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CHAPTER 3 GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Parliamentary government

Scheme of parliamentary government

Under section 1 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution the legislative power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth, which consists of the Sovereign, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The Sovereign is represented throughout the Commonwealth by the Governor-General who, subject to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, has such powers and functions as the Sovereign is pleased to assign to him. In each State there is a State Governor who is the representative of the Sovereign for the State and who exercises such powers within the State as are conferred upon him by the Letters Patent which constitute his office and by the instructions which detail the manner in which his duties are to be fulfilled. The Legislature in each State was bicameral until 1922, when the Queensland Upper House was abolished and the Parliament became unicameral. In the bicameral Parliaments the Upper House is known in the Commonwealth Parliament as the Senate, and in the State Parliaments as the Legislative Council, while the Lower House is known in the Commonwealth Parliament as the House of Representatives, in the State Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia as the Legislative Assembly, and in the State Parliaments of South Australia and Tasmania as the House of Assembly. In Queensland the sole legislative chamber is known as the Legislative Assembly. The extent of the Legislative powers of the Parliaments is defined by the Commonwealth and State Constitutions. In those States that have a bicameral legislature the Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly is the larger House. The members of the Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly, as the case may be, of each State are elected by the people, the franchise extending to British subjects who are at least 21 years of age with certain residential qualifications, except in Western Australia and South Australia where persons have been allowed to vote to elect members in both Houses of the respective Parliaments of those States if they are at least 18 years of age. With the exception of the New South Wales Legislative Council, the members of State Legislative Councils are, in common with members of the Lower Houses, elected by the people of the respective States. In New South Wales a quarter of the members of the Legislative Council retire each three years, and the continuing members of the Council and the members of the Legislative Assembly, voting as an electoral body, elect members to fill the vacant positions. In Victoria, and Tasmania members of the Legislative Council are elected by adult suffrage, while the franchise is limited in South Australia to the holders of certain property or service qualifications and their spouses. In the Commonwealth Parliament the qualifications for the franchise are identical for both Houses, extending to British subjects who have lived in Australia for six months continuously and who are at least 21 years of age.

The Sovereign

On 7 February 1952 the Governor-General and members of the Federal Executive Council proclaimed Princess Elizabeth Queen Elizabeth the Second, Queen of this Realm and of all Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, Supreme Liege Lady in and over the Commonwealth of Australia. The coronation of Her Majesty in Westminster Abbey took place on 2 June 1953.

The Governor-General

Powers and functions. As the Queen's representative in Australia, the Governor-General exercises certain prerogative powers and functions assigned to him by the Queen. Other powers and functions are conferred on him by the Constitution. Powers which have been so assigned or conferred include, among others, the power to grant pardons and to remit fines for offences against the laws of the Commonwealth; to appoint certain officers in the Diplomatic or Consular Service of the Commonwealth; to appoint times for holding the sessions of the Parliament, prorogue Parliament, and dissolve the House of Representatives; to cause writs to be issued for general elections of members of the House of Representatives; to assent in the Queen's name to a proposed law passed by both Houses of the Parliament or withhold assent, or to reserve the law for the Queen's pleasure, or to return the proposed law to the House in which it originated and transmit therewith any amendments which he

may recommend; to exercise the executive power of the Commonwealth; to choose and summon Executive Councillors, who hold office during his pleasure; and to appoint Ministers of State for the Commonwealth. In addition, the command-in-chief of the defence forces of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's representative.

Many Acts of the Commonwealth Parliament provide that the Governor-General may make regulations to give effect to the Act. The Governor-General may also be authorised by statute to issue proclamations—for example, to declare an Act in force or a state of things to exist, e.g. the calling out of the Citizen Military Forces in time of war or defence emergency. He has been given power by statute to legislate for certain Territories of the Commonwealth. Under the conventions of responsible government obtaining in British Commonwealth countries, the Governor-General's functions are exercised generally on the advice of Ministers of State.

HOLDERS OF OFFICE. The following list shows the names of the Governors-General since the inception of the Commonwealth.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL

- Rt Hon. JOHN ADRIAN LOUIS, EARL OF HOPETOUN (afterwards MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW), P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. From 1 January 1901 to 9 January 1903.
- Rt Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, P.C., G.C.M.G. From 17 July 1902 to 9 January 1903 (Acting).
- Rt Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, P.C., G.C.M.G. From 9 January 1903 to 21 January 1904.
- Rt Hon. HENRY STAFFORD, BARON NORTHCOTE, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B. From 21 January 1904 to 9 September 1908.
- Rt Hon. WILLIAM HUMBLE, EARL OF DUDLEY, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. From 9 September 1908 to 31 July 1911.
- Rt Hon. THOMAS, BARON DENMAN, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. From 31 July 1911 to 18 May 1914.
- Rt Hon. SIR RONALD CRAUFURD MUNRO-FERGUSON (afterwards VISCOUNT NOVAR OF RAITH), G.C.M.G. From 18 May 1914 to 6 October 1920.
- Rt Hon. HENRY WILLIAM, BARON FORSTER OF LEPE, P.C., G.C.M.G. From 6 October 1920 to 8 October 1925.
- Rt Hon. JOHN LAWRENCE, BARON STONEHAVEN (afterwards 1ST VISCOUNT STONEHAVEN), P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. From 8 October 1925 to 22 January 1931.
- Rt Hon. SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C. From 22 January 1931 to 23 January 1936.
- Brigadier-General the Rt Hon. ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE (afterwards 1ST EARL OF GOWRIE), V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., K.G.St.J. From 23 January 1936 to 30 January 1945.
- His Royal Highness PRINCE HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, EARL OF ULSTER AND BARON CULLODEN, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., General in the Army, Air Chief Marshal in the Royal Air Force, One of His Majesty's Personal Aides-de-Camp. From 30 January 1945 to 11 March 1947.
- Rt Hon. SIR WILLIAM JOHN MCKELL, G.C.M.G., Q.C. From 11 March 1947 to 8 May 1953.
- Field Marshal SIR WILLIAM JOSEPH SLIM (afterwards VISCOUNT SLIM OF YARRALUMLA), K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., K.St.J. From 8 May 1953 to 2 February 1960.
- Rt Hon. WILLIAM SHEPHERD, VISCOUNT DUNROSSIL, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.C., K.St.J., Q.C. From 2 February 1960 to 3 February 1961.
- Rt Hon. WILLIAM PHILIP, VISCOUNT DE LISLE, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.St.J. From 3 August 1961 to 22 September 1965.
- Rt Hon. RICHARD GARDINER, BARON CASEY, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., C.H., D.S.O., M.C., K.St.J. From 22 September 1965 to 30 April 1969.
- Rt Hon. Sir PAUL HASLUCK, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.St.J. From 30 April 1969.

Administrators. In addition to the holders of the office of Governor-General listed above, certain persons have, from time to time, been appointed as Administrator of the Government of the Commonwealth. Administrators are appointed in the event of the death, illness, or absence from Australia of the Governor-General, or for the period between the departure of a Governor-General and the arrival of his successor. The following is a list of such appointments.

ADMINISTRATORS

Rt Hon. **FREDERIC JOHN NAPIER, BARON CHELMSFORD** (afterwards 1st Viscount Chelmsford), K.C.M.G. From 21 December 1909 to 27 January 1910.

Lieut.-Colonel the Rt Hon. **ARTHUR HERBERT TENNYSON, BARON SOMERS, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.** From 3 October 1930 to 22 January 1931.

Captain the Rt Hon. **WILLIAM CHARLES ARCEDECKNE, BARON HUNTINGFIELD, K.C.M.G., K.St.J.** From 29 March 1938 to 24 September 1938.

Major-General **SIR WINSTON JOSEPH DUGAN** (afterwards 1st Baron Dugan of Victoria), G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. From 5 September 1944 to 30 January 1945; 19 January 1947 to 11 March 1947.

General* **SIR JOHN NORTHCOTT, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.** From 19 July 1951 to 14 December 1951; 30 July 1956 to 22 October 1956.

General **SIR REGINALD ALEXANDER DALLAS BROOKS, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.†, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., K.St.J.** From 8 January 1959 to 16 January 1959; 4 February 1961 to 3 August 1961; 5 June 1962 to 3 October 1962; 21 November 1962 to 18 December 1962.

General **SIR ERIC WINSLOW WOODWARD, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., K.St.J.** From 16 June 1964 to 30 August 1964.

Colonel **SIR HENRY ABEL SMITH, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., K.St.J.** From 7 May 1965 to 22 September 1965.

Lieut.-General **SIR EDRIC MONTAGUE BASTYAN, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.** From 24 April 1967 to 1 June 1967.

Major-General **SIR ROHAN DELACOMBE, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., K.St.J.** From 11 February 1971 to 18 February 1971; 12 October 1971 to 19 October 1971.

Governors of the States

Powers and functions. The Queen is represented in each of the States by a Governor, the office having been constituted by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of various dates. The Governors of the States exercise prerogative powers conferred on them by these Letters Patent, their Commissions of appointment, and the Governor's Instructions given them under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet or other instrument as specified in the Letters Patent. In addition, they have been invested with various statutory functions by State Constitutions and other Imperial Acts and by Acts of the Parliaments of the States.

A Governor of a State assents in the Queen's name to Bills passed by the Parliament of the State, except those reserved for the Royal assent. The latter include certain classes of Bills which are regulated by the Constitution Acts and by the Governor's Instructions. He administers the prerogative of mercy by the reprieve or pardon of criminal offenders within his jurisdiction, and may remit fines and penalties due to the Crown. In the performance of his functions generally, particularly those conferred by Statute, the Governor of a State acts on the advice of Ministers of State for the State.

Holders of office. The names of the present (March 1972) State Governors are as follows:

STATE GOVERNORS, MARCH 1972

New South Wales—**SIR ARTHUR RODEN CUTLER, V.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., K.St.J.**

Victoria—**MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROHAN DELACOMBE, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., K.St.J.**

Queensland—**SIR COLIN HANNAH, K.B.E., C.B.**

South Australia—**SIR MARK OLIPHANT, K.B.E.**

Western Australia—**MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS ANTHONY KENDREW, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.**

Tasmania—**LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR EDRIC MONTAGUE BASTYAN, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.**

The Cabinet and executive government

Both in the Commonwealth and in the States, executive government is based on the system which was evolved in Britain in the 18th Century, and which is generally known as 'Cabinet' or 'responsible' government. Its essence is that the head of the State (Her Majesty the Queen, and her representative the Governor-General or Governor) should perform governmental acts on the advice of her Ministers; that she should choose her principal Ministers of State from members of Parliament belonging to the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the lower House; that the Ministry so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the country; and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority there.

* Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott was granted honorary rank of General while administering the Government of the Commonwealth. † G.C.M.G., 1963.

The Cabinet system operates chiefly by means of constitutional conventions, customs, or understandings, and through institutions that do not form part of the legal structure of the government at all. The Constitutions of the Commonwealth and the States make fuller legal provision for the Cabinet system than the British Constitution does—for example, by requiring that Ministers shall either be, or within a prescribed period become, members of the Legislature. In general, however, the legal structure of the executive government remains the same as it was before the establishment of the Cabinet system.

The executive power of the Commonwealth is exercisable by the Governor-General, and that of the States by the Governor. In each case he is advised by an Executive Council, which, however, meets only for certain formal purposes, as explained below. The whole policy of a Ministry is, in practice, determined by some or all of the Ministers of State, meeting without the Governor-General or Governor under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister or Premier. This group of Ministers is known as the Cabinet.

The Cabinet. This body does not form part of the legal mechanism of government. Its meetings are private and deliberative. The actual Ministers of the day alone are present, no records of the meetings are made public, and the decisions taken have, in themselves, no legal effect. In Australia until January 1956 all Ministers were members of the Cabinet. Since then, however, although in the States all Ministers are members of the Cabinet, the Commonwealth ministry is made up of twelve senior Ministers, who constitute the Cabinet, and other Ministers* of non-Cabinet rank who attend meetings of the Cabinet only when required, as, for example, when the business of the Cabinet concerns their departments. As Ministers are the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the lower House, the Cabinet substantially controls, in ordinary circumstances, not only the general legislative programme of Parliament, but the whole course of Parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet, by reason of the fact that all Ministers are members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the country. Even in summoning, proroguing, or dissolving Parliament, the Governor-General or Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet, through the Prime Minister or Premier, though legally the discretion is vested in the Governor-General or Governor himself.

The Executive Council. This body is usually presided over by the Governor-General or Governor, the members thereof holding office during his pleasure. All Ministers of State must be members of the Executive Council. In the Commonwealth, and also in the States of Victoria and Tasmania, Ministers remain members of the Executive Council on leaving office, but are not summoned to attend its meetings, for it is an essential feature of the Cabinet system that attendance should be limited to the Ministers of the day. The Meetings of the Executive Council are formal and official in character, and a record of proceedings is kept by the Secretary or Clerk. At Executive Council meetings the decisions of the Cabinet are, where necessary, given legal form, appointments made, resignations accepted, proclamations issued, and regulations and the like approved.

The appointment of Ministers. Legally, Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General or Governor. In practice, however, the discretion of the Queen's representative in the choice of Ministers is limited by the conventions on which the Cabinet system rests. When a Ministry resigns, the Crown's custom is to send for the leader of the party which commands, or is likely to be able to command, a majority in the Lower House, and to commission him, as Prime Minister or Premier, to 'form a Ministry'—that is, to nominate other persons to be appointed as Ministers of State and to serve as his colleagues in the Cabinet.

The appointment of Assistant Ministers. In April 1971 the Prime Minister announced the appointment of Members of Parliament as Assistant Ministers to support certain Senior Ministers. Unlike Ministers, the Assistant Ministers do not administer a Department of State, but are designated to assist a particular Minister in the discharge of his duties. Assistant Ministers are sworn as Executive Councillors.

Ministers in Upper and Lower Houses. The following table shows the distribution of Ministers in the Houses of each Parliament in January 1972.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES
JANUARY 1972

Ministers with seats in—	Cwlth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.(a)	W.A.	Tas.	Total
The Upper House	5	2	4	(b)	3	3	..	17
The Lower House	22	16	12	14	7	9	9	89
Total	27	18	16	14	10	12	9	106

(a) By the Constitution Act, the number of Ministers was increased to ten in 1970.

(b) Abolished in 1922.

* Fifteen from 31 May 1971.

Commonwealth Ministries

Names and tenure of office, 1901 to 1972. The following list shows the name of each Commonwealth Ministry to hold office since 1 January 1901, and the limits of its term of office.

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES, 1901 TO MARCH 1972

- (i) BARTON MINISTRY, 1 January 1901 to 24 September 1903.
- (ii) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 24 September 1903 to 27 April 1904.
- (iii) WATSON MINISTRY, 27 April 1904 to 18 August 1904.
- (iv) REID-MCLEAN MINISTRY, 18 August 1904 to 5 July 1905.
- (v) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 5 July 1905 to 13 November 1908.
- (vi) FISHER MINISTRY, 13 November 1908 to 2 June 1909.
- (vii) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 2 June 1909 to 29 April 1910.
- (viii) FISHER MINISTRY, 29 April 1910 to 24 June 1913.
- (ix) COOK MINISTRY, 24 June 1913 to 17 September 1914.
- (x) FISHER MINISTRY, 17 September 1914 to 27 October 1915.
- (xi) HUGHES MINISTRY, 27 October 1915 to 14 November 1916.
- (xii) HUGHES MINISTRY, 14 November 1916 to 17 February 1917.
- (xiii) HUGHES MINISTRY, 17 February 1917 to 10 January 1918.
- (xiv) HUGHES MINISTRY, 10 January 1918 to 9 February 1923.
- (xv) BRUCE-PAGE MINISTRY, 9 February 1923 to 22 October 1929.
- (xvi) SCULLIN MINISTRY, 22 October 1929 to 6 January 1932.
- (xvii) LYONS MINISTRY, 6 January 1932 to 7 November 1938.
- (xviii) LYONS MINISTRY, 7 November 1938 to 7 April 1939.
- (xix) PAGE MINISTRY, 7 April 1939 to 26 April 1939.
- (xx) MENZIES MINISTRY, 26 April 1939 to 14 March 1940.
- (xxi) MENZIES MINISTRY, 14 March 1940 to 28 October 1940.
- (xxii) MENZIES MINISTRY, 28 October 1940 to 29 August 1941.
- (xxiii) FADDEN MINISTRY, 29 August 1941 to 7 October 1941.
- (xxiv) CURTIN MINISTRY, 7 October 1941 to 21 September 1943.
- (xxv) CURTIN MINISTRY, 21 September 1943 to 6 July 1945.
- (xxvi) FORDE MINISTRY, 6 July 1945 to 13 July 1945.
- (xxvii) CHIFLEY MINISTRY, 13 July 1945 to 1 November 1946.
- (xxviii) CHIFLEY MINISTRY, 1 November 1946 to 19 December 1949.
- (xxix) MENZIES MINISTRY, 19 December 1949 to 11 May 1951.
- (xxx) MENZIES MINISTRY, 11 May 1951 to 11 January 1956.
- (xxxi) MENZIES MINISTRY, 11 January 1956 to 10 December 1958.
- (xxxii) MENZIES MINISTRY, 10 December 1958 to 18 December 1963.
- (xxxiii) MENZIES MINISTRY, 18 December 1963 to 26 January 1966.
- (xxxiv) HOLT MINISTRY, 26 January 1966 to 14 December 1966.
- (xxxv) HOLT MINISTRY, 14 December 1966 to 19 December 1967.
- (xxxvi) McEWEN MINISTRY, 19 December 1967 to 10 January 1968.
- (xxxvii) GORTON MINISTRY, 10 January 1968 to 28 February 1968.
- (xxxviii) GORTON MINISTRY, 28 February 1968 to 12 November 1969.
- (xxxix) GORTON MINISTRY, 12 November 1969 to 10 March 1971.
- (xl) McMAHON MINISTRY, 10 March 1971.

Names of members of each Ministry to 22 March 1972. In Year Book No. 17, 1924, the names are given of each Ministry up to the Bruce-Page Ministry (9 February 1923 to 22 October 1929), together with the names of the successive holders of portfolios therein, and issue No. 39 contains a list, commencing with the Bruce-Page Ministry, which covers the period between the date on which it assumed power, 9 February 1923, and 31 July 1951, showing the names of all persons who held office in each Ministry during that period. The names of members of subsequent Ministries are listed in successive issues of the Year Book after No. 39.

This issue shows only particulars of the McMahon Ministry.

THE McMAHON MINISTRY—FROM 22 MARCH 1972

(The State in which each Minister's electorate is situated and party affiliation are shown in parenthesis. Party affiliation is indicated by the use of the following abbreviations: C.P.—Australian Country Party, L.P.—Liberal Party of Australia.)

