



The Australian Heraldry Society Inc.

Further Supplementary Submission to Inquiry into a New Coat of Arms for the Australian Capital Territory by the ACT Legislative Assembly, Standing Committee on Environment and Transport and City Services.

20 May 2019

The Australian Heraldry Society Inc. (AHS) makes the following further Supplementary Submission:

1. Concerning the process of effecting change (AHS Submission #6)

The AHS makes the following submission concerning relatively recent grants to arms to the Northern Territory (1978) and South Australia (1984):

I refer below (and attach) to a number of documents which I wish to tender to the Committee and provide a short explanation of the relevance of each.

The first attachment is the Royal Warrant by which the 1928 Arms were granted, and the other attachments are the most recent Royal Warrants granting arms to a State and a Territory and are the most relevant precedents for any change to or new ACT arms by this method:

- (a) 08.10.1928 – Royal Warrant granting arms to the "Federal Capital Commissioners Australia and their successors in their corporate capacity" – this is a Warrant by the King of the Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas (which then included Australia) countersigned by a UK Minister (Leo Amery then Secretary of State for the Colonies) and addressed to the Earl Marshal of England.
 - (i) This demonstrates what the King of Great Britain and Ireland did in 1928 in exercising the still indivisible British Prerogative on the advice of a British Minister to grant the 1928 Arms to the Australian **Federal Capital Commission**.
- (b) 11.09.1978 - Royal Warrant granting arms to the **Northern Territory** – this is a Warrant signed by the Queen of Australia and countersigned by an Australian Minister (Fred Chaney, Minister for Administrative Services and, appropriately for the use of Indigenous symbolism and totems, Minister for

Aboriginal Affairs) but inappropriately addressed to the Earl Marshal of England.

- (i) This demonstrates what the Queen of Australia did in 1978 in exercising the Australian Prerogative on the advice of an Australian Minister.
 - (ii) This method could be used to amend the 1928 Warrant and to grant new arms to the ACT (if an additional coat of arms is considered desirable).
 - (iii) A new Warrant in 2019 would be signed by the Queen of Australia (or the Governor-General as her representative) and countersigned by an Australian Minister. It would not be addressed to the Earl Marshal of England but "To Whom it may Concern ..." or "To All and Singular to whom these Presents shall come ..." or the like.
- (c) 01.02.1984 – Royal Warrant granting arms to **South Australia** – this is again a Warrant in the name of the Queen of Australia but countersigned by a UK Minister (Sir Geoffrey Howe then Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, who had no business providing ministerial advice to the Queen of Australia) and, again, addressed to the Earl Marshal of England.
- (i) This is what some Queen did in 1984. It purports to be an action of the Queen of Australia exercising the Australian Prerogative on the advice of a UK Minister.
 - (ii) This grant was made just prior to the Australia Acts 1986 at a time when the Queen of the UK was still Queen in respect of the States (but not in respect of the Commonwealth or the Territories). The grant should probably have been made by the Queen of the UK on the advice of a UK minister rather than made by the Queen of Australia on the advice of an Australian minister.

Whichever be the better position, a grant by the Queen of Australia on the advice of a UK minister is a nonsense and, following the Australia Acts 1986, this Royal Warrant should not to be regarded as a useful precedent for what should happen today in the ACT.
 - (iii) The ACT being part of the Commonwealth of Australia, Queen of the UK has not been Queen in respect of it since at least 1953.

2. **Whether the 1928 Arms are properly the arms of the Australian Capital Territory (or the arms of the City of Canberra)**

We believe that the 1928 Arms are the arms of the ACT.

Apart from the reasons set out in our Submissions:

- The Commonwealth Government does not use the 1928 Arms.
- Only the ACT Government uses the 1928 Arms and it uses them extensively, including at the head of the ACT Government's Submission Number 052.

