



1970-71

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

THE SENATE

THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT

from the

STANDING COMMITTEE

on

REGULATIONS AND ORDINANCES

Being a general report upon the activities
of the Committee since its Twenty-sixth Report

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Senator I.A.C.Wood

Members:

Senator Cavanagh
Senator Devitt
Senator Durack
Senator Webster
Senator Wheeldon
Senator Withers

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE - Since 1932, when the Committee was first established, the principle has been followed that the functions of the Committee are to scrutinize regulations and ordinances to ascertain -

- (a) that they are in accordance with the Statute;
- (b) that they do not trespass unduly on personal rights and liberties;
- (c) that they do not unduly make the rights and liberties of citizens dependent upon administrative rather than judicial decisions; and
- (d) that they are concerned with administrative detail and do not amount to substantive legislation which should be a matter for parliamentary enactment.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON REGULATIONS AND ORDINANCES

THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT

The Senate Standing Committee on Regulations and Ordinances has the honour to present its Thirty-eighth Report to the Senate.

2. The purpose of this Report is to acquaint the Senate with some of the activities of the Committee since its last general report (Twenty-sixth Report). The Report shows the action taken by the Committee with regard to some of the regulations and ordinances with which it was concerned during the period.

3. The procedure adopted by the Committee remains broadly as it was outlined in paragraphs 5 to 8 of the Committee's Twenty-sixth Report. In addition to that outline, the following quantitative analysis of the Committee's work may be of interest to the Senate.

4. During the year 1970, which may be regarded as typical of recent years, the Committee met 31 times. These meetings consisted of a regular meeting on sitting weeks and additional meetings as the pressure of work required. The Committee had before it during the year 214 Statutory Rules, 58 ordinances of territories and 12 sets of regulations of territories. The Committee conducted inquiries into 35 Statutory Rules and 13 ordinances. Evidence was taken from departmental officers on 14 occasions, and 6 reports were made to the Senate. As a result of representations made by the Committee many regulations and ordinances were amended, and some of these are discussed below.

5. The work of the Committee has been greatly facilitated by the co-operation which has been received from Ministers of State and their departmental advisers.

Australian Capital Territory Ordinances 1970, Nos. 7 to 13: Amendments of the Surveyors, Agents, Architects, Building, Buildings (Design and Siting), Enquiry, and Land Valuation Ordinances.

6. The Committee was concerned with the following provision, which was in some form repeated in each of the above ordinances:

A person who attends for the purpose of giving evidence before the Board is entitled to receive such fees and travelling expenses as the Chairman or, if the Chairman is absent from the meeting of the Board, the Deputy Chairman thinks fit to allow in accordance with the scale in the Second Schedule to the Public Works Committee Regulations as in force from time to time under the *Public Works Committee Act 1969*.

The wording of this provision appeared to allow the chairmen of the various boards and committees to determine in their discretion whether witnesses would receive fees and travelling expenses.

7. After discussion between the Committee and departmental officers, the Minister for the Interior proposed the following provision in place of the above-quoted provision:

A person who attends for the purpose of giving evidence before the Board is entitled to receive such fees and travelling expenses in accordance with the scale in the Second Schedule to the Public Works Committee Regulations as in force from time to time under the *Public Works Committee Act 1969* as the Chairman or, if the Chairman is absent from the meeting of the Board, the Deputy Chairman determines.

8. The Committee agreed that the proposed amendment would remove the objection to the ordinances, which were accordingly amended by Ordinances Nos. 18 to 24 of 1970.

Statutory Rules 1970, No. 20: Amendments of the Air Navigation (Buildings) Regulations:

9. In 1966 the Committee successfully insisted upon the principle that where the value of property adjacent to an airport is adversely affected by administrative decisions which restrict buildings on that property, the owners of the property ought to receive compensation (Twenty-first Report of the Committee; also Twenty-sixth Report, paragraph 43).

10. The Committee notes that Statutory Rules 1970, No. 20, embody these important rights of compensation, and is of the opinion that such rights are not matters of administrative detail but matters of substantive legislation more appropriate to Parliamentary enactment.

