

CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

CONSTITUTION

Victorian Constitution

The Constitution of Victoria is now to be found in the *Constitution Act 1975*, an Act of the Victorian Parliament. The Bill was passed by the Victorian Parliament in May 1975 and reserved for the Royal Assent, which was given on 22 October 1975 and notified in the *Victoria Government Gazette* on 19 November 1975. The Act was proclaimed to come into operation on 1 December 1975. Details of the Act may be found in the *Victorian Year Book 1977* on pages 924–43.

During the first 120 years of responsible government in Victoria, the Constitution was contained in the Schedule to an Act of the United Kingdom Parliament passed in 1855. The Victorian Parliament has had at all times the power to adopt a Constitution for Victoria based upon an Act of the Victorian Parliament, and it is somewhat surprising that the Victorian Parliament waited until 1975 to exercise this power.

In the *Constitution Act 1975* there are to be found the basic laws governing the relationship of the Crown to the State, the constitution and powers of the Parliament, the constitution and powers of the Supreme Court, and the relationship of the Executive to the Parliament.

The Constitution is a flexible constitution and can be altered at any time by an Act of the Victorian Parliament, although in some cases an absolute majority in each House is required for a Bill which would alter some of the fundamental provisions in the Constitution.

The system in Victoria provides for responsible Cabinet government based on a legislature of two Houses, both elected upon adult franchise. The Constitution is affected by the Commonwealth Constitution enacted by the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900*, an Act of the Imperial Parliament, by which legislative and executive powers upon certain specified matters were granted to the Commonwealth Parliament and the Commonwealth Government, some of them exclusively, and provision was made that, in the case of inconsistency of valid laws, the Commonwealth law should prevail. In the result, the Victorian Parliament may now make laws in and for Victoria upon all matters not exclusively granted to the Commonwealth Parliament by the Commonwealth Constitution, but upon some of these matters the Victorian law may be superseded by the passing of a Commonwealth Act. Local government, that is, the control exercised by municipal councils within their respective districts, is a matter of State law and wholly within the legislative control of the Victorian Parliament, but in 1979 the place of local government in Victoria was recognised by the incorporation of a new Part 11A in the *Constitution Act 1975*.

Relation to Commonwealth Constitution

The Victorian Constitution must be understood in relation to the effect of the Commonwealth Constitution on the jurisdiction of the States. There are three main provisions in the Commonwealth Constitution which establish its relationships with State Constitutions in Australia. The first is section 51, which sets out most of the areas within

which the Commonwealth Parliament may make laws. Matters outside the listed areas of power are the province of the States.

The second provision is section 109, which states that where the Commonwealth and a State have made laws which are inconsistent with one another, the State law is, to the extent of the inconsistency, invalid. However, if the Commonwealth has exceeded its powers in making its law, it has not really made the law at all, so there is no inconsistency and the State law stands.

The operation of these two provisions leaves the States, including Victoria, with power to make laws in the following cases:

- (1) Where the Commonwealth has no power to make laws;
- (2) where the Commonwealth has power in a particular field but has not exercised it at all; and
- (3) where the Commonwealth has power which it has exercised, but not so as to cover the whole legislative field.

Where the Commonwealth has power over a particular field and has exercised that power to the full, any law a State passes will be inconsistent with the Commonwealth law and inoperative.

The third provision, section 96, provides that the Commonwealth may grant financial assistance to any State on such terms and conditions as the Commonwealth Parliament thinks fit. Section 96 has been used in conjunction with the taxing power of the Commonwealth to establish the economic supremacy of the Commonwealth over the States. The Commonwealth has done this since 1942 by levying income tax at a uniform rate and then giving a portion of this back to the States on the condition (attached under the power given by section 96) that the States refrained from levying income tax themselves.

This financial pre-eminence of the Commonwealth has led to the distinction between its province and the province of the States becoming blurred in practice. Nevertheless, some generalisations are possible. The Commonwealth exercises exclusive power in fields such as defence and foreign affairs where it is important to consider the nation as a whole. As the Commonwealth holds financial pre-eminence, it automatically assumes the task of economic planning. The Victorian Government, on the other hand, is primarily responsible for such things as health, education, law enforcement, the administration of justice, the control of resources, and the provision of roads, water, sewerage, power, and other services. Under Victorian law a complete system of local government has been established. The State has established a complete system of courts, a police force, a teaching service, and many public statutory bodies to provide services for the people.

Australian Constitutional Convention

While no further plenary sessions of the Australian Constitutional Convention have been held since 1978, the work of Standing Committee D has continued. Standing Committee D met again on 2 October 1981 in Melbourne, to consider a number of papers it had commissioned and to establish the progress on work referred by the full convention. A number of recommendations were made at this meeting which are to be referred to the next plenary session of the full convention.

Included among these recommendations is the revised proposal adopted by the Committee that the High Court of Australia be able to give advisory opinions.

Further, the Committee considered a report identifying conventions associated with the Australian Constitution and recommended 24 of these conventions be endorsed by the Australian Constitutional Convention.

The Committee is continuing to build up a considerable body of material for the next plenary session of the Convention in Adelaide.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1981, pp. 75-6

Constitutional developments in Victoria since 1980

Operation of Imperial law

A number of laws passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom still apply in Victoria as in the other States. Some apply because they were received into New South Wales law in 1828 and hence into Victorian law in 1851 on the separation of Victoria from

New South Wales. These laws may be repealed by the Victorian Parliament. Others apply because they extend to Victoria, expressly or by necessary implication, and therefore have paramount force. Any State legislation that is repugnant to a statute of paramount force is void.

Legislation was passed by the Victorian Parliament in 1980 to rationalise the operation of "received" British law in the State. The *Imperial Acts Application Act* 1980, amending an earlier Act of 1922, repealed all enactments of the United Kingdom in force in Victoria which the Parliament had power to repeal, with certain exceptions which were transcribed in the Act itself. Some of the repealed statutes were contemporaneously re-enacted as Victorian law by the *Imperial Law Re-Enactment Act* 1980. A third Act, the *Constitutional Powers (Request) Act* 1980, was passed to enable the State to be freed from the doctrine of repugnancy. It relies on the provision in section 51 (xxxviii) of the Commonwealth Constitution, which enables the Commonwealth Parliament to legislate with respect to "the exercise . . . at the request of the Parliaments of all the States directly concerned, of any power which can at the establishment of this Constitution be exercised only by the Parliament of the United Kingdom . . .". The State Act requests the Commonwealth to authorise it to legislate repugnantly to any United Kingdom Act of paramount force except the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1901 and the *Statute of Westminster* 1931. Section 5 of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, which confers on the States power to entrench parts of their constitutions, is also excepted. The requested form of the Commonwealth Act is scheduled to the State Act.

Early in 1981, the Commonwealth Act had not been passed. The reality of the problem of the doctrine of repugnancy was demonstrated again in 1980, however. The question arose whether section 3 of the Act of Settlement 1701 (U.K.) applied in Victoria. If it did so apply, its effect would be to preclude any person "born out of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland or Ireland, or the dominions thereto belonging" from enjoying "any office or place of trust, either civil or military" in the State.

Although at least one government appointee was temporarily stood down while the constitutional issue was examined, it was eventually decided that the extent of the uncertainty over the interpretation of the Act, its application to Victoria, and its continued operation in the face of the Commonwealth *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948, rendered permanent action unnecessary. Nevertheless the more significant problem revealed by the episode remained. The Victorian Parliament was powerless to legislate to resolve the uncertainty. In the event of a decision that the Act of Settlement applied in Victoria, the Parliament would be unable to amend it.

State constitutions

A decision likely to be significant for all State constitutions was made by the Supreme Court of Western Australia in January 1981. In *Western Australia v. Wilsmore* (1981) 33 A.L.R. 13, the State of Western Australia sought leave to appeal to the Privy Council from a decision of the Full Court that an amendment to the State Electoral Act, which disqualified the respondent from voting, was void on the ground that it had not been passed in the "manner and form" prescribed for an amendment of that type. The Court rejected the application. Burt C. J., with whom the other members of the Court agreed, decided that failure to observe a manner and form requirement would offend against section 106 of the Commonwealth Constitution, as well as against the State Constitution itself. The issue therefore was one of Federal jurisdiction, "arising under the Constitution" on which no appeal now lies to the Privy Council.

Commonwealth Constitution

A number of cases decided in 1980 concerned various sections of the Commonwealth Constitution. In *Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty. Ltd. v. Wardley* (1980) 54 A.L.J.R. 210, the High Court held that there was no inconsistency between the Victorian *Equal Opportunity Act* 1977 and the *Airline Pilots Agreement* 1978 as certified under section 28 of the Commonwealth *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904. In the important case of *Uebergang v. Australian Wheat Board* (1980) 54 A.L.J.R. 581, the Full High Court considered whether the wheat stabilisation scheme offended the requirement in

section 92 of the Constitution that "trade, commerce and intercourse among the States . . . shall be absolutely free". A majority of the Court took the view that the monopoly created by the scheme might be valid in certain circumstances, but that further evidence was needed to enable the question to be decided in this particular case. The defendant was given leave to amend his defence; but eventually decided not to continue with the action. In another important decision, *Attorney-General for Victoria (ex rel. Black) v. Commonwealth* (unreported early 1981) a majority of the Court dismissed the argument that Commonwealth grants to the States for non-government schools are contrary to section 116 of the Constitution which prohibits laws "for establishing any religion". The Court also dismissed an argument based on the grants power, section 96 of the Constitution.

EXECUTIVE

Governor

Under the Victorian Constitution, the ultimate executive power is vested in the Crown and is exercised by the Governor as the Queen's representative.

The Governor's authority is derived from Letters Patent (issued in 1900 and amended in 1913) under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, from the Commissions of Appointment, and from the Governor's Instructions issued under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

As the Queen's representative, the Governor summons and prorogues Parliament and at the beginning of each session outlines the Government's legislative programme in his opening speech. In the name of the Queen he gives assent to Bills which have passed all stages in Parliament, with the exception of those especially reserved for the Royal Assent. These include Bills dealing with special subjects such as the granting of land and money to himself. His functions in relation to the Legislature are contained in the Constitution Act.

As head of the Executive, his functions are based on Letters Patent, his Commission, and the Royal Instructions. These empower him to make all appointments to important State offices other than those for which specific provision is made under a Statute, to make official proclamations, and to exercise the prerogative of mercy by reprieving or pardoning criminal offenders within his jurisdiction. These functions are carried out on the advice of his Ministers.

There are some matters, however, which require the special exercise of the Governor's discretion. Thus he alone must finally decide after taking advice of his Premier, whether to grant a dissolution of Parliament, and whether to call upon a member of Parliament to form a new Ministry. The Governor's powers in respect of the commissioning of a member of Parliament as Premier to form a new Ministry are set out more fully on page 72 in the section describing the Ministry.

The Governor also has power to appoint a Deputy to exercise his functions as the Queen's representative during his temporary absence from the seat of government whether within or without Victoria.

In the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him, the Governor is guided by the advice of the Executive Council, which is a body created under the Governor's Instructions and which in practice gives effect to Cabinet and ministerial decisions. If in any case he sees sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the Council, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authorities in opposition to the opinion of the Council, reporting the matter to the Queen without delay, with the reasons for his so acting.

This exercise of discretionary powers emphasises the Governor's position as one above and beyond party politics and in extreme cases provides a safeguard of the Constitution. The general nature of his position is such that he is the guardian of the Constitution and bound to see that the great powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest.

On all official State occasions he performs the ceremonial functions as the representative of the Crown, and so becomes the focal point and the unifying symbol of the community.

The present Governor is His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Brian Murray, K.C.M.G., who assumed office on 1 March 1982.

A complete list of representatives of the Sovereign since the establishment of the Port Phillip District in 1839 can be found on pages 1149-50 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed by a Commission from the Sovereign under the Sign Manual and Signet. In the Commission, reference is made to the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor is expressly authorised and required by his Commission to administer the Government of the State of Victoria in the events dealt with in such Letters Patent, namely, the death, incapacity, or removal of the Governor, or his departure from the State, or his assuming the administration of the Government of Australia.

The Lieutenant-Governor assumes control in any of these events by issuing a proclamation. He then becomes His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

However, should the Governor be only temporarily absent for a short period from the seat of government or from the State (except when he administers the Government of Australia) he may, by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the State, appoint the Lieutenant-Governor as his Deputy.

The present Lieutenant-Governor is the Hon. Sir John Young, K.C.M.G., who assumed office on 31 July 1974.

Executive Council

Section 50 of the *Constitution Act* 1975 provides that officers appointed as responsible Ministers of the Crown shall also be members of the Executive Council, and provision for their appointment appears in the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor.

The Executive Council, consisting of Executive Councillors under summons, namely, members of the current Ministry, usually meets weekly or as required. The quorum of three comprises the Governor and at least two Ministers. These meetings are of a formal nature and are presided over by the Governor or in his absence by his Deputy.

Where it is provided in the statutes that the Governor in Council may make proclamations, orders, regulations, appointments to public offices, etc., the Governor acts formally with the advice of the Executive Council, but actually in accordance with Cabinet or ministerial decisions.

Ministry

Formation and composition

Victoria has followed the system of government evolved in Britain. The Queen's representative in Victoria, the Governor, acts by convention upon the advice of a Cabinet of Ministers, the leader of whom is called the Premier, although there is no mention of Cabinet as such in the Victorian Constitution.

The authority under which Victorian Ministers are appointed is contained in section 50 of the *Constitution Act* 1975, which provides that the Governor may, from time to time, appoint up to eighteen officers who are either members or capable of being elected members of either House of Parliament. No Minister shall hold office for a period longer than three months unless he is, or becomes, a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. This section further provides that not more than six of such officers shall at any one time be members of the Legislative Council and not more than thirteen members of the Legislative Assembly.

In practice, a Ministry remains in office only while it has the support of a majority in the Legislative Assembly, and when a change of Government occurs and a new Ministry is to be appointed, the Governor "sends for" that member of the Legislative Assembly whom he thinks would be supported by a majority in that House and asks him whether he is able and willing to form a new Government with himself as leader. If that member can assure the Governor accordingly, he may then be commissioned by the Governor to form a Ministry.

The names of those persons who are chosen to serve in his Ministry are then submitted by the Premier-elect to the Governor for appointment by him as responsible Ministers of the Crown.

