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## GOVERNMENT

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### Parliamentary Government

#### Scheme of parliamentary government

Under the Australian Constitution the legislative power of the Commonwealth of Australia is vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth, which consists of the Queen, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Queen is represented throughout the Commonwealth by the Governor-General. In each Australian State there is a State Governor, who is the representative of the Queen for the State. The Governor has such powers within the State as are conferred upon him by the Letters Patent constituting his office, and he exercises these powers in accordance with instructions issued to him by the Queen, detailing the manner in which his duties are to be fulfilled.

No Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of the *Australia Act 1986* extends, or is deemed to extend, to the Commonwealth of Australia or to an Australian State or Territory as part of the law of the Commonwealth, of the State or of the Territory. Further, the restrictions that formerly existed on the legislative powers of the Parliaments of the States were removed by the Act.

In the Commonwealth Parliament the Upper House is known as the Senate, and in the bicameral State Parliaments as the Legislative Council. The Legislature in all States was bicameral until 1922 when the Queensland Parliament became unicameral upon the abolition of the Upper House. In the Commonwealth Parliament the Lower House is known as the House of Representatives; in the State Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia as the Legislative Assembly; and in the State Parliaments of South Australia and Tasmania as the House of Assembly. The single House of Parliament in Queensland is known as the Legislative Assembly. The extent of the legislative powers of each of the seven Parliaments is defined by the Australian and State Constitutions respectively. In those States that have a bicameral legislature, the Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly, as the case may be, is the larger House.

The members of the Parliaments of each State are elected by the people, the franchise extending to Australian citizens who are at least 18 years of age and possess certain residential qualifications. For the Commonwealth Parliament the qualifications for the franchise are identical for both Houses, extending to Australian citizens and British subjects who are on the Commonwealth Electoral Roll and who are not less than 18 years of age.

#### The Sovereign

On 7 February 1952 the then Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, acting with advice of members of the Federal Executive Council, proclaimed Princess Elizabeth as Queen Elizabeth the Second, Queen of this Realm and of all Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, Supreme Liege Lady in

and over the Commonwealth of Australia. The coronation of Her Majesty took place in Westminster Abbey on 2 June 1953. By the *Royal Style and Titles Act 1973*, which Her Majesty assented to in Canberra on 19 October 1973, the Commonwealth Parliament assented to the adoption by Her Majesty, for use in relation to Australia and its Territories, of the Style and Titles set out in the Schedule to that Act. On the same day, also in Canberra, Her Majesty issued a Proclamation, under the Great Seal of Australia, appointing and declaring that Her Majesty's Style and Titles should henceforth be, in relation to Australia and its Territories, 'Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God Queen of Australia and Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth'.

## **The Governor-General**

### **Powers and functions**

Under the Australian Constitution, the Governor-General exercises the executive power of the Commonwealth of Australia, and certain other powers and functions conferred by the Constitution that include, among others, the powers to appoint times for holding the sessions of the Parliament, to prorogue Parliament, and to dissolve the House of Representatives; to cause writs to be issued for general elections of members of the House of Representatives; to assent in the Queen's name to a proposed law passed by both Houses of the Parliament; to choose and summon Executive Councillors, who hold office during the Governor-General's pleasure; and to appoint Ministers of State for the Commonwealth of Australia. In addition, the command-in-chief of the Defence Force of the Commonwealth of Australia is vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's representative.

Many Acts of the Commonwealth Parliament provide that the Governor-General may make regulations to give effect to the Acts. The Governor-General may also be authorised by statute to issue proclamations for example, to declare an Act in force. He has been given power by statute to legislate for certain of the Australian Territories. Under the provisions of the Constitution, as well as by the conventions of responsible government in British Commonwealth countries, the Governor-General's executive functions are exercised on the advice of Ministers of State.

The present Governor-General is His Excellency the Honourable William George Hayden AC, who replaced Sir Ninian Martin Stephen, AK, GCMG, GCVO, KBE on 16 February 1989.

### **Holders of office**

Those persons who have held the office of Governor-General from the inception of the Commonwealth of Australia are pictured in *Year Book* No. 71.

### **Administrators**

In addition to the holders of the office of Governor-General, certain persons have, from time to time, been appointed by the Queen to administer the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. These persons are appointed in the event of the death, incapacity, removal from office or absence from Australia of the Governor-General.

## **Governors of the States**

### **Powers and functions**

The Queen is represented in each of the Australian States by a Governor, the office having been constituted by Letters Patent issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom on various dates. The Governors of the States exercise prerogative powers conferred on them by these Letters Patent, their commissions of appointment and the Governor's Instructions given them under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet or other instrument, as specified in the Letters Patent. In addition, they have been invested with various statutory functions by State Constitutions and the Commonwealth *Australia Act 1986*, as well as under the Acts of the Parliaments of the States.