- The use of the 1928 Arms is regulated by ACT legislation, the *City of Canberra Arms Act 1932* and permissions for use under that Act may be granted only by an ACT Minister. This was achieved by Commonwealth legislation and it must be presumed that the Commonwealth believed that the 1928 Arms had otherwise become the property of the ACT or that, by transferring the power of regulation over them to the ACT, the Commonwealth intended also to transfer ownership.

The only alternative position is that the 1928 Arms belong to the Commonwealth Government. If that be the legally correct position, it is in our view inappropriate and should be rectified so that the 1928 Arms come under the unquestioned ownership and control of the ACT enabling it to determine the use to which the 1928 Arms and any new arms are put.

The AHS submits that any residual doubt as to the "ownership" of the 1928 Arms should be resolved and that they should come under the unquestioned ownership and control of the ACT by:

- **Action by the appropriate Commonwealth Minister transferring title to this asset to the ACT pursuant to section 5 (1) of the ACT Self-Government (Consequential Provisions) Act 1988, or**
- **Possibly, by amendment to the *City of Canberra Arms Act 1932* by the Legislative Assembly.**

3. If the 1928 Arms are the arms of the ACT, whether they should be changed

The 1928 Arms have the advantage of tradition and 90 years of use and their symbolism is significant.

They represent the status of the ACT on a national level rather than the ACT on an exclusively domestic level which is the focus of most of the submissions supporting change.

The example of the parochial symbolism in the arms of the States and the other Territories is not relevant to the symbolism appropriate to the territory of the National Capital.

4. If the 1928 Arms should be changed, how the new design should be selected

The AHS supports national survey and competition in recognition of the status of the ACT arms as the symbols of the National Capital of Australia.

Differences of approach to the monarchy/republic issue must not be allowed to derail discussion about the appropriate symbols for the ACT.

5. Indigenous consultation and participation in the design of any new arms

The Society notes that none of the Submissions accepted by the Committee to date have been made by individuals or bodies who identify themselves with the Indigenous community.

The AHS submits that the Committee should not finalise any recommendation about a design for new arms until it has meaningful input from representatives of the indigenous community both in the ACT and nationally.

6. Once the new design is selected, how the change could be effected.

6.1 How were the 1928 Arms acquired?

The view repeatedly expressed in the Submissions, including Submission Number 052 by the ACT Government and Submission Number 51 by The Heraldry and Genealogy Society of Canberra, that the 1928 Arms were granted by the College of Arms is simply wrong.

As even a casual perusal of the Royal Warrant of 1928 (attached_ clearly shows, the 1928 Arms were granted directly by the sovereign of Australia, then King George V of the still indivisible Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its Dominions beyond the Seas.

6.2 How can new arms be granted or adopted?

The relevant sovereign of Australia today is Elizabeth II Queen of Australia.

She or her representative, the Governor-General, could amend the 1928 Warrant or issue a new Warrant granting new arms.

In addition, then Prime Minister Turnbull's statement to Parliament on 7 February 2018 said:

- *The practice of the College of Arms in England granting armorial bearings to Australians is well established as one way Australians can obtain heraldic insignia if they wish to do so.¹*
- *There is nothing preventing any person or organisation from commissioning a local artist, graphic studio or heraldry specialist to design and produce a coat of arms or identifying symbol.*
- *Those arms would have the same standing and authority in Australia as arms prepared by the College of Arms in England.*

The Australian Heraldry Society supports the creation of an Australian Heraldic Authority (which is supported by some and opposed by one submission). A grant of arms by an Australian Heraldic Authority to a body politic such as the ACT would, in our view, be inappropriate. They should be granted by the Head of State (as has traditionally been the method) or adopted by the Legislative Assembly in the form of legislation.

Options in descending order of preference:

- 1. Seek to have the 1928 Arms regulated by and/or new arms granted by Warrant executed by the Governor-General in exercise of the Australian Prerogative.**

¹ Shame on him for that bit of forelock tugging which must have ripped any remaining republican hair from his head.