Powers

The Cabinet is responsible politically for the administrative acts of the Government, but the constitutional powers as set out in the Constitution Act and other Acts are vested in the individual Ministers and the Governor in Council, namely, the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council. Cabinet as such has no legal powers.

Government administration includes departments under direct ministerial control as well as certain public statutory corporations which are subject to varying degrees of ministerial direction. Ministers are sworn in with appropriate portfolios which indicate their particular responsibilities.

Functions and procedures

Cabinet normally meets weekly or as occasion requires, in secret and apart from the Governor, to consider an agenda made up of matters submitted by the Premier and other Ministers. The Department of the Premier prepares a draft agenda for each meeting, but the Premier himself is responsible for the final agenda and the order of items on the agenda.

There is in practice no Cabinet secretariat, but the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968* provides for the payment of a salary to any member of the Council or the Assembly who is recognised as the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet.

The recording of decisions is primarily the responsibility of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet. There is no special machinery for circulating Cabinet minutes. Where necessary, the Secretary to the Department of the Premier issues the instructions, but, where a particular Minister is concerned, the Minister is normally responsible for the execution of Cabinet decisions.

Ministries, 1943 to 1981
VICTORIA—MINISTRIES: 1943-1981 (a)

Ministry and name of Premier	Date of assumption of office	Date of retirement from office	Duration of office (days)
Albert Arthur Dunstan	18 September 1943	2 October 1945	746
Ian Macfarlan	2 October 1945	21 November 1945	51
John Cain	21 November 1945	20 November 1947	730
Thomas Tuke Hollway	20 November 1947	3 December 1948	380
Thomas Tuke Hollway	3 December 1948	27 June 1950	572
John Gladstone Black McDonald	27 June 1950	28 October 1952	855
Thomas Tuke Hollway John Gladstone Black McDonald	28 October 1952	31 October 1952	4
John Cain	31 October 1952	17 December 1952	48
John Cain	17 December 1952	31 March 1955	835
John Cain	31 March 1955	7 June 1955	69
Henry Edward Bolte	7 June 1955	23 August 1972	6,288
Rupert James Hamer	23 August 1972	5 June 1981	3,209
Lindsay Hamilton Simpson Thompson	5 June 1981	Still in office	

(a) A complete list since responsible government in 1855 can be found on pages 1150-1 of the *Victorian Year Book 1973*.

*Ministry at 5 June 1981**

On 5 June 1981, His Excellency the Governor, on the recommendation of the then Premier, The Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D., accepted the resignation of the 64th Ministry. On the same day, His Excellency the Governor appointed the 65th Ministry consisting of the following members:

VICTORIA—65th MINISTRY AT 5 JUNE 1981

From the Legislative Assembly

The Hon. L. H. S. Thompson, C.M.G.	Premier and Treasurer
The Hon. W. A. Borthwick	Deputy Premier and Minister of Health
The Hon. B. J. Dixon	Minister for Employment and Training and Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation

* Details of the elections held on 3 April 1982 can be found in the Supplement at the end of this *Year Book*.

VICTORIA—65th MINISTRY AT 5 JUNE 1981—*continued**From the Legislative Assembly—continued*

The Hon. R. R. C. Maclellan	Minister of Transport
The Hon. W. Jona	Minister for Community Welfare Services
The Hon. J. H. Ramsay	Minister of Labour and Industry and Minister for Economic Development
The Hon. T. L. Austin	Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Forests
The Hon. L. S. Lieberman	Minister for Local Government and Minister for Planning
The Hon. A. R. Wood	Minister of Public Works and Minister for Property and Services
The Hon. N. Lacy	Minister for the Arts and Minister of Educational Services
The Hon. J. G. Kennett	Minister of Housing and Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs
The Hon. G. Weideman	Minister for Tourism
Mr P. C. Collins	Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet

From the Legislative Council

The Hon. A. J. Hunt	Minister of Education
The Hon. Haddon Storey, Q.C.	Attorney-General, Minister for Federal Affairs, and Minister of Consumer Affairs
The Hon. D. G. Crozier	Minister for Minerals and Energy
The Hon. W. V. Houghton	Minister for Conservation, Minister of Lands, and Minister of Soldier Settlement
The Hon. F. J. Granter	Minister for Police and Emergency Services
The Hon. G. Jenkins	Minister of Water Supply

Intergovernmental organisations*Introduction*

A vast number of intergovernmental organisations exist to co-ordinate the activities of the Commonwealth, State, and Territory Governments in Australia. Many of the organisations are ministerial councils or committees. A greater number consist of public service officers from various levels. Most intergovernmental ministerial bodies meet at least once a year; many of them meet more often.

It is not practicable to list all intergovernmental organisations. The following, therefore, is confined to the major intergovernmental ministerial bodies, or bodies with ministerial representation, functioning in 1980-81. Further information about many of these bodies can be obtained from the relevant sections of this *Year Book*. In addition, it is intended to consider the work of a different ministerial committee in detail in each successive edition. This article concludes with a study of the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General.

The two best known intergovernmental ministerial bodies are the Premiers Conference, in which heads of government discuss a range of important matters, and the Loan Council, in which the Prime Minister and the Premiers, or their nominees, formally make the decisions required to be made pursuant to the Financial Agreement 1927 and the Gentlemen's Agreement. Both meet at least once a year, on successive days towards the end of June.

Other major intergovernmental ministerial bodies include the Australian Aboriginal Affairs Council, Australian Agricultural Council, Australian Education Council, Australian Environment Council, Australian Fisheries Council, Australian Forestry Council, Australian Health Ministers Conference, Australian Housing Research Council, Australian Police Ministers Council, Australian Minerals and Energy Council, Australian Transport Advisory Council, Australian Water Resources Council, Conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Industry Ministers Conference, Conference of the Ministers for the Arts, Council of Ministers in Charge of Prisons Probation and Parole, Council of Nature Conservation Ministers, Council of Social Welfare Ministers, Joint Commonwealth/State Ministerial Council on

Housing Costs, Local Government Ministers Conference, Marine and Ports Council of Australia, Ministerial Council for Companies and Securities, Ministerial Council on the Development of Albury-Wodonga, Meeting of Ministers on Human Rights, Recreation Ministers Council, Meeting of Ministers on the River Murray, Standing Committee of Attorneys-General, Standing Committee of Ministers for Consumer Affairs, and the Tourist Ministers Council.

An intergovernmental body distinguishable from those listed above, although it has some ministerial representation, is the Advisory Council for Intergovernment Relations. The Council was established in 1976 pursuant to the Commonwealth *Advisory Council for Intergovernmental Relations Act 1976*. It comprises representatives from the Commonwealth Parliament, all State Parliaments, local government, and the community. Its object is to improve intergovernmental co-operation. It acts pursuant to direction from the Premiers Conference. Its conclusions take the form of recommendations to participating governments and to the Australian Council of Local Government Associations. The Council is presently engaged in a study of the relationships which should exist between the levels of government in Australia. It has concentrated primarily on the position of local government.

Standing Committee of Attorneys-General

The Standing Committee of Attorneys-General was established in the early 1960s as the result of negotiations between Law Ministers over the drafting of uniform companies legislation. It has met regularly ever since, usually several times in each year. It comprises the Attorney-General or equivalent Minister from the Commonwealth, each State, and the Northern Territory. Like most intergovernmental ministerial bodies, it is assisted by a standing committee of officers. Its secretariat is presently located in Victoria.

The operations of the Standing Committee cover a wide field. It provides a forum for the discussion of the legal and constitutional matters which fall within the portfolio of a Law Minister. The purpose of the discussion may be informative only, but often has a more definite aim: to formulate advice for another ministerial council, often the Premiers Conference; to co-ordinate legislation and/or executive action in the face of interstate legal problems; to agree upon the desirability and ultimately the form of uniform legislation on particular matters.

One of the most important achievements of the Standing Committee was the negotiation of uniform companies legislation in the 1960s. This was the most complex, if not the first, attempt at uniform legislation in Australia. Nevertheless the initial legislation became increasingly less uniform as the decade progressed and unilateral amendments were made to meet local pressures. More recently the Standing Committee has been instrumental in the negotiation in the early stages of the Commonwealth and State Scheme for Companies and Securities Regulation. All State members of the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General are now also members of the Ministerial Council for Companies and Securities.

At present there are approximately 40 items on the agenda of the Standing Committee. An important item originated as a request to the Committee from the 1979 Premiers Conference to examine the question of constitutional ties with the United Kingdom. The Committee has identified a wide range of such ties, including the doctrine of repugnancy, the power of the Crown to disallow certain Commonwealth and State Acts, the requirement to reserve certain bills for Royal Assent, the role of British ministers in the appointment and removal of State Governors and, as the channel of advice to the Crown on State matters, the marks of colonial status remaining in the Letters Patent and Instructions relating to the office of Governor-General and the office of State Governor, and the continuing existence of appeals to the Privy Council from State Supreme Courts on questions of State jurisdiction (see also page 70). The Standing Committee was expected to furnish a report on these residual links with the United Kingdom and the ways in which they might be broken to the Premiers Conference in June 1981. In the event, the Premiers Conference was primarily concerned with financial problems and the issue of residual links was not considered.

Other matters under consideration by the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General include uniform credit legislation; uniform defamation and privacy laws; a constitutional amendment to enable the interchange of powers between the Commonwealth and the

States; a uniform approach to the problems arising from "test-tube" conception and artificial insemination; problems of jurisdictional conflict between Federal and State courts; legal problems associated with damage arising out of nuclear activities; and problems arising out of a person's sexual reassignment.

LEGISLATURE

Victorian Parliament

General

The Constitution Act, creating a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, was assented to by Her Majesty in Council on 21 July 1855, and came into operation in Victoria on 23 November 1855. Under this Act, Her Majesty was given power "by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever". Certain of these unlimited powers, however, are now exercised by the Commonwealth Parliament. The provisions governing the constitution of the Victorian Parliament are now to be found in the *Constitution Act 1975*.

By virtue of the provisions of Act No. 7270 of 1965, membership of the Assembly was increased from sixty-six to seventy-three after the election of April 1967, while membership of the Council was increased from thirty-four to thirty-six by the addition of one member in July 1967, and one in June 1970. By virtue of the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974* (No. 8628) the membership of the Assembly was increased to eighty-one members following the 1976 State election and the membership of the Council to forty members following the same election, and forty-four members following the next subsequent election. Council members are elected from two-member provinces for six year terms and Assembly members from single-member districts for three year terms. Both Houses are elected on adult suffrage, and their powers are normally co-ordinate, although Money Bills must originate in the Legislative Assembly.

The provisions of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been frequently amended, as the Constitution Act gives the Victorian Parliament power to "repeal, alter, or vary" the Act itself, provided that the second and third readings of certain amending Bills are passed by an absolute majority of the members of each House. The most frequently amended sections of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been those setting out the relations between the Council and the Assembly, and the qualifications of candidates and voters. The right, extended in the original Constitution Act, to assume the privileges, immunities, and powers of the House of Commons (as they stood at that time) was taken up in 1857 by the first Act passed by the Victorian Parliament. These include very wide powers to punish contempt. The publication of parliamentary reports and proceedings was made absolutely privileged in 1890.

The landmarks of Assembly suffrage were: 1857, manhood suffrage; 1899, plural voting abolished; and 1908, women's franchise. Adult suffrage for the Council was introduced in 1950. In 1973, the qualifying age for membership was reduced to eighteen years and the voting age to eighteen years. Payment of members has also been frequently adjusted. The present complex scale makes extra payments to the Presiding Officers and Chairman of Committees and to the Leader of the third party as well as to the Leader of the Opposition and the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet; Government, Opposition, third party Whips, Party Secretaries, and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition are also specially rewarded. Electorates carry different allowances relative to the size of the electorate.

Parliament is summoned, prorogued, or dissolved by proclamation issued by the Governor. The duration of a Parliament depends upon the life of the Assembly (limited to three years), but may be ended by the Governor dissolving the Assembly before the expiration of that period. The Legislative Council cannot be dissolved except in special circumstances arising from disagreements between the two Houses. Its members are elected for six years, half of them retiring every three years. Members are eligible for re-election. A session is that period between the summoning of Parliament and prorogation. When Parliament is prorogued all business in hand lapses and, if it is to be continued in the next session, it must be reintroduced.

There are three political parties represented in the Victorian Parliament: the Liberal Party, the Australian Labor Party, and the National Party of Australia (Victoria). (See pages 81-82 for lists of members.) Of the forty-four members of the Legislative Council elected in 1976 and 1979, twenty-seven belong to the Liberal Party, thirteen to the Australian Labor Party, and four to the National Party of Australia (Victoria). Of the eighty-one members of the Legislative Assembly elected in 1979, forty-two belong to the Liberal Party, thirty-two to the Australian Labor Party, and seven to the National Party of Australia (Victoria). The Liberal Party, having won the majority of seats at the general election of the Assembly in 1955, formed a Government which was returned to office at the general elections in 1958, 1961, 1964, 1967, 1970, 1973, 1976, and 1979. The Leader of that Party holds the office of Premier. The Australian Labor Party forms the official Opposition Party. The National Party of Australia (Victoria) sits on the corner benches on the Opposition side of the Assembly Chamber.

Functions

The functions of Parliament consist of passing legislation and taking action to make available finances or funds as required for State expenditure. Legislation can be initiated by any member of Parliament in either House with the exception that all Money Bills, such as Bills for imposing a duty, rate, tax, or impost, or Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of the State, must originate in the Assembly on the motion of a Minister. They may be rejected, but not altered, by the Council. The Council, however, may suggest amendments to such Bills, provided these amendments will not have the effect of increasing any proposed charge or burden on the people and the Assembly may accept the suggested amendments if it so desires. In practice, almost all Bills are introduced by the Government in office as a result of policy decisions taken in Cabinet.

Procedures

Parliament controls the Government in office by the Assembly's power, in the last resort, to pass a resolution of no-confidence in the Government or to reject a proposal which the Government considers so vital that it is made a matter of confidence. This would force the Government to resign. Procedure of each House is governed by Standing Orders, Rules, and practice, based mainly on the procedure of the British House of Commons, and administered by the respective presiding officers: the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the respective Chairmen of Committees. The principal innovations in Assembly procedure are time limits on speeches and the elaborate ballot procedure at the opening of a new Parliament for the election of the Speaker.

