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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 and their spouses. In the Commonwealth Parliament the qualifications for the franchise are identical for both Houses, extending to adult British subjects who have lived in Australia for six months continuously.

The Sovereign

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

The Governor-General

Powers and functions. As the Queen's representative in Australia, the Governor-General exercises certain prerogative powers and functions assigned to him by the Queen. Other powers and functions are conferred on him by the Constitution. Powers which have been so assigned or conferred include, among others, the power to grant pardons and to remit fines for offences against the laws of the Commonwealth; to appoint certain officers in the Diplomatic or Consular Service of the Commonwealth; to appoint times for holding the sessions of the Parliament, prorogue Parliament, and dissolve the House of Representatives; to cause writs to be issued for general elections of members of the House of Representatives; to assent in the Queen's name to a proposed law passed by both Houses of the Parliament or withhold assent, or to reserve the law for the Queen's pleasure, or to return the proposed law to the House in which it originated and transmit therewith any amendments which he

may recommend; to exercise the executive power of the Commonwealth; to choose and summon Executive Councillors, who hold office during his pleasure; and to appoint Ministers of State for the Commonwealth. In addition, the command-in-chief of the defence forces of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's representative.

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

HOLDERS OF OFFICE. The following list shows the names of the Governors-General since the inception of the Commonwealth.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL

- Rt Hon. JOHN ADRIAN LOUIS, EARL OF HOPETOUN (afterwards MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW), P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. From 1 January 1901 to 9 January 1903.
- Rt Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, P.C., G.C.M.G. From 17 July 1902 to 9 January 1903 (Acting).
- Rt Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, P.C., G.C.M.G. From 9 January 1903 to 21 January 1904.
- Rt Hon. HENRY STAFFORD, BARON NORTHCOTE, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B. From 21 January 1904 to 9 September 1908.
- Rt Hon. WILLIAM HUMBLE, EARL OF DUDLEY, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. From 9 September 1908 to 31 July 1911.
- Rt Hon. THOMAS, BARON DENMAN, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. From 31 July 1911 to 18 May 1914.
- Rt Hon. SIR RONALD CRAUFURD MUNRO-FERGUSON (afterwards VISCOUNT NOVAR OF RAITH), G.C.M.G. From 18 May 1914 to 6 October 1920.
- Rt Hon. HENRY WILLIAM, BARON FORSTER OF LEPE, P.C., G.C.M.G. From 6 October 1920 to 8 October 1925.
- Rt Hon. JOHN LAWRENCE, BARON STONEHAVEN (afterwards 1ST VISCOUNT STONEHAVEN), P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. From 8 October 1925 to 22 January 1931.
- Rt Hon. SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C. From 22 January 1931 to 23 January 1936.
- Brigadier-General the Rt Hon. ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE (afterwards 1ST EARL OF GOWRIE), V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., K.G.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, K.G., 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, G.C.M.G. K.St.J., 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., K.C.V.O., C.B., 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 (January 1970) State Governors are as follows:

STATE GOVERNORS, JANUARY 1970

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 lower 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. † 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 thirteen 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 lower 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 January 1970.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES
JANUARY 1970

<i>Ministers with seats in—</i>	<i>Cwlth</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Total</i>
The Upper House . . .	5	2	4	(a)	3	3	..	17
The Lower House . . .	21	16	11	14	6	9	9	86
Total . . .	26	18	15	14	9	12	9	103

(a) Abolished in 1922.

* Thirteen from 12 November 1969.

Commonwealth Ministries

Names and tenure of office, 1901 to 1969. 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 1970

- (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 to 12 November 1969.
- (xxxix) GORTON MINISTRY, 12 November 1969.

Names of members of each Ministry to 1 January 1970. 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 third Gorton Ministry.