2. Adopt and regulate arms by ACT legislation, the regulation following the example of the State Arms, Symbols and Emblems Act 2004 (NSW).
3. Adopt arms by a simple (non-legislative) resolution of the Legislative Assembly.
4. Seek a grant of arms from the College of Arms.

We do not believe that a grant of arms from the (foreign) College of Arms is an option appropriate to the Government of the National Capital Territory of a sovereign nation and **we submit that the Committee in its Report should consider the option and recommend against it.**

7. Concerning Submission Number 063 by ACT Courts and Tribunals

The Committee will not be much assisted (and indeed, might perhaps even be misled) by some of the assertions made by the Principal Registrar and Chief Executive Officer of ACT Courts and Tribunals in Submission Number 062, with which assertions I must, with respect, take particular issue for the reasons set out as follows.

- 7.1 The first assertion is that "A prominent Australian example of a courtroom that does not include a coat of arms is Court 1 in the High Court building" of which he says, erroneously, "that courtroom includes a tapestry which contains symbols drawn from the coats of arms of the States and the Commonwealth, but no Commonwealth coat of arms."



Figure 1 Tapestry Coat of Arms of Australia in Court 1 of the High Court of Australia

Heraldically, this assertion is totally wrong. In fact, this tapestry is observably a stylised representation of the coat of arms granted to the Commonwealth of Australia by Royal Warrant in 1912.

Indeed, the official website of the High Court of Australia correctly states that "The woven tapestry in Court 1 is a stylised representation of the Commonwealth Coat of Arms." (<http://www.hcourt.gov.au/artworks/high-court-building-artworks/commonwealth-coat-of-arms>)

Whilst not of immediate relevance to this Committee's current inquiry, the erroneous assertion by ACT Courts and Tribunals may mislead the Committee if left uncontradicted and also must surely be taken to inform or represent the Courts' current thinking on coats of arms, which may be encapsulated in the submission that "Any new arms or symbol should acknowledge the three arms of government" (however that may be achieved).

The fact that there are three branches existing in the same government or polity is usually represented by all three branches using the one coat of arms; rather than by each branch having separate arms and throwing a confection of those three coats of arms together into a new coat of arms for the body politic.

Such a procedure is undesirable because:

- (a) it gives the impression to the public that three separate "sovereignties" are involved, instead of one sovereignty with three branches;
- (b) it is liable to produce a debased and unduly complicated coat of arms which does not accord with the heraldic requirement for such arms to be clear, distinct and instantly recognisable;
- (c) in addition to the undesirable impression given to the public as mentioned in (a), it tends to suggest that each of the Courts, the Executive and the Legislature has an individual or special suzerainty over the People of the Territory, when in fact all of them are elements of the one polity and are servants of the People of the Territory, who constitute the "body politic" (the ACT). This is especially so if it is also asserted (as ACT Courts and Tribunals' Submission seems to do: see below) that the independent Crown has no part in the constitutional arrangements made by the Commonwealth Parliament for the government of the Territory.

By the Coronation Oath, the Queen has sworn to govern the Peoples of Australia (including the ACT) "according to their respective laws and customs" and to cause "Law and Justice, in Mercy" to be executed in all her judgments (including those of her Courts of the ACT).

The Courts are an integral part of the arrangements for the government of the ACT made by the Australian Parliament (including the Australian Crown). The Courts are not an individual repository of sovereign power in themselves.

In the AHS' submission, it follows that ACT Courts should bear (and display in courtrooms) the Coat of Arms of the ACT which are (and any new arms will be) the arms of the all three branches of the government of the ACT.

The AHS submits that the Inquiry should recommend that:

- **separate arms should not be used by any of the branches of the ACT government, and**
- **the three branches should not be represented by separate symbols in the arms of the ACT.**

The AHS would comment on two further assertions in that submission :

1. "in contrast to the Commonwealth, the States and the Northern Territory, the constitutional arrangements for the government of the Territory do not involve any representative of the Crown in the day-to-day government of the Territory."

