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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 18 years of age with certain residential qualifications, except in Queensland and Tasmania where persons vote to elect members in both Houses of the respective Parliaments of those States if they are at least 21 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 18 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

\* The age qualification for enrolment and voting in both houses of the Commonwealth Parliament was lowered from 21 years to 18 years by Act No. 7 of 1973.

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; 29 June 1972 to 9 August 1972.

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 1973) State Governors are as follows:

STATE GOVERNORS, MARCH 1973

- 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*—AIR MARSHAL SIR COLIN THOMAS HANNAH, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., K.St.J.
- South Australia*—SIR MARK LAURENCE ELWIN OLIPHANT, K.B.E., K.St.J.
- 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;

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

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.

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 all Ministers are members of Cabinet\*. 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.

*Ministers in Upper and Lower Houses.* The following table shows the distribution of Ministers in the Houses of each Parliament in January 1973.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES  
JANUARY 1973

<i>Ministers with seats in—</i>	<i>Cwth</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.(a)</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Total</i>
The Upper House . . .	6	2	4	(b)	3	3	..	18
The Lower House . . .	21	16	12	14	7	9	9	88
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.

\* Between January 1956 and December 1972 the Commonwealth Ministry was made up of twelve senior Ministers, who constituted the Cabinet, and other Ministers of non-cabinet rank who attended meetings of the Cabinet only when required, as for example, when the business of the Cabinet concerned their Departments.

**Commonwealth Ministries**

*Names and tenure of office, 1901 to 1973.* 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 1973**

- (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 to 5 December 1972.
- (xli) WHITLAM MINISTRY, 5 December 1972 to 19 December 1972.
- (xlii) WHITLAM MINISTRY, 19 December 1972.

*Names of Members of each Ministry to 19 December 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 Second Whitlam Ministry.

## THE WHITLAM MINISTRY—FROM 19 DECEMBER 1972

(The State in which each Minister's electorate is situated is shown in parenthesis. All Ministers are members of the Australian Labor Party and all are in the Cabinet.)

*Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs—*

THE HON. E. G. WHITLAM, Q.C., M.P.  
(N.S.W.)

*Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Defence,  
Minister for the Navy, Minister for the Army,  
Minister for Air and Minister for Supply—*

THE HON. L. H. BARNARD, M.P. (Tas.)

*Minister for Overseas Trade and Minister for  
Secondary Industry—*

THE HON. J. F. CAIRNS, M.P. (Vic.)

*Minister for Social Security—*

THE HON. W. G. HAYDEN, M.P. (Qld)

*Treasurer—*

THE HON. F. CREAN, M.P. (Vic.)

*Attorney-General, Minister for Customs and  
Excise and Leader of the Government in the  
Senate—*

SENATOR THE HON. L. K. MURPHY, Q.C.  
(N.S.W.)

*Special Minister of State, Vice-President of the  
Executive Council, Minister assisting the Prime  
Minister and Minister assisting the Minister for  
Foreign Affairs—*

SENATOR THE HON. D. R. WILLESEE (W.A.)

*Minister for the Media—*

SENATOR THE HON. D. MCCLELLAND (N.S.W.)

*Minister for Northern Development—*

THE HON. R. A. PATTERSON, M.P. (Qld)

*Minister for Repatriation and Minister assisting  
the Minister for Defence—*

SENATOR THE HON. R. BISHOP (S.A.)

*Minister for Services and Property and Leader of  
the House—*

THE HON. F. M. DALY, M.P. (N.S.W.)

*Minister for Labour—*

THE HON. C. R. CAMERON, M.P. (S.A.)

*Minister for Urban and Regional Development—*

THE HON. T. UREN, M.P. (N.S.W.)

*Minister for Transport and Minister for Civil  
Aviation—*

THE HON. C. K. JONES, M.P. (N.S.W.)

*Minister for Education—*

THE HON. K. E. BEAZLEY, M.P. (W.A.)

*Minister for Tourism and Recreation and Minister  
assisting the Treasurer—*

THE HON. F. E. STEWART, M.P. (N.S.W.)

*Minister for Works—*

SENATOR THE HON. J. L. CAVANAGH (S.A.)

*Minister for Primary Industry—*

SENATOR THE HON. K. S. WRIEDT (Tas.)

*Minister for Aboriginal Affairs—*

THE HON. G. M. BRYANT, E.D., M.P. (Vic.)

*Minister for Minerals and Energy—*

THE HON. R. F. X. CONNOR, M.P. (N.S.W.)

*Minister for Immigration—*

THE HON. A. J. GRASSBY, M.P. (N.S.W.)

*Minister for Housing—*

THE HON. L. R. JOHNSON, M.P. (N.S.W.)

*Minister for the Capital Territory and Minister  
for the Northern Territory*

THE HON. K. E. ENDERBY, M.P. (A.C.T.)

*Postmaster-General—*

THE HON. L. F. BOWEN, M.P. (N.S.W.)

*Minister for Health—*

THE HON. D. N. EVERINGHAM, M.P. (Qld)

*Minister for the Environment and Conservation—*

THE HON. M. H. CASS, M.P. (Vic.)

*Minister for Science and Minister for External  
Territories—*

THE HON. W. L. MORRISON, M.P. (N.S.W.)

*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 1973**

The names of the Premiers of each State in March 1973 are shown below.

**STATE PREMIERS, MARCH 1973†**

*New South Wales*—The Hon. Sir Robert Askin, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. (L.P.)

*Victoria*—The Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D., 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. E. E. Reece, M.H.A. (A.L.P.)

**Leaders of the Opposition, Commonwealth and State Parliaments, March 1973**

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 1973.

**LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION, MARCH 1973†**

*Commonwealth*—Rt Hon. B. M. Snedden, Q.C., M.P. (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 Charles Court, O.B.E., M.L.A. (L.P.)

*Tasmania*—The Hon. E. M. Bingham, M.H.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 April 1973 the annual sum payable for salaries has been fixed at \$302,000 and the number of Ministers at twenty-seven. An additional ministerial allowance of \$10,900 a year is payable to the Prime Minister, and an additional ministerial allowance of \$5,200 a year to the Deputy Prime Minister and \$4,875 a year to 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.

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† Full titles of party abbreviations are shown on page 74.