GORTON MINISTRY—FROM 12 NOVEMBER 1969

(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, C.H., M.P. (Vic.) (C.P.)
- *Minister for External Affairs—*
THE RT HON. W. MC MAHON, 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.)
- *Treasurer—*
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 Defence—*
THE HON. MALCOLM FRASER, M.P. (Vic.) (Lib.)
- *Minister for National Development—*
THE HON. R. W. C. SWARTZ, M.B.E., E.D., M.P. (Qld) (Lib.)
- *Minister for Labour and National Service and Leader of the House—*
THE HON. B. M. SNEDDEN, Q.C., M.P. (Vic.) (Lib.)
- *Minister for Education and Science—*
THE HON. N. H. BOWEN, Q.C., M.P. (N.S.W.) (Lib.)
- *Minister for the Interior—*
THE HON. P. J. NIXON, M.P. (Vic.) (C.P.)
- Minister for External Territories—*
THE HON. C. E. BARNES, M.P. (Qld) (C.P.)
- Minister for Health—*
THE HON. A. J. FORBES, M.C., M.P. (S.A.) (Lib.)
- Minister for Housing—*
SENATOR THE HON. DAME ANNABELLE RANKIN, D.B.E. (Qld) (Lib.)
- Minister for Immigration and Assisting the Treasurer—*
THE HON. PHILLIP LYNCH M.P. (Vic.) (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 Civil Aviation—*
SENATOR THE HON. R. C. COTTON (N.S.W.) (Lib.)
- Minister for Customs and Excise—*
THE HON. D. L. CHIPPE, M.P. (Vic.) (Lib.)
- Minister for Air—*
SENATOR THE HON. T. C. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, D.F.C. (W.A.) (C.P.)
- Attorney-General—*
THE HON. T. E. F. HUGHES, Q.C., M.P. (N.S.W.) (Lib.)
- Minister for Repatriation—*
THE HON. R. McN. HOLTEN, M.P. (Vic.) (C.P.)
- Minister for the Army and Minister Assisting the Prime Minister—*
THE HON. A. S. PEACOCK M.P. (Vic.) (Lib.)
- Minister for the Navy—*
THE HON. D. J. KILLEN M.P. (Qld) (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, January, 1970

The names of the members of the Ministries in each State in December 1969 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 76.

**STATE MINISTRIES, JANUARY 1970
NEW SOUTH WALES**

<i>Premier and Treasurer—</i> THE HON. R. W. ASKIN, M.L.A. (Lib.)	<i>Minister for Conservation—</i> THE HON. J. G. BEALE, M.L.A. (Lib.)
<i>Deputy Premier, Minister for Education, and Minister for Science—</i> THE HON. C. B. CUTLER, E. D., M.L.A. (C.P.)	<i>Minister for Agriculture—</i> THE HON. G. R. CRAWFORD, D.C.M., M.L.A. (C.P.)
<i>Minister for Labour and Industry, Chief Secretary, and Minister for Tourism—</i> THE HON. E. A. WILLIS, M.L.A. (Lib.)	<i>Minister for Housing and Minister for Co-operative Societies—</i> THE HON. S. T. STEPHENS, M.L.A. (C.P.)
<i>Minister for Decentralisation and Development, and Vice-President of the Executive Council—</i> THE HON. J. B. M. FULLER, M.L.C. (C.P.)	<i>Minister of Justice—</i> THE HON. J. C. MADDISON, M.L.A. (Lib.)
<i>Minister for Public Works—</i> THE HON. DAVIS HUGHES, M.L.A. (C.P.)	<i>Minister for Health—</i> THE HON. A. H. JAGO, M.L.A. (Lib.)
<i>Attorney-General—</i> THE HON. K. M. McCAW, M.L.A. (Lib.)	<i>Minister for Mines—</i> THE HON. W. C. FIFE, M.L.A. (Lib.)
<i>Minister for Local Government and Minister for Highways—</i> THE HON. P. H. MORTON, M.L.A. (Lib.)	<i>Minister for Child Welfare and Minister for Social Welfare—</i> THE HON. F. M. HEWITT, M.L.C. (Lib.)
<i>Minister for Transport—</i> THE HON. M. A. MORRIS, M.L.A. (Lib.)	<i>Assistant Ministers—</i> THE HON. J. L. WADDY, O.B.E., D.F.C., M.L.A. (Lib.)
<i>Minister for Lands—</i> THE HON. T. L. LEWIS, M.L.A. (Lib.)	THE HON. G. F. FREUDENSTEIN, M.L.A. (C.P.)

