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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, Western Australia and Tasmania\* 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. 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

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\* The *Constitution Act 1968*, due to come into force on 1 July 1969, abolished property and other qualifications for members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Council electors.

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 to 30 April 1969.

Rt Hon. Sir PAUL HASLUCK, P.C., G.C.M.G. From 30 April 1969.

*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.
- 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.
- Lieut.-General SIR EDRIC MONTAGUE BASTYAN, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B. 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 and 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 1968) State Governors are as follows:

STATE GOVERNORS, DECEMBER 1968

*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*—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES WILLIAM HARRISON, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.

*Western Australia*—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS ANTHONY KENDREW, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

*Tasmania*—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR EDRIC MONTAGUE BASTYAN, 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.

\* 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.

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 below. The whole policy of a Ministry 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 1968.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES  
DECEMBER 1968

<i>Ministers with seats in—</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>
The Upper House . . .	5	2	4	(a)	3	3	1	18.
The Lower House . . .	21	14	11	13	6	9	8	82
Total . . .	26	16	15	13	9	12	9	100.

\* Fourteen from 27 February 1967

(a) Abolished in 1922.

**Commonwealth Ministries**

*Names and tenure of office, 1901 to 1968.* 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 1969**

- (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 18 August 1904.
- (iv) REID-MCLEAN MINISTRY, 18 August 1904 to 5 July 1905.
- (v) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 5 July 1905 to 13 November 1908.
- (vi) FISHER MINISTRY, 13 November 1908 to 2 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 to 28 February 1968.
- (xxxviii) GORTON MINISTRY, 28 February 1968.

*Names of members of each Ministry to 31 January 1969.* 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 second Gorton Ministry.

## GORTON MINISTRY—FROM 28 FEBRUARY 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.)

*\*Prime Minister—*

THE RT HON. J. G. GORTON, M.P. (Vic.)  
(Lib.)

*\*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and Industry—*

THE RT HON. J. McEWEN, M.P. (Vic.) (C.P.)

*\*Treasurer—*

THE RT HON. WILLIAM McMAHON, M.P.  
(N.S.W.) (Lib.)

*\*Minister for Defence—*

THE HON. ALLEN FAIRHALL, M.P. (N.S.W.)  
(Lib.)

*\*Minister for Primary Industry—*

THE HON. J. D. ANTHONY, M.P. (N.S.W.)  
(C.P.)

*\*Postmaster-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council—*

THE HON. A. S. HULME, M.P. (Qld) (Lib.)

*\*Minister for National Development—*

THE HON. DAVID FAIRBAIRN, D.F.C., M.P.  
(N.S.W.) (Lib.)

*\*Minister for Labour and National Service—*

THE HON. L. H. E. BURY, M.P. (N.S.W.)  
(Lib.)

*\*Minister for Shipping and Transport and assisting the Minister for Trade and Industry—*

THE HON. IAN SINCLAIR, M.P. (N.S.W.)  
(C.P.)

*\*Minister for Supply and Leader of the Government in the Senate—*

SENATOR THE HON. KEN ANDERSON (N.S.W.)  
(Lib.)

*\*Minister for Education and Science—*

THE HON. MALCOLM FRASER, M.P. (Vic.)  
(Lib.)

*\*Minister for External Affairs—*

THE HON. GORDON FREETH, M.P. (W.A.)  
(Lib.)

*Minister for External Territories—*

THE HON. C. E. BARNES, M.P. (Qld) (C.P.)

*Minister for Civil Aviation—*

THE HON. R. W. C. SWARTZ, M.B.E., E.D.,  
M.P. (Qld) (Lib.)

*Minister for Immigration—*

THE HON. B. M. SNEDDEN, Q.C., M.P. (Vic.)  
(Lib.)

*Minister for Health—*

THE HON. A. J. FORBES, M.C., M.P. (S.A.)  
(Lib.)

*Minister for Repatriation—*

SENATOR THE HON. G. COLIN MCKELLAR  
(N.S.W.) (C.P.)

*Minister for Housing—*

SENATOR THE HON. DAME ANNABELLE  
RANKIN, D.B.E. (Qld) (Lib.)

*Attorney-General—*

THE HON. N. H. BOWEN, Q.C., M.P. (N.S.W.)  
(Lib.)

*Minister for the Navy—*

THE HON. C. R. KELLY, M.P. (S.A.) (Lib.)

*Minister for the Interior—*

THE HON. P. J. NIXON, M.P. (Vic.) (C.P.)

*Minister for the Army—*

THE HON. PHILLIP LYNCH, M.P. (Vic.) (Lib.)

*Minister for Customs and Excise—*

SENATOR THE HON. MALCOLM SCOTT (W.A.)  
(Lib.)

*Minister for Social Services and under the Prime Minister, Minister-in-charge of Aboriginal Affairs—*

THE HON. W. C. WENTWORTH, M.P. (N.S.W.)  
(Lib.)

*Minister for Works and under the Minister for Trade and Industry, Minister-in-charge of Tourist Activities—*

SENATOR THE HON. R. C. WRIGHT (Tas.)  
(Lib.)

*Minister for Air and Leader of the House—*

THE HON. G. D. ERWIN, M.P. (Vic.) (Lib.)

\* Minister in the Cabinet.

*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 1968**

The names of the members of the Ministries in each State in December 1968 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 66.

**STATE MINISTRIES, DECEMBER 1968**

**NEW SOUTH WALES**

*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 Tourism—*

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

*Minister for Public Works—*

THE HON. D. HUGHES, 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 Decentralisation and Development, and Vice-President of the Executive Council—*

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

*Minister for Transport—*

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

*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 Agriculture—*

THE HON. G. R. CRAWFORD, D.C.M., M.L.A. (C.P.)

*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.)

*Minister for Child Welfare and Minister for Social Welfare—*

THE HON. F. M. HEWITT, M.L.C. (Lib.)