The President of the Council holds office for the balance of the period for which he is elected as a member and may again be appointed if he retains his seat in the House. The election of a Speaker is the first business of a new Assembly after the members have taken the oath of allegiance or made an affirmation. The Chairman of Committees is then elected. The same order in debate is observed in Committee as in the House itself, the Chairman having final authority over all points of order arising when he is in the Chair.

The sittings of each House commence with the reading of the Lord's Prayer by the presiding officer. Before the business of the day, as set down on the Notice Paper, is called on, Ministers may be questioned on matters under their administrative control; notices of motion, such as motions for the introduction of Bills, or motions of a substantive or abstract nature, are given; petitions are presented; papers are laid on the Table; and messages from the Governor and from the other House are read. At this stage, members have the opportunity of moving a motion "that the House do now adjourn" which under the Standing Orders enables discussion on matters of urgent public importance to take place.

Under "Orders of the Day" which then follows, Bills are dealt with in their various stages. All Bills, with the exception of the annual Appropriation Bill, when passed by both Houses are presented by the Clerk of the Parliaments to the Governor, who gives the Royal Assent. This advice is set out at the commencement of each Bill and is as follows: "Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent

of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria . . .". The Appropriation Bill is presented by the Speaker to the Governor for assent. Unless otherwise provided, all Acts come into force on the day of assent.

Intergovernmental arrangements

Introduction

Intergovernmental arrangements affect many areas of Victorian government. They range from formal agreements, such as the Financial Agreement 1927 as amended which is ratified by and scheduled to State legislation, to informal arrangements sometimes based solely on an exchange of letters between heads of government. An example of the latter is the basis on which the funding of natural disaster relief is apportioned between the Commonwealth and the State.

Intergovernmental arrangements are entered into for a variety of purposes. One common purpose is the inter-State regulation of areas or matters of common concern. Examples include the River Murray Agreement, the Snowy Mountains Agreement, and the Albury-Wodonga Agreement, to all of which Victoria is a party. Many other intergovernmental arrangements seek to avoid constitutional constraints of one kind or another. Intergovernmental marketing schemes fall into this category. The best known of these is the wheat stabilisation scheme, but comparable schemes exist to regulate the marketing of products as diverse as tobacco, eggs, barley, and canned fruit.

The majority of intergovernmental arrangements are connected with the transfer of funds from the Commonwealth to the State. Large sums are transferred for general revenue purposes, pursuant at present to the tax sharing arrangements. An only slightly smaller amount is transferred for recurrent or capital expenditure on specific purposes subject to conditions. In 1980-81, 63 heads of specific purpose grants by the Commonwealth to Victoria appeared in the State and Commonwealth Budget Papers. In some cases the expenditure of the grant is regulated by conditions in the legislation. In other cases it is subject to Commonwealth Ministerial approval. In yet a third class of cases the expenditure is subject to a formal intergovernmental agreement between the Commonwealth and Victoria. Grants for public hospital costs, housing, railway mainline upgrading, rural adjustment, and water resources management are regulated by agreements of this kind.

Intergovernmental schemes

Two intergovernmental schemes of particular complexity and importance were negotiated during 1980-81.

Commonwealth-State Scheme for Co-operative Companies and Securities Regulation

In December 1978, the Commonwealth and all six States signed a Formal Agreement for an intergovernmental scheme for co-operative companies and securities regulation. As identified in the Agreement, the objectives of the scheme were to ensure that:

- (1) The legislation relating to the scheme is, and continues to be, uniform throughout Australia at all times;
- (2) the legislation is administered on a uniform basis;
- (3) the Commonwealth and the States are able to co-operate with each other in regard to the matters to be provided in the legislation and the way in which the legislation is administered;
- (4) the legislation is capable of effective administration throughout Australia with the minimum of procedural requirements and is so administered; and
- (5) changes in the legislation are proposed for consideration as appropriate from time to time and amendments made when the need for reform arises.

The scheme requires the Commonwealth to enact plenary companies and securities legislation for the Australian Capital Territory in a form unanimously approved by a Ministerial Council which comprises the appropriate Minister from each participating jurisdiction. The Commonwealth legislation must also provide for a central administrative body, called the National Companies and Securities Commission. Each State is then required to pass legislation repealing its existing companies and securities legislation and

applying, or adopting by reference, the Commonwealth legislation as amended from time to time. The Commonwealth is required to amend its legislation in accordance with majority decisions of the Ministerial Council.

The detail and form of the necessary legislation was negotiated during 1979 and 1980. All the necessary Commonwealth legislation has since been passed. The National Commission was established by the *Commonwealth National Companies and Securities Commission Act 1979*. That Act was adopted by all State Parliaments and the Commission is now in operation. The *Companies (Acquisition of Shares) Act 1980*, the *Securities Industry Act 1980*, and the *Companies and Securities (Interpretation and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1980* were also adopted by State legislation and are now in force. The *Companies Act 1981* has not yet been proclaimed. It is expected that it will have been adopted by the States and will come into operation by 1 July 1982.

Off-shore jurisdiction

A scheme to reverse the effect of the decision of the High Court in *New South Wales v. Commonwealth (Seas and Submerged Lands case)* (1975) 8 A.L.R. 1, that the limits of the States end at the low water mark, has been negotiated over the past few years.

The scheme has three primary aims. The first is to apply the criminal laws of the respective States to their adjacent waters and to specified categories of ships at sea. This has been accomplished already by complementary "crimes at sea" legislation passed by the Commonwealth and the States. The legislation relevant to Victoria is the *Commonwealth Crimes at Sea Act 1979* and the *Victorian Crimes (Offences at Sea) Act 1978*.

The second aim of the scheme is to extend the legislative competence of each State to the outer limits of its territorial sea, fixed for this purpose at three international nautical miles, as if the sea were within the limits of the State. For the particular purposes of subterranean mining from shore, various coastal works, and fisheries subject to an arrangement between the Commonwealth and the State concerned, State legislative power is to extend beyond the territorial sea. To achieve this extension of power, reliance is placed on section 51 (xxxviii) of the Commonwealth Constitution (see Constitutional developments in Victoria since 1980 on page 69). The Victorian request Act was passed in 1980 — the *Constitutional Powers (Coastal Waters) Act 1980*. The complementary Commonwealth legislation required by section 51 (xxxviii) has also been passed and proclaimed to commence on 1 January 1982: the *Coastal Waters (State Powers) Act 1980*.

The third aim is to invest each State with proprietary rights in and title to the property in the sea bed and in respect of the space above the sea bed, to the outer limit of the territorial sea. The *Commonwealth Coastal Waters (State Title) Act 1980* has been passed to this end, but not proclaimed. Proclamation of this Act and the remaining Acts which constitute component parts of the scheme depends upon the enactment of further complementary State legislation establishing joint Commonwealth-State regimes with respect to such matters as off-shore mining and fisheries.

Further references: Private legislation, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 86-7; Money Bills, 1963, pp. 73-4; Parliamentary Committees, 1964, pp. 52-4; Resolving deadlocks between the two Houses, 1965 pp. 79-82; Parliamentary privilege, 1966, pp. 72-7; Presiding Officers of Parliament, 1967, pp. 73-7; Administrative machinery of Parliament, 1968, pp. 71-7; Hansard, 1969, pp. 77-81; Houses of Parliament, 1970, pp. 77-81; Conduct of debate, 1972, pp. 77-9; Royal Commissions, 1974, pp. 73-5; Australian Labor Party in Victoria, 1975, pp. 97-103; National Party of Australia (Victoria) in Victoria, 1976, pp. 115-18; Liberal Party in Victoria, 1979, pp. 82-5; Public Accounts Committee, 1980, pp. 93-4; Statute Law Revision Committee, 1981, p. 82

Number of Parliaments and their duration

Between 1856 and 1979 there have been forty-eight Parliaments. The forty-eighth Parliament was opened on 29 May 1979. A table showing the duration in days of each Parliament (1856 to 1927), the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1928-29, page 21. Similar information for the twenty-ninth to the thirty-ninth Parliaments (1927 to 1955) was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1952-53, 1953-54 (released in 1959), page 31. As from the commencement of the thirty-eighth Parliament (20 June 1950), information about the duration of each Parliament, the number of sittings of each House, and the percentage of the latter to the former is shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS
AND NUMBER OF SITTINGS OF EACH HOUSE**

Number of Parliament	Period	Duration of Parliament (a)	Sittings			
			Legislative Assembly		Legislative Council	
			Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration	Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration
		days				
Thirty-eighth	1950-1952	865	131	15.1	81	9.4
Thirty-ninth	1952-1955	852	92	10.8	61	7.2
Fortieth	1955-1958	1,038	139	13.4	99	9.5
Forty-first	1958-1961	1,059	150	14.2	103	9.7
Forty-second	1961-1964	1,015	149	14.7	112	11.0
Forty-third	1964-1967	980	146	14.9	119	12.1
Forty-fourth	1967-1970	1,002	152	15.2	124	12.4
Forty-fifth	1970-1973	1,036	154	14.9	126	12.2
Forty-sixth	1973-1976	969	142	14.7	106	10.9
Forty-seventh	1976-1979	1,066	159	14.9	134	12.6

(a) Calculated from the date of opening to the date of dissolution of the Parliament.

Cost of parliamentary government

The following table shows the expenditure arising from the operation of parliamentary government in Victoria. It comprises the Victorian Governor, the Ministry, the Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly, and electoral activities. It does not attempt to cover the expenditure on Victorian administration generally.

The table shows this expenditure for Victoria for the years ended 30 June 1977 to 1981. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions about the cost of the Governor's establishment, it should be noted that a large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Salary") under the general heading "Governor" represents official services.

**VICTORIA—COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT
(\$'000)**

Period	Governor		Parliament			Electoral	Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	Total
	Salary	Other expenses (a)	Ministry	Salaries of members	Other expenses (b)			
1976-77	20	683	998	3,262	6,310	453	709	12,435
1977-78	20	939	1,145	3,445	6,928	417	518	13,412
1978-79	20	851	1,161	3,656	8,213	2,585	26	16,512
1979-80	20	994	1,303	4,249	9,654	761	479	17,460
1980-81	20	1,102	1,480	4,851	10,714	340	783	19,290

(a) Includes salaries of staff and maintenance of house and gardens.

(b) Includes cost of members' railway passes, parliamentary staff, and maintenance.

Members of the Victorian Parliament*

Political parties

In the following pages political party affiliations of members of the Victorian Parliament are indicated thus:

- (ALP) Australian Labor Party
- (LP) Liberal Party
- (NP) National Party of Australia (Victoria)

Legislative Council

President: The Hon. Frederick Sheppard Grimwade.

Deputy President and Chairman of Committees: The Hon. William Montgomery Campbell.

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Council: Alfred Reginald Bruce McDonnell, Esquire.

* Details of elections held on 3 April 1982 can be found in the Supplement at the end of this Year Book.

Members of the Legislative Council who were elected at the 1979 triennial election are shown in the following list:

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: MEMBERS ELECTED 5 MAY 1979
(Term of office commenced 15 July 1979)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Baxter, Hon. William Robert (NP)	North Eastern	90,724	85,745	94.51
Baylor, Hon. Hilda Gracia (LP)	Boronia	124,540	117,326	94.21
Block, Hon. Peter David (LP)	Nunawading	122,452	115,042	93.95
Bubb, Hon. Clive (LP)	Ballarat	90,442	85,853	94.93
Butler, Hon. Glyde Algernon Surtees (ALP)	Thomastown	123,890	116,245	93.83
Campbell, Hon. William Montgomery (ALP)	East Yarra	112,088	102,539	91.48
Coxsedge, Hon. Joan (ALP)	Melbourne West	115,951	108,849	93.87
Crozier, Hon. Digby Glen (LP)	Western	83,013	78,997	95.16
Grimwade, Hon. Frederick Sheppard (LP)	Central Highlands	96,898	89,666	92.54
Hayward, Hon. Donald Keith (LP)	Monash	109,530	99,271	90.63
Houghton, Hon. William Vasey (LP)	Templestowe	122,831	113,874	93.47
Hunt, Hon. Alan John (LP)	South Eastern	96,423	89,518	92.84
Kennedy, Hon. Cyril James (ALP)	Waverley	115,951	114,178	93.52
Kent, Hon. Daniel Eric (ALP)	Chelsea	127,390	119,434	93.75
Lawson, Hon. Robert (LP)	Higinbotham	112,157	104,695	93.35
Long, Hon. Richard John (LP)	Gippsland	84,931	79,406	93.49
Mackenzie, Hon. Roderick Alexander (ALP)	Geelong	90,659	85,409	94.21
Radford, Hon. John William Storrier (LP)	Bendigo	87,468	82,883	94.76
Sgro, Hon. Giovanni Antonio (ALP)	Melbourne North	115,148	105,060	91.24
Walker, Hon. Evan (ALP)	Melbourne	109,211	95,428	87.38
White, Hon. David Ronald (ALP)	Doutta Galla	132,345	124,780	94.28
Wright, Hon. Kenneth Irving Mackenzie (NP)	North Western	81,230	77,290	95.15

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the 1979 triennial election are shown in the following list:

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: MEMBERS ELECTED 20 MARCH 1976
(Term of office commenced 27 June 1976)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Chamberlain, Hon. Bruce Anthony (LP)	Western	81,532	77,634	95.22
Dunn, Hon. Bernard Phillip (NP)	North Western	78,565	74,107	94.33
Eddy, Hon. Randolph John (ALP)	Thomastown	114,574	106,863	93.27
Evans, Hon. David Mylor (NP)	North Eastern	85,260	80,464	94.37
Foley, Hon. Dr Kevin James (LP)	Boronia	113,888	105,954	93.03
Granter, Hon. Frederick James (LP)	Central Highlands	85,641	78,876	92.10
Guest, Hon. James Vincent Chester (LP)	Monash	115,968	104,257	89.90
Hamilton, Hon. Harold Murray, E.D. (LP)	Higinbotham	115,497	107,293	92.90
Hauser, Hon. Vernon Thomas (LP)	Nunawading	118,275	110,667	93.57
Howard, Hon. Dr Ralph William (LP)	Templestowe	115,316	107,260	93.01
Jenkins, Hon. Glyn (LP)	Geelong	85,047	81,358	95.66
Knowles, Hon. Robert Ian (LP)	Ballarat	83,528	79,384	95.04
Landeryou, Hon. William Albert (ALP)	Doutta Galla	120,955	113,431	93.78
Reid, Hon. Nicholas Bruce (LP)	Bendigo	83,059	79,146	95.29
Saltmarsh, Hon. Donald Neville (LP)	Waverley	114,654	106,958	93.29
Stacey, Hon. Neil Frank (LP)	Chelsea	117,786	109,003	92.54
Storey, Hon. Haddon, Q.C. (LP)	East Yarra	115,158	105,732	91.81
Taylor, Hon. James Allister (LP)	Gippsland	80,733	75,285	93.25
Thomas, Hon. Herbert Arthur (ALP)	Melbourne West	114,890	105,890	92.17
Trayling, Hon. Ivan Barry (ALP)	Melbourne	123,270	105,715	85.76
Walton, Hon. John Malcolm (ALP)	Melbourne North	118,514	108,498	91.55
Ward, Hon. Hector Roy (LP)	South Eastern	85,172	78,899	92.63

Legislative Assembly

Speaker: The Hon. Sidney James Plowman.