- *Prime Minister—**
THE RT HON. W. McMAHON, M.P. (N.S.W.) (L.P.)
- *Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and Industry—**
THE RT HON. J. D. ANTHONY, M.P. (N.S.W.) (C.P.)
- *Treasurer—**
THE HON. B. M. SNEDDEN, Q.C., M.P. (Vic.) (L.P.)
- *Minister for Primary Industry—**
THE HON. I. McC. SINCLAIR, M.P. (N.S.W.) (C.P.)
- *Minister for Health and Leader of the Government in the Senate—**
SENATOR THE HON. SIR KENNETH ANDERSON K.B.E., (N.S.W.) (L.P.)
- *Minister for National Development and Leader of the House—**
THE HON. R. W. C. SWARTZ, M.B.E., E.D., M.P. (Qld) (L.P.)
- *Minister for Foreign Affairs—**
THE HON. N. H. BOWEN, Q.C., M.P. (N.S.W.) (L.P.)
- *Minister for Defence—**
THE HON. D. E. FAIRBAIRN, D.F.C., M.P. (N.S.W.) (L.P.)
- *Postmaster-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council—**
THE HON. SIR ALAN HULME, K.B.E., M.P. (Qld) (L.P.)
- *Minister for Shipping and Transport—**
THE HON. P. J. NIXON, M.P. (Vic.) (C.P.)
- *Minister for Labour and National Service—**
THE HON. P. R. LYNCH, M.P. (Vic.) (L.P.)
- *Minister for Education and Science—**
THE HON. J. M. FRASER, M.P. (Vic.) (L.P.)
- Minister for Air—**
SENATOR THE HON. T. C. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, D.F.C. (W.A.) (C.P.)
- Minister for Immigration—**
THE HON. A. J. FORBES, M.C., M.P. (S.A.) (L.P.)
- Minister for Social Services—**
THE HON. W. C. WENTWORTH, M.P. (N.S.W.) (L.P.)
- Minister for Works—**
SENATOR THE HON. R. C. WRIGHT (Tas.) (L.P.)
- Minister for Civil Aviation—**
SENATOR THE HON. R. C. COTTON (N.S.W.) (L.P.)
- Minister for Customs and Excise, Deputy Leader of the House and Minister assisting the Minister for National Development—**
THE HON. D. L. CHIPP, M.P. (Vic.) (L.P.)
- Minister for Repatriation and Minister assisting the Minister for Trade and Industry—**
THE HON. R. McN. HOLTEN, M.P. (Vic.) (C.P.)
- Minister for External Territories—**
THE HON. A. S. PEACOCK, M.P. (Vic.) (L.P.)
- Minister for the Interior—**
THE HON. R. J. D. HUNT, M.P. (N.S.W.) (C.P.)
- Attorney-General—**
SENATOR THE HON. I. J. GREENWOOD, Q.C. (Vic.) (L.P.)
- Minister for the Navy—**
THE HON. M. G. MACKAY, M.P. (N.S.W.) (L.P.)
- Minister for Housing—**
THE HON. K. M. K. CAIRNS, M.P. (Qld) (L.P.)
- Minister for the Environment, Aborigines and the Arts and Minister in Charge—Tourist Activities**
THE HON. P. HOWSON, M.P. (Vic.) (L.P.)
- Minister for Supply and Minister assisting the Treasurer—**
THE HON. R. V. GARLAND, M.P. (W.A.) (L.P.)
- Minister for the Army—**
THE HON. R. C. KATTER, M.P. (Qld) (C.P.)
- Assistant Ministers—**
Assistant Minister assisting the Minister for Labour and National Service—
THE HON. A. A. STREET, M.P. (Vic.) (L.P.)
- Assistant Minister Assisting the Prime Minister—**
THE HON. J. D. M. DOBIE, M.P. (N.S.W.) (C.P.)
- Assistant Minister assisting the Postmaster-General—**
THE HON. I. ROBINSON, M.P. (Vic.) (C.P.)
- Assistant Minister assisting the Minister for Health and Leader of the Government in the Senate—**
SENATOR THE HON. J. E. MARRIOTT (Tas.) (L.P.)
- Assistant Minister assisting the Minister for Primary Industry—**
THE HON. R. S. KING, M.P. (Vic.) (C.P.)
- Assistant Minister assisting the Minister for Civil Aviation—**
THE HON. J. E. McLEAY, M.P. (S.A.) (L.P.)

* Minister in the Cabinet.

Names of Ministers of State. Year Book No. 38 contains a statement listing the Commonwealth Departments in existence during the period 1 April 1925 to 31 December 1949 and the names of the Ministers of State who had administered them (pages 74–9). This is in continuation of a similar statement covering the period from the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government to 1925 which appears in Year Book No. 18.

State Premiers, March 1972

The names of the Premiers of each State in March 1972 are shown below.

STATE PREMIERS, MARCH 1972

- New South Wales*—The Hon. Sir Robert Askin, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. (L.P.)
- Victoria*—The Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, G.C.M.G., M.P. (L.P.)
- Queensland*—The Hon. J. Bjelke-Petersen, M.L.A. (C.P.)
- South Australia*—The Hon. D. A. Dunstan, Q.C., M.P. (A.L.P.)
- Western Australia*—The Hon. J. T. Tonkin, M.L.A. (A.L.P.)
- Tasmania*—The Hon. W. A. Bethune, M.H.A. (L.P.)

Leaders of the Opposition, Commonwealth and State Parliaments, March 1972

The Leader of the Opposition plays an important part in the Party system of government which operates in the Australian Parliaments. The following list gives the names of the holders of this position in each of the Parliaments in March 1972.

LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION, MARCH 1972

- Commonwealth*—E. G. Whitlam, Q.C., M.P. (A.L.P.)
- New South Wales*—P. D. Hills, M.L.A. (A.L.P.)
- Victoria*—A. C. Holding, M.P. (A.L.P.)
- Queensland*—J. W. Houston, M.L.A. (A.L.P.)
- South Australia*—Dr B. C. Eastick, M.P. (L.C.L.)
- Western Australia*—The Hon. Sir David Brand, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. (L.P.)
- Tasmania*—The Hon. E. E. Reece, M.H.A. (A.L.P.)

Numbers and salaries of Commonwealth Ministers

Under sections 65 and 66, respectively, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth the number of Ministers of State was not to exceed seven, and the annual sum payable for their salaries was not to exceed £12,000 (\$24,000), each provision to operate, however, 'until the Parliament otherwise provides'.

Subsequently the number and salaries have been increased from time to time, and from May 1971 the annual sum payable for salaries has been fixed at \$253,000 and the number of Ministers at twenty-seven. An additional ministerial allowance of \$10,300 a year has been payable to the Prime Minister since December 1968, and an additional ministerial allowance of \$4,600 a year for senior Ministers and \$4,000 a year for other Ministers.

All amounts payable in the foregoing paragraphs are in addition to amounts payable as Parliamentary allowances (*see page 75*).

Parliaments and elections

The Commonwealth Parliaments

The first Parliament of the Commonwealth was convened by proclamation dated 29 April 1901 by His Excellency the Marquis of Linlithgow, then Earl of Hopetoun, Governor-General. It was opened on 9 May 1901 by H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York. The Rt Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, G.C.M.G., K.C., was Prime Minister.

The following table shows the number and duration of Parliaments since federation.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS

<i>Number of Parliament</i>	<i>Date of opening</i>	<i>Date of dissolution</i>
First	9 May 1901	23 November 1903
Second	2 March 1904	5 November 1906
Third	20 February 1907	19 February 1910
Fourth	1 July 1910	23 April 1913
Fifth	9 July 1913	30 July 1914(a)
Sixth	8 October 1914	26 March 1917
Seventh	14 June 1917	3 November 1919
Eighth	26 February 1920	6 November 1922
Ninth	28 February 1923	3 October 1925
Tenth	13 January 1926	9 October 1928
Eleventh	6 February 1929	16 September 1929
Twelfth	20 November 1929	27 November 1931
Thirteenth	17 February 1932	7 August 1934
Fourteenth	23 October 1934	21 September 1937
Fifteenth	30 November 1937	27 August 1940
Sixteenth	20 November 1940	7 July 1943
Seventeenth	23 September 1943	16 August 1946
Eighteenth	6 November 1946	31 October 1949
Nineteenth	22 February 1950	19 March 1951(a)
Twentieth	12 June 1951	21 April 1954
Twenty-first	4 August 1954	4 November 1955
Twenty-second	15 February 1956	14 October 1958
Twenty-third	17 February 1959	2 November 1961
Twenty-fourth	20 February 1962	1 November 1963
Twenty-fifth	25 February 1964	31 October 1966
Twenty-sixth	21 February 1967	29 September 1969
Twenty-seventh	25 November 1969	

(a) A dissolution of both the Senate and the House of Representatives was granted by the Governor-General, acting on the advice of the Cabinet and under section 57 of the Constitution.

There have been twenty-six complete Parliaments since Federation. Until 1927 the Parliament met in Melbourne; it now meets in Canberra, the first meeting at Parliament House, Canberra, being opened by the Duke of York on 9 May 1927.

The twenty-sixth Parliament opened on 21 February 1967 and ended on 29 September 1969 when the House of Representatives was dissolved. Elections for the House of Representatives were held on 25 October 1969. Elections were also held on the same date to fill casual vacancies in the Senate for each of the States of Victoria, and South Australia. Particulars of electors and voting are given on page 70. For particulars of electors enrolled and of electors who voted in the several States and Territories at previous Commonwealth elections, see Year Book No. 56 and earlier issues.

A special article describing the Commonwealth Parliament, its functions and procedure, prepared by the Clerk of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, appears in Year Book No. 49, pages 65-71.

Qualifications for membership and for franchise—Commonwealth Parliament

Qualifications necessary for membership of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament are possessed by any British subject, twenty-one years of age or over and not disqualified on other grounds, who has resided in the Commonwealth for at least three years and who is, or is qualified to become an elector of the Commonwealth. Qualifications for Commonwealth franchise are possessed by any British subject, not under twenty-one years of age and not disqualified on other grounds, who has lived in Australia for six months continuously. Residence in a Subdivision for a period of one month prior to enrolment is necessary to enable a qualified person to enrol. Enrolment and voting are compulsory except that the compulsory enrolment provisions do not relate to an Aboriginal native of Australia. A member of the Defence Force on service outside Australia who is not less than twenty-one years of age, is a British subject and has lived in Australia for six months continuously is entitled to vote at Commonwealth elections even though he may not be enrolled. A member or former member of the Defence Force who is less than twenty-one years of age who is, or has been, on 'special service' outside Australia as a member of the Defence Force and is a British subject who lived in Australia for six months continuously prior to the commencement of that service, is entitled to vote at Commonwealth elections. 'Special service' takes the same meaning as that term in the Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act and means in relation to a person, service during a period when he is outside Australia and he, or his unit, is allotted for special duty in a specified area.

The principal reasons for disqualification of persons otherwise eligible for election as members of either Commonwealth House are: membership of the other House, allegiance to a foreign power, being attainted of treason, being convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, being an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, holding an office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions), or having pecuniary interest in any agreement with the public service of the Commonwealth except as a member of an incorporated company of more than twenty-five persons. Persons of unsound mind, attainted of treason, convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, or persons who are holders of temporary entry permits under the *Migration Act* 1958–1966 or are prohibited immigrants under that Act are excluded from the franchise. In the main, these or similar grounds for disqualification apply also to State Parliament membership and franchise. Aborigines are entitled to enrol and to vote at both Commonwealth and State elections in all States.

Commonwealth Parliaments and elections

From the establishment of the Commonwealth until 1949 the Senate consisted of thirty-six members, six being returned by each of the original federating States. The Constitution empowers Parliament to increase or decrease the size of the Parliament, and, as the population of the Commonwealth had more than doubled since its inception, the Parliament passed the *Representation Act* 1948 which provided that there should be ten Senators from each State instead of six, increasing the total to sixty Senators, thus enlarging both Houses of Parliament and providing a representation ratio nearer to the proportion which existed at Federation.

In accordance with the Constitution the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as practicable double that of the Senate.* Consequently, in terms of the Constitution and the Representation Act, from the date of the 1949 elections the number of members in the House of Representatives was increased from 74 to 121 (excluding the members for the internal Territories). As the States are represented in the House of Representatives on a population basis, the numbers were increased as follows: New South Wales—from 28 to 47; Victoria—from 20 to 33; Queensland—from 10 to 18; South Australia—from 6 to 10; and Western Australia—from 5 to 8. Tasmania's representation remained at 5 (the Constitution provides for a minimum of 5 members for each Original State). The increase in the number of members of Parliament necessitated a redistribution of seats and a redetermination of electoral boundaries. Redistributions are carried out by distribution commissioners appointed for each State. The redistributions are effected on a quota basis, but taking into account community interests, means of communication, physical features, existing boundaries, and other factors.

