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CHAPTER 3

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Parliamentary government

Scheme of parliamentary government

Under section 1 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution the legislative power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth, which consists of the Sovereign, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The Sovereign is represented throughout the Commonwealth by the Governor-General who, subject to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, has such powers and functions as the Sovereign is pleased to assign to him. In each State there is a State Governor who is the representative of the Sovereign for the State and who exercises such powers within the State as are conferred upon him by the Letters Patent which constitute his office and by the instructions which detail the manner in which his duties are to be fulfilled. The Legislature in each State was bicameral until 1922, when the Queensland Upper House was abolished and the Parliament became unicameral. In the bicameral Parliaments the Upper House is known in the Commonwealth Parliament as the Senate, and in the State Parliaments as the Legislative Council, while the Lower House is known in the Commonwealth Parliament as the House of Representatives, in the State Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia as the Legislative Assembly, and in the State Parliaments of South Australia and Tasmania as the House of Assembly. In Queensland the sole legislative chamber is known as the Legislative Assembly. The extent of the legislative powers of the Parliaments is defined by the Commonwealth and State Constitutions. In those States that have a bicameral legislature the Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly is the larger House. The members of the Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly, as the case may be, of each State are elected by the people, the franchise extending to adult British subjects with certain residential qualifications. With the exception of the New South Wales Legislative Council, the members of State Legislative Councils are, in common with members of the Lower Houses, elected by the people of the respective States. In New South Wales a quarter of the members of the Legislative Council retire each three years, and the continuing members of the Council and the members of the Legislative Assembly, voting as an electoral body, elect members to fill the vacant positions. In Victoria and Western Australia members of the Legislative Council are elected by adult suffrage, while the franchise is limited in South Australia to the holders of certain property or service qualifications, and in Tasmania to the holders of certain property, educational, professional, or service qualifications. In the Commonwealth Parliament the qualifications for the franchise are identical for both Houses, extending to adult British subjects who have lived in Australia for six months continuously.

The Sovereign

On 7 February 1952 the Governor-General and members of the Federal Executive Council proclaimed Princess Elizabeth Queen Elizabeth the Second, Queen of this Realm and of all Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, Supreme Liege Lady in and over the Commonwealth of Australia. The coronation of Her Majesty in Westminster Abbey took place on 2 June 1953.

The Governor-General

Powers and functions. As the Queen's representative in Australia, the Governor-General exercises certain prerogative powers and functions assigned to him by the Queen. Other powers and functions are conferred on him by the Constitution. Powers which have been so assigned or conferred include, among others, the power to grant pardons and to remit fines for offences against the laws of the Commonwealth; to appoint certain officers in the Diplomatic or Consular Service of the Commonwealth; to appoint times for holding the sessions of the Parliament, prorogue Parliament, and dissolve the House of Representatives; to cause writs to be issued for general elections of members of the House of Representatives; to assent in the Queen's name to a proposed law passed by both Houses of the Parliament or withhold assent, or to reserve the law for the Queen's pleasure, or to return the proposed law to the House in which it originated and transmit therewith any amendments which he may recommend; to exercise the executive power of the Commonwealth; to choose and summon Executive Councillors, who hold office during his pleasure; and to appoint Ministers of State for the Commonwealth. In addition, the command-in-chief of the defence forces of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's representative.

Many Acts of the Commonwealth Parliament provide that the Governor-General may make regulations to give effect to the Act. The Governor-General may also be authorised by statute to issue proclamations—for example, to declare an Act in force or a state of things to exist, e.g. the calling out of the Citizen Military Forces in time of war or defence emergency. He has been given power by statute to legislate for certain Territories of the Commonwealth. Under the conventions of responsible government obtaining in British Commonwealth countries, the Governor-General's functions are exercised generally on the advice of Ministers of State.

Holders of office. The following list shows the names of the Governors-General since the inception of the Commonwealth.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL

Rt Hon. JOHN ADRIAN LOUIS, EARL OF HOPETOUN (afterwards MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW), P.C. K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. From 1 January 1901 to 9 January 1903.

Rt Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, P.C., G.C.M.G. From 17 July 1902 to 9 January 1903 (Acting).

Rt Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, P.C., G.C.M.G. From 9 January 1903 to 21 January 1904.

Rt Hon. HENRY STAFFORD, BARON NORTHCOTE, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B. From 21 January 1904 to 9 September 1908.

Rt Hon. WILLIAM HUMBLE, EARL OF DUDLEY, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. From 9 September 1908 to 31 July 1911.

Rt Hon. THOMAS, BARON DENMAN, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. From 31 July 1911 to 18 May 1914.

Rt Hon. SIR RONALD CRAUFURD MUNRO FERGUSON (afterwards VISCOUNT NOVAR OF RAITH), G.C.M.G. From 18 May 1914 to 6 October 1920.

Rt Hon. HENRY WILLIAM, BARON FORSTER OF LEPE, P.C., G.C.M.G. From 6 October 1920 to 8 October 1925.

Rt Hon. JOHN LAWRENCE, BARON STONEHAVEN (afterwards 1ST VISCOUNT STONEHAVEN), P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. From 8 October 1925 to 22 January 1931.

Rt Hon. SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C. From 22 January 1931 to 23 January 1936.

Brigadier-General the Rt Hon. ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE (afterwards 1ST EARL OF GOWRIE), V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., K.St.J. From 23 January 1936 to 30 January 1945.

His Royal Highness PRINCE HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, EARL OF ULSTER AND BARON CULLODEN, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., General in the Army, Air Chief Marshal in the Royal Air Force, One of His Majesty's Personal Aides-de-Camp. From 30 January 1945 to 11 March 1947.

Rt Hon. SIR WILLIAM JOHN MCKELL, G.C.M.G., Q.C. From 11 March 1947 to 8 May 1953.

Field Marshal SIR WILLIAM JOSEPH SLIM (afterwards VISCOUNT SLIM OF YARRALUMLA), K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., K.St.J. From 8 May 1953 to 2 February 1960.

Rt Hon. WILLIAM SHEPHERD, VISCOUNT DUNROSSIL, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.C., K.St.J., Q.C. From 2 February 1960 to 3 February 1961.

Rt Hon. WILLIAM PHILIP, VISCOUNT DE LISLE, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.St.J. From 3 August 1961 to 22 September 1965.

Rt Hon. RICHARD GARDINER, BARON CASEY, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.H., D.S.O., M.C., K.St.J. From 22 September 1965.

Administrators. In addition to the holders of the office of Governor-General listed above, certain persons have, from time to time, been appointed as Administrator of the Government of the Commonwealth. Administrators are appointed in the event of the death, illness, or absence from Australia of the Governor-General, or for the period between the departure of a Governor-General and the arrival of his successor. The following is a list of such appointments.

ADMINISTRATORS

Rt Hon. FREDERIC JOHN NAPIER, BARON CHELMSFORD (afterwards 1ST VISCOUNT CHELMSFORD), K.C.M.G. From 21 December 1909 to 27 January 1910.

Lieut.-Colonel the Rt. Hon. ARTHUR HERBERT TENNYSON, BARON SOMERS, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. From 3 October 1930 to 22 January 1931.

Captain the Rt Hon. WILLIAM CHARLES ARCEDECKNE, BARON HUNTINGFIELD, K.C.M.G., K.St.J. From 29 March 1938 to 24 September 1938.

Major-General SIR WINSTON JOSEPH DUGAN (afterwards 1ST BARON DUGAN OF VICTORIA), G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. From 5 September 1944 to 30 January 1945; 19 January 1947 to 11 March 1947.

ADMINISTRATORS—*continued*

- General* SIR JOHN NORTHCOTT, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.† From 19 July 1951 to 14 December 1951; 30 July 1956 to 22 October 1956.
- General SIR REGINALD ALEXANDER DALLAS BROOKS, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.‡, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., K.St.J. From 8 January 1959 to 16 January 1959; 4 February 1961 to 3 August 1961; 5 June 1962 to 3 October 1962; 21 November 1962 to 18 December 1962.
- General SIR ERIC WINSLOW WOODWARD, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., K.St.J. From 16 June 1964 to 30 August 1964.
- Colonel SIR HENRY ABEL SMITH, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., K.St.J. From 7 May 1965 to 22 September 1965.
- General SIR EDRIC MONTAGUE BASTYAN, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., K.St.J. From 24 April 1967 to 1 June 1967.

Governors of the States

Powers and functions. The Queen is represented in each of the States by a Governor, the office having been constituted by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of various dates. The Governors of the States exercise prerogative powers conferred on them by these Letters Patent, their Commissions of appointment, and the Governor's Instructions given them under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet or other instrument as specified in the Letters Patent. In addition, they have been invested with various statutory functions by State Constitutions and other Imperial Acts or by Acts of the Parliaments of the States.

A Governor of a State assents in the Queen's name to Bills passed by the Parliament of the State, except those reserved for the Royal assent. The latter include certain classes of Bills which are regulated by the Constitution Acts and by the Governor's Instructions. He administers the prerogative of mercy by the reprieve or pardon of criminal offenders within his jurisdiction, and may remit fines and penalties due to the Crown. In the performance of his functions generally, particularly those conferred by Statute, the Governor of a State acts on the advice of Ministers of State for the State.

Holders of office. The names of the present (December 1967) State Governors are as follows:

STATE GOVERNORS, DECEMBER 1967

- New South Wales*—SIR ARTHUR RODEN CUTLER, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., K.St.J.
- Victoria*—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROHAN DELACOMBE, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., K.St.J.
- Queensland*—SIR ALAN JAMES MANSFIELD, K.C.M.G.
- South Australia*—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR EDRIC MONTAGUE BASTYAN, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.
- Western Australia*—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS ANTHONY KENDREW, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Tasmania*—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHARLES HENRY GAIRDNER, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.

The Cabinet and executive government

Both in the Commonwealth and in the States, executive government is based on the system which was evolved in Britain in the 18th century, and which is generally known as 'Cabinet' or 'responsible' government. Its essence is that the head of the State (Her Majesty the Queen, and her representative, the Governor-General or Governor) should perform governmental acts on the advice of her Ministers; that she should choose her principal Ministers of State from members of Parliament belonging to the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the popular House; that the Ministry so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the country; and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority there.

The Cabinet system operates chiefly by means of constitutional conventions, customs, or understandings, and through institutions that do not form part of the legal structure of the government at all. The Constitutions of the Commonwealth and the States make fuller legal provision for the Cabinet system than the British Constitution does—for example, by requiring that Ministers shall either be, or within a prescribed period become, members of the Legislature. In general, however, the legal structure of the executive government remains the same as it was before the establishment of the Cabinet system.

The executive power of the Commonwealth is exercisable by the Governor-General, and that of the States by the Governor. In each case he is advised by an Executive Council, which, however, meets only for certain formal purposes, as explained on page 54. The whole policy of a Ministry

* Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott was granted honorary rank of General while administering the Government of the Commonwealth. † K.C.V.O., 1954. ‡ G.C.M.G., 1963.

is, in practice, determined by some or all of the Ministers of State, meeting without the Governor-General or Governor under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister or Premier. This group of Ministers is known as the Cabinet.

