

## CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

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### 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 Parliament in May 1975 and reserved for the Royal Assent, which was given on the 22nd day of October 1975 and notified in the Victorian *Government Gazette* on 19 November 1975. The Act was proclaimed to come into operation on 1 December 1975.

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 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 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 Australian Parliament and the Government, some of them exclusively, and provision was made that, in the case of inconsistency of valid laws, the Australian 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to the Australian Parliament by the Commonwealth Constitution, but upon some of these matters the Victorian law may be superseded by the passing of an Australian Act.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.

#### **Australian Constitutional Convention**

On 7 October 1970, in the Victorian Legislative Council, the Minister for Local Government moved "That the Legislative Council of Victoria, recognizing that the present relationships between the Commonwealth and States call for urgent review, and that a durable and acceptable adjustment of powers and responsibilities within the Federal system can only be achieved by effective

amendments to the Constitution, requests the Government of Victoria to invite other States to join with the Victorian Parliament in preparing such amendments and subsequently in conferring with the Commonwealth Parliament, with a view to submitting agreed amendments to a referendum of the Australian people".

On the same day a similar motion was moved in the Victorian Legislative Assembly by the Attorney-General. Both resolutions were passed and eventually resulted in the first meeting of the Australian Constitutional Convention in Sydney on 3 September 1973.

The initial proposal for a Convention of this kind had been made in 1969 in the Victorian Legislative Council. The proposal had lapsed, but the motions which were later passed in 1970 were framed in substantially similar terms. The immediate cause underlying these calls for constitutional reform was the growing financial position of the Australian Government, and the consequent decline of State responsibilities.

Apart from any feelings of the States over their financial dependence on the Australian Government, there was a general need for a review of the Constitution. It was by this time almost seventy years old. Australia and the world had changed but constitutional provisions had hardly changed at all. Constitutional amendment had proved a difficult procedure in the past, and of twenty-six proposals put to the people at various referenda, only five had been passed. Some sections of the Constitution had been interpreted by the High Court in a manner unwelcome to both the Australian and State Governments. There had been various attempts at constitutional review, such as the Royal Commission in 1929 and the Joint Committee on Constitutional Review in 1959, but none of the proposals of these bodies had been implemented. Other federations were undertaking full-scale reviews of outdated constitutions—Canada had set up far-reaching machinery for the purpose in 1967. The advantage of the convention method for Australia was that it could involve representatives from all levels of government and most shades of political opinion, which might go some way towards offsetting the apparent reluctance of Australian electors to approve proposals for constitutional reform. Victoria's proposal was accepted by all the States, and resolutions in similar terms were carried in all other State Parliaments.

By the time the Convention met in Sydney in September 1973, the Steering Committee had made a number of decisions which were important to the outcome of the Convention. First, it was decided at an early stage to seek Australian Government participation in the Convention, and the Australian Government readily accepted. This was of great importance as proposals for referenda can only be initiated by the Australian Parliament under Section 128 of the Constitution, and any Convention in which the Australian Government was not a participant would be handicapped.

Second, it was decided that local government should be represented at the Convention, although with limited speaking and voting rights. This decision may well prove to have far-reaching value; by making the Convention representative of the third tier of government, the prospect of success at referenda was enhanced. Similarly it was decided that the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory should have representation.

Yet another decision of immediate importance was the form of the agenda. Fairly obviously, any attempt to frame and pass substantive motions for constitutional reform at the first session of the Convention would not have been successful. To achieve instant agreement between States and the Australian Government, the political parties, small States and large States, centralist and federalist, would have been an impossible task; and even if small majorities had been obtained on some issues, the existence of substantial discontented minorities would probably have jeopardised any forthcoming referenda. So it was decided that motions would take the form of referrals of specified areas

of the Constitution to Standing Committees for examination and report, which would give delegates a chance to air their views without endangering the success of the Convention.

Items for consideration ranged from troublesome questions of distribution of financial resources under the Constitution, the inclusion of local government in the Constitution, and the allocation of powers between Australian and State Governments, through basic questions of the enactment of a Bill of Rights and less emotive questions of reform of the judicial processes, to technical matters such as alteration of amendment procedures and technical updating of Constitutional provisions.

The Convention was opened in the Sydney Town Hall on Monday, 3 September 1973 by the then Governor-General, Sir Paul Hasluck. In his Address, Sir Paul referred to the Convention as "one of the fateful occasions in Australian history", which would be "recorded in history as a monumental flop or an honoured landmark", and exhorted delegates to approach their task of constitutional reform with the aim of seeking the best form of government for the people of Australia, rather than pursuing sectional political or legal interests. The Prime Minister proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor-General, which was seconded by the Premier of Victoria. On Monday afternoon, the first working session of the Convention began in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly Chamber.

During the week-long Convention debates, delegates did not always find it easy to pursue only the national interest without reflecting the interest of their own party or level of government, but this was probably to be expected at this time of difficult inter-governmental relationships. It was this feature of the Convention which drew the attention of most commentators, and led to some pessimism during the week of the Convention. On the other hand, the Convention appeared successful as agreement was reached between the Australian and State Governments (except Queensland) on the proposal for a revised form of the reference power. The Leader of the Federal Opposition also indicated that, if it gained power, his party would look favourably upon some kind of income tax sharing system with the States.

Four Standing Committees were established during the Convention and agenda items were referred to the Committees for consideration and report and for such recommendations as considered necessary. Standing Committee A was allocated the major task of dealing with the financial provisions of the Constitution, corporations power, trade and commerce, industrial relations, and local government. Standing Committee B dealt with possible changes in amendment provisions, new States, Territories, and relationships with the Crown. Standing Committee C dealt with allocation of heads of powers and modernisation of the Constitution, and Standing Committee D with election procedures, the Judiciary, and Bill of Rights.

The Standing Committees initially met in Melbourne on 1 and 2 November 1973 and were composed of Federal, State, and local government delegates. Chairmen and deputy chairmen of each Committee were elected, tasks allocated, and organisational matters arranged regarding place of sittings and secretarial appointments. Standing Committees had the services of academics and legal advisers to assist in the proper functioning of the Committees. It was anticipated that the Standing Committees would complete their reports by 30 April 1974 and report back to the Executive Committee.

Owing to the double dissolution of the Australian Parliament on 10 April 1974, the Committees' reports were not finalised by 30 April 1974. The Executive Committee, as a consequence, was not able to meet until 26 June 1974 to consider the reports of the Standing Committees and plan arrangements for a plenary session. The Executive Committee proposed that the next plenary session should be held in Melbourne during the week commencing 30

September 1974. However, the Executive Committee was advised that this date would not be suitable to the Australian Parliament. It was then resolved that arrangements should be made with the Australian Government to hold a plenary session not later than the week commencing 11 November 1974. Communication was later received from the Australian Government that the week commencing 4 November in Melbourne would be an acceptable date for the Australian Government delegation. However, due to accommodation difficulties, it was decided to transfer the next session of the Convention to Adelaide.

Preparations were concluded in the months to November but uncertainty surrounded the availability of delegations from the Australian and Queensland Parliaments. The Australian Parliament eventually was unable to appoint a delegation because of the failure to resolve the composition of its membership. The Queensland Parliament was dissolved on 2 November and writs issued for a general election on 7 December. As a consequence, no Queensland delegation existed to represent that State at the proposed Adelaide session of the Convention.

Following the unexpected absence of these two delegations, it was decided that the Adelaide session of the Convention should be abandoned and an Executive Committee meeting called to consider the future of the Convention. It is obvious that the problem of the composition of the Australian Government delegation will have to be resolved before the Convention programme can continue.

Although the major areas of constitutional reform have still to be tackled by the Standing Committees, the Constitutional Convention has made significant advances in proposing recommendations for change.

**Further references, 1974, 1975**

## 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 divorce, or 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 110 in the section describing the Cabinet.

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 shall be 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 shall see 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 the Hon. Sir Henry Arthur Winneke, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., K.St J. who assumed office on 1 June 1974.

A complete list of representatives of the Sovereign since the establishment of the Port Phillip District in 1839 is set out 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 McIntosh Young, K.C.M.G., Q.C., who assumed office on 31 July 1974.

#### **Executive Council**

Section 15 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1958 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.

### **Cabinet**

#### *Formation and composition*

Victoria has followed the system of Cabinet 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 seventeen 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 five 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 Premier's Department 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 Premier's Department issues the instructions, but, where a particular Minister is concerned, the Minister is normally responsible for the execution of Cabinet decisions.