Chairman of Committees: Alexander Thomas Evans, Esquire.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly: John Harold Campbell, Esquire.

The following list shows members of the Legislative Assembly elected at the general election held on 5 May 1979. It also includes details of electoral districts and voting at this last general election.

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: MEMBERS ELECTED 5 MAY 1979

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Austin, Hon. Thomas Leslie (LP)	Ripon	26,703	25,485	95.44
Balfour, Hon. James Charles Murray C.B.E. (LP)	Narracan	27,236	25,715	94.42
Birrell, Hayden Wilson (LP)	Geelong West	25,968	24,362	93.82
Borthwick, Hon. William Archibald (LP)	Monbulk	30,262	27,951	92.36
Brown, Alan John (LP)	Westernport	31,323	29,341	93.67
Burgin, Cecil William (LP)	Polwarth	25,168	24,149	95.95
Cain, John (ALP)	Bundoora	31,052	29,308	94.38
Callister, Miss Valerie Joy (ALP) (a)	Morwell	27,893	23,706	84.99
Cathie, Ian Robert (ALP)	Carrum	30,171	28,132	93.24
Chambers, Mrs Joan Heywood (LP)	Ballarat South	27,545	26,125	94.84
Coghill, Dr Kenneth Alastair (ALP)	Werribee	34,550	32,223	93.26
Coleman, Charles Geoffrey (LP)	Syndal	29,789	28,004	94.01
Collins, Peter Charles (LP)	Noble Park	32,386	30,558	94.36
Cox, George Henry (LP)	Mitcham	28,827	27,241	94.50
Crabb, Steven Marshall (ALP)	Knox	31,114	29,550	94.97
Crellin, Maxwell Leslie (LP)	Sandringham	28,051	26,170	93.29
Culpin, John Albert (ALP)	Glenroy	27,615	26,060	94.37
Dixon, Hon. Brian James (LP)	St Kilda	27,012	23,629	87.48
Dunstan, Hon. Roberts Christian, D.S.O. (LP)	Dromana	31,823	29,375	92.31
Ebery, William Thomas (LP)	Midlands	26,532	24,965	94.09
Edmunds, Cyril Thomas (ALP)	Ascot Vale	28,098	26,001	92.54
Ernst, Graham Keith (ALP)	Geelong East	26,575	25,105	94.47
Evans, Alexander Thomas (LP)	Ballarat North	27,461	26,048	94.85
Evans, Bruce James (NP)	Gippsland East	26,563	24,621	92.69
Fogarty, William Francis (ALP)	Sunshine	29,798	28,238	94.76
Fordham, Robert Clive (ALP)	Footscray	28,052	25,945	92.49
Gavin, Peter Murray (ALP)	Coburg	28,773	27,263	94.75
Ginifer, John Joseph (ALP)	Keilor	35,783	33,690	94.15
Hann, Edward James (NP)	Rodney	26,107	24,889	95.33
Hayes, Hon. Geoffrey Phillip (LP)	Wantirna	36,973	34,769	94.04
Hockley, Gordon Stanley, J.P. (ALP)	Bentleigh	27,913	26,538	95.07
Jasper, Kenneth Stephen (NP)	Murray Valley	26,288	24,869	94.60
Jolly, Robert Allen (ALP)	Dandenong	35,979	33,891	94.20
Jona, Hon. Walter (LP)	Hawthorn	27,060	24,154	89.26
Kennett, Hon. Jeffrey Gibb (LP)	Burwood	27,458	25,513	92.92
King, Kevin Francis (ALP)	Springvale	30,402	28,658	94.26
Kirkwood, Carl (ALP)	Preston	27,627	25,348	91.75
Lacy, Hon. Norman (LP)	Warrandyte	32,056	30,095	93.88
Lieberman, Hon. Louis Stuart (LP)	Benambra	28,168	26,164	92.89
Mathews, Charles Race Thorson (ALP)	Oakleigh	28,849	26,905	93.26
McArthur, Peter Stewart (LP)	Ringwood	30,448	28,655	94.11
McCance, Keith Robert (LP)	Bennettswood	28,444	26,915	94.62
McClure, Daryl Hedley Robert (LP)	Bendigo	27,203	25,899	95.21
McGrath, William Desmond (NP)	Lowan	25,261	24,051	95.21
McInnes, Neil Malcolm (LP)	Gippsland South	26,619	24,718	92.86
McKellar, Donald Kelso (LP)	Portland	25,746	24,569	95.43
Mackinnon, Donald James (LP)	Box Hill	28,836	26,768	92.83
Maclellan, Hon. Robert Roy Cameron (LP)	Berwick	33,097	30,817	93.11
Miller, Robert Henry (ALP)	Prahran	26,766	23,607	88.20
Patrick, Mrs Jeanette Tweeddale (LP)	Brighton	27,271	24,920	91.38
Plowman, Hon. Sidney James (LP)	Evelyn	32,891	30,505	92.75
Ramsay, Hon. James Halford (LP)	Balwyn	28,505	26,435	92.74
Remington, Keith Henry (ALP)	Melbourne	25,415	21,871	86.06
Reynolds, Thomas Carter (LP)	Gisborne	32,026	30,156	94.16
Richardson, John Ingles (LP)	Forest Hill	31,724	29,933	94.35
Roper, Thomas William (ALP)	Brunswick	28,666	25,738	89.79
Ross-Edwards, Peter (NP)	Shepparton	26,880	25,709	95.64
Rowe, Barry John (ALP)	Essendon	27,594	26,046	94.39
Sibree, Mrs Prudence Anne (LP) (b)	Kew	28,778	20,489	71.20
Sidiropoulos, Theo (ALP)	Richmond	28,908	25,263	87.39
Simmonds, James Lionel (ALP)	Reservoir	30,020	28,142	93.74
Simpson, John Hamilton (ALP)	Niddrie	29,152	27,900	95.71
Skeggs, Bruce Albert Edward (LP)	Ivanhoe	30,459	28,597	93.89
Smith, Aurel V. (LP)	South Barwon	29,031	27,604	95.08
Smith, Hon. Ian Winton (LP)	Warrnambool	25,749	24,528	95.26
Spyker, Peter Cornelis (ALP)	Heatherton	30,909	28,964	93.71
Stirling, Gordon Francis (ALP)	Williamstown	29,523	27,773	94.07
Tanner, Edgar Miles Ponsonby (LP)	Caulfield	27,954	25,088	89.75
Templeton, Thomas William, J.P. (LP)	Mentone	28,873	26,860	93.03
Thompson, Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson, C.M.G. (LP)	Malvern	28,751	25,943	90.23
Toner, Mrs Pauline Therese (ALP)	Greensborough	34,703	32,254	92.94
Trewin, Thomas Campion (NP)	Benalla	25,869	24,164	93.41
Treize, Neil Benjamin (ALP)	Geelong North	28,355	26,612	93.85
Vaughan, Dr Gerard Marshall (ALP)	Glenhuntly	26,622	24,776	93.07
Walsh, Ronald William (ALP)	Albert Park	27,902	24,671	88.42
Weideman, Hon. Graeme, J.P. (LP)	Frankston	32,904	30,775	93.53
Whiting, Milton Stanley (NP)	Mildura	25,566	24,057	94.10
Wilkes, Frank Noel (ALP)	Northcote	29,338	26,614	90.72
Williams, Morris Thomas (LP)	Doncaster	30,473	28,842	94.65
Wilton, John Thomas (ALP)	Broadmeadows	34,979	32,664	93.38
Wood, Hon. Alan Raymond (LP)	Swan Hill	25,922	24,763	95.53

(a) Elected on 27 June 1981 at a by-election following the resignation of Mr Derek Godfrey Ian Amos.

(b) Elected on 15 August 1981 at a by-election following the resignation of the Hon. Rupert James Hamer.

Parliamentary Counsel

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office is a small office attached to the Law Department. Its origin in Victoria dates back to 1879 when Edward Carlile was appointed Parliamentary Draftsman. Carlile remained as Draftsman, apart from a short period as Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Assembly, until the beginning of the twentieth century. He was knighted for his services.

The Office was established because of dissatisfaction at the cost involved in having legislation prepared by members of the Bar and the uneven and sometimes unsatisfactory nature of the work done by individual counsel. A similar Office had been established a few years previously in the United Kingdom following upon a report by a Parliamentary Committee.

The Office now consists of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel and ten Parliamentary Counsel, together with supporting clerical and stenographic assistance.

The primary work of the Office is to prepare legislation for the Government. The volume of legislation in Victoria, in common with that in other jurisdictions, has consistently increased over the last century. In its first 30 years, the Victorian Parliament passed 915 Acts; in the next 30 years, 1,423 Acts; in the next 30 years, 2,868 Acts; and in the next 30 years no less than 3,713 Acts were passed.

The range of subjects upon which legislation is sought has also consistently increased, partly because of developing technology and partly because Parliament continually aims at new and more sophisticated social objectives.

The policy of legislation is initially determined by the Cabinet acting on the advice of the responsible Minister, assisted by his appropriate departmental advisers, but it is generally accepted that policy and form cannot be completely separated and Parliamentary Counsel, accordingly exercise a considerable influence on the legislation that is ultimately passed by the Parliament.

Apart from work done for the Government, it is the tradition in Victoria that Parliamentary Counsel should be available to assist private members of any party who wish to promote legislation.

The Counsel are also available to advise Ministers and government instrumentalities on the validity of subordinate legislation that it is proposed to promulgate. One of the Counsel is assigned to examine and report to the Subordinate Legislation Committee on the validity and form of all statutory rules.

The Office is responsible for the preparation of the annual volumes of Statutes and Statutory Rules and for the preparation of the various tables and indices of the Acts and Statutory Rules that are published by the Government Printer.

Since the last consolidation of the Victorian Statutes in 1958, a system of reprinting of Principal Public Acts incorporating all amendments made up to the date of the Reprint has been instituted. This system of frequent reprints has now been adopted in most other jurisdictions in Australia.

Because of the knowledge and experience gained by Parliamentary Counsel in the course of their ordinary duties, they are often called upon to advise in relation to matters of law reform apart from being responsible for the drafting of any legislation necessary to give effect to proposed reforms. They assist, whenever requested, the Statute Law Revision Committee of the Victorian Parliament and commonly assist other Parliamentary committees which are investigating matters involving constitutional or other legal questions.

It is common for a Parliamentary Counsel to be co-opted to sub-committees of the Chief Justice's Law Reform Committee when they are considering reform of the Statute Law.

The Deputy Chief Parliamentary Counsel acts as secretary and draftsman to the Supreme Court Judges' Rules Committee, and one other Counsel assists the County Court Judges' Rules Committee.

Counsel are commonly asked to act in an advisory capacity in relation to proposals for uniform legislation and in relation to agreements between governments and government instrumentalities in Australia. They also sometimes act as members of negotiating teams, as well as draftsmen, in relation to agreements which require Parliamentary approval before they become fully effective.

Victorian Acts passed during 1980

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1980

9366	Constitutional Powers (Coastal Waters) Act requests the Parliament of the Commonwealth to enact an Act to extend the legislative powers of the States in and in relation to coastal waters.	9379	Supply (1980-81, No. 1) Act makes interim provision for the appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the financial year 1980-81.
9367	Parliamentary Committees (Public Bodies Review) Act makes provision with respect to the establishment and functions of a Joint Standing Committee of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly with respect to the review of public bodies, amends the <i>Parliamentary Committees Act 1968</i> , and for other purposes.	9380	Crown Land (Mineral Springs) Act amends the <i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i> with respect to mineral springs reserves, and for other purposes.
9368	Agricultural Chemicals Act provides for pesticides to be described as agricultural chemicals, makes provision concerning the use of agricultural chemicals, amends the <i>Pesticides Act 1958</i> , the <i>Health Act 1958</i> , the <i>Stock Medicines Act 1958</i> , the <i>Fertilizers Act 1974</i> , and for other purposes.	9381	Groundwater (Mineral Water) Act makes further provision with respect to groundwater, being mineral water, amends the <i>Groundwater Act 1969</i> , and for other purposes.
9369	Central Gippsland (Brown Coal Land Compensation) Act makes provision with respect to the compensation payable for certain land in Central Gippsland, and for other purposes.	9382	Melbourne Underground Rail Loop (Land Development) Act enables the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority to develop certain lands, makes further provision with respect to the powers of the Authority to borrow money, amends the <i>Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act 1970</i> , and for other purposes.
9370	Motor Car (Payments by Pensioners) Act amends the <i>Motor Car Act 1958</i> with respect to certain payments by pensioners, and for other purposes.	9383	Chiropodists (Amendment) Act amends sections 9 and 13 of the <i>Chiropodists Act 1968</i> .
9371	Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) Act 1960</i> , enables public statutory bodies to recover the cost of removing oil pollution, and for other purposes.	9384	Youth, Sport and Recreation (Guarantees) Act authorises the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the repayment of money borrowed by voluntary organisations for the purpose of providing sporting or recreation facilities.
9372	Workers Compensation (General Amendment) Act amends the <i>Workers Compensation Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.	9385	Pensioners' Rates Remission Act makes further provision with respect to the payment of certain rates and charges.
9373	Extractive Industries (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Extractive Industries Act 1966</i> and the <i>Town and Country Planning Act 1961</i> .	9386	Motor Car Traders (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Motor Car Traders Act 1973</i> , and for other purposes.
9374	Health (Special Accommodation Houses) Act makes further provision with respect to special accommodation houses, amends section 3 and division 3A of part XII of the <i>Health Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.	9387	Victorian Solar Energy Council Act establishes a Victorian Solar Energy Council to encourage, promote, and review research into and the development of the uses and potential uses of solar energy, and for other purposes.
9375	Cancer (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Cancer Act 1958</i> .	9388	Racing (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Racing Act 1958</i> , and the <i>Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1966</i> , and for other purposes.
9376	Victorian Film Corporation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Victorian Film Corporation Act 1976</i> .	9389	Country Fire Authority (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Country Fire Authority Act 1958</i> .
9377	Railways (Bridges) Act amends section 80 of the <i>Railways Act 1958</i> .	9390	Local Government (Validation) Act validates instruments executed by the Minister for Local Government in exercise of the power conferred by section 181 of the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> , removes certain disabilities from certain councillors of certain municipalities, amends section 181 of the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.
9378	Wangerrip (Land Exchange) Act provides for the exchange of certain Crown land in the Parish of Wangerrip and certain land in the Parish of Barwongemoong, and for other purposes.	9391	Professional Boxing Control (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Professional Boxing Control Act 1975</i> .