VICTORIA

<i>Premier and Treasurer—</i> THE HON. SIR HENRY BOLTE, K.C.M.G., M.P. (Lib.)	<i>Minister for Local Government—</i> THE HON. R. J. HAMER, E.D., M.L.C. (Lib.)
<i>Chief Secretary—</i> THE HON. SIR ARTHUR RYLAH, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D., M.P. (Lib.)	<i>Minister for Fuel and Power, and Minister of Mines—</i> THE HON. J. C. M. BALFOUR, M.P. (Lib.)
<i>Minister of Agriculture—</i> THE HON. G. L. CHANDLER, C.M.G., M.L.C. (Lib.)	<i>Minister for Labour and Industry—</i> THE HON. J. F. ROSSITER, M.P. (Lib.)
<i>Minister of Education—</i> THE HON. L. H. S. THOMPSON, M.L.C. (Lib.)	<i>Minister of Transport—</i> THE HON. V. F. WILCOX, M.P. (Lib.)
<i>Attorney-General, and Minister of Immigration—</i> THE HON. G. O. REID, M.P. (Lib.)	<i>Minister of Health—</i> THE HON. V. O. DICKIE, M.L.C. (Lib.)
<i>Minister of Public Works—</i> THE HON. M. V. PORTER, M.P. (Lib.)	<i>Minister of State Development—</i> THE HON. J. W. MANSON, M.P. (Lib.)
<i>Minister of Housing, Minister of Forests, and Minister for Aboriginal Affairs—</i> THE HON. E. R. MEAGHER, M.B.E., E.D., M.P. (Lib.)	<i>Minister of Lands, Minister of Soldier Settlement, and Minister for Conservation—</i> THE HON. SIR WILLIAM McDONALD, M.P. (Lib.)
	<i>Minister of Water Supply—</i> THE HON. W. A. BORTHWICK, M.P. (Lib.)

STATE MINISTRIES, JANUARY 1970—*continued*

QUEENSLAND

- Premier and Minister for State Development*—
THE HON. J. BJELKE-PETERSEN, M.L.A. (C.P.)
- Treasurer*—
THE HON. G. W. W. CHALK, M.L.A. (Lib.)
- Minister for Mines and Main Roads*—
THE HON. R. E. CAMM, M.L.A. (C.P.)
- Minister for Justice and Attorney-General*—
THE HON. P. R. DELAMOTHE, O.B.E., M.L.A. (Lib.)
- Minister for Education and Cultural Activities*—
THE HON. A. R. FLETCHER, M.L.A. (C.P.)
- Minister for Primary Industries*—
THE HON. J. A. ROW, M.L.A. (C.P.)
- Minister for Health*—
THE HON. S. D. TOOTH, M.L.A. (Lib.)
- Minister for Labour and Tourism*—
THE HON. J. D. HERBERT, M.L.A. (Lib.)
- Minister for Transport*—
THE HON. W. E. KNOX, M.L.A. (Lib.)
- Minister for Industrial Development*—
THE HON. F. A. CAMPBELL, M.L.A. (Lib.)
- Minister for Lands*—
THE HON. V. B. SULLIVAN, M.L.A. (C.P.)
- Minister for Works and Housing*—
THE HON. A. M. HODGES, M.L.A. (C.P.)
- Minister for Conservation, Marine and Aboriginal Affairs*—
THE HON. N. T. E. HEWITT, M.L.A. (C.P.)
- Minister for Local Government and Electricity*—
THE HON. W. A. R. RAE, M.L.A. (C.P.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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