**VICTORIA**

*Premier and Treasurer—*

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

*Chief Secretary—*

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR RYLAH, K.B.E., 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 for Conservation—*

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

*Minister of Water Supply—*

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



STATE MINISTRIES, 1968—*continued*

## QUEENSLAND

<i>Premier and Minister for State Development—</i> THE HON. J. BJELKE-PETERSEN, 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 Health—</i> THE HON. S. D. TOOTH, M.L.A. (Lib.)
<i>Minister for Mines, Main Roads, and Electricity—</i> THE HON. R. E. CAMM, M.L.A. (C.P.)	<i>Minister for Labour and Tourism—</i> THE HON. J. D. HERBERT, 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 Transport—</i> THE HON. W. E. KNOX, M.L.A. (Lib.)
<i>Minister for Education and Cultural Activities—</i> THE HON. A. R. FLETCHER, M.L.A. (C.P.)	<i>Minister for Industrial Development—</i> THE HON. F. A. CAMPBELL, M.L.A. (Lib.)
<i>Minister for Local Government and Conservation—</i> THE HON. H. RICHTER, M.L.A. (C.P.)	<i>Minister for Lands—</i> THE HON. V. B. SULLIVAN, M.L.A. (C.P.)
	<i>Minister for Works and Housing—</i> THE HON. A. M. HODGES, M.L.A. (C.P.)

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

<i>Premier and Minister of Industrial Development—</i> THE HON. R. S. HALL, M.P. (L.C.L.)	<i>Minister of Works, Minister of Marine and Minister of Labour and Industry—</i> THE HON. J. W. H. COUMBE, M.P. (L.C.L.)
<i>Chief Secretary, Minister of Health and Minister of Mines—</i> THE HON. R. C. DEGARIS, M.L.C. (L.C.L.)	<i>Attorney-General, Minister of Social Welfare and Minister of Aboriginal Affairs—</i> THE HON. R. R. MILLHOUSE, M.P. (L.C.L.)
<i>Treasurer and Minister for Housing—</i> THE HON. G. G. PEARSON, M.P. (L.C.L.)	<i>Minister of Education—</i> THE HON. JOYCE STEELE, M.P. (L.C.L.)
<i>Minister of Lands, Minister of Repatriation, Minister of Irrigation and Minister of Immigration and Tourism—</i> THE HON. D. N. BROOKMAN, M.P. (L.C.L.)	<i>Minister of Local Government and Minister of Roads and Transport—</i> THE HON. C. M. HILL (L.C.L.)
<i>Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Forests—</i> THE HON. C. R. STORY, M.L.C. (L.C.L.)	

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

<i>Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Tourists—</i> THE HON. D. BRAND, M.L.A. (Lib.)*	<i>Minister for Works and Minister for Water Supplies—</i> THE HON. R. HUTCHINSON, D.F.C., M.L.A. (Lib.)*
<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. (C.P.)
<i>Minister for Industrial Development and Minister for the North-West—</i> THE HON. C. W. M. COURT, O.B.E., M.L.A. (Lib.)*	<i>Chief Secretary, Minister for Police, and Minister for Traffic—</i> THE HON. J. F. CRAIG, M.L.A. (C.P.)
<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. (Lib.)*
<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. (Lib.)*	<i>Minister for Transport and Minister for Railways—</i> THE HON. R. J. O'CONNOR, M.L.A. (Lib.)*
<i>Minister for Lands, Minister for Forests, and Minister for Immigration—</i> THE HON. W. S. BOVELL, M.L.A. (Lib.)*	<i>Minister for Health, and Minister for Fisheries and Fauna—</i> THE HON. G. C. MACKINNON, M.L.C. (Lib.)*

\* Formerly Liberal and Country League (L.C.L.) which changed its name on 15 July 1968 to the Liberal Party of Australia (Western Australian Division) Incorporated.

STATE MINISTRIES, 1968—*continued*

TASMANIA

<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 1968**

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 1968.

**LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION, DECEMBER 1968**

<i>Commonwealth—</i> E. G. Whitlam, Q.C., M.P. (A.L.P.)
<i>New South Wales—</i> P. D. Hills, 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> The Hon. D. A. Dunstan, Q.C., M.P. (A.L.P.)
<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 December 1968 the annual sum payable for salaries has been fixed at \$245,500 and the number of Ministers at twenty-six. An additional ministerial allowance of \$10,300 a year has been payable to the Prime Minister since December 1968, and an additional ministerial allowance of \$4,600 a year for senior Ministers and \$4,000 a year for junior Ministers.

All amounts payable in the foregoing paragraphs are in addition to amounts payable as Parliamentary allowances (*see* page 67).

**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 disqualified 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 an 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 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. A redistribution of the States into electoral divisions was effected in 1968 by distribution commissioners appointed in each State, and the reports submitted by the distribution commissioners were approved by both Houses of Parliament in respect of all States in October–November 1968. Consequently this new representation will become effective at the next general election of members of the House of Representatives.

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

\* A proposal to alter the Constitution so that numbers of members of the House of Representatives might be increased without necessarily increasing the number of Senators was the subject of a referendum in March 1967, but was rejected. See Year Book No. 54, page 66, for results of the Referendum.

rights since the first sitting of the twenty-sixth Parliament. In May 1968 the Northern Territory Representation Act was amended to give full voting rights to the Member for the Northern Territory effective from 15 May 1968, the day on which the Act received Royal Assent.

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
<b>Australia</b>	<b>6,193,881</b>	<b>2,291,964</b>	<b>561,926</b>	<b>2,282,834</b>	<b>417,411</b>	<b>155,614</b>	<b>182,578</b>	<b>5,892,327</b>

## 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
Tasmania	200,622	66,399	73,384	15,802	28,011	9,711	193,307
<b>Australia</b>	<b>6,191,921</b>	<b>2,365,373</b>	<b>2,489,990</b>	<b>540,006</b>	<b>134,519</b>	<b>359,241</b>	<b>5,889,129</b>

Membership at the end of 1968 was: *Senate*—Liberal Party of Australia, 21; Australian Country Party, 7; Australian Labor Party, 27; Australian Democratic Labor Party, 4; Independent, 1; *House of Representatives*—Liberal Party of Australia, 60; Australian Country Party, 21; Australian Labor Party, 42; Independent, 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 1969. 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 1969(a)**

**THE SENATE**

*President:*

SENATOR THE HON. SIR ALISTER MAXWELL 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. K. M. ANDERSON

*Leader of the Opposition in the Senate:*

SENATOR L. K. MURPHY, Q.C.

