

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S; 2003-0345-F; 2004-2265-S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential
Library Staff.**

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13788
Folder ID Number: 13788-011

Folder Title:
Australian Parliament--Australian Parliament House and Government 1/2/92 [OA 8332] [5]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	22	1	6

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Fax cover sheet	Re: Government report. (1 pp.)	12/11/91	(b)(3)	
02. Report	Government Report. (1 pp.)	04/26/90	(b)(1)	

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of

Series: Speech File, Backup

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Australian Parliament - Australian Parliament House and Government 1/2/92 [5]

Pinksheet Number: RML1630

OA/ID Number: 13788-011

Date Closed: 11/2/2004

FOIA/Sys Case #: S

Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Australian Parliament - Australian Parliament House and Government 1/2/92 [5]

Date Closed: 11/2/2004

OA/ID Number: 13788-011

FOIA/SYS Case #: S

Appeal Case #:

Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S

Appeal Disposition:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Disposition Date:

AR Case #:

MR Case #:

AR Disposition:

MR Disposition:

AR Disposition Date:

MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- (b)(1) National security classified information
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency
- (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute
- (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information
- (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy
- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes
- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- C(1) Closed by Executive Order 13526, governing access to national security information
- C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
- C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]
- PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]



Office of
Leadership Analysis

FAX: (703) 893-2930

Date: 11 December 91

Time: 2:55pm

Transmittal Cover Sheet

Please deliver the following 6 page(s) to:

Name: Michelle Nix

Address: Washington DC

Phone: (202) 456-7750

Office: White House Speech Writing Office

From:

(b) (3)

Address: Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC

Phone:

(b) (3)

Office: LDA / AN / SEA

Subject: Unclassified Biographic Information

Speaker of the House *B10*
Leo McLeay [Mc-LAY]

UNCLASSIFIED

Leo Boyce McLeay has been a member of the right-wing New South Wales (NSW) faction of the ruling Australian Labor Party (ALP) for more than thirty years and a member of parliament for over a decade. McLeay also serves a Chairman of Committees, a position similiar to that of whip in the US Congress. McLeay was born in 1945. He joined the ALP in 1960 and was part of the inner circle of its youth wing throughout the decade. He has held numerous local party positions, including state organizer of the NSW branch (1976), and assistant general secretary for New South Wales (1977). Prior to his election to the House of Representatives in 1979, he worked as a telephone service repairman. He served as Deputy Speaker of the House before assuming his current position. McLeay has traveled widely, including trips to Japan, Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Cuba. He enjoys sailing, fishing, and listening to rock music. He is partially deaf in his left ear. McLeay is married to the former Janice Delaney; the couple has three sons.

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AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

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Flag
Mast



Fireworks light up Parliament House during the Canberra festival.

Government

Australia's political institutions and practices follow the Western democratic tradition, reflecting British and North American experience.

Broadly, the Australian federation has a three-tier system of government: the Australian Parliament (the legislature) and Government, responsible for all matters of national interest; six state governments and their legislatures, complementing the activities of the national government (plus the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory, which are similar to the states and are largely self-governing); and about 900 local government bodies at the city, town, municipal and shire level.

The powers of the Australian Parliament are defined in a written Constitution which came into force on 1 January 1901, when the colonies federated to form the Commonwealth of Australia. The Constitution can be changed only by referendum and then only if a majority of voters in at least four of the six states, as well as an overall majority, favour it. Of 42 proposals

submitted to referendums since federation, only eight have been approved.

Queen Elizabeth II is formally Queen of Australia and is represented by a Governor-General and six state Governors.

Australian Parliament

The party or coalition of parties with a majority in the House of Representatives becomes the government and provides the ministry, including the Prime Minister. All members of the ministry are Members of Parliament. The Constitution requires membership of the House of Representatives to be as nearly as practicable twice that of the Senate. The 148 House of Representatives seats are divided among the States on a population basis: 51 from New South Wales, 38 from Victoria, 24 from Queensland, 13 from South Australia, 14 from Western Australia, five from Tasmania, two from the Australian Capital Territory, and one from the Northern Territory. Elections for the House of Representatives are held at least every three years.

The Senate has 12 senators from each State and two each from the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. Normally, senators from the States serve a six-year term, half

of them retiring every three years.

Senators elected to represent the territories serve a maximum of three years and their terms coincide with those of members of the House of Representatives.

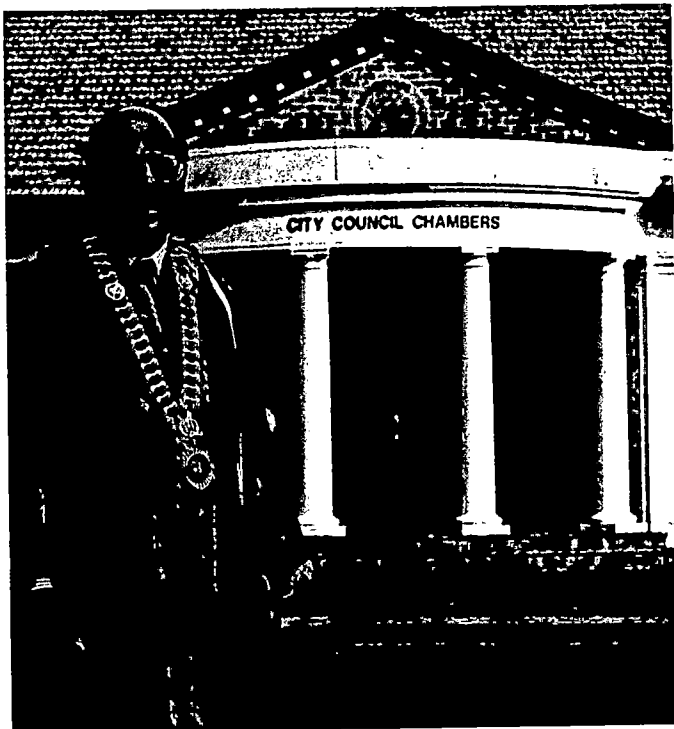
After the general election on 24 March 1990, the Australian Labor Party, under Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, was returned to power for a historic third term. In the House of Representatives the ALP won 78 seats, the Liberal Party 55, the National Party 14, with one Independent, while after the half-Senate election on the same date, the ALP held 32 seats, the Liberals 29, Nationals four, Democrats 8, NT Country Liberal Party one, Western Australian Greens one and Independent one.

State parliaments

All parliaments, except those of Queensland, the Northern Territory and the ACT, have two chambers. Queensland abolished its Upper House in 1922.

The Lower House is known in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia as the Legislative Assembly; in South Australia and Tasmania it is called the House of Assembly. Each of the five Upper Houses is known as the Legislative Council. The States administer areas such as educa-

Near Potus
visit



tion, transport, law enforcement, health services and agriculture.

Local Government

The powers and responsibilities of local government vary from State to State. In general, they include town planning; construction and maintenance of roads, streets and bridges; water, sewerage and drainage systems; public health and

sanitary services; supervision of building; administration of weights and measures and other regulations; and the development and maintenance of parks, recreation grounds, swimming pools, public libraries and community centres.

The Executive

The Cabinet is the major policy-making agency of government. It

Local government provides basic services and is one of the three tiers of public administration.