## 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 . . . . .	2 November 1972
Twenty-eighth . . . . .	27 February 1973 . . . . .	

(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-seven 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-seventh Parliament opened on 25 November, 1969 and ended on 2 November, 1972 when the House of Representatives was dissolved. Elections for the House of Representatives were held on 2 December, 1972. Elections were also held on the same date to fill a casual vacancy in the Senate for the State of Queensland. 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. 58 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, eighteen\* 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 eighteen\* 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 eighteen\* 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.

\* The age for candidature and the franchise age were lowered from 21 years to 18 years by Act No. 7 of 1973.

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. Consequently 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.

The population as disclosed by the Census taken on 30 June 1971 revealed that, under the provisions of the Representation Act, Western Australia will gain an additional member of the House of Representatives as from the next general elections following a redistribution of the electoral boundaries in that State.

\* 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. 34, page 66, for results of the Referendum.

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 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 1969 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, 1970 AND 1972

State or Territory	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded						Others	Informal	Total
		Liberal Party of Australia	Australian Country Party	Australian Labor Party	Australian Democratic Labor Party	Australia Party				
New South Wales	2,581,069	722,937	235,132	1,252,047	84,322	80,662	36,492	46,750	2,458,342	
Victoria	1,929,354	606,273	134,158	854,201	150,824	38,743	22,331	43,456	1,849,986	
Queensland	1,022,022	242,752	187,057	449,620	53,319	15,741	4,412	19,440	972,341	
South Australia	671,081	259,341	13,991	317,646	23,052	6,418	6,918	16,845	644,211	
Western Australia	537,240	193,060	40,831	226,398	22,054	5,618	3,008	13,328	504,297	
Tasmania	219,644	73,166	..	123,814	10,086	1,076	1,915	3,393	213,450	
Northern Territory	29,929	..	11,657	9,676	..	1,129	2,170	1,176	25,808	
Australian Capital Territory	83,591	17,556	..	40,147	2,758	10,529	6,013	1,806	78,809	
<b>Australia</b>	<b>7,073,930</b>	<b>2,115,085</b>	<b>622,826</b>	<b>3,273,549</b>	<b>346,415</b>	<b>159,916</b>	<b>83,259</b>	<b>146,194</b>	<b>6,747,244</b>	

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, 2 DECEMBER 1972

New South Wales	2,455,958	786,229	939,721	144,544	113,174	80,798	231,345	2,295,811
Victoria	1,848,117	588,817	565,098	294,413	45,093	50,689	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	5,076	59,813	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
<b>Australia</b>	<b>6,611,742</b>	<b>2,149,023</b>	<b>2,376,215</b>	<b>625,142</b>	<b>163,343</b>	<b>315,110</b>	<b>584,930</b>	<b>6,213,763</b>

#### SENATE ELECTION, 21 NOVEMBER 1970

New South Wales	2,455,958	786,229	939,721	144,544	113,174	80,798	231,345	2,295,811
Victoria	1,848,117	588,817	565,098	294,413	45,093	50,689	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	5,076	59,813	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
<b>Australia</b>	<b>6,611,742</b>	<b>2,149,023</b>	<b>2,376,215</b>	<b>625,142</b>	<b>163,343</b>	<b>315,110</b>	<b>584,930</b>	<b>6,213,763</b>

#### House of Representatives Election, 2 December 1972

Membership at the beginning of 1973 was: *Senate*—Australian Labor Party, 26; Liberal Party of Australia, 21; Australian Country Party, 5; Australian Democratic Labor Party, 5; Independent, 3; *House of Representatives*—Australian Labor Party, 67; Liberal Party of Australia, 38; Australian Country Party, 20.

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 1973. 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 1973(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. L. K. MURPHY, Q.C.

*Leader of the Opposition in the Senate:*

SENATOR R. G. WITHERS

<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, Hon. R. (A.L.P.)	S.A.	1974	Lawrie, A. G. E. (C.P.)	Qld	1977
Bonner, N. T. (L.P.)	Qld	1974	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, Hon. 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, Hon. 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, Hon. 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	Sim, 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
Keeffe, J. B. (A.L.P.)	Qld	1977	Wilkinson, L. D. (A.L.P.)	W.A.	1974
			Willesee, Hon. 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, Hon. 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.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT  
1 JANUARY 1973(a)—*continued*  
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
(Triennial Parliaments—Last General Election  
2 December 1972)

*Speaker:*

THE HON. J. F. COPE, M.P.

*Chairman of Committees:*

G. G. D. SCHOLES, M.P.

*Leader of the House:*

THE HON. F. M. DALY, M.P.

*Leader of the Opposition:*

THE RT HON. B. M. SNEDDEN, Q.C., M.P.