Statutory Rules 1970, No. 35: Amendments of the Naval Forces Regulations:

11. The Committee was concerned with the following regulation contained in these Statutory Rules:

" 144A.—(1.) Subject to such conditions as the Naval Board determines, a period of war service leave, calculated at such rate as the Naval Board determines, may be credited to a member of the Permanent Naval Forces who has rendered or renders, on or after the first day of July, 1968, special service, within the meaning of the *Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act 1962-1966* or of that Act as amended at any time. War service leave.

" (2.) A member of the Permanent Naval Forces may be granted war service leave under this regulation for a period equal to, or for periods aggregating, his war service leave credit and, if he is absent from duty on war service leave so granted, his war service leave credit is reduced by the period of that absence.

" (3.) Where a member of the Permanent Naval Forces has been paid an amount under regulation 250C of the Naval Financial Regulations instead of being granted a period of war service leave that might have been granted to him, his war service leave credit shall be deemed to have been reduced by a period equal to the period in respect of which he has been paid that amount."

12. It appeared to the Committee that the Naval Board was not bound by any criteria in determining the conditions under which war service leave would be awarded to a member of the Naval Forces, and in determining the amount of such leave. Although the Committee did not believe that discriminatory decisions would actually be made under this regulation, the regulation in itself provided no safeguard against discrimination.

13. The Minister for the Navy assured the Committee that the above-quoted regulation would be amended in such a way that the Naval Board would be bound by objective criteria in making its determinations. The amendments were brought into effect by Statutory Rules 1970, No. 71, and were accepted by the Committee.

Statutory Rules 1970, No. 46: Amendments of the Military
Financial Regulations:

14. These regulations included the following provisions:

The rate of pay of an apprentice tradesman in his fourth year of apprentice training is the rate applicable to a private classified in such group as the Military Board determines.

" 12H.—(1.) For the purposes of regulations 12 to 12o (inclusive) of these Regulations—

- (a) an incremental advancement in the rate of pay of a member in respect of length of service in a rank or classification is subject to such conditions as are approved by the Military Board;
- (b) a rate of pay prescribed in relation to a classification applies to such members as the Military Board designates as holding that classification for the purposes of this regulation; and
- (c) a member's length of service in a rank includes such period of service in another rank as is approved by the Military Board as service in that first-mentioned rank for the purpose of determining his incremental advancement.

15. It appeared to the Committee that the effect of these regulations was that apprentices, and other persons, by virtue of regulation 12H^(1.)(b), were to be paid according to their classifications as determined by the Military Board, and that increments to their pay were to be subject to conditions approved by the Military Board.

The Committee's concern was as to whether such matters affecting the rights of members of the forces ought to be left to the discretion of a Board, without any criteria in the regulations to limit that discretion.

16. After the Committee received evidence from departmental officers, the Minister for the Army suggested the following amendment of the regulations:

1. Regulation 12c of the Military Financial Regulations is amended by omitting sub-regulation (2.) and inserting in its stead the following sub-regulation:—

Rates of pay
—apprentices.

" (2.) The rate of pay of an apprentice tradesman in his fourth year of apprentice training is the rate per day specified in Part I. of the Second Schedule to these Regulations in relation to a soldier holding the rank of Private and the classification Group 4."

2. Regulation 12H of the Military Financial Regulations is amended by omitting paragraph (a) of sub-regulation (1.).

Conditions
applicable
to rates
of pay.

17. The Minister stated that the proposed amendment of regulation 12H would be an interim amendment only until detailed provision with respect to incremental advancement in pay could be worked out. The amendments proposed by the Minister were brought into effect by Statutory Rules 1970, No. 102, and were accepted by the Committee.

Statutory Rules 1970, No. 51: Amendments of the Military Financial (Pacific Islanders) Regulations:

18. These regulations included the following provisions:

" 47E.—(1.) Subject to the next succeeding sub-regulation, to regulation 47H ^{Officers of cadets—pay.} of these Regulations and to such conditions as the Military Board determines, where an officer of cadets attends an annual camp of continuous training of his unit or a military school or course, being a camp, school or course that extends over a period of not less than seven consecutive days, he may be paid pay, in respect of his attendance, at the rate specified in sub-regulation (1.) of regulation 9 of these Regulations in relation to an officer of the Permanent Military Forces who holds the like rank as the officer of cadets holds and has less than one year's service in that rank.

" (2.) An officer of cadets is not entitled to be paid pay in respect of his attendance at a camp, school or course until the conclusion of the camp, school or course.

Service allowance.