<i>Senator</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Term(b) expires 30 June</i>	<i>Senator</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Term(b) expires 30 June</i>
Anderson, Hon. K. M. (Lib.)	N.S.W.	1971	McKellar, Hon. G. C. (C.P.)	N.S.W.	1974
Bishop, R. (A.L.P.)	S.A.	1974	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
Bull, T. L., O.B.E. (C.P.)	N.S.W.	1971	Marriott, J. E. (Lib.)	Tas.	1971
Buttfield, Nancy E. (Lib.)	S.A.	1974	Maunsell, C. R. (C.P.)	Qld	1974
Byrne, C. B. (A.D.L.P.)	Qld	1974	Milliner, B. R. (A.L.P.)	Qld	1974
Cant, H. G. J. (A.L.P.)	W.A.	1971	Mulvihill, J. A. (A.L.P.)	N.S.W.	1971
Cavanagh, J. L. (A.L.P.)	S.A.	1974	Murphy, L. K., Q.C. (A.L.P.)	N.S.W.	1974
Cohen, S. H., Q.C. (A.L.P.)	Vic.	1974	O'Byrne, J. (A.L.P.)	Tas.	1971
Cormack, M.C. (Lib.)	Vic.	1974	Ormonde, J. P. (A.L.P.)	N.S.W.	1971
Cotton, R. C. (Lib.)	N.S.W.	1974	Poke, A. G. (A.L.P.)	Tas.	1974
Davidson, G. S. (Lib.)	S.A.	1971	Poyser, A. G. (A.L.P.)	Vic.	1974
Devitt, D. M. (A.L.P.)	Tas.	1971	Prowse, E. W. (C.P.)	W.A.	1974
Dittmer, F. (A.L.P.)	Qld	1971	Rae, P. E. (Lib.)	Tas.	1974
Drake-Brockman, T. C. D.F.C. (C.P.)	W.A.	1971	Rankin, Hon. Dame Anna- belle, D.B.E. (Lib.)	Qld	1974
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.	1974	Scott, M. F. (Lib.)	W.A.	1971
Gair, Hon. V. C. (A.D.L.P.)	Qld	1971	Sim, J. P. (Lib.)	W.A.	1974
Georges, G. (A.L.P.)	Qld	1974	Toohey, J. P. (A.L.P.)	S.A.	1971
Greenwood, I. J. (Lib.)	Vic.	(c)	Turnbull, R. J. D. (Ind.)	Tas.	1974
Hendrickson, A. (A.L.P.)	Vic.	1971	Webster, J. J. (C.P.)	Vic.	1974
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.	1974
Laucke, C. L. (Lib.)	S.A.	1974	Willesee, D. R. (A.L.P.)	W.A.	1974
Laught, K. A. (Lib.)	S.A.	1971	Withers, R. G. (Lib.)	W.A.	1974
Lawrie, A. G. E. (C.P.)	Qld	1971	Wood, I. A. C. (Lib.)	Qld	1971
Lillico, A. E. D. (Lib.)	Tas.	1971	Wriedt, K. S. (A.L.P.)	Tas.	1974
Little, J. A. (A.D.L.P.)	Vic.	1974	Wright, R. C. (Lib.)	Tas.	1974
McClelland, D. (A.L.P.)	N.S.W.	1974	Young, H. W. (Lib.)	S.A.	1974

(a) For later changes see Appendix. (b) Senators are elected for a term of six years on a rotational basis; the terms of half the Senators expire every third year. (c) Filling casual vacancy.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT  
1 JANUARY 1969(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.)	Corbett, J. (C.P.)	Maranoa (Q.)
Allan, A. I. (C.P.)	Gwydir (N.S.W.)	Costa, D. E. (A.L.P.)	Banks (N.S.W.)
Anthony, Hon. J. D. (C.P.)	Richmond (N.S.W.)	Courtney, F. (A.L.P.)	Darebin (V.)
Armstrong, A. A., M.C. (C.P.)	Riverina (N.S.W.)	Cramer, Hon. Sir John (Lib.)	Bennelong (N.S.W.)
Arthur, W. T. (Lib.)	Barton (N.S.W.)	Crean, F. (A.L.P.)	Melbourne Ports (V.)
Aston, Hon. W. J. (Lib.)	Phillip (N.S.W.)	Cross, M. D. (A.L.P.)	Brisbane (Q.)
Barnard, L. H. (A.L.P.)	Bass (T.)	Curtin, D. J. (A.L.P.)	Kingsford-Smith (N.S.W.)
Barnes, Hon. C. E. (C.P.)	McPherson (Q.)	Daly, F. M. (A.L.P.)	Grayndler (N.S.W.)
Bate, H. J. (Lib.)	Macarthur (N.S.W.)	Davies, R. (A.L.P.)	Braddon (T.)
Beaton, N. L. (A.L.P.)	Bendigo (V.)	Devine, L. T. (A.L.P.)	East Sydney (N.S.W.)
Beazley, K. E. (A.L.P.)	Fremantle (W.A.)	Dobie, J. D. M. (Lib.)	Hughes (N.S.W.)
Benson, S. J., R.D. (Ind.)	Batman (V.)	Drury, E. N. (Lib.)	Ryan (Q.)
Birrell, F. R. (A.L.P.)	Port Adelaide (S.A.)	Duthie, G. W. A. (A.L.P.)	Wilmot (T.)
Bonnett, R. N. (Lib.)	Herbert (Q.)	England, J. A., E.D. (C.P.)	Calare (N.S.W.)
Bosman, L. L. (Lib.)	St. George (N.S.W.)	Erwin, G. D. (Lib.)	Ballaarat (V.)
Bowen, Hon. N. H., Q.C. (Lib.)	Parramatta (N.S.W.)	Everingham, D.N. (A.L.P.)	Capricornia (Q.)
Bridges-Maxwell, C. W. (Lib.)	Robertson (N.S.W.)	Falles, L. J. (C.P.)	Lawson (N.S.W.)
Brownbill, Miss K. C. M. (Lib.)	Kingston (S.A.)	Fairbairn, Hon. D. E., D.F.C. (Lib.)	Farrer (N.S.W.)
Bryant, G.M. (A.L.P.)	Wills (V.)	Fairhall, Hon. A. (Lib.)	Paterson (N.S.W.)
Buchanan, A. A. (Lib.)	McMillan (V.)	Forbes, Hon. A. J., M.C. (Lib.)	Barker (S.A.)
Bury, Hon. L. H. E. (Lib.)	Wentworth (N.S.W.)	Fox, E. M. C. (Lib.)	Henty (V.)
Cairns, J. F. (A.L.P.)	Yarra (V.)	Fraser, Hon. J. M. (Lib.)	Wannon (V.)
Cairns, K. M. K. (Lib.)	Lilley (Q.)	Fraser, J. R. (A.L.P.)	Aust. Cap. Terr.
Calder, S. E., D.F.C. (C.P.)	Northern Territory	Freeth, Hon. G. (Lib.)	Forrest (W.A.)
Calwell, Rt Hon. A. A. (A.L.P.)	Melbourne (V.)	Fulton, W. J. (A.L.P.)	Leichhardt (Q.)
Cameron, C. R. (A.L.P.)	Hindmarsh (S.A.)	Gibbs, W. T. (Lib.)	Bowman (Q.)
Cameron, D. M. (Lib.)	Griffith (Q.)	Gibson, A. (Lib.)	Denison (T.)
Chaney, Hon. F. C., A.F.C. (Lib.)	Perth (W.A.)	Giles, G. O'H. (Lib.)	Angas (S.A.)
Chipp, Hon. D. L. (Lib.)	Higinbotham (V.)	Gorton, Rt Hon. J. G. (Lib.)	Higgins (V.)
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.)
Cope, J. F. (A.L.P.)	Watson (N.S.W.)	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.