A Governor of a State assents in the Queen's name to Bills passed by the Parliament of the State. Since the enactment of the Australia Act, an Act of Parliament of a State that has been assented to by the Governor of the State is no longer subject to disallowance by the Queen or suspension pending signification of the Queen's pleasure. The Governor administers the prerogative of mercy by the reprieve or pardon of criminal offenders within his jurisdiction, and may remit fines and penalties due to the Crown in right of the State. In the performance of his functions generally, particularly those conferred by statute, the Governor of a State acts on the advice of Ministers of State for the State.

#### STATE GOVERNORS, HOLDERS OF OFFICE, DECEMBER 1989

|                   |                                                                |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| New South Wales   | His Excellency REAR ADMIRAL SIR DAVID JAMES MARTIN, KCMG, AO   |
| Victoria          | His Excellency DR DAVIS McCaughey, AC                          |
| Queensland        | His Excellency the Honourable SIR WALTER BENJAMIN CAMPBELL, QC |
| Western Australia | vacant                                                         |
| South Australia   | His Excellency LT-GEN. SIR DONALD BEAUMONT DUNSTAN, KBE, CB    |
| Tasmania          | His Excellency SIR PHILLIP HARVEY BENNETT, KBE, AO, DSO        |

#### Commonwealth Government Ministries

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

#### COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES, 1901 TO 1989

|          |                      |                                      |
|----------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (i)      | BARTON MINISTRY      | 1 January 1901 to 24 September 1903  |
| (ii)     | DEAKIN MINISTRY      | 24 September 1903 to 27 April 1904   |
| (iii)    | WATSON MINISTRY      | 27 April 1904 to 17 August 1904      |
| (iv)     | REID-McLEAN MINISTRY | 18 August 1904 to 5 July 1905        |
| (v)      | DEAKIN MINISTRY      | 5 July 1905 to 13 November 1908      |
| (vi)     | FISHER MINISTRY      | 13 November 1908 to 2 June 1909      |
| (vii)    | DEAKIN MINISTRY      | 2 June 1909 to 29 April 1910         |
| (viii)   | FISHER MINISTRY      | 29 April 1910 to 24 June 1913        |
| (ix)     | COOK MINISTRY        | 24 June 1913 to 17 September 1914    |
| (x)      | FISHER MINISTRY      | 17 September 1914 to 27 October 1915 |
| (xi)     | HUGHES MINISTRY      | 27 October 1915 to 14 November 1916  |
| (xii)    | HUGHES MINISTRY      | 14 November 1916 to 17 February 1917 |
| (xiii)   | HUGHES MINISTRY      | 17 February 1917 to 8 January 1918   |
| (xiv)    | HUGHES MINISTRY      | 10 January 1918 to 9 February 1923   |
| (xv)     | BRUCE-PAGE MINISTRY  | 9 February 1923 to 22 October 1929   |
| (xvi)    | SCULLIN MINISTRY     | 22 October 1929 to 6 January 1932    |
| (xvii)   | LYONS MINISTRY       | 6 January 1932 to 7 November 1938    |
| (xviii)  | LYONS MINISTRY       | 7 November 1938 to 7 April 1939      |
| (xix)    | PAGE MINISTRY        | 7 April 1939 to 26 April 1939        |
| (xx)     | MENZIES MINISTRY     | 26 April 1939 to 14 March 1940       |
| (xxi)    | MENZIES MINISTRY     | 14 March 1940 to 28 October 1940     |
| (xxii)   | MENZIES MINISTRY     | 28 October 1940 to 29 August 1941    |
| (xxiii)  | FADDEN MINISTRY      | 29 August 1941 to 7 October 1941     |
| (xxiv)   | CURTIN MINISTRY      | 7 October 1941 to 21 September 1943  |
| (xxv)    | CURTIN MINISTRY      | 21 September 1943 to 6 July 1945     |
| (xxvi)   | FORDE MINISTRY       | 6 July 1945 to 13 July 1945          |
| (xxvii)  | CHIFLEY MINISTRY     | 13 July 1945 to 1 November 1946      |
| (xxviii) | CHIFLEY MINISTRY     | 1 November 1946 to 19 December 1949  |
| (xxix)   | MENZIES MINISTRY     | 19 December 1949 to 11 May 1951      |
| (xxx)    | MENZIES MINISTRY     | 11 May 1951 to 11 January 1956       |
| (xxxi)   | MENZIES MINISTRY     | 11 January 1956 to 10 December 1958  |
| (xxxii)  | MENZIES MINISTRY     | 10 December 1958 to 18 December 1963 |
| (xxxiii) | MENZIES MINISTRY     | 18 December 1963 to 26 January 1966  |
| (xxxiv)  | HOLT MINISTRY        | 26 January 1966 to 14 December 1966  |
| (xxxv)   | HOLT MINISTRY        | 14 December 1966 to 19 December 1967 |
| (xxxvi)  | McEWEN MINISTRY      | 19 December 1967 to 10 January 1968  |

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**COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES, 1901 TO 1989 — *continued***