17

is presided over by the Prime Minister and comprises about half the full ministry. The Cabinet meets informally and in private, usually in Canberra. Legal effect is given to Cabinet decisions by the Executive Council, a purely formal body presided over by the Governor-General and usually attended by two or three ministers although all ministers are members.

Elections

Voting by secret ballot is compulsory for all Australians aged 18 and over in federal and state elections. Eligible people who fail to vote without good reason are liable to a fine. Voting is not always compulsory at local government elections.

Political parties

Four main political parties are represented in the Australian Parliament: the Australian Labor Party, the Liberal Party, the National Party of Australia and the Australian Democrats. All have similar organisations; they are federal in character with State divisions or branches and a federal executive and conference. All support the maintenance of parliamentary democracy and liberty of the individual (including freedom of speech, religion and association) and the rule of law. Among smaller

political groups and parties are the Nuclear Disarmament Party, the Greens and the Call to Australia Party.

The Judiciary

The Constitution provides that the judicial power of the Federal Government be vested in the High Court of Australia and other courts created by the Australian Parliament.

The Parliament has created the Federal Court of Australia and the Family Court of Australia to deal with some specialised areas of federal law. In addition, the State courts are vested with federal jurisdiction in some areas. All States, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory have their own court systems.

Law enforcement

Responsibility for law enforcement in Australia is shared between federal, state and the Northern Territory police forces. Each police force independently maintains the laws of its own state or territory. However, many formal and informal cooperative arrangements exist between the various police forces and governments. The Australian Federal Police and the National Crime Authority are the Federal Government's primary law-enforcement bodies.



House of Representatives

SEATING PLAN

of the House of Representatives Chamber

THIRTY-SIXTH PARLIAMENT

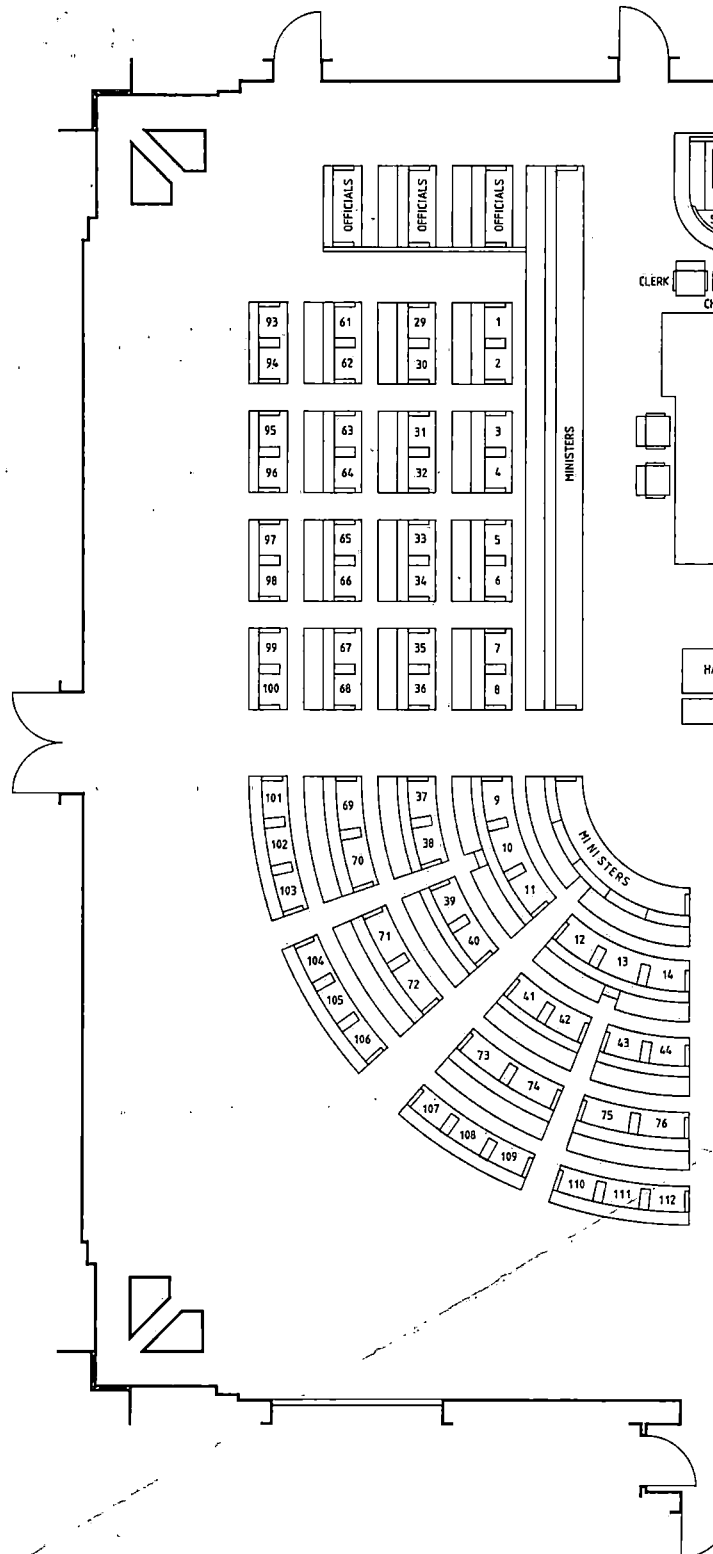
No. 6 30 September 1991

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY

Seat	Members' Names	Electoral Districts
1	Sciaccia, Hon. C.	Bowman
2	Snowdon, Hon. W.E.	Northern Territory
3	Price, Hon. L.R.S.	Chifley
4	—	—
5	Lee, Mr M.J.	Dobell
6	Martin, Mr S.P.	Macarthur
7	Dubois, Mr S.C.	St George
8	Edwards, Mr R.F.	Stirling
9	Snow, Mr J.H.	Eden-Monaro
10	Scott, Mr J.L.	Hindmarsh
11	Langmore, Mr J.V.	Fraser
12	McHugh, Ms J.	Phillip
13	Hollis, Mr C.	Throsby
14	O'Keefe, Mr N.P.	Burke
29	Lavarch, Mr M.H.	Fisher
30	Crawford, Ms M.C.	Forde
31	Morris, Mr A.A.	Newcastle
32	Lindsay, Mr E.J.	Herbert
33	Charlesworth, Dr R.I.	Perth
34	Johns, Mr G.T.	Petrie
35	Scott, Mr L.J.	Oxley
36	Morris, Hon. P.F.	Shortland
37	Brereton, Hon. L.J.	Kingsford-Smith
38	Punch, Hon. G.F.	Barton
39	O'Neil, Mr L.R.T.	Grey
40	Crosio, Hon. J.A.	Prospect
41	West, Hon. S.J.	Cunningham
42	Kerr, Mr D.J.C.	Denison
43	Jones, Hon. B.O.	Lalor
44	Holding, Hon. A.C.	Melbourne Ports
61	Campbell, Mr G.	Kalgoorlie
62	Fitzgibbon, Mr E.J.	Hunter
63	Bevis, Mr A.R.	Brisbane
64	Newell, Mr N.J.	Richmond
65	Keating, Hon. P.J.	Blaxland
66	Elliott, Mr R.P.	Parramatta
67	Sawford, Mr R.W.	Port Adelaide
68	Woods, Mr H.F.	Page
69	Darling, Mrs E.E.	Lilley
70	Theophanous, Dr A.C.	Calwell
71	—	—
72	—	—
73	Duncan, Hon. P.	Makin
74	Jakobsen, Mrs C.A.	Cowan
75	Jenkins, Mr H.A.	Scullin
76	Catley, Dr R.	Adelaide
93	Scholes, Hon. G.G.D.	Corio
94	Gibson, Mr G.D.	Moreton
95	Hulls, Mr R.J.	Kennedy
96	Walker, Mr F.J.	Robertson
97	Ferguson, Mr L.D.T.	Reid
98	Melham, Mr D.	Banks
99	Courtice, Mr B.W.	Hinkler
100	Grace, Mr E.L.	Fowler
101	Gear, Mr G.	Canning
102	Wright, Mr K.W.	Capricornia
103	Gayler, Mr J.	Leichhardt
104	—	—
105	—	—
106	—	—
107	—	—
108	—	—
109	—	—
110	—	—
111	—	—
112	Gorman, Mr R.N.J.	Greenway