" 47F.—(1.) Subject to such conditions as the Military Board determines, an allowance, called 'service allowance', is payable to a member in accordance with a scale of rates determined by the Military Board.

" (2.) Service allowance is payable to a member in respect of each complete month during which he serves in the Australian Cadet Corps, as follows:—

- (a) the allowance in respect of the member's service during the whole or a part of a period of six months ended on a thirty-first day of December is payable to the member in the month of February next following the end of that period; and
- (b) the allowance in respect of the member's service during the whole or a part of a period of six months ended on a thirtieth day of June is payable to the member in the month of August next following the end of that period.

19. These provisions appeared to the Committee to make matters of pay of members of the forces unduly dependent upon the unlimited discretion of the Military Board.

20. After the Committee received evidence from departmental officers, the Minister for the Army proposed the following amendment of the regulations:

1. Regulation 47E of the Military Financial (Pacific Islanders) Regulations is amended by omitting from sub-regulation (1.) the words "the next succeeding sub-regulation, to regulation 47H of these Regulations and to such conditions as the Military Board determines" and inserting in their stead the words "the next succeeding sub-regulation and to regulation 47H of these Regulations". ^{Officers of cadets—pay.}

2. Regulation 47F of the Military Financial (Pacific Islanders) Regulations is repealed and the following regulation inserted in its stead:—

" 47F.—(1.) Subject to the next succeeding sub-regulation, an allowance, called 'service allowance', is payable to a member at the rate specified in the following table in relation to the rank that the member holds:—

| Rank | Rate per year in dollars |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Lieutenant-Colonel | 40 |
| Major | 32 |
| Captain | 24 |
| Lieutenant | 20 |
| Cadet Under Officer | 4 |

- " (2.) Service allowance is not payable to a member of a Cadet Battalion—
- (a) except in respect of complete months of service in the Australian Cadet Corps; or
 - (b) in respect of any complete month of service in that Corps in respect of which the Commander of the Cadet Brigade in which that Cadet Battalion is included does not certify that the member has performed his duties efficiently.

" (3.) Service allowance is payable to a member in respect of each complete month during which he serves in the Australian Cadet Corps, as follows:—

- (a) the allowance in respect of the member's service during the whole or a part of a period of six months ended on a thirty-first day of December is payable to the member in the month of February next following the end of that period; and
- (b) the allowance in respect of the member's service during the whole or a part of a period of six months ended on a thirtieth day of June is payable to the member in the month of August next following the end of that period."

Application.

3. Service allowance is payable to members, within the meaning of Part IVn. of the Military Financial (Pacific Islanders) Regulations, in accordance with regulation 47F of those Regulations as amended by these Regulations in respect of their service in the Australian Cadet Corps on and after the first day of January, 1970, and is not payable to them in accordance with the regulation repealed by regulation 2 of these Regulations in respect of any such service.

These proposed amendments were accepted by the Committee when brought into effect by Statutory Rules 1970, No. 120.

Statutory Rules 1970, No. 74: Amendments of the Naval Establishments Regulations:

21. These regulations included the following definitions:

" 'employee' means a person employed in a civil capacity under section 42 of the Act who is included in a class of persons so employed determined by the Naval Board to be employees;"

" 'officer' means a person employed in a civil capacity under section 42 of the Act who is included in a class of persons so employed determined by the Naval Board to be officers;" and

" 'temporary officer' means a person employed in a civil capacity under section 42 of the Act who is included in a class of persons so employed determined by the Naval Board to be temporary officers;

22. As rights accrued to persons according to whether they came within these definitions, the regulations appeared to the Committee to make the rights of individuals unduly dependent upon the unlimited discretion of the Naval Board.

23. The Minister for the Navy, after being acquainted with the Committee's concern, suggested that the regulations be amended so as to provide objective definitions of the classes of persons defined in the regulations. The Committee accepted this suggestion and the Minister's assurance that the amendments would be made. The amendments were accordingly made by Statutory Rules 1970, No. 159.

Statutory Rules 1970, No. 76: Amendments of the Military Financial Regulations:

24. The Committee was concerned with regulations 7 and 8 contained in these regulations, which provided, among other things, that the Military Board was to make certain payments to members of the Military Forces according to the amount the Board considered reasonable for the purposes of certain other regulations.