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|           |                  |                                      |
|-----------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (xxxvii)  | GORTON MINISTRY  | 10 January 1968 to 28 February 1968  |
| (xxxviii) | GORTON MINISTRY  | 28 February 1968 to 12 November 1969 |
| (xxxix)   | GORTON MINISTRY  | 12 November 1969 to 10 March 1971    |
| (xl)      | McMAHON MINISTRY | 10 March 1971 to 5 December 1972     |
| (xli)     | WHITLAM MINISTRY | 5 December 1972 to 19 December 1972  |
| (xlii)    | WHITLAM MINISTRY | 19 December 1972 to 11 November 1975 |
| (xliii)   | FRASER MINISTRY  | 11 November 1975 to 22 December 1975 |
| xliv)     | FRASER MINISTRY  | 22 December 1975 to 20 December 1977 |
| (xlv)     | FRASER MINISTRY  | 20 December 1977 to 3 November 1980  |
| (xlvii)   | FRASER MINISTRY  | 3 November 1980 to 11 March 1983     |
| (xlvii)   | HAWKE MINISTRY   | 11 March 1983 to 1 December 1984     |
| (xlviii)  | HAWKE MINISTRY   | 1 December 1984 to 24 July 1987      |
| (xlix)    | HAWKE MINISTRY   | 24 July 1987                         |

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In *Year Book* No. 17, 1924, the names are given of each Ministry up to the Bruce–Page Ministry together with the names of the successive holders of portfolios therein. *Year Book* No. 39 contains a list which covers the period between 9 February 1923, the date on which the Bruce–Page Ministry assumed power, and 31 July 1951, showing the names of all persons who held office in each Ministry during that period. The names of members of subsequent Ministries are listed in issues of the *Year Book* from No. 39 to No. 61 inclusive, and in successive issues from No. 64.

This issue shows particulars of the Third Hawke Ministry (at October 1989).

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**LEADERS OF THE GOVERNMENT, DECEMBER 1989**


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|                              |                                            |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Commonwealth                 | THE HON. R.J.L. HAWKE, AC, MP (VIC.) (ALP) |
| New South Wales              | THE HON. N.F. GREINER, MLA (LP)            |
| Victoria                     | THE HON. J. CAIN, MLA (ALP)                |
| Queensland                   | THE HON. W.K. GOSS, MLA (ALP)              |
| Western Australia            | THE HON. P.M. DOWDING, MLA (ALP)           |
| South Australia              | THE HON. J.C. BANNON, MP (ALP)             |
| Tasmania                     | THE HON. M.W. FIELD, MHA (ALP)             |
| Northern Territory           | THE HON. M. PERRON, MLA (CLP)              |
| Australian Capital Territory | THE HON. T.T. KAINE, MLA (LP)              |

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**COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT**
**Third Hawke Ministry—at October 1989**


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|                                                                        |                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| * Prime Minister                                                       | THE HON. R.J.L. HAWKE, AC, MP |
| * Deputy Prime Minister                                                | THE HON. L.F. BOWEN, MP       |
| Attorney-General                                                       |                               |
| Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Commonwealth–State Relations |                               |
| Minister for Justice                                                   | SENATOR THE HON. M.C. TATE    |
| Minister for Consumer Affairs                                          | SENATOR THE HON. N. BOLKUS    |
| Minister Assisting the Treasurer for Prices                            |                               |
| * Leader of the Government in the Senate                               | SENATOR THE HON. J.N. BUTTON  |
| Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce                         |                               |
| Minister for Science, Customs and Small Business                       | THE HON. B.O. JONES, MP       |
| Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Science and Technology       |                               |

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## COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Third Hawke Ministry — at October 1989 — *continued*

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| * Deputy Leader of the Government in the Senate<br>Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade                                                                                                                                                                                                     | SENATOR THE HON. G.J. EVANS, QC                                                     |
| * Minister for Trade Negotiations<br>Minister Assisting the Minister for Industry,<br>Technology and Commerce<br>Minister Assisting the Minister for Primary<br>Industries and Energy                                                                                                         | THE HON. M.J. DUFFY, MP                                                             |
| * Treasurer                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | THE HON. P.J. KEATING, MP                                                           |
| * Minister for Finance                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | SENATOR THE HON. P.A. WALSH                                                         |
| * Minister for Transport and Communications<br>Minister for Telecommunications and<br>Aviation Support<br>Minister for Land Transport and Shipping Support                                                                                                                                    | THE HON. R. WILLIS, MP<br>THE HON. R.J. KELLY, MP<br>THE HON. R.J. BROWN, MP        |
| * Minister for Employment, Education and Training<br>Minister for Employment and Education Services<br>Minister for Aboriginal Affairs                                                                                                                                                        | THE HON. J.S. DAWKINS, MP<br>THE HON. P. DUNCAN, MP<br>THE HON. G.L. HAND, MP       |
| * Minister for Defence<br>Vice-President of the Executive Council<br>Leader of the House<br>Minister for Defence Science and Personnel                                                                                                                                                        | THE HON. K.C. BEAZLEY, MP<br>THE HON. D.W. SIMMONS, MP                              |
| * Minister for Primary Industries and Energy<br>Minister for Resources                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | THE HON. J.C. KERIN, MP<br>SENATOR THE HON. P.F.S. COOK                             |
| * Minister for Social Security<br>Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Social Justice                                                                                                                                                                                                    | THE HON. B.L. HOWE, MP                                                              |
| * Minister for Administrative Services                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | THE HON. S.J. WEST, MP                                                              |
| * Minister for Community Services and Health<br>Minister for Housing and Aged Care<br>Minister for Veterans' Affairs                                                                                                                                                                          | THE HON. N. BLEWETT, MP<br>THE HON. P.R. STAPLES, MP<br>THE HON. B.C. HUMPHREYS, MP |
| * Minister for the Arts, Sport, the Environment,<br>Tourism and Territories<br>Minister for the Arts, Tourism and Territories<br>Minister Assisting the Prime Minister<br>Minister Assisting the Minister for Immigration,<br>Local Government and Ethnic Affairs                             | SENATOR THE HON. G.F. RICHARDSON<br>THE HON. A.C. HOLDING, MP                       |
| * Minister for Industrial Relations<br>Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Public<br>Service Matters<br>Minister Assisting the Treasurer                                                                                                                                                | THE HON. P.F. MORRIS, MP                                                            |
| * Minister for Immigration, Local Government and<br>Ethnic Affairs<br>Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for<br>Multicultural Affairs<br>Manager of Government Business in the Senate<br>Minister for Local Government<br>Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for the<br>Status of Women | SENATOR THE HON. R.F. RAY<br>SENATOR THE HON. M. REYNOLDS                           |