The Cabinet. This body does not form part of the legal mechanism of government. Its meetings are private and deliberative. The actual Ministers of the day alone are present, no records of the meetings are made public, and the decisions taken have, in themselves, no legal effect. In Australia until January 1956 all Ministers were members of the Cabinet. Since then, however, although in the States all Ministers are members of the Cabinet, the Commonwealth ministry is made up of twelve senior Ministers, who constitute the Cabinet, and other Ministers* of non-Cabinet rank who attend meetings of the Cabinet only when required, as, for example, when the business of the Cabinet concerns their departments. As Ministers are the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the popular House, the Cabinet substantially controls, in ordinary circumstances, not only the general legislative programme of Parliament, but the whole course of Parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet, by reason of the fact that all Ministers are members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the country. Even in summoning, proroguing, or dissolving Parliament, the Governor-General or Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet, through the Prime Minister or Premier, though legally the discretion is vested in the Governor-General or Governor himself.

The Executive Council. This body is usually presided over by the Governor-General or Governor, the members thereof holding office during his pleasure. All Ministers of State must be members of the Executive Council. In the Commonwealth, and also in the States of Victoria and Tasmania, Ministers remain members of the Executive Council on leaving office, but are not summoned to attend its meetings, for it is an essential feature of the Cabinet system that attendance should be limited to the Ministers of the day. The meetings of the Executive Council are formal and official in character, and a record of proceedings is kept by the Secretary or Clerk. At Executive Council meetings the decisions of the Cabinet are, where necessary, given legal form, appointments made, resignations accepted, proclamations issued, and regulations and the like approved.

The appointment of Ministers. Legally, Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General or Governor. In practice, however, the discretion of the Queen's representative in the choice of Ministers is limited by the conventions on which the Cabinet system rests. When a Ministry resigns, the Crown's custom is to send for the leader of the party which commands, or is likely to be able to command, a majority in the Lower House, and to commission him, as Prime Minister or Premier, to 'form a Ministry'—that is, to nominate other persons to be appointed as Ministers of State and to serve as his colleagues in the Cabinet.

Ministers in Upper and Lower Houses. The following table shows the distribution of Ministers in the Houses of each Parliament in December 1967.

**AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES
DECEMBER 1967**

<i>Ministers with seats in—</i>	<i>Cwlth(a)</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Total</i>
The Upper House	5	2	4	(b)	3	3	1	18
The Lower House	20	14	11	13	6	9	8	81
Total	25	16	15	13	9	12	9	99

(a) There were twenty-six portfolios, but on the presumed death of the former Prime Minister, the Rt Hon. H. E. Holt, who disappeared while swimming off Portsea, Victoria, on 17 December, 1967, the Rt Hon. J. McEwen, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and Industry, was appointed to the Prime Ministership on 19 December 1967. (b) Abolished in 1922.

Commonwealth Ministries

Names and tenure of office, 1901 to 1967. The following list shows the name of each Commonwealth Ministry to hold office since 1 January 1901, and the limits of its term of office.

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES, 1901 TO JANUARY 1968

- (i) BARTON MINISTRY, 1 January 1901 to 24 September 1903.
- (ii) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 24 September 1903 to 27 April 1904.
- (iii) WATSON MINISTRY, 27 April 1904 to 17 August 1904.
- (iv) REID-MCLEAN MINISTRY, 18 August 1904 to 5 July 1905.
- (v) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 5 July 1905 to 13 November 1908.

* Fourteen from 27 February 1967.

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES, 1901 TO JANUARY 1968—*continued*

- (vi) FISHER MINISTRY, 13 November 1908 to 1 June 1909.
- (vii) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 2 June 1909 to 29 April 1910.
- (viii) FISHER MINISTRY, 29 April 1910 to 24 June 1913.
- (ix) COOK MINISTRY, 24 June 1913 to 17 September 1914.
- (x) FISHER MINISTRY, 17 September 1914 to 27 October 1915.
- (xi) HUGHES MINISTRY, 27 October 1915 to 14 November 1916.
- (xii) HUGHES MINISTRY, 14 November 1916 to 17 February 1917.
- (xiii) HUGHES MINISTRY, 17 February 1917 to 10 January 1918.
- (xiv) HUGHES MINISTRY, 10 January 1918 to 9 February 1923.
- (xv) BRUCE-PAGE MINISTRY, 9 February 1923 to 22 October 1929.
- (xvi) SCULLIN MINISTRY, 22 October 1929 to 6 January 1932.
- (xvii) LYONS MINISTRY, 6 January 1932 to 7 November 1938.
- (xviii) LYONS MINISTRY, 7 November 1938 to 7 April 1939.
- (xix) PAGE MINISTRY, 7 April 1939 to 26 April 1939.
- (xx) MENZIES MINISTRY, 26 April 1939 to 14 March 1940.
- (xxi) MENZIES MINISTRY, 14 March 1940 to 28 October 1940.
- (xxii) MENZIES MINISTRY, 28 October 1940 to 29 August 1941.
- (xxiii) FADDEN MINISTRY, 29 August 1941 to 7 October 1941.
- (xxiv) CURTIN MINISTRY, 7 October 1941 to 21 September 1943.
- (xxv) CURTIN MINISTRY, 21 September 1943 to 6 July 1945.
- (xxvi) FORDE MINISTRY, 6 July 1945 to 13 July 1945.
- (xxvii) CHIFLEY MINISTRY, 13 July 1945 to 1 November 1946.
- (xxviii) CHIFLEY MINISTRY, 1 November 1946 to 19 December 1949.
- (xxix) MENZIES MINISTRY, 19 December 1949 to 11 May 1951.
- (xxx) MENZIES MINISTRY, 11 May 1951 to 11 January 1956.
- (xxxi) MENZIES MINISTRY, 11 January 1956 to 10 December 1958.
- (xxxii) MENZIES MINISTRY, 10 December 1958 to 18 December 1963.
- (xxxiii) MENZIES MINISTRY, 18 December 1963 to 26 January 1966.
- (xxxiv) HOLT MINISTRY, 26 January 1966 to 14 December 1966.
- (xxxv) HOLT MINISTRY, 14 December 1966 to 19 December 1967.
- (xxxvi) McEWEN MINISTRY, 19 December 1967 to 10 January 1968.
- (xxxvii) GORTON MINISTRY, 10 January 1968.

Names of members of each Ministry to 31 January 1968. In Year Book No. 17, 1924, the names are given of each Ministry up to the Bruce-Page Ministry (9 February 1923 to 22 October 1929), together with the names of the successive holders of portfolios therein, and issue No. 39 contains a list, commencing with the Bruce-Page Ministry, which covers the period between the date on which it assumed power, 9 February 1923, and 31 July 1951, showing the names of all persons who held office in each Ministry during that period. The names of members of subsequent Ministries are listed in successive issues of the Year Book after No. 39.

This issue shows only particulars of the McEwen Ministry and the first Gorton Ministry.

McEWEN MINISTRY—19 DECEMBER 1967 TO 10 JANUARY 1968

(The State in which each Minister's electorate is situated and party affiliation are shown in parenthesis. Party affiliation is indicated by the use of the following abbreviations: C.P.—Australian Country Party, Lib.—Liberal Party of Australia.)

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|--|---|
| <p>*Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and Industry—
THE RT HON. J. McEWEN, M.P. (Vic.) (C.P.)</p> | <p>*Minister for Education and Science and Leader of the Government in the Senate—
SENATOR THE HON. J. G. GORTON (Vic.) (Lib.)</p> |
| <p>*Treasurer—
THE RT HON. WILLIAM McMAHON, M.P. (N.S.W.) (Lib.)</p> | <p>*Postmaster-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council—
THE HON. A. S. HULME, M.P. (Qld) (Lib.)</p> |
| <p>*Minister for External Affairs—
THE RT HON. PAUL HASLUCK, M.P. (W.A.) (Lib.)</p> | <p>*Minister for National Development—
THE HON. DAVID FAIRBAIRN, D.F.C., M.P. (N.S.W.) (Lib.)</p> |
| <p>*Minister for Defence—
THE HON. ALLEN FAIRHALL, M.P. (N.S.W.) (Lib.)</p> | <p>*Minister for Supply—
SENATOR THE HON. N. H. D. HENTY (Tas.) (Lib.)</p> |
| <p>*Minister for Primary Industry—
THE HON. J. D. ANTHONY, M.P. (N.S.W.) (C.P.)</p> | <p>*Minister for Labour and National Service—
THE HON. L. H. E. BURY, M.P. (N.S.W.) (Lib.)</p> |

MCEWEN MINISTRY—19 DECEMBER 1967 TO 10 JANUARY 1968—*continued*

<i>*Minister for Social Services and assisting the Minister for Trade and Industry—</i>	<i>Minister for Repatriation—</i>
THE HON. IAN SINCLAIR, M.P. (N.S.W.) (C.P.)	SENATOR THE HON. G. COLIN MCKELLAR (N.S.W.) (C.P.)
<i>Minister for Shipping and Transport—</i>	<i>Minister for Housing—</i>
THE HON. GORDON FREETH, M.P. (W.A.) (Lib.)	SENATOR THE HON. DAME ANNABELLE RANKIN, D.B.E. (Qld) (Lib.)
<i>Minister for Territories—</i>	<i>Minister for the Army—</i>
THE HON. C. E. BARNES, M.P. (Qld) (C.P.)	THE HON. MALCOLM FRASER, M.P. (Vic.) (Lib.)
<i>Minister for Civil Aviation—</i>	<i>Minister for Works—</i>
THE HON. R. W. C. SWARTZ, M.B.E., E.D., M.P. (Qld) (Lib.)	THE HON. C. R. KELLY, M.P. (S.A.) (Lib.)
<i>Minister for Immigration and Leader of the Government in the House of Representatives—</i>	<i>Attorney-General—</i>
THE HON. B. M. SNEDDEN, Q.C., M.P. (Vic.) (Lib.)	THE HON. N. H. BOWEN, Q.C., M.P. (N.S.W.) (Lib.)
<i>Minister for Health—</i>	<i>Minister for the Navy, and under the Minister for Trade and Industry, Minister-in-Charge of Tourist Activities—</i>
THE HON. A. J. FORBES, M.C., M.P. (S.A.) (Lib.)	THE HON. DON CHIPPE, M.P. (Vic.) (Lib.)
<i>Minister for Air and assisting the Treasurer—</i>	<i>Minister for the Interior—</i>
THE HON. PETER HOWSON, M.P. (Vic.) (Lib.)	THE HON. P. J. NIXON (Vic.) (C.P.)
<i>Minister for Customs and Excise—</i>	
SENATOR THE HON. KEN ANDERSON (N.S.W.) (Lib.)	

* Minister in the Cabinet.

GORTON MINISTRY—FROM 10 JANUARY 1968

On 10 January 1968 the Governor-General:

determined the appointment of the Right Honourable John McEwen, M.P., as Prime Minister; and

appointed Senator the Honourable John Grey Gorton to hold the office of Prime Minister.

On the occasion of the administration of the Oath of Office to Senator Gorton as Prime Minister of Australia, His Excellency made the following statement—

‘Whereas on the 17th day of December 1967 I was advised by the Right Honourable John McEwen, M.P., Deputy Prime Minister, that the Right Honourable Harold Edward Holt, M.P., then Prime Minister of Australia, was unavailable to perform the duties of his office and was in all probability dead;

‘And whereas, upon the information available to me, it appeared to me that, notwithstanding exhaustive and adequate search by land, sea and air (which was continued until 5th January, 1968) the body of the said Harold Edward Holt was lost in the sea and remained undiscovered, and that, having regard to the circumstances of his disappearance on the 17th day of December 1967 and to the searches so made, he was in all probability dead;

‘And whereas, upon the said advice and information, I decided on the 19th day of December 1967 to determine the Commission formerly granted by me to the said Harold Edward Holt to hold the office of Prime Minister and to grant a Commission to the said John McEwen to execute the duties of such office;

‘And whereas on the 19th day of December 1967 Harold Edward Holt’s Commission was determined and a Commission was issued to John McEwen;

‘And whereas on the 10th day of January 1968 the said John McEwen tendered to me and I accepted his resignation as Prime Minister of Australia;

‘Now, I address you, John Grey Gorton, having been advised by John McEwen, Prime Minister of Australia that you command the necessary political support—I have decided to grant a Commission to you, John Grey Gorton to hold the office of Prime Minister of Australia. I now invite you to make the Oath of Office.’