This is asserted, apparently, despite what is in sections 16, 48 and 74 of the Australian Capital Territory (Self Government) Act 1988 (Commonwealth) and despite the Oaths and Affirmations contained in Schedule 1 thereof.

2. "This fact is reflected in a number of Territory statutes, including those relating to the courts of the Territory."

This is asserted, apparently, despite what is in the Supreme Court Act 1933 (ACT) and despite the Oaths and Affirmations contained in Schedule 1, including the Registrar's Oath.

Contrary to what these two latter submission seem to suggest, the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Governors of the States of Australia, and the Administrator of the Northern Territory, do not regularly (let alone on a "day- to-day" basis) make appearances or interventions in the respective Parliaments and the respective Courts of the Commonwealth, the States and the Northern Territory.

The AHS submits that the Inquiry should reject any suggestion that the Head of State (in whatever form of government Australia has from time to time) is not an essential part of the Court system of the ACT.

8. Concerning Submission Number 052 by the ACT Government

The Government's submission to the Inquiry, which rather reverses the process by which the Government (in which the power of ultimate decision properly rests) refers issues for inquiry and report and holds its opinion until the Committee reports, the Government considers that Report and makes and announces a decision.

Although the Government says that it will be guided by community sentiment on this matter, its Submission makes it clear that "As the ACT Government is the territory government, should a Coat of Arms for the ACT be introduced then all current use of the City of Canberra Coat of Arms by the ACT Government would be replaced by the new Coat of Arms for the ACT."

As there is no body other than the ACT as a polity which does, could or should use the 1928 Arms, this statement appears to mean that if a new coat of arms is adopted for the ACT, the use of the 1928 Arms will be forever discontinued and they will gradually disappear.

This would, in the view of the AHS, be regrettable.

The AHS submits that the Committee should consider and make recommendations on the concurrent use of the two coats of arms for defined purposes.

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George V.



George the Fifth by the Grace of God of Great Britain
Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King,
Defender of the Faith, To Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved
Cousin and Counsellor Edmund Bernard, Viscount Fitz Alan
of Derwent, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter &
Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Companion
of the Distinguished Service Order, Deputy to Our Right Trusty
and Right Entirely beloved Cousin Bernard Marmaduke
Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal and Our Hereditary Marshal
of England, Greeting: Whereas Sir John Henry Butters,
Knight, Companion of Our Most Distinguished Order of St.
Michael and St. George, Member of Our Most Excellent Order
of the British Empire, Chief Commissioner of the Federal Capital
Commission, Australia, Sir John Harrison, Knight, Commander
of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, and Thomas
John Thomas Esquire, Officer of Our Most Excellent Order of the
British Empire, Colonel in the Australian Military Forces,
Members of the said Commission have by their Petition humbly
represented unto Us that under and by virtue of the Seat of
Government Acceptance Act 1909 of the Commonwealth of
Australia, and the Seat of Government Surrender Act 1909
of the State of New South Wales, and in accordance with a
Proclamation of Our Governor-General on the twenty second
day of January One thousand nine hundred and ten the
Seat of Government of the Commonwealth was established at
Canberra which thereby became Federal Territory and the
Capital City of the Commonwealth. That by the Seat of Govern-
ment (Administration) Act 1924 it was enacted that a plan of

that there should be a Federal Capital Commission which should be charged with the general administration of the Act and the management of the City, which Commission should consist of three members to be appointed by the Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia and should be a Body corporate with perpetual succession and a Common Seal. That the Petitioners being desirous of having Armorial Bearings duly established for the Federal Capital Commissioners and for the City of Canberra, most humbly prayed Our Royal Licence and Authority that they the Federal Capital Commissioners and their successors in their corporate capacity might bear and use upon their Common Seal Shields or otherwise and upon the Common Seal Shields or otherwise of the City of Canberra the Armorial Bearings following that is to say:— A triple towered Castle between in chief a Sword of Justice point upwards to the sinister surmounted by a Parliamentary Mace head upwards to the dexter in saltire charged at their point of intersection with a representation of the Imperial Crown, and in base a rose barbed and seeded (being the badge of York) And the Crest, In front of a Gum tree issuant from a Mount, a Portcullis ensigned with the Imperial Crown.