25. The Committee expressed to the Minister for the Army its concern at the lack of objective criteria in the regulations to govern the Board's determinations. The Minister indicated his intention to amend the regulations so as to include such objective criteria, and the Committee accepted his assurance that this would be done. The regulations were accordingly amended by Statutory Rules 1970, No. 209.

Statutory Rules 1970, No. 116: Amendments of the National Service Regulations:

26. The Committee was concerned with regulation 5 of these regulations, which was as follows:

5. After regulation 32 of the National Service Regulations the following regulation is inserted:—

Procedure
where an
application
made.

"32A. Where a question has arisen, whether as a result of an oral or written statement by a person or otherwise, whether—

(a) a person is exempt, by virtue of sub-section (1.) of section 29A of the Act, from liability to render service under the Act; or

(b) a person is a person to whom sub-section (2.) of that section applies,

and the person has not made an application under regulation 31 of these Regulations in relation to that question, the Minister may direct the Registrar at a National Service Registration Office to refer the question to a competent court of summary jurisdiction for hearing and decision."

27. The Committee considered that this regulation rendered the rights and liberties of citizens unduly dependent upon administrative discretion rather than judicial decisions, in that the Minister could, in his unfettered discretion, refer some cases of alleged conscientious objection to a court and not refer others.

On 16 October 1970 a notice of motion was given for the disallowance of the regulation, and the Senate was acquainted with the grounds of the Committee's objections to it.

28. On 26 October 1970 the Minister for Labour and National Service wrote to the Chairman of the Committee and made the following submissions concerning the regulation:

There remains the question whether the regulation offends against the principles contained in sub-paragraph (c) by unduly making the rights and liberties of persons dependent upon administrative rather than upon judicial decisions. It is true that the regulation gives the Minister discretion whether or not to refer a question to a court. But the rights and liberties of the person concerned are not dependent on the administrative decision of the Minister whether or not to refer the question because the person concerned is fully entitled at any time to make an application himself to have the question determined. The Minister's discretion may be compared with the discretion traditionally conferred upon the Attorney-General whether or not to prosecute a person for an offence. It would be absurd to argue that a person's rights and liberties are infringed merely because a law officer of the Crown has a discretion whether or not to prosecute him for an alleged offence. His rights depend on the decision of the court and not on the Attorney-General's decision to prosecute him. So, in the present case, the rights of the persons concerned are dependent on the decision of the court when the question comes before the court and not on the Minister's decision to refer the question to the court. If the reference were the only

way in which the question could be decided, then there would be real substance in the objection but, as I have pointed out above, a regulation that made a reference by the Minister the only way in which a question could be decided would clearly be beyond power.

One way of looking at the power of the Minister to refer a question is that the Minister is really being given a power to ask a court to decide whether a person has a defence to a prosecution that may ultimately be brought against him if he fails to render national service. It would be an extraordinary view to hold that a Minister is allowed to have the authority to prosecute a person and yet is not to be allowed the authority to refer to the court a defence that may be open to the person.

I am sure you will agree with me that the proposal that cases of conscientious objection should be able to be referred to the courts is a good one in principle. I do not see how else this proposal can be effected except by giving the Minister a discretion to refer cases. If it were mandatory on the Minister to refer all cases, he would have to refer a case even where the person concerned intended to make an application but had not yet done so. He would also have to refer a case where the person concerned had indicated that he would not co-operate in any way with the court. Without the co-operation of the person, the court cannot decide the question of his conscientious beliefs even upon a reference by the Minister. What other alternative courses are open? Could it be argued that the Minister should have a discretion, but of a different kind. For instance, would the regulation be acceptable to your Committee if it made it mandatory on the Minister to refer all cases where he was of the opinion that a question of conscientious belief had arisen? I would hardly think that your Committee would support the giving of a discretion of this kind to the Minister as it would surely offend against the principles upon which your Committee proceeds. A provision of this kind would, in any event, be unworkable as it would be impossible for me personally to examine all the files. No doubt, provision could be made for an officer to decide whether a question had arisen and for it to be mandatory on me in such a case to refer the question. However, it would be an extraordinary situation for the Minister to be required to refer a matter upon the exercise of an untested opinion by one of his officers. I could not countenance such a provision and I would think your Committee would be in full agreement with me. The only satisfactory provision would be one giving me a discretion whether or not to refer cases.