\* Resigned 11 February 1969 to become Governor-General.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT  
1 JANUARY 1969(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.)
Holtzen, R. McN. (C.P.)	Indi (V.)	Nicholls, M. H. (A.L.P.)	Bonython (S.A.)
Howson, Hon. P. (Lib.)	Fawkner (V.)	Nixon, Hon. 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, Hon. 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, Hon. 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.

**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. For a summary of the results of the voting on each of the proposals see Year Book No. 54, page 66.

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

This chapter contains summarised information on the Parliaments of each State, the numbers of Houses and members, and salaries payable. For greater detail, including some historical material, reference should be made to earlier Year Books, particularly No. 50, pages 69-72. Recent changes have been reported in successive issues of the Year Book.

*Membership of State Parliaments.* The following table shows the party distribution in each of the various State Parliaments at the end of 1968.

#### STATE PARLIAMENTS: MEMBERSHIP, BY PARTY AFFILIATION, 31 DECEMBER 1968

Party	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
UPPER HOUSE						
Australian Country Party (C.P.)	12	9	..	..	8	..
Australian Labor Party (A.L.P.)	28	9	..	4	10	2
Independent (Ind.)	..	..	..	..	..	(a)17
Independent Labor (Ind. Lab.)	6	..	..	..	..	..
Liberal and Country League (L.C.L.)	..	..	..	16	..	..
Liberal Party of Australia (Lib.)	14	17	..	..	(b)12	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>19</b>
LOWER HOUSE						
Australian Centre Party (A.C.P.)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Australian Country Party (C.P.)	17	12	26	..	9	..
Australian Labor Party (A.L.P.)	39	16	27	19	23	19
Independent (Ind.)	2	..	3	1	..	..
Independent Labor (Ind. Lab.)	..	1	..	..	..	..
Independent Liberal (Ind. Lib.)	..	..	1	..	..	..
Liberal and Country League (L.C.L.)	..	..	..	19	..	..
Liberal Party of Australia (Lib.)	36	44	19	..	(b)19	15
North Queensland Labor Party (N.Q.L.P.)	..	..	1	..	..	..
Queensland Labor Party (Q.L.P.)	..	..	1	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>35</b>

(a) In Legislative Council elections only the A.L.P. normally endorses candidates. (b) Formerly Liberal and Country League, which changed its name on 15 July 1968 to the Liberal Party of Australia (Western Australian Division) Incorporated. (c) 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 1968

## AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MEMBERS AND ANNUAL SALARIES, 31 DECEMBER 1968

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	51	35	494
Total . . .	184	154	108	78	59	81	54	718
ANNUAL SALARY (\$)								
Upper House . . .	(b)9,500	(c)2,040	(d)7,750	(a)	(e)6,500	(f)7,500	(g)6,000	..
Lower House . . .	(b)9,500	(h)6,840	(d)7,750	(i)7,560	(e)6,500	(f)7,500	(g)6,000	..

(a) Abolished in 1922. (b) Plus expense allowances—Senators, \$2,650; Members of the House of Representatives, city electorates, \$2,750, country electorates, \$3,350. Certain additional allowances are also provided for holders of parliamentary offices, etc. (c) Plus allowances of \$1,440. An additional \$10 per day is payable to members who live outside the metropolitan area. (d) Plus allowances from \$2,000 for metropolitan to \$2,400 for urban, \$2,800 for inner country, and \$3,100 for outer country electorates. (e) Plus allowance varying from \$1,200 to \$1,900 depending on distance from Adelaide. (f) Plus expense reimbursement ranging from \$1,600 for a metropolitan member to \$3,300 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 \$1,245 to \$2,970.

