

# PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF WATERS BY OIL ORDINANCE 1972

1063

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No. 13 of 1972

An Ordinance to amend the *Prevention of  
Pollution of Waters by Oil Ordinance 1962-1970*

[Assented to 1 June, 1972]

**B**E it ordained by the Legislative Council for the Northern Territory of Australia as follows:—

1.—(1.) This Ordinance may be cited as the *Prevention of Pollution of Waters by Oil Ordinance 1972*.

Short title  
and citation

(2.) The *Prevention of Pollution of Waters by Oil Ordinance 1962-1970* as amended by this Ordinance may be cited as the *Prevention of Pollution of Waters by Oil Ordinance 1962-1972*.

2. Section 4 of the *Prevention of Pollution of Waters by Oil Ordinance 1962-1970* is amended by omitting the words "One thousand pounds" and inserting in their stead the words "Fifty thousand dollars".

Discharge of  
oil into waters

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first European settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and the establishment of colonies. The American Revolution led to the birth of a new nation, and the subsequent years saw the expansion of territory and the growth of a diverse population. The Civil War was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government. The 20th century brought significant social and economic changes, including the rise of the industrial revolution and the emergence of the United States as a global superpower.

## THE EARLY YEARS

The first European settlers arrived in North America in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. They established colonies along the Atlantic coast, seeking new opportunities and resources. The Pilgrims, who arrived in 1620, and the Puritans, who arrived in 1630, were among the first groups to settle in the New England region. The colonies grew and developed, but they remained dependent on England for many goods and services. Tensions between the colonies and the British government increased over time, leading to the American Revolution.

The American Revolution was a struggle for independence from British rule. The colonists fought the Revolutionary War from 1775 to 1783, and they emerged as a sovereign nation. The new nation was governed by the Articles of Confederation, but this system proved to be weak and ineffective. The framers of the Constitution sought to create a stronger federal government, and the Constitution was adopted in 1787. The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution in 1791, guaranteeing the rights of the individual.

## THE WESTERN EXPANSION

The United States expanded westward in the 18th and 19th centuries. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 doubled the size of the nation, and the Texas Revolution of 1835-1836 led to the annexation of Texas in 1845. The Mexican-American War of 1846-1848 resulted in the acquisition of California, New Mexico, and Arizona. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 and the subsequent gold rush led to a massive influx of people to the West. The transcontinental railroad, completed in 1869, further facilitated westward expansion.

## THE CIVIL WAR

The Civil War, fought from 1861 to 1865, was a conflict between the Union and the Confederacy. The war was primarily over the issue of slavery, but it also involved economic and political differences. The Union emerged victorious, and the Confederacy was dissolved. The war led to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government. The Reconstruction era followed, during which the South was rebuilt and the rights of African Americans were protected.

## THE 20TH CENTURY

The 20th century was a period of rapid change and growth for the United States. The industrial revolution transformed the economy, and the United States emerged as a global superpower. The Great Depression of the 1930s was a major economic crisis, but it was followed by a period of recovery and growth. The United States played a leading role in World War II, and it emerged as a dominant force in the world. The Cold War era was marked by tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union, and the Vietnam War was a significant conflict. The 1960s saw the Civil Rights Movement, which led to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The 1970s and 1980s were characterized by economic challenges and the rise of the Reagan Revolution. The 1990s saw the end of the Cold War and the emergence of a new global order.