(See Section 64 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, page 14.)

With the installation of Senator Gorton as Prime Minister and Minister for Education and Science, Mr McEwen again became Minister for Trade and Industry and Mr J. M. Fraser was appointed as Assistant Minister for Education and Science. Other portfolios remained the same. For subsequent changes, see Appendix.

Names of Ministers of State. Year Book No. 38 contains a statement listing the Commonwealth Departments in existence during the period 1 April 1925 to 31 December 1949 and the names of the Ministers of State who had administered them (pages 74-9). This is in continuation of a similar statement covering the period from the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government to 1925 which appears in Year Book No. 18.

State Ministries, December 1967

The names of the members of the Ministries in each State in December 1967 are shown in the following statement. For subsequent changes, see Appendix. Party affiliation is indicated in parenthesis after each name. For full party titles see page 67.

STATE MINISTRIES, DECEMBER 1967

NEW SOUTH WALES

Ministry (from 13 May 1965)

Premier and Treasurer—

THE HON. R. W. ASKIN, M.L.A. (Lib.)

Deputy Premier, Minister for Education, and Minister for Science—

THE HON. C. B. CUTLER, E.D., M.L.A. (C.P.)

Minister for Labour and Industry, Chief Secretary, and Minister for Tourist Activities—

THE HON. E. A. WILLIS, M.L.A. (Lib.)

Minister for Child Welfare, Minister for Social Welfare, Advisory Minister for Transport, and Vice-President of the Executive Council—

THE HON. A. D. BRIDGES, M.L.C. (Lib.)

Minister for Agriculture—

THE HON. W. A. CHAFFEY, M.L.A. (C.P.)

Attorney-General—

THE HON. K. M. McCAW, M.L.A. (Lib.)

Minister for Local Government and Minister for Highways—

THE HON. P. H. MORTON, M.L.A. (Lib.)

Minister for Public Works—

THE HON. D. HUGHES, M.L.A. (C.P.)

Minister for Transport—

THE HON. M. A. MORRIS, M.L.A. (Lib.)

Minister for Decentralisation and Development—

THE HON. J. B. M. FULLER, M.L.C. (C.P.)

Minister for Lands—

THE HON. T. L. LEWIS, M.L.A. (Lib.)

Minister for Conservation—

THE HON. J. G. BEALE, M.L.A. (Lib.)

Minister for Housing and Minister for Co-operative Societies—

THE HON. S. T. STEPHENS, M.L.A. (C.P.)

Minister of Justice—

THE HON. J. C. MADDISON, M.L.A. (Lib.)

Minister for Health—

THE HON. A. H. JAGO, M.L.A. (Lib.)

Minister for Mines—

THE HON. W. C. FIFE, M.L.A. (Lib.)

VICTORIA

Ministry (from 7 June 1955)

(Portfolios as from 9 May 1967)

Premier, and Treasurer—

THE HON. SIR HENRY BOLTE, K.C.M.G., M.P. (Lib.)

Chief Secretary—

THE HON. A. G. RYLAH, C.M.G., E.D., M.P. (Lib.)

Minister of Agriculture—

THE HON. G. L. CHANDLER, C.M.G., M.L.C. (Lib.)

Minister of Education—

THE HON. L. H. S. THOMPSON, M.L.C. (Lib.)

Attorney-General, and Minister of Immigration—

THE HON. G. O. REID, M.P. (Lib.)

Minister of Public Works—

THE HON. M. V. PORTER, M.P. (Lib.)

Minister of Housing, Minister of Forests, and Minister for Aboriginal Affairs—

THE HON. E. R. MEAGHER, M.B.E., E.D., M.P. (Lib.)

Minister for Local Government—

THE HON. R. J. HAMER, E.D., M.L.C. (Lib.)

Minister for Fuel and Power, and Minister of Mines—

THE HON. J. C. M. BALFOUR, M.P. (Lib.)

Minister for Labour and Industry—

THE HON. J. F. ROSSITER, M.P. (Lib.)

Minister of Transport—

THE HON. V. F. WILCOX, M.P. (Lib.)

Minister of Health—

THE HON. V. O. DICKIE, M.L.C. (Lib.)

Minister of State Development—

THE HON. J. W. MANSON, M.P. (Lib.)

Minister of Lands, Minister of Soldier Settlement, and Minister of Conservation—

THE HON. SIR WILLIAM McDONALD, M.P. (Lib.)

Minister of Water Supply—

THE HON. W. A. BORTHWICK, M.P. (Lib.)

STATE MINISTRIES, 1967—*continued*
QUEENSLAND

Ministry (from 10 June 1966)

(Portfolios as from 20 June 1967)

<i>Premier and Minister for State Development, and Vice-President of the Executive Council—</i> THE HON. G. F. R. NICKLIN, M.M., M.L.A. (C.P.)	<i>Minister for Primary Industries—</i> THE HON. J. A. ROW, M.L.A. (C.P.)
<i>Treasurer—</i> THE HON. G. W. W. CHALK, M.L.A. (Lib.)	<i>Minister for Works and Housing—</i> THE HON. J. BJELKE-PETERSEN, M.L.A. (C.P.)
<i>Minister for Education—</i> THE HON. J. C. A. PIZZHEY, M.L.A. (C.P.)	<i>Minister for Health—</i> THE HON. S. D. TOOTH, M.L.A. (Lib.)
<i>Minister for Justice and Attorney-General—</i> THE HON. P. R. DELAMOTHE, O.B.E., M.L.A. (Lib.)	<i>Minister for Labour and Tourism—</i> THE HON. J. D. HERBERT, M.L.A. (Lib.)
<i>Minister for Lands—</i> THE HON. A. R. FLETCHER, M.L.A. (C.P.)	<i>Minister for Mines and Main Roads—</i> THE HON. R. E. CAMM, M.L.A. (C.P.)
<i>Minister for Local Government and Conservation—</i> THE HON. H. RICHTER, M.L.A. (C.P.)	<i>Minister for Transport—</i> THE HON. W. E. KNOX, M.L.A. (Lib.)
	<i>Minister for Industrial Development—</i> THE HON. F. A. CAMPBELL, M.L.A. (Lib.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Ministry (from 1 June 1967)

<i>Premier, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Minister of Housing—</i> THE HON. D. A. DUNSTAN, Q.C., M.P. (A.L.P.)	<i>Minister of Local Government, Minister of Roads, and Minister of Mines—</i> THE HON. S. C. BEVAN, M.L.C. (A.L.P.)
<i>Chief Secretary and Minister of Health—</i> THE HON. A. J. SHARD, M.L.C. (A.L.P.)	<i>Minister of Labour and Industry and Minister of Transport—</i> THE HON. A. F. KNEEBONE, M.L.C. (A.L.P.)
<i>Minister of Works and Minister of Marine—</i> THE HON. C. D. HUTCHENS, M.P. (A.L.P.)	<i>Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Forests—</i> THE HON. G. A. BYWATERS, M.P. (A.L.P.)
<i>Minister of Social Welfare—</i> THE HON. F. H. WALSH, M.P. (A.L.P.)	<i>Minister of Lands, Minister of Repatriation, Minister of Irrigation, and Minister of Immigration and Tourism—</i> THE HON. J. D. CORCORAN, M.P. (A.L.P.)
<i>Minister of Education and Minister of Aboriginal Affairs—</i> THE HON. R. R. LOVEDAY, M.P. (A.L.P.)	

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Ministry (from 17 August 1965)

(Portfolios as from 16 February 1967)

<i>Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Tourists—</i> THE HON. D. BRAND, M.L.A. (L.C.L.)	<i>Minister for Works and Minister for Water Supplies—</i> THE HON. R. HUTCHINSON, D.F.C., M.L.A. (L.C.L.)
<i>Deputy Premier, Minister for Agriculture, and Minister for Electricity—</i> THE HON. C. D. NALDER, M.L.A. (C.P.)	<i>Minister for Local Government, Minister for Town Planning, and Minister for Child Welfare—</i> THE HON. L. A. LOGAN, M.L.C. (L.C.L.)
<i>Minister for Industrial Development and Minister for the North-West—</i> THE HON. C. W. M. COURT, O.B.E., M.L.A. (L.C.L.)	<i>Chief Secretary, Minister for Police, and Minister for Traffic—</i> THE HON. J. F. CRAIG, M.L.A. (L.C.L.)
<i>Minister for Education and Minister for Native Welfare—</i> THE HON. E. H. M. LEWIS, M.L.A. (C.P.)	<i>Minister for Housing and Minister for Labour—</i> THE HON. D. H. O'NEIL, M.L.A. (L.C.L.)
<i>Minister for Mines, Minister for Justice, and Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council—</i> THE HON. A. F. GRIFFITH, M.L.C. (L.C.L.)	<i>Minister for Transport and Minister for Railways—</i> THE HON. R. J. O'CONNOR, M.L.A. (L.C.L.)
<i>Minister for Lands, Minister for Forests, and Minister for Immigration—</i> THE HON. W. S. BOVELL, M.L.A. (L.C.L.)	<i>Minister for Health, and Minister for Fisheries and Fauna—</i> THE HON. G. C. MACKINNON, M.L.C. (L.C.L.)

STATE MINISTRIES, 1967—*continued*

TASMANIA

Ministry (from 13 May 1964)

<i>Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Mines—</i> THE HON. E. E. REECE, M.H.A. (A.L.P.)	<i>Chief Secretary—</i> THE HON. B. K. MILLER, M.L.C. (A.L.P.)
<i>Deputy Premier and Attorney-General—</i> THE HON. R. F. FAGAN, M.H.A. (A.L.P.)	<i>Minister for Housing and Forests—</i> THE HON. S. V. WARD, M.H.A. (A.L.P.)
<i>Minister for Education—</i> THE HON. W. A. NEILSON, M.H.A. (A.L.P.)	<i>Minister for Health—</i> THE HON. M. G. EVERETT, Q.C., M.H.A. (A.L.P.)
<i>Minister for Lands and Works—</i> THE HON. D. A. CASHION, M.H.A. (A.L.P.)	<i>Minister for Transport and Police—</i> THE HON. H. J. MCLOUGHLIN, M.H.A. (A.L.P.)
<i>Minister for Agriculture and Tourists—</i> THE HON. A. C. ATKINS, M.H.A. (A.L.P.)	

Leaders of the Opposition, Commonwealth and State Parliaments, December 1967

The Leader of the Opposition plays an important part in the Party system of government which operates in the Australian Parliaments. The following list gives the names of the holders of this position in each of the Parliaments in December 1967.

LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION, DECEMBER 1967

<i>Commonwealth—</i> E. G. Whitlam, Q.C., M.P. (A.L.P.)
<i>New South Wales—</i> J. B. Renshaw, M.L.A. (A.L.P.)
<i>Victoria—</i> A. C. Holding, M.P. (A.L.P.)
<i>Queensland—</i> J. W. Houston, M.L.A. (A.L.P.)
<i>South Australia—</i> R. S. Hall, M.P. (L.C.L.)
<i>Western Australia—</i> The Hon. J. T. Tonkin, M.L.A. (A.L.P.)
<i>Tasmania—</i> The Hon. W. A. Bethune, M.H.A. (Lib.)