## 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, 1967-68  
(\$'000)

Expenditure group	Cwth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
Governor-General or Governor(a)	(b)576	148	314	152	108	86	126	1,510
Ministry(c)	978	283	90	116	118	184	172	1,942
Parliament—								
Upper House(d)	654	271	303	..	148	285	133	1,793
Lower House(d)	1,321	834	586	733	293	393	221	4,381
Both Houses(e)	2,881	990	692	374	543	433	143	6,057
Miscellaneous(f)	1,463	262	118	82	78	41	41	2,085
Total, Parliament	6,319	2,358	1,698	1,189	1,062	1,152	539	14,317
Electoral(g)	4,749	587	154	133	233	360	58	6,273
Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	75	3	41	..	47	17	34	217
Grand total	12,697	3,379	2,297	1,590	1,568	1,800	929	24,260

(a) Salaries and other expenses, including maintenance of house and grounds. (b) Includes official establishments, \$120,793. (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, 1963-64 TO 1967-68

Year	Cwlth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
TOTAL (\$'000)								
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
1967-68 . . . . .	12,697	3,379	2,297	1,590	1,568	1,800	929	24,260
PER HEAD OF POPULATION (\$)								
1963-64 . . . . .	0.72	0.52	0.60	0.81	1.00	1.64	1.85	1.47
1964-65 . . . . .	0.79	0.59	0.64	0.80	1.12	1.83	2.02	1.60
1965-66 . . . . .	0.77	0.59	0.62	0.93	1.19	1.73	2.11	1.60
1966-67 . . . . .	1.03	0.73	0.77	0.95	1.39	1.63	2.15	1.96
1967-68 . . . . .	1.06	0.78	0.70	0.93	1.40	2.02	2.45	2.03

## 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. 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. Changes made during 1968 are shown in the Appendix to Year Book No. 54 (pages 1276-7). For detailed information on the organisation of the Departments and Agencies of the Commonwealth Government see *The Commonwealth Directory* (latest issue 1968).

## 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 1968 is indicated in alphabetical order in *The Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia passed during the year 1968 in the Second Session of the Twenty-sixth Parliament of the Commonwealth, with Appendix, Tables and Index*. A chronological table of Acts passed from 1901 to 1968 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 1968 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 1968 are listed on pp. 69-74. 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 157 in 1968.

*Commonwealth legislation passed during 1968*

*Aboriginal Enterprises (Assistance) Act* 1968 (No. 154) provided for assistance in the establishment and development of business enterprises by Aborigines.

*Airline Equipment (Loan Guarantee) Act* 1968 (No. 131) authorised the Treasurer to guarantee the repayment of loans arranged by Ansett Transport Industries in financing the purchase of a Boeing 727 aircraft and associated equipment.

*Air Navigation (Charges) Act* 1968 (No. 84) increased the rates of charges payable by the operators of aircraft for the use of Commonwealth aerodromes and air navigation facilities.

*Apple and Pear Export Charges Act* 1968 (No. 117).

*Appropriation Act* (No. 3) 1967–68 (No. 20); *Appropriation Act* (No. 4) 1967–68 (No. 21); *Appropriation Act* (No. 1) 1968–69 (No. 80); *Appropriation Act* (No. 2) 1968–69 (No. 81).

*Australian Capital Territory Supreme Court Act* 1968 (No. 156) amended the *Australian Capital Territory Supreme Court Act* 1933–1966, providing for a court of three or more judges to deal with matters of admission, suspension, striking off and disciplining of legal practitioners.

*Australian Coastal Shipping Commission Act* 1968 (No. 145) amended sections sixteen, eighteen and nineteen of, and the Third Schedule to, the *Australian Coastal Shipping Commission Act* 1956–1966, to allow the Australian Coastal Shipping Commission to enter into joint ventures and arrangements with other enterprises.

*Australian Universities Commission Act* 1968 (No. 129) provided for the employment under the Public Service Act of staff of the Australian Universities Commission.

*Bankruptcy Act* 1968 (No. 121) amended sections of the *Bankruptcy Act* 1966, to facilitate the administration of the Act.

*Beer Excise Act* 1968 (No. 19)\*.

*Beer Excise Act Repeal Act* 1968 (No. 107)†.

*Broadcasting and Television Act* 1968 (No. 69) amended section 128 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942–1967 to increase the fee for a television viewers' licence from \$12 to \$14 and for a combined radio and television licence from \$17 to \$20.

*Canned Fruit Excise Act* 1968 (No. 17)\*.

*Canned Fruit Excise Act Repeal Act* 1968 (No. 108)†.

*Canned Fruits Export Marketing Act* 1968 (No. 37) amended the *Canned Fruits Export Marketing Act* 1963–1966 to give the Australian Canned Fruits Board power to borrow money from the Reserve Bank.

*Coal Excise Act* 1968 (No. 18)\*.

*Coal Excise Act* (No. 2) 1968 (No. 76) increased the excise on coal in order to raise additional revenue to meet increased costs of long service leave for employees in the black coal mining industry.

*Commonwealth Banks Act* 1968 (No. 144) amended the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959–1966, allowing the permanent employment of married women by the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, allowing officers appeal against disciplinary action, and repealing section fifty-four of the Act which exempted from State stamp duties cheques drawn by customers of the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

*Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act* 1968 (No. 123) increased the amounts of weekly payments of compensation payable to, and in respect of, employees of the Commonwealth.

*Commonwealth Employees' Furlough Act* 1968 (No. 26) amended the *Commonwealth Employees' Furlough Act* 1943–1967, providing for the granting of long service leave to seamen on the basis of service as a seaman in the maritime industry rather than on the basis of service with one employer.

*Commonwealth Employees' Furlough Act* (No. 2) 1968 (No. 58) amended the *Commonwealth Employees' Furlough Act* 1943–1967, as amended by the *Commonwealth Employees' Furlough Act* 1968, to reduce the qualifying period for furlough entitlement.

*Commonwealth Railways Act* 1968 (No. 27) repealed sections seventy-eight, seventy-nine and eighty-one of the *Commonwealth Railways Act* 1917–1966 to remove certain privileges of the Commonwealth Railways Commissioner and his employees in respect of legal action.

*Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1968 (No. 38) increased the salaries of Senior Commissioners, Commissioners and Conciliators holding office under the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1967.

*Commonwealth legislation passed during 1968—continued*

*Continental Shelf (Living Natural Resources) Act* 1968 (No. 149)† enabled the introduction of measures to conserve the living sedentary organisms of the Great Barrier Reef beyond territorial limits.