The population as disclosed by the Census taken on 30 June 1954 necessitated a further alteration in representation in the House of Representatives in respect of New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia. Representation as from the general election for the House of Representatives on 10 December 1955 was: New South Wales 46, Victoria 33, Queensland 18, South Australia 11, Western Australia 9, Tasmania 5, the total number of members (excluding the members for the internal Territories) being increased from 121 to 122.

The population as disclosed by the Census taken on 30 June 1961 revealed that, under the provisions of the Representation Act, New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia would each lose one member in the House of Representatives, while Victoria would gain a member. The distribution commissioners' reports were duly laid before both Houses of Parliament, but the Government decided not to proceed with the proposals and announced that it would amend the Representation Act. In November 1964 the formula provided by Section 10 of the Representation Act for determining the number of members of the House of Representatives was amended so as to give a State an additional member for 'any portion of a quota'. The effect of that amendment would have been that at the next redistribution Victoria and South Australia would each gain one member while all other States would retain their existing representation. However, no fresh redistribution was effected prior to the 1966 Census. Consequent upon the population changes disclosed by the Census taken on 30 June 1966, a redistribution of the State electoral division boundaries was carried out in 1968 and the following representation in the House of Representatives became effective as from the general election held on 25 October 1969: New South Wales 45, Victoria 34, Queensland 18, South Australia 12, Western Australia 9 and Tasmania 5, the total number of members (excluding the members for the internal Territories) being increased from 122 to 123.

Since the general election of 1922 the Northern Territory has been represented by one member in the House of Representatives, and the Australian Capital Territory has had similar representation since the elections of 1949. The member for the Australian Capital Territory has had full voting

* A proposal to alter the Constitution so that numbers of members of the House of Representatives might be increased without necessarily increasing the number of Senators was the subject of a referendum in March 1967, but was rejected. See Year Book No. 54, page 66, for results of the Referendum.

rights since the first sitting of the twenty-sixth Parliament. In May 1968 the Northern Territory Representation Act was amended to give full voting rights to the Member for the Northern Territory effective from 15 May 1968, the day on which the Act received Royal Assent.

Members of the House of Representatives are elected for the duration of the Parliament, which is limited to three years. At elections for Senators the whole State constitutes the electorate. For the purpose of elections for the House of Representatives the State is divided into single electorates corresponding in number to the number of members to which the State is entitled. Further information regarding the Senate and the House of Representatives is given in earlier issues of the Year Book.

The *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1948, enacted with the *Representation Act* 1948 which enlarged the Commonwealth Parliament (*see* page 69), changed the system of scrutiny and counting of votes in Senate elections from the alternative vote to that of proportional representation. For a description of the system, *see* Year Book No. 38, pages 82-3. The method of voting for both the Senate and the House of Representatives is preferential.

Particulars of voting at Senate elections and elections for the House of Representatives up to 1967 appear in earlier issues of the Year Book, and additional information is available in the *Statistical Returns* issued by the Chief Electoral Officer following each election and printed as Parliamentary Papers.

The numbers of electors and primary votes cast for the major political parties in each State and Territory at the latest election for each House were as follows.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, 1969 AND 1970

State or Territory	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded					Others	Informal	Total
		Liberal Party of Australia	Australian Country Party	Australian Labor Party	Australian Democratic Labor Party				
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, 25 OCTOBER 1969									
New South Wales .	2,438,667	760,612	220,539	1,074,916	75,905	122,216	53,811	2,307,999	
Victoria .	1,809,549	626,474	113,958	689,515	180,205	57,722	56,724	1,724,598	
Queensland .	953,564	245,159	152,041	430,403	60,841	4,142	11,463	904,049	
South Australia .	624,626	245,287	..	303,419	17,930	12,521	20,562	599,719	
Western Australia .	484,128	160,473	28,413	222,709	24,461	9,031	11,699	456,786	
Tasmania .	211,220	72,490	..	105,556	8,635	13,741	3,538	203,960	
Northern Territory	21,186	..	8,281	5,204	..	3,629	613	17,727	
Australian Capital Territory .	63,293	15,492	..	39,070	..	3,128	1,083	58,773	
Australia .	6,606,233	2,125,987	523,232	2,870,792	367,977	226,130	159,493	6,273,611	

SENATE ELECTION, 21 NOVEMBER 1970

New South Wales .	2,455,958	786,229	939,721	144,544	193,972	231,345	2,295,811
Victoria .	1,848,117	588,817	565,098	294,413	95,782	198,865	1,742,975
Queensland .	958,449	311,905	350,034	136,850	36,039	64,652	899,480
South Australia .	639,807	233,054	251,117	17,902	64,889	42,306	609,268
Western Australia .	497,066	109,890	59,416	184,648	23,938	49,944	462,998
Tasmania .	212,345	59,712	85,597	7,495	37,827	12,600	203,231
Australia .	6,611,742	2,149,023	2,376,215	625,142	478,453	584,930	6,213,763

Membership at the beginning of 1972 was: *Senate*—Liberal Party of Australia, 21; Australian Country Party, 5; Australian Labor Party, 26; Australian Democratic Labor Party, 5; Independent, 3; *House of Representatives*—Liberal Party of Australia, 46; Australian Country Party, 20; Australian Labor Party, 59.

Members of the Commonwealth Parliament

The following is a list of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth Parliament as at 1 January 1972. Changes since that date are set out in the Appendix to this volume. Party affiliation is indicated by the use of the following abbreviations:

- A.D.L.P.—Australian Democratic Labor Party
- A.L.P.—Australian Labor Party
- C.P.—Australian Country Party
- Ind.—Independent
- L.P.—Liberal Party of Australia

MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1 JANUARY 1972(a)

THE SENATE

President:

SENATOR THE HON. SIR MAGNUS CAMERON CORMACK, K.B.E.

Chairman of Committees:

SENATOR E. W. PROWSE

Leader of the Government in the Senate:

SENATOR THE HON. SIR KENNETH ANDERSON, K.B.E.

Leader of the Opposition in the Senate:

SENATOR L. K. MURPHY, Q.C.

<i>Senator</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Term(b) expires 30 June</i>	<i>Senator</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Term(b) expires 30 June</i>
Anderson, Hon. Sir Kenneth K.B.E., (L.P.)	N.S.W.	1977	Laucke, C. L. (L.P.)	S.A.	1974
Bishop, R. (A.L.P.)	S.A.	1974	Lawrie, A. G. E. (C.P.)	Qld	1977
Bonner, N. T. (L.P.)	Qld	(e)	Lillico, A. E. D. (L.P.)	Tas.	1977
Brown, W. W. C. (A.L.P.)	Vic.	1977	Little, J. A. (A.D.L.P.)	Vic.	1974
Buttfield, Dame Nancy D.B.E. (L.P.)	S.A.	1974	McAuliffe, R. E. (A.L.P.)	Qld	1977
Byrne, C. B. (A.D.L.P.)	Qld	1974	McClelland, D. (A.L.P.)	N.S.W.	1974
Cameron, D.N. (A.L.P.)	S.A.	1977	McClelland, J. R. (A.L.P.)	N.S.W.	1977
Cant, H.G.J. (A.L.P.)	W.A.	1977	McLaren, G. T. (A.L.P.)	S.A.	1977
Carrick, J. L. (L.P.)	N.S.W.	1977	McManus, F. P. (A.D.L.P.)	Vic.	1977
Cavanagh, J. L. (A.L.P.)	S.A.	1974	Marriott, Hon. J. E. (L.P.)	Tas.	1977
Cormack, Hon. Sir Magnus, K.B.E. (L.P.)	Vic.	1974	Maunsell, C. R. (C.P.)	Qld	1974
Cotton, Hon. R. C. (L.P.)	N.S.W.	1974	Milliner, B. R. (A.L.P.)	Qld	1974
Davidson, G. S. (L.P.)	S.A.	1977	Mulvihill, J. A. (A.L.P.)	N.S.W.	1977
Devitt, D. M. (A.L.P.)	Tas.	1977	Murphy, L. K., Q.C. (A.L.P.)	N.S.W.	1974
Drake-Brockman, Hon. T. C., D.F.C. (C.P.)	W.A.	1977	Negus, S. A. (Ind.)	W.A.	1977
Drury, A. J. (A.L.P.)	S.A.	1977	O'Byrne, J. (A.L.P.)	Tas.	1977
Durack, P. D. (L.P.)	W.A.	1977	Poke, A. G. (A.L.P.)	Tas.	1974
Fitzgerald, J. F. (A.L.P.)	N.S.W.	1974	Poyser, A. G. (A.L.P.)	Vic.	1974
Gair, Hon. V. C. (A.D.L.P.)	Qld	1977	Primmer, C. G. (A.L.P.)	Vic.	1977
Georges, G. (A.L.P.)	Qld	1974	Prowse, E. W. (C.P.)	W.A.	1974
Gietzelt, A. T. (A.L.P.)	N.S.W.	1977	Rae, P. E. (L.P.)	Tas.	1974
Greenwood, Hon. I. J., Q.C. (L.P.)	Vic.	1977	Sims, J. P. (L.P.)	W.A.	1974
Guilfoyle, Margaret G. C. (L.P.)	Vic.	1977	Townley, M. (Ind.)	Tas.	1977
Hannan, G. C. (L.P.)	Vic.	1974	Turnbull, R. J. D. (Ind.)	Tas.	1974
Jessop, D. S. (L.P.)	S.A.	1977	Webster, J. J. (C.P.)	Vic.	1974
Kane, J. T. (A.D.L.P.)	N.S.W.	1974	Wheeldon, J. M. (A.L.P.)	W.A.	1977
Keefe, J. B. (A.L.P.)	Qld	1977	Wilkinson, L. D. (A.L.P.)	W.A.	1974
			Willesee, D. R. (A.L.P.)	W.A.	1974
			Withers, R. G. (L.P.)	W.A.	1974
			Wood, I. A. C. (L.P.)	Qld	1977
			Wriedt, K. S. (A.L.P.)	Tas.	1974
			Wright, Hon. R. C. (L.P.)	Tas.	1974
			Young, H. W. (L.P.)	S.A.	1974

(a) For later changes see Appendix. (b) Senators are elected for a term of six years on a rotational basis; the terms of half the Senators expire every third year. (c) Chosen to fill a casual vacancy; subject to Section 15 of the Constitution.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT
1 JANUARY 1972(a)—*continued*

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
(Triennial Parliaments—Last General Election
25 October 1969)

Speaker:

THE HON. SIR WILLIAM ASTON, K.C.M.G., M.P.