<i>Member</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Division</i>
Adermann, A. E. (C.P.)	Fisher (Q.)	Daly, Hon. 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.)	Doyle, F. E. (A.L.P.)	Lilley (Q.)
Ashley-Brown, A. (A.L.P.)	Mitchell (N.S.W.)	Drummond, P. H. (L.P.)	Forrest (W.A.)
Barnard, Hon. L. H. (A.L.P.)	Bass (T.)	Drury, E. N., C.B.E.	Ryan (Q.)
Beazley, Hon. K. E. (A.L.P.)	Fremantle (W.A.)	Duthie, G. W. A. (A.L.P.)	Wilmot (T.)
Bennett, A. F. (A.L.P.)	Swan (W.A.)	Edwards, H. R. (L.P.)	Berowra (N.S.W.)
Berinson, J. M. (A.L.P.)	Perth (W.A.)	Enderby, Hon. K. E. (A.L.P.)	Australian Capital Territory
Birrell, F. R. (A.L.P.)	Port Adelaide (S.A.)	England, J. A., E.D. (C.P.)	Calare (N.S.W.)
Bourchier, J. W. (L.P.)	Bendigo (V.)	Erwin, Hon. G. D. (L.P.)	Ballaarat (V.)
Bonnett, R. N. (L.P.)	Herbert (Q.)	Everingham, Hon. D. N. (A.L.P.)	Capricornia (Q.)
Bowen, Hon. L. F. (A.L.P.)	Kingsford-Smith (N.S.W.)	Fairbairn, Hon. D. E., D.F.C. (L.P.)	Farrer (N.S.W.)
Bowen, Hon. N. H., Q.C. (L.P.)	Parramatta (N.S.W.)	Fisher, P. S. (C.P.)	Mallee (V.)
Bryant, Hon. G. M., E.D. (A.L.P.)	Wills (V.)	FitzPatrick, J. (A.L.P.)	Darling (N.S.W.)
Bury, Hon. L. H. E. (L.P.)	Wentworth (N.S.W.)	Forbes, Hon. A. J., M.C. (L.P.)	Barker (S.A.)
Cairns, Hon. J. F. (A.L.P.)	Lalor (V.)	Fox, E. M. C., C.B.E. (L.P.)	Henty (V.)
Calder, S. E., D.F.C. (C.P.)	Northern Territory	Fraser, Hon. J. M. (L.P.)	Wannon (V.)
Cameron, Hon. C. R. (A.L.P.)	Hindmarsh (S.A.)	Fulton, W. J. (A.L.P.)	Leichhardt (Q.)
Cameron, D. M. (L.P.)	Griffith (Q.)	Garland, Hon. R. V. (L.P.)	Curtin (W.A.)
Cass, Hon. M. H. (A.L.P.)	Maribyrnong (V.)	Garrick, H. J. (A.L.P.)	Batman (V.)
Chipp, Hon. D. L. (L.P.)	Hotham (V.)	Giles, G. O'H. (L.P.)	Angas (S.A.)
Coates, J. (A.L.P.)	Denison (T.)	Gorton, Rt Hon. J. G., C.H. (L.P.)	Higgins (V.)
Cohen, B. (A.L.P.)	Robertson (N.S.W.)	Graham, B. W. (L.P.)	North Sydney (N.S.W.)
Collard, F. W. (A.L.P.)	Kalgoorlie (W.A.)	Grassby, Hon. A. J. (A.L.P.)	Riverina (N.S.W.)
Connor, Hon. R. F. X. (A.L.P.)	Cunningham (N.S.W.)	Gun, R. T. (A.L.P.)	Kingston (S.A.)
Cooke, N. M. (L.P.)	Petrie (Q.)	Hallett, J. M. (C.P.)	Canning (W.A.)
Cope, Hon. J. F. (A.L.P.)	Sydney (N.S.W.)	Hamer, D. J., D.S.C. (L.P.)	Isaacs (V.)
Corbett, J. (C.P.)	Maranoa (Q.)	Hansen, B. P. (A.L.P.)	Wide Bay (Q.)
Cramer, Hon. Sir John (L.P.)	Bennelong (N.S.W.)	Hayden, Hon. W. G. (A.L.P.)	Oxley (Q.)
Crean, Hon. F. (A.L.P.)	Melbourne Ports (V.)	Hewson, H. A. (C.P.)	McMillan (V.)
Cross, M. D. (A.L.P.)	Brisbane (Q.)	Holten, Hon. R. McN. (C.P.)	Indi (V.)

(a) For later changes see Appendix.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT

1 JANUARY 1973(a)—continued

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—continued

<i>Member</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Division</i>
Hunt, Hon. R. J. D. (C.P.)	Gwydir (N.S.W.)	Nicholls, M. H. (A.L.P.)	Bonython (S.A.)
Hurford, C. J. (A.L.P.)	Adelaide (S.A.)	Nixon, Hon. P. J. (C.P.)	Gippsland (V.)
Innes, U. E. (A.L.P.)	Melbourne (V.)	O'Keefe, F. L. (C.P.)	Paterson (N.S.W.)
Jacobi, R. (A.L.P.)	Hawker (S.A.)	Oldmeadow, M. W. (A.L.P.)	Holt (V.)
James, A. W. (A.L.P.)	Hunter (N.S.W.)	Olley, F. (A.L.P.)	Hume (N.S.W.)
Jarman, A. W. (L.P.)	Deakin (V.)	Patterson, Hon. R. A. (A.L.P.)	Dawson (Q.)
Jenkins, H. A. (A.L.P.)	Scullin (V.)	Peacock, Hon. A. S. (L.P.)	Kooyong (V.)
Johnson, L. K. (A.L.P.)	Burke (V.)	Reynolds, L. J. (A.L.P.)	Barton (N.S.W.)
Johnson, Hon. L. R. (A.L.P.)	Hughes (N.S.W.)	Riordan, J. M. (A.L.P.)	Phillip (N.S.W.)
Jones, Hon. C. K. (A.L.P.)	Newcastle (N.S.W.)	Robinson, E. L. (L.P.)	McPherson (Q.)
Katter, Hon. R. C. (C.P.)	Kennedy (Q.)	Robinson, Hon. I. L. (C.P.)	Cowper (N.S.W.)
Keating, P. J. (A.L.P.)	Blaxland (N.S.W.)	Scholes, G. G. D. (A.L.P.)	Corio (V.)
Kelly, Hon. C. R. (L.P.)	Wakefield (S.A.)	Sherry, R. H. (A.L.P.)	Franklin (T.)
Keogh, L. J. (A.L.P.)	Bowman (Q.)	Sinclair, Hon. I. McC. (C.P.)	New England (N.S.W.)
Kerin, J.C., (A.L.P.)	Macarthur (N.S.W.)	Snedden, Rt Hon. B. M. Q.C. (L.P.)	Bruce (V.)
Killen, Hon. D. J. (L.P.)	Moreton (Q.)	Staley, A. A. (L.P.)	Chisholm (V.)
King, Hon. R. S. (C.P.)	Wimmera (V.)	Stewart Hon. F. E. (A.L.P.)	Lang (N.S.W.)
Klugman, R. E. (A.L.P.)	Prospect (N.S.W.)	Street, Hon. A. A. (L.P.)	Corangamite (V.)
Lamb, A. H. (A.L.P.)	LaTrobe (V.)	Thorburn, R. W. (A.L.P.)	Cook (N.S.W.)
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, Hon. T. (A.L.P.)	Reid (N.S.W.)
Lucock, P.E., C.B.E. (C.P.)	Lyne (N.S.W.)	Viner, R. I. (L.P.)	Stirling (W.A.)
Lynch, Hon. P. R. (L.P.)	Flinders (V.)	Wallis, L.G. (A.L.P.)	Grey (S.A.)
MacKellar, M. J. R. (L.P.)	Warringah (N.S.W.)	Wentworth, Hon. W. C. (L.P.)	Mackellar (N.S.W.)
McKenzie, D. C. (A.L.P.)	Diamond Valley (V.)	Whan, R. B. (A.L.P.)	Eden-Monaro (N.S.W.)
McLeay, Hon. J. E. (L.P.)	Boothby (S.A.)	Whitlam, Hon. E. G., Q.C., (A.L.P.)	Werriwa (N.S.W.)
McMahon, Rt Hon. W., C.H. (L.P.)	Lowe (N.S.W.)	Whittorn, R. H., C.B.E. (L.P.)	Balaclava (V.)
McVeigh, D. T. (C.P.)	Darling Downs (Q.)	Willis, R. (A.L.P.)	Gellibrand (V.)
Maisey, D. W. (C.P.)	Moore (W.A.)	Wilson, I. B. C. (L.P.)	Sturt (S.A.)
Martin, V. J. (A.L.P.)	Banks (N.S.W.)		
Mathews, C. R. T. (A.L.P.)	Casey (V.)		
Morris, P. F. (A.L.P.)	Shortland (N.S.W.)		
Morrison, Hon. W. L. (A.L.P.)	St George (N.S.W.)		
Mulder, A. W. (A.L.P.)	Evans (N.S.W.)		