*Copyright Act* 1968 (No. 63) provided the first complete revision of copyright law in Australia for 56 years.

*Customs Act* 1968 (No. 14)\*§; *Customs Act* (No. 2) 1968 (No. 104)∥; *Customs Tariff Act* 1968 (No. 39); *Customs Tariff Act* (No. 2) 1968 (No. 83); *Customs Tariff Validation Act* 1968 (No. 137).

*Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act* 1968 (No. 55) amended the *Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act* 1948–1966, extending the membership of the fund to include some members of the defence force not previously included.

*Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act* (No. 2) 1968 (No. 56) amended the *Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act* 1948–1966, as amended by the *Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act* 1968, to enable members of the Defence Forces who transfer to a Reserve or Supplementary Force to continue to contribute to the Fund.

*Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act* (No. 3) 1968 (No. 128) provided for members of the defence force under eighteen years of age to contribute to the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund.

*Defence (Re-establishment) Act* 1968 (No. 10) amended the *Defence (Re-establishment) Act* 1965–1967, extending from two years to two years three months the period after which national servicemen are entitled to return to their previous position of employment.

*Designs Act* 1968 (No. 64) amended the *Designs Act* 1906–1967, providing that the owner of the copyright for an artistic work may register it under the *Designs Act*; that the registered proprietor of a design may subsequently register it in respect of additional articles; and excluding from registration designs for articles which are primarily literary or artistic in character.

*Distillation Act* 1968 (No. 16)\*; *Distillation Act* (No. 2) 1968 (No. 106)\*.

*Excise Act* 1968 (No. 15)\*§; *Excise Act* (No. 2) 1968 (No. 105)∥.

*Excise Tariff* 1968 (No. 74); *Excise Tariff* (No. 2) 1968 (No. 75).

*Extradition (Commonwealth Countries) Act* 1968 (No. 111)¶; *Extradition (Foreign States) Act* 1968 (No. 112)¶.

*Fisheries Act* 1968 (No. 150)†, amended section four of the *Fisheries Act* 1952–1967, complementing the *Continental Shelf (Living Natural Resources) Act* 1968 (*see above*).

*Gold-Mining Industry Assistance Act* 1968 (No. 119) amended the *Gold Mining Industry Assistance Act* 1954–1966, liberalising the present treatment of receipts by subsidised producers from sales of gold.

*Income Tax Act* 1968 (No. 72); *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1968 (No. 4); *Income Tax Assessment Act* (No. 2) 1968 (No. 60); *Income Tax Assessment Act* (No. 3) 1968 (No. 70); *Income Tax Assessment Act* (No. 4) 1968 (No. 87); *Income Tax Assessment Act* (No. 5) 1968 (No. 148); *Income Tax (Partnerships and Trusts) Act* 1968 (No. 73).

*Income Tax (International Agreements) Act* 1968 (No. 3) amended the *Income Tax (International Agreements) Act* 1953–1967, introducing a new double taxation agreement between Australia and the United Kingdom.

*International Development Association (Additional Contribution) Act* 1968 (No. 45) approved the payment by Australia of a further contribution to the International Development Association.

*International Monetary Agreements Act* 1968 (No. 130) enabled Australia to accept amendments to the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund.

*Judges' Pensions Act* 1968 (No. 151).

*Judiciary Act* 1968 (No. 134) amended the *Judiciary Act* to abolish appeal by special leave to the Privy Council from a State Supreme Court exercising Federal Jurisdiction (*see also* the *Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act* 1968), and to ensure that the conditions of section thirty-nine (whereby the State courts are at present invested with federal jurisdiction 'within the limits of their several jurisdictions') of the *Judiciary Act* apply to all Commonwealth legislation unless other provision is made by the legislation concerned.

*Land Acquisition (Defence) Act* 1968 (No. 136) provided for the acquisition by the Commonwealth of land in the Holsworthy district of New South Wales for Army training purposes.

*Commonwealth legislation passed during 1968—continued*

*Law Officers Act* 1968 (No. 152) amended section sixteen of the *Law Officers Act* 1964 to provide that, if a person who at any time held the office of Solicitor-General of the Commonwealth is appointed as a judge, his service as Solicitor-General is counted as service as a judge for pension entitlements for him and his family (*see also the Judges' Pensions Act* 1968).

*Livestock Slaughter Levy Act* 1968 (No. 140)\*\*.

*Livestock Slaughter Levy Collection Act* 1968 (No. 141)\*\*.

*Loan Act* 1968 (No. 40) amended the *Loan Act* 1967, authorising the borrowing of \$A300m for expenditure on Defence Services.

*Loan Act* (No. 2) 1968 (No. 135).

*Loan (Airlines Equipment) Act* 1968 (No. 46) approved the raising of 16.8m Deutsche marks (\$A3.75m) for the Australian National Airlines Commission.

*Loan (Defence) Act* 1968 (No. 133) approved the raising of \$US75m (\$A67m) to assist in financing the purchase of 24 F111C aircraft and associated equipment.

*Loan (Housing) Act* 1968 (No. 79) authorised the raising and expending of \$126m for advances to the States for housing.

*Loan (Housing) Act* (No. 2) 1968 (No. 122) authorised the advancing of the proceeds (200m Deutsche marks and \$A126m) of two recent loans to the States for housing.

*Loan (Qantas Airways Limited) Act* 1968 (No. 132) approved the raising of \$US53m (\$A47.3m) for Qantas Airways Limited to assist in financing the purchase of four Boeing 747 'Jumbo Jets'.

*Loan (War Service Land Settlement) Act* 1968 (No. 85) authorised the raising of \$A5.5m for financial assistance to the States of South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania in connection with War Service Land Settlement.

*Loans (Australian National Airlines Commission) Act* 1968 (No. 153) approved the borrowing of 9.9m Swiss francs (\$A2m) and \$US2.49m (\$A2.2m) for the Australian National Airlines Commission to assist in financing the purchase of a Boeing 727 aircraft.

*Loans Securities Act* 1968 (No. 28) amended the *Loan Securities Act* 1919–1959 to enable the introduction of simplified procedures for transferring Commonwealth stock already on issue in London.