The Premier, the Hon. L. H. S. Thompson, C.M.G., welcomes Her Majesty The Queen to a State Reception in the Great Hall of the National Gallery on 2 October 1981.

Department of the Premier

Reply by H.M. The Queen to the address of welcome by the Hon. the Premier of Victoria in Melbourne on 2 October 1981:

“The wonderful welcome Melbourne gave us in the City Square last year was a heartwarming send off from Australia. Now sixteen months later I am with you again — I hardly seem to have been away! This week I have once more been greatly touched by the loyalty and affection of the Victorian people and I am very grateful to you, Mr Premier, for expressing this so charmingly in your speech.

“It is appropriate that Melbourne, which represents so well the values and aspirations of the Commonwealth, should have been chosen for the Heads of Government Meeting. In many ways I think we can claim that the Commonwealth is the most effective of all world organisations. I have been present during these remarkable meetings — which form the focal point of the Commonwealth — in Canada, Jamaica, Zambia, and London. Nowhere else in the world would over forty Heads of Government or their representatives gather every two years for a week of discussions on world problems — without the presence of a single interpreter, since we all speak the same language. Nowhere else would they talk together informally without voting and without seeking to make propaganda points for public consumption.

“As Head of the Commonwealth and as Queen of Australia, I am particularly pleased that the 1981 meeting should be in Australia. This is not in fact surprising since my Australian Government has a record second to none in supporting the ideals of the Commonwealth. We must hope that the Heads of Government will make real progress in grappling with the daunting problems that face them.

“Although I came primarily to Melbourne to give individual audiences to all the Heads of Government and to entertain them and their staffs, I have been delighted this last week to see and meet so many Victorians and, as always, I have found Victorian hospitality quite outstanding.

“I wish the State of Victoria and her people well and I very much look forward to continuing our friendship in the years to come.”



Her Majesty The Queen walking to the dais in the Great Hall of the National Gallery during the State Reception on 2 October 1981.

Department of the Premier

His Royal Highness Prince Charles walks among welcoming crowds in Geelong during his visit in April 1981 to attend the national convention of the Apex Clubs of Australia.

Department of the Premier



VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1980—*continued*

- 9392 Police Regulation (Retired Police Reserve) Act amends the *Police Regulation Act 1958* with respect to the entitlement of police reservists to long service leave and recreation leave allowances, and for other purposes.
- 9393 Local Authorities Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends the *Local Authorities Superannuation Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9394 Water (Valuation Equalization) Act amends the *Water Act 1958* with respect to the rating of properties, and for other purposes.
- 9395 Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority (Amendment) Act amends the *Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Act 1976*.
- 9396 Dog (Amendment) Act amends the *Dog Act 1970*, and for other purposes.
- 9397 Hospitals Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends the *Hospitals Superannuation Act 1965*, and for other purposes.
- 9398 Hospitals and Charities (Appointment of Administrators) Act amends the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958*, provides a power to appoint an administrator to a community health service, and for other purposes.
- 9399 Home Finance (Borrowing Powers) Act amends the *Home Finance Act 1962* to make provision with relation to the borrowing of money by the Home Finance Trust, and for other purposes.
- 9400 State Employees Retirement Benefits (Amendment) Act amends the *State Employees Retirement Benefits Act 1979*, and for other purposes.
- 9401 Wodonga Area Land Acquisition (Validation) Act validates certain purchases made by the Minister for State Development, Decentralization and Tourism pursuant to the *Wodonga Area Land Acquisition Act 1973*.
- 9402 Local Government (General Amendment) Act amends the *Local Government Act 1958*, amends the *Melbourne (Widening of Streets) Act 1940*, and for other purposes.
- 9403 Motor Registration Act transfers the staff and administration of the Motor Registration Branch to the Transport Regulation Board, expands the membership of the Transport Regulation Board for certain purposes, amends the *Commercial Goods Vehicles Act 1958*, the *Country Roads Act 1958*, the *Motor Car Act 1958*, the *Recreation Vehicles Act 1973*, the *Stamps Act 1958*, the *Transport Regulation Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9404 Epworth Hospital Act establishes a body corporate under the name of Epworth Hospital, repeals the *Epworth Hospital (Guarantee) Act 1977* and the *Epworth Hospital (Guarantee) (Amendment) Act 1977*, and for other purposes.
- 9405 Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation (Amendment) Act amends the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972*, the *Ministry for Conservation Act 1972*, and the *National Museum of Victoria Council Act 1970*.
- 9406 Geelong Performing Arts Centre Trust Act constitutes the Geelong Performing Arts Centre Trust, makes provision with respect to the construction, management, and operation of the Geelong Performing Arts Centre, and for other purposes.
- 9407 Imperial Law Re-enactment Act re-enacts certain Imperial laws applying in Victoria as part of the Statute Law of Victoria, repeals Part III of the *Imperial Acts Application Act 1922*, amends various Acts, and for other purposes.
- 9408 Constitutional Powers (Request) Act requests the Parliament of the Commonwealth to enact an Act to remove certain restrictions on the exercise of legislative power by the Parliament of Victoria.
- 9409 Friendly Societies (Benefits) Act amends sections 5, 11, 26, and 49 of the *Friendly Societies Act 1958*.
- 9410 Magistrates' Courts (Jurisdiction) Act amends part VIII of the *Magistrates' Courts Act 1970*, section 11 of the *Magistrates' Courts (Civil Jurisdiction) Act 1979*, and for other purposes.
- 9411 Baker Medical Research Institute Act establishes a body corporate under the name of the Baker Medical Research Institute, and for related purposes.
- 9412 Protection of Animals (Amendment) Act amends the *Protection of Animals Act 1966*, and for other purposes.
- 9413 Stamps (Amendment) Act amends the *Stamps Act 1958*.
- 9414 Liquefied Petroleum Gas Subsidy Act subsidises the cost of Liquid Petroleum Gas when used for certain purposes.
- 9415 Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act revokes the permanent reservations of certain lands and for purposes connected therewith.
- 9416 Forests (Amendment) Act amends the *Forests Act 1958*.
- 9417 Forests (Further Amendment) Act further amends the *Forests Act 1958*.
- 9418 Transport (Road Funds) Act validates certain payments made out of the Roads (Special Projects) Fund, closes the Road Maintenance Account in the Country Roads Board Fund, abolishes the Roads (Special Projects) Fund, amends the *Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act 1979*, the *Commercial Goods Vehicles Act 1958*, the *Country Roads Act 1958*, the *Motor Car Act 1958*, and for other purposes.

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1980—*continued*

9419	Building Societies (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Building Societies Act</i> 1976.	9430	The Bank of Adelaide (Merger) Act supplements <i>The Bank of Adelaide (Merger) Act</i> 1980 of the State of South Australia which provides for the transfer to the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited of the undertaking of The Bank of Adelaide and for the transfer to the Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Limited of the undertaking of The Bank of Adelaide Savings Bank Limited, and for other purposes.
9420	Legal Profession Practice (Leo Cussen Institute) Act makes provision with respect to the funding of the Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education, amends the <i>Legal Profession Practice Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	9431	Cemeteries Act amends the <i>Cemeteries Act</i> 1958 to permit burials in private mausoleums at public cemeteries, and for other purposes.
9421	Instruments (Powers of Attorney) Act amends the law with respect to Powers of Attorney, re-enacts part XI of the <i>Instruments Act</i> 1958, amends the <i>Public Trustee Act</i> 1958, the <i>Transfer of Land Act</i> 1958, and the <i>Trustee Companies Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes.	9432	Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act amends the <i>Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act</i> 1968.
9422	Melbourne (Yarra Park) Land Act authorises the granting of leases of certain land at East Melbourne in the City of Melbourne permanently reserved as a site for a public park, and for other purposes.	9433	Police Regulation (Charges and Appeals) Act amends the <i>Police Regulation Act</i> 1958.
9423	Sale of Land (Deposits) Act amends the <i>Sale of Land Act</i> 1962, makes provision in relation to the holding of deposit moneys in transactions for the sale of land, and for other purposes.	9434	Alcoa (Portland Aluminium Smelter) Act ratifies, validates, approves, and otherwise gives effect to an agreement between the Premier for and on behalf of the State of Victoria and Alcoa of Australia Limited with respect to the establishment of an aluminium smelter at Portland in the State of Victoria and for the granting of certain other rights incidental to establishing and carrying on such a smelter, and for other purposes.
9424	Post-Secondary Education (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Post-Secondary Education Act</i> 1978, repeals the <i>Victoria Institute of Colleges Act</i> 1965 and the <i>State Colleges of Victoria Act</i> 1972, and for other purposes.	9435	Educational Institutions (Guarantees) (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Educational Institutions (Guarantees) Act</i> 1976.
9425	Town and Country Planning (Amalgamation) Act abolishes the Town and Country Planning Board, transfers the staff of that Board into the Public Service, establishes a Planning Consultative Council, repeals the <i>Ministry for Planning Act</i> 1973, makes certain consequential amendments to the <i>Town and Country Planning Act</i> 1961 and to various other Acts, and for other purposes.	9436	Business Franchise (Tobacco) (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act</i> 1974, and for other purposes.
9426	Imperial Acts Application Act makes further provision with respect to certain enactments of the Parliament of England and of the Parliament of Great Britain and of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in force at the time of the passing of the Act 9 George IV. c. LXXXIII., incorporates into the Statute Law of Victoria certain of such enactments, amends the <i>Imperial Acts Application Act</i> 1922, and for other purposes.	9437	Country Roads (Road Marking) Act amends section 113 of the <i>Country Roads Act</i> 1958.
9427	Statute Law Revision Act revises Statute Law.	9438	Victorian Film Corporation (Commencement) Act concerns the coming into operation of the <i>Victorian Film Corporation (Amendment) Act</i> 1980.
9428	Estate Agents Act re-enacts with amendments the law relating to estate agents and sub-agents.	9439	Gift Duty (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Gift Duty Act</i> 1971, and for other purposes.
9429	Cattle Compensation (Amendment) Act amends section 5 of the <i>Cattle Compensation Act</i> 1967.	9440	Pay-roll Tax Act alters the general exemption from liability to payroll tax, amends the <i>Payroll Tax Act</i> 1971, and for other purposes.
		9441	Probate Duty Act amends the <i>Probate Duty Act</i> 1962, and for other purposes.
		9442	Market Court (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Market Court Act</i> 1978, and for other purposes.
		9443	Appropriation (1980-81, No. 1) Act appropriates certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the financial year 1980-81 and to appropriate the supplies granted in the

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1980—*continued*

- last preceding session of Parliament, and for other purposes.
- 9444 Port of Melbourne Authority (Amendment) Act amends the *Port of Melbourne Authority Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9445 Stamps (Amendment No. 2) Act amends the *Stamps Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9446 Public Authorities (Contributions) (Amendment) Act amends the *Public Authorities (Contributions) Act 1966* to make provision with respect to the payment of contributions in aid of the Consolidated Fund, and for other purposes.
- 9447 Criminal Injuries Compensation (Amendment) Act amends section 14 of the *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1972*.
- 9448 Transport Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to railways and other services.
- 9449 Youth, Sport and Recreation (Agreements) Act amends the *Youth, Sport and Recreation Act 1972* with respect to the powers of the Minister to enter into agreements and arrangements, and for other purposes.
- 9450 Victorian Government Travel Authority (Amendment) Act amends the *Victorian Government Travel Authority Act 1977*, and for other purposes.
- 9451 Health Commission (Amendment) Act amends the *Health Commission Act 1977*, and the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9452 Old Colonists' Association (Borrowing Powers) Act authorises the Old Colonists' Association of Victoria to borrow money on the security of first mortgage over real property, amends the *Old Colonists' Association Act 1955*, and for other purposes.
- 9453 Nurses (Amendment) Act amends the *Nurses Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9454 Supreme Court (Criminal Appeals) Act amends part IX of the *Supreme Court Act 1958*.
- 9455 Land Tax Act amends the *Land Tax Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9456 Agriculture Acts (Repeal) Act repeals the *Brands Act 1928* and the *Cattle Breeding Act 1958*.
- 9457 Swine Compensation (Partial Suspension) Act suspends the operation of certain provisions of the *Swine Compensation Act 1967*, amends the *Swine Compensation Act 1967*, and for other purposes.
- 9458 State Bank Act constitutes the commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria into the commissioners of the State Bank of Victoria, amends the *State Savings Bank Act 1958* in relation thereto, and for other purposes.
- 9459 Building Societies (Claims on Liquidation) Act amends section 92 of the *Building Societies Act 1976*.
- 9460 Superannuation Act amends the *Police Regulation Act 1958*, the *Pensions Supplementation Act 1966*, the *Superannuation Act 1958*, part IV of the *Superannuation Act 1975*, and for other purposes.
- 9461 State Forests Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to State Forests.
- 9462 Attorney-General and Solicitor-General Act amends the *Attorney-General and Solicitor-General Act 1972* with respect to the remuneration and pension of the Solicitor-General.
- 9463 Railway Construction and Property (Amendment) Act amends the *Railway Construction and Property Board Act 1979* in relation to the establishment and operation of a Railway Construction and Property Fund, and in relation to the vesting of Crown land in the Board, and for other purposes.
- 9464 Forests (Penalties) Act amends the *Forests Act 1958*.
- 9465 Institute of Educational Administration Act establishes a body corporate under the name of the Institute of Educational Administration, and for other purposes.
- 9466 Public Service (Amendment) Act amends the *Public Service Act 1974*, and for other purposes.
- 9467 Marine (Amendment) Act amends the *Marine Act 1958*.
- 9468 Judges' Salaries and Pensions Act amends the *Constitution Act 1975* and the *County Court Act 1958* with respect to the salaries, allowances, and pensions of judges of the Supreme Court and the County Court.
- 9469 Police Regulation (Amendment) Act amends the *Police Regulation Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9470 Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act amends the *Labour and Industry Act 1958* with respect to the fees for registration of factories, shops, and market sites, makes provision with respect to the fitting of protective frames to tractors, and for other purposes.
- 9471 Sale of Land (Deposits Amendment) Act amends the *Sale of Land Act 1962*, makes provision in relation to deposit money in transactions for the sale of land, and for other purposes.
- 9472 Liquor Control (Fees) Act amends the *Liquor Control Act 1968* with respect to licence fees and the orderly marketing of packaged beer.