Know Ye that We of Our Princely Grace and Special Favour have given and granted and by these Presents do give and grant unto the Federal Capital Commissioners Australia and their successors in their corporate capacity Our Royal Licence and Authority to bear and use on their Common Seal and upon the Common Seal of the City of Canberra and upon Shields or otherwise according to the Law of Arms, the Arms following vizt:— A triple towered Castle between in chief a Sword of Justice point upwards to the sinister surmounted by a Parliamentary Mace head upwards to the dexter in

same charged at their point of intersecuon with a represen-
tation ~~of the Imperial Crown~~ of the Imperial Crown, and
in base a rose barbed and seeded (being the badge of York).
And the Crest. In front of a Gum tree issuant from a
Mount a Portcullis ensigned with the Imperial Crown. as
in the Drawing hereunto annexed, the same being first
duly exemplified and recorded in Our College of Arms
otherwise this Our Royal Licence and Permission to be
void and of none effect.

Our Will and Pleasure therefore is that you the said
Edmund Bernard Viscount FitzAlan of Burwent, Deputy
to Our said Earl Marshal to whom the cognizance of
matters of this nature doth properly belong do see this Our
Order observed and kept, and that you do also cause these
Presents to be registered in Our College of Arms. And for so
doing this shall be your Warrant.

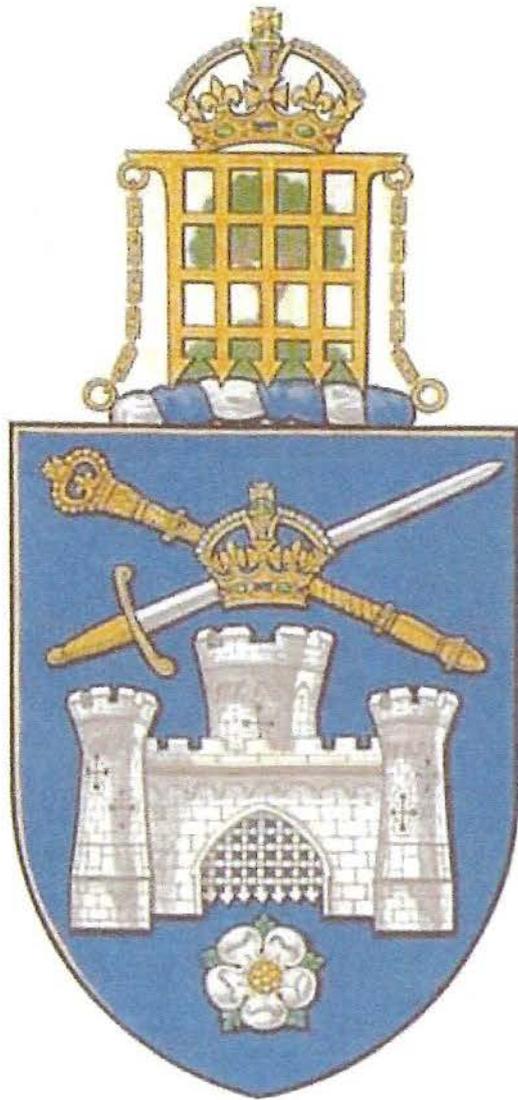
Given at Our Court at Saint James
this 8th day of October One thousand nine
hundred and twenty eight in the Nineteenth year of
Our Reign

By His Majesty's Command

H Amen

Recorded in the college of Arms pursuant to a
Warrant from the Deputy to the Earl Marshal.

Alga Stewart
London Herald & Registrar



ELIZABETH

Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God
Queen of Australia and Her Other Realms and Territories,
Head of the Commonwealth, to Our Right Trusty and Right
entirely Beloved Cousin Miles Francis Duke of Norfolk,
Companion of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath,
Commander of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire,
upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military
Cross, Earl Marshal and Our Hereditary Marshal of
England, Greeting!