STATE MINISTRIES, 1969—*continued*

TASMANIA

<i>Premier, Treasurer and Minister in Charge of Hydro-electric Commission—</i> THE HON. W. A. BETHUNE, M.H.A. (Lib.)	<i>Minister for Lands and Works and Local Government—</i> THE HON. W. G. BARKER, M.H.A. (Lib.)
<i>Deputy Premier, Chief Secretary and Minister for Tourists—</i> THE HON. K. O. LYONS, M.H.A. (A.C.P.)	<i>Minister for Transport, Racing and Gaming and Mines—</i> THE HON. L. H. BESSELL, M.H.A. (Lib.)
<i>Minister for Education—</i> THE HON. R. MATHER, M.H.A. (Lib.)	<i>Minister for Development, Housing and Fisheries—</i> THE HON. D. F. CLARK, M.H.A. (Lib.)
<i>Minister for Agriculture and Forests—</i> THE HON. E. C. BEATTIE, M.H.A. (Lib.)	<i>Minister for Health and Road Safety—</i> THE HON. N. D. ABBOTT, M.H.A. (Lib.)
<i>Attorney-General, Minister for Police and Licensing—</i> THE HON. E. M. BINGHAM, M.H.A. (Lib.)	

Leaders of the Opposition, Commonwealth and State Parliaments, January 1970

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 January 1970.

LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION, JANUARY 1970

<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. E. E. Reece, M.H.A. (A.L.P.)

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 other Ministers.

All amounts payable in the foregoing paragraphs are in addition to amounts payable as Parliamentary allowances (*see page 77*).

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	29 September 1969
Twenty-seventh	25 November 1969	

(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-six 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-sixth Parliament opened on 21 February 1967 and ended on 29 September 1969 when the House of Representatives was dissolved. Elections for the House of Representatives were held on 25 October 1969. Elections were also held on the same date to fill casual vacancies in the Senate for each of the States of Victoria, and South Australia. Particulars of electors and voting are given on page 72. For particulars of electors enrolled and of electors who voted in the several States and Territories at previous Commonwealth elections, see Year Book No. 55 and earlier issues.

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

Qualifications for membership and for franchise—Commonwealth Parliament

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

The principal reasons for disqualification of persons otherwise eligible as members of either Commonwealth House are: membership of the other House, allegiance to a foreign power, being attainted of treason, being convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, being an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, holding 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 had 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 became effective at the general election of members of the House of Representatives held on 25 October 1969.

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 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 71), 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 1967 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, 1967 AND 1969

State or Territory	Votes recorded					Others	Informal	Total
	Electors enrolled	Liberal Party of Australia	Australian Country Party	Australian Labor Party	Australian Democratic Labor Party			
SENATE ELECTION, 25 NOVEMBER 1967								
New South Wales	2,328,345	891,751		989,552	96,927	69,395	151,700	2,199,325
Victoria	1,726,681	629,367		622,404	267,495	24,317	110,694	1,654,277
Queensland	899,836	348,939		369,304	110,310	..	26,440	854,993
South Australia	594,480	252,816		255,513	18,885	8,745	32,864	568,823
Western Australia	441,957	131,239	44,862	179,833	30,587	4,051	27,832	418,404
Tasmania	200,622	66,399		73,384	15,802	28,011	9,711	193,307
Australia	6,191,921	2,365,373		2,489,990	540,006	134,519	359,241	5,889,129
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, 25 OCTOBER 1969								
New South Wales	2,438,667	760,612	220,539	1,074,916	75,905	122,216	53,811	2,307,999
Victoria	1,809,549	626,474	113,958	689,515	180,205	57,722	56,724	1,724,598
Queensland	953,564	245,159	152,041	430,403	60,841	4,142	11,463	904,049
South Australia	624,626	245,287	..	303,419	17,930	12,521	20,562	599,719
Western Australia	484,128	160,473	28,413	222,709	24,461	9,031	11,699	456,786
Tasmania	211,220	72,490	..	105,556	8,635	13,741	3,538	203,960
Northern Territory	21,186	..	8,281	5,204	..	3,629	613	17,727
Australian Capital Territory	63,293	15,492	..	39,070	..	3,128	1,083	58,773
Australia	6,606,233	2,125,987	523,232	2,870,792	367,977	226,130	159,493	6,273,611

Membership at the beginning of 1970 was: *Senate*—Liberal Party of Australia, 20; Australian Country Party, 7; Australian Labor Party, 28; Australian Democratic Labor Party, 4; Australia Party, 1; *House of Representatives*—Liberal Party of Australia, 46; Australian Country Party, 20; Australian Labor Party, 59.