*Ministries 1943 to 1975*

## VICTORIA—MINISTRIES : 1943-1975 (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	28 October 1952	31 October 1952	4
John Gladstone Black McDonald	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	Still in office	

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

*Ministry at 30 June 1975*

The last triennial elections for the Legislative Council and the last general election for the Legislative Assembly were held conjointly on 19 May 1973. At 30 June 1975 the 62nd Ministry, led by the Hon. Rupert James Hamer, E.D., consisted of the following members :

## VICTORIA—62ND MINISTRY AT 30 JUNE 1975

*From the Legislative Assembly*

The Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D.	Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of the Arts
The Hon. L. H. S. Thompson, C.M.G.	Deputy Premier and Minister of Education
The Hon. E. R. Meagher, M.B.E., E.D.	Minister of Transport
The Hon. J. C. M. Balfour	Minister for Fuel and Power and Minister of Mines
The Hon. J. F. Rossiter	Chief Secretary
The Hon. V. F. Wilcox, Q.C.	Attorney-General
The Hon. W. A. Borthwick	Minister for Conservation, Minister of Lands, and Minister of Soldier Settlement
The Hon. J. A. Rafferty	Minister of Labour and Industry, Minister of Consumer Affairs, and Minister for Federal Affairs
The Hon. I. W. Smith	Minister of Agriculture
The Hon. R. C. Dunstan, D.S.O.	Minister of Public Works
The Hon. A. H. Scanlan	Minister of Health
The Hon. B. J. Dixon	Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation and Assistant Minister of Education

*From the Legislative Council*

The Hon. Murray Byrne	Minister for State Development and Decentralization, Minister of Tourism, and Minister of Immigration
The Hon. V. O. Dickie	Minister of Housing
The Hon. A. J. Hunt	Minister for Local Government and Minister for Planning
The Hon. W. V. Houghton	Minister for Social Welfare
The Hon. F. J. Granter	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Forests

**LEGISLATURE**  
**Victorian Parliament**

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 Australian Parliament. The provisions governing the constitution of the 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 will be increased to eighty-one members following the next State election and the membership of the Council will be increased to forty members following the next 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 electorates 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. Payment of members has also been frequently adjusted. The present complex scale makes extra payments to the Leader of the third party as well as to the Leader of the Opposition; Government, Opposition, and third party Whips and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition are also specially rewarded. Electorates are graded as "metropolitan", "urban", "inner country", and "outer country", and carry different allowances.

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 Parliament of Victoria: the Liberal Party, the Australian Labor Party, and the National Party. (See



pages 118-20 for lists of members.) Of the thirty-six members of the Legislative Council, twenty-one belong to the Liberal Party, nine to the Australian Labor Party, and six to the National Party. Of the seventy-three members of the Legislative Assembly, forty-six belong to the Liberal Party, eighteen to the Australian Labor Party, and eight to the National Party, and there is one Independent Labor member. 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, and 1973. The Leader of that Party holds the office of Premier. The Australian Labor Party forms the official Opposition Party, while the National Party sits on the corner benches on the Government side of the Assembly Chamber.

#### **Functions of Parliament**

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.

#### **Parliamentary procedure**

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 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. After this the Chairman of Committees is 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.

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, acting on the advice of his "Council of Legislation", 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.

### 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 this 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 six 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 28 years no less than 3,456 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, in advising as to the most appropriate way in which a particular objective can be achieved, 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.

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 Judges' Rules Committee. Recently, one of the Counsel has been assigned to assist 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.

### **National Party of Australia (Victoria) in Victoria\***

#### *Formation*

There were many changes in Victorian politics after Federation and the political parties reflected these changes. The differences formerly between them, which had tended to centre around the debate between free trade and protection, now gradually gave way to the designations "Nationalist" and "Labor"—the latter emerging strongly after the maritime strike of 1890.

During these years the rural electors of Victoria also began to promote their common political and economic interests. This trend took various forms. Country Party movements gradually developed in the various States, and the first parliamentary party as such in Australia entered the West Australian legislature in 1914.

In Victoria for some years country members of the Legislative Assembly had combined in pursuit of specific rural objectives, but no formal party was ever organised. However, people with country interests at heart were beginning to turn their attention towards the conception of a separate political party capable of giving expression to such interests.

The initial move came from a meeting in Woodend in 1914. Two years later, two other movements, sponsored by farmers from the Mallee and central areas, joined forces with this group under the banner of the Victorian Farmers Union. At first membership was strictly limited to *bona fide* primary producers, but in 1926 the constitution was broadened to allow all electors, irrespective of occupation, to join. At the same time the name was changed to the Victorian Country Party. In 1930 it was altered to United Country Party, in 1947 to Country Party, and in 1975 to National Party of Australia (Victoria).

The V.F.U. Conference in 1916 set out as one of its principles that the party should be entirely separate from, and independent of, all other political parties. The principle to maintain the separate entity of the party is still extant. The V.F.U. drew some of its adherents from other parties. Although clear as to their objectives, members took some time to sort out their attitudes to the established parties, and to develop a Country Party philosophy.

The line of division between the Nationalist and Labor parties was not so clearly drawn in Victoria as in New South Wales and Queensland, as the Victorian Labor Party tended to follow a more conservative political pattern. All these factors had a bearing in determining the course adopted by the Country Party through succeeding years when arrangements had to be made to carry on the government of Victoria in a Parliament where, between 1924 and 1952, no one party had an absolute majority in its own right.

\* An article outlining the history of the Australian Labor Party in Victoria appeared in the *Victorian Year Book* 1975 on pages 97-103. It is intended to publish an historical survey of the Liberal Party in Victoria in the *Victorian Year Book* 1978.

*Parliamentary Party*

At the elections in November 1917 four members were elected to the Legislative Assembly. They were John Allan (Rodney), D. H. Gibson (Grenville), P. G. Stewart (Swan Hill), and I. J. Weaver (Korong). Allan was elected leader. Between the general elections of 1917 and 1920 Messrs Bowser, Carlisle, and Downard seceded from the Nationalist Party and joined the V.F.U. After the general election in 1920 Parliamentary representation had increased to thirteen members. Included among the new members was A. A. (later Sir Albert) Dunstan. The party grew to 21 members in 1935 when the Dunstan Government was formed, and again to 26 in 1943 when the Country Party became the largest party in the Legislative Assembly at that time. In the Legislative Council an initial membership of two in 1919 increased to six by 1935, and to thirteen in 1940.

At an early stage in the formation of the V.F.U., its members realised that in addition to seeking election for their candidates, they would also need to define what they would try to achieve in Parliament in a platform. The 1916 Conference laid down rules for the selection of Parliamentary candidates and required that all those selected pledge to adhere to the principles and details of the party policy. While the Central Council as the governing body had an obligation to ensure that candidates signed the pledge, it was given no specific authority over the Parliamentary Party.

Thus, when in 1921 the Parliamentary Country Party members split on the compulsory wheat pool question, one group following Allan in supporting the Lawson Nationalist Government, and the other, Dunstan, it was left to the Parliamentary Party to devise rules to prevent a recurrence of this situation.

In August 1923, Allan as leader reached an agreement with the Nationalist Party Premier, Lawson, whereby the Country Party entered its first composite government. A section of the Parliamentary Party led by Dunstan objected on the grounds that the independence of the V.F.U. was threatened. Similar doubts were expressed on an organisational level, but Central Council eventually sanctioned the Coalition.

In January 1924 Lawson, following a by-election defeat which he blamed on the intervention of the Country Party candidate, demanded that the V.F.U. agree to an electoral alliance. This stiffened opposition to the Coalition and the Central Council framed a resolution setting out clearly the conditions acceptable to the Country Party. When this was carried by the Annual Conference, Lawson submitted the resignation of the Government.

After the 1924 election the Country Party decided that it would participate in a composite ministry only if it held the Premiership and half of the portfolios. This proposition was eventually agreed to, Allan taking office as Premier in November 1924, with Peacock (Nationalist) as Deputy.

In 1925 the division between supporters and opponents of composite governments became much wider, one section being led by Allan, and the other by Dunstan. Failure to swing the Central Council to its point of view led the latter eventually to break away from the V.F.U. and form the Primary Producers Union and its Parliamentary wing, the Country Progressive Party (C.P.P.) of four members.

After the April 1927 general election it was evident that no one party was strong enough to carry on the government by itself. The Allan-Peacock Government did not meet the House and eventually E. J. Hogan (Labor) was commissioned to form a ministry. He was able to carry on with the support of the C.P.P. This support was withdrawn in 1927 over the perennial question of electoral redistribution.

The problems of the Depression brought the V.C.P. and the C.P.P. together as a united body in September 1930. The Parliamentary Party accepted three portfolios in the All Party National Government formed in 1932 and led by

Mr (later Sir Stanley) Argyle. The Central Council regarded this as the only course open to it in view of the grave financial situation then facing Victoria. It stressed that the arrangement was not to be regarded as being in the nature of a composite government, seeing that its sole purpose was to secure close co-operation in Parliament for the enactment and carrying out of the Premiers' Plan. It also held that the duration of the arrangement was to be limited to the life of the existing Parliament.