Chairman of Committees:

P. E. LUCOCK, C.B.E., M.P.

Leader of the House:

THE HON. R. C. W. SWARTZ, M.B.E., E.D., M.P.

Leader of the Opposition:

E. G. WHITLAM, Q.C., M.P.

<i>Member</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Division</i>
Adermann, Rt Hon. Sir Charles, K.B.E. (C.P.)	Fisher (Q.)	Daly, F. M. (A.L.P.)	Grayndler (N.S.W.)
Anthony, Rt Hon. J. D. (C.P.)	Richmond (N.S.W.)	Davies, R. (A.L.P.)	Braddon (T.)
Armitage, J. L. (A.L.P.)	Chifley (N.S.W.)	Dobie, Hon. J. D. M. (L.P.)	Cook (N.S.W.)
Aston, Hon. Sir William K.C.M.G. (L.P.)	Phillip (N.S.W.)	Drury, E. N. (L.P.)	Ryan (Q.)
Barnard, L. H. (A.L.P.)	Bass (T.)	Duthie, G. W. A. (A.L.P.)	Wilmot (T.)
Barnes, Hon. C. E. (C.P.)	McPherson (Q.)	Enderby, K. E. (A.L.P.)	Aust. Cap. Terr.
Bate, H. J. (L.P.)	Macarthur (N.S.W.)	England, J. A., E.D. (C.P.)	Calare (N.S.W.)
Beazley, K. E. (A.L.P.)	Fremantle (W.A.)	Erwin, Hon. G. D. (L.P.)	Ballaarat (V.)
Bennett, A. F. (A.L.P.)	Swan (W.A.)	Everingham, D. N. (A.L.P.)	Capricornia (Q.)
Berinson, J. M. (A.L.P.)	Perth (W.A.)	Fairbairn, Hon. D. E., D.F.C. (L.P.)	Farrer (N.S.W.)
Birrell, F. R. (A.L.P.)	Port Adelaide (S.A.)	FitzPatrick, J. (A.L.P.)	Darling (N.S.W.)
Bonnett, R. N. (L.P.)	Herbert (Q.)	Forbes, Hon. A. J., M.C. (L.P.)	Barker (S.A.)
Bowen, L. F. (A.L.P.)	Kingsford-Smith (N.S.W.)	Foster, N. K. (A.L.P.)	Sturt (S.A.)
Bowen, Hon. N. H., Q.C. (L.P.)	Parramatta (N.S.W.)	Fox, E. M. C. (L.P.)	Henty (V.)
Brown, N. A. (L.P.)	Diamond Valley (V.)	Fraser, A. D. (A.L.P.)	Eden-Monaro (N.S.W.)
Bryant, G. M., E.D. (A.L.P.)	Wills (V.)	Fraser, Hon. J. M. (L.P.)	Wannon (V.)
Buchanan, A. A. (L.P.)	McMillan (V.)	Fulton, W. J. (A.L.P.)	Leichhardt (Q.)
Bury, Hon. L. H. E. (L.P.)	Wentworth (N.S.W.)	Garland, Hon. R. V. (L.P.)	Curtin (W.A.)
Cairns, J. F. (A.L.P.)	Lalor (V.)	Garrick, H. J. (A.L.P.)	Batman (V.)
Cairns, Hon. K. M. K. (L.P.)	Lilley (Q.)	Giles, G. O'H. (L.P.)	Angas (S.A.)
Calder, S. E., D.F.C. (C.P.)	Northern Territory	Gorton, Rt Hon. J. G. C.H., (L.P.)	Higgins (V.)
Calwell, Rt Hon. A. A. (A.L.P.)	Melbourne (V.)	Graham, B. W. (L.P.)	North Sydney (N.S.W.)
Cameron, C. R. (A.L.P.)	Hindmarsh (S.A.)	Grassby, A. J. (A.L.P.)	Riverina (N.S.W.)
Cameron, D. M. (L.P.)	Griffith (Q.)	Griffiths, C. E. (A.L.P.)	Shortland (N.S.W.)
Cass, M. H. (A.L.P.)	Maribyrnong (V.)	Gun, R. T. (A.L.P.)	Kingston (S.A.)
Chipp, Hon. D. L. (L.P.)	Hotham (V.)	Hallett, J. M. (C.P.)	Canning (W.A.)
Cohen, B. (A.L.P.)	Robertson (N.S.W.)	Hamer, D. J., D.S.C. (L.P.)	Isaacs (V.)
Collard, F. W. (A.L.P.)	Kalgoorlie (W.A.)	Hansen, B. P. (A.L.P.)	Wide Bay (Q.)
Connor, R. F. X. (A.L.P.)	Cunningham (N.S.W.)	Hayden, W. G. (A.L.P.)	Oxley (Q.)
Cope, J. F. (A.L.P.)	Sydney (N.S.W.)	Holten, Hon. R. McN. (C.P.)	Indi (V.)
Corbett, J. (C.P.)	Maranoa (Q.)	Howson, Hon. P. (L.P.)	Casey (V.)
Cramer, Hon. Sir John (L.P.)	Bennelong (N.S.W.)	Hughes, Hon., T. E. F., Q.C. (L.P.)	Berowra (N.S.W.)
Crean, F. (A.L.P.)	Melbourne Ports (V.)		
Cross, M. D. (A.L.P.)	Brisbane (Q.)		

(a) For later changes see Appendix.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT

1 JANUARY 1972(a)—continued

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—continued

<i>Member</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Division</i>
Hulme, Hon. Sir Alan, K.B.E. (L.P.)	Petrie (Q.)	McMahon, Rt Hon. W., C.H. (L.P.)	Lowe (N.S.W.)
Hunt, Hon. R. J. D. (C.P.)	Gwydir (N.S.W.)	Morrison, W. L. (A.L.P.)	St George (N.S.W.)
Hurford, C. J. (A.L.P.)	Adelaide (S.A.)	Nicholls, M. H. (A.L.P.)	Bonython (S.A.)
Irwin, L. H., C.B.E. (L.P.)	Mitchell (N.S.W.)	Nixon, Hon. P. J. (C.P.)	Gippsland (V.)
Jacobi, R. (A.L.P.)	Hawker (S.A.)	O'Keefe, F. L. (C.P.)	Paterson (N.S.W.)
James, A. W. (A.L.P.)	Hunter (N.S.W.)	Patterson, R. A. (A.L.P.)	Dawson (Q.)
Jarman, A. W. (L.P.)	Deakin (V.)	Peacock, Hon. A. S. (L.P.)	Kooyong (V.)
Jenkins, H. A. (A.L.P.)	Scullin (V.)	Pettitt, J. A. (C.P.)	Hume (N.S.W.)
Jess, J. D., C.B.E. (L.P.)	La Trobe (V.)	Reid, L. S., D.F.C. (L.P.)	Holt (V.)
Johnson, L. K. (A.L.P.)	Burke (V.)	Reynolds, L. J. (A.L.P.)	Barton (N.S.W.)
Johnson, L. R. (A.L.P.)	Hughes (N.S.W.)	Robinson, Hon. I. L. (C.P.)	Cowper, (N.S.W.)
Jones, C. K. (A.L.P.)	Newcastle (N.S.W.)	Scholes, G. G. D. (A.L.P.)	Corio (V.)
Katter, Hon. R. C. (C.P.)	Kennedy (Q.)	Sherry, R. H. (A.L.P.)	Franklin (T.)
Keating, P. J. (A.L.P.)	Blaxland (N.S.W.)	Sinclair, Hon. I. McC. (C.P.)	New England (N.S.W.)
Kelly, Hon. C. R. (L.P.)	Wakefield (S.A.)	Snedden, Hon. B. M., Q.C. (L.P.)	Bruce (V.)
Kennedy, A. D. (A.L.P.)	Bendigo (V.)	Solomon, R. J. (L.P.)	Denison (T.)
Keogh, L. J. (A.L.P.)	Bowman (Q.)	Staley, A. A. (L.P.)	Chisholm (V.)
Killen, Hon. D. J. (L.P.)	Moreton (Q.)	Stewart, F. E. (A.L.P.)	Lang (N.S.W.)
King, R. S. (C.P.)	Wimmera (V.)	Street, Hon. A. A. (L.P.)	Corangamite (V.)
Kirwan, F. McL. (A.L.P.)	Forrest (W.A.)	Swartz, Hon. R. W. C., M.B.E., E.D. (L.P.)	Darling Downs (Q.)
Klugman, R. E. (A.L.P.)	Prospect (N.S.W.)	Turnbull, Sir Winton, C.B.E. (C.P.)	Mallee (V.)
Lloyd, B. (C.P.)	Murray (V.)	Turner, H. B. (L.P.)	Bradfield (N.S.W.)
Luchetti, A. S. (A.L.P.)	Macquarie (N.S.W.)	Uren, T. (A.L.P.)	Reid (N.S.W.)
Lucock, P. E., C.B.E. (C.P.)	Lyne (N.S.W.)	Wallis, L. G. (A.L.P.)	Grey (S.A.)
Lynch, Hon. P. R. (L.P.)	Flinders (V.)	Webb, C. H. (A.L.P.)	Stirling (W.A.)
Mackay, Hon. M. G. (L.P.)	Evans (N.S.W.)	Wentworth, Hon. W. C. (L.P.)	Mackellar (N.S.W.)
MacKellar, M. J. R. (L.P.)	Warringah (N.S.W.)	Whitlam, E. G., Q.C. (A.L.P.)	Werriwa (N.S.W.)
Maisey, D. W. (C.P.)	Moore (W.A.)	Whittorn, R. H. (L.P.)	Balaclava (V.)
Martin, V. J. (A.L.P.)	Banks (N.S.W.)		
McIvor, H. J., O.B.E. (A.L.P.)	Gellibrand (V.)		
McLeay, Hon. J. E. (L.P.)	Boothby (S.A.)		

(a) For later changes see Appendix.

Commonwealth referendums

In accordance with section 128 of the Constitution any proposed law for the alteration of the Constitution, in addition to being passed by an absolute majority of each House of Parliament, must be submitted to a referendum of the electors in each State, and must be approved by a majority of the electors in a majority of the States and also by a majority of all the electors who voted, before it can be presented for Royal Assent. Twenty-six such proposals have so far been submitted to referendums and the consent of the electors has been received in five cases, the first in relation to the election of Senators in 1906, the second and third in respect of State Debts—one in 1910 and the other in 1928, the fourth in respect of Social Services in 1946, and the fifth in respect of Aborigines in 1967. In addition to referendums for alterations of the Constitution, other Commonwealth referendums have been held, two prior to Federation regarding the proposed Constitution and two regarding military service during the 1914–1918 War. For details of earlier referendums see Year Book No. 52, pages 66–8.