29. The Committee, after discussion, decided that the Minister's letter adequately answered the Committee's objections, and that those objections should not be pressed. On 29 October 1970 the Chairman acquainted the Senate with this decision. Opposition Senators, however, had grounds of objection to the regulation other than those originally expressed by the Committee; accordingly they proceeded with the motion for disallowance, which was debated and negatived.

Statutory Rules 1970, No. 149: Amendments of the Public Service Regulations:

30. These regulations contained provisions whereby certain entitlements were to accrue to certain officers of the public service if the Public Service Board was satisfied that those officers were capable of performing their duties. The Committee considered that the condition that officers be capable of performing their duties ought to be stated objectively and not made to depend upon the opinion of the Board.

31. The Prime Minister considered the Committee's objection to the regulations and suggested an amendment to overcome that objection. This amendment was made by Statutory Rules 1971, No. 49, and was accepted by the Committee.

Statutory Rules 1970, Nos. 150, 152, 153 and 154: Amendments of the Repatriation Regulations and other Regulations relating to Repatriation:

32. These regulations contained statements to the effect that a member of the forces would be deemed to be blind if his eyesight was, in the opinion of the Repatriation Commissioner, so defective that he had no useful sight. The Committee asked the Minister why the definition of blindness could not be objectively stated instead of depending upon the Commissioner's opinion.

33. The Minister made the following points concerning the regulations:

The discretion given the Commission has enabled it to give practical application to the assessment of "no useful sight". This discretion is very similar to that it must necessarily exercise in handling the cases of the totally and permanently incapacitated ex-servicemen, whose pensions, incidentally, are at the same level as the blinded ex-servicemen. The incapacity in relation to earning capacity of the T.P.I. is assessed by the Commission individually in each case in relation to the person's physical or mental capacity to perform regular and sustained employment.

However, in both of these instances, the person whose eyes are so defective, and the T. & P.I., there is built into the Repatriation Act a protection against the discretion of the Commission in that there are Assessment Appeal Tribunals to which the ex-servicemen can appeal against an assessment by the Commission

34. After considering these circumstances, and in particular the existence of provisions for appeal against the exercise of the Commissioner's discretion, the Committee decided that the Minister's explanation was satisfactory.

Statutory Rules 1970, No. 185: the States Receipts Duties Regulations:

35. The Committee noted in Regulation 10 of these regulations a provision whereby a person sending certain documents to certain officers would be guilty of an offence bearing a penalty of \$40.00.

36. The Committee felt that this provision might involve infringement of the liberty of the individual in that the Regulation did not state, as a condition for an offence to be committed, an intention on the part of a person to post documents without pre-paying postage.

The necessity for the provision was not clear to members of the Committee and the Treasurer was asked to further explain the regulations.

37. In his reply the Treasurer stated that Regulation 10 was intended to be a deterrent and it was unlikely that proceedings would ever be instituted under it. He stated that if the Committee was

unable to agree to the retention of Regulation 10 in its existing form, he would consider the matter further. The Committee decided to accept the offer. Subsequently the Treasurer wrote to the Committee and pointed out that provisions similar to Regulation 10 had been included in various other regulations since 1915, and that the short period of operation of the receipts duty legislation had expired. He would, however, ensure that the equivalent of Regulation 10 would not be included in certain future legislation. The Committee accepted this assurance.

Statutory Rules 1970, No. 214: Amendments of the Air Navigation Regulations:

38. These regulations included the following provisions:

"16. The Director-General may refuse to register an aircraft if he is satisfied that the aircraft is not intended to be used as an aircraft. Refusal to register an aircraft

17 "(4.) Where the Director-General is satisfied of the truth of a statement forwarded to him by a person under this regulation in respect of an aircraft, the Director-General shall—

- (a) make the necessary changes in the registration in respect of the aircraft; and
- (b) issue a new certificate of registration in respect of the aircraft

39. The Committee did not understand the necessity for the new regulation 16, and the effect of the new regulation 17 was not clear. In particular, in these regulations, the conditions for registration were not stated objectively but were made to depend upon the opinion of the Director-General. In the new regulation 17(4), it was not clear what was the nature of the statement as to the truth of which the Director-General must satisfy himself.