NOTE: \* Minister in the Cabinet

The Leader of the Opposition plays an important part in the Party system of government which operates in the Australian Parliaments. The following list gives the names of the holders of this position in each of the Parliaments as at December 1989.

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**LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION, DECEMBER 1989**


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|                              |                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Commonwealth                 | THE HON. A.S. PEACOCK, MP (LP)    |
| New South Wales              | R.J. CARR, MLA (ALP)              |
| Victoria                     | THE HON. A.J. BROWN, MLA (LP)     |
| Queensland                   | THE HON. R. COOPER, MLA (NP)      |
| Western Australia            | THE HON. B.J. MACKINNON, MLA (LP) |
| South Australia              | J.W. OLSEN, MP (LP)               |
| Tasmania                     | THE HON. R.T. GRAY, MHA (LP)      |
| Northern Territory           | T.E. SMITH, MLA (ALP)             |
| Australian Capital Territory | THE HON. R. FOLLETT, MLA (ALP)    |

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### Numbers and salaries of Commonwealth Government Ministers

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

Subsequently, the number and salaries have increased from time to time, and as at 1 October 1989 the number of Ministers was 30 and ministerial salaries ranged from \$25,747 for a Minister other than the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Treasurer or Leader of the Government in the Senate to \$56,931 for the Prime Minister. An additional ministerial allowance of \$29,255 a year is payable to the Prime Minister, \$17,253 a year to the Deputy Prime Minister, \$14,628 a year to the Treasurer, the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Government in the Senate, and \$12,002 a year to other Ministers.

All amounts shown in the foregoing paragraphs are in addition to amounts payable as Parliamentary salaries and allowances.

## Parliaments and Elections

### The Commonwealth Parliaments

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

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

## COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS

| <i>Number of Parliament</i> | <i>Date of opening</i> | <i>Date of dissolution</i> |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| First                       | 9 May 1901             | 23 November 1903           |
| Second                      | 2 March 1904           | 5 November 1906            |
| Third                       | 20 February 1907       | 19 February 1910           |
| Fourth                      | 1 July 1910            | 23 April 1913              |
| Fifth                       | 9 July 1913            | 30 July 1914 (a)           |
| Sixth                       | 8 October 1914         | 26 March 1917              |
| Seventh                     | 14 June 1917           | 3 November 1919            |
| Eighth                      | 26 February 1920       | 6 November 1922            |
| Ninth                       | 28 February 1923       | 3 October 1925             |
| Tenth                       | 13 January 1926        | 9 October 1928             |
| Eleventh                    | 6 February 1929        | 16 September 1929          |
| Twelfth                     | 20 November 1929       | 27 November 1931           |
| Thirteenth                  | 17 February 1932       | 7 August 1934              |
| Fourteenth                  | 23 October 1934        | 21 September 1937          |
| Fifteenth                   | 30 November 1937       | 27 August 1940             |
| Sixteenth                   | 20 November 1940       | 7 July 1943                |
| Seventeenth                 | 23 September 1943      | 16 August 1946             |
| Eighteenth                  | 6 November 1946        | 31 October 1949            |
| Nineteenth                  | 22 February 1950       | 19 March 1951 (a)          |
| Twentieth                   | 12 June 1951           | 21 April 1954              |
| Twenty-first                | 4 August 1954          | 4 November 1955            |
| Twenty-second               | 15 February 1956       | 14 October 1958            |
| Twenty-third                | 17 February 1959       | 2 November 1961            |
| Twenty-fourth               | 20 February 1962       | 1 November 1963            |
| Twenty-fifth                | 25 February 1964       | 31 October 1966            |
| Twenty-sixth                | 21 February 1967       | 29 September 1969          |
| Twenty-seventh              | 25 November 1969       | 2 November 1972            |
| Twenty-eighth               | 27 February 1973       | 11 April 1974 (a)          |
| Twenty-ninth                | 9 July 1974            | 11 November 1975 (a)       |
| Thirtieth                   | 17 February 1976       | 8 November 1977            |
| Thirty-first                | 21 February 1978       | 19 September 1980          |
| Thirty-second               | 25 November 1980       | 4 February 1983 (a)        |
| Thirty-third                | 21 April 1983          | 26 October 1984            |
| Thirty-fourth               | 21 February 1985       | 5 June 1987 (a)            |
| Thirty-fifth                | 14 September 1987      | —                          |