Key to seating House of Representatives



OPPOSITION SHADOW MINISTRY

(Members of the House of Representatives and Senators)

<i>Shadow Minister</i>	<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Opposition Spokesman</i>
Dr J.R. Hewson Leader of the Opposition	Wentworth	—
Mr T.A. Fischer Leader of the National Party	Farrer	Energy and Resources
Mr P.K. Reith Deputy Leader of the Opposition	Flinders	Treasurer
Mr B. Lloyd Deputy Leader of the National Party	Murray	Primary Industry
Senator R. Hill Leader of the Opposition in the Senate		Foreign Affairs
Senator P.D. Durack, QC Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Senate		Defence
Hon. W.C. Fife	Hume	Manager of Opposition Business in the House.
Hon. A.S. Peacock	Kooyong	Attorney-General and Justice
Hon. J.W. Howard	Bennelong	Industrial Relations, Employment and Training
Hon. F.M. Chaney	Pearce	Environment
Mr J.R. Sharp	Gilmore	Shipping and Waterfront Reform
Hon. J.J. Carlton	MacKellar	Shadow Minister Assisting the Leader on Policy Co-ordination
Mr I.M. McLachlan	Barker	Industry and Commerce
Mr D.F. Jull	Fadden	Tourism and Aviation
Dr D.A. Kemp	Goldstein	Education
Mr P.M. Ruddock	Dundas	Immigration and Ethnic Affairs
Mr W.L. Smith	Bass	Communications
Mr R.A. Braithwaite	Dawson	Community Services and Aged Care
Senator R.K.R. Alston		Social Security, Child Care and Retirement Incomes
Senator J.M. Newman		Veterans' Affairs, Defence Science and Personnel and Status of Women
Mr P.J. McGauran	Gippsland	Science and Technology
Senator J. Short		Finance
Mr A.J.G. Downer	Mayo	Trade and Trade Negotiations
Dr R.L. Woods	Lowe	Health
Senator W.R. Parer		Administrative Services, Local Government and the A.C.T.
Mr D.P.M. Hawker	Wannon	Land Transport
Senator G.E.J. Tambling		Regional Development, External Territories and Northern Australia
Dr M.R.L. Wooldridge	Chisholm	Aboriginal Affairs
Mr G.D. Prosser	Forrest	Small Business, Housing and Customs
Mr P.H. Costello	Higgins	Corporate Law Reform and Consumer Affairs
Senator M. Baume		Arts, Heritage, Sport and Youth Affairs
Mr J.H. Beale	Bruce	Privatisation