(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)* 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 1973.

#### STATE PARLIAMENTS: MEMBERSHIP, BY PARTY AFFILIATION, 1 JANUARY 1973

Party	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
UPPER HOUSE						
Australian Country Party (C.P.) . . . . .	12	7	..	..	7	..
Australian Labor Party (A.L.P.) . . . . .	25	9	..	4	10	2
Independent (Ind.) . . . . .	5	..	..	..	..	(a)17
Liberal and Country League (L.C.L.) . . . . .	..	..	..	16	..	..
Liberal Party of Australia (L.P.) . . . . .	18	20	..	..	(b)13	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>19</b>
LOWER HOUSE						
Australian Country Party (C.P.) . . . . .	16	8	26	..	7	..
Australian Labor Party (A.L.P.) . . . . .	45	22	33	27	26	21
Independent (Ind.) . . . . .	3	..	1	..	..	..
Independent Labor (Ind. Lab.) . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..
Liberal and Country League (L.C.L.) . . . . .	..	..	..	20	..	..
Liberal Party of Australia (L.P.) . . . . .	31	42	21	..	(b)18	14
North Queensland Labor Party (N.Q.L.P.) . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..
Vacancy . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>35</b>

(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 1968 to The Liberal Party of Australia (Western Australian Division) Incorporated. (c) To be filled in March 1972. (d) Upper House abolished in 1922.

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 1973

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MEMBERS AND ANNUAL SALARIES, 1 JANUARY 1973

Members in—	Cwlth	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	82	47	51	35	509
Total . . .	185	156	109	82	67	81	54	734
ANNUAL SALARY (\$)								
Upper House . . .	(b)14,500	(c)4,000	(d)9,300	(a)	(e)9,250	(f)10,104	(g)7,200	..
Lower House . . .	(b)14,500	(h)11,500	(d)9,300	(i)10,600	(e)9,250	(f)10,104	(g)7,200	..

(a) Abolished in 1922. (b) As at 1 April 1973. Plus expense allowances—Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, \$4,100. 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 \$1,750 to \$4,000.

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, 1971-72  
(\$'000)

Expenditure group	Cwlth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
Governor-General or Governor(a)	563	293	274	233	265	128	162	1,918
Ministry(b)	798	463	403	201	242	307	243	2,658
Parliament—								
Upper House(c)	928	404	417	..	206	404	175	2,533
Lower House(c)	1,877	1,214	795	913	474	522	259	6,053
Both Houses(d)	5,991	1,550	1,163	644	898	867	271	11,383
Miscellaneous(e)	4,555	386	148	105	139	58	54	5,445
Total, Parliament	13,351	3,553	2,522	1,661	1,717	1,850	759	25,414
Electoral(f)	3,245	198	101	619	151	195	149	4,658
Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc	474	12	175	3	61	6	14	745
Grand Total	18,432	4,520	3,475	2,717	2,436	2,486	1,327	35,393

(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, 1967-68 TO 1971-72

Year	Cwth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
TOTAL (\$'000)								
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
1971-72	18,432	4,520	3,475	2,717	2,436	2,486	1,327	35,393

PER HEAD OF POPULATION  
(\$)

1967-68	1.05	0.78	0.70	0.93	1.41	2.01	2.46	2.02
1968-69	1.07	0.72	0.80	1.17	1.40	1.89	2.78	2.09
1969-70	1.26	0.90	0.98	1.11	1.53	1.94	2.68	2.39
1970-71	1.43	0.94	1.12	1.15	2.02	2.27	3.21	2.71
1971-72	1.43	0.97	0.98	1.47	2.06	2.38	3.38	2.74

## 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). When the second Whitlam Ministry was constituted in December 1972, various departments were abolished and others established. These changes were notified in Commonwealth of Australia Gazettes No. 129A of 1972 and No. 30 of 1973. Matters dealt with by Commonwealth Government Departments are listed in the paragraphs below. For detailed information on the Acts administered, the functions and the organisation of the Departments and Agencies of the Commonwealth Government see the *Australian Government Directory* (latest issue 1973).