The All Party Government faced the electors in April 1935, the Parliamentary representation of the Country Party increasing from 14 members in 1932 to 21 at this election. The decision of the electors on the issues of rural rehabilitation, organised marketing, unemployment, and transport regulations was seen by Country Party adherents as favouring themselves rather than the United Australia Party (formerly Nationalist) supporters of the Argyle ministry, and the increased representation was regarded as a mandate to separate in government from the U.A.P.

The defeat of the Government on a "no confidence" motion launched by the Country Party followed and Dunstan, now leader, formed the first all Country Party Government in Australian history on 2 April 1935. It had the support in Parliament of the Labor Party. When that party withdrew its backing in 1942 the U.A.P. replaced it by sitting on the corner benches in support.

Dunstan's Government was defeated on 14 September 1943 but he resumed office four days later as Premier in a composite ministry with the U.A.P. This Government was defeated in October 1945 when a number of members defected from the Government side and voted with Labor. The election which followed saw the first effective electoral defeat for the Party. It lost four seats to Labor and four others through a seat redistribution. The Parliamentary representation of the Party fell from 26 to 18 members.

However, with the official Liberal (formerly U.A.P.) representation now standing at ten, Sir John McDonald, who had succeeded Dunstan, became Leader of the Opposition. In this capacity he promised the new Labor administration co-operation for legislation along agreed lines, but not in a situation where he judged any proposals inimical to the best interests of the community.

Such a situation arose late in 1947 on the contentious issue of bank nationalisation as advocated by the Commonwealth Government. Supply was refused in the Legislative Council and in the election which followed Labor suffered a heavy defeat. The principal benefactors were the Liberals, who became the largest party.

Its leader, T. T. Hollway, was Premier in the Hollway-McDonald Government which took office on 20 November 1947. These were years of great industrial unrest. The method of settlement of one of the numerous disputes brought the parties into conflict and as a result all Country Party ministers resigned.

After a year in office as head of a Liberal Government, Hollway went to the electors as a leader in a campaign to defeat the Country Party, in order to bring about a return to a two-party Parliament. Although the Country Party representation was reduced to thirteen, neither of the other parties had a majority in its own right. In this situation Labor supported the Country Party as the new Government. This arrangement continued for more than 2½ years when a rift developed over the old difference of electoral redistribution and the McDonald Country Party Government went out of office on 9 December 1952. The election which followed brought about the return of a party with a majority in its own right (the Labor Party) for the first time since 1924, and one party has had a majority in the Legislative Assembly ever since.

A split in the Labor Party brought about the defeat of the Cain Government in 1955 and put into office the Liberals led by Mr (later Sir Henry) Bolte. Their numbers as a result of the June 1955 election increased from 12 to 34.

As with the Cain Government, the Bolte Liberal Ministry was in a minority in the Legislative Council, where the Country Party held the balance of power. By using its numbers to make the Council effective as a house of review, the Country Party continued to play a part in the legislative process.

**Private legislation, 1962; Money Bills, 1963; Parliamentary Committees, 1964; Resolving deadlocks between the two Houses, 1965; Parliamentary privilege, 1966; Presiding Officers of Parliament, 1967; Administrative machinery of Parliament, 1968; Hansard, 1969; Houses of Parliament, 1970; Parliamentary Papers, 1971; Conduct of debate, 1972; Royal Commissions, 1974; Australian Labor Party in Victoria, 1975**

### 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  
 (IND. LAB.) Independent Labor  
 (LP) Liberal Party  
 (NP) National Party of Australia (Victoria) (Previously Country Party)

#### *Legislative Council*

President : The Hon. Sir Raymond William Garrett, A.F.C., A.E.A.

Chairman of Committees : The Hon. Graham John Nicol.

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

Members of the Legislative Council who were elected at the 1973 triennial election are shown below :

#### VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL : MEMBERS ELECTED 19 MAY 1973 (Term of office commenced 15 July 1973)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Block, Hon. Peter David (LP)	Boronia	195,299	182,911	93.66
Bradbury, Hon. Archibald Keith (NP)	North-Eastern	60,396	56,883	94.18
Campbell, Hon. William Montgomery (LP)	East Yarra	130,865	120,136	91.80
Crozier, Hon. Digby Glen (LP)	Western	65,190	62,484	95.85
Dickie, Hon. Vance Oakley (LP)	Ballaarat	66,556	53,256	95.04
Elliot, Hon. Douglas George (ALP)	Melbourne	117,092	103,920	88.75
Fry, Hon. William Gordon (LP)	Higinbotham	134,910	126,220	93.56
Galbally, Hon. John William, Q.C. (ALP)	Melbourne North	120,381	113,239	94.07
Gleeson, Hon. Stanley Edmond (LP)	South-Western	111,040	104,673	94.27
Grimwade, Hon. Frederick Sheppard (ALP)	Bendigo	70,416	67,075	95.26
Hider, Hon. Charles Allen Moir (LP)	Monash	133,950	123,202	91.98
Houghton, Hon. William Vasey (LP)	Templestowe	182,576	170,866	93.59
Hunt, Hon. Alan John (LP)	South-Eastern	188,690	176,793	93.69
Knight, Hon. Alexander Wilson (ALP)	Melbourne West	155,477	145,962	93.88
Long, Hon. Richard John (LP)	Gippsland	93,725	88,342	94.26
McDonald, Hon. Stuart Richard (NP)	Northern	65,624	62,346	95.00
Tripovich, Hon. John Matthew (ALP)	Doutta Galla	146,825	137,633	93.74
Wright, Hon. Kenneth Irving (NP)	North-Western	49,972	47,521	95.10

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the 1973 triennial election are shown in the first table on the following page :

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL : MEMBERS ELECTED 30 MAY 1970  
(Term of office commenced 27 June 1970)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Byrne, Hon. Murray (LP)	Ballaarat	60,232	57,781	95.93
Clarke, Hon. Michael Alastair (NP)	Northern	59,797	57,607	96.34
Dunn, Hon. Bernard Phillip (NP)	North-Western	47,475	45,585	96.02
Eddy, Hon. Randolph John (ALP)	Doutta Galla	126,260	118,243	93.65
Garrett, Hon. Sir Raymond William, A.F.C., A.E.A. (LP)	Templestowe	148,433	140,895	94.92
Granter, Hon. Frederick James (LP)	Bendigo	63,239	60,246	95.27
Gross, Hon. Kenneth Samuel (LP)	Western	60,281	58,329	96.76
Hamer, Hon. Rupert James, E.D. (LP) (a)	East Yarra	121,326	112,982	93.12
Hamilton, Hon. Harold Murray, E.D. (LP)	Higinbotham	122,449	115,714	94.50
Hauser, Hon. Vernon Thomas (LP)	Boronia	152,109	144,618	95.08
Jenkins, Hon. Owen Glyndwr (LP)	South-Western	95,644	91,408	95.57
Kent, Hon. Daniel Eric (ALP)	Gippsland	85,763	81,221	94.70
Nicol, Hon. Graham John (LP)	Monash	124,218	114,453	92.14
O'Connell, Hon. Geoffrey John (ALP) (b)	Melbourne	112,014	102,045	91.10
Swinburne, Hon. Ivan Archie, C.M.G. (NP)	North-Eastern	55,008	52,293	95.06
Thomas, Hon. Herbert Arthur (ALP) (c)	Melbourne West	130,320	123,749	94.96
Walton, Hon. John Malcolm (ALP)	Melbourne North	112,869	107,092	94.88
Ward, Hon. Hector Roy (LP)	South-Eastern	150,158	142,464	94.88

(a) The Hon. Rupert James Hamer, E.D. resigned to contest the by-election for the Legislative Assembly Electoral District of Kew held on 17 April 1971. At a by-election held on the same day the Hon. Haddon Storey (LP) was elected in his stead.

(b) The Hon. Geoffrey John O'Connell died on 20 April 1972. The Hon. Ivan Barry Trayling (ALP) was declared elected unopposed in his stead on 9 June 1972.

(c) Elected on 24 October 1970 at a by-election following the decision on 4 September 1970 by the Court of Disputed Returns that Mr R. W. Walsh's election on 30 May 1970 was void. The figures shown are for the by-election.

NOTE. A list of members of the Legislative Council who were elected at the 1976 triennial election held on 20 March 1976 is provided in the supplement at the end of this Year Book.

*Legislative Assembly*

Speaker : The Hon. Kenneth Henry Wheeler.

Chairman of Committees : Ian Francis McLaren, O.B.E.

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 19 May 1973. It also includes details of electoral districts and voting at this last general election.