Numbers and salaries of Commonwealth Ministers

Under sections 65 and 66, respectively, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth the number of Ministers of State was not to exceed seven, and the annual sum payable for their salaries was not to exceed £12,000 (\$24,000), each provision to operate, however, 'until the Parliament otherwise provides'.

Subsequently the number and salaries have been increased from time to time, and from 1967 the annual sum payable for salaries has been fixed at \$197,300 and the number of Ministers at twenty-six. An additional ministerial allowance of \$8,000 a year has been payable to the Prime Minister since 1964, and an additional ministerial allowance of \$3,600 a year for senior Ministers and \$3,000 a year for junior Ministers.

All amounts payable in the foregoing paragraphs are in addition to amounts payable as Parliamentary allowances (*see page 68*).

Parliaments and elections

The Commonwealth Parliaments

The first Parliament of the Commonwealth was convened by proclamation dated 29 April 1901 by His Excellency the Marquis of Linlithgow, then Earl of Hopetoun, Governor-General. It was opened on 9 May 1901 by H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York. The Rt Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, G.C.M.G., K.C., was Prime Minister.

The following table shows the number and duration of Parliaments since federation.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS

<i>Number of Parliament</i>	<i>Date of opening</i>	<i>Date of dissolution</i>
First	9 May 1901	23 November 1903
Second	2 March 1904	5 November 1906
Third	20 February 1907	19 February 1910
Fourth	1 July 1910	23 April 1913
Fifth	9 July 1913	30 July 1914(a)
Sixth	8 October 1914	26 March 1917
Seventh	14 June 1917	3 November 1919
Eighth	26 February 1920	6 November 1922
Ninth	28 February 1923	3 October 1925
Tenth	13 January 1926	9 October 1928
Eleventh	6 February 1929	16 September 1929
Twelfth	20 November 1929	27 November 1931
Thirteenth	17 February 1932	7 August 1934
Fourteenth	23 October 1934	21 September 1937
Fifteenth	30 November 1937	27 August 1940
Sixteenth	20 November 1940	7 July 1943
Seventeenth	23 September 1943	16 August 1946
Eighteenth	6 November 1946	31 October 1949
Nineteenth	22 February 1950	19 March 1951(a)
Twentieth	12 June 1951	21 April 1954
Twenty-first	4 August 1954	4 November 1955
Twenty-second	15 February 1956	14 October 1958
Twenty-third	17 February 1959	2 November 1961
Twenty-fourth	20 February 1962	1 November 1963
Twenty-fifth	25 February 1964	31 October 1966
Twenty-sixth	21 February 1967	

(a) A dissolution of both the Senate and the House of Representatives was granted by the Governor-General, acting on the advice of the Cabinet and under section 57 of the Constitution.

There have been twenty-five complete Parliaments since Federation. Until 1927 the Parliament met in Melbourne; it now meets in Canberra, the first meeting at Parliament House, Canberra, being opened by the Duke of York on 9 May 1927.

The twenty-fifth Parliament opened on 25 February 1964 and ended on 31 October 1966 when the House of Representatives was dissolved. Elections for the House of Representatives were held on 26 November 1966. Elections were also held on the same date to fill casual vacancies in the Senate for each of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia. Particulars of electors and voting are given on page 62. For particulars of electors enrolled and of electors who voted in the several States and Territories at previous Commonwealth elections, *see* Year Book No. 52 and earlier issues.

A special article describing the Commonwealth Parliament, its functions and procedure, prepared by the Clerk of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, appears in Year Book No. 49, pages 65–71.

Qualifications for membership and for franchise—Commonwealth Parliament

Qualifications necessary for membership of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament are possessed by any British subject, twenty-one years of age or over, who has resided in the Commonwealth for at least three years and who is, or is qualified to become, an elector of the Commonwealth. Qualifications for Commonwealth franchise are possessed by any British subject, not under twenty-one years of age and not disentitled on other grounds, who has lived in Australia for six months continuously. Residence in a subdivision for a period of one month prior to enrolment is necessary to enable a qualified person to enrol. Enrolment and voting are compulsory except that the compulsory enrolment provisions do not relate to an Aboriginal native of Australia. A member of the Defence Force on service outside Australia who is a British subject not less than 21 years of age and has lived in Australia for six months continuously is entitled to vote at Commonwealth elections, whether enrolled or not. In 1966 the franchise was extended to entitle a person who is less than twenty-one years of age, who has lived in Australia for six months continuously and who is, or has been, on 'special service' outside Australia as a member of the Defence Force, to vote at elections as if his name appeared on the roll. 'Special service' takes the same meaning as that term in the Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act and means, in relation to a person, service during a period when he is outside Australia and he or his unit is allotted for special duty in a special area.

The principal reasons for disqualification of persons otherwise eligible as members of either Commonwealth House are: membership of the other House, allegiance to a foreign power, being attainted of treason, being convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, being an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, holding office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions), or having pecuniary interest in any agreement with the public service of the Commonwealth except as a member of an incorporated company of more than twenty-five persons. Persons of unsound mind, attainted of treason, convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, or persons who are holders of temporary entry permits under the *Migration Act* 1958–1966 or are prohibited immigrants under that Act are excluded from the franchise. In the main, these or similar grounds for disqualification apply also to State Parliament membership and franchise. Aborigines are entitled to vote at both Commonwealth and State elections in all States.

Commonwealth Parliaments and elections

From the establishment of the Commonwealth until 1949 the Senate consisted of thirty-six members, six being returned by each of the original federating States. The Constitution empowers Parliament to increase or decrease the size of the Parliament, and, as the population of the Commonwealth had more than doubled since its inception, the Parliament passed the *Representation Act* 1948 which provided that there should be ten Senators from each State instead of six, increasing the total to sixty Senators, thus enlarging both Houses of Parliament and providing a representation ratio nearer to the proportion which existed at Federation.

In accordance with the Constitution the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as practicable double that of the Senate.* Consequently, in terms of the Constitution and the Representation Act, from the date of the 1949 elections the number of members in the House of Representatives was increased from 74 to 121 (excluding the members for the internal Territories). As the States are represented in the House of Representatives on a population basis, the numbers were increased as follows: New South Wales—from 28 to 47; Victoria—from 20 to 33; Queensland—from 10 to 18; South Australia—from 6 to 10; and Western Australia—from 5 to 8. Tasmania's representation remained at 5 and the total was increased from 74 to 121. The increase in the number of members of Parliament necessitated a redistribution of seats and a redetermination of electoral boundaries. Redistributions are carried out by distribution commissioners appointed for each State. The redistributions are effected on a quota basis, but taking into account community interests, means of communication, physical features, existing boundaries, and other factors.

The population as disclosed by the Census taken on 30 June 1954 necessitated a further alteration in representation in the House of Representatives in respect of New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia. Representation as from the general election for the House of Representatives on 10 December 1955 has been: New South Wales 46, Victoria 33, Queensland 18, South Australia 11, Western Australia 9, Tasmania 5, the total number of members (excluding the members for the internal Territories) being increased from 121 to 122.

The population as disclosed by the Census taken on 30 June 1961 revealed that, under the provisions of the Representation Act, New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia would each lose one member in the House of Representatives, while Victoria would gain a member. The distribution commissioners' reports were duly laid before both Houses of Parliament, but the Government decided not to proceed with the proposals and announced that it would amend the Representation Act. In November 1964 the formula provided by Section 10 of the Representation Act for determining the number of members of the House of Representatives was amended so as to give a State an additional member for 'any portion of a quota'. The effect of that amendment would have been that at the next redistribution Victoria and South Australia would each gain one member while all other States would retain their existing representation. However, no fresh redistribution was effected prior to the 1966 Census. Resulting from the population disclosed by the 1966 Census the Chief Electoral Officer has determined that the number of members of the House of Representatives to be chosen in the several States shall be: New South Wales 45, Victoria 34, Queensland 18, South Australia 12, Western Australia 9, and Tasmania 5. This new representation will then become effective at the next general election of members of the House of Representatives following the next redistribution.

Since the general election of 1922 the Northern Territory has been represented by one member in the House of Representatives, and the Australian Capital Territory has had similar representation since the elections of 1949. The member for the Australian Capital Territory has had full voting rights since the first sitting of the twenty-sixth Parliament. However, while the member for the Northern Territory may join in the debates he is not entitled to vote except on any proposed law

* See page 66 for results of referendum on proposal to alter the Constitution so that the numbers of members of the House of Representatives might be increased without necessarily increasing the number of Senators.

which relates solely to the Territory or on a motion for the disallowance of a regulation made under an Ordinance of the Territory and on any amendment of such a motion. In February 1968, however, a Bill was introduced designed to give full voting rights to the member for the Northern Territory after the next General Elections for Members of the House of Representatives.

The Constitution provides for a minimum of five members for each original State. Members of the House of Representatives are elected for the duration of the Parliament, which is limited to three years. At elections for Senators the whole State constitutes the electorate. For the purpose of elections for the House of Representatives the State is divided into single electorates corresponding in number to the number of members to which the State is entitled. Further information regarding the Senate and the House of Representatives is given in earlier issues of the Year Book.

The *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1948, introduced with the *Representation Act* 1948 to enlarge the Commonwealth Parliament (see page 61), changed the system of scrutiny and counting of votes in Senate elections from the alternative vote to that of proportional representation. For a description of the system, see Year Book No. 38, pages 82-3. The system of voting for both the Senate and the House of Representatives is preferential.

Particulars of voting at Senate elections and elections for the House of Representatives up to 1964 appear in earlier issues of the Year Book, and additional information is available in the *Statistical Returns* issued by the Chief Electoral Officer following each election.

The numbers of electors and of primary votes cast for the major political parties in each State and Territory at the latest election for each House were as follows.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, 1966 AND 1967

State or Territory	Votes recorded					Others	Informal	Total
	Electors enrolled	Liberal Party of Australia	Australian Country Party	Australian Labor Party	Australian Democratic Labor Party			
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, 26 NOVEMBER 1966								
New South Wales	2,308,775	862,407	226,355	862,631	96,102	69,981	69,340	2,186,816
Victoria	1,702,864	622,708	130,468	548,743	197,026	66,619	60,779	1,626,343
Queensland	900,492	253,663	165,358	354,674	63,175	5,365	15,595	857,830
South Australia	585,465	296,923	..	222,828	19,281	8,089	16,220	563,341
Western Australia	433,097	160,894	32,524	168,257	28,502	2,875	16,518	409,570
Tasmania	197,666	78,684	..	96,246	11,132	289	2,849	189,200
Northern Territory	17,395	..	7,221	6,734	..	..	500	14,455
Australian Capital Territory	48,127	16,685	..	22,721	2,193	2,396	777	44,772
Australia	6,193,881	2,291,964	561,926	2,282,834	417,411	155,614	182,578	5,892,327
SENATE ELECTION, 25 NOVEMBER 1967								
New South Wales	2,328,345	891,751	989,552	96,927	69,395	151,700	2,199,325	
Victoria	1,726,681	629,367	622,404	267,495	24,317	110,694	1,654,277	
Queensland	899,836	348,939	369,304	110,310	..	26,440	854,993	
South Australia	594,480	252,816	255,513	18,885	8,745	32,864	568,823	
Western Australia	441,957	131,239	44,862	179,833	30,587	4,051	27,832	418,404
Tasmania	200,622	66,399	73,384	15,802	28,011	9,711	193,307	
Australia	6,191,921	2,365,373	2,489,990	540,006	134,519	359,241	5,889,129	

Membership at the end of 1967 was: *Senate*—Liberal Party of Australia, 22; Australian Country Party, 7; Australian Labor Party, 28; Australian Democratic Labor Party, 2; Independent, 1; *House of Representatives*—Liberal Party of Australia, 59; Australian Country Party, 21 (including the Northern Territory member with restricted voting rights); Australian Labor Party, 42; Independent, 1; Vacant, 1.