On 1 March 1967 two Bills were introduced in the House of Representatives to alter the Constitution, one to enable the number of members of the House of Representatives to be increased without necessarily increasing the number of Senators, the other to enable the Aboriginal people to be counted

in reckoning the population and to omit certain words relating to the Aboriginal race which some people felt were discriminatory. The proposed laws, after being passed by both Houses of Parliament, were submitted to the electors of the States at referendums held on 27 May 1967. At the referendums the electors voted in all States in favour of the proposal regarding Aboriginals, but rejected in all States but New South Wales the proposal for increasing the number of members of the House of Representatives. For a summary of the results of the voting on each of the proposals see Year Book No. 54, page 66.

Consequent upon obtaining the approval of the electors, an Act cited as the *Constitution Alteration (Aboriginals) Act 1967* was assented to on 10 August 1967. Section 51 of the Constitution was thereby altered by omitting from paragraph (xxvi) the words 'other than the aboriginal race in any State', and Section 127 of the Constitution was thereby repealed.

The Parliaments of the States

This chapter contains summarised information on the Parliaments of each State, the numbers of Houses and members, and salaries payable. For greater detail, including some historical material, reference should be made to earlier Year Books, particularly No. 50, pages 69-72. Recent changes have been reported in successive issues of the Year Book.

Membership of State Parliaments. The following table shows the party distribution in each of the various State Parliaments at the beginning of 1972.

STATE PARLIAMENTS: MEMBERSHIP, BY PARTY AFFILIATION, 1 JANUARY 1972

Party	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
UPPER HOUSE						
Australian Country Party (C.P.)	12	8	..	..	7	..
Australian Labor Party (A.L.P.)	26	9	..	4	10	2
Independent (Ind.)	..	..	..	..	..	(a)17
Independent Labor (Ind. Lab.)	4	..	..	..	..	..
Liberal and Country League (L.C.L.)	..	..	..	16	..	..
Liberal Party of Australia (L.P.)	17	19	..	..	(b)13	..
Vacancy	1(c)	..	..	..	..	..
Total	60	36	(d)	20	30	19
LOWER HOUSE						
Australian Centre Party (A.C.P.)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Australian Country Party (C.P.)	17	8	24	..	8	..
Australian Labor Party (A.L.P.)	45	22	30	27	26	17
Independent (Ind.)	2	..	..	..	..	..
Independent Labor (Ind. Lab.)	..	1	..	..	..	..
Liberal and Country League (L.C.L.)	..	..	..	20	..	..
Liberal Party of Australia (L.P.)	32	42	19	..	(b)17	17
North Queensland Labor Party (N.Q.L.P.)	..	..	1	..	..	..
Democratic Labor Party (D.L.P.)	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total	96	73	(e)75	47	51	35

(a) In Legislative Council elections only the A.L.P. normally endorses candidates. (b) Formerly Liberal and Country League, which changed its name on 15 July 1969 to the Liberal Party of Australia (Western Australian Division) Incorporated. (c) To be filled in March 1972. (d) Upper House abolished in 1922. (e) At 1 January 1972 three electorates were without representation owing to one resignation and deaths of two members. The vacancies are expected to be filled in April 1972.

The Australian Country Party: Queensland, and the Country Party of Western Australia are shown above as the Australian Country Party, since they are affiliated with the Federal body.

For corresponding particulars for the Commonwealth Parliament, see page 70.

Number and salary of members of the legislatures, Australian Parliaments, January 1972

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MEMBERS AND ANNUAL SALARIES, 1 JANUARY 1972

Members in—	Cwth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
NUMBER OF MEMBERS								
Upper House . . .	60	60	36	(a)	20	30	19	225
Lower House . . .	125	96	73	78	47	51	35	505
Total . . .	185	156	109	78	67	81	54	730
ANNUAL SALARY (\$)								
Upper House . . .	(b)9,500	(c)4,000	(d)9,300	(a)	(e)9,250	(f)10,000	(g)7,200	..
Lower House . . .	(b)9,500	(h)11,500	(d)9,300	(i)9,690	(e)9,250	(f)10,000	(g)7,200	..

(a) Abolished in 1922. (b) Plus expense allowances—Senators, \$2,750; Members of the House of Representatives, city electorates, \$2,750, country electorates, \$3,350. Certain additional allowances are also provided for holders of parliamentary offices, etc. (c) Plus allowance of \$2,000. An additional \$20 per day is payable to members who live outside the metropolitan area. (d) Plus allowances from \$2,400 for metropolitan to \$2,875 for urban, \$3,350 for inner country, and \$3,725 for outer country electorates. (e) Plus an allowance varying from \$1,500 to \$3,200 according to location of electorate. (f) Plus expense reimbursement ranging from \$2,000 for a metropolitan member to \$4,100 for a north province member. (g) Plus allowance according to area of electorate and distance from the capital varying from \$650 to \$1,475 in the case of the Legislative Council, and from \$1,100 to \$2,500 in the case of the House of Assembly. (h) Plus allowance varying from \$2,750 to \$4,100 according to location of electorate. (i) Plus individual electoral allowances ranging from \$1,600 to \$3,810.

Outlay on parliamentary government

The table below shows, in broad groups, the expenditure incurred in the operation of the parliamentary system in Australia, comprising the Governor-General and Governors, the Ministries, the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, and electoral activities; *it does not attempt to cover the expenditure on Commonwealth and State administration generally.* Only broad groups are shown, but even these are not entirely comparable because of differences in accounting procedures and in the presentation of accounts. Expenditure under the head of Governor-General or Governor includes salaries of Government House staffs and maintenance of residences, official establishments, grounds, etc., and expenditure on capital works and services.

OUTLAY ON PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1970-71
(\$'000)

Expenditure group	Cwth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
Governor-General or Governor(a)	542	243	238	172	207	122	158	1,682
Ministry(b)	692	380	146	163	155	218	235	1,989
Parliament—								
Upper House(c)	895	312	440	..	176	321	171	2,316
Lower House(c)	1,935	965	862	810	416	464	251	5,704
Both Houses(d)	4,781	1,285	1,495	635	815	732	237	9,981
Miscellaneous(e)	3,998	363	152	96	105	43	80	4,838
Total, Parliament . . .	11,611	2,924	2,949	1,542	1,513	1,560	740	22,838
Electoral (f)	4,874	751	357	199	361	403	92	7,038
Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc . . .	346	..	193	6	121	2	25	692
Grand Total . . .	18,064	4,299	3,883	2,082	2,356	2,305	1,249	34,239

(a) Salaries and other expenses, including maintenance of house and grounds. (b) Salaries, travelling and other expenses as ministers. (c) Allowances to members (including ministers' salaries as members), travelling and other expenses. (d) Government contribution to members' superannuation funds, printing, reporting staff, library, etc. (e) Services, furniture, stores, etc. (f) Salaries, cost of elections, etc.

OUTLAY ON PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1966-67 TO 1970-71

Year	Cwth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
TOTAL (\$'000)								
1966-67	12,140	3,105	2,489	1,609	1,540	1,408	805	23,096
1967-68	12,457	3,379	2,297	1,590	1,568	1,800	929	24,020
1968-69	13,047	3,163	2,688	2,048	1,581	1,766	1,063	25,356
1969-70	15,602	4,062	3,349	1,974	1,757	1,889	1,035	29,668
1970-71	18,064	4,299	3,883	2,082	2,356	2,305	1,249	34,239
PER HEAD OF POPULATION (\$)								
1966-67	1.04	0.73	0.77	0.95	1.39	1.63	2.15	1.97
1967-68	1.04	0.78	0.70	0.93	1.40	2.02	2.45	2.01
1968-69	1.07	0.71	0.79	1.16	1.38	1.87	2.74	2.08
1969-70	1.25	0.90	0.98	1.11	1.52	1.96	2.65	2.38
1970-71	1.43	0.94	1.12	1.15	2.02	2.28	3.21	2.71

Commonwealth Government Departments

In Year Book No. 49 (pages 87-98) a list appears of the Commonwealth Government Departments, giving particulars of each Department, as at the end of 1962, of the principal matters dealt with and the Acts administered by the Minister concerned. Changes made during 1963 and 1966 are shown, respectively, on page 83 of Year Book No. 50 and page 74 of Year Book No. 53. Changes made during 1968 are shown in the Appendix to Year Book No. 54 (pages 1276-7). For detailed information on the Acts administered, the functions and the organisation of the Departments and Agencies of the Commonwealth Government see the *Commonwealth Directory* (latest issue 1972).

Enactments of the Parliaments

In the Commonwealth all laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The subjects with respect to which the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws are enumerated in the Constitution. In the States other than South Australia and Tasmania laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign by and with the consent of the Legislative Council (except in Queensland) and Legislative Assembly. In South Australia and Tasmania laws are enacted in the name of the Governor of the State, with the advice and consent of the Parliament in the case of South Australia, and of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly in the case of Tasmania. Generally, assent to Bills passed by the legislatures is given by the Governor-General or State Governor acting on behalf of, and in the name of, the Sovereign. In certain special cases Bills are reserved for the Royal assent. The Parliaments of the States are empowered generally, subject to the Commonwealth Constitution, to make laws in and for their respective States in all cases whatsoever. Subject to certain limitations they may alter, repeal, or vary their Constitutions. Where a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails, and the former is to the extent of the inconsistency invalid.

The course of Commonwealth legislation

The actual legislation by the Commonwealth Parliament during 1971 is indicated in alphabetical order in *The Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia passed during the year 1971 in the Second Session of the Twenty-seventh Parliament of the Commonwealth, with Appendix, Tables and Index*. A chronological table of Acts passed from 1901 to 1971 showing how they are affected by subsequent legislation or lapse of time is also given, and, further, a table of Commonwealth legislation passed from 1901 to 1971 in relation to the several provisions of the Constitution is furnished in the same volume. Reference should be made to these for complete information.

The Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament during the year 1971 are listed on pages 77–82. In many cases the title of the Act indicates the general scope of the Act, but brief explanatory notes have been added where necessary. Appropriate chapters of this Year Book should be referred to for further information which may be available there.