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY :  
MEMBERS ELECTED 19 MAY 1973

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Amos, Derek Godfrey Ian (ALP)	Morwell	26,145	24,842	95.02
Austin, Thomas Leslie (LP)	Hampden	18,886	18,076	95.71
Balfour, Hon. James Charles Murray (LP)	Narracan	24,435	23,213	95.00
Baxter, William Robert (NP)	Murray Valley	21,834	20,285	92.91
Billing, Norman Alexander William, K.St.J. (LP)	Heatherton	41,119	38,724	94.18
Birrell, Hayden Wilson (LP)	Geelong	25,651	23,895	93.15
Borthwick, Hon. William Archibald (LP)	Monbulk	37,569	34,618	92.15
Burgin, Cecil William (LP)	Poiwarth	19,961	19,242	96.40
Chamberlain, Bruce Anthony (LP)	Dundas	19,231	18,487	96.13
Crellin, Maxwell Leslie (LP)	Sandringham	27,997	25,909	92.54
Curnow, Esmond Julian (ALP)	Kara Kara	17,649	16,964	96.12
Dixon, Hon. Brian James (LP)	St Kilda	27,629	24,753	89.59
Doube, Hon. Valentine Joseph (ALP)	Albert Park	22,662	20,657	91.15
Dunstan, Hon. Roberts Christian, D.S.O. (LP)	Dromana	29,585	27,336	92.40
Ebery, William Thomas (LP)	Midlands	25,671	24,246	94.41
Edmunds, Cyril Thomas (ALP)	Moonee Ponds	26,505	25,048	94.50
Evans, Alexander Thomas (LP)	Ballaarat North	27,142	25,810	95.09
Evans, Bruce James (NP)	Gippsland East	21,039	19,751	93.88
Fogarty, William Francis (ALP)	Sunshine	27,665	25,915	93.67
Fordham, Robert Clive (ALP)	Footscray	24,789	23,380	94.32
Ginifer, John Joseph (ALP)	Deer Park	48,933	46,208	94.43
Goble, Dorothy Ada (LP)	Mitcham	33,118	30,885	93.26

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: MEMBERS ELECTED 19 MAY 1973—*continued*

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Guy, Athol George (LP)	Gisborne	34,656	32,119	92.68
Hamer, Hon. Rupert James, E.D. (LP)	Kew	27,988	25,263	90.26
Hann, Edward James (NP)	Rodney	21,133	19,993	94.61
Hayes, Geoffrey Phillip (LP)	Scoresby	60,500	56,846	93.96
Holding, Allan Clyde (ALP)	Richmond	21,865	19,176	87.70
Jona, Walter (LP)	Hawthorn	27,479	24,614	89.57
Jones, Barry Owen (ALP)	Melbourne	26,740	23,372	87.40
Kirkwood, Carl (ALP)	Preston	25,692	23,922	93.11
Lacy, Norman (LP)	Ringwood	40,734	37,880	92.99
Lind, Alan Alfred Campbell (ALP)	Dandenong	43,253	41,099	95.02
Loxton, Samuel John Everett (LP)	Prahran	27,715	24,297	87.67
McAlister, Ronald Graham Henry (ALP) (a)	Brunswick East	23,862	18,093	75.82
McCabe, James Edmund (LP)	Lowan	19,483	18,594	95.44
McClure, Daryl Hedley Robert (LP)	Bendigo	26,483	25,474	96.19
MacDonald, James David (LP)	Glen Iris	26,543	24,659	92.90
McInnes, Neil Malcolm (NP)	Gippsland South	22,106	20,675	93.53
McKellar, Donald Kelso (LP)	Portland	19,784	18,919	95.63
McLaren, Ian Francis, O.B.E. (LP)	Bennettswood	30,790	29,158	94.70
Maclellan, Robert Roy Cameron (LP)	Gippsland West	20,882	19,730	94.48
Meagher, Hon. Edward Raymond, M.B.E., E.D. (LP)	Frankston	48,210	44,828	92.98
Mitchell, Hon. Thomas Walter (NP)	Benambra	20,866	19,698	94.40
Mutton, John Patrick (IND. LAB.)	Coburg	23,606	22,556	95.55
Plowman, Sidney James (LP)	Evelyn	25,863	24,029	92.91
Rafferty, Hon. Joseph Anstice (LP)	Glenhuntly	29,421	27,337	92.92
Ramsay, James Halford (LP)	Balwyn	29,826	27,489	92.16
Reese, William Frederick Llewellyn (LP)	Moorabbin	30,410	28,592	94.02
Roper, Thomas William (ALP)	Brunswick West	24,023	22,810	94.95
Ross-Edwards, Peter (NP)	Shepparton	22,929	21,122	95.61
Rossiter, Hon. John Frederick (LP)	Brighton	25,865	24,085	93.12
Scanlan, Hon. Alan Henry (LP)	Oakleigh	26,814	25,194	93.96
Simmonds, James Lionel (ALP)	Reservoir	31,004	29,165	94.07
Skeggs, Bruce Albert Edward (LP)	Ivanhoe	28,776	26,940	93.62
Smith, Aurel V. (LP)	Bellarine	32,047	30,235	94.35
Smith, Hon. Ian Winton (LP)	Warrnambool	21,228	20,434	96.26
Stephen, William Francis (LP)	Ballaarat South	25,732	24,311	94.48
Stirling, Gordon Francis (ALP)	Williamstown	31,041	29,342	94.53
Suggett, Robert Harris (LP)	Bentleigh	28,686	27,153	94.66
Tanner, Sir Edgar Stephen, C.B.E., E.D. (LP)	Caulfield	29,360	26,679	90.87
Templeton, Thomas William, J.P. (LP)	Mentone	30,301	28,088	92.70
Thompson, Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson, C.M.G. (LP)	Malvern	27,707	25,146	90.76
Trewin, Thomas Campion (NP)	Benalla	19,885	18,855	94.82
Trezeise, Neil Benjamin (ALP)	Geelong North	28,721	26,962	93.88
Vale, Roy Mountford (LP) (b)	Greensborough	49,360	43,534	89.48
Wheeler, Hon. Kenneth Henry (LP)	Essendon	29,556	28,102	95.08
Whiting, Milton Stanley (NP)	Mildura	20,024	18,880	94.29
Wilcox, Hon. Vernon Francis, Q.C. (LP)	Camberwell	25,878	24,118	93.20
Wilkes, Frank Noel (ALP)	Northcote	25,584	23,889	93.37
Williams, Morris Thomas (LP)	Box Hill	46,122	43,414	94.13
Wilton, John Thomas (ALP)	Broadmeadows	47,641	45,100	94.67
Wiltshire, Raymond John (LP)	Syndal	41,413	39,093	94.40
Wood, Alan Raymond (LP)	Swan Hill	19,808	18,829	95.06

(a) Elected on 12 April 1975 at a by-election following the resignation of Mr David Leon Frank Bornstein.

(b) Elected on 13 October 1973 at a by-election following the decision on 11 September 1973 by the Court of Disputed Returns that Mr Roy Mountford Vale's election on 19 May 1973 was void.

NOTE. A list of members of the Legislative Assembly who were elected at the 1976 general election held on 20 March 1976 is provided in the supplement at the end of this *Year Book*.

### Number of Parliaments and their duration

Between 1856 and 1975 there have been forty-six Parliaments. The forty-sixth Parliament was opened on 19 June 1973. 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

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

**Cost of parliamentary government**

The following table reviews 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 1971 to 1975. 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.

Parliamentary salaries and allowances were amended as from 30 March 1975. As from that date, the President of the Legislative Council and the Chairman of Committees, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of Committees, and Ministers of the Crown receive salaries and allowances only in connection with their offices.

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

Period	Governor		Ministry	Parliament		Electoral <sup>1</sup>	Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	Total
	Salary	Other expenses (a)		Salaries of members	Other expenses (b)			
1970-71	20	218	146	1,294	1,655	357	193	3,883
1971-72	20	254	403	1,183	1,339	101	175	3,475
1972-73	20	294	383	1,173	1,769	657	185	4,481
1973-74	20	397	548	1,623	2,231	378	41	5,238
1974-75	20	591	709	2,420	3,062	269	143	7,214