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

The thirty-fourth Parliament ended on 5 June 1987 when both houses were dissolved. Writs were issued by the Governor-General on 5 June 1987 for elections in all States and Territories. The election was announced for 11 July 1987. The thirty-fifth Parliament opened on 14 September 1987.

### Qualifications for membership and for franchise—Commonwealth Parliament

Any Australian citizen, 18 years of age or over and who is, or is qualified to become, an elector of the Commonwealth Parliament is qualified for membership of either house of the Commonwealth Parliament. Any Australian citizen (or British subject who was on the Commonwealth Roll as at 25 January 1984) over 18 years of age is qualified to enrol and vote at federal elections. Residence in a subdivision for a period of one month before enrolment is necessary to enable a qualified person to enrol. Enrolment and voting are compulsory for all eligible persons.

The principal reasons for disqualification of persons otherwise eligible for election as members of either Commonwealth House are: membership of the other House; allegiance to a foreign power; being attainted of treason; being convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer; being an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent; holding an office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions); or having a pecuniary interest in any agreement with the public service of the Commonwealth except as a member of an incorporated company of more than 25

persons. Persons convicted of treason and not pardoned, or convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for five years or longer, or of unsound mind, or persons who are holders of temporary entry permits under the *Migration Act 1958* or are prohibited non-citizens under that Act, are excluded from enrolment and voting.

### Commonwealth Parliaments and elections

From the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia until 1949 the Senate consisted of 36 members, 6 being returned by each of the original federating States. The Australian Constitution empowers the Commonwealth Parliament to increase or decrease the size of the Parliament, and, as the population of Australia had more than doubled since its inception, the Parliament passed the *Representation Act 1948* which provided that there should be 10 Senators from each State instead of 6, thus increasing the total to 60 Senators, enlarging both Houses of Parliament and providing a representation ratio nearer to the proportion which existed at Federation. The *Representation Act 1983* further provided for 12 Senators for each State from the first meeting of the thirty-fourth Parliament.

The *Senate (Representation of Territories) Act 1973* made provision for two Senators to be elected from both the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Elections for the Territory Senators are held at the same time as general elections for the House of Representatives.

In accordance with the Constitution, the total number of State Members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as practicable twice the total number of State Senators. Consequent upon the increase in the size of the Senate in 1949, the number of State Members was increased from 74 to 121. In 1955 there were 122 State Members; in 1969, 123; in 1974, 124; in 1977, 121; in 1980, 122. From the first meeting of the thirty-fourth Parliament, there was a further increase of 23 to 145 State Members flowing from the increase in the number of State Senators to 72.

Redistribution of the States into electoral divisions has taken place in 1949, 1955, 1968, 1974 (Western Australia only), 1977, 1979 (Western Australia only), 1984, and 1988 (Victoria and Western Australia only). The quota (or average number) of electors is the basis for electoral distribution. The Redistribution Committee may vary the enrolment of electorates by up to 10 per cent in order to achieve equality in enrolment midway between redistributions and to take account of economic, social and regional interests, means of communication and travel, the trend of population changes, physical features and area, and existing boundaries of electoral divisions.

The Electoral Commissioner determines the representation entitlements of the States during the twelfth month of the life of each Parliament. Determinations are based on the latest population statistics as provided by the Australian Statistician. Should the representation entitlement of a State change, a redistribution is mandatory. The representation entitlements of the States at the three most recent determinations are shown in the following table.

**REPRESENTATION ENTITLEMENTS OF THE STATES**

| <i>State</i>      | <i>1981</i> | <i>1984</i> | <i>1988</i> |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| New South Wales   | 43          | 51          | 51          |
| Victoria          | 33          | 39          | 38          |
| Queensland        | 19          | 24          | 24          |
| South Australia   | 11          | 13          | 13          |
| Western Australia | 11          | 13          | 14          |
| Tasmania          | 5           | 5           | 5           |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>122</b>  | <b>145</b>  | <b>145</b>  |



From 1922 to 1968 the Northern Territory was represented in a limited capacity by one member in the House of Representatives. In May 1968 the *Northern Territory Representation Act 1922* was amended to give full voting rights to the Member for the Northern Territory effective from 15 May 1968, the day on which the Act received Royal assent.

From 1948 to 1967 the Australian Capital Territory was represented in a limited capacity by one member in the House of Representatives, The Member for the Australian Capital Territory was granted full voting rights on 21 February 1967.