Commonwealth Government FOURTH HAWKE MINISTRY

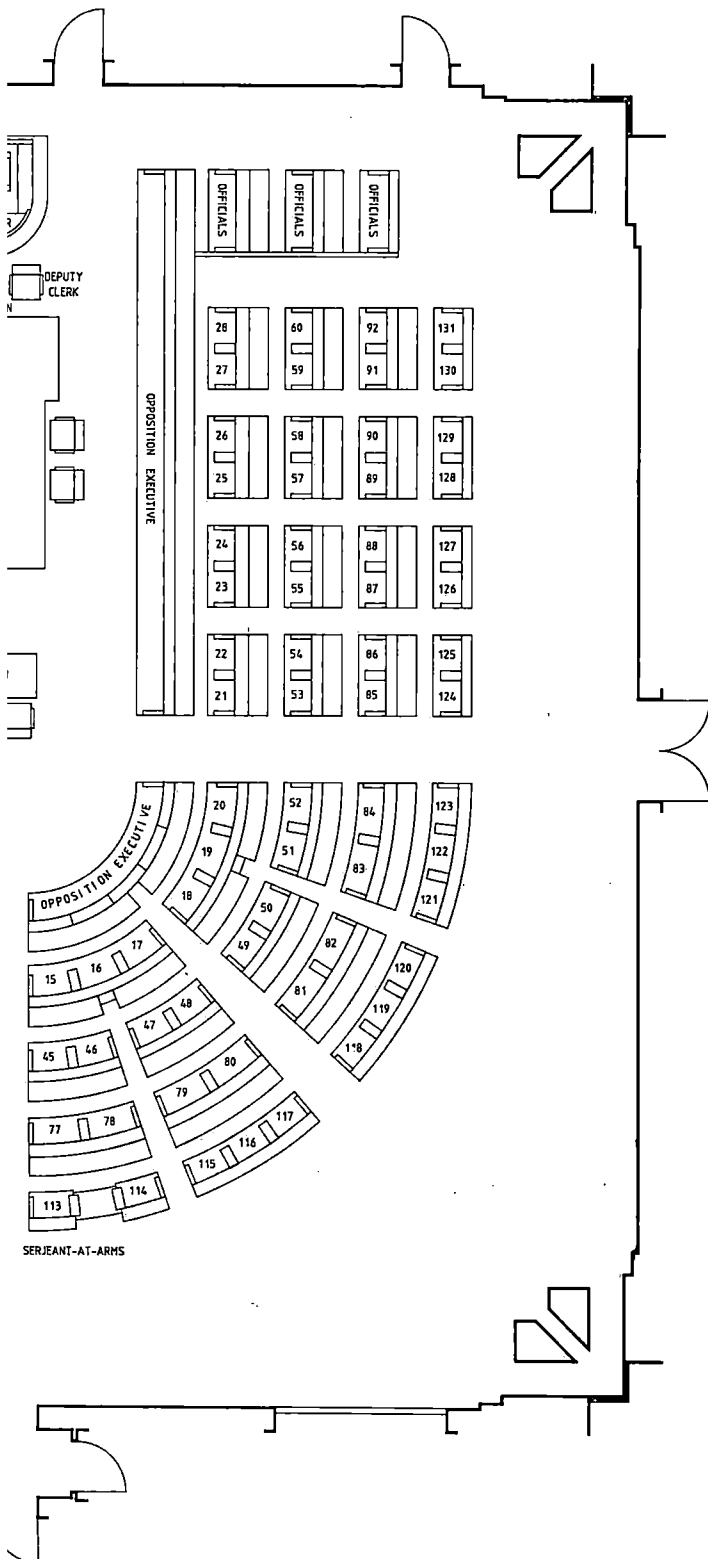
7 June 1991

<i>Title</i>	<i>Minister</i>	<i>Representative in other Chamber</i>
Prime Minister	The Hon. R.J.L. Hawke, AC, MP	Senator Button
<i>Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister</i>	The Hon. Roger Price, MP	
Minister for Health, Housing and Community Services, Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Social Justice and Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Commonwealth–State Relations	Mr Brian Howe, MP Deputy Prime Minister	Senator Tate
Minister for Aged, Family and Health Services	The Hon. Peter Staples, MP	Senator Tate
Minister for Veterans' Affairs	The Hon. Ben Humphreys, MP	Senator Tate
Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce	Senator the Hon. John Button (Leader of the Government in the Senate)	Mr Free
Minister for Science and Technology, Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Science and Minister Assisting the Treasurer	The Hon. Ross Free, MP	Senator Button
Minister for Small Business and Customs	The Hon. David Beddall, MP	Senator Button
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade	Senator the Hon. Gareth Evans, QC (Deputy Leader of the Government in the Senate)	Dr Blewett
Minister for Trade and Overseas Development <i>Minister Assisting the Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce and Minister Assisting the Minister for Primary Industries and Energy</i>	The Hon. Neal Blewett, MP	Senator Evans
Minister for Finance	The Hon. Ralph Willis, MP	Senator Button
Attorney-General	The Hon. Michael Duffy, MP	Senator Tate
Minister for Justice and Consumer Affairs	Senator The Hon. Michael Tate	Mr Duffy
Minister for Employment, Education and Training	The Hon. J.S Dawkins, MP	Senator Bolkus
Minister for Higher Education and Employment Services	The Hon. Peter Baldwin, MP	Senator Bolkus
Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and <i>Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Aboriginal Reconciliation</i>	The Hon. Robert Tickner, MP	Senator Collins
Minister for Transport and Communications	The Hon. Kim C. Beazley, MP (Leader of the House)	Senator Collins
Minister for Shipping and Aviation Support and <i>Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Northern Australia</i>	Senator the Hon. Bob Collins	Mr Beazley
Minister for Land Transport <i>Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Transport and Communications</i>	The Hon. Bob Brown, MP The Hon. Warren Snowdon, MP	Senator Collins
Treasurer	The Hon. John Kerin, MP	Senator Button
<i>Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasurer</i>	Senator the Hon. Bob McMullan (Manager of Government Business in the Senate)	
Minister for Social Security	Senator the Hon. Graham Richardson (Vice President of the Executive Council)	Mr Howe
<i>Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Social Security</i>	The Hon. Con Sciacca, MP	
Minister for Defence	Senator the Hon. Robert Ray	Mr Bilney
Minister for Defence Science and Personnel	The Hon. Gordon Bilney, MP	Senator Ray
Minister for Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs and <i>Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Multicultural Affairs</i>	The Hon. Gerry Hand, MP	Senator Bolkus
Minister for Local Government and <i>Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for the Status of Women</i>	The Hon. Wendy Fatin, MP	Senator Bolkus
Minister for the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories	The Hon. Ros Kelly, MP	Senator Richardson
Minister for the Arts, Tourism and Territories	The Hon. David Simmons, MP	Senator Richardson
Minister for Industrial Relations and Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Public Service Matters	Senator the Hon. Peter Cook	Mr Willis
Minister for Administrative Services	Senator the Hon. Nick Bolkus	Mr Beddall
Minister for Primary Industries and Energy	The Hon. Simon Crean, MP	Senator Cook
Minister for Resources	The Hon. Alan Griffiths, MP	Senator Cook

Portfolio Ministers, all of whom are in the Cabinet, are shown in **bold type**. Dr Blewett is also a Cabinet Minister.

A Department with a title reflecting the portfolio Minister's title is administered by the Ministers within each grouping, with one exception: within the Health, Housing and Community Services portfolio, Mr Howe administers both the Department of Health, Housing and Community Services and the Department of Veterans' Affairs; Mr Staples administers the Department of Health, Housing and Community Services; and Mr Humphreys administers the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

plan of the Deputies Chamber



LIBERAL PARTY

Seat	Members' Names	Electoralates
18	Atkinson, Mr R.A.	Isaacs
19	Aldred, Mr K.J.	Deakin
20	Rocher, Mr A.C.	Curtin
21	Dobie, Hon. J.D.M.	Cook
22	MacKellar, Hon M.J.R.	Warringah
23	Goodluck, Mr B.J.	Franklin
24	Miles, Mr C.G.	Braddon
25	Connolly, Mr D.M.	Bradfield
26	Shack, Mr P.D.	Tangney
27	Sullivan, Mrs K.J.	Moncrieff
28	Wilson, Hon. I.B.C.	Sturt
49	Webster, Mr A.P.	Macquarie
50	Edwards, Dr H.R.	Berowra
51	Bailey, Mrs F.E.	McEwen
52	McArthur, Mr F.S.	Corangamite
53	Cameron, Mr E.C.	Indi
54	Burr, Mr M.A.	Lyons
55	Gallus, Mrs C.A.	Hawker
56	Ford, Mr F.A.	Dunkley
57	Filing, Mr P.A.	Moore
58	Broadbent, Mr R.E.	Corinella
59	Bradford, Mr J.W.	McPherson
60	Nugent, Mr P.E.	Aston
81	—	—
82	—	—
83	Andrew, Mr J.N.	Wakefield
84	Halverson, Mr R.G.	Casey
85	Moore, Hon. J.C.	Ryan
86	Riggall, Mr J.P.	McMillan
87	Hall, Mr R.S.	Boothby
88	Taylor, Mr W.L.	Groom
89	Somlyay, Mr A.M.	Fairfax
90	Cadman, Mr A.G.	Mitchell
91	Andrews, Mr K.J.	Menzies
92	Tuckey, Mr C.W.	O'Connor
118	—	—
119	—	—
120	—	—
121	—	—
122	—	—
123	—	—
124	Charles, Mr R.E.	La Trobe
125	—	—
126	—	—
127	—	—
128	Ronaldson, Mr M.J.C.	Ballarat
129	Reid, Hon. N.B.	Bendigo
130	—	—
131	—	—

NATIONAL PARTY

Seat	Members' Names	Electoralates
15	Cowan, Mr D.B.	Lyne
16	Fisher, Mr P.S.	Mallee
17	Cobb, Mr M.R.	Parkes
45	Hicks, Mr N.J.	Riverina-Darling
46	Nehl, Mr G.B.	Cowper
47	Anderson, Mr J.D.	Gwydir
48	Sinclair, Rt. Hon. I.Mc.	New England
78	—	—
79	Truss, Mr W.E.	Wide Bay
80	Scott, Mr B.C.	Maranoa
114	—	—
115	—	—
116	—	—
117	—	—

INDEPENDENT

Seat	Member's Name	Electorate
77	Mack, Mr E.C.	North Sydney

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE

Speaker

Hon. Leo McLeay, MP

Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees

Mr R.F. Edwards, MP

Deputy Chairmen of Committees

Mr D.B. Cowan, Hon. J.D.M. Dobie, Mr S.C. Dubois, Mr C. Hollis,
Mr H.A. Jenkins, Mr G.B. Nehl, Hon. M.J.R. MacKellar, Hon. G.G.D. Scholes,
Mr L.J. Scott and Mrs K.J. (Martin) Sullivan