*Meat Legislation Repeal Act* 1968 (No. 143) repealed certain legislation relating to meat, which had lapsed because of the expiration of the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement between Australia and the United Kingdom.

*Meat Research Act* 1968 (No. 142)\*\*.

*Ministers of State Act* 1968 (No. 102) increased the salaries and allowances of Commonwealth Ministers of State.

*National Health Act* 1968 (No. 100) amended the *National Health Act* 1953–1967, widening the functions of the national health scheme to include assistance to (i) cases of chronic ailments, etc., (ii) cases where intensive nursing care is required, and (iii) handicapped children, to authorise the Minister of Health to supply measles vaccine, and to assist persons who have lost pensioner medical service entitlement.

*National Service Act* 1968 (No. 51) amended the *National Service Act* 1951–1966 to provide for action against persons seeking to avoid national service and for the increase of fines associated with the Act.

*Native Members of the Forces Benefits Act* 1968 (No. 8)‡.

*Naval Defence Act* 1968 (No. 24) amended the *Naval Defence Act* 1910–1966 to empower the Naval Board to determine terms and conditions of service of persons employed in a civilian capacity.

*Navigation Act* 1968 (No. 62) amended the *Navigation Act* 1912–1967 to give effect to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966.

*New South Wales Grant (Flood Mitigation) Act* 1968 (No. 2) amended section five of the *New South Wales Grant (Flood Mitigation) Act* 1964–1966 to raise the limit of Commonwealth assistance payable from \$5.5 million to \$8 million.

*Northern Territory (Administration) Act* 1968 (No. 5) provided that, if an officer of the Commonwealth Public Service is appointed to the office of Administrator of the Northern Territory, he will be entitled to retain his existing and accruing rights in the Public Service and his service as Administrator will be counted for the purpose of his Commonwealth service.

*Commonwealth legislation passed during 1968—continued*

- Northern Territory (Administration) Act* (No. 2) 1968 (No. 47) increased the number of members in the Legislative Council of the Northern Territory from eight to eleven.
- Northern Territory Representation Act* 1968 (No. 11) gave the Member for the Northern Territory of Australia full voting rights in the House of Representatives.
- Northern Territory Supreme Court Act* 1968 (No. 116) amended the *Northern Territory Supreme Court Act* 1961–1966 to provide that all jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Northern Territory extends to the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands.
- Officers' Rights Declaration Act* 1968 (No. 6) amended the Schedule to the *Officers' Rights Declaration Act* 1928–1959 to entitle the Administrator of the Northern Territory to retain his rights of leave and superannuation if he is appointed from the Commonwealth Public Service to the position of Administrator (*see also the Northern Territory Administration Act* 1968).
- Overseas Telecommunications Act* 1968 (No. 31) amended the *Overseas Telecommunications Act* 1946–1966, introducing various administrative and financial changes in the activities of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission.
- Overseas Telecommunications Act* (No. 2) 1968 (No. 139) authorised the introduction of new international telecommunications arrangements between Commonwealth countries by the formation of a Commonwealth Telecommunications Council in London to replace the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board.
- Papua and New Guinea Act* 1968 (No. 25) amended the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949–1966 to give elected members further responsibilities in administration and policy making.
- Papua and New Guinea Act* (No. 2) 1968 (No. 157) made statutory provision for guarantees which the Commonwealth Government has given in relation to payments for superannuation and retirement benefits, and up-dated the Act with respect to appointments of overseas officers to the Territory Public Service.
- Papua and New Guinea Loan (International Bank) Act* 1968 (No. 71) guaranteed the borrowing of \$US7m (\$A6.2m) by the Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
- Parliamentary Allowances Act* 1968 (No. 101) increased Commonwealth parliamentary allowances.
- Parliamentary Retiring Allowances Act* 1968 (No. 103) increased Commonwealth parliamentary retiring allowances.
- Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act* 1968 (No. 61).
- Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act* 1968 (No. 1)‡.
- Phosphate Fertilizers Bounty Act* 1968 (No. 86) amended the *Phosphate Fertilizers Bounty Act* 1963–1966, providing for an increase in the bounty on phosphatic fertiliser manufactured and sold in Australia.
- Post and Telegraph Act* 1968 (No. 32) amended the *Post and Telegraph Act* 1901–1966, up-dating provisions relating to the carriage of mails by sea and air, and the damaging of Post Office property by road making equipment and the like.
- Post and Telegraph Act* (No. 2) 1968 (No. 33) established a Post Office Trust Account for the receipt of Post Office revenue, and to meet Post Office expenditure.
- Post and Telegraph Rates Act* 1968 (No. 68) adjusted postal charges and altered some postal tariffs.
- Processed Milk Products Bounty Act* 1968 (No. 113) amended section 4 of the *Processed Milk Products Bounty Act* 1962–1967, to permit the payment of this bounty on specified processed milk products that have been manufactured from products that already attracted the production bounty under another Act.
- Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act* 1968 (No. 36) limited the matters in which special leave of appeal to Her Majesty in Council may be sought from the High Court, from other Federal Courts, and from the Supreme Courts of the Territories of the Commonwealth.
- Public Service Act* 1968 (No. 59) amended the *Public Service Act* 1922–1967, providing for reduction in the furlough qualifying period from eight years to four years.
- Public Service Act* (No. 2) 1968 (No. 114) amended the *Public Service Act* 1922–1967 as amended by the *Public Service Act* 1968, widening the scope for the granting of leave of absence without pay.

*Commonwealth legislation passed during 1968—continued*

*Queensland Grant (Maraboon Dam) Act* 1968 (No. 35) granted financial assistance to the State of Queensland in connection with the construction of a dam on the Nogoia River near Emerald in that State.

*Railway Agreement (New South Wales) Act* 1968 (No. 43) provided for the contribution of \$10m towards the cost of improving the existing railway from Parkes to Broken Hill.

*Railway Agreement (New South Wales and South Australia) Act* 1968 (No. 126) provided for the financing of the construction of a standard gauge railway from Broken Hill to Cockburn, 30 per cent of the cost of which is to be repaid by South Australia over fifty years.