Members of the Commonwealth Parliament

The following is a list of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth Parliament as at 1 January 1968. Changes since that date are set out in the Appendix to this volume. Party affiliation is indicated by the use of the following abbreviations:

- A.D.L.P.—Australian Democratic Labour Party
- A.L.P.—Australian Labor Party
- C.P.—Australian Country Party
- Ind.—Independent
- Lib.—Liberal Party of Australia

MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1 JANUARY 1968(a)

THE SENATE

President:

SENATOR THE HON. SIR ALISTER McMULLIN, K.C.M.G.

Chairman of Committees:

SENATOR T. C. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, D.F.C.

Leader of the Government in the Senate:

SENATOR THE HON. J. G. GORTON

Leader of the Opposition in the Senate:

SENATOR L. K. MURPHY, Q.C.

<i>Senator</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Term expires 30 June</i>	<i>Senator</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Term expires 30 June</i>
Anderson, Hon. K. M. (Lib.)	N.S.W.	1971	McKellar, Hon. G. C. (C.P.)	N.S.W.	1968
Benn, A. M. (A.L.P.)	Qld	1968	McKenna, Hon. N. E. (A.L.P.)	Tas.	1968
Bishop, R. (A.L.P.)	S.A.	1968	McManus, F. P. (A.D.L.P.)	Vic.	1971
Branson, G. H. (Lib.)	W.A.	1971	McMullin, Hon. Sir Alister, K.C.M.G. (Lib.)	N.S.W.	1971
Breen, Marie F., O.B.E. (Lib.)	Vic.	1968	Marriott, J. E. (Lib.)	Tas.	1971
Bull, T. L., O.B.E. (C.P.)	N.S.W.	1971	Mattner, E. W., M.C., D.C.M., M.M. (Lib.)	S.A.	1968
Cant, H. G. J. (A.L.P.)	W.A.	1971	Morris, Hon. K. J., C.M.G. (Lib.)	Qld	1968
Cavanagh, J. L. (A.L.P.)	S.A.	1968	Mulvihill, J. A. (A.L.P.)	N.S.W.	1971
Cohen, S. H., Q.C. (A.L.P.)	Vic.	1968	Murphy, L. K., Q.C. (A.L.P.)	N.S.W.	1968
Cooper, Hon. Sir Walter, M.B.E. (C.P.)	Qld	1968	Nicholls, T. M. (A.L.P.)	S.A.	1968
Cormack, M.C. (Lib.)	Vic.	1968	O'Byrne, J. (A.L.P.)	Tas.	1971
Cotton, R. C. (Lib.)	N.S.W.	1968	Ormonde, J. P. (A.L.P.)	N.S.W.	1971
Davidson, G. S. (Lib.)	S.A.	1971	Poke, A. G. (A.L.P.)	Tas.	1968
Devitt, D. M. (A.L.P.)	Tas.	1971	Poyser, A. G. (A.L.P.)	Vic.	1968
Dittmer, F. (A.L.P.)	Qld	1971	Prowse, E. W. (C.P.)	W.A.	1968
Drake-Brockman, T. C. D.F.C. (C.P.)	W.A.	1971	Rankin, Hon. Dame Annabelle, D.B.E. (Lib.)	Qld	1968
Drury, A. J. (A.L.P.)	S.A.	1971	Ridley, C. F. (A.L.P.)	S.A.	1971
Fitzgerald, J. F. (A.L.P.)	N.S.W.	1968	Scott, M. F. (Lib.)	W.A.	1971
Gair, Hon. V. C. (A.D.L.P.)	Qld	1971	Sim, J. P. (Lib.)	W.A.	1968
Gorton, Hon. J. G. (Lib.)	Vic.	1971	Tangney, Dorothy M. (A.L.P.)	W.A.	1968
Heatley, W. C. (Lib.)	Qld	1968	Toohey, J. P. (A.L.P.)	S.A.	1971
Hendrickson, A. (A.L.P.)	Vic.	1971	Turnbull, R. J. D. (Ind.)	Tas.	1968
Henty, Hon. N. H. D. (Lib.)	Tas.	1968	Webster, J. J. (C.P.)	Vic.	1968
Keeffe, J. B. (A.L.P.)	Qld	1971	Wedgwood, Ivy E. (Lib.)	Vic.	1971
Kennelly, Hon. P. J. (A.L.P.)	Vic.	1971	Wheeldon, J. M. (A.L.P.)	W.A.	1971
Lacey, R. H. (A.L.P.)	Tas.	1971	Wilkinson, L. D. (A.L.P.)	W.A.	1968
Laucke, C. L. (Lib.)	S.A.	1968	Willesee, D. R. (A.L.P.)	W.A.	1968
Laught, K. A. (Lib.)	S.A.	1971	Wood, I. A. C. (Lib.)	Qld	1971
Lawrie, A. G. E. (C.P.)	Qld	1971	Wright, R. C. (Lib.)	Tas.	1968
Lillico, A. E. D. (Lib.)	Tas.	1971			
McClelland, D. (A.L.P.)	N.S.W.	1968			

(a) For later changes see Appendix.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT
1 JANUARY 1968(a)—*continued*THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
(Triennial Parliaments—Last General Election
26 November 1966)*Speaker:*

THE HON. W. J. ASTON, M.P.

Chairman of Committees:

P. E. LUCOCK, M.P.

Leader of the Opposition:

E. G. WHITLAM, Q.C., M.P.

<i>Member</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Division</i>
Adermann, Rt Hon. C. F. (C.P.)	Fisher (Q.)	Cope, J. F. (A.L.P.)	Watson (N.S.W.)
Allan, A. I. (C.P.)	Gwydir (N.S.W.)	Corbett, J. (C.P.)	Maranoa (Q.)
Anthony, Hon. J. D. (C.P.)	Richmond (N.S.W.)	Costa, D. E. (A.L.P.)	Banks (N.S.W.)
Armstrong, A. A., M.C. (C.P.)	Riverina (N.S.W.)	Courtney, F. (A.L.P.)	Darebin (V.)
Arthur, W. T. (Lib.)	Barton (N.S.W.)	Cramer, Hon. Sir John (Lib.)	Bennelong (N.S.W.)
Aston, W. J. (Lib.)	Phillip (N.S.W.)	Crean, F. (A.L.P.)	Melbourne Ports (V.)
Barnard, L. H. (A.L.P.)	Bass (T.)	Cross, M. D. (A.L.P.)	Brisbane (Q.)
Barnes, Hon. C. E. (C.P.)	McPherson (Q.)	Curtin, D. J. (A.L.P.)	Kingsford-Smith (N.S.W.)
Bate, H. J. (Lib.)	Macarthur (N.S.W.)	Daly, F. M. (A.L.P.)	Grayndler (N.S.W.)
Beaton, N. L. (A.L.P.)	Bendigo (V.)	Davies, R. (A.L.P.)	Braddon (T.)
Beazley, K. E. (A.L.P.)	Fremantle (W.A.)	Devine, L. T. (A.L.P.)	East Sydney (N.S.W.)
Benson, S. J., R.D. (Ind.)	Batman (V.)	Dobie, J. D. M. (Lib.)	Hughes (N.S.W.)
Birrell, F. R. (A.L.P.)	Port Adelaide (S.A.)	Drury, E. N. (Lib.)	Ryan (Q.)
Bonnett, R. N. (Lib.)	Herbert (Q.)	Duthie, G. W. A. (A.L.P.)	Wilmot (T.)
Bosman, L. L. (Lib.)	St. George (N.S.W.)	England, J. A., E.D. (C.P.)	Calare (N.S.W.)
Bowen, Hon. N. H., Q.C. (Lib.)	Parramatta (N.S.W.)	Erwin, G. D. (Lib.)	Ballaarat (V.)
Bridges-Maxwell, C. W. (Lib.)	Robertson (N.S.W.)	Everingham, D.N. (A.L.P.)	Capricornia (Q.)
Brownbill, Miss K. C. M. (Lib.)	Kingston (S.A.)	Failes, L. J. (C.P.)	Lawson (N.S.W.)
Bryant, G.M. (A.L.P.)	Wills (V.)	Fairbairn, Hon. D. E., D.F.C. (Lib.)	Farrer (N.S.W.)
Buchanan, A. A. (Lib.)	McMillan (V.)	Fairhall, Hon. A. (Lib.)	Paterson (N.S.W.)
Bury, Hon. L. H. E. (Lib.)	Wentworth (N.S.W.)	Forbes, Hon. A. J., M.C. (Lib.)	Barker (S.A.)
Cairns, J. F. (A.L.P.)	Yarra (V.)	Fox, E. M. C. (Lib.)	Henty (V.)
Cairns, K. M. K. (Lib.)	Lilley (Q.)	Fraser, Hon. J. M. (Lib.)	Wannon (V.)
Calder, S. E., D.F.C. (C.P.)	Northern Territory	Fraser, J. R. (A.L.P.)	Aust. Cap. Terr.
Calwell, Hon. A. A. (A.L.P.)	Melbourne (V.)	Freeth, Hon. G. (Lib.)	Forrest (W.A.)
Cameron, C. R. (A.L.P.)	Hindmarsh (S.A.)	Fulton, W. J. (A.L.P.)	Leichhardt (Q.)
Cameron, D. M. (Lib.)	Griffith (Q.)	Gibbs, W. T. (Lib.)	Bowman (Q.)
Chaney, Hon. F. C., A.F.C. (Lib.)	Perth (W.A.)	Gibson, A. (Lib.)	Denison (T.)
Chipp, Hon. D. L. (Lib.)	Higinbotham (V.)	Giles, G. O'H. (Lib.)	Angas (S.A.)
Clark, J. J. (A.L.P.)	Darling (N.S.W.)	Graham, B. W. (Lib.)	North Sydney (N.S.W.)
Cleaver, R. (Lib.)	Swan (W.A.)	Griffiths, C. E. (A.L.P.)	Shortland (N.S.W.)
Collard, F. W. (A.L.P.)	Kalgoorlie (W.A.)	Hallett, J. M. (C.P.)	Canning (W.A.)
Connor, R. F. X. (A.L.P.)	Cunningham (N.S.W.)	Hansen, B. P. (A.L.P.)	Wide Bay (Q.)
		Harrison, E. J. (A.L.P.)	Blaxland (N.S.W.)
		Hasluck, Rt Hon. P. M. C. (Lib.)	Curtin (W.A.)