<i>Clerk of the House</i>	Mr L.M. Barlin
<i>Deputy Clerk of the House</i>	Mr I.C. Harris (Acting)
<i>First Clerk Assistant</i>	Mr B.C. Wright (Acting)
<i>First Assistant Secretary</i>	
<i>(Committees and Corporate Services)</i>	Mr M.W. Salkeld
<i>Clerks Assistant</i>	Mr J.W. Pender, Mr I.C. Cochran, PSM
<i>Assistant Secretary (Corporate Services)</i>	Ms R. McClelland
<i>Assistant Secretary (Committees)</i>	Mr T. Rowe (Acting)
<i>Serjeant-at-Arms</i>	Mr P.F. Bergin
<i>Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms</i>	Ms D. Denahy (Acting)

WHIPS

<i>Government Whip</i>	Mr G. Gear, MP
<i>Deputy Government Whip</i>	Mr E.L. Grace, MP
<i>Opposition Whip</i>	Mr R.G. Halverson, OBE, MP
<i>National Party Whip</i>	Mr N.J. Hicks, MP

STATE AND PARTY REPRESENTATION

<i>State or Territory</i>	<i>Australian Labor Party</i>	<i>Liberal Party</i>	<i>National Party</i>	<i>Independent</i>	<i>Total</i>
New South Wales	30	12	8	1	51
Victoria	14	21	3		38
Queensland	15	6	3		24
South Australia	7	6			13
Western Australia	8	6			14
Tasmania	1	4			5
Australian Capital Territory	2				2
Northern Territory	1				1
Total	78	55	14	1	148

PRESENCE OF MEMBERS AND QUORUM

All Members are not present in the Chamber during the whole length of the sittings. Members are busy people with many demands on their time. Besides their duties in the Chamber itself, they have meetings of Parliamentary committees to attend, research to undertake, speeches to prepare and innumerable matters to deal with on behalf of their constituents.

A quorum of the House is at least one-fifth of the whole number of the Members, that is 30 Members. Any Member at any time has the right to call attention to the absence of a quorum, in which event the bells are rung to summon Members to the Chamber. If a quorum is not obtained the sitting may be adjourned until the next sitting day.

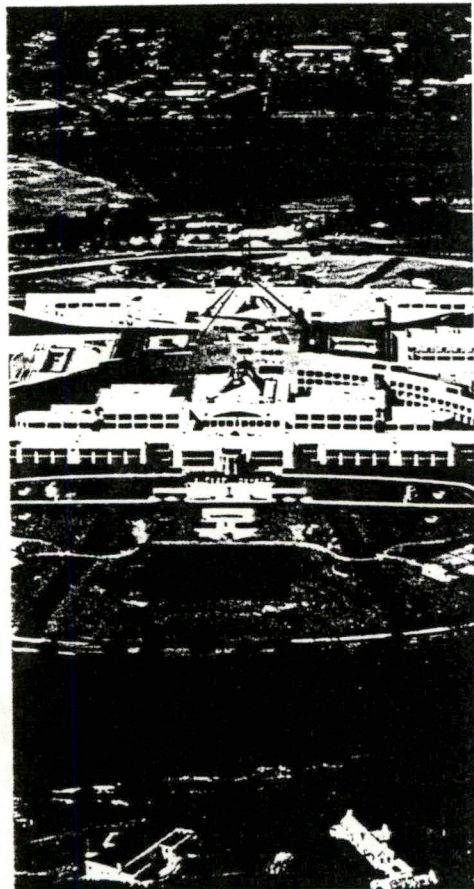
INFORMATION

sheet

YOUR PARLIAMENT

- ☐ Australia is governed by its elected representatives. The Australian Government is thereby accountable to the Australian people.
- ☐ Parliament House is the people's Parliament. The public can access the building seven days a week.
- ☐ Australia is one of a small number of countries with an unbroken history of democratic parliamentary government throughout the 20th century.
- ☐ The magnificent architecture of Parliament House reflects the depth of commitment to democratic parliamentary government in the Commonwealth of Australia.
- ☐ The Parliamentary Chambers, committee rooms, offices and other features of the building are designed to enable the Parliament and its Parliamentarians to carry out their constitutional obligations to the people of Australia.

THE BUILDING AND SITE



THE DESIGN

- ☐ Parliament House was designed by Mitchell/ Giurgola and Thorp Architects. Their design was chosen from 329 entries from 28 countries.

CONSTRUCTION

- ☐ 10,000 workers from 50 different ethnic backgrounds were involved in the construction of Parliament House and its fittings.

BEGINNINGS

- ☐ The first sod was turned on the site in late 1980.
- ☐ Parliament House was officially opened on 9 May 1988.
- ☐ Parliament commenced sitting in the building on 22 August 1988.

FACTS AND FIGURES

- ☐ Parliament House is built to last 200 years and beyond.
- ☐ There are 4,500 rooms in Parliament House with a gross floor area of more than 250,000 square metres.
- ☐ The building is made of 300,000 cubic metres of concrete — enough to build 25 Sydney Opera Houses.
- ☐ The site of Parliament House is 32 hectares; the building covers 15 per cent of this area.
- ☐ Parliament House is one of the largest buildings in the Southern Hemisphere.
- ☐ Ninety per cent of the materials used in the construction of Parliament House are Australian.
- ☐ The total cost of the building was \$1048 million.

THE FLAG AND FLAGMAST

- ☐ The flagmast is 81 metres high and weighs 220 tonnes, making it the largest stainless steel structure in the world.
- ☐ The Australian flag flown from the flagmast is 12.8 metres by 6.4 metres.



INFOR

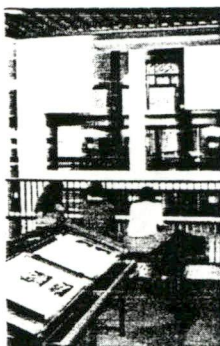
THE PUBLIC AREAS

THE FORECOURT

- The Aboriginal mosaic in the Forecourt is based on a painting by Michael Tjakamarra Nelson, a leading Aboriginal artist from the Northern Territory. The design was recreated by stonemasons Aldo Rossi, Franco Colussi and William McIntosh. All 100,000 granite pieces were hand guillotined. The mosaic is 14 metres square and uses seven different colours of granite.
- The Forecourt's concrete floor has flexible "expansion" joints to cope with changes in temperature.

THE GREAT VERANDAH

- The portico of the Great Verandah is made of reinforced concrete clad with 40mm thick slabs of Italian Carrara marble. All the slabs were cut from the same cliff face so they would match perfectly.
- The Coat of Arms set into the Verandah is made of stainless steel and is 4m x 4.5m. Designed by silversmith Robin Blau, it is based on the skeleton-like designs of Aboriginal rock paintings.



THE FOYER

- The Foyer's 48 marble-clad pillars are designed to be reminiscent of a eucalyptus forest. The marble staircases are based on the staircases in the Doge's Palace in Venice.
- The grey-green marble is cippolino marble; the rose coloured marble—atlantide rosa; the black—granitello nero; the white—paradise white marble.



THE GREAT HALL

- The Great Hall seats 750 people for banquets, and 1500 for buffets.
- The floor is herringbone parquetry of West Australian jarrah intersected by strip inlays of blackbutt and ebony timbers which form a grid.