The following figures indicate the variation over the years in the number of enactments of the Commonwealth Parliament since 1901. Seventeen Acts were passed in 1901, 36 in 1914, 38 in 1927, 87 in 1939, 109 in 1952, 156 in 1965, 157 in 1968, 126 in 1970 and 137 in 1971.

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1971

Air Accidents (Commonwealth Liability) Act 1971 (No. 50) amended the *Air Accidents (Commonwealth Liability) Act 1963–1970* consequent upon the *Compensation (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1971*.

Air Navigation Act 1971 (No. 79) gave approval for Australia to ratify a protocol adopted by the International Civil Aviation Organisation which amended article 50(a) of the Chicago Convention to increase the number of Council members from 27 to 30, and also amended section 6 of the *Air Navigation Act 1920–1966*.

Anglo-Australian Telescope Agreement Act 1971 (No. 51) amended the *Anglo-Australian Telescope Agreement Act 1970* consequent upon the *Compensation (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1971*.

Apple and Pear Organization Act 1971 (No. 84) amended the *Apple and Pear Organization Act 1938–1966* in certain respects.

Apple and Pear Stabilization Act 1971 (No. 81) implemented a scheme for the stabilisation of returns to apple and pear growers for a period of five years commencing with the 1971 crop.

Apple and Pear Stabilization Export Duty Act 1971 (No. 82) imposed export duty under certain conditions on apples and pears exported on consignment.

Apple and Pear Stabilization Export Duty Collection Act 1971 (No. 83) provided the machinery arrangements for the payment and collection of provisional export duty payable under the *Apple and Pear Stabilization Export Duty Act 1971*.

Appropriation Act (No. 3) 1971 (No. 23).

Appropriation Act (No. 4) 1971 (No. 24).

Appropriation Act (No. 1) 1971 (No. 118).

Appropriation Act (No. 2) 1971 (No. 119).

Appropriation Act (No. 3) 1971–1972 (No. 125).

Australian Capital Territory Evidence (Temporary Provisions) Act 1971 (No. 66) continued the provisions of the *Australian Capital Territory Evidence Ordinance 1971* until 31 March 1972.

Australian Capital Territory Supreme Court Act 1971 (No. 13) amended the *Australian Capital Territory Supreme Court Act* to provide for the appointment of a second judge under subsection (1.) of section 7 of that Act.

Australian Capital Territory Supreme Court Act No. 2 1971 (No. 98) fixed the retirement age for judges of the court at age seventy (previously a life appointment), and provided for the appointment of a third judge.

Australian Commission on Advanced Education Act 1971 (No. 116) created a statutory body to advise on balanced development of advanced education in Australia.

Australian National University Act 1970 (No. 1) amended the *Australian National University Act 1946–1970* to increase the size of the council from thirty-eight to forty-one members.

Australian Universities Commission Act 1971 (No. 117) increased to two the number of full-time members of the Commission.

Bills of Exchange Act 1970 (No. 4) amended the *Bills of Exchange Act 1909–1970* relating to cheques and bank drafts so that it is no longer necessary to endorse on order cheques and bank drafts paid into the account of the payee.

Broadcasting and Television Act 1971 (No. 8) provided changes affecting the financial operation of the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Australian Broadcasting Control Board; it also changed some of the existing provisions regarding ownership and control of broadcasting and television stations and extended broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licences concessions to several additional small groups of pensioners.

Broadcasting and Television Act (No. 2) 1971 (No. 72) increased, except for pensioners, broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licence fees.

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1971—continued

- Cellulose Acetate Flake Bounty Act* 1971 (No. 7) amended the *Cellulose Acetate Flake Bounty Act* 1956–1970 and extended the bounty payment at the same rates until 31 December 1973.
- Compensation (Commonwealth Employees) Act* 1971 (No. 48) established a new code of workers compensation for Commonwealth employees.
- Criminology Research Act* 1971 (No. 15) established facilities on a national level for the conduct of research into crime and for the training of persons engaged in the prevention and control of criminal behaviour.
- Customs Act* 1971 (No. 12).
- Customs Act (No. 2)* 1971 (No. 134).
- Customs Tariff Act* 1971 (No. 38).
- Customs Tariff Act (No. 2)* 1971 (No. 107).
- Customs Tariff Act (No. 3)* 1971 (No. 109).
- Customs Tariff Validation Act* 1971 (No. 45).
- Customs Tariff Validation Act (No. 2)* 1971 (No. 124).
- Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act (No. 2)* 1970 (No. 47) amended the *Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act* 1948–1970 to give effect to the Government's proposals for the preservation of superannuation rights.
- Defence Forces Retirement Benefits (Pension Increases) Act* 1971 (No. 74) provided increases to ex-servicemen, their widows, certain orphan pensioners, invalidity pensioners, and those persons contributing under the Superannuation Act in 1948 immediately prior to being transferred to the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund.
- Defence Pay Act* 1971 (No. 2) validated certain payments made to members of the three services during the period 1 April 1961 to 4 February 1966 and to civilians employed under the *Naval Defence Act* 1910–1952 during the period 1 April 1961 to 18 June 1969.
- Diesel Fuel Tax Act (No. 1)* 1971 (No. 105) varied the rate of tax to be collected on diesel fuel which is sold or disposed of to a person who is not the holder of a certificate and is therefore not entitled to concessional treatment.
- Diesel Fuel Tax Act (No. 2)* 1971 (No. 106) varied the rate of tax on diesel fuel used in propelling a road vehicle on a public road.
- Dried Fruits Levy Act* 1971 (No. 19) authorised the imposition of a dried fruits levy to be used to finance a dried fruits research scheme.
- Dried Fruits Levy Collection Act* 1971 (No. 20) provided the machinery necessary for the collection of the levy on dried fruits imposed by the *Dried Fruits Levy Act* 1971.
- Dried Fruits Research Act* 1971 (No. 21) provided for the establishment and operation of a joint Commonwealth/Industry research scheme for the Australian dried fruit industry.
- Dried Vine Fruits Levy Act* 1971 imposed a levy, under certain conditions on dried vine fruits.
- Dried Vine Fruits Levy Collection Act* 1971 (No. 132) provided the machinery arrangements for the payment and collection of the levy imposed by the *Dried Vine Fruits Levy Act* 1971.
- Dried Vine Fruits Stabilization Act* 1971 implemented a scheme for the stabilisation of returns to dried vine fruit growers for a period of 5 years beginning with the 1971 crop.
- Export Incentive Grants Act* 1971 (No. 110) provided for the continuation of the incentives to exporters, formerly provided under the Commonwealth payroll tax rebate scheme.
- Export Payments Insurance Corporation Act* 1971 (No. 33) amended the *Exports Payments Insurance Corporation Act* 1956–1970 so that the maximum contingent liability which the corporation may accept under contracts of export payments insurance and under guarantee be increased from \$300m to \$500m.
- Export Payments Insurance Corporation Act (No. 2)* 1971 (No. 91) broadened the insurance and guarantee provisions of the *Export Payments Insurance Corporation Act* 1956–1971 and introduced a new export financing facility known as buyers' credit.
- Excise Tariff Act* 1971 (No. 108) increased duties on manufactured tobacco products and certain refined petroleum products.
- Homes Savings Grant Act* 1971 (No. 112) provided for the payment of a grant of moneys to assist certain eligible persons who are purchasing or building their own homes.
- Immigration (Education) Act* 1971 (No. 3) provided legislative basis for the comprehensive programme of migrant education under three main headings: the adult programme, intensive courses and child migrant education.

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1971—continued

Income Tax Act 1971 (No. 92)

Income Tax Assessment Act 1971 (No. 6)

Income Tax Assessment Act (No. 2) 1971 (No. 54)

Income Tax Assessment Act (No. 3) 1971 (No. 93)

Income Tax (Bearer Debentures) Act 1971 (No. 55)

Income Tax (Withholding Tax Recoupment) Act 1971 (No. 56)

International Development Association (Further Payment) Act 1971 (No. 34) obtained Parliamentary approval for payment to the International Development Association of a sum not exceeding the equivalent of \$US48m in connection with the third replenishment of the resources of that institution.

International Tin Agreement Act 1971 (No. 31) ratified the Fourth International Tin Agreement.

International Wheat Agreement Act 1971 (No. 39) ratified the Wheat Trade Convention and the Food Aid Convention of the International Wheat Agreement 1971.

Judicial Appointment (Fiji) Act 1971 (No. 137) made available to Fiji a judge of the Commonwealth Industrial Court of Australia to the Office of Chief Justice of Fiji for a period of four years.

Livestock Slaughter Levy Act 1971 (No. 87) extended the period of operation of the *Livestock Slaughter Levy Act 1964–1968* for a further three years to 31 December 1974.

Loan Act 1971 (No. 36) obtained authority to borrow from the Reserve Bank an amount necessary to complete the financing of the Budget deficit of 1970–71 and to provide for additional defence expenditure.

Loan (Australian Wheat Board Act) 1971 (No. 11) enabled the Commonwealth to meet its obligation under a guarantee of repayment of certain borrowings by the Australian Wheat Board from the Reserve Bank of Australia.

Loan (Defence) Act 1971 (No. 103) approved a borrowing by the Commonwealth of up to \$US90m from the Export–Import Bank of the United States of America to assist in financing the purchase of general defence equipment.

Loan (Farmers' Debt Adjustment) Act 1971 (No. 62) amended the *Loan (Farmers' Debt Adjustment) Act 1935–1950* to enable funds available to the States arising from that Act to be used for the same purpose as the funds to be provided by the Commonwealth under the *States Grants (Rural Reconstruction) Act 1971*.

Loans (Qantas Airways Limited) Act 1971 (No. 35) approved the borrowings by the Commonwealth Government from the Export–Import Bank of the United States of America, the Boeing Company and a syndicate of United States commercial banks to assist in financing the purchase of jet aircraft and related equipment by Qantas Airways Limited.

Loans (Qantas Airways Limited) Act (No. 2) 1971 (No. 94) approved borrowing by the Commonwealth to assist Qantas Airways Limited in financing the purchase of not more than two Boeing 747 jet aircraft and related equipment, spare parts and services.

Loan (War Service Land Settlement) Act 1971 (No. 121) raised loan moneys amounting to \$4m for war service land settlement in the States of South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania during the 1971–72 financial year.

Matrimonial Causes Act 1971 (No. 102) amended the *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959* by clarifying the position in relation to Supreme Court Officers' rulings.

Minister of State Act 1971 (No. 43) authorised an increase of one in the number of Ministers.