Whereas for the greater honour and distinction
of Our Northern Territory of Australia we are
desirous that Armorial Ensigns should be assigned for that
Territory,

Know ye therefore, that we of Our Princely
Grace and Special Favour have granted and assigned and
by these Presents do grant and assign the following Armorial
Ensigns for Our said Northern Territory of
Australia, that is to say: for Arms, Tenny, represent-
ations in the Australian Aboriginal manner
of an Ornithem Land rock painting of a woman
with stylised internal anatomy between in de-
xter chief and base two symbolic representations

of Camp sites joined by journey or path markings
in the manner of the Central Australian Abor-
iginals and in sinister chief and base the like
all Argent; and for a Crest: Upon a Wreath of the
Colours a Wedge tailed Eagle [Aquila audax]
wings elevated grasping with its talons an
Australian Aboriginal stone [Tjuringa proper]
and for Supporters: On either side a Red Kangaroo
[Macaleia Rufa] Guardant that to the dexter
holding in the dexter fore paw a Chiragra
Spider Conch [Lambis Chiragra] and simi-
larly that to the sinister in its sinister fore-
paw a True Heart Cockle [Corculum carelissa]
growing from a compartment comprising a
Grassy-sandy mound Sturt's Desert Roses
[Gossypium sturtianum] as the same are in the
painting hereunto annexed more plainly dep-
icted to be borne for the said Northern
Territory of Australia upon Shields Seals
Banners Flags or otherwise according to the Laws of
Arms.

Our Will and Pleasure therefore
is that you the said Miles Francis, Duke of Norfolk
to whom the cognizance of matters of this nature doth
properly belong do require and command that this Our
Concession and Declaration be recorded in Our College of
Arms to the end that Our Officers of Arms and all
other Public Functionaries whom it may concern may

take full notice and have knowledge thereof in their
several and respective Departments. And for so doing
this shall be your Warrant.

Given at Our Court at Balmoral - this seventh
day of September, 1978 in the Twenty-seventh year
of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

J.M. Chaney

Let this be recorded
Norfolk E.M.

Recorded in the College of Arms, London

J.P. Brooke-Little

Richmond Herald and Registrar



**CROWN LANDS ACT, 1929: HUNDRED OF BOOKPUR-
NONG—TOWN OF LOXTON EAST—AREA EXTENDED**
SOUTH AUSTRALIA { *Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor
to wit of the State of South Australia*

(L.S.) D. B. DUNSTAN

PURSUANT to the Crown Lands Act, 1929, and all other powers, I, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council;

1. Extend the area of the town of Loxton East by adding thereto the lands defined in The Schedule.
2. Declare that this proclamation shall take effect on the date of publication in the *Government Gazette*.

THE SCHEDULE

Those portions of Loxton Irrigation Area, Hundred of Bookpur-nong, County of Alfred, bounded as follows:

1. Commencing at the south-eastern corner of section 905; thence southerly along portion of the western boundary of section 708 to the north-eastern corner of section 920; westerly along the northern boundary of the said section 920; northerly along portion of the eastern boundary of road east of and adjoining section 947 to the south-western corner of section 905 aforesaid; thence easterly along the southern boundary of the said section 905 to the point of commencement.
2. Commencing at the north-western corner of section 900; thence northerly along portion of the eastern boundary of road east of and adjoining section 947 to a south-western corner of section 920; easterly and southerly along southern and western boundaries of the said section 920; thence westerly along portion of the northern boundary of section 900 aforesaid to the point of commencement.

Given under my hand and the public seal of South Australia, at Adelaide, 19 April 1984.