(a) For later changes see Appendix.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT
1 JANUARY 1968(a)—continued
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—continued

<i>Member</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Division</i>
Haworth, Hon. W. C. (Lib.)	Isaacs (V.)	Minogue, D. (A.L.P.)	West Sydney (N.S.W.)
Hayden, W. G. (A.L.P.)	Oxley (Q.)	Munro, D. R. R. (Lib.)	Eden-Monaro (N.S.W.)
Holten, R. McN. (C.P.)	Indi (V.)	Nicholls, M. H. (A.L.P.)	Bonython (S.A.)
Howson, Hon. P. (Lib.)	Fawkner (V.)	Nixon, P. J. (C.P.)	Gippsland (V.)
Hughes, T. E. F., Q.C. (Lib.)	Parkes (N.S.W.)	O'Connor, W. P. (A.L.P.)	Dalley (N.S.W.)
Hulme, Hon. A. S. (Lib.)	Petrie (Q.)	Patterson, R. A. (A.L.P.)	Dawson (Q.)
Irwin, L. H., M.B.E. (Lib.)	Mitchell (N.S.W.)	Peacock, A. S. (Lib.)	Kooyong (V.)
James, A. W. (A.L.P.)	Hunter (N.S.W.)	Pearsall, T. G. (Lib.)	Franklin (Tas.)
Jarman, A. W. (Lib.)	Deakin (V.)	Peters, E. W. (A.L.P.)	Scullin (V.)
Jess, J. D. (Lib.)	La Trobe (V.)	Pettitt, J. A. (C.P.)	Hume (N.S.W.)
Jessop, D. S. (Lib.)	Grey (S.A.)	Robinson, I. L. (C.P.)	Cowper (N.S.W.)
Jones, A. T. (Lib.)	Adelaide (S.A.)	Scholes, G. G. D. (A.L.P.)	Corio (V.)
Jones, C. K. (A.L.P.)	Newcastle (N.S.W.)	Sinclair, Hon. I. McC. (C.P.)	New England (N.S.W.)
Katter, R. C. (C.P.)	Kennedy (Q.)	Snedden, Hon. B. M., Q.C. (Lib.)	Bruce (V.)
Kelly, Hon. C. R. (Lib.)	Wakefield (S.A.)	Stewart, F. E. (A.L.P.)	Lang (N.S.W.)
Kent Hughes, Hon. Sir Wilfrid, K.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., E.D. (Lib.)	Chisholm (V.)	St. John, E. H., Q.C. (Lib.)	Warringah (N.S.W.)
Killen, D. J. (Lib.)	Moreton (Q.)	Stokes, P. W. C., E.D. (Lib.)	Maribyrnong (V.)
King, R. S. (C.P.)	Wimmera (V.)	Street, A. A. (Lib.)	Corangamite (V.)
Lee, M. W. (Lib.)	Lalor (Vic.)	Swartz, Hon. R. W. C., M.B.E., E.D. (Lib.)	Darling Downs (Q.)
Luchetti, A. S. (A.L.P.)	Macquarie (N.S.W.)	Turnbull, W. G. (C.P.)	Mallee (V.)
Lucock, P. E. (C.P.)	Lyne (N.S.W.)	Turner, H. B. (Lib.)	Bradfield (N.S.W.)
Lynch, P. R. (Lib.)	Flinders (Vic.)	Uren, T. (A.L.P.)	Reid (N.S.W.)
Mackay, M. G. (Lib.)	Evans (N.S.W.)	Webb, C. H. (A.L.P.)	Stirling (W.A.)
Maisey, D. W. (C.P.)	Moore (W.A.)	Wentworth, W. C. (Lib.)	Mackellar (N.S.W.)
McEwen, Rt Hon. J. (C.P.)	Murray (V.)	Whitlam, E. G., Q.C. (A.L.P.)	Werriwa (N.S.W.)
McIvor, H. J. (A.L.P.)	Gellibrand (V.)	Whittorn, R. H. (Lib.)	Balaclava (V.)
McLeay, J. E. (Lib.)	Boothby (S.A.)	Wilson, I. B. C. (Lib.)	Sturt (S.A.)
McMahon, Rt Hon. W. (Lib.)	Lowe (N.S.W.)		

(a) For later changes see Appendix.

NOTE. The constituency of Higgins (V.) was vacant at 1 January 1968 following the presumed death of the Rt Hon. H. E. Holt (Lib.), who disappeared while swimming off Portsea, Victoria, on 17 December 1967.

Commonwealth referendums

In accordance with section 128 of the Constitution any proposed law for the alteration of the Constitution, in addition to being passed by an absolute majority of each House of Parliament, must be submitted to a referendum of the electors in each State, and must be approved also by a majority of the electors in a majority of the States and by a majority of all the electors who voted, before it can be presented for Royal Assent. Twenty-six such proposals have so far been submitted to referendums and the consent of the electors has been received in five cases, the first in relation to the election of Senators in 1906, the second and third in respect of State Debts—one in 1910 and the other in 1928, the fourth in respect of Social Services in 1946, and the fifth in respect of Aborigines in 1967. In addition to referendums for alteration of the Constitution, other Commonwealth referendums have been held, two prior to Federation regarding the proposed Constitution and two regarding military service during the 1914–18 War. For details of earlier referendums see Year Book No. 52, pages 66–8.

On 1 March 1967 two Bills were introduced in the House of Representatives to alter the Constitution, one to enable the number of members of the House of Representatives to be increased without necessarily increasing the number of Senators, the other to enable the Aboriginal people to be counted in reckoning the population and to omit certain words relating to the Aboriginal race which some people felt were discriminatory. The proposed laws, after being passed by both Houses of Parliament, were submitted to the electors of the States at referendums held on 27 May 1967. At the referendums the electors voted in all States in favour of the proposal regarding Aboriginals, but rejected in all States but New South Wales the proposal for increasing the number of members of the House of Representatives.

A summary of the results of the voting on each of the proposals follows.

CONSTITUTION ALTERATION REFERENDUMS, 27 MAY 1967

State	Electors enrolled	Result of scrutiny		Informal	Total
		Number of votes in favour of proposed law	Number of votes not in favour of proposed law		
CONSTITUTION ALTERATION (PARLIAMENT) REFERENDUM					
New South Wales	2,315,828	1,087,694	1,044,458	34,355	2,166,507
Victoria	1,734,476	496,826	1,112,506	21,262	1,630,594
Queensland	904,808	370,200	468,673	9,855	848,728
South Australia	590,275	186,344	363,120	11,380	560,844
Western Australia	437,609	114,841	280,523	10,302	405,666
Tasmania	199,589	42,764	142,660	3,821	189,245
Total	6,182,585	2,298,669	3,411,940	90,975	5,801,584
CONSTITUTION ALTERATION (ABORIGINALS) REFERENDUM					
New South Wales	2,315,828	1,949,036	182,010	35,461	2,166,507
Victoria	1,734,476	1,525,026	85,611	19,957	1,630,594
Queensland	904,808	748,612	90,587	9,529	848,728
South Australia	590,275	473,440	75,383	12,021	560,844
Western Australia	437,609	319,823	75,282	10,561	405,666
Tasmania	199,589	167,176	18,134	3,935	189,245
Total	6,182,585	5,183,113	527,007	91,464	5,801,584

Consequent upon obtaining the approval of the electors, the Constitution Alteration (Aboriginals) was assented to on 10 August 1967. Section 51 of the Constitution is thereby altered by omitting from paragraph (xxvi) the words 'other than the aboriginal race in any State', and Section 127 of the Constitution is thereby repealed.

The Parliaments of the States and State elections

Pages 51, 60-1 and 68 of this chapter contain summarised information on the Parliaments of each State, the qualifications for members, the numbers of Houses and members, and salaries payable. For greater detail, including some historical material, reference should be made to Year Books No. 50, pages 69-72, No. 51, page 73, No. 52, page 68, No. 53, page 67, and earlier issues.

In Western Australia the *Electoral Act Amendment Act, 1967*, which came into operation by proclamation on 24 November 1967, provided that the residential qualifications for enrolment as an elector for the Western Australian Parliament shall be that a person shall have lived continuously in Australia for six months, in Western Australia for three months, and in the district for which he claims enrolment for one month immediately preceding the date of his claim.

State elections. Elections for both Houses of Parliament were held in Victoria on 29 April 1967. The numbers enrolled and votes cast at this election were as follows.

VICTORIAN ELECTIONS, 1967

	<i>Legislative Council</i>	<i>Legislative Assembly</i>
Electors enrolled	1,723,981	1,723,981
Electors who voted	1,625,371	1,625,239
Percentage of electors who voted	94.28	94.27

In accordance with the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1965*, the number of members elected were, for the first time, thirty-five for the Legislative Council, and seventy-three for the Legislative Assembly (*see Year Book No. 53, page 67*).

These were the only State elections held during 1967, except for the annual Tasmanian Legislative Council elections (three members each year, four in each sixth year).

Membership of State Parliaments. The following table shows the party distribution in each of the various State Parliaments at the end of 1967.

STATE PARLIAMENTS: MEMBERSHIP, BY PARTY AFFILIATION, 31 DECEMBER 1967

<i>Party</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>
UPPER HOUSE						
Australian Country Party (C.P.)	12	8	..	..	8	..
Australian Labor Party (A.L.P.)	28	9	..	4	10	4
Independent (Ind.) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	(a)15
Independent Labor (Ind. Lab.)	6	..	..	..	..	..
Liberal and Country League (L.C.L.) . . . . .	..	..	..	16	12	..
Liberal Party of Australia (Lib.)	14	18	..	..	..	..
Total	60	35	(b)	20	30	19
LOWER HOUSE						
Australian Centre Party (A.C.P.) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Australian Country Party (C.P.)	18	12	27	..	8	..
Australian Labor Party (A.L.P.)	44	16	26	21	21	19
Independent (Ind.)	1	..	3	1	..	..
Independent Labor (Ind. Lab.) . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..
Liberal and Country League (L.C.L.) . . . . .	..	..	..	17	21	..
Liberal Party of Australia (Lib.)	31	44	20	..	..	15
North Queensland Labor Party (N.Q.L.P.) . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..
Queensland Labor Party (Q.L.P.) . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total	94	73	78	39	50	35

(a) In Legislative Council elections only the A.L.P. normally endorses candidates. (b) Upper House abolished in 1922.

The Australian Country Party: Queensland and the Country Party of Western Australia are shown above as the Australian Country Party, since they are affiliated with the Federal body.

For corresponding particulars for the Commonwealth Parliament, *see page 62*.

Number and salary of members of the legislatures, Australian Parliaments, December 1967

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MEMBERS AND ANNUAL SALARIES, 31 DECEMBER 1967

Members in—	Cwth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
NUMBER OF MEMBERS								
Upper House . . .	60	60	35	(a)	20	30	19	224
Lower House . . .	124	94	73	78	39	50	35	493
Total . . .	184	154	108	78	59	80	54	717
ANNUAL SALARY (\$)								
Upper House . . .	(b)7,000	(c)2,040	(d)5,600	(a)	(e)6,500	(f)6,500	(g)4,600	..
Lower House . . .	(b)7,000	(h)6,840	(d)5,600	(i)6,700	(e)6,500	(f)6,500	(g)4,600	..

(a) Abolished in 1922. (b) Plus expense allowances—Senators, \$2,100; Members of the House of Representatives, city electorates, \$2,200, country electorates, \$2,600. Certain additional allowances are also provided for holders of parliamentary offices, etc. (c) In addition, members who live outside the metropolitan area also receive a living away from home allowance of \$10 a day. (d) Plus allowances from \$1,700 for metropolitan to \$2,100 for urban, \$2,300 for inner country, and \$2,400 for outer country electorates. (e) Plus allowance of \$1,200 where electorate is less than 50 miles from Adelaide or if a Minister, \$1,600 if more than 50 miles but less than 200 miles, \$1,900 if more than 200 miles. (f) Plus expense reimbursement ranging from \$1,400 for a metropolitan member to \$2,800 for a north province member. (g) Plus allowance according to area of electorate and distance from the capital varying from \$600 to \$1,400 in the case of the Legislative Council, and from \$1,100 to \$2,100 in the case of the House of Assembly. (h) Plus allowance varying from \$1,620 to \$2,400 according to location of electorate. (i) Plus individual electoral allowances ranging from \$1,100 to \$2,630.