National Health Act 1971 (No. 85) increased the contribution payable for pharmaceutical benefits from 50c to \$1.00 and incorporated in the schedules of the *National Health Act 1953–1971* variations made by regulation during 1971.

National Service Act 1971 (No. 80) gives effect to the Government's decision to reduce the period of full-time national service from 2 years to 18 months.

Naval Defence Act 1971 (No. 14) amended the *Naval Defence Act 1910–1968* enabling the Australian Sea Cadets Corps and the Naval Reserve Cadets to be amalgamated.

New South Wales Grant (Flood Mitigation) Act 1971 (No. 10) granted to the State of New South Wales up to \$9m, under the national water resources development programme, for assistance with flood mitigation works on eleven N.S.W. coastal rivers.

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1971—continued

- New South Wales Grant (Leeton Co-operative Cannery Limited) Act 1971* (No. 128) provided financial assistance to the State of New South Wales to the extent of \$874,000 to be advanced to the Leeton Co-operative Cannery Limited.
- Northern Territory Railway Extension Act 1971* (No. 25) provided for the construction by Commonwealth Railways of a new single spur railway line from Knuckey's Lagoon on the North Australia Railways to the east arm of Darwin Harbour.
- Northern Territory Supreme Court Act 1971* (No. 99) fixed the retirement age for judges at age seventy (previously a life appointment) and provided for the appointment of another judge.
- Overseas Telecommunications Act 1970* (No. 9) amended the financial provisions of the *Overseas Telecommunications Act 1964–1968* to provide for the implementation of revised financial arrangements between the Commonwealth and the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) from 1 April 1970, and amended that section of the Act relating to retirement conditions.
- Papua New Guinea Act 1971* (No. 58) increased the number of elected members of the House of Assembly for the Territory of Papua New Guinea and enacted certain consequential provisions.
- Papua New Guinea Act 1971* (No. 123) ratified certain proposals for the Papua New Guinea Select Committee on Constitutional Development.
- Papua New Guinea Loan (International Bank) Act 1971* (No. 27) obtained the approval of Parliament to the guarantee by the Commonwealth of a \$20.7m borrowing by the Administration of the Territory of Papua New Guinea from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
- Parliamentary Retiring Allowances (Increase) Act 1971* (No. 75) increased the parliamentary and ministerial pensions payable under the *Parliamentary Retiring Allowances Act 1948–1968*.
- Pay-Roll Tax (State Taxation of Commonwealth Authorities) Act 1971* (No. 104) made liable to State pay-roll tax sixteen Commonwealth Authorities that have in the past been subject to Commonwealth pay-roll tax.
- Pay-Roll Tax (Termination of Commonwealth Tax) Act 1971* (No. 76) ratified a protocol adopted at the June Premiers' Conference 1971, for the transfer of pay-roll tax to State Governments.
- Pay-Roll Tax (Territories) Act 1971* (No. 78) imposed the pay-roll tax payable by employees in the Commonwealth Territories at the rate of 2½ per cent of the wages subject to tax under the *Pay-Roll Tax (Territories) Assessment Act 1971*.
- Pay-Roll Tax (Territories) Assessment Act 1971* (No. 77) ratified a protocol of the June Premiers' Conference, for the Commissioner of Taxation to be responsible for the administration, assessment and collection of pay-roll tax in the Commonwealth Territories.
- Phosphate Fertilisers Bounty Act 1971* (No. 86) extended the *Phosphate Fertilisers Bounty Act 1963–1969* for a further three years to 31 December 1974.
- Pig Industry Research Act 1971* (No. 30) provided for the establishment and operation of a joint Commonwealth-Industry research scheme for the Australian pig industry.
- Pig Slaughter Levy Act 1971* (No. 28) authorised the imposition of a levy on all pigs slaughtered for human consumption.
- Pig Slaughter Levy Collection Act 1971* (No. 29) provided the machinery necessary for the collection of the levy imposed by the *Pig Slaughter Levy Act 1971*.
- Post and Telegraph Act 1971* (No. 70) introduced certain changes in postal conditions and charges.
- Post and Telegraph Rates Act 1971* (No. 71) amended the *Post and Telegraph Rates Act 1902–1970* to allow for a basic charge adjustment.
- Public Order (Protection of Persons and Property) Act 1971* (No. 26) repealed the State and Territory Offences of taking part in an unlawful assembly, rout and riot, and replaced, created and provided summary and other offences and penalties so far as these laws affect the Commonwealth Territories, Commonwealth premises and consular premises and personnel.
- Pyrites Bounty Act 1971* (No. 96) extended the operation of the *Pyrites Bounty Act 1960–1970* until 31 May 1972.
- Railway Agreement (Tasmania) Act 1971* (No. 101) approved a Commonwealth contribution of up to \$4.25m towards the cost of a new railway link between Launceston and Bell Bay to meet woodchip export commitments.

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1971—continued

Railway Agreement (Western Australia) Act 1971 (No. 88) amended the *Railway Agreement (Western Australia) Act 1961* by removing the time limitation on Commonwealth contributions towards expenditure by the Western Australia Government on the railway standardisation works in that State.

Repatriation Act 1971 (No. 17) increased: the T.P.I. and double amputees rates of pension by \$1.00 to \$39.00 per week, the intermediate rate by 50c to \$28.50 per week and the war widows pension by 50c per week.

Repatriation Act (No. 2) 1971 (No. 68) increased payments to certain categories of war pensioners, their dependants and orphans covered by the Act.

Salaries Act 1971 (No. 22) provided for a 6 per cent increase in salaries of statutory officeholders.

Salaries (Statutory Offices) Adjustment Act 1971 (No. 136) made provision for an increase in salary for all Commonwealth Statutory Offices.

Seamen's Compensation Act 1971 (No. 52) increased various rates and amounts of workers' compensation payable in respect of seamen and their dependants under the *Seamen's Compensation Act 1911-1971*.

Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act 1971 (No. 18) brought the Seamen's War pensions into line with other rates of pensions and allowances payable under the *Repatriation Act 1971*.

Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act (No. 2) 1971 (No. 69) raised, in relation to seamen, various rates of pensions and allowances in line with corresponding rates under the *Repatriation Act (No. 2) 1971*.

Social Services Act 1971 (No. 16) increased the basic standard rate of pension for the aged, invalid and widowed by 50c per week to bring the new rate to \$16.00 per week.

Social Services Act (No. 2) 1971 (No. 67) increased the rate of pension for the aged, invalid and widowed, and increased child endowment, sickness benefits and the allowance for wives and children of pensioners and beneficiaries.

South Australia Grant (Fruit Canneries) Act 1971 (No. 127) provided financial assistance to the State of South Australia to make moneys available to certain fruit canneries.

States Grants Act 1971 (No. 64).

States Grants Act (No. 2) 1971 (No. 135).

States Grants (Aboriginal Advancement) Act 1971 (No. 130).

States Grants (Advanced Education) Act 1971 (No. 113).

States Grants (Capital Assistance) Act 1971 (No. 129).

States Grants (Housing) Act 1971 (No. 111).

States Grants (Housing Assistance) Act 1971 (No. 40).

States Grants (Pre-school Teachers Colleges) Act 1971 (No. 32).

States Grants (Rural Reconstruction) Act 1971 (No. 61).

States Grants (Science Laboratories) Act 1971 (No. 65).

States Grants (Secondary Schools Libraries) Act 1971 (No. 114).

States Grants (Special Assistance) Act 1971 (No. 122).

States Grants (Technical Training) Act 1971 (No. 37).

States Grants (Universities) Act 1971 (No. 44).

States Grants (Universities) Act (No. 2) 1971 (No. 115).

Stevedoring Industry Act 1971 (No. 100) amended the *Stevedoring Industry Act 1956-1966* by according recognition of the Waterside Workers Federation as the appropriate union in the Port of Darwin.

Stevedoring Industry Charge Act 1971 (No. 59) amended the *Stevedoring Industry Charge Act 1947-1967* to permit the charge to be imposed at rates up to \$1.00, \$1.75 and \$1.20 per man-hour for classes A, B and C waterside workers respectively.

Stevedoring Industry Charge Assessment Act 1971 (No. 60) amended the *Stevedoring Charge Assessment Act 1947-1967* to provide for a conversion of the charge for class A waterside workers from a man-week basis to a man-hour basis.

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1971—continued

Sugar Agreement Act 1970 (No. 5) approved an Agreement made between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments to regulate the production and marketing of sugar within the Commonwealth for a period of 5 years from 1 July 1969.

Sulphuric Acid Bounty Act 1971 (No. 95) extended the operation of the *Sulphuric Acid Bounty Act 1954–1970* until 31 May 1972.

Superannuation Act 1971 (No. 46) amended the *Superannuation Act 1922–1969* to extend preservation to the two retirement benefits schemes established under that Act, i.e. the Superannuation Fund and the Provident Account.

Superannuation (Pension Increases) Act 1971 (No. 73) increased pensions payable under the *Superannuation Act 1922–1971* as determined by the notional salary method.

Supply Act (No. 1) 1971–1972 (No. 41).

Supply Act (No. 2) 1971–1972 (No. 42).

Supply Act (No. 3) 1971–1972 (No. 90).

Tariff Board Act 1971 (No. 126) increased the Board membership from 8 to 9 and gave the chairman authority to appoint single member divisions of the Board.

Trade Practices Act 1971 (No. 57) amended the *Trade Practices Act 1965–1969* in relation to the practice known as resale price maintenance.

United States Naval Communication Station (Civilian Employees) Act 1971 (No. 49) made certain amendments and provisions to the *United States Naval Communication Station (Civilian Employees) Act 1968*.

Victoria Grant (Shepparton Preserving Company Limited) Act 1971 (No. 63) provided financial assistance to the State of Victoria so that the State could assist the Shepparton Preserving Company Limited in the matter of the company's payment to growers for fruit delivered to the company.

War Services Homes Act 1971 (No. 120) increased the maximum loan under the scheme from \$8,000 to \$9,000.

Western Australia (South-West Region Water Supplies) Agreement Act 1971 (No. 97) raised the upper limit on the Commonwealth's financial assistance payable under the Act from \$10.5m to \$12m thus providing assistance on a dollar-for-dollar basis with State expenditure.

Wool (Deficiency Payments) Act 1971 (No. 89) ratified a scheme of deficiency payments to give wool growers an assured income during the 1971–1972 season.

Wool Industry Act 1971 (No. 53) enabled the Commonwealth Government to guarantee the amounts of loans and the payment of interest on amounts that may be borrowed by the Australian Wool Board for the construction and equipping of integrated wool selling complexes.

TOTAL FOR YEAR: 137 Acts.