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

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

## Victorian Acts passed during 1974

## VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1974

- |      |  |      |   |
|------|--|------|---|
| 8532 | Veterinary Research Institute (Consequential Amendment) Act amends the <i>Milk Pasteurization Act</i> 1958, and the <i>Stock Medicines Act</i> 1958, consequential upon Transfer of Control of the Veterinary Research Institute from the University of Melbourne to the Department of Agriculture | 8546 | Melbourne Cricket Club Act incorporates by the Name of Melbourne Cricket Club a certain Voluntary Association formed in Melbourne under the said Name and to vest in the said Corporation certain Real and Personal Property now held by or on behalf of the said Association by the Committee thereof or by the Trustee and to provide for the Management of the said Corporation and for other purposes |
| 8533 | Stock (Artificial Breeding) (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Stock (Artificial Breeding) Act</i> 1962, and for other purposes   | 8547 | Home Finance (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Home Finance Act</i> 1962  |
| 8534 | Carriers and Innkeepers (Licences) Act amends the <i>Carriers and Innkeepers Act</i> 1958  | 8548 | Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement Act makes Provision for the Establishment of the Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement Authority and the Management and Control of the Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement   |
| 8535 | Bittern Land Act authorises the Granting of a Development Lease of certain Land in the Parish of Bittern temporarily reserved as a Site for Public Recreation, and for other purposes  | 8549 | Ministry of Transport (Transport Fund) Act amends the <i>Ministry of Transport Act</i> 1958 with respect to the Establishment of an Account to be called the Transport Fund, and for other purposes   |
| 8536 | Labour and Industry Act amends the <i>Labour and Industry Act</i> 1958   | 8550 | Youth, Sport and Recreation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Youth, Sport and Recreation Act</i> 1972  |
| 8537 | Public Lands and Works (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Public Lands and Works Act</i> 1964   | 8551 | Stamps (Bills of Exchange) Act amends the <i>Stamps Act</i> 1958 with respect to the Duty payable on certain Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes   |
| 8538 | Land Tax (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Land Tax Act</i> 1958 and for other purposes  | 8552 | Gas and Fuel Corporation (Powers) Act with respect to the Powers of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria to approve ratify and validate a certain Agreement made by that corporation, to amend the <i>Gas and Fuel Corporation Act</i> 1958 and for other purposes  |
| 8539 | Superannuation (Railway Service) Act makes further provision with respect to the Superannuation Benefits of certain Officers in the Railway Service, to amend the <i>Superannuation Act</i> 1958 and for other purposes  | 8553 | Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act amends the <i>Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act</i> 1959  |
| 8540 | Consumer Protection (Unordered Goods and Services Amendment) Act amends Division 4 of Part II of the <i>Consumer Protection Act</i> 1972 and for other purposes  | 8554 | Meat Inspection Services Act facilitates the Transfer of Meat Inspectors employed by Municipal Councils to Employment in the Public Service   |
| 8541 | Morwell and Mirboo Railway Removal Act provides for the Removal of the Morwell and Mirboo Railway and for purposes connected therewith   | 8555 | Sewerage Districts (Interest Subsidies) Act amends the <i>Sewerage Districts Act</i> 1958   |
| 8542 | Bread Industry (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Bread Industry Act</i> 1959   | 8556 | Printers and Newspapers (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Printers and Newspapers Act</i> 1958  |
| 8543 | Co-operative Housing Societies (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Co-operative Housing Societies Act</i> 1958   | 8557 | Local Government (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1958 and for other purposes   |
| 8544 | Lotteries Gaming and Betting (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act</i> 1966   |      |   |
| 8545 | Supply (No. 1, 1974-75) Act makes Interim Provision for the Appropriation of Moneys out of the Consolidated Fund for the Service of the Financial Year 1974-75   |      |   |

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1974—*continued*

- 8558 Decentralized Industry (Housing) (Amendment) Act amends the *Decentralized Industry (Housing) Act 1973* to make Provision with respect to the Housing of Persons employed in Public Administration in the Country and for other purposes
- 8559 Teaching Service (Conditions of Service) Act makes further Provision with respect to the Determination of Certain Terms and Conditions of Service or Employment in the Teaching Service, to amend the *Teaching Service Act 1958* and for other purposes
- 8560 Environment Protection (Amendment) Act amends the *Environment Protection Act 1970*, and for other purposes
- 8561 Motor Car (Further Amendment) Act amends the *Motor Car Act 1958*, to amend Section 3 of the *Motor Car (Amendment) Act 1973*, to amend Section 2 of the *Recreation Vehicles Act 1973* and for other purposes
- 8562 Victorian Civil Ambulance Service Act validates the Appointment of the Administrator of the Victorian Civil Ambulance Service to constitute a Committee of Management for that Ambulance Service, and for other purposes
- 8563 Forests (Wood Pulp Agreement) Act ratifies validates approves and otherwise gives effect to an Agreement between the Minister of Forests the Forests Commission and Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited supplemental to the Wood Pulp Agreement made in 1961 and amended in 1966, to ratify validate approve and otherwise give effect to an Agreement between the Forests Commission and Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited with respect to Supplies of Softwood Timber to amend the *Forests (Wood Pulp Agreement) Act 1961* and for other purposes
- 8564 Local Government (House Builders Liability Amendment) Act amends the *Local Government (House Builders Liability) Act 1973*, and for other purposes
- 8565 Companies (Interstate Corporate Affairs Commission) Act gives Effect to Arrangements made for the Purposes of the Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement, to amend the *Companies Act 1961* and for other purposes
- 8566 Racing (Amendment) Act amends the *Racing Act 1958*
- 8567 Appropriation (1973-74, No. 2) Act appropriates certain Sums out of the Consolidated Fund for the Service of the Financial Year 1973-74
- 8568 Public Servants Ethical Conduct (Joint Select Committee) Act constitutes a Joint Select Committee to inquire into and report on the Law and Practice governing the Conduct of Public Servants in Cases where their Official Duties and Private Interests conflict, and for other purposes
- 8569 Historic Buildings Act makes Provision with respect to the Preservation of Buildings Works and Objects of Historic or Architectural Importance or Interest, to amend the *Town and Country Planning Act 1961*, and for other purposes
- 8570 Appropriation (1973-74, No. 3) Act appropriates certain Sums out of the Consolidated Fund for the Service of the Financial Year 1973-74
- 8571 Supply (No. 2, 1974-75) Act makes Interim Provision for the Appropriation of Moneys out of the Consolidated Fund for the Service of the Financial Year 1974-75
- 8572 Victorian Inland Meat Authority Act makes Provision with respect to the Disposal of the Assets and Undertakings of the Victorian Inland Meat Authority and for other purposes
- 8573 Metropolitan Bridges, Highways, and Foreshores Act makes provision concerning Metropolitan Bridges Main Highways and Foreshores, for that and other purposes to amend the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958*, the *Country Roads Act 1958* and the *Local Government Department Act 1958*, and for other purposes
- 8574 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Rates) Act amends the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958* in relation to Rates made and levied thereunder, and for other purposes
- 8575 Wheat Marketing Act amends the *Wheat Marketing Act 1969*
- 8576 Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts (Amendment) Act amends the *Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act 1958*
- 8577 The Alfred Nicholas Memorial Gardens Act makes Provision with respect to the Transfer of certain Land in the Shire of Sherbrooke from the President, Coun-

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1974—*continued*

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|------|---|------|---|
|      | ckillors and Ratepayers of the Shire of Sherbrooke to the Forests Commission and for other purposes   | 8588 | Dental Alumni Research Foundation Act varies the Trusts upon which certain funds are held by the University of Melbourne and for other purposes   |
| 8578 | Bonnie Doon (Public Hall) Land Act authorises the Sale of certain Land at Bonnie Doon, to provide for the Application of the Proceeds of Sale and for other purposes  | 8589 | Pesticides (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Pesticides Act 1958</i>  |
| 8579 | Carlton Land (University Women's College) Act revokes the Reservation of certain Crown Land at Carlton as a Site for a Residential College for Women at the University of Melbourne and to provide for the Permanent Reservation of the said Land as a General Residential College at the University of Melbourne   | 8590 | Dried Fruits (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Dried Fruits Act 1958</i>  |
| 8580 | Newmarket Sheep Sales Act consolidates and amends the Law relating to the Regulation of the Sale of Sheep at the Newmarket Saleyards in the City of Melbourne   | 8591 | Road Safety (Educational) Act provides for the Transfer of Two Employees of the National Safety Council to the Public Service of Victoria in connection with the transfer of certain responsibilities from the National Safety Council to the Road Safety and Traffic Authority |
| 8581 | Tattersall Consultations (Soccer Football Pools) Act provides for the Promotion and Conduct in Victoria of Soccer Football Pools, for that and other purposes, to amend the <i>Tattersall Consultations Act 1958</i> , to amend the <i>Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1966</i> and the <i>Youth, Sport and Recreation Act 1972</i> , and for other purposes                     | 8592 | Commonwealth Places (Administration of Laws) Act amends the <i>Commonwealth Places (Administration of Laws) Act 1970</i>  |
| 8582 | Geelong Land Act authorises the Grant of certain Land in the City of Geelong to the Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners to amend the <i>Geelong Lands Exchange Act 1972</i> and the <i>Geelong Harbor Trust Act 1958</i> and for other purposes  | 8593 | Pharmacists Act re-enacts with Amendments the Law relating to the Registration of Pharmacists and for purposes connected therewith  |
| 8583 | Melbourne (Alexandra Gardens) Land Act relates to certain Crown lands in the City of Melbourne  | 8594 | Pay-roll Tax Act makes further Provision in respect of Deductions from Taxable Wages and for that and other purposes to amend the <i>Pay-roll Tax Act 1971</i> and for other purposes   |
| 8584 | Terang Mechanics Institute and Free Library Trust Act enables the Surrender to Her Majesty of the Property of the Terang Mechanics Institute and Free Library Trust free of the Trust and of a certain Mortgage, to facilitate the Appointment of the Shire of Hampden as a Committee of Management thereof under the <i>Land Act 1958</i> , and for purposes connected therewith | 8595 | Stamps (Bills of Exchange) (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Stamps (Bills of Exchange) Act 1974</i> and for other purposes   |
| 8585 | Pay-roll Tax (Rate) Act increases the Rate of Pay-roll Tax under the <i>Pay-roll Tax Act 1971</i>   | 8596 | Motor Car (Fees) Act amends the <i>Motor Car Act 1958</i> in relation to Certain Fees and Surcharges  |
| 8586 | Co-operative Housing Societies Act amends Section 76 and Section 77 of the <i>Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958</i>   | 8597 | Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act with respect to the licensing of Persons who sell Tobacco in Victoria and for other purposes   |
| 8587 | Forests (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Forests Act 1958</i>  | 8598 | Liquor Control (Fees) Act amends Section 44 and Section 156 of the <i>Liquor Control Act 1968</i> and for other purposes  |
|      |   | 8599 | Zoological Gardens (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Zoological Gardens Act 1967</i> and for other purposes   |
|      |   | 8600 | Local Government Act amends the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i>  |
|      |   | 8601 | Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act revokes the Permanent Reservations of certain Lands and the Crown Grants and Certificate of Title of certain Lands and for other purposes   |
|      |   | 8602 | Status of Children Act removes the Legal Disabilities of Children born out of Wedlock   |
|      |   | 8603 | Racing (Further Amendment) Act amends the <i>Racing Act 1958</i> and for other purposes   |

## VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1974—continued

- 8604 Fertilizers Act consolidates and amends the law relating to the Sale of Agricultural Limes, Fertilizers and Soil Conditioners and for other purposes
- 8605 Appropriation (1974-75, No. 1) Act appropriates certain Sums out of the Consolidated Fund for the Service of the Financial Year 1974-75 and to appropriate the Supplies granted in the last preceding Session of Parliament and for other purposes
- 8606 Aboriginal Affairs (Transfer of Functions) Act makes provision with respect to the transfer of functions in relation to Aboriginal Affairs, to repeal the *Aboriginal Affairs Act 1967*, to amend the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972* and for other purposes
- 8607 Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences Act establishes a Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences and for purposes connected therewith
- 8608 Ministry of Transport (Consultative Committee) Act amends the *Ministry of Transport Act 1958* to provide for the Appointment of Consultative Committees and of Assistant Directors of Transport, to repeal the *Metropolitan Transportation Committee Act 1963*, to make provision concerning the Dissolution of The Metropolitan Transportation Committee, to make provision concerning certain Persons whose services are being made use of by the Minister of Transport, and for other purposes
- 8609 Milk Board (Delivery Charges) Act amends the *Milk Board Act 1958* to make provision with respect to Delivery Charges and other matters
- 8610 Deakin University Act Establishes and Incorporates a University to be known as Deakin University and for other purposes
- 8611 Country Roads (Salaries and Contributions) Act amends Parts I and II of the *Country Roads Act 1958*
- 8612 Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents (Amendment) Act amends the *Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents Act 1965*
- 8613 Municipalities Assistance (Amendment) Act amends the *Municipalities Assistance Act 1973*
- 8614 Country Fire Authority (Amendment) Act amends the *Country Fire Authority Act 1958*
- 8615 Justices (Theft Offences) Act amends the *Justices Act 1958*
- 8616 Chiropodists (Additional Training of Applicants) Act amends the *Chiropodists Act 1968*
- 8617 Friendly Societies (Benefits) Act amends Sections 5, 11, and 26 of the *Friendly Societies Act 1958*
- 8618 Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act amends the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*
- 8619 Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways (Amendment) Act amends the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1958*
- 8620 Housing (Commonwealth-State Supplemental Agreement) Act amends the *Housing Act 1958* to authorise the Premier of the State of Victoria for and on behalf of the State to enter into a Housing Agreement, supplemental to the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement 1973, with the Commonwealth of Australia and for other purposes
- 8621 Land Tax Act amends the *Land Tax Act 1958*, to declare the Rates of Land Tax for the Year ending on the 31st day of December, 1975 and for other purposes
- 8622 Marine Stores and Old Metals (Beverage Cans) Act amends the *Marine Stores and Old Metals Act 1958* with respect to Beverage Cans
- 8623 West Gate Bridge Authority Act amends the *Lower Yarra Crossing Authority Act 1965*
- 8624 Stamps (Credit and Rental Business) Act amends subdivision 13A of Division 3 of Part II of the *Stamps Act 1958* and for other purposes
- 8625 County Court (Chief Judge) Act amends the *County Court Act 1958* to enable the appointment of a Chief Judge of the County Court, to fix the salary and allowances of the Chief Judge, and for other purposes
- 8626 Victorian Public Offices Corporation Act constitutes a Victorian Public Offices Corporation, to make Provision with respect to the Construction Management and Maintenance of certain Public Offices and for other purposes
- 8627 Harbors and Navigable Waters Control Act amends the *Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1958*, the *Gee-Long Harbor Trust Act 1958*, the *Portland Harbor Trust Act 1958*, the *Harbor Board Act 1958* and the *Marine Act 1958*, and for other purposes
- 8628 Electoral Provinces and Districts Act provides for an increase in the Number of Electoral Provinces and Electoral Districts for the Re-

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1974—*continued*

- division of the Whole of Victoria into Electoral Provinces and Electoral Districts and for other purposes
- 8629 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 for other purposes
- 8630 Consumer Affairs Act amends the Short Title of the *Consumer Protection Act 1972*, to prohibit or regulate certain Practices and for those and other Purposes to amend the *Consumer Protection Act 1972*, to amend the *Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973* and for other purposes
- 8631 Wheat Industry Stabilization Act relates to the Marketing of Wheat and the Stabilisation of the Wheat Industry
- 8632 Educational Grants (Continuation) Act amends the *Educational Grants Act 1973*
- 8633 Small Claims Tribunals (Amendment) Act amends the *Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973*
- 8634 Cemeteries (Pioneer Memorial Parks) Act amends the *Cemeteries Act 1958* to make provision with respect to Pioneer Memorial Parks and other matters
- 8635 Public Works and Services Act authorises Expenditure on Public Works and Services and for other purposes
- 8636 State Forests Works and Services Act authorises Expenditure on Works and Services and other purposes relating to State Forests
- 8637 Local Government (Shire of Bacchus Marsh) Act approves, ratifies, and validates the Acquisition of certain Land at Bacchus Marsh by the Shire of Bacchus Marsh and to authorise the Sale of certain Land at Bacchus Marsh by the Shire of Bacchus Marsh, and for other purposes
- 8638 Melbourne University (Amendment) Act amends the *Melbourne University Act 1958*
- 8639 Sewerage Districts (Amendment) Act amends the *Sewerage Districts Act 1958*
- 8640 River Improvement (Minimum Rate) Act amends Section 36 of the *River Improvement Act 1958*
- 8641 Groundwater (Amendment) Act amends the *Groundwater Act 1969*
- 8642 Health (Contraceptives) Act makes Provision for the Registration, Advertising and Sale of Contraceptives and for that purpose to amend Part XIV of the *Health Act 1958*, to repeal Division 4 of Part I of the *Summary Offences Act 1966* and to amend Division 2 of Part VI of the *Labour and Industry Act 1958* and for other purposes
- 8643 Pounds (Amendment) Act amends the *Pounds Act 1958*
- 8644 Railways Works and Services Act authorises Expenditure on Works and Services and other purposes relating to Railways
- 8645 Local Government (Municipal Employees Long Service Leave) Act amends the *Local Government Act 1958* to make further provision with respect to Long Service Leave for Municipal Employees and for other purposes
- 8646 Latrobe Valley (Amendment) Act amends the *Latrobe Valley Act 1958*
- 8647 Extractive Industries (Amendment) Act amends the *Extractive Industries Act 1966*
- 8648 Housing (Amendment) Act amends the *Housing Act 1958* to make provision with respect to the hiring of moveable units to certain persons and other matters
- 8649 Valuation of Land (Amendment) Act amends the *Valuation of Land Act 1960* and the *Local Government Act 1958*
- 8650 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Amendment) Act amends the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958* and the *Sewerage Districts Act 1958*, and for other purposes
- 8651 Ombudsman (Exemption) Act amends Section 13 of the *Ombudsman Act 1973*
- 8652 Land (Amendment) Act amends the *Land Act 1958*
- 8653 Wodonga Area Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act amends the *Wodonga Area Land Acquisition Act 1973* with respect to the purchase and compulsory acquisition of land in certain areas, to amend the *Albury-Wodonga Agreement Act 1973* and for other purposes
- 8654 Cattle and Swine Compensation (Amendment) Act amends the *Cattle Compensation Act 1967* and the *Swine Compensation Act 1967*
- 8655 Milk and Dairy Supervision (Amendment) Act amends the *Milk and Dairy Supervision Act 1958* and makes a consequential amendment to the *Margarine Act 1958*
- 8656 Public Service Act Consolidates and Amends the Law relating to the Public Service of Victoria and for other purposes
- 8657 Motor Car Act amends the *Motor Car Act 1958*