*Railway Agreement (Queensland) Act* 1968 (No. 41) provided for additional financial assistance of \$0.6m to be made available to Queensland for the Collinsville-Townsville-Mount Isa railway project.

*Raw Cotton Bounty Act* 1968 (No. 118) amended the *Raw Cotton Bounty Act* 1963-1966 to make the bounty payable purely on the basis of quality and quantity of production of raw cotton produced, whether it be spun in Australia or not.

*Removal of Prisoners (Australian Capital Territory) Act* 1968 (No. 82) authorised the removal of prisoners and certain other persons from the Australian Capital Territory to prisons in New South Wales.

*Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act* 1968 (No. 9)‡.

*Repatriation Act* 1968 (No. 66) amended the *Repatriation Act* 1920-1967 to provide *inter alia* for increases in the rates of war and service pensions.

*Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act* 1968 (No. 78) amended the *Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act* 1962-1966 to provide for the payment of service and for the extension, in certain cases, of a period of special service to include a period of service in Australia.

*Salaries Act* 1968 (No. 120) increased salaries and allowances payable to permanent heads of Commonwealth Departments and second division officers.

*Sales Tax Act* (No. 1) 1968 (No. 88); *Sales Tax Act* (No. 2) 1968 (No. 89); *Sales Tax Act* (No. 3) 1968 (No. 90); *Sales Tax Act* (No. 4) 1968 (No. 91); *Sales Tax Act* (No. 5) 1968 (No. 92); *Sales Tax Act* (No. 6) 1968 (No. 93); *Sales Tax Act* (No. 7) 1968 (No. 94); *Sales Tax Act* (No. 8) 1968 (No. 95); *Sales Tax Act* (No. 9) 1968 (No. 96); *Sales Tax Assessment Act* (No. 5) 1968 (No. 109).

*Science and Industry Research Act* 1968 (No. 7).

*Science and Industry Research Act* (No. 2) 1968 (No. 52) amended the *Science and Industry Research Act* 1949-1966, as amended by the *Science and Industry Research Act* 1968, providing for funds for the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

*Seamen's Compensation Act* 1968 (No. 124) increased the amounts of weekly payments of compensation payable to, and in respect of, seamen.

*Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act* 1968 (No. 67) amended the *Seamen's War Pensions Allowances Act* 1940-1967 to provide for an increase in the rates of certain pensions and allowances and to provide for an allowance to compensate for serious incapacity.

*Service and Execution of Process Act* 1968 (No. 147) amended the *Service and Execution of Process Act* 1901-1963 to allow the service of a writ of summons interstate as well as intrastate.

*Social Services Act* 1968 (No. 65) amended the *Social Services Act* 1947-1967, to increase the invalid pension, age pension for married couples, widow's pension, pensioner's wife's allowance, and the rehabilitation training allowance.

*Spirits Act* 1968 (No. 110).\*

*States Grants (Aboriginal Advancement) Act* 1968 (No. 155); *States Grants Act* 1968 (No. 127); *States Grants (Beef Cattle Roads) Act* 1968 (No. 44); *States Grants (Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave) Act* 1968 (No. 77); *States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act* 1968 (No. 48); *States Grants (Drought Assistance) Act* 1968 (No. 29); *States Grants (Drought Reimbursement) Act* 1968 (No. 30); *States Grants (Pre-school Teachers Colleges) Act* 1968 (No. 115); *States Grants (Science Laboratories) Act* 1968 (No. 12); *States Grants (Secondary Schools Libraries) Act* 1968 (No. 125); *States Grants (Special Assistance) Act* 1968 (No. 138); *States Grants (Technical Training) Act* 1968 (No. 53).



*Commonwealth legislation passed during 1968—continued*

*Stevedoring Industry (Temporary Provisions) Act 1968* (No. 146) amended the *Stevedoring Industry (Temporary Provisions) Act 1967* to correct certain anomalies.

*Superannuation Act 1968* (No. 49) amended the *Superannuation Act 1922–1967* to provide that members of the Superannuation Fund who become contributors to the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund have their contributions to the Superannuation Fund deferred.

*Superannuation Act* (No. 2) 1968 (No. 57) amended the *Superannuation Act 1922–1967* as amended by the *Superannuation Act 1968* by removing the qualifying period for eligibility for retrenchment benefits provided by the Act.

*Supply Act* (No. 1) 1968–69 (No. 22); *Supply Act* (No. 2) 1968–69 (No. 23).

*Tasmanian Agreement (Hydro-electric Power Development) Act 1968* (No. 42) provided \$47m for hydro-electric power development in Tasmania.

*United States Naval Communication Station (Civilian Employees) Act 1968* (No. 54) provided rights in respect of the injury, disease or death of certain civilian employees at the United States Naval Communication Station in Australia.

*Universities (Financial Assistance) Act 1968* (No. 13).

*Victoria Grant (River Murray Salinity) Act 1968* (No. 34).

*War Service Homes Act 1968* (No. 99) amended the *War Service Homes Act 1918–1966* to increase the minimum loan under the war service homes scheme from \$7,000 to \$8,000 and to incorporate minor amendments facilitating the administration of the Act.

*Western Australia Agreement (Ord River Irrigation) Act 1968* (No. 50) provided \$48.18m for the construction of a dam on the Ord River and associated works.

*Wheat Export Charge Act 1968* (No. 98).

*Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act 1968* (No. 97).

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\* The purpose of these Acts is to amend the original Acts to the extent necessary in order to establish a Collectorate of Customs in the Northern Territory.

† The purpose of these Acts is to repeal Acts now superseded by the *Excise Act 1968*.

‡ These Acts are consequent on the recent abolition of the former Department of Territories.

§ The further purpose of these Acts is to amend the original Acts to provide that part of a State or Territory may be attached, for customs administration purposes, to another State or Territory.

|| These Acts provide for the introduction of new procedures designed to facilitate air travel.

¶ The purpose of these Acts is to overcome certain difficulties which have become apparent in the practice of the Acts.

\*\* The purpose of these Acts is to provide for an additional levy on livestock slaughter to finance service and investigation activities.