By command,

D.L., 3922/1979

T. HEMMINGS, for Premier

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

**FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ACT, 1919: SECTION 5 (5):
VARIATION OF SECOND SCHEDULE**

SOUTH AUSTRALIA { *Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor
to wit of the State of South Australia*

(L.S.) D. B. DUNSTAN

PURSUANT to the Friendly Societies Act, 1919, and all other powers, I, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, on and from the date of publication of this proclamation, strike out from the list of Societies in the second schedule to the said Act the name 'Hibernian-Australasian Catholic Benefit Society of South Australia' and substitute the name 'Hibernian Friendly Society'.

Given under my hand and the public seal of South Australia, at Adelaide, 19 April 1984.

By command,

P.A.O., 15/81

T. HEMMINGS, for Premier

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Adelaide, 19 April 1984

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Anthony Murray Gleeson to be one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law.

By command,

T. HEMMINGS, for Premier

D.L.S., 1107/1977

Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Adelaide, 19 April 1984

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned as Members of the South Australia Jubilee 150 Board, pursuant to the provisions of the South Australia Jubilee 150 Board Act, 1982, viz.:

Hugh Reskymyer Bonython, A.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (Chairman)
Robert John Lott
Bruce Abrahams
The Honourable Peter Bruce Arnold, M.P.
Wendy Jennifer Chapman

Aileen Christina Ekblom, O.B.E.
William Hubert Hayes, A.M.
The Honourable Gavin Francis Keneally, M.P.
Dr Peter Anthony Howell
Stephen John Mann
Alan Gordon McGregor
Winnie Pelz
Ellis Bryson John Wayland.

By command,

T. HEMMINGS, for Premier

D.L., 2017/1980

Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Adelaide, 19 April 1984

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Raymond John Schmidt as a Member (until 31 July 1985) of the Murray Plains District Soil Conservation Board, pursuant to the provisions of the Soil Conservation Act, 1939-1978.

By command,

T. HEMMINGS, for Premier

D.A., 254/1984

Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Adelaide, 19 April 1984

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned as Inspectors, pursuant to the provisions of the Stock Diseases Act, 1934-1976, viz.:

Dr Richard John Klingberg, B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.
Douglas Cook
Andrew Forsyth Rabbitt
Anthony Steven Charles Morbey.

By command,

T. HEMMINGS, for Premier

D.A., 280/1984

Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Adelaide, 19 April 1984

HIS Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified for general information that he has, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty The Queen, this day assented to the undermentioned Acts passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly in Parliament assembled, viz.:

- No. 5 of 1984—An Act to amend the Ombudsman Act, 1972.
- No. 6 of 1984—An Act to amend the Urban Land Trust Act, 1981.
- No. 7 of 1984—An Act to amend the Local Government Act, 1934.
- No. 8 of 1984—An Act to amend the Regional Cultural Centres Act, 1976.
- No. 9 of 1984—An Act to amend the City of Adelaide Development Control Act, 1976.

By command,

T. HEMMINGS, for Premier

Pr.D., 455/1983

Department of the Premier and Cabinet,
Adelaide, 10 April 1984

PUBLIC NOTICE

ADVICE has been received that, on 1 February 1984, Her Majesty the Queen granted and assigned to the State of South Australia Armorial Bearings in place of those previously granted and assigned on 20 November 1936. The Concession and Declaration is as follows:

Elizabeth R.

'Elizabeth the Second by the Grace of God, Queen of Australia and Our other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, to Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin Miles Francis Stapleton, Duke of Norfolk, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, Companion of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Earl Marshal.

GREETING!

Whereas Our State of South Australia was first constituted on the twenty-eighth day of December one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six and thereafter for its greater honour and distinction Armorial Ensigns and Supporters were assigned for Our said State of South Australia by Our Royal Predecessor King Edward the Eighth by Royal Warrant bearing date the twentieth day of November one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and whereas the Government of Our said State of South Australia is desirous that Armorial Bearings be granted and assigned by Us to be borne and used thereafter in place of those previously granted and assigned and heretofore borne and used.