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 1970. 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 Labor Party
- A.L.P.—Australian Labor Party
- A.P.—Australia Party
- C.P.—Australian Country Party
- Lib.—Liberal Party of Australia

MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1 JANUARY 1970(a)

THE SENATE

President:

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

Chairman of Committees:

SENATOR T. L. BULL, O.B.E.

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	McManus, F. P. (A.D.L.P.)	Vic.	1971
Bishop, R. (A.L.P.)	S.A.	1974	McMullin, Hon. Sir Alister, K.C.M.G. (Lib.)	N.S.W.	1971
Branson, G. H. (Lib.)	W.A.	1971	Marriott, J. E. (Lib.)	Tas.	1971
Brown, W. W. C. (A.L.P.)	Vic.	(c)	Maunsell, C. R. (C.P.)	Qld	1974
Bull, T. L., O.B.E. (C.P.)	N.S.W.	1971	Milliner, B. R. (A.L.P.)	Qld	1974
Buttfield, Nancy E. (Lib.)	S.A.	1974	Mulvihill, J. A. (A.L.P.)	N.S.W.	1971
Byrne, C. B. (A.D.L.P.)	Qld	1974	Murphy, L. K., Q.C. (A.L.P.)	N.S.W.	1974
Cameron, D. N. (A.L.P.)	S.A.	1971	O'Byrne, J. (A.L.P.)	Tas.	1971
Cant, H. G. J. (A.L.P.)	W.A.	1971	Ormonde, J. P. (A.L.P.)	N.S.W.	1971
Cavanagh, J. L. (A.L.P.)	S.A.	1974	Poke, A. G. (A.L.P.)	Tas.	1974
Cormack, Sir Magnus, K.B.E. (Lib.)	Vic.	1974	Poyser, A. G. (A.L.P.)	Vic.	1974
Cotton, Hon. R. C. (Lib.)	N.S.W.	1974	Prowse, E. W. (C.P.)	W.A.	1974
Davidson, G. S. (Lib.)	S.A.	1971	Rae, P. E. (Lib.)	Tas.	1974
Devitt, D. M. (A.L.P.)	Tas.	1971	Rankin, Hon. Dame Anna- belle, D.B.E. (Lib.)	Qld	1974
Dittmer, F. (A.L.P.)	Qld	1971	Ridley, C. F. (A.L.P.)	S.A.	1971
Drake-Brockman, Hon. T. C., D.F.C. (C.P.)	W.A.	1971	Scott, Hon. M. F. (Lib.)	W.A.	1971
Drury, A. J. (A.L.P.)	S.A.	1971	Sim, J. P. (Lib.)	W.A.	1974
Fitzgerald, J. F. (A.L.P.)	N.S.W.	1974	Toohey, J. P. (A.L.P.)	S.A.	1971
Gair, Hon. V. C. (A.D.L.P.)	Qld	1971	Turnbull, R. J. D. (A.P.)	Tas.	1974
Georges, G. (A.L.P.)	Qld	1974	Webster, J. J. (C.P.)	Vic.	1974
Greenwood, I. J., Q.C. (Lib.)	Vic.	1971	Wedgwood, Dame Ivy E. D.B.E. (Lib.)	Vic.	1971
Hendrickson, A. (A.L.P.)	Vic.	1971	Wheeldon, J. M. (A.L.P.)	W.A.	1971
Keeffe, J. B. (A.L.P.)	Qld	1971	Wilkinson, L. D. (A.L.P.)	W.A.	1974
Kennelly, Hon. P. J. (A.L.P.)	Vic.	1971	Willesee, D. R. (A.L.P.)	W.A.	1974
Lacey, R. H. (A.L.P.)	Tas.	1971	Withers, R. G. (Lib.)	W.A.	1974
Laucke, C. L. (Lib.)	S.A.	1974	Wood, I. A. C. (Lib.)	Qld	1971
Lawrie A. G. E. (C.P.)	Qld	1971	Wriedt, K. S. (A.L.P.)	Tas.	1974
Lillico, A. E. D. (Lib.)	Tas.	1971	Wright, Hon. R. C. (Lib.)	Tas.	1974
Little, J. A. (A.D.L.P.)	Vic.	1974	Young, H. W. (Lib.)	S.A.	1974
McClelland, D. (A.L.P.)	N.S.W.	1974			
McKellar, Hon. G. C. (C.P.)	N.S.W.	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) Subject to Section 15 of the Constitution.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT
1 JANUARY 1970(a)—continued