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1974—*continued*

8658	Education (Teacher Registration) Act amends the <i>Education Act</i> 1958 with respect to Teacher Registration, and for other purposes		and the Administration of Land Subdivided in Cluster Form, to amend the <i>Health Act</i> 1958, the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1958, the <i>Town and Country Planning Act</i> 1961, the <i>Sale of Land Act</i> 1962 and the <i>Strata Titles Act</i> 1967, and for other purposes
8659	Education (Work Experience) Act enables Pupils at Schools to obtain Work Experience as part of their Education		
8660	Local Government (Municipal Abattoirs) Act amends the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1958 with respect to the Establishment, Management, and Control of Municipal Abattoirs	8662	Motor Boating (Amendment) Act ensures Safety when Persons are being towed by Boats, to enable motor boats with Identification Plates to be used for certain Trade Purposes, to prescribe the Procedure and Penalties relating to Boating Infringements, to convert Measurements to Metric Measure and for other purposes
8661	Cluster Titles Act facilitates the Sub-division of Land in Cluster Form, the Issue of Titles to Lots shown on Plans of Cluster Subdivision,		

**Parliamentary Papers presented during period 1974–75**

The following Papers were presented to the Legislative Assembly during the period 1974–75 and ordered by the House to be printed. Copies may be purchased on application to the Sales Section, Government Printing Office, 7A Parliament Place, Melbourne, 3002.

## VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED

TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, PERIOD 10 SEPTEMBER 1974 TO 8 MAY 1975

*Finance :*

A.1. Finance 1973–74—Treasurer's Statement of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund and the Trust Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1974, with Reports &c. of the Auditor-General.

A.2. Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year ended 30th June, 1974.

*Messages from His Excellency the Governor :*

B.1. Estimates of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund for the year ending 30th June, 1975.

*Returns to Orders of the House :*

C.1. Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Animal Losses and Conditions at the Sir Colin MacKenzie Sanctuary—Healesville.

C.2. Report of the Ministry of Fuel and Power on Victorian Energy Resources and Estimated Requirements 1974–2004.

*Reports from Select Committees :*

D.1. Public Accounts Committee—Treasury Minutes on Reports upon the Auditor-General's Reports for 1970–71, Victorian Railways (Progress Report), Expenditure from the Advance to the Treasurer 1971–72 and the Auditor-General's Reports for 1971–72 together with Summaries of those Reports.

D.2. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon the State Insurance Offices together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and Appendices.

D.3. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Administration Bonds together with an Appendix.

D.4. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the Proposals contained in the Vagrancy (Insufficient Means) Bill 1974 and upon Section 5 of the *Vagrancy Act* 1966 together with an Extract from the Proceedings of the Committee and an Appendix.

D.5. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon Expenditure from the Advance to the Treasurer 1973–74.

D.6. Standing Orders Committee—Report together with Appendices upon a Proposal to Consolidate and Revise the Standing Orders and Rules of Practice of the Legislative Assembly.

D.7. Public Accounts Committee—Treasury Minutes on Reports upon Unpaid Accounts 1972–73 and Expenditure from the Advance to the Treasurer 1972–73 together with Summaries of those Reports.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,  
PERIOD 10 SEPTEMBER 1974 TO 8 MAY 1975—*continued*

- D.8. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon Unpaid Accounts 1973–74.  
 D.9. Road Safety Committee—Thirteenth Progress Report—Some Aspects of Road-worthiness, Speedometers, Alcohol and Road Accidents and Intersectional Management together with Appendices.  
 D.10. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the *Magistrates' Courts (Jurisdiction) Act 1973* (No. 8427) together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee, and Appendices.  
 D.11. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Bail Procedures together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee, and Appendices.  
 D.12. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon Aspects of the Administration of the State Superannuation Board together with Appendices.  
 D.13. Meat Industry Committee—Report upon the Disposal of Cattle from Sewage Farms together with Appendices.  
 D.14. Public Accounts Committee—Treasury Minute on the Report upon the Auditor-General's Reports for 1972–73 together with Summary of the Report.  
 D.15. Company Take-overs Committee—Report upon a Take-over Offer by Industrial Equity Limited for Shares in Noske Industries Limited together with Appendices.  
 D.16. Road Safety Committee—Fourteenth Progress Report—Alcohol and Road Safety. Research Projects involving Drinking Drivers together with Appendices.  
 D.17. Company Take-overs Committee—Report relating to V.I.A. Limited and Industrial Equity Limited with Appendices.

*Papers Presented to Parliament :*

- No. 30. Aboriginal Affairs—Report of the Ministry for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 8. Apprenticeship Commission—Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 23. Consumer Affairs Council—Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 43. Co-operative Housing Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1972–73.  
 No. 42. Co-operative Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1972–73.  
 No. 33. Country Roads Board—Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 54. Dairy Industry in Victoria—First Report of the Board of Inquiry.  
 No. 45. Education—Report of the Council of Public Education for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 22. Education—Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 25. Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board—Report for the pool year ended 29th June, 1974.  
 No. 51. Electoral Redivision—Report by the Commissioners on the proposed Redivision of Victoria into Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council and into Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly.  
 No. 40. Environment Protection Authority—Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 16. Forests Commission—Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 44. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations—Report of the Government Statist for the year 1971–72.  
 No. 21. Gas and Fuel Corporation—Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 28. Health—Commission of Public Health—Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 39. Hospitals and Charities Commission—Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 2. Hospitals Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1972–73.  
 No. 55. Hospitals Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 13. Housing Commission, Victoria—Report for the year 1972–73.  
 No. 56. Housing Commission, Victoria—Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 50. Labour and Industry Department—Report for the year 1974.  
 No. 7. Land Conservation Council—Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 12. Law Reform Commissioner—First Annual Report for the period 18th December, 1973 to 30th June, 1974.  
 No. 18. Liquor Control Commission—Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 20. Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority—Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 4. Mental Health Authority—Report for the year 1972.  
 No. 49. Mental Health Authority—Report for the year 1973.  
 No. 53. Motor Accidents Board—First Annual Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 5. Ombudsman—First Report for the period 30th October, 1973 to 30th June, 1974.  
 No. 37. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1st July, 1974 to 30th September, 1974.  
 No. 46. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1st October, 1974 to 31st December, 1974.  
 No. 38. Parole Boards (Adult)—Reports for the year 1971–72.  
 No. 27. Parole Boards (Youth)—Reports for the year 1972–73.  
 No. 15. Police Department—Report for the year 1973.



VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,  
PERIOD 10 SEPTEMBER 1974 TO 8 MAY 1975—*continued*

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- No. 9. Public Service—First Report of the Board of Inquiry.  
 No. 34. Public Service—Second Report of the Board of Inquiry.  
 No. 47. Public Service—Third Report of the Board of Inquiry.  
 No. 17. Public Service Board—Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 29. Railways—Report of the Victorian Railways Board for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 48. Rural Finance and Settlement Commission—Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 19. Social Welfare Department—Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 26. Soil Conservation Authority—Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 32. State Electricity Commission—Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 1. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1972–73.  
 No. 41. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 10. State Savings Bank—Reports, Statements, Returns, etc., for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 11. Supreme Court Judges—Report for the year 1973.  
 No. 14. Teacher Housing Authority—Report for the year 1972–73.  
 No. 31. Teacher Housing Authority—Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 6. Teachers Tribunal—Report for the year 1972–73.  
 No. 3. Town and Country Planning Board—Report for the year 1972–73.  
 No. 35. Town and Country Planning Board—Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 24. Transport Regulation Board—Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 36. Victoria Institute of Colleges—Report for the year 1973.  
 No. 52. Victorian Development Corporation—First Annual Report for the year 1973–74.  
 No. 57. Youth, Sport and Recreation Department—Report for the year 1973–74.
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## VICTORIAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM \*

**General***Electoral basis of the two Houses*

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 £500. 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 at present into eighteen 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 the State is divided at present into seventy-three Electoral Districts, each returning one member. Members are elected for three years, unless Parliament is dissolved before this period.

Boundaries of Electoral Districts and Provinces are shown on folding maps facing pages 94 and 96 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1971.

*Electoral redivision, 1975*

Arising out of the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act* 1974, a new 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.

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\* Preliminary details of the general election held on 20 March 1976 are provided in the supplement at the end of this *Year Book*.