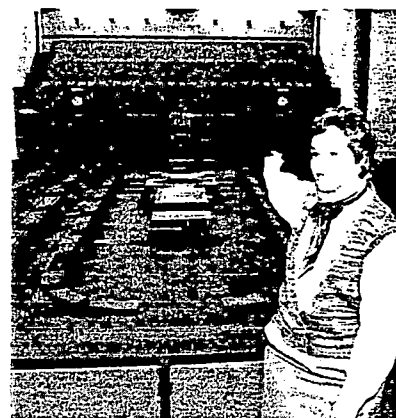
MEMBERS HALL

- The reflective pool in the Hall is made of a solid slab of South Australian black granite over which water flows. The sound of the trickling water from the pool prevents the conversations of Senators and Members being overheard.
- The Magna Carta on display is one of only four known surviving originals. It is housed in a hand-crafted English oak case which is filled with inert argon gas to ensure the document's preservation.

VIATION *sheet*

THE CHAMBERS

- ☐ The two Chambers have large central roof skylights which let natural light in during the day, and glow at night when the House is in session.
- ☐ Leaf-green eucalyptus shades are used in the House of Representatives, and the ochre red of soils from Northern and Central Australia are used in the Senate.
- ☐ There are 76 elected Senators, but the Senate could seat up to 120 Senators.
- ☐ The House of Representatives currently accommodates 148 Members but could seat up to 240 Members.
- ☐ The Public Galleries for both Chambers will seat 1000 people.



FACILITIES

- ☐ The Theatre seats 300 people.
- ☐ There are audio-visual viewing rooms, an exhibition area, bookshop, and cafeteria.
- ☐ The kitchens produce up to 8000 meals each day.
- ☐ There are covered car parks for 2000 vehicles.
- ☐ Multi-channel radio and TV cable system monitors activities in both Chambers, 19 committee rooms, news conference rooms, the Theatre and Great Hall.
- ☐ The public address system can broadcast an emergency warning through 12,000 speakers.



THE ART COLLECTION

THE ART PROGRAM

- ☐ The planning for the Art Program began six years before the opening of Parliament House.
- ☐ Over 3000 works, in a variety of mediums, were purchased or commissioned for the collection. Commissioned works include the Forecourt mosaic and the Great Hall tapestry. The purchased works focus on contemporary Australian artists such as Fred Williams and Peter Taylor
- ☐ Australia's largest commissioned painting hangs in the Main Committee Room. It was painted by Mandy Martin.

MARQUETRY

- ☐ The 20 marquetry panels in the Foyer are 1.3 metres square. Each design is made from up to 12 different timbers with a base veneer of coachwood with jarrah borders.
- ☐ The panels on the northern wall represent the plants used by Aborigines in trade and medicine. The southern wall panels include designs of waratah, eucalyptus and wattle.

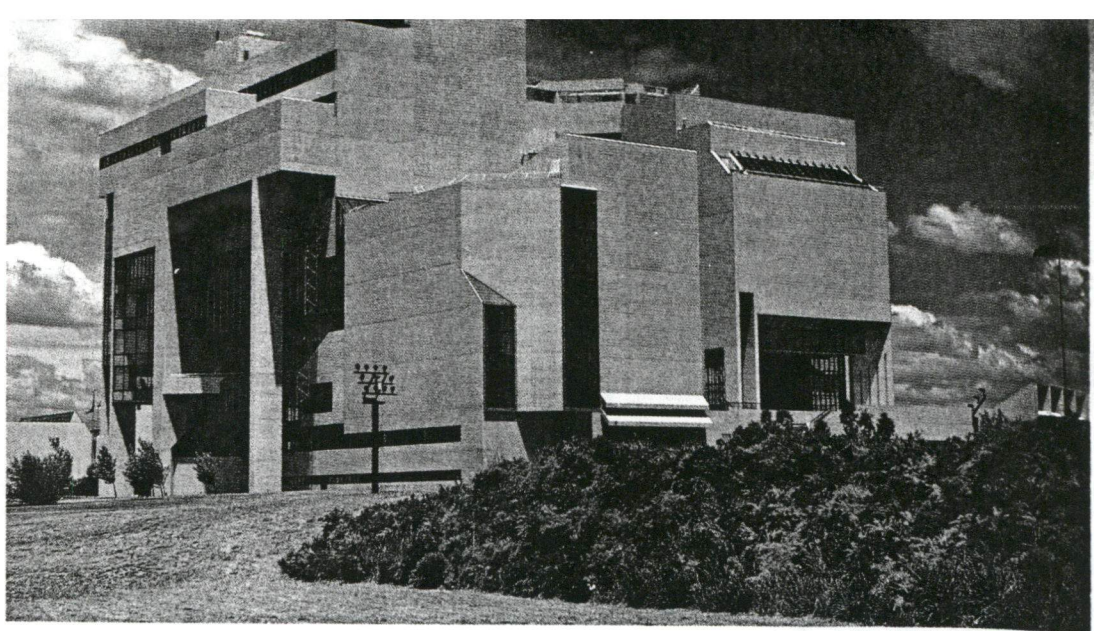
THE TAPESTRY

- ☐ The centrepiece of the Great Hall is a tapestry based on a painting by Australian artist, Arthur Boyd. It shows a eucalyptus forest in the Shoalhaven area of New South Wales.
- ☐ It measures 20m x 9m and is the second largest tapestry in the world.
- ☐ A team of up to 14 full-time weavers from the Victorian Tapestry Workshop took two years to complete the work.

THE EMBROIDERY

- ☐ The embroidery is a Bicentennial gift to the nation from embroiderers' guilds throughout Australia.
- ☐ It is 16 metres long by 65 cm high.
- ☐ Kay Lawrence designed the work which took over 1,000 members of the Australian embroidery guilds over 12,000 hours to complete.
- ☐ It is made from cotton, linen, wool, and some synthetic fibres.





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A new building for the High Court of Australia was completed in 1981 in Canberra, the national capital.

5. Government

Australia was united in 1901 by the federation of six self-governing British colonies—New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia—which thereby became states of the indissoluble Commonwealth of Australia. Legislative independence from Britain was a practical reality from 1901 onward and was formally acknowledged in the 1931 Statute of Westminster, in which the British Parliament guaranteed that it would not legislate for Australia except at the Commonwealth government's request.

Australia's perception of its unique character and position in the world was heightened by its World War II experience, by great postwar immigration programs, and by the expansion of Asian and Pacific trade after the 1960's. Diplomatic missions overseas increased from three in 1939 to over 100 four decades later.

The Commonwealth combines British-style cabinet government, responsible to Parliament, with a U.S.-style written federal constitution that is judicially interpreted. This system has provided political stability as an underpinning for Australia's development and growth.

The power of the federal government has grown steadily since 1901, but the individual states and their governments remain distinct and vital elements of the nation. Increasing central power has stemmed mainly from federal tax dominance (which the states have accepted), from community expectations of greater government services, and from the willingness of most governments to provide those services.

The Commonwealth Parliament moved to Canberra from Melbourne in 1927, and the permanent Parliament House building was designed for Australia's bicentennial in 1988. In the preceding decades, the High Court and virtually all government departments also had moved to Canberra.

The Constitution. The formation and subsequent evolution of Australia's constitution reflects the conditions under which it came into

being. Before agreeing to join a federation, the less populous and wealthy colonies demanded constitutional protection against possible domination of the future central government by New South Wales and Victoria. Consequently, each colony was represented in the constitutional convention by an equal number of popularly elected delegates, who worked out a delicate balance of Commonwealth and state powers.

The Federal Structure. The constitution is the supreme law of the land. As in the United States, it specifies the powers of the federal government, leaving the undefined residue of powers to the states. Valid federal law prevails over state law that conflicts with it.