40. The Minister for Civil Aviation offered an explanation in writing of the regulations, and subsequently the Committee heard evidence from the First Assistant Director-General (Operations). It was put to the Committee that the new regulation 16 was necessary to avoid capricious use being made of the Register of civil aircraft

as for example in connection with aircraft intended for static advertising displays, and that regulation 17 was necessary to ensure that the Director-General had at all times a complete and up-to-date record of all persons responsible for the control and operation of aircraft.

41. After considering the explanation and evidence, the Committee concluded that its objection to the regulations would be met by the deletion of the words "he is satisfied that" from regulation 16, thereby making the condition stated in that regulation objective and not dependant upon the Director-General's opinion. The Minister agreed that this amendment would be made, and the Committee was subsequently informed that the proposed amendment was in process of preparation.

A.C.T. Ordinance 1970, No. 45: City Area Leases Ordinance:

42. The Committee was concerned with Section 9 of this Ordinance, which appeared to give to the Minister for the Interior wide discretionary powers in relation to the determination of contents and conditions of leases offered under the Ordinance.

43. Officers of the Department of the Interior pointed out in evidence before the Committee that provisions contained elsewhere in this Ordinance and the Principal Ordinance, especially the provisions whereby the contents and conditions of leases were public information, made it impossible for the Minister to exercise his discretion in a discriminatory or improper fashion. It was also pointed out that Section 9 of the Ordinance reduced the discretion granted the Minister by the Principal Ordinance. In the light of these considerations, the Committee resolved to take no further action with regard to the Ordinance.

Statutory Rules 1971, No. 35: Amendments of the Exports (Fresh Fruit) Regulations:

44. The Committee was concerned with provisions in these regulations whereby the standards to which fresh fruit for export must conform were made to depend upon the opinion of the Secretary of the Department of Primary Industry in each individual case.

45. Following discussions between the Committee and officers of the Department of Primary Industry, the Minister proposed that the regulations be amended so that the standards would be stated objectively and not in terms of an officer's opinion. The amendments were made by Statutory Rules 1971, No. 104.

EFFECTS OF PREVIOUS REPORTS

46. The following list shows the outcome of matters reported upon by the Committee since the last general report (Twenty-sixth Report):

Twenty-seventh Report: Statutory Rules 1969 Nos. 112, 113 and 117 were disallowed by the Senate on 16 April 1970.

Twenty-eighth Report: This was an index to the First to Twenty-sixth Reports together with a consolidation of those Reports.

Twenty-ninth Report: Statutory Rules 1970 No. 138: The motion for the disallowance of these regulations was withdrawn after the regulations were amended so as to overcome the Committee's objections to them (Statutory Rules 1970 No. 61).

Thirtieth Report: Norfolk Island Ordinance 1969 No. 8: The notice of motion for the disallowance of this ordinance was withdrawn after the ordinance was amended so as to overcome the Committee's objection to it (Ordinance No. 2 of 1970).

Thirty-first Report: Statutory Rules 1970 No. 1: These regulations were disallowed by the Senate on 21 May 1970.

Thirty-second Report: Statutory Rules 1970 No. 8: The notice of motion for the disallowance of these regulations was withdrawn after the regulations were amended so as to overcome the Committee's objections to them (Statutory Rules 1970 No. 72).

Thirty-third Report: Statutory Rules 1970 No. 42: The motion for the disallowance of these regulations was withdrawn on 20 August 1970 after the Leader of the Government in the Senate, on behalf of the Public Service Board, assured the Senate that the regulations would be amended so as to overcome the Committee's objections to them. The amendments were made by Statutory Rules 1970, No. 199.

Thirty-fourth Report: Statutory Rules 1970 No. 87: These regulations were amended so as to overcome the Committee's objections to them (Statutory Rules 1970 No. 169).

Thirty-fifth Report: Statutory Rules 1970 No. 178: Because these regulations applied only to a single dairy industry referendum, which was in progress when the Committee reported, the Committee did not recommend the disallowance of the regulations, but merely recorded its opinion concerning them.

Thirty-sixth Report: A.C.T. Ordinance 1971 No. 4: The Evidence Ordinance 1971, was disallowed by the Senate on 19 August 1971.

Thirty-seventh Report: This was a report upon the Committee's consideration of Norfolk Island Ordinances.

IAN WOOD
Chairman

Regulations and Ordinances
Committee Room,
Thursday, 26 August 1971.