*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 Electoral Districts formulated by the Commissioners empowered to undertake the 1975 redivision were deemed to be accepted by Parliament, and the new Provinces and Districts come into force at the next periodical or general election for the Legislative Council and the next general election for the Legislative Assembly as the case may be.

*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. The electoral rolls for the State are compiled by the Australian electoral authorities under a joint Australian-State Government agreement, each Government paying half the cost of compilation. All Australian 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 Australian Electoral Divisions, are subdivided into 386 common subdivisions, which form the basic units for enrolment on the joint Australian-State of Victoria rolls.

*Number of enrolments on the joint rolls*

Since 1924, when the Joint Rolls Arrangement was made between the Commonwealth of Australia and the State of Victoria, the electoral rolls prepared and maintained by the Australian Electoral Officer for Victoria have been used at all Australian Parliament elections and elections for the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

The *Legislative Council Reform Act* 1950, which came into force 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 Australian and State parliamentary elections.

## VICTORIA—ELECTORS ENROLLED ON JOINT ROLLS AT 30 JUNE

Year	Number of electors enrolled	Year	Number of electors enrolled
1966	1,681,514	1971	1,857,354
1967	1,745,919	1972	1,890,666
1968	1,759,803	1973	2,124,151
1969	1,789,153	1974	2,183,625
1970	1,852,023	1975	2,176,732

*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 returned, and sequential figures (2, 3, 4, etc.) indicating his relative degree of preference 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 in 1965 :

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

State Electoral Province (a)	Area	State Electoral Province (a)	Area
Ballaarat	14,260.00	Monash	58.17
Bendigo	11,530.68	Northern	23,452.45
Boronia	2,693.60	North-Eastern	30,230.48
Doutta Galla	823.62	North-Western	53,561.20
East Yarra	69.67	South-Eastern	4,807.04
Gippsland	42,139.30	South-Western	10,470.00
Higinbotham	86.87	Templestowe	1,116.29
Melbourne	66.90	Western	31,310.00
Melbourne North	70.63		
Melbourne West	1,561.77	Total (b)	228,300.00

(a) See pages 118-9 for number of electors and sitting members.

(b) The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 700 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.

NOTE. Areas of Districts decided by the redivision in 1975 are provided in the supplement at the end of this Year Book.

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

State Electoral District (a)	Area	State Electoral District (a)	Area
Albert Park	19.42	Heatherton	70.81
Ballaarat North	2,084.95	Ivanhoe	18.13
Ballaarat South	3,004.40	Kara Kara	11,580.00
Balwyn	16.32	Kew	18.52
Bellarine	1,476.30	Lowan	17,070.00
Benalla	13,921.25	Malvern	11.29
Benambra	10,411.80	Melbourne	26.99
Bendigo	2,305.10	Mentone	21.76
Bennettswood	19.74	Midlands	6,526.80
Bentleigh	12.56	Mildura	22,460.00
Box Hill	50.76	Mitcham	21.24
Brighton	12.43	Monbulk	380.73
Broadmeadows	148.15	Moonee Ponds	12.43
Brunswick East	11.01	Moorabbin	17.33
Brunswick West	10.23	Morwell	2,978.50
Camberwell	12.95	Murray Valley	5,607.35
Caulfield	9.30	Narracan	3,082.10
Coburg	13.52	Northcote	14.81
Dandenong	116.03	Oakleigh	16.60
Deer Park	156.95	Polwarth	7,070.70
Dromana	2,020.20	Portland	11,650.00
Dundas	16,320.00	Prahran	8.57
Essendon	18.78	Preston	12.95
Evelyn	6,669.25	Reservoir	22.40
Footscray	18.52	Richmond	9.25
Frankston	160.06	Ringwood	126.39
Geelong	26.99	Rodney	6,047.65
Geelong North	32.58	St Kilda	7.90
Gippsland East	28,570.00	Sandringham	17.35
Gippsland South	7,511.00	Scoresby	145.04
Gippsland West	2,447.55	Shepparton	2,797.20
Gisborne	3,470.60	Sunshine	24.22
Glenhuntly	11.78	Swan Hill	15,240.00
Glen Iris	13.47	Syndal	34.96
Greensborough	125.10	Warrnambool	2,419.06
Hampden	11,470.00	Williamstown	32.35
Hawthorn	11.81		
		Total (b)	228,300.00

(a) See pages 119-20 for number of electors and sitting members.

(b) The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 700 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.

NOTE. Areas of Provinces decided by the redivision in 1975 are provided in the supplement at the end of this Year Book.

**Parliamentary elections***Legislative Assembly*

At the Legislative Assembly election held on 19 May 1973 there were contests in which more than two candidates were engaged in all of the seventy-three Electoral Districts.

In forty-one of these 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-two contests, the leading candidate on the first count was elected in twenty-three instances but was defeated in the remaining nine instances.

The following table shows the voting in general elections held for the Legislative Assembly since 1952 :

**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
1952	1,402,705	1,119,486	1,047,671	93.59	18,991	1.81
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	1,953,994	93.54	56,680	2.90

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 1952 :

**VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

Year of election	Number of members of Legislative Assembly	Mean population	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
						per cent
1952	65	2,343,610	36,056	1,402,705	21,580	59.9
1955	66	2,520,481	38,189	1,422,588	21,554	56.4
1958	66	2,717,371	41,172	1,478,065	22,395	54.4
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	3,596,778	49,271	2,088,984	28,616	58.1

*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 thirty-six members representing eighteen Provinces. Voting in elections held for the Legislative Council since 1952 is shown in the next table. At the triennial election of 19 May 1973 there were contests in all Provinces and in all of them more than two candidates were engaged.

In eight of these 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 ten contests, the leading candidate on the first count was elected in eight instances but was defeated in the remaining two instances.

The following table shows the voting in periodical elections held for the Legislative Council since 1952 :

## VICTORIA—VOTING AT 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
1952	1,395,650	1,078,959	994,190	92.14	22,595	2.27
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

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

## AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT : VICTORIAN MEMBERS

Political party affiliations of Victorian members of the Australian Parliament are indicated thus :

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

AUSTRALIA—SENATE : VICTORIAN MEMBERS  
ELECTED ON 13 DECEMBER 1975

Senator	Retires
Brown, William Walter Charles (ALP)	1978
Button, John Norman (ALP)	1978
Cormack, Hon. Sir Magnus Cameron, K.B.E. (LP)	1978
Greenwood, Hon. Ivor John, Q.C. (LP)	1981
Guilfoyle, Hon. Margaret Georgina Constance (LP)	1981
Melzer, Jean Isabel (ALP)	1981
Missen, Alan Joseph (LP)	1978
Primmer, Cyril Graham (ALP)	1981
Tehan, Thomas Joseph (NP)	1978
Webster, Hon. James Joseph (NP)	1981

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES : VICTORIAN  
MEMBERS ELECTED ON 13 DECEMBER 1975

Member	Division
Aldred, Kenneth James (LP)	Henty
Baillieu, Marshall (LP)	La Trobe
Bourchier, John William (LP)	Bendigo
Brown, Neil Anthony (LP)	Diamond Valley
Bryant, Hon. Gordon Munro, E.D. (ALP)	Wills
Cairns, Hon. Dr James Ford (ALP)	Lalor
Cass, Hon. Dr Moses Henry (ALP)	Maribyrnong
Chipp, Hon. Donald Leslie (LP)	Hotham
Crean, Hon. Frank (ALP)	Melbourne Ports
Falconer, Peter David (LP)	Casey
Fisher, Peter Stanley (NP)	Mallee
Fraser, Rt Hon. John Malcolm (LP)	Wannon
Garrick, Horace James (ALP)	Batman
Hamer, David John (LP)	Isaacs
Holtzen, Hon. Rendle McNeilage (NP)	Indi
Innes, Urquhart Edward (ALP)	Melbourne
Jarman, Alan William (LP)	Deakin
Jenkins, Dr Henry Alfred (ALP)	Scullin
Johnson, Leonard Keith (ALP)	Burke
King, Hon. Robert Shannon (NP)	Wimmera
Lloyd, Bruce (NP)	Murray
Lynch, Hon. Phillip Reginald (LP)	Flinders
Macphee, Ian Malcolm (LP)	Balaclava
Nixon, Hon. Peter James (NP)	Gippsland
Peacock, Hon. Andrew Sharp (LP)	Kooyong
Scholes, Hon. Gordon Glen Denton (ALP)	Corio
Shipton, Roger Francis (LP)	Higgins
Short, James Robert (LP)	Ballaarat
Simon, Barry Douglas (LP)	McMillan
Snedden, Rt Hon. Billy Mackie, Q.C. (LP)	Bruce
Staley, Anthony Allan (LP)	Chisholm
Street, Hon. Anthony Austin (LP)	Corangamite
Willis, Ralph (ALP)	Gellibrand
Yates, William (LP)	Holt

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