**The Department of Aboriginal Affairs—**

Matters related to the Aboriginal people of Australia

The development and administration of national policies for the advancement and welfare of the Aboriginal people, including the administration of welfare activities in the Territories

Special laws for the Aboriginal people

**The Department of Air—**

Air defence

**The Department of the Army—**

Military defence

**The Attorney-General's Department—**

Law and justice

Law enforcement

Human rights

Civil liberties

Legal drafting

Bankruptcy and insolvency

**The Attorney-General's Department—continued**

Bills of exchange and promissory notes

Divorce and matrimonial causes; and in relation thereto, parental rights, and the custody and guardianship of infants

Copyrights

Foreign corporations, and trading or financial corporations formed within the limits of the Commonwealth

Marriage

Recognition throughout the Commonwealth of the laws, the public Acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of the States

Service and execution throughout the Commonwealth of the civil and criminal process and the judgments of the courts of the States

Censorship

Police forces of the Northern Territory of Australia, the Australian Capital Territory and Norfolk Island

**The Department of the Capital Territory—**

Administration of the Australian Capital Territory, the Jervis Bay Territory, Norfolk Island and the Coral Sea Islands Territory

**The Department of Civil Aviation—**

Civil Aviation

**The Department of Customs and Excise—**

Duties of customs and excise  
Bounties on the production or export of goods

**The Department of Defence—**

Defence policy, including co-ordination and direction of its execution by the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Army, the Department of Air and the Department of Supply  
Civil defence

**The Department of Education—**

Education, including education in the Northern Territory of Australia, the Australian Capital Territory and Norfolk Island

**The Department of the Environment and Conservation—**

Activities related to—  
Environment and conservation—  
Water, including the protection and use of water resources  
National parks

**The Department of External Territories—**

Matters related to the Territory of Papua, the Territory of New Guinea, the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands and the Territory of Christmas Island

**The Department of Foreign Affairs—**

External affairs, including—  
Treaties  
Relations and communications with overseas governments  
Diplomatic and consular missions

**The Department of Health—**

Public health, including—  
Hospitals  
Community health and dental services  
Research  
Preventive medicine  
Pharmaceutical benefits  
Quarantine  
Health services in the Northern Territory of Australia, the Australian Capital Territory and Norfolk Island

**The Department of Housing—**

Housing  
Provision of hostel accommodation in the Australian Capital Territory and for immigrants

**The Department of Immigration—**

Immigration and emigration  
Nationality  
Naturalization and aliens

**The Department of Labour—**

Industrial relations, including conciliation and arbitration in relation to industrial disputes  
Commonwealth Employment Service  
Re-instatement in civil employment of national servicemen, members of the Reserve Forces and members of the Citizen Forces

**The Department of the Media—**

Matters related to the news, information and entertainment media  
Film-making and development of the film industry  
Government publicity and information  
Government printing, publishing and advertising

**The Department of Minerals and Energy—**

Evaluation and balanced development of mineral and energy resources having regard to future requirements  
Geodetic surveying, and the production of topographical maps, for Commonwealth purposes

**The Department of the Navy—**

Naval defence

**The Department of Northern Development—**

In respect of the part of Australia north of the parallel 26 degrees south latitude—

Matters related to the specialised development and utilisation of natural resources, being land, water and minerals

Matters related to the production and marketing of sugar and beef, and the production, processing and export of minerals

Specialised transport development projects, including beef and development roads, mining, railways and mineral port facilities

In relation to the foregoing—

The undertaking or support of research

The planning or initiation of projects

The co-ordination of activities in respect of projects

Co-operation with the States and other authorities

**The Department of the Northern Territory—**

Administration of the Northern Territory of Australia and the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands

**The Department of Overseas Trade—**

Trade and commerce with other countries, including—  
 Trade promotion  
 Trade agreements  
 Export services

**The Postmaster-General's Department—**

Postal, telegraphic, telephonic, and other like services

**The Department of Primary Industry—**

Agricultural and pastoral industries  
 Fisheries  
 Forestry

**The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet—**

Administrative and policy advising for the Prime Minister  
 Assistance to the Prime Minister in connexion with co-ordination of government administration  
 Administration of the Cabinet Office  
 Communications between Commonwealth and State Governments  
 Support for the Arts and Letters  
 National Gallery  
 Honours and awards  
 Government hospitality and ceremonial  
 Relations and communications with the Commonwealth Secretariat in London

**The Repatriation Department—**

Repatriation and other benefits for members of the Defence Force and their dependants

**The Department of Science—**

Science and technology, including research and support of research  
 Meteorology  
 Ionospheric Prediction Service  
 Patents of inventions and designs, and trade marks  
 Weights and measures  
 National standards

**The Department of Secondary Industry—**

Secondary industry, including—  
 The efficiency and development of industries  
 Research

**The Department of Services and Property—**

Elections and referendums  
 Provision of accommodation, staff and other facilities for members of the Parliament other than in Parliament House  
 Acquisition and leasing of land and property in Australia or elsewhere for Commonwealth purposes; management and disposal of property so acquired or leased  
 Land, engineering and topographical surveys for Commonwealth purposes

**The Department of Social Security—**

National social security schemes, including—  
 Invalid and age pensions, maternity allowances, widows' pensions, child endowment, unemployment and sickness benefits  
 Health benefits schemes  
 National superannuation  
 National compensation  
 National rehabilitation service  
 Aged persons' homes  
 Assistance for sheltered workshops and handicapped children

**The Department of the Special Minister of State—**

National archives  
 National Library  
 Royal charters  
 War graves  
 Grants to national organisations  
 World expositions  
 Commonwealth Gazette and Commonwealth Directory

**The Department of Supply—**

Defence research and development, including support of space research programs of international organisations  
 Supply, manufacture and procurement of goods and services, including munitions and aircraft for defence  
 Disposal of surplus goods  
 Government transport and storage facilities in the States and storage and transport of goods in the Australian Capital Territory

**The Department of Tourism and Recreation—**

Promotion of tourism in Australia and between other countries and Australia  
 Regulation of the tourist industry  
 Recreation, sport and physical culture

**The Department of Transport—**

Navigation and shipping  
 Lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys  
 Land transport  
 Shipbuilding

**The Department of the Treasury—**

Fiscal policy and monetary policy  
 Accounting for public moneys; budgeting  
 Taxation  
 Borrowing money on the public credit of the Commonwealth  
 Banking  
 Insurance  
 Currency, coinage and legal tender  
 Foreign exchange  
 Census and statistics

**The Department of Urban and Regional Development—**

Matters related to city and regional planning and development, including assistance to, and co-operation with, the States and local-governing bodies

**The Department of Works—**

Planning, execution and maintenance of Commonwealth works

Design, provision and maintenance of furniture, furnishings and fittings for the Commonwealth

Promotion of national standards in relation to building construction

### 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 1972 is indicated in alphabetical order in *The Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia passed during the year 1972 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 1972 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 1972 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 1972 are listed on pages 79–84. 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, 137 in 1971 and 139 in 1972.