Following the passing of the *Australian Capital Territory Representation (House of Representatives) Act 1973* the Australian Capital Territory was divided into two electoral divisions.

Members of the House of Representatives are elected for the duration of the Parliament, which is limited to three years. At elections for Senators the whole State constitutes the electorate. For the purpose of elections for the House of Representatives the State is divided into single electorates corresponding in number to the number of members to which the State is entitled.

In 1948, amendments to the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* changed the system of scrutiny and counting of votes in Senate elections from the alternative vote to that of proportional representation. The method of voting for both the Senate and the House of Representatives is preferential.

Particulars of voting at Senate elections and elections for the House of Representatives up to 1984 appear in earlier issues of the *Year Book*. Additional information is available in the *Election Statistics* issued by the Electoral Commissioner following each election and printed as Parliamentary Papers.

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

**COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS, 11 JULY 1987**

|                                 | NSW              | Vic.             | Qld              | SA             | WA             | Tas.           | NT            | ACT            | Australia        |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| <b>HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES</b> |                  |                  |                  |                |                |                |               |                |                  |
| Electors enrolled               | 3,555,060        | 2,698,034        | 1,707,161        | 942,880        | 906,677        | 300,763        | 79,921        | 162,717        | 10,353,213       |
| Number of votes recorded for—   |                  |                  |                  |                |                |                |               |                |                  |
| Australian Labor Party          | 1,439,098        | 1,139,361        | 683,639          | 366,985        | 377,575        | 118,077        | 26,794        | 79,791         | 4,231,320        |
| Liberal Party                   | 1,059,597        | 922,474          | 319,607          | 350,224        | 332,305        | 140,217        | ..            | 44,806         | 3,169,230        |
| National Party                  | 374,466          | 154,073          | 438,625          | 30,933         | 54,873         | ..             | 9,826         | ..             | 1,062,796        |
| Country Liberal Party           | ..               | ..               | ..               | ..             | ..             | ..             | 20,551        | ..             | 20,551           |
| Australian Democrats            | 201,924          | 163,088          | 74,215           | 64,163         | 27,302         | 16,371         | ..            | 10,124         | 557,187          |
| Unite Australia Party           | 1,837            | 5,427            | ..               | 7,327          | ..             | ..             | ..            | ..             | 14,591           |
| Others                          | 108,077          | 42,268           | 4,402            | 4,197          | 3,113          | ..             | ..            | 13,267         | 175,324          |
| <i>Formal votes</i>             | <i>3,184,999</i> | <i>2,426,691</i> | <i>1,520,488</i> | <i>823,829</i> | <i>795,168</i> | <i>274,665</i> | <i>57,171</i> | <i>147,988</i> | <i>9,230,999</i> |
| <i>Informal votes</i>           | <i>152,724</i>   | <i>133,774</i>   | <i>53,613</i>    | <i>60,378</i>  | <i>55,778</i>  | <i>14,297</i>  | <i>3,488</i>  | <i>5,328</i>   | <i>479,380</i>   |
| <b>Total votes recorded</b>     | <b>3,337,723</b> | <b>2,560,465</b> | <b>1,574,101</b> | <b>884,207</b> | <b>850,946</b> | <b>288,962</b> | <b>60,659</b> | <b>153,316</b> | <b>9,710,379</b> |

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS, 11 JULY 1987 — *continued*

|                               | NSW              | Vic.             | Qld              | SA             | WA             | Tas.           | NT            | ACT            | Australia        |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| SENATE                        |                  |                  |                  |                |                |                |               |                |                  |
| Electors enrolled             | 3,555,060        | 2,698,034        | 1,707,161        | 942,880        | 906,677        | 300,763        | 79,921        | 162,717        | 10,353,213       |
| Number of votes recorded for— |                  |                  |                  |                |                |                |               |                |                  |
| Australian Labor Party        | 1,355,792        | 1,086,513        | 643,094          | 354,747        | 354,328        | 113,638        | 30,872        | 74,876         | 4,013,860        |
| Liberal Party                 | ..               | 878,899          | 275,085          | 328,039        | 324,028        | 108,039        | ..            | 51,090         | 1,965,180        |
| National Party                | ..               | 140,143          | 439,618          | 29,954         | 45,787         | ..             | 8,892         | ..             | 664,394          |
| Liberal-National Party        | 1,289,888        | ..               | ..               | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..            | ..             | 1,289,888        |
| Country Liberal Party         | ..               | ..               | ..               | ..             | ..             | ..             | 19,970        | ..             | 19,970           |
| Australian Democrats          | 290,049          | 211,043          | 115,456          | 95,831         | 47,534         | 18,841         | ..            | 15,353         | 794,107          |
| Unite Australia Party         | 5,458            | 11,213           | 1,638            | 4,775          | 1,620          | ..             | ..            | ..             | 24,704           |
| Nuclear Disarmament Party     | 48,998           | 28,352           | 17,411           | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..            | ..             | 94,761           |
| Vallentine Peace Group        | ..               | ..               | ..               | ..             | 40,048         | ..             | ..            | ..             | 40,048           |
| Brian Harradine Group         | ..               | ..               | ..               | ..             | ..             | 37,037         | ..            | ..             | 37,037           |
| Others                        | 206,289          | 113,443          | 38,058           | 43,696         | 14,338         | 1,305          | 1,783         | 8,819          | 427,731          |
| <i>Formal votes</i>           | <i>3,196,474</i> | <i>2,469,606</i> | <i>1,530,360</i> | <i>857,042</i> | <i>827,683</i> | <i>278,860</i> | <i>61,517</i> | <i>150,138</i> | <i>9,371,680</i> |
| Informal votes                | 164,542          | 102,382          | 49,609           | 33,514         | 28,284         | 11,119         | 2,374         | 3,608          | 395,432          |
| <b>Total votes recorded</b>   | <b>3,361,016</b> | <b>2,571,988</b> | <b>1,579,969</b> | <b>890,556</b> | <b>855,967</b> | <b>289,979</b> | <b>63,891</b> | <b>153,746</b> | <b>9,767,112</b> |