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1980—*continued*

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| 9473 | Racing (Further Amendment) Act amends the <i>Racing Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes. | 9485 | Post-Secondary Education Remuneration Tribunal Act establishes a Post-Secondary Education Remuneration Tribunal, and for other purposes. |
| 9474 | Charlton (Land Exchange) Act provides for the exchange of certain lands in the Parish of Charlton East, and for other purposes. | 9486 | Subordinate Legislation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Subordinate Legislation Act</i> 1962. |
| 9475 | Public Lands and Works (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Public Land and Works Act</i> 1964, and for other purposes. | 9487 | Port Phillip Authority (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Port Phillip Authority Act</i> 1966, alters the membership of the Port Phillip Authority, amends the <i>Town and Country Planning Act</i> 1961, and the <i>Ministry for Conservation Act</i> 1972, and for other purposes. |
| 9476 | Parliamentary Committees Act amends the <i>State Development Committee Act</i> 1958, the <i>Public Works Committee Act</i> 1958, the <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act</i> 1958, and the <i>Parliamentary Committees Act</i> 1968, facilitates the conduct of public inquiries and makes provision with respect to the remuneration of members, and for other purposes. | 9488 | Country Fire Authority (Penalties) Act amends the <i>Country Fire Authority Act</i> 1958. |
| 9477 | Motor Car (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act amends the <i>Motor Car Act</i> 1958 with respect to the cancellation of licences and permits issued under Part III, the use of breath analysing instruments, and for other purposes. | 9489 | Teaching Service (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Teaching Service Act</i> 1958. |
| 9478 | State Employees Retirement Benefits (Eligibility) Act amends the <i>State Employees Retirement Benefits Act</i> 1979 and the <i>Public Service Act</i> 1974, and for other purposes. | 9490 | Water (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Water Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes. |
| 9479 | Health (Reporting to Parliament) Act amends certain Acts administered by the Minister of Health to require bodies established under those Acts to submit reports and financial statements to the Minister of Health, to require the Minister of Health to lay such reports and statements before both Houses of Parliament, and for other purposes. | 9491 | Sewerage Districts (Rebates) Act amends the <i>Sewerage Districts Act</i> 1958 in respect of certain rebates on rates in relation to the construction of sewers, and for other purposes. |
| 9480 | Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act amends the <i>Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes. | 9492 | Patriotic Funds (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Patriotic Funds Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes. |
| 9481 | Protection of Animals Act amends the <i>Protection of Animals Act</i> 1966, amends the <i>Ministry for Conservation Act</i> 1972, and for other purposes. | 9493 | Coroners (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Coroners Act</i> 1958 and the <i>Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act</i> 1975 with respect to depositions. |
| 9482 | Forests (Australian Newsprint Mills Limited) Act ratifies, validates, approves, and otherwise gives effect to an agreement between the Forests Commission and Australian Newsprint Mills Limited for the supply of softwood pulpwood from plantations in north-eastern Victoria, and for other purposes. | 9494 | Cancer (Cancer Reporting) Act makes provision for the reporting of cancer, amends the <i>Cancer Act</i> 1958 and the <i>Hospitals and Charities Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes. |
| 9483 | Egg Industry Stabilization (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Egg Industry Stabilization Act</i> 1973, and for other purposes. | 9495 | Mildura College Lands (Easements) Act amends the <i>Mildura College Lands Act</i> 1916 with respect to the granting of easements in relation to lands vested in the Minister under the Act, and for other purposes. |
| 9484 | Labour and Industry (Lifting of Weights) Act amends the <i>Labour and Industry Act</i> 1958 with respect to the lifting of weights by members of the Police Force. | 9496 | Liquor Control (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Liquor Control Act</i> 1968, and for other purposes. |
| | | 9497 | Educational Grants Continuation Act amends the <i>Educational Grants Act</i> 1973. |
| | | 9498 | Community Welfare Services (Extradition) Act amends the <i>Community Welfare Services Act</i> 1970 and the <i>Crimes Act</i> 1958, makes provision with respect to the extradition of persons released from custody on conditions, and for other purposes. |
| | | 9499 | Court Security Act makes provisions in relation to the secure and orderly operation of courts and other tribunals, and for other purposes. |
| | | 9500 | Estate Agents (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Estate Agents Act</i> 1980, and for other purposes. |

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1980—*continued*

9501	Fisheries (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Fisheries Act 1968</i> , and for other purposes.		
9502	Stamps (Amendment No. 3) Act amends the <i>Stamps Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.		
9503	Road Traffic (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Road Traffic Act 1958</i> , the <i>Motor Car Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.		
9504	Public Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on public works and services, and for other purposes.	9512	Planning Appeals Board Act makes provision for the establishment and constitution of a Planning Appeals Board, confers jurisdiction thereon, amends the <i>Country Roads Act 1958</i> , the <i>Drainage Areas Act 1958</i> , the <i>Health Act 1958</i> , the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> , the <i>Town and Country Planning Act 1961</i> , the <i>Port Phillip Authority Act 1966</i> , the <i>Strata Titles Act 1967</i> , the <i>Environment Protection Act 1970</i> , the <i>Cluster Titles Act 1974</i> , the <i>Drainage of Land Act 1975</i> , and the <i>Central Gippsland (Brown Coal Land Compensation) Act 1980</i> , and for other purposes.
9505	Wildlife (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Wildlife Act 1975</i> .		
9506	Valuation of Land (Interest Rate) Act amends the <i>Valuation of Land Act 1960</i> with regard to the rate of interest on sums awarded as compensation.		
9507	Water Supply Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to irrigation, water supply, drainage, sewerage, flood protection, and river improvement, and other purposes.		
9508	Hairdressers Registration (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Hairdressers Registration Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes.	9513	West Gate Bridge Authority Act establishes the West Gate Bridge Authority as a statutory authority, confers certain powers on the Authority, repeals the <i>Lower Yarra Crossing Authority Act 1965</i> , and for other purposes.
9509	Crimes (Sexual Offences) Act amends the law relating to sexual offences, amends the <i>Crimes Act 1958</i> , the <i>Evidence Act 1958</i> , the <i>Vagrancy Act 1966</i> , the <i>Summary Offences Act 1966</i> , the <i>Magistrates' Courts Act 1971</i> , and the <i>Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act 1975</i> , and for other purposes.	9514	Residential Tenancies Act simplifies and modernises the law relating to residential tenancies, defines the rights and duties of landlords and tenants of residential premises, promotes the quick and inexpensive resolution of disputes between landlords and tenants of residential premises, provides for a Residential Tenancies Tribunal, amends the <i>Landlord and Tenant Act 1958</i> , the <i>Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973</i> and the <i>Administrative Law Act 1978</i> , and for other purposes.
9510	Adoption of Children (Information) Act makes provision for access to information concerning adoptions and for that purpose amends the <i>Adoption of Children Act 1964</i> , and for other purposes.		
9511	Transport (Deregulation) Act makes provision with respect to the operation of commercial goods vehicles, provides		

Parliamentary Papers presented during Session 1979-1980

The following Papers were presented to the Legislative Assembly during Session 1979-1980 and ordered by the House to be printed. Copies may be purchased on application to the Sales Section, Government Printing Office, Macarthur Street, Melbourne, 3002.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1979-1980*Finance:*

- A.1. Finance 1978-79 — Treasurer's Statement of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund and the Trust Fund for the year ended 30 June 1979, with Reports etc. of the Auditor-General.
- A.2. Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year ended 30 June 1979.

Message from His Excellency the Governor:

- B.1. Estimates of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund for the year ending 30 June 1980.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1979-1980—*continued*

Reports from Select Committees:

- D.1. Meat Industry Committee—Further Report on Operations of Saleyards.
- D.2. Public Accounts Committee—Final Report on Expenditure upon Parliamentary Printing.
- D.3. Select Committee of the Legislative Council on Allegations made in Debate—Report upon the Truth of and Justification for Allegations made by the Hon. D. R. White against Mr G. H. Robertson, a member of the Victorian Development Corporation.
- D.4. Public Accounts Committee—Treasury Minutes relating to Auditor-General's reports for 1975-76 and Expenditure from the Advance to the Treasurer, 1975-76.
- D.5. Road Safety Committee—Twentieth Progress Report—Mopeds.
- D.6. Conservation of Energy Resources Committee—Third Progress Report—Pricing of Liquefied Petroleum Gas, its Relevant Use and Safety Aspects.
- D.7. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report on the Takeover Offer for the Union Fidelity Trustee Company of Australia Limited by Burns Philp Trustee Company Limited.
- D.8. Standing Orders Committee of the Legislative Assembly—Report upon "Sub-Judice".
- D.9. Statute Law Revision Committee—Progress Report on the Constitution Act 1975—A Bill of Rights.
- D.10. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report on the Imperial Acts Application Bill, Imperial Law Re-enactment Bill and the Constitutional Powers (Request) Bill.
- D.11. Conservation of Energy Resources Committee—Fourth Progress Report—Restructuring of Motoring Costs.
- D.12. Conservation of Energy Resources Committee—Fifth Progress Report—Traffic Management.
- D.13. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report on the Statute Law Revision Bill.
- D.14. Public Accounts and Expenditure Review Committee—Report on the Auditor-General's Reports for 1976-77.
- D.15. Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly upon Community Welfare Services Documents—Report Upon the Loss, Discovery and Use of Community Welfare Services Documents.

Papers presented to Parliament:

- No.54. Building Societies—Report of Registrar for year 1977-78.
- No.16. Consumer Affairs—Report of the Director of Consumer Affairs for the year 1977-78.
- No.84. Consumer Affairs—Report of the Director of Consumer Affairs for the year 1978-79.
- No.43. Consumer Affairs Council—Report for the year 1978-79.
- No.55. Conveyancing—Interim Report of Committee of Inquiry.
- No.93. Co-operative Farmers and Graziers Direct Meat Supply Ltd.—Report of Inspector—Volume 1—September, 1979.
- No.94. Co-operative Farmers and Graziers Direct Meat Supply Ltd.—Report of Inspector—Volume 2—September, 1979.
- No.11. Co-operative Housing Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1976-77.
- No.25. Co-operative Housing Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1977-78.
- No.8. Co-operative Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1976-77.
- No.24. Co-operative Societies Report of the Registrar for the year 1977-78.
- No.45. Country Roads Board—Report for the year 1978-79.
- No.74. Drugs—Report of Australian Royal Commission of Inquiry, Book A.
- No.75. Drugs—Report of Australian Royal Commission of Inquiry, Book B.
- No.76. Drugs—Report of Australian Royal Commission of Inquiry, Book C.
- No.77. Drugs—Report of Australian Royal Commission of Inquiry, Book D.
- No.78. Drugs—Report of Australian Royal Commission of Inquiry, Book E.
- No.9. Education—Report of Council of Public Education for the year 1976-77.
- No.5. Education—Report of Council of Public Education for the year 1977-78.
- No.67. Education—Report of Council of Public Education for the year 1978-79.
- No.62. Egg Marketing Board—Report for the year 1978-79.
- No.30. Environment Protection Authority—Report for the year 1978-79.
- No.48. Equal Opportunity—Report of Commissioner for the year 1978-79.
- No.49. Equal Opportunity Board—Report for the year 1978-79.
- No.36. Forests Commission—Report for the year 1978-79.
- No.39. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations—Report of the Government Statist for the year 1976-77.
- No.47. Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria—Report for the year 1978-79.
- No.3. Health—Commission of Public Health—Report for the year 1977-78.
- No.44. Health Commission—Report for the year 1978-79.
- No.20. Hospitals Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1977-78.
- No.38. Housing Commission—Report for the year 1978-79.
- No.29. Industrial Training Commission—Report for the year 1978-79.
- No.13. Labour and Industry Department—Report for the year 1978.
- No.19. Land Conservation Council—Report for the year 1978-79.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1979-1980—*continued*