#### Commonwealth legislation passed during 1972

*Aged Persons Homes Act 1972* (No. 84) doubled the rate of subsidy payable to eligible organisations providing personal care for the frail aged in hostel accommodation.

*Aged Persons Hostels Act 1972* (No. 76) assisted the provision of additional hostel-type accommodation for aged persons.

*Agricultural Tractors Bounty Act 1972* (No. 71) extended the operation of the *Agricultural Tractors Bounty Act 1966–1970* for a period of 6 months to 31 December 1972.

*Air Navigation (Charges) Act 1972* (No. 100) increased rates of air navigation charges and introduced charges for airline training flights.

*Airline Equipment (Loan Guarantee) Act 1972* (No. 42) guaranteed loans raised by Ansett Transport Industries Ltd, to finance the purchase of 4 Boeing 727-200 series aircraft.

*Airline Agreements Act 1972* (No. 129) amended the *Australian National Airlines Act 1945–1970* to increase the salaries limit above which the approval of the Minister for Civil Aviation is required.

*Apple and Pear Stabilisation Act 1972* (No. 106) raised the maximum tonnage of export apples and pears eligible for payment at the maximum rate under the stabilisation scheme.

*Commonwealth legislation passed during 1972—continued**Appropriation Act (No. 4) 1971–72 (No. 40)**Appropriation Act (No. 5) 1971–72 (No. 41)**Appropriation Act (No. 1) 1972–73 (No. 104)**Appropriation Act (No. 2) 1972–73 (No. 105)**Asian Development Bank (Additional Subscription) Act 1972 (No. 60)* enabled Australia to take up an increase of \$US127.5 in its capital subscription to the Asian Development Bank.*Australian Capital Territory Evidence (Temporary Provisions) Act 1972 (No. 10)* extended for 12 months the operation of the *Australian Capital Territory Evidence (Temporary Provisions) Act 1971*.*Australian Capital Territory Stamp Duty Act 1972 (No. 68)* amended the *Australian Capital Territory Stamp Duty Act 1971* by the omission of provisions that become redundant on the enactment of the *Consular Privileges and Immunities Act 1972 (No. 62)*.*Australian Capital Territory Stamp Duty Act (No. 2) 1972 (No. 94)* increased the rate of stamp duty in the Australian Capital Territory.*Australian Capital Territory Tax (Purchases of Marketable Securities) Act 1972 (No. 93)* increased the rates at which stamp duty is imposed under the 'broker return' system on the purchase side of transactions in marketable securities.*Australian Capital Territory Tax (Sales of Marketable Securities) Act 1972 (No. 92)* raised the rate of duty payable by the selling broker.*Australian Institute of Marine Science Act 1972 (No. 55)* repealed the previous Act and permitted the Institute to carry out research into marine science and to publish the results of that research.*Australian National Airlines Act 1972 (No. 130)* extended the Government's 2-airline policy and the obligations placed on the major airlines as a pre-requisite to the extension.*Banks (Shareholdings) Act 1971 (No. 2)* introduced a control on the acquisition by local and overseas interests of large shareholdings in banks incorporated in Australia.*Broadcasting and Television Act 1972 (No. 49)* required all advertisements on radio or television for cigarettes or cigarette tobacco to be followed by an announcement warning of health dangers.*Butter Fat Levy Act 1972 (No. 34)* amended the *Butter Fat Levy Act 1965–1966* by repealing sections of the previous Act relating to levies for research purposes.*Child Care Act 1972 (No. 121)* provided assistance for the development of child day care facilities of good quality throughout the Commonwealth.*Commonwealth Teaching Service Act 1972 (No. 13)* established a Commonwealth Teaching Service.*Companies (Foreign Take-overs) Act 1972 (No. 134)* controlled the foreign takeovers of companies.*Compensation (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1972 (No. 122)* amended the *Compensation (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1971* to provide for the payment of compensation at the rate of full sick pay, up to 26 weeks, to Commonwealth employees during total incapacity following a compensatable injury.*Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1972 (No. 37)* amended the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* to provide for the orderly conduct of industrial relations.*Consular Privileges and Immunities Act 1972 (No. 62)* gave effect in Australia to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations which provides a comprehensive code of international conduct on consular relations.*Crimes (Hijacking of Aircraft) Act 1972 (No. 101)* created the offence of hijacking in respect of aircraft and provided the necessary procedures with respect to the taking of offenders into custody and their detention pending a decision to try them or extradite them.*Customs Tariff Act 1972 (No. 4)**Customs Tariff Act (No. 2) 1972 (No. 18)**Customs Tariff Act (No. 3) 1972 (No. 63)**Customs Tariff Act (No. 4) 1972 (No. 135)**Customs Tariff Act (No. 5) 1972 (No. 136)**Customs Tariff Validation Act 1972 (No. 51)**Customs Tariff Validation Act (No. 2) 1972 (No. 137)*

*Commonwealth legislation passed during 1972—continued*

*Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1972* (No. 3) amended the *Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1924–1966*, by providing the Australian Dairy Produce Board with investment powers related to its present day needs and circumstances.

*Dairy Produce Sales Promotion Act 1972* (No. 33) repealed Part II of the *Dairy Produce Research and Sales Promotion Act 1958–1965*.

*Dairying Industry Act 1972* (No. 35) extended the previous legislation to provide for payment of bounty on the production of butter, cheese and other related products containing butter fat for a further 5 years ending on 30 June 1977.

*Dairying Research Act 1972* (No. 30) widened the existing Commonwealth industry dairy research scheme so that it will apply to the industry as a whole.

*Dairying Research Levy Act 1972* (No. 31) authorised the imposition of levies on whole milk and butter fat.

*Dairying Research Levy Collection Act 1972* (No. 32) provided the machinery necessary for the collection of the levies imposed by the *Dairying Research Levy Act 1972*.

*Delivered Meals Subsidy Act 1972* (No. 113) increased the assistance to Meals on Wheels organisations.

*Diesel Fuel Tax Act* (No. 1) 1972 (No. 26) converted the rate of tax imposed by the Act on diesel fuel entered for home consumption to its metric equivalent.

*Diesel Fuel Tax Act* (No. 2) 1972 (No. 27) converted the rate of duty imposed by the Act on diesel fuel entered for home consumption to its metric equivalent.

*Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Act 1972* (No. 69) amended the 1967 Act where necessary to maintain conformity with the provisions of the *Consular Privileges and Immunities Act 1972*, to regulate duty and tax free entry of goods.

*Distillation Act 1972* (No. 24) provided for the measuring by volume the alcohol content of liquors and other minor amendments to the Act relating to the introduction of the metric system.

*Estate Duty Assessment Act 1972* (No. 95) doubled the exemption limits for estate duty.

*Excise Act 1972* (No. 23) amended the *Excise Act 1901–1968* by converting existing references to measurement to metric equivalents.

*Excise Tariff Act 1972* (No. 22) represented the initial step towards the progressive implementation of the metric system of weights and measures in Australia.

*Excise Tariff Act* (No. 2) 1972 (No. 64) amended the excise tariff legislation by the omission of provisions that became redundant on the enactment of the *Consular Privileges and Immunities Legislation*.

*Excise Tariff Act* (No. 3) 1972 (No. 119) reduced excise duty on wine and permitted the delivery free of excise duty, of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff for use in medical or scientific research.

*Excise Tariff Validation Act 1972* (No. 120) validated excise duty collected on wine at the reduced rate of duty as stated in *Excise Tariff Act* (No. 3) 1972 (No. 119).

*Export Payments Insurance Corporation Act 1972* (No. 88) increased the capital of the Export Payments Insurance Corporation.

*Extradition (Commonwealth Countries) Act 1972* (No. 102) made the offence of hijacking in respect of aircraft an extradition crime for the purposes of the *Extradition (Commonwealth Countries) Act 1966–1968*.

*Extradition (Foreign States) Act 1972* (No. 103) made the offence of hijacking in respect of aircraft an extradition crime for the purposes of the *Extradition (Foreign States) Act 1966–1968*.

*Gift Duty Act 1972* (No. 96) raised the gift duty exemption limit.

*Gift Duty Assessment Act 1972* (No. 97) raised the amounts of gifts requiring a return.

*Gold Mining Industry Assistance Act 1972* (No. 52) amended the *Gold Mining Industry Assistance Act* by increasing the subsidy rate and extended its period of operation until June 1975.

*Home Savings Grants Act 1972* (No. 78) amended the *Home Savings Grants Act 1964–1971* making larger grants available.

*Honey Industry Act 1972* (No. 11) amended the *Honey Industry Act 1962–1966* to provide for some changes in the method of appointing industry members to the Australian Honey Board.

*Commonwealth legislation passed during 1972—continued*

- Income Tax Act 1972* (No. 86).
- Income Tax Assessment Act 1972* (No. 5)
- Income Tax Assessment Act* (No. 2) 1972 (No. 46)
- Income Tax Assessment Act* (No. 3) 1972 (No. 47)
- Income Tax Assessment Act* (No. 4) 1972 (No. 65)
- Income Tax Assessment Act* (No. 5) 1972 (No. 85)
- Income Tax (International Agreements) Act 1972* (No. 48)
- Income Tax (Reduction of Additional Tax) Act 1972* (No. 12)
- Industrial Research and Development Grants Act 1972* (No. 59) extended and amended the provisions of the *Industrial Research and Development Grants Act 1967*.
- Lighthouses Act 1972* (No. 61) provided for the deletion of Papua New Guinea from the *Lighthouses Act* from a date to be proclaimed according to the wishes of the Administrator's Executive Council of Papua New Guinea.
- Loan (Australian National Airlines Commission) Act 1972* (No. 43) approved Commonwealth borrowings to assist in financing the purchase of four Boeing 727-200 jet aircraft by the Australian National Airlines Commission—Trans-Australia Airlines.
- Loan (Australian Wheat Board) Act 1972* (No. 9) 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 in respect of wheat from the 1970–71 pool.
- Loan (Qantas Airways Limited) Act 1972* (No. 98) approved borrowings by the Commonwealth to assist Qantas Airways Ltd in the purchase of a sixth Boeing 747 jet aircraft.
- Loan (War Service Land Settlement) Act 1972* (No. 91) provided for the raising of loan moneys for war service land settlement in South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.
- Metal Working Machine Tools Bounty Act 1972* (No. 115) provided for the payment of bounty on various classes of machine tools.
- Navigation Act 1972* (No. 28) inserted in the Navigation Act power to make regulations for the measurement of ship's tonnage in the way provided in the tonnage mark scheme.
- National Health Act 1972* (No. 114) provided further benefits for pensioners in nursing homes, a new fund benefit for patients in nursing homes and aid for persons providing nursing care for elderly relatives.
- National Urban and Regional Development Authority Act 1972* (No. 117) set up a new authority to work with the States towards urban and regional development.
- Native Members of the Forces Benefits Act 1972* (No. 138) removed the limitations between the war compensation benefits for which Torres Strait Islanders and certain mainland Aborigines are eligible and those for which other Australian ex-servicemen are eligible.
- New Guinea Timber Agreement (Repeal) Act 1972* (No. 73) repealed the *New Guinea Timber Agreement Act* of 1952 and 1953.
- Nitrogenous Fertilisers Subsidy Act 1972* (No. 107) extended the subsidy of nitrogenous fertilisers until 31 December 1974, changed the basis for eligibility for the subsidy and expressed the subsidy rate in metric terms.
- Northern Territory (Administration) Act 1972* (No. 39) widened the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission's jurisdiction.
- Ordinances and Regulations (Notification) Act 1972* (No. 75) made effective the ordinances of all the Territories of the Commonwealth and also the regulations, rules or other instruments under a law of the Commonwealth or a Territory of the Commonwealth.
- Papua New Guinea Act 1972* (No. 74) removed the limitation on the number of offices of Minister of the House of Assembly for Papua New Guinea.
- Papua New Guinea Loan (Asian Development Bank) Act 1972* (No. 19) provided a guarantee by the Commonwealth to a borrowing by the Administration of Papua New Guinea from the Asian Development Bank.
- Papua New Guinea Loan (International Bank) Act 1972* (No. 56) provided a guarantee by the Commonwealth to a borrowing by the Administration of Papua New Guinea from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

*Commonwealth legislation passed during 1972—continued*

*Pay-Roll Tax (Territories) Assessment Act 1972* (No. 66) amended the Territories Pay-Roll Tax legislation by the omission of provisions that became redundant on the enactment of the Consular Privileges and Immunities legislation.

