,000 sq ft overall including 6,068 sq ft (82 ft x 74 ft) for the Chamber itself with lobbies on each side 16 ft wide and an area behind the Speaker's chair 36 ft wide for officials, Table office, attendants, etc.

The Committee also agreed—

- (1) That all visitors be accommodated in upstairs galleries.
- (2) That the Senate Chamber be fitted with movable walls between the side lobbies and the Chamber and that these walls, approximately 13 ft in height to the bottom level of the upstairs galleries, be capable of being lowered into the floor as is done in the Teheran Senate. The extra space made available by lowering the walls to be used to accommodate Members for openings of the Parliament.
- (3) That gallery arrangement in the Senate be similar to that in the United States Senate.

Sound control

The Committee noted the Commission's observation on this matter.

Visitors

The Committee noted the Commission's projection and its advice that it would be prudent to plan for one million visitors a year in the new building.

Schedule of Accommodation

The Committee was informed that the schedule attached to Document 'M' had been re-examined jointly by officers of the Parliament and the Commission.

Parking

The Committee noted the Commission's advice on parking arrangements and the diagrams showing the notional alternative parking schemes.

Draft Report

The Chairman stated that a draft report would be prepared for the consideration of the Committee.

The Committee adjourned until a date and time to be determined by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

Minutes of Proceedings

Twenty-sixth Parliament—Seventh Meeting

Parliament House, Canberra

Thursday, 30 May 1968

PRESENT:

Senator the Hon. Sir Alister McMullin, K.C.M.G., President of the Senate *Chairman*
Hon. W. J. Aston, M.P., Speaker of the House of Representatives
E. G. Whitlam, Esq., Q.C., Leader of the Opposition
Senator D. M. Devitt
Senator T. C. Drake-Brockman, D.F.C., Chairman of Committees
Senator D. McClelland
Senator Dame Ivy Wedgwood, D.B.E.
G. M. Bryant, Esq., M.P.
G. W. A. Duthie, Esq., M.P.
G. D. Erwin, Esq., M.P., Government Whip
G. O'H. Giles, Esq., M.P.
A. S. Luchetti, Esq., M.P.

The Chairman circulated the following papers:

1. Letter dated 9 April 1968 addressed to the Minister for the Interior suggesting that a study tour of several overseas Parliamentary buildings be undertaken by the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, two other Members of the Committee, the Clerk to the Committee and an officer of the National Capital Development Commission.

2. Letter dated 27 May from the Minister for the Interior conveying the Prime Minister's agreement to the suggestion and proposing that an officer of the Prime Minister's Department be added to the delegation.

3. Draft itinerary extending from 21 June to 29 July 1968.

The Committee deliberated.

On the motion of Mr Duthie it was agreed that the Government should be approached for an approval to include an additional two members of the Committee in the party so that the group would consist of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, a Government Party Senator and Member, an Opposition Party Senator and Member, plus the three officials.

The Committee adjourned until Thursday, 6 June.

Minutes of Proceedings

Twenty-sixth Parliament—Eighth Meeting

Parliament House, Canberra

Thursday, 6 June 1968 at 11.30 a.m.

PRESENT:

Senator the Hon. Sir Alister McMullin, K.C.M.G., President of the Senate, *Chairman*
Hon. W. J. Aston, M.P., Speaker of the House of Representatives
Hon. B. M. Snedden, Q.C., M.P., Minister for Immigration and Leader of the House
(in place of Prime Minister)
E. G. Whitlam, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Leader of the Opposition
Senator D. M. Devitt
Senator T. C. Drake-Brockman, D.F.C., Chairman of Committees
Senator D. McClelland
Senator Dame Ivy Wedgwood, D.B.E.
L. H. Barnard, Esq., M.P., Deputy Leader of the Opposition
G. M. Bryant, Esq., M.P.
E. N. Drury, Esq., M.P.
G. D. Erwin, Esq., M.P., Government Whip
G. O'H. Giles, Esq., M.P.

The Chairman read a letter dated 5 June from the Prime Minister to the Minister for the Interior giving approval for the composition of the party to make an overseas study tour to be increased to five members (in addition to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman) such number to allow the selection of two Senators, one Government and one Opposition, and three Members of the House of Representatives, two Government and one Opposition.

The Committee deliberated.

The following members of the Committee were selected:

Senator Dame Ivy Wedgwood, D.B.E.
Senator D. M. Devitt
Mr G. M. Bryant
Mr E. N. Drury
Mr G. D. Erwin

The Committee adjourned until a date and time to be determined by the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman.

Minutes of Proceedings

Twenty-sixth Parliament—Ninth Meeting

Parliament House, Canberra

Tuesday, 13 August 1968, 9.30 p.m.