- No.40. Law Reform Commissioner—Report for the year 1978-79.
 No.22. Liquor Control Commission—Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.87. Liquor Control Commission—Report for the year 1978-79.
 No.21. Local Government in Victoria—Interim Report of the Board of Review of the Role, Structure and Administration of Local Government,
 No.81. Local Government in Victoria—Final Report of the Board of Review of the Role, Structure and Administration of Local Government.
 No.61. Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority—Report for the year 1978-79.
 No.7. Mental Health Authority—Report for the year 1977.
 No.2. Motor Accidents Board—Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.66. Motor Accidents Board—Report for the year 1978-79.
 No.35. National Parks Service—Report for the year 1978-79.
 No.4. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1 October 1978 to 31 December 1978.
 No.17. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1 January 1979 to 31 March 1979.
 No.33. Ombudsman—Report for the year 1978-79 and the Quarterly Report for the period 1 April 1979 to 30 June 1979.
 No.50. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1 July 1979 to 31 September 1979.
 No.72. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1 October 1979 to 31 December 1979.
 No.15. Parliament—Register of Members' Interests—February, 1979—Summary of Returns.
 No.27. Parliament—Register of Members' Interests—May, 1979—Summary of Returns.
 No.31. Parliament—Register of Members' Interests—June, 1979—Summary of Returns.
 No.32. Parliament—Register of Members' Interests—July, 1979—Summary of Returns.
 No.6. Parole Board (Adult)—Report for the year 1976-77.
 No.85. Parole Board (Adult)—Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.86. Parole Board (Adult)—Report for the year 1978-79.
 No.12. Parole Board (Youth)—Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.71. Parole Board (Youth)—Report for the year 1978-79.
 No.18. Police Department—Report 1978.
 No.92. Police Force—Report of the Committee appointed to examine and advise in relation to the recommendations made in Chapter 8 of Volume 1 of the Report of the Board of Inquiry appointed for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon certain allegations against members of the force.
 No.59. Port Phillip Authority—Report for the year 1978-79.
 No.10. Public Service Board—Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.65. Public Service Board—Report for the year 1978-79.
 No.42. Railways—Report of the Victorian Railways Board for the year 1978-79.
 No.57. Rural Finance Commission—Report for the year 1978-79.
 No.83. Saint Nicholas' Hospital—Report of the Committee of Inquiry to Investigate Claims about Children, March 1980.
 No.28. Social Welfare Department—Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.1. Soil Conservation Authority—Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.53. Soil Conservation Authority—Report for the year 1978-79.
 No.95. State Classification of Publications Board—Report for the year 1978-79.
 No.58. State Development Committee—Report on the Use of UPVC and Vitrified Clay Sewer Pipes in Victoria.
 No.60. State Electricity Commission—Report for the year 1978-79.
 No.51. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1978-79, Volume 1.
 No.52. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1978-79, Volume 2.
 No.41. State Savings Bank—Report for the year 1978-79.
 No.26. State Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1976-77.
 No.68. State Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.91. State Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1978-79.
 No.80. Teacher Education in Victoria—Interim Report of the Committee of the Victorian Enquiry into Teacher Education in Victoria.
 No.14. Teacher Housing Authority—Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.79. Teacher Housing Authority—Report for the year 1978-79.
 No.23. Teachers Tribunal—Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.34. Transport Regulation Board—Report for the year 1978-79.
 No.56. Victoria Grants Commission—Report for the year 1979.
 No.64. Victoria Institute of Colleges—Report for the year 1978.
 No.46. Victorian Development Corporation—Report for the year 1978-79.
 No.37. Victorian Employment Committee—Report of the Chairman, 1 October 1979.
 No.63. Youth, Sport and Recreation Department—Report for the year 1978-79.

NOTE. Nos. D.3, 69, and 90 are reports ordered to be printed by the Legislative Council only. Nos. 70, 73, 82, 88, and 89 were not allocated.

VICTORIAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM

General*Electoral basis of the two Houses of Parliament*

When first constituted the Legislative Council or Upper House was composed of thirty members, aged 30 years and over and possessed of freehold of the annual value of \$1,000. Property qualifications were abolished by the *Legislative Council Reform Act 1950*, and today the main qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council is the attainment of the age of 18 years. A similar provision applies to the Legislative Assembly.

For Legislative Council purposes, Victoria is divided into twenty-two Electoral Provinces, each represented by two members elected for six years — one in each Province retiring every three years by rotation — except at a general election following the dissolution of the Council when one half of the members are to be elected for only three years.

For Legislative Assembly purposes, Victoria is divided at present into eighty-one Electoral Districts, each returning one member. Members are elected for three years, unless Parliament is dissolved before this period.

Electoral redivision, 1975

Arising out of the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974*, a redivision of Victoria for electoral purposes was carried out early in 1975 on the following basis:

Legislative Assembly

1. The so-called "Port Phillip District", consisting of 40 complete existing Electoral Districts and parts of 4 other existing Electoral Districts, was redivided into 49 Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly, each containing approximately 28,000 electors; and
2. The remainder of the State, consisting of 29 complete existing Electoral Districts and parts of 4 other existing Electoral Districts, was redivided into 32 Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly, each containing approximately 24,500 electors.

Legislative Council

1. The so-called "Southern District", consisting of 8 complete existing Electoral Provinces and parts of 2 other existing Electoral Provinces, was redivided into 13 Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council, each containing approximately 112,000 electors; and
2. The remainder of the State, consisting of 8 complete existing Electoral Provinces and parts of 2 other existing Electoral Provinces, was redivided into 9 Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council, each containing approximately 80,000 electors.

The new Electoral Provinces and Districts formulated by the Commissioners empowered to undertake the 1975 redivision were deemed to be adopted by Parliament, and the names and boundaries of the new Provinces and Districts were declared on 30 July 1975.

Enrolment of electors

Enrolment on the electoral roll is compulsory for every person of the age of 18 years or over who is a natural-born or naturalised subject of the Queen and who has resided in Australia for six months continuously, and in Victoria for at least three months and in one subdivision for at least one month. (Victorian legislation reducing the voting age to 18 years became effective from 21 March 1973.) The electoral rolls for the State are compiled by the Commonwealth electoral authorities under a joint Commonwealth-State arrangement, each Government paying half the cost of compilation. All Commonwealth and State Parliamentary elections in Victoria are conducted on the basis of these joint rolls.

The compilation of the rolls is aided by the fact that the respective Legislative Council Provinces and Electoral Districts, as well as the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions, are subdivided into 355 common subdivisions, which form the basic units for enrolment on the joint Commonwealth-State of Victoria rolls.

Number of enrolments on the joint rolls

Since 1924, when the Joint Rolls Arrangement was made between the Commonwealth and Victoria, the electoral rolls prepared and maintained by the Australian Electoral

Officer for Victoria have been used at all Commonwealth Parliamentary elections and elections for the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

The *Legislative Council Reform Act 1950*, which came into effect on 1 November 1951, provided in substance for all electors for the Legislative Assembly to be automatically enrolled also for Legislative Council elections.

The Joint Rolls Arrangement was, therefore, appropriately amended and since 1952 the joint rolls have been used in Victoria for all Commonwealth and State parliamentary elections.

VICTORIA—ELECTORS ENROLLED ON JOINT ROLLS AT 30 JUNE

Year	Number of electors enrolled	Year	Number of electors enrolled
1972	1,890,666	1977	2,301,635
1973	2,124,151	1978	2,307,786
1974	2,183,625	1979	2,371,637
1975	2,176,732	1980	2,372,063
1976	2,264,222	1981	2,425,900

Types of elections in Victoria

There are five types of State parliamentary elections in Victoria:

(1) *Periodical election for the Legislative Council.* This means an election at which one half of the members of the Council (22) have to be elected. There is a periodical election every three years, the next being due in 1982. Members of the Legislative Council are elected for six years, one-half of the members retiring alternately every three years. There are two members for each Province.

(2) *General election for the Legislative Assembly.* This means an election at which all members of the Legislative Assembly (81) have to be elected. Each Assembly lasts for three years from the first meeting thereof, but may be dissolved earlier by the Governor (for example, if the government of the day is defeated on some vital issue, etc.).

(3) *Conjoint election.* This means a periodical election for the Legislative Council and a general election for the Legislative Assembly which are both held on the same day. The Assembly general elections and the Council periodical (or triennial) elections have been held conjointly since 1961.

(4) *By-election.* A by-election is an "extraordinary" election held in an Electoral Province (Legislative Council) or an Electoral District (Legislative Assembly) because of the death, resignation, etc., of the current member. The candidate elected at a by-election holds office for the remainder of the term for which the member who was replaced was elected.

(5) *General election for the Legislative Council.* This means an election for the Legislative Council where *all* (i.e., 44) members have to be elected. Two members have thus to be returned for each Province, the candidate first elected holding office for six years, the second candidate elected holding office for three years. A general election for the Council can only take place in the event of a deadlock between the two Houses and after a complex code of procedure has first been observed.

Conduct of elections

The election process is initiated by the issue of a Writ — the formal document issued on behalf of the Queen commanding the Returning Officer to whom it is addressed to proceed to the holding of an election to fill the vacancy for a member for the electorate concerned.

Writs for every periodical election of the Council are issued by the President of the Legislative Council, except that, if in the opinion of the President it is desirable for the periodical election to be held conjointly with an Assembly general election, he may consent to the writs being issued by the Governor. Council by-election Writs are issued by the President; and all Writs for a general election for the Council must be issued by the Governor.

Writs for every general election of members of the Assembly are issued by the Governor. Writs for an Assembly by-election are issued by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

The Writ specifies the date by which nominations for the vacancy are to be lodged, and requires the Returning Officer, if the election is contested, to conduct a poll on the date

specified therein. The Writ must be returned to whoever issued it by a stipulated date with the name of the new member endorsed thereon.

Voting features of State elections

There is no plural voting at elections for either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. Provision for voting by post by electors who are ill or temporarily absent from their electorates, whether they are within Australia or not, is made at elections for both Houses, and there is also a system of "absent" voting whereby any elector who is not able to record a vote within his own subdivision is enabled to record a vote at any polling booth open in Victoria on the day of the poll. In addition, a method of so-called "unenrolled voting" has been instituted, under which an elector whose name has been omitted from the official electoral rolls in error is enabled to record a vote upon making a prescribed declaration.

Voting at elections for both Houses is compulsory and is conducted under an adaptation of Ware's system of preferential voting.

This system of preferential voting at Victorian parliamentary elections was provided for by statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections, and in 1936 for Legislative Council general elections following directly upon a dissolution of the Council in consequence of disagreements or deadlock between the two Houses. Under this system a voter is required to number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, the figure "1" being written opposite the name of the candidate whom the elector wishes to be elected, and sequential figures (2, 3, 4, etc.) indicating his relative degree of preferences being written opposite the names of the other candidates. Where an elector has so indicated his order of preference for all candidates except one, he is deemed to have given his last contingent vote or preference to such candidate.

Where only two candidates are involved the candidate who receives an absolute majority (i.e., more than half the number of formal votes cast) is declared elected. Similarly, where there are more than two candidates, if one of them receives an absolute majority on the count of first preferences, then he is declared elected.

Where no absolute majority is attained by a candidate at the count of first preference votes, the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated, and his ballot-papers examined and his second preferences allotted to the candidates to whom they relate. The process of excluding the candidate with the lowest number of votes and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences shown on them to the unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council when two members are required to be elected for each Province, the election of the first member is carried out as above. In the case of the election of the second member, however, a slight variation of procedure is necessary. The first step is to take the ballot-papers of the first elected candidate and allot the second preferences on them to the candidates to whom they relate. The remaining candidates begin the counting process with their own first preferences plus the second preferences allotted in the distribution of the elected candidate's ballot-papers. If one of the remaining candidates has an absolute majority, he is declared elected to the second vacancy. If, however, no such candidate has an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest votes is declared defeated and the ballot-papers counted to him are then distributed according to the preferences shown thereon among the various continuing or unexcluded candidates.

The process of excluding the lowest candidate and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences on them to unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council, the candidate first elected is entitled to hold the seat for six years, and the candidate next elected holds his seat for three years.

Areas of Provinces and Districts

The following tables show the areas of the Provinces of the Legislative Council and the Districts of the Legislative Assembly created by the redivision of 1975:

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: AREAS OF PROVINCES
(square kilometres)

State Electoral Province (a)	Area	State Electoral Province (a)	Area
Ballarat	12,354.00	Melbourne West	767.00
Bendigo	16,540.00	Monash	46.70
Boronia	446.00	North Eastern	25,513.00
Central Highlands	17,585.00	North Western	67,879.00
Chelsea	211.00	Nunawading	77.50
Doutta Galla	916.00	South Eastern	7,738.00
East Yarra	61.84	Templestowe	632.00
Geelong	462.00	Thomastown	1,127.00
Gippsland	38,115.00	Waverley	122.70
Higinbotham	61.74	Western	37,519.00
Melbourne	73.30		
Melbourne North	59.66	Total (b)	228,307.00

(a) See page 96 for number of electors and sitting members.

(b) The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 707 square kilometres between "land" and "electoral" area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: AREAS OF DISTRICTS
(square kilometres)

State Electoral District (a)	Area	State Electoral District (a)	Area
Albert Park	23.73	Kew	19.63
Ascot Vale	19.90	Knox	77.54
Ballarat North	1,780.00	Lowan	20,200.00
Ballarat South	2,970.00	Malvern	13.30
Balwyn	16.17	Melbourne	28.68
Benalla	12,610.00	Mentone	17.91
Benambra	14,690.00	Midlands	8,310.00
Bendigo	79.00	Mildura	29,590.00
Bennettswood	18.55	Mitcham	19.58
Bentleigh	12.84	Monbulk	204.00
Berwick	1,576.00	Morwell	1,190.00
Box Hill	13.39	Murray Valley	4,270.00
Brighton	14.26	Narracan	3,910.00
Broadmeadows	64.67	Niddrie	32.20
Brunswick	13.02	Noble Park	99.92
Bundoora	40.04	Northcote	16.70
Burwood	14.22	Oakleigh	18.30
Carrum	32.75	Polwarth	7,515.00
Caulfield	10.70	Portland	13,900.00
Coburg	17.86	Prahran	7.68
Dandenong	39.91	Preston	15.77
Doncaster	33.09	Reservoir	18.90
Dromana	344.00	Richmond	14.30
Essendon	17.00	Ringwood	31.64
Evelyn	4,087.00	Ripon	12,490.00
Footscray	19.68	Rodney	7,430.00
Forest Hill	20.23	St Kilda	8.70
Frankston	45.69	Sandringham	18.03
Geelong East	243.00	Shepparton	2,795.00
Geelong North	1,810.00	South Barwon	2,546.00
Geelong West	21.00	Springvale	32.06
Gippsland East	29,630.00	Sunshine	34.82
Gippsland South	7,243.00	Swan Hill	18,420.00
Gisborne	6,799.00	Syndal	24.43
Glenhuntly	11.75	Wantirna	24.78
Glenroy	16.87	Warrandyte	123.00
Greensborough	92.84	Warrnambool	5,752.00
Hawthorn	12.30	Werribee	974.00
Heatherston	40.01	Westernport	3,296.00
Ivanhoe	23.88	Williamstown	29.22
Keilor	221.00		
		Total (b)	228,307.00

(a) See page 96 for number of electors and sitting members.