*Pollution of the Sea by Oil Act 1972* (No. 131) amended the *Pollution of the Sea by Oil Act 1960–1965* to incorporate amendments adopted by the Assembly of the Inter-Government Maritime Consultative Organisation.

*Pollution of the Sea by Oil (Shipping Levy) Act 1972* (No. 132) covered the costs attached to combating pollution of the sea by oil from ships.

*Pollution of the Sea by Oil (Shipping Levy Collection) Act 1972* (No. 133) provided for the collection of the levy imposed on certain ships carrying oil.

*Processed Milk Products Bounty Act 1972* (No. 36) extended until 30 June 1977 the operations of the *Processed Milk Products Bounty Act*.

*Public Service Act 1972* (No. 6) amended section 50 of the *Public Service Act 1922–1968* and provided for the establishment of central promotions appeal committees.

*Public Service Arbitration Act 1972* (No. 17) provided for the Public Service arbitration tribunal to deal with industrial situations i.e., strikes, bans or limitations on work engaged in by officers or employees of Commonwealth departments or instrumentalities.

*Public Works Committee Act 1972* (No. 57) increased the standing appropriation in the *Public Works Committee Act 1969*.

*Queensland Grant Act 1972* (No. 29) authorised the payment of a special advance grant to Queensland in 1971–72.

*Repatriation Act 1972* (No. 15) increased repatriation, war compensation and war service pensions.

*Repatriation Act (No. 2) 1972* (No. 82) provided a number of improvements in repatriation benefits.

*Repatriation (Far East Strategic Reserve) Act 1972* (No. 81) extended eligibility for war pensions to student children between the ages of 16 and 21 years.

*Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act 1972* (No. 80) extended eligibility for war pensions to student children between the ages of 16 and 21 years.

*Repatriation (Torres Strait Islanders) Act 1972* (No. 139) preserved the rights of ex-servicemen, formerly members of the Torres Strait Light Infantry Forces, who will now be brought under the provisions of the *Repatriation Act*.

*Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1972* (No. 118) amended Part XII of the *Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1971* to enable the Australian Shippers' Council to undertake all negotiations with ship-owners and conferences operating in all Australian export liner trades.

*Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Act 1972* (No. 67) amended the Sales Tax Legislation by the omission of provisions that became redundant on the enactment of the Consular Privileges and Immunities legislation.

*Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Act (No. 2) 1972* (No. 87) exempted imported works of art from sales tax.

*Seamen's Compensation Act 1972* (No. 124) increased various rates and amounts of workers compensation payable in respect of seamen and their dependants.

*Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act 1972* (No. 16) increased the various rates of pensions in relation to seamen.

*Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act (No. 2) 1972* (No. 83) increased the various rates of war pensions in relation to seamen.

*Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1972* (No. 38) related to the application of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* to industrial disputes in the Australian Capital Territory.

*Social Services Act 1972* (No. 1) increased unemployment benefits and associated short-term sickness and special benefits.

*Social Services Act (No. 2) 1972* (No. 14) increased age, invalid and widow's pensions, long-term sickness benefits and sheltered employment allowances.

*Social Services Act (No. 3) 1972* (No. 53) enabled certain Australian pensions to be paid overseas.

*Social Services Act (No. 4) 1972* (No. 79) increased pensions and introduced a wife's pension.

*Commonwealth legislation passed during 1972—continued*

*Softwood Forestry Agreements Act* 1972 (No. 89) provided for a continuation of financial assistance for a further 5 years from 1 July 1971 to the States for the purpose of expanding the rate of softwood plantings.

*Spirits Act* 1972 (No. 25) provided for the measuring by volume the alcohol content of liquors and other minor amendments to the Act relating to the introduction of the metric system.

*States Grants (Aboriginal Advancement) Act* 1972 (No. 99).

*States Grants Act* 1972 (No. 20).

*States Grants Act (No. 2)* 1972 (No. 90)

*States Grants (Advanced Education) Act* 1972 (No. 58).

*States Grants (Advanced Education) Act (No. 2)* 1972 (No. 127).

*States Grants (Advanced Education) Act (No. 3)* 1972 (No. 128).

*States Grants (Capital Assistance) Act* 1972 (No. 8).

*States Grants (Capital Assistance) Act (No. 2)* 1972 (No. 21).

*States Grants (Capital Assistance) Act (No. 3)* 1972 (No. 77).

*States Grants (Fruit Growing Reconstruction) Act* 1972, (No. 112).

*States Grants (Independent Schools) Act* 1972 (No. 7).

*States Grants (Independent Schools) Act (No. 2)* 1972 (No. 109)

*States Grants (Pre-school Teachers Colleges) Act* 1972 (No. 72).

*States Grants (Schools) Act* 1972 (No. 108).

*States Grants (Special Assistance) Act* 1972 (No. 116).

*States Grants (Universities) Act* 1972 (No. 125).

*States Grants (Universities) Act (No. 2)* 1972 (No. 126).

*Stevedoring Industry (Temporary Provisions) Act* 1972 (No. 54) extended the operation of the *Stevedoring Industry (Temporary Provisions) Act* 1967–1971 for a further period of 12 months.

*Supply Act (No. 1)* 1972–73 (No. 44).

*Supply Act (No. 2)* 1972–73 (No. 45).

*Tariff Board Act* 1972 (No. 50) amended the previous act to enable the Tariff Board to comprise 11 instead of the present 9 members.

*United States Naval Communication Station (Civilian Employees) Act* 1972 (No. 123) amended the *United States Naval Communication Station (Civilian Employees) Act* 1971 to enable the new compensation rate of full sick pay during total incapacity to be extended to these employees.

*Victoria Grant (Millewa Pipelines) Act* 1972 (No. 70) granted to Victoria an amount of up to \$2 million for specified works in the Millewa region under phase 2 of the national water resources development program.

*Wool (Deficiency Payments) Act* 1972 (No. 110) extended the wool deficiency payments scheme from 1 July 1972 until 30 June 1973.

*Wool Industry Act* 1972 (No. 111) created a wool statutory body to be known as the Australian Wool Corporation bringing under a single direction the functions of the Australian Wool Board and the Australian Wool Commission.

Total for Year: 139 Acts.