PRESENT:

Senator the Hon. Sir Alister McMullin, K.C.M.G., President of the Senate, *Chairman*
Hon. W. J. Aston, M.P., Speaker of the House of Representatives, *Deputy Chairman*
Hon. B. M. Snedden, Q.C., M.P., Minister for Immigration and Leader of the House
(in place of Prime Minister)
E. G. Whitlam, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Leader of the Opposition
Senator T. C. Drake-Brockman, D.F.C., Chairman of Committees
Senator Dame Ivy Wedgwood, D.B.E.
L. H. Barnard, Esq., M.P., Deputy Leader of the Opposition
F. R. Birrell, Esq., M.P.
E. N. Drury, Esq., M.P.
G. W. A. Duthie, Esq., M.P., Opposition Whip
G. D. Erwin, Esq., M.P., Government Whip
Hon. P. J. Nixon, M.P., Minister for the Interior

Mr President presented a draft Report entitled 'Special Report on the Site'. The Report contained, as appendices:

- (1) Document entitled 'The Development of the Central Area of Canberra including aspects related to the new Parliament House', circulated by the National Capital Development Commission.
- (2) Extracts from document entitled 'Parliament Houses—Comparative studies of existing buildings with an examination of sites for a permanent building for Canberra', circulated by the National Capital Development Commission.
- (3) Minutes of Proceedings of the Joint Select Committee for Tuesday, 28 November 1967.
- (4) Hansard Report of the Committee's deliberations relating to the site on 28 November 1967.

Draft report agreed to.

On the motion of Mr Speaker, it was agreed, That the Special Report be presented to the Senate and the House of Representatives by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively tomorrow, Wednesday, 14 August.

The Committee adjourned until a date and time to be determined by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

Note: Minutes of Proceedings for the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth meetings of the Committee in the Twenty-sixth Parliament relate to the Committee's inquiry into the alternative sites of Capital Hill and the Camp Hill area. The Minutes are reproduced on pages 19 to 26 of the Committee's Report (Parliamentary Paper 1969, No. 14).

Minutes of Proceedings

Twenty-seventh Parliament—First Meeting

Parliament House, Canberra

Monday, 2 March 1970, 8.00 p.m.

PRESENT:

Senator the Hon. Sir Alister McMullin, K.C.M.G., President of the Senate, *Chairman*
Hon. Sir William Aston, K.C.M.G., M.P., Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Deputy Chairman

Hon. B. M. Snedden, Q.C., M.P., Minister for Labour and National Service (in place of the Prime Minister)

Hon. P. J. Nixon, M.P., Minister for the Interior (in place of the Leader of the Country Party in the House of Representatives)

E. G. Whitlam, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Leader of the Opposition

Senator L. K. Murphy, Q.C., Leader of the Opposition in the Senate

Senator J. L. Cavanagh

Senator Dame Ivy Wedgwood, D.B.E.

L. H. Barnard, Esq., M.P., Deputy Leader of the Opposition

F. R. Birrell, Esq., M.P.

G. M. Bryant, Esq., M.P.

G. W. A. Duthie, Esq., M.P., Opposition Whip

Hon. G. D. Erwin, M.P.

E. M. C. Fox, Esq., M.P., Government Whip

G. O'H. Giles, Esq., M.P.

H. J. McIvor, Esq., M.P.

The following officers were in attendance:

From the Parliament:

Mr J. R. Odgers, Clerk of the Senate

Mr A. G. Turner, Clerk of the House

From the National Capital Development Commission:

Mr W. C. Andrews, Associate Commissioner

From the Prime Minister's Department:

Mr G. J. Yeend, First Assistant Secretary, Parliamentary and External Relations Division

Mr I. F. Grigg, Assistant Secretary, Parliamentary and External Relations Division

The Clerk to the Committee reported entries in the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of 25 November 1969 (pages 14 and 15) and entries in the Journals of the Senate of 25 November 1969 (pages 22 to 24) regarding the re-establishment of the Committee in the Twenty-seventh Parliament.

The Clerk to the Committee announced the ex-officio members of the Committee (as provided in the Resolution of Appointment) and the following additional Members appointed to the Committee:

By the Leader of the Opposition in the House and in the Senate, Mr Barnard.

By the Prime Minister, Mr Drury, Mr Erwin, Mr Fox and Mr Giles.

By the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Birrell, Mr Bryant, Mr Duthie and Mr McIvor.

By the Leader of the Government in the Senate, Senator McKellar and Senator Dame Ivy Wedgwood.

By the Leader of the Opposition in the Senate, Senator Cavanagh and Senator McClelland.

In addition, the Prime Minister, in accordance with paragraph (3) of the Resolution, nominated Mr Snedden to act for him in his absence and Mr McEwen likewise nominated Mr Nixon.

The minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on 17 April 1969 which had been circulated to Members were taken as read and confirmed.

The Chairman brought up his Draft Report.

The Committee proceeded to the consideration of the Draft Report.

The Chairman informed the Committee of several minor changes made in the Draft Report, since its circulation to the Committee on 6 February 1970.

Paragraphs 1 to 24 agreed to.

New paragraph 24A inserted (appreciation of services of Secretary).

Paragraphs 25 to 290 agreed to.

Paragraph 291, and the heading, amended and agreed to.

Paragraphs 292 to 398 agreed to.

Paragraph 399 amended and agreed to.

Remainder of Draft Report agreed to.

Mr Duthie moved, That the Draft Report, as amended, be the Report of the Committee.

The Committee divided:

Ayes, 13

Mr President (in the Chair)

Mr Speaker

Mr Snedden

Mr Nixon

Mr Whitlam

Senator Dame Ivy Wedgwood

Mr Barnard

Mr Birrell

Mr Bryant

Mr Duthie

Mr Fox

Mr Giles

Mr McIvor

Noes, 2

Senator Murphy

Senator Cavanagh

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

The Committee adjourned *sine die*.