The constitution identifies more than 40 areas of Commonwealth legislative power, including taxation, trade, tariffs, defense, foreign affairs, currency, banking, insurance, and social security. A power over corporations provides a basis for some price control. The federal government's authority in industrial relations is limited to conciliation and arbitration of labor disputes extending beyond one state. The Commonwealth has no specific power to regulate wages, except those of federal employees.

Some clauses of the constitution have proved to be of particularly great significance. Section 92, which makes trade and commerce among the states "absolutely free," has often thwarted both Commonwealth and state governments, and it prevents many monopolies. Section 96 states that the Commonwealth may give financial assistance to any state on such terms as Parliament "thinks fit." The High Court's literal interpretation of this provision permits the federal government to tie such grants to the fulfillment of certain conditions that it may set for a state. In this way the Commonwealth has been able to intervene in areas such as education, where it has no specific or inherent constitutional power.

Constitutional Amendment. Judicial interpretation is a major source of constitutional evolution. The initiative to propose formal amendments to the constitution rests with the government of the day. A proposed amendment must be passed by



a majority in both houses of Parliament and then submitted to the electorate in a referendum. Approval by referendum requires an assenting majority of votes nationwide and majorities in more than half of the states.

During the first 85 years of federation, 38 constitutional referendums were held and eight amendments were approved. Centralists—persons who favor expanded authority for the federal government—have disliked the constitution from its inception, but the people have usually rejected any amendments that were perceived to enlarge Commonwealth authority. Labor governments, which favor increased central power, succeeded in obtaining wide Commonwealth control over social services, but all other amendments that they placed before the people over the period were defeated in referendum.

Executive Authority. As in Britain, the prime minister is the head of government and all the government's ministers must be members of Parliament. Any government that lost the support of the lower house of Parliament would have to resign.

The British monarch is also the Australian monarch. The governor-general, who acts as an independent representative of the crown and is de facto head of state, is appointed by the monarch on the advice of the Australian prime minister. The functions of the governor-general are similar to those of the monarch in Britain, but with the powers of the office stated in Australia's written constitution.

Parliament. The Commonwealth Parliament consists of a Senate, a House of Representatives, and the monarch. Both chambers are elected by popular vote, and their constitutional powers are the same except that the Senate cannot initiate or amend money bills.

As long as a government remains in office, it invariably and of necessity controls the House of Representatives, though often not the Senate. This executive control and the strong party discipline of House members tend to diminish the direct impact of the House of Representatives on government policy. Nevertheless, reputations can be made and broken in the House, and skillful use of the daily question time and censure motions can put real pressure on the government.

Voting is compulsory in Australia. The Senate is half the size of the lower house, and voters in each state elect equal numbers of senators—12 after 1984—to represent them. A state constitutes a single senatorial district represented by all 12 senators.

Seats in the House of Representatives are distributed among the states in proportion to their population, but each state is allotted a minimum of five seats—a provision that now applies only to the smallest, Tasmania. For the election of members of the House, the states are divided into electoral districts called constituencies, with boundaries drawn to contain an approximately equal number of voters nationwide (except, necessarily, in Tasmania). The boundaries are redefined every seven years by independent commissioners. Each of the two territories elects two delegates to the Senate and two to the House of Representatives.

Three years is the maximum term of office in the House of Representatives, but the prime minister often can call an early election. Senators hold office for six years, with half of the Senate coming up for election every three years

except when both houses of Parliament are dissolved, which has occurred on several occasions. The governor-general is empowered to dissolve both houses, on advice of the prime minister, when the Senate has twice rejected a bill passed twice by the House of Representatives.

The double dissolution that took place in 1975 has particular interest because it flowed from the dismissal of the Labor (Whitlam) government in that year. A constitutional crisis arose because the Whitlam government was unwilling to advise the governor-general to dissolve both houses and call for an election when the opposition used its power in the Senate to block the passage of appropriation bills. The resulting deadlock was finally resolved when the governor-general (Sir John Kerr) exercised the reserve powers of the crown to dismiss the government. He appointed a caretaker government and dissolved both houses on its advice, so that the whole matter could be dealt with by the people at an election. Great controversy surrounded all these events, but the ensuing election brought the Liberal (Fraser) government to power with a record majority.

Political Parties. In the decades following World War II the Liberal Party of Australia (in coalition with the National Party of Australia) governed the Commonwealth for a substantially greater number of years than its rival, the Australian Labor Party (ALP). A uniform national swing of less than 3% of the voters was usually enough to unseat governments.

The Liberal party is oriented to free enterprise and an individualist philosophy, while the National (formerly Country) party has remained concerned principally with rural matters. The ALP has trade-union affiliations and is more committed to equality and a centralist outlook. Although the argument is often made that the two parties are closer in practice than their ideologies might indicate, there is little doubt that the Labor government of 1972–1975 set a substantially different course from that of Liberal administrations.

The fortunes of minor parties have been checkered. The proportional system of voting used for Senate seats assists small parties and enabled the Democratic Labor Party (DLP) to gain a significant voice in the upper house for more than a decade after it split from the ALP in 1955. In the same way the Australian Democrats achieved important representation in the Senate beginning in the late 1970's.

In House of Representatives elections, minor parties gain some leverage over major parties from the system of preferential voting for members, which ensures that no candidate is elected without a popular majority. Voters cast ballots specifying the order of their preferences among contenders for a particular seat. If no candidate receives over 50% of first preferences, the candidate with the fewest votes is eliminated; then the second preferences specified on his ballots are distributed among the contenders so named as if first preferences. The process continues until one candidate receives more than 50% of the votes. Elections for a considerable number of seats normally are decided in this way, and minor parties achieve bargaining power because they can influence the second-preference votes of their supporters.

Party leaders have assumed an increasingly high profile in election campaigns. The elec-

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tions have become more presidential in style and the campaigns have become more professional, especially in the use of communications techniques.

Both major parties have professionally staffed secretariats in Canberra and each state. The annual federal party conferences, most of whose delegates are not parliamentarians, determine party platforms. The Labor platform represents party policy, at least in theory. The Liberal platform states basic principles, and policy rests with the elected parliamentary leadership. The organizational wing of each party preselects parliamentary candidates with varying involvement of branch members.

Cabinet Government. Commonwealth governments contain an average of 26 ministries, and about half of the ministers are members of the inner cabinet. Despite frequent assertions about the increase in the prime minister's power, it is the prime minister and the cabinet members who constitute the executive government. Prime ministers flout the cabinet at their peril.

Liberal ministers are chosen by the prime minister (the party leader). Labor ministers are elected by the members of the parliamentary party, or "caucus" [the ALP's political wing, as distinguished from its industrial wing], but the prime minister allocates portfolios. A significant factor in choosing ministers is the practical requirement that parliamentarians from both houses and from most states be included in any government.

More than 1,000 cabinet decisions are made annually, and a committee system has been developed to rationalize the decision-making process. Collective responsibility, which means that all ministers must publicly support cabinet decisions, is an essential feature of cabinet government. Individual ministers are responsible for policy direction and development within their portfolios, subject to cabinet approval. They are also responsible to Parliament for the implementation of policy within their ministries and for its proper administration by the public (civil) service.

The Public Service. Australia has a large, permanent, professional, and substantially nonpolitical civil service. Although the departments of government are under ministerial control, they have civil servants as permanent heads.