Enactments of the Parliaments

In the Commonwealth all laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The subjects with respect to which the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws are enumerated in the Constitution. In the States other than South Australia and Tasmania laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign by and with the consent of the Legislative Council (except in Queensland) and Legislative Assembly. In South Australia and Tasmania laws are enacted in the name of the Governor of the State, with the advice and consent of the Parliament in the case of South Australia, and of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly in the case of Tasmania. Generally, assent to Bills passed by the legislatures is given by the Governor-General or State Governor acting on behalf of, and in the name of, the Sovereign. In certain special cases Bills are reserved for the Royal assent. The Parliaments of the States are empowered generally, subject to the Commonwealth Constitution, to make laws in and for their respective States in all cases whatsoever. Subject to certain limitations they may alter, repeal, or vary their Constitutions. Where a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails, and the former is to the extent of the inconsistency invalid.

The course of Commonwealth legislation

The actual legislation by the Commonwealth Parliament during 1967 is indicated in alphabetical order in *The Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia passed during the year 1967 in the First Session of the Twenty-sixth Parliament of the Commonwealth, with Appendix, Tables and Index*. A chronological table of Acts passed from 1901 to 1967 showing how they are affected by subsequent legislation or lapse of time is also given, and, further, a table of Commonwealth legislation passed from 1901 to 1967 in relation to the several provisions of the Constitution is furnished in the same volume. Reference should be made to these for complete information.

The Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament during the year 1967 are listed on pp. 69–73. In many cases the title of the Act indicates the general scope of the Act, but brief explanatory notes have been added where necessary. Appropriate chapters of this Year Book should be referred to for further information which may be available there.

The total enactments of the Commonwealth Parliament for a number of years at fairly even intervals since 1901 show a general increase. Seventeen Acts were passed in 1901, 36 in 1914, 38 in 1927, 87 in 1939, 109 in 1952, 156 in 1965, and 124 in 1967.

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1967

Aged Persons Homes Act 1967 (No. 83) amended the principal Act to make local governing bodies eligible to obtain financial assistance under the Act and to provide that funds received from such bodies shall be able to attract subsidy except when such local government moneys are received from the Commonwealth or State Governments.

Air Navigation (Charges) Act 1967 (No. 79) raised air navigation charges by ten per cent with effect from 1 January 1968.

Appropriation Act (No. 3) 1966-67 (No. 25); *Appropriation Act* (No. 4) 1966-67 (No. 26); *Appropriation Act* (No. 1) 1967-68 (No. 66); *Appropriation Act* (No. 2) 1967-68 (No. 67).

Australian National Airlines Commission Equipment Act 1967 (No. 49) approved the borrowing by the Commonwealth of \$A11.6m to assist in the financing of jet aircraft and related equipment being purchased by the Australian National Airlines Commission.

Australian National University Act 1967 (No. 65) empowers the University to remit fees to holders of its own scholarships, to forestry students awarded scholarships by a State or a State instrumentality, and to its own full-time staff.

Australian Tourist Commission Act 1967 (No. 27) established the Australian Tourist Commission to encourage visits to Australia and travel in Australia by people from other countries.

Australian Universities Commission Act 1967 (No. 35) repealed the sub-section of the Act referring to the Commonwealth Office of Education, now part of the Department of Education and Science.

Banking Act 1967 (No. 84) authorised the conduct of banking business by the Australian Resources Development Bank Ltd and the Papua and New Guinea Development Bank (see Chapter 18, Private Finance).

Bankruptcy Validation Act 1967 (No. 75) validated a defect in jurisdiction exercised in two cases in the Northern Territory in 1966.

Brigalow Lands Agreement Act 1967 (No. 48) provides for the development of a further area of brigalow lands in Queensland and the extension of the limit on Commonwealth financial assistance for this purpose to \$23m.

Broadcasting and Television Act 1967 (No. 47) increased the number of commissioners of the Australian Broadcasting Commission from seven to nine, and provides that persons in receipt of sheltered employment allowances shall be included in the definition of pensioner for consideration for a concessional broadcast listener's or television viewer's licence.

Canberra College of Advanced Education Act 1967 (No. 104) provides for the establishment in Canberra of the Canberra College of Advanced Education.

Commonwealth Employees Compensation Act 1967 (No. 96) increased the monetary benefits provided by the Act to a level approximately equal to similar State benefits.

Commonwealth Employees Furlough Act 1967 (No. 114) amended the principal Act to bring its provisions into line with the furlough provisions of the *Public Service Act* 1922-1967 and provides for the Public Service Board to be the administering authority under the Act.

Commonwealth Prisoners Act 1967 (No. 58) provides for the application, to persons sentenced to imprisonment for offences against laws of the Commonwealth, of State or Territory laws empowering a court to fix a minimum term of imprisonment which must be served by a prisoner before he is eligible to be released on parole. It also provides a system for the release on parole of such prisoners.

Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1967 (No. 101) set up a special tribunal, the Flight Crew Officers Industrial Tribunal, to deal with industrial disputes involving pilots, navigators, and flight engineers in the airlines industry (see Chapter 10, Labour, Wages, and Prices).

Constitution Alteration (Aboriginals) 1967 (No. 55) altered the Constitution by omitting certain words relating to the people of the Aboriginal race so as to empower the Commonwealth to make laws in their respect, and so that Aboriginals are to be counted in reckoning the population (see page 66).

Customs Act 1967 (No. 54) increased substantially a wide range of penalties for offences under the Act.

Customs Tariff 1967 (No. 7); *Customs Tariff* (No. 2) 1967 (No. 17)*; *Customs Tariff* (No. 3) 1967 (No. 68); *Customs Tariff* (No. 4) 1967 (No. 69); *Customs Tariff* (No. 5) 1967 (No. 70).

Customs Tariff Validation Act 1967 (No. 45); *Customs Tariff Validation Act* (No. 2) 1967 (No. 99).

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1967—continued

- Dairying Industry Act* 1967 (No. 23) extended for a further five years ending on 30 June 1972 the period in respect of which bounty is payable on the production of butter, cheese, and other butter-fat products.
- Defence Forces Protection Act* 1967 (No. 57) makes it an offence to send or take money or goods to certain named bodies that support forces opposed to Australian troops in or near Vietnam or to similar bodies which may be proclaimed from time to time.
- Defence Forces Retirement Benefits (Pension Increases) Act* 1967 (No. 91) increased existing pensions payable to retired members of the defence forces by five-sevenths of the difference between the actual pension and the pension that would have been received had retirement occurred on 30 June 1967.
- Defence (Re-establishment) Act* 1967 (No. 89) provides for the administering authority to exercise discretion in granting re-establishment loans to national servicemen in deserving cases.
- Designs Act* 1967 (No. 108) provides that it will be an infringement of the Act for a person, without the licence or authority of the registered owner, to import into Australia, for the purposes of sale or for the purposes of any trade or business, articles to which the registered design had been applied abroad without the authority of the registered owner, or to sell any such articles.
- Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Act* 1967 (No. 16)*.
- Estate Duty Assessment Act* 1967 (No. 40)†.
- Excise Tariff* 1967 (No. 18)*; *Excise Tariff* (No. 2) 1967 (No. 82); *Excise Tariff Validation Act* 1967 (No. 46).
- Fisheries Act* 1967 (No. 116) extended the limits in which Australia has exclusive rights over fisheries from three to twelve miles.
- Gift Duty Assessment Act* 1967 (No. 41)†.
- Home Savings Grants Act* 1967 (No. 50) extended eligibility for a grant to include widowed persons aged less than thirty-six years with one or more dependent children and increased the limit on the value of a home that may attract a grant from \$14,000 to \$15,000.
- Income Tax Act* 1967 (No. 77); *Income Tax (Aged Persons) Act* 1967 (No. 13); *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1967 (No. 19)*; *Income Tax Assessment Act* (No. 2) 1967 (No. 38); *Income Tax Assessment Act* (No. 3) 1967 (No. 76); *Income Tax Assessment Act* (No. 4) 1967 (No. 85); *Income Tax (International Agreements) Act* 1967 (No. 39)†; *Income Tax (International Agreements) Act* (No. 2) 1967 (No. 86); *Income Tax (Non-resident Dividends and Interest) Act* 1967 (No. 87); *Income Tax (Partnerships and Trusts) Act* 1967 (No. 78).
- Industrial Research and Development Grants Act* 1967 (No. 51) provides up to \$6m a year for a scheme of grants to encourage increased industrial research and development in Australian manufacturing and mining industries.
- International Grains Arrangement Act* 1967 (No. 93) approved the signature and acceptance by Australia of the International Grains Arrangement 1967 (see Chapter 21, Rural Industry).
- International Wheat Agreement (Extension) Act* 1967 (No. 94) approved the signature and acceptance by Australia of the 1967 Protocol extending the operation of the International Wheat Agreement for a further year to 31 July 1968.
- Loan Act* 1967 (No. 72) authorised the raising and expending of a sum not exceeding \$300m for defence purposes.
- Loan (Airlines Equipment) Act* 1967 (No. 113) approved the borrowing by the Commonwealth of \$A2.5m from the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce to assist financing the purchase of up to six Twin Otter aircraft and related equipment by the Australian National Airlines Commission.
- Loan (Housing) Act* 1967 (No. 81) authorised the borrowing of an amount of \$122,840,000 for advances to the States under the Housing Agreement.
- Loan (Qantas Airways Ltd) Act* 1967 (No. 112) approved the borrowing by the Commonwealth of \$A61.4m from the United States Export-Import Bank and the Boeing Company to assist in the financing of jet aircraft and related equipment being purchased by Qantas Airways Ltd.
- Loan (War Service Land Settlement) Act* 1967 (No. 6) authorised the raising and expending of a sum not exceeding \$6.75m for financial assistance to the States of South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania in connection with War Service Land Settlement.

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1967—continued

Ministers of State Act 1967 (No. 1) amended the *Ministers of State Act* 1952–1966 to permit the appointment of one additional Minister and to increase the annual sum provided for ministerial salaries to \$197,300.

Narcotic Drugs Act 1967 (No. 53) gave the Commonwealth power to control the manufacture of narcotic drugs from locally produced raw materials and to direct certain other operations in accordance with obligations assumed by Australia on becoming a party to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961.

National Debt Sinking Fund Act 1967 (No. 15) corrected a drafting error in the Schedule to the Act.

National Health Act 1967 (No. 14) made existing benefits under the Act available to persons eligible for pensions and allowances as a result of relaxations to the Social Services Means test (see Chapter 13, Welfare Services).

National Health Act (No. 2) 1967 (No. 100) authorised the provision of hearing aids for pensioners and their dependants and revised the First Schedule of the Act which sets out details of the medical benefits payable and the services in respect of which benefits are payable by the Commonwealth.

National Library Act 1967 (No. 28) provided for the appointment of the National Librarian to be made under the National Library Act instead of under the Public Service Act.

Nationality and Citizenship Act 1967 (No. 11) provided for the reduction of the qualifying period of residence for naturalisation for citizenship of non-British subjects called up for national service. They are now eligible for citizenship after three months' service regardless of their period of residence in Australia.

Natural Gas Pipeline (South Australia) Agreement Act 1967 (No. 56) approved an agreement between the Commonwealth and South Australia for the provision of financial assistance to the State towards financing the construction of a pipeline to carry natural gas to Adelaide from the Gidgealpa-Moomba region in the north-east of the State.

Nauru Independence Act 1967 (No. 103) provided for the independence of Nauru from 31 January 1968 (see Chapter 29, The Territories of Australia).

Navigation Act 1967 (No. 60) amended the *Navigation Act* 1912–1966 to give effect to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1960.