The state of the parties in each House at the commencement of the thirty-fifth Parliament was: *Senate*—Australian Labor Party 32; Liberal Party of Australia 27; National Party of Australia 6; Australian Democrats 7; Country Liberal Party 1; Brian Harradine Group 1; Vallentine Peace Group 1; Nuclear Disarmament Party 1; *House of Representatives*—Australian Labor Party 86; Liberal Party of Australia 43; National Party of Australia 19.

## Referendums

In accordance with section 128 of the Constitution, any proposed law for the alteration of the Constitution, in addition to being passed by an absolute majority of each House of Parliament, must be submitted to a referendum of the electors in each State and Territory and must be approved by a majority of the electors in a majority of the States and by a majority of all the voters who voted before it can be presented for Royal assent.

Since 1901, 42 proposals have been submitted to referendums and the consent of the electors has been received in 8 cases: the first in relation to the election of Senators in 1906, the second and third in respect of State Debts—one in 1910 and the other in 1928, the fourth in respect of Social Services in 1946 and the fifth in respect of Aborigines in 1967. The remaining three proposals in relation respectively to Senate casual vacancies, maximum retirement age for justices of the High Court and judges of other Federal Courts, and the right of electors in the Territories to vote in referendums for the alteration of the Constitution, were approved in May 1977. In addition to referendums for alterations of the Constitution, other Commonwealth referendums have been held—2 prior to Federation regarding the proposed Constitution and 2 regarding military service during the 1914–1918 War. A National song poll was held on 21 May 1977. Voting was preferential and after the distribution of preferences *Advance Australia Fair* became the National song of Australia.

For further details of referendums see *Year Book* No. 52, pages 66–68, *Year Book* No. 60, pages 90–91, *Year Book* No. 62, pages 72–73 and *Year Book* No. 70, pages 55–56.

## The Parliaments of the States

This section contains summarised information; for greater detail refer to *State Year Books*.

**STATE OF THE PARTIES IN COMMONWEALTH AND STATE PARLIAMENTS  
DECEMBER 1989**

|                                     |    |                             |    |
|-------------------------------------|----|-----------------------------|----|
| <b>Commonwealth</b>                 |    |                             |    |
| <i>House of Representatives—</i>    |    | <i>Senate—</i>              |    |
| ALP                                 | 85 | ALP                         | 32 |
| LP                                  | 45 | LP                          | 27 |
| NPA                                 | 18 | AD                          | 7  |
|                                     |    | NPA                         | 7  |
|                                     |    | IND                         | 3  |
| <b>New South Wales</b>              |    |                             |    |
| <i>Legislative Assembly—</i>        |    | <i>Legislative Council—</i> |    |
| ALP                                 | 43 | ALP                         | 21 |
| LP                                  | 39 | LP                          | 12 |
| NPA                                 | 20 | NPA                         | 7  |
| IND                                 | 7  | IND                         | 3  |
|                                     |    | AD                          | 2  |
| <b>Victoria</b>                     |    |                             |    |
| <i>Legislative Assembly—</i>        |    | <i>Legislative Council—</i> |    |
| ALP                                 | 46 | ALP                         | 18 |
| LP                                  | 33 | LP                          | 19 |
| NPA                                 | 9  | NPA                         | 6  |
|                                     |    | IND                         | 1  |
| <b>Queensland</b>                   |    |                             |    |
| <i>Legislative Assembly—</i>        |    |                             |    |
| ALP                                 | 54 |                             |    |
| NPA                                 | 26 |                             |    |
| LP                                  | 9  |                             |    |
| <b>South Australia</b>              |    |                             |    |
| <i>House of Assembly—</i>           |    | <i>Legislative Council—</i> |    |
| ALP                                 | 27 | ALP                         | 10 |
| LP                                  | 16 | LP                          | 10 |
| NPA                                 | 1  | AD                          | 2  |
| IND                                 | 3  |                             |    |
| <b>Western Australia</b>            |    |                             |    |
| <i>Legislative Assembly—</i>        |    | <i>Legislative Council—</i> |    |
| ALP                                 | 31 | ALP                         | 16 |
| LP                                  | 20 | LP                          | 15 |
| NPA                                 | 6  | NPA                         | 3  |
| <b>Tasmania</b>                     |    |                             |    |
| <i>House of Assembly—</i>           |    | <i>Legislative Council—</i> |    |
| LP                                  | 17 | ALP                         | 1  |
| ALP                                 | 13 | IND                         | 18 |
| IND                                 | 5  |                             |    |
| <b>Northern Territory</b>           |    |                             |    |
| <i>Legislative Assembly—</i>        |    |                             |    |
| CLP                                 | 15 |                             |    |
| ALP                                 | 6  |                             |    |
| IND                                 | 2  |                             |    |
| NTNP                                | 2  |                             |    |
| <b>Australian Capital Territory</b> |    |                             |    |
| <i>Legislative Assembly—</i>        |    |                             |    |
| ALP                                 | 5  |                             |    |
| LP                                  | 4  |                             |    |
| RR                                  | 4  |                             |    |
| NSGP                                | 3  |                             |    |
| ASGC                                | 1  |                             |    |