(b) The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 707 square kilometres between "land" and "electoral" area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

Parliamentary elections

Legislative Assembly

At the Legislative Assembly election held on 5 May 1979, there were contests in all the eighty-one Electoral Districts. In sixty-nine of these contests, more than two candidates were engaged.

In thirty-six of these sixty-nine contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other thirty-three contests, the leading candidate on the first count was elected in thirty-one instances but was defeated in the remaining two instances. (For details of elections conducted on 3 April 1982, see the Supplement at the end of this *Year Book*.)

The following table shows the voting in general elections held for the Legislative Assembly since 1955:

VICTORIA—VOTING AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Year of election	Whole State		Contested Districts			
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
			Number	Percentage of voters	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1955	1,422,588	1,402,806	1,318,937	94.02	28,934	2.19
1958	1,478,065	1,478,065	1,392,813	94.23	24,760	1.78
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,862	94.41	35,937	2.45
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,778	94.40	35,631	2.31
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,239	94.27	51,384	3.16
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,728,362	94.57	55,141	3.19
1973	2,088,984	2,088,984	1,954,005	93.54	56,691	2.90
1976	2,267,282	2,267,282	2,101,414	92.68	53,417	2.54
1979	2,350,407	2,350,407	2,193,037	93.30	66,016	3.01

NOTE. Detailed statistics are available in publications issued by the Chief Electoral Officer for Victoria.

The following table shows certain particulars of the representation in the Legislative Assembly in which general elections have been held since 1955:

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Year of election	Number of members of Legislative Assembly	Mean population (a)	Average population per member	Number of electors enrolled on date of election	Average number of electors per member	Proportion of persons enrolled to total population
1955	66	2,520,481	38,189	1,422,588	21,554	per cent
1958	66	2,717,371	41,172	1,478,065	22,395	56.4
1961	66	2,926,075	44,334	1,554,856	23,558	53.1
1964	66	3,105,685	47,056	1,635,311	24,777	52.7
1967	73	3,277,183	44,893	1,723,981	23,616	52.6
1970	73	3,450,523	47,267	1,827,595	25,036	53.0
1973	73	3,627,357	49,690	2,088,984	28,616	57.6
1976	81	3,747,510	46,266	2,267,282	27,991	60.5
1979	81	3,853,560	47,575	2,350,407	29,017	60.9

(a) Calendar year.

Proportion of voters at elections

The first general election for the Legislative Assembly was held in 1856. The proportion of voters to electors of contested districts at each of the general elections held until 1955 for the Legislative Assembly can be found on page 86 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961.

Legislative Council

The Legislative Council consists of forty-four members, representing twenty-two Provinces. Voting in elections held for the Legislative Council since 1955 is shown in the following table. At the triennial election held on 5 May 1979, there were contests in all Provinces and in thirteen of them more than two candidates were engaged.

In four of these thirteen contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other nine contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in seven instances but was defeated in the remaining two instances.

The following table shows the voting in periodical elections held for the Legislative Council since 1955:

VICTORIA—VOTING AT PERIODICAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Year of election	Whole State		Contested Provinces			
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
			Number	Percentage of voters	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1955	1,430,130	1,216,010	1,112,951	91.52	23,189	2.08
1958	1,488,293	1,387,097	1,283,665	92.54	22,085	1.72
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,482	94.38	46,697	3.18
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,584	94.39	45,627	2.96
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,371	94.28	59,895	3.69
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,726,725	94.48	67,710	3.92
1973	2,088,984	2,088,984	1,953,462	93.51	74,354	3.81
1976	2,267,282	2,267,282	2,102,674	92.74	65,997	3.14
1979	2,350,407	2,350,407	2,191,128	93.22	77,361	3.53

NOTE. Detailed statistics are available in publications issued by the Chief Electoral Officer for Victoria.

VICTORIAN REPRESENTATION IN THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT

Constitutional provisions

General

The Commonwealth Parliament consists of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The Queen is represented in Australia by the Governor-General.

Senate

The founders of the Commonwealth Constitution had in mind that the Senate should give expression to the interests of the States as partners in the Federation; in other words, the Senate should be a States' house. Accordingly, the proportional representation suggested by the varying populations of the States was disregarded, and it was provided that each State should be represented by six Senators; the first Senate in the first Parliament comprised 36 members of whom six represented Victoria. The numbers remained unchanged until the Commonwealth *Representation Act* 1948 when each State became eligible to elect ten Senators. In 1973, the number of Senators was further increased by the Senate (Representation of Territories) Act which provided for the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory to be each represented by two Senators. The term of office of these four Senators expires upon the dissolution of the House of Representatives.

The Senate was also envisaged as a house of review and accordingly continuity of membership was provided by requiring only one-half of the Senate to retire every three years, and for each Senator's term to be six years. If the normal pattern of three-yearly rotational retirement is broken by a double dissolution of both Houses, section 13 of the Constitution provides that the Senate shall divide the Senators chosen for each State into two classes, as nearly equal in number as practicable, and the places of the Senators of the first class shall become vacant at the expiration of three years and the places of those of

the second class at the expiration of six years. In dividing the Senators into classes the Senate has adopted the practice of placing the first five Senators elected in each State in the second class and the other five Senators elected in the first class. After a normal rotational election, Senators' terms commence from the first day of the following July; in the case of an election for the whole Senate, terms commence from the first day of July preceding the election.

House of Representatives

In designing the House of Representatives, the founders envisaged a legislative body representing the national interest and provided that the number of members chosen in the several States must be in proportion to population, but that no original State should have less than five members. The first House of Representatives in 1901 had 75 members of whom 23 were elected in Victoria. The term of office was set as three years.

In 1948, the number of Senators was increased to 10 for each State and as a consequence the number of members in the House of Representatives was increased to 123 — although only 121 were elected from the States; the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory each had one member with restricted voting powers. The Australian Capital Territory representation was increased to two in 1974 and the members representing that Territory and the member representing the Northern Territory now have full voting rights.

Electoral redistributions were undertaken in all States after the 1947, 1954, 1961, 1966, and 1971 population censuses. As a result of amendment to the *Representation Act 1905* by the *Representation Amendment Act 1977*, an electoral redistribution was undertaken in all States in 1977 making the membership of the House of Representatives 124. The 1977 House of Representatives elections were conducted on the new boundaries and subsequent to those elections, State representation in the House of Representatives became: New South Wales, 43; Victoria, 33; Queensland, 19; South Australia, 11; Western Australia, 10; Tasmania, 5; the Australian Capital Territory, 2; and the Northern Territory, 1.

In 1979, pursuant to section 25(2)(b)(i) of the Commonwealth Electoral Act, an electoral redistribution was undertaken in Western Australia and as a result representation for that State was increased to 11 at the House of Representatives election held on 18 October 1980.

The following table shows the state of the House of Representatives at various election years:

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: MEMBERSHIP

Year	N.S.W	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. (a)	A.C.T. (b)	Total
1948	28	20	10	6	5	5	1	..	75
1949 (c)	47	33	18	10	8	5	1	1	123
1955 (c)	46	33	18	11	9	5	1	1	124
1969 (c)	45	34	18	12	9	5	1	1	125
1974	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2	127
1975	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2	127
1977 (c)	43	33	19	11	10	5	1	2	124
1980 (d)	43	33	19	11	11	5	1	2	125

(a) Representative in House since 1922; full voting rights granted in 1969.

(b) Representative in House since 1949; full voting rights granted in 1966.

(c) Election following an electoral redistribution.

(d) Election following an electoral redistribution in W.A. only.

Elections

Qualifications of voters for Commonwealth Government elections

An elector on a Federal roll is required by law to vote both in elections for the House of Representatives and for the Senate. An elector is any person, male or female, not under 18 years of age who is a British subject, has lived in Australia for six months continuously, and whose name appears on the roll. (Commonwealth legislation reducing the voting age to 18 years became effective from 21 March 1973.) Residence in an electoral subdivision for at least one month is necessary to enable a qualified person to enrol. Enrolment is compulsory.

Qualifications of candidates—either House of the Commonwealth Parliament

Qualifications necessary for candidature for either House of the Commonwealth Parliament are possessed by any British subject, 18 years of age or over, who has resided in Australia for at least three years and who is, or who is qualified to become, an Australian elector.

The term of office for a Member of the House of Representatives is three years unless the House is dissolved earlier by the Governor-General.

Disqualification as elector or member

Grounds for disqualification as an elector include being of unsound mind, or being convicted and under sentence for offences punishable by imprisonment for a year or longer. Grounds for disqualification as a member of either House include these prohibitions and also the following: membership of the other House, being an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, holding office for profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions), or having a pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Commonwealth Public Service except as a member of an incorporated company of more than 25 persons.

Elections for the Senate

In Senate elections each State is an electorate. Electors are required to cast a vote by indicating the order of their preference for every candidate standing within the State, and the election of members is carried out in accordance with the principles of proportional representation by the single transferable vote.

The provisions for the filling of vacancies in the Senate are now as follows:

“If the place of a Senator becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, the Houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen, sitting and voting together, or, if there is only one House of that Parliament, that House, shall choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term. But if the Parliament of the State is not in session when the vacancy is notified, the Governor of the State, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may appoint a person to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days from the beginning of the next session of the Parliament of the State or the expiration of the term, whichever first happens.

“Where a vacancy has at any time occurred in the place of a Senator chosen by the people of a State and, at the time when he was so chosen, he was publicly recognized by a particular political party as being an endorsed candidate of that party and publicly represented himself to be such a candidate, a person chosen or appointed under this section in consequence of that vacancy, or in consequence of that vacancy and a subsequent vacancy or vacancies, shall, unless there is no member of that party available to be chosen or appointed, be a member of that party.

“Where (a) in accordance with the last preceding paragraph, a member of a particular political party is chosen or appointed to hold the place of a senator whose place had become vacant; and (b) before taking his seat he ceases to be a member of that party (otherwise than by reason of the party having ceased to exist), he shall be deemed not to have been so chosen or appointed and the vacancy shall be again notified in accordance with section twenty-one of this Commonwealth Constitution.

“The name of any senator chosen or appointed under this section shall be certified by the Governor of the State to the Governor-General.”

The following table lists the Senators for Victoria at 1 July 1981 together with the party affiliation and year of retirement of each Senator. Political party affiliations are indicated thus:

- (AD) Australian Democrats
- (ALP) Australian Labor Party
- (LP) Liberal Party of Australia
- (NCP) National Country Party of Australia

AUSTRALIA—SENATE: VICTORIAN MEMBERS
AT 1 JULY 1981

Senator	Retires
Button, John Norman (<i>ALP</i>)	1984
Chipp, Hon. Donald Leslie (<i>AD</i>)	1984
Evans, Gareth John (<i>ALP</i>)	1984
Guilfoyle, Hon. Dame Margaret Georgina Constance D.B.E. (<i>LP</i>)	1987
Hamer, David John, D.S.C. (<i>LP</i>)	1984
Lewis, Austin William Russell (<i>LP</i>)	1987
Missen, Alan Joseph (<i>LP</i>)	1984
Primmer, Cyril Graham (<i>ALP</i>)	1987
Ray, Robert Francis (<i>ALP</i>)	1987
Siddons, John Royston (<i>AD</i>)	1987

Elections for the House of Representatives

Australia is divided into 125 single-member electorates and electors are required to cast a vote by indicating the order of their preference for every candidate standing within the electorate. Election of members is carried out in accordance with the principles of the absolute majority through use of the alternative vote. If a vacancy occurs in the House of Representatives, it is filled by holding a by-election in the electorate concerned. The last general election was held on 18 October 1980.

The following table lists the Victorian members of the House of Representatives elected on 18 October 1980 together with the party affiliation and electorate of each member:

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: VICTORIAN
MEMBERS ELECTED ON 18 OCTOBER 1980

Member	Division
Bourchier, John William (<i>LP</i>)	Bendigo
Brown, Hon. Neil Anthony Q.C. (<i>LP</i>)	Diamond Valley
Cameron, Ewen Colin (<i>LP</i>)	Indi
Cass, Hon. Dr. Moses Henry (<i>ALP</i>)	Maribyrnong
Charles, David Ernest (<i>ALP</i>)	Isaacs
Child, Joan (<i>ALP</i>)	Henty
Cunningham, Barry Thomas (<i>ALP</i>)	McMillan
Duffy, Michael John (<i>ALP</i>)	Holt
Falconer, Peter David (<i>LP</i>)	Casey
Fisher, Peter Stanley (<i>NCP</i>)	Mallee
Fraser, Rt. Hon. John Malcolm C.H. (<i>LP</i>)	Wannon
Harris, Graham McDonald (<i>LP</i>)	Chisholm
Hawke, Robert James Lee A.C. (<i>ALP</i>)	Wills
Holding, Allan Clyde (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne Ports
Howe, Brian Leslie (<i>ALP</i>)	Batman
Innes, Urquhart Edward (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne
Jarman, Alan William (<i>LP</i>)	Deakin
Jenkins, Dr. Henry Alfred (<i>ALP</i>)	Scullin
Jones, Barry Owen (<i>ALP</i>)	Lalor
Kent, Lewis (<i>ALP</i>)	Hotham
Lloyd, Bruce (<i>NCP</i>)	Murray
Lynch, Rt. Hon. Sir Phillip Reginald K.C.M.G. (<i>LP</i>)	Flinders
Macphée, Hon. Ian Malcolm (<i>LP</i>)	Balaclava
Mildren, John Barry (<i>ALP</i>)	Ballarat
Milton, Peter (<i>ALP</i>)	La Trobe
Nixon, Hon. Peter James (<i>NCP</i>)	Gippsland
Peacock, Hon. Andrew Sharp (<i>LP</i>)	Kooyong
Scholes, Gordon Glen Denton (<i>ALP</i>)	Corio
Shipton, Roger Francis (<i>LP</i>)	Higgins
Snedden, Rt. Hon. Sir Billy Mackie K.C.M.G., Q.C. (<i>LP</i>)	Bruce
Street, Hon. Anthony Austin (<i>LP</i>)	Corangamite
Theophanous, Dr Andrew Charles (<i>ALP</i>)	Burke
Willis, Ralph (<i>ALP</i>)	Gellibrand

Further references: *Referendums, Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 126-7; 1977 redistribution of electoral boundaries, 1979, pp. 103-5

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