The service ethos demands that the civil bureaucracy serve the government of the day regardless of its political coloration. This neutral professionalism in the public service is vital to the political system. The extent of the bureaucracy's policy influence depends on the incisiveness and policy capacity of ministers.

The Judicial System. Australia has federal, state, and territory courts plus several administrative review bodies. Overall, the courts have enjoyed a very high reputation. Governments often appoint royal commissions headed by judges to report on difficult matters of public concern.

The constitution vests the judicial power of the Commonwealth in the High Court of Australia, which has a chief justice and six other justices, chosen by the government. The mandatory retirement age is 70. Justices can be removed only by the governor-general in council on an address from both houses of Parliament seeking removal on grounds of proved misbehavior or incapacity.

High Court decisions have built up an extensive body of constitutional law. While the balance of interpretation has varied with the composition of the court, the tendency has been to enlarge the powers of the federal government. This trend was epitomized by the Tasmanian Dams decision in 1983. The High Court held that, by virtue of Australia's accession to the World Heritage Convention, the federal government's constitutional power over external affairs entitled the Commonwealth to prevent the state of Tasmania from constructing a hydroelectric scheme in an environmentally significant wilderness area.

New legal mechanisms have been set up in the face of increasing administrative power and other modern developments. Australia has an ombudsman, and the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (1976) can overturn certain decisions made by ministers and other officials. A Human Rights Commission (1981) is charged with promoting and protecting rights as defined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and related declarations of the United Nations. The right to freedom of information (1982) gives individuals access to many government documents. A National Crimes Commission was established in 1984.

In the absence of a comprehensive system of federal courts, state and territory courts have jurisdiction over much federal law as well as all state or territory law. But the creation of the Federal Court of Australia in 1976, and also the Family Court of Australia, has foreshadowed a more embracing federal court system.

State and Local Government. Each state has a full apparatus of government comparable to that of the Commonwealth: an appointed governor representing the crown, a premier and cabinet, a parliament, a Supreme Court and other courts, and a permanent civil service. The Queensland legislature, unlike the others, is unicameral.

Voters distinguish state from federal issues. As a consequence, they often vote differently in state and federal elections. With only six states in an area of 3 million square miles (7.8 million sq km), state loyalties naturally are considerable.

Formally, the six states are sovereign entities, coequal with the Commonwealth. But the states derive half of their funds from Commonwealth grants and advances. Excluded from taxing income in 1942, they declined the opportunity to do so during the 1970's. State taxes account for a fourth of state revenue. In the order of their importance, these are payroll taxes, stamp duties, and taxes on motor vehicles, gambling, and property.

Typical state outlay is 12% for interest payments, 28% for new fixed assets, and 58% for final-consumption expenditure, of which half is on education and more than a fourth on health and welfare. State authorities operate Australia's major utilities.

Australia has some 900 local governments. Their responsibilities are broadly similar nationwide, although their powers are derived from the state governments. Officials are elected on varying franchises and with varying degrees of major-party involvement. Local governments obtain nearly three fifths of their receipts from local taxes. Their major functions relate to roads, building regulations, municipal libraries, and recreational facilities.

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Federal Finance. The Commonwealth budget is, in effect, the most important annual instrument of economic policy. The extent of government spending, taxation, and regulation is high on the agenda of national concerns. Because income tax generates more than half of Commonwealth revenue and is thought to be too high, the introduction of broad-based indirect taxes (such as a wholesale sales tax) has long been considered and has caused much debate. Commonwealth outlays amount to three fourths of all government spending, but over 30% consists of grants to state and local governments.

A need for less regulation, especially in the financial system, was recognized from the late 1970's onward. It led to a reduction in government control of interest rates and greater freedom for financial institutions to respond to market pressures. The Loan Council, which is dominated by the Commonwealth, has given state governments and their authorities more responsibility for their borrowing requirements. The Australian dollar was floated in 1983.

Defense and Foreign Policy. Australia is an independent and aligned nation. Through the American alliance, formally expressed in the ANZUS security treaty with the United States and New Zealand, Australia is part of the Western alliance. In support of regional security, Australia favors minimal Great Power involvement in the Indian Ocean and the Southwest Pacific. Australia also engages in defense cooperation programs with friendly nations in Southeast Asia and the Southwest Pacific. Australia's participation in several peacekeeping forces around the world shows an international concern extending beyond its region.

The basis of Australian defense policy is a recognition that several possible contingencies could threaten Australia's security. The objective of policy is to increase self-reliance and maintain a mobile, technologically advanced defense force. Increasing emphasis has been placed on the development of defense facilities in Australia's north and west. Permanent military personnel number about 70,000, with reserves averaging about 30,000.

At the end of the 1960's, government policy embraced the concept of an integrated national defense force, but with individual services retaining their identity and functions. The Australian Defense Force Academy was established in Canberra during the 1980's.

Social Services. A comprehensive network of social services is organized and financed by the federal and state governments and by voluntary agencies. The Commonwealth provides the major social-welfare payments, including old age and invalid pensions, unemployment compensation, and also family allowances. Most benefits, but not family allowances, are indexed to inflation. Eligibility for many benefits, such as pensions for the elderly, is subject to both income and assets tests. Payments come from general revenues.

The federal Medicare system, introduced in 1984, is financed by a 1% levy on taxable incomes. Medicare pays 85% of doctor fees and offers limited free public hospitalization. Private insurance covers most other health care.

Generous provision for the needy receives strong public support in Australia, and the welfare lobbies are well organized and vocal. Nevertheless, the rising level of social-service out-

lays has been a matter of considerable concern. Between the mid-1970's and mid-1980's, for example, payments increased from 21% to 28% of the Commonwealth budget because of extended benefits, higher unemployment, and the aging population. Governments have therefore sought to restrict social-welfare payments to those persons in the greatest need.

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6. The Economy

The Australian economy is advanced, prosperous, and well diversified, with characteristics similar to the industrial economies of North America and Europe. Two features that distinguish it from the economies of most other industrial countries are the importance of the agricultural and mining sectors in earning export revenue and the need for long-term overseas investment funds to assist the financing of economic development. Australia has long been one of the world's leading suppliers of agricultural products, especially wool, wheat, and beef. It has also become one of the world's principal exporters of minerals—notably, iron ore, coal, aluminum, copper, uranium, and mineral sands. Australia's political stability makes it a particularly attractive supplier of commodities.

With the development of abundant natural resources combined with expansion in the industrial and service sectors, the Australian economy had faster average growth rates during the 1960's and 1970's than many of the major Western economies. Economic growth and political stability have given Australians a standard of living comparable with other advanced countries.

The deindustrialization process, common to advanced economies, has been a feature of the changing structure of the Australian economy. Manufacturing's growth rate has fallen significantly—resulting, for example, in the decline of that sector's share of national income from 28% to 18% between 1963 and 1983. Agriculture also experienced a decline, its share of activity dropping from 13% to 4%. In contrast, services and mining expanded strongly, the latter particularly following the mining boom of the mid-1960's to early 1970's. In the 1960's the minerals sector accounted for only 2% of national income, but by the early 1980's its share had reached 5%. During the same period the contribution of the services sector had grown from 57% to 73%.

Another major feature of the economy has been the increasing proportion of national expenditure attributable to the government sector. This virtually doubled in the two decades before 1983 as government assumed a greater role in