NOTE: Explanation of abbreviations:

AD—Australian Democrats; ALP—Australian Labor Party; ASGC—Abolish Self-Government Coalition; CLP—Country-Liberal Party; IND—Independent; LP—Liberal Party; NDP—Nuclear Disarmament Party; NPA—National Party of Australia; NSGP—No Self-Government Party; NTNP—Northern Territory National Party; RR — Residents Rally.

## Acts of the Commonwealth Parliaments

In the Commonwealth Parliament all laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The subjects with respect to which the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws are enumerated in the Australian Constitution. In all States, other than South Australia and Tasmania, laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign by and with the consent of the Legislative Council (except in Queensland) and Legislative Assembly. In South Australia and Tasmania laws are enacted in the name of the Governor of the State, with the advice and consent of the Parliament in the case of South Australia, and of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly in the case of Tasmania. Generally, assent to Bills passed by the Legislatures is given by the Governor-General or State Governor acting on behalf of, and in the name of, the Sovereign. In certain special cases Bills are reserved for the Royal assent. The Parliaments of the States are empowered generally, subject to the Australian Constitution, to make laws in and for their respective States in all cases whatsoever. The power of the States to make laws was enhanced in 1986 by the enactment by the Commonwealth Parliament of the *Australia Act 1986* and the accompanying *Australia (Request and Consent) Act 1986*. Subject to certain limitations they may alter, repeal, or vary their Constitutions. Where a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth Parliament, the latter law prevails and the former law is, to the extent of the inconsistency, invalid.

### The enactment of Commonwealth Parliament legislation

The legislation passed by the Commonwealth Parliament between 1901 and 1973, and which was then still in operation, was published in a consolidated form entitled *Acts of the Parliament 1901–1973*. Since 1974, annual volumes of Acts have also been published. The consolidation contains a chronological table of Acts passed from 1901 to 1973, showing how they are affected by subsequent legislation or lapse of time, together with a table of legislation of the Commonwealth Parliament passed between 1901 and 1973 in relation to the several provisions of the Australian Constitution. Reference should be made to these for complete information.

In 1987 the number of enactments of the Commonwealth Parliament was 184.

## National Anthem and Colours of Australia

Details of the official proclamation issued on 19 April 1984 are as follows:

His Excellency, the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, issued the following Proclamation on 19 April 1984:

I, SIR NINIAN MARTIN STEPHEN,  
Governor-General of the Commonwealth of  
Australia, acting with the advice of the Federal  
Executive Council, hereby declare:

- (a) that the anthem 'God Save The Queen' shall henceforth be known as the Royal Anthem and be used in the presence of Her Majesty The Queen or a member of the Royal Family;
- (b) that the National Anthem shall consist of the tune known as 'Advance Australia Fair' with the following words:

*Australians all let us rejoice,  
For we are young and free,  
We've golden soil and wealth for toil;*

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*Our home is girt by sea;  
Our land abounds in nature's gifts  
Of beauty rich and rare,  
In history's page, let every stage  
Advance Australia Fair.  
In joyful strains then let us sing,  
Advance Australia Fair.*

*Beneath our radiant Southern Cross  
We'll toil with hearts and hands;  
To make this Commonwealth of ours  
Renowned of all the lands;  
For those who've come across the seas  
We've boundless plains to share;  
With courage let us all combine  
To Advance Australia Fair.  
In joyful strains then let us sing,  
Advance Australia Fair.*

- (c) that the Vice-Regal Salute to be used in the presence of His Excellency The Governor-General shall consist of the first four bars and the last four bars of the tune known as 'Advance Australia Fair';
- (d) that the National Anthem shall be used on all official and ceremonial occasions, other than occasions on which either the Royal Anthem or the Vice-Regal Salute is used; and
- (e) that green and gold (Pantone Matching System numbers 116C and 348C as used for printing on paper) shall be the national colours of Australia for use on all occasions on which such colours are customarily used.