Now know ye therefore that We of Our Princely Grace and Special Favour have granted and assigned and do by these Presents grant and assign the Armorial Ensigns following for Our State of South Australia that is to say: for Arms, Azure on the rising sun depicted as a roundel Or an Australian Piping Shrike displayed and standing on the staff of a Gum Tree proper and for the Crest on a wreath Or Azure and Gules Four sprigs of Sturt's Desert Pea proper the Shield upon a Compartment comprising A grassy mound and in front of two Vines growing therefrom each entwining their stakes proper on either side thereof stalks of Wheat and Barley and the dexter side scattered with Citrus Fruits and lying on the sinister side two Cog Wheels with between them a Miner's Pick also proper together with on a Scroll the name "South Australia" as the same are in the painting hereunto annexed more plainly depicted to be borne and used by the State of South Australia on Seals, Banners, Flags or otherwise and in lieu of and in substitution for the Armorial Bearings granted and assigned by Our Royal Predecessor King Edward the Eighth and always hereafter as is provided by and is in accordance with the Laws of Arms.

Our Will and Pleasure therefore is that you Miles Francis Stapleton, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal to whom the cognizance of matters of this nature doth properly belong do require and command that this Our Concession and Declaration be recorded in Our College of Arms in order that Our Officers of Arms and all other public functionaries whom it may concern may take full notice and have notice thereof in their several and respective departments and for so doing this shall be your Warrant.

Given at Our Court at St James's this First day of February 1984; in the Thirty-second year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

GEOFFREY HOWE'



J. C. BANNON, Premier

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT, 1961-1982

Section 163a—Central Inspection Authority

TAKE notice that pursuant to section 163a of the Road Traffic Act, 1961-1982, I, the Honourable Roy Kitto Abbott, the Minister of Transport in and for the State of South Australia and the Minister to whom the administration of the Road Traffic Act, 1961-1982 has been committed by His Excellency the Governor do hereby:

1. Revoke the notice dated 1 October 1981 and published in the *Government Gazette* on 1 October 1981 at page 1057.
2. Declare that Ronald Maxwell Bishop shall constitute the Central Inspection Authority as from 18 April 1984.

Dated 16 April 1984.

R. K. ABBOTT, Minister of Transport

D.O.T., 8103/1

THE COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLES (HOURS OF DRIVING) ACT, 1973, AS AMENDED

Appointment of Inspector

NOTICE is hereby given that on 19 April 1984 the Honourable the Minister of Transport appointed the following person to be an Inspector under the Commercial Motor Vehicle (Hours of Driving) Act, 1973, as amended.

Sidney John Clark.

M. J. KNIGHT, Commissioner of Highways

VALUATION OF LAND ACT, 1971-1981

Notice of General Valuation

PURSUANT to the Valuation of Land Act, 1971-1981, notice is hereby given that within the area of Murat Bay, I have made a general valuation of all land subject to the general valuation and the date of completion was 13 April 1984.

Dated 19 April 1984.

JOHN A. DARLEY, Valuer-General

D.L., 315/83.

NOISE CONTROL ACT, 1976-1977

Exemption from the Application of Section 10

BY virtue of the provisions of section 11 of the Noise Control Act, 1976-1977, I, Donald Jack Hoggood, the Minister for Environment and Planning, being the Minister of the Crown to whom the administration of the said Act is for the time being committed do hereby exempt the beer garden/barbecue area of the British Hotel, Finnis Street, North Adelaide, from the application of the said Act for the period 5 p.m. to 12 midnight on Friday and Saturday nights subject to the following conditions:

- (i) There is to be no significant change in the use of the barbecue/beer garden area that would increase the existing noise level.
- (ii) That amplified music is not played in the barbecue/beer garden area.
- (iii) The barbecue/beer garden area is to cease trading and use by patrons after the following hours:

Sunday—9.30 p.m.

Monday to Thursday inclusive—10 p.m.

Friday and Saturday—midnight

and only whilst Herton Holdings Pty Ltd are licensees of the British Hotel.

Dated 10 April 1984.

D. J. HOPGOOD, Minister for Environment and Planning