Parliamentary Retiring Allowances (Increase) Act 1967 (No. 92) increased existing pensions under the Parliamentary Retiring Allowances Act on principles similar to those incorporated in the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits (Pension Increases) Act (see page 70).

Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1967 (No. 20)*; *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act* (No. 2) 1967 (No. 88).

Petroleum (Ashmore and Cartier Islands) Act 1967 (No. 124); *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act* 1967 (No. 118); *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) (Exploration Permit Fees) Act* 1967 (No. 120); *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) (Pipeline Licence Fees) Act* 1967 (No. 122); *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) (Production Licence Fees) Act* 1967 (No. 121); *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) (Registration Fees) Act* 1967 (No. 123); *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Royalty Act* 1967 (No. 119). These Acts provide a legislative framework to govern the exploration for and the exploitation of the petroleum resources of submerged lands adjacent to Australia and certain of the Territories of the Commonwealth (see Chapter 25, Mineral Industry).

Petroleum Search Subsidy Act 1967 (No. 43) extended the operations of the *Petroleum Search Subsidy Act* 1959–1964 for twelve months so that operations completed before 30 June 1969 may qualify for subsidy.

Post and Telegraph Rates Act 1967 (No. 62); *Post and Telegraph Regulations Act* 1967 (No. 63). These Acts provided for increases in a range of postal and telegraph charges.

Processed Milk Products Bounty Act 1967 (No. 24) extended to 30 June 1972 the operations of the Act.

Public Service Act 1967 (No. 2) added the Department of Education and Science to the Departments constituting the Commonwealth Service.

Public Service Act (No. 2) 1967 (No. 115) provided for the inclusion of allowances in furlough payments and removed a limitation placed on the length of leave periods which can be granted to officers of the Commonwealth Service to enable them to perform services for prescribed international organisations or with certain governments.

Repatriation Act 1967 (No. 64) increased the rates of pensions payable to children in the case of the death of a member of the forces by 50 cents where they have lost one parent through war service or by \$1 where both parents are dead.

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1967—continued

Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Act 1967 (No. 21); Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Act (No. 2) 1967 (No. 29); Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Act (No. 3) 1967 (No. 80).*

Seamen's Compensation Act 1967 (No. 97) increased the amounts of compensation payable to seamen under the Act in line with increases being made in the amounts of compensation payable under the Commonwealth Employees Compensation Act (*see page 69*).

Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act 1967 (No. 102) increased the pensions payable under the Act for the children of deceased Australian mariners in line with similar increases made in the *Repatriation Act 1967 (see page 71)*.

Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act 1967 (No. 22) enables the Government to make grants to eligible organisations to assist them in establishing and equipping sheltered workshops to assist severely handicapped persons to live a normal life in the community. Sheltered workshops are declared if a substantial number of the persons employed or to be employed on the premises are disabled persons and are paid for the work they perform. A disabled person is one who is either incapacitated to the extent necessary to qualify him for an invalid pension or would be likely to become incapacitated to that extent if he were not provided with sheltered employment. The Act provides assistance to eligible organisations on a \$2 for \$1 basis towards the capital cost of purchasing, erecting, or extending premises for use as sheltered workshops, towards the cost of equipping such workshops, and towards the annual rental of premises for use as a sheltered workshop up to three years. Eligible organisations are churches, charitable and benevolent groups, ex-servicemen's organisations, and local governing bodies, or other bodies approved by the Governor-General.

Social Services Act 1967 (No. 10) raised by \$156 the amount of means as assessed which will permit the payment of a full pension under the Act and provided for payment of an allowance for disabled persons employed in sheltered workshops.

Social Services Act (No. 2) 1967 (No. 61) increased the rate of child endowment for the fourth and subsequent children in an endowed family (*see Chapter 13, Welfare Services*).

Softwood Forestry Agreement Act 1967 (No. 42) enables the Commonwealth to enter into agreements with the States for the provision of financial assistance to be used for the purpose of expanding softwood plantings by the States.

States Grants Act 1967 (No. 12); States Grants Act (No. 2) 1967 (No. 71); States Grants (Advanced Education) Act 1967 (No. 33); States Grants (Advanced Education) Act (No. 2) 1967 (No. 9); States Grants (Advanced Education) Act (No. 3) 1967 (No. 105); States Grants (Mental Health Institutions) Act 1967 (No. 74); States Grants (Science Laboratories) Act 1967 (No. 8); States Grants (Special Assistance) Act 1967 (No. 98); States Grants (Teachers Colleges) Act 1967 (No. 34); States Grants (Water Resources Measurement) Act 1967 (No. 73).

Statute Law Revision (Decimal Currency) Act 1967 (No. 3) corrected certain typographical errors and incorrect citations in the *Statute Law Revision (Decimal Currency) Act 1966*.

Stevedoring Industry Charge Act 1967 (No. 4) fixed for the future the rate of the stevedoring industry charges at 48 cents a man-hour.

Stevedoring Industry Charge Act (No. 2) 1967 (No. 110); Stevedoring Industry Charges Assessment Act 1967 (No. 111); Stevedoring Industry (Temporary Provisions) Act 1967 (No. 109). These Acts provide for the re-organisation of the stevedoring industry by the introduction of a scheme for permanent employment on a weekly hiring basis. The former charge on a man-hour basis is replaced by three rates of charge according to type of workers, i.e. a sum not exceeding \$17.55 per man-week in respect of those employed on weekly hiring in permanent and continuous posts, 80 cents a man-hour in respect of other regular waterside workers in continuous posts, and 55 cents an hour in respect of irregulars in all posts and regulars employed in posts which are neither permanent nor continuous.

Sugar Agreement Act 1967 (No. 95) approved a Supplemental Agreement made between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments to amend the Sugar Agreement 1962. The Supplemental Agreement includes provision for increasing the maximum wholesale prices specified in the Agreement and for extension of the current Agreement by one year to 31 August 1968 (*see Chapter 21, Rural Industry*).

Sugar Industry Assistance Act 1967 (No. 117) approved an agreement between the Commonwealth and the State of Queensland concerning the provision of financial assistance to the State so as to enable it to assist the sugar industry in respect of the 1967 season's No. 1 Pool sugar.

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1967—continued

- Sugar Marketing Assistance Agreement Act 1967* (No. 44) approved an agreement between the Commonwealth and the State of Queensland for the provision of financial assistance to the State in connection with the marketing of the 1966 No. 1 Pool of the Australian sugar crop.
- Superannuation Act 1967* (No. 52) provides for the extension of superannuation benefits to married women employed as permanent officers in the Commonwealth Public Service.
- Superannuation (Pension Increases) Act 1967* (No. 90) increased existing pensions under the Superannuation Act on principles similar to those incorporated in the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits (Pension Increases) Act (see page 70).
- Supply Act* (No. 1) 1967-68 (No. 36); *Supply Act* (No. 2) 1967-68 (No. 37).
- Tasmania Grant (Fire Relief) Act 1967* (No. 31); *Tasmania Grant (Gordon River Road) Act 1967* (No. 5).
- Trade Practices Act 1967* (No. 30) extended the operation of the *Trade Practices Act 1965* in relation to the State of Tasmania to give it full operation in that State.
- Universities (Financial Assistance) Act 1967* (No. 106); *Universities (Financial Assistance) Act* (No. 2) 1967 (No. 107).
- Wireless Telegraphy Act 1967* (No. 59) makes it an offence to establish or maintain a transmitter on a ship in waters adjacent to Australia for unauthorised broadcasting services or to assist such operations.
- Wool Industry Act 1967* (No. 32) increased the Government contribution for wool research and promotion for the three years 1967-68 to 1969-70 to payment on a basis of matching dollar for dollar moneys paid by wool growers by way of levy on wool sold up to a maximum of \$14m per annum.

* The purpose of these Acts is to give effect to the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities. They provide for the first time in Australia a comprehensive code of law on the subject of diplomatic privileges and immunities and enable Australia to ratify the Convention, which came into force on 24 April 1964.

† These Acts exempt from payment of Australian taxes persons in Australia in connection with the establishment of the Joint Defence Space Research Facility where they are subject to equivalent taxation in the United States.

Cost of parliamentary government

The table below shows, in broad groups, the expenditure incurred in the operation of the parliamentary system in Australia, comprising the Governor-General and Governors, the Ministries, the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, and electoral activities; *it does not attempt to cover the expenditure on Commonwealth and State administration generally*. Only broad groups are shown, but even these are not entirely comparable because of differences in accounting procedures and in the presentation of accounts. A very large part of the expenditure under the head of Governor-General or Governor represents official services entirely outside the Governor's personal interest, carried out at the request of the Government. The item includes salaries of Government House staffs and maintenance of residences, official establishments, grounds, etc., and expenditure on capital works and services.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1966-67
(**\$'000**)

<i>Expenditure group</i>	<i>Cwlth</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Governor-General or Governor(a)	(b)570	162	243	138	106	80	126	1,424
Ministry(c)	893	280	131	116	117	158	86	1,782
Parliament—								
Upper House(d)	661	269	286	..	146	281	115	1,759
Lower House(d)	1,302	824	528	713	288	403	231	4,288
Both Houses(e)	2,517	935	635	391	501	363	122	5,464
Miscellaneous(f)	1,300	250	109	63	86	34	46	1,888
<i>Total, Parliament</i>	<i>5,780</i>	<i>2,278</i>	<i>1,557</i>	<i>1,167</i>	<i>1,022</i>	<i>1,081</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>13,400</i>
Electoral(g)	4,749	287	509	143	184	88	70	6,029
Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	35	98	49	45	110	2	8	348
Grand total	12,028	3,105	2,489	1,609	1,540	1,408	805	22,983

(a) Salaries and other expenses, including maintenance of house and grounds. (b) Includes official establishments, \$146,004. (c) Salaries as ministers, and travelling and other expenses. (d) Allowances to members (including ministers' salaries as members), travelling and other expenses. (e) Government contribution to members' superannuation funds, printing, reporting staff, library, etc. (f) Services, furniture, stores, etc. (g) Salaries, cost of elections, etc.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1962-63 TO 1966-67

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cwth</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Total</i>
TOTAL (\$'000)								
1962-63	7,031	2,019	1,648	1,259	926	1,240	619	14,742
1963-64	8,015	2,112	1,837	1,292	1,019	1,308	670	16,252
1964-65	8,939	2,426	1,995	1,299	1,177	1,498	740	18,074
1965-66	8,897	2,494	1,985	1,546	1,285	1,451	779	18,438
1966-67	12,028	3,105	2,489	1,609	1,540	1,408	805	22,983
PER HEAD OF POPULATION (\$)								
1962-63	0.65	0.50	0.55	0.81	0.93	1.62	1.73	1.36
1963-64	0.73	0.52	0.60	0.82	1.00	1.66	1.85	1.48
1964-65	0.80	0.59	0.64	0.80	1.12	1.86	2.02	1.61
1965-66	0.78	0.73	0.62	0.94	1.19	1.76	2.11	1.60
1966-67	1.03	0.73	0.77	0.95	1.40	1.63	2.15	1.96

Commonwealth Government Departments

In Year Book No. 49 (pages 87-98) a list appears of the Commonwealth Government Departments, giving particulars of each Department, as at the end of 1962, of the principal matters dealt with and the Acts administered by the Minister concerned, and changes made during 1963 and 1966 are shown, respectively, on page 83 of Year Book No. 50 and page 74 of Year Book No. 53. The *Commonwealth of Australia Directory—1968* contains the latest detailed information for Departments. The Appendix to this Year Book gives particulars of some recent changes.