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
(Triennial Parliaments—Last General Election
25 October 1969)

Speaker:

THE HON. SIR WILLIAM ASTON, K.C.M.G., 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.)	Daly, F. M. (A.L.P.)	Grayndler (N.S.W.)
Anthony, Hon. J. D. (C.P.)	Richmond (N.S.W.)	Davies, R. (A.L.P.)	Braddon (T.)
Armitage, J. L. (A.L.P.)	Chifley (N.S.W.)	Dobie, J. D. M. (Lib.)	Cook (N.S.W.)
Aston, Hon. Sir William (Lib.)	Phillip (N.S.W.)	Drury, E. N. (Lib.)	Ryan (Q.)
Barnard, L. H. (A.L.P.)	Bass (T.)	Duthie, G. W. A. (A.L.P.)	Wilmot (T.)
Barnes, Hon. C. E. (C.P.)	McPherson (Q.)	England, J. A., E.D. (C.P.)	Calare (N.S.W.)
Bate, H. J. (Lib.)	Macarthur (N.S.W.)	Erwin, Hon. G. D. (Lib.)	Ballaarat (V.)
Beazley, K. E. (A.L.P.)	Fremantle (W.A.)	Everingham, D. N. (A.L.P.)	Capricornia (Q.)
Bennett, A. F. (A.L.P.)	Swan (W.A.)	Fairbairn, Hon. D. E., D.F.C. (Lib.)	Farrer (N.S.W.)
Berinson, J. M. (A.L.P.)	Perth (W.A.)	FitzPatrick, J. (A.L.P.)	Darling (N.S.W.)
Birrell, F. R. (A.L.P.)	Port Adelaide (S.A.)	Forbes, Hon. A. J., M.C. (Lib.)	Barker (S.A.)
Bonnett, R. N. (Lib.)	Herbert (Q.)	Foster, N. K. (A.L.P.)	Sturt (S.A.)
Bowen, L. F. (A.L.P.)	Kingsford-Smith (N.S.W.)	Fox, E. M. C. (Lib.)	Henty (V.)
Bowen Hon. N. H., Q.C. (Lib.)	Parramatta (N.S.W.)	Fraser, A. D. (A.L.P.)	Eden-Monaro (N.S.W.)
Brown, N. A. (Lib.)	Diamond Valley (V.)	Fraser, Hon. J. M. (Lib.)	Wannon (V.)
Bryant, G. M. (A.L.P.)	Wills (V.)	Fraser, J. R. (A.L.P.)	Aust. Cap. Terr.
Buchanan, A. A. (Lib.)	McMillan (V.)	Fulton, W. J. (A.L.P.)	Leichhardt (Q.)
Bury, Hon. L. H. E. (Lib.)	Wentworth (N.S.W.)	Garland, R. V. (Lib.)	Curtin (W.A.)
Cairns, J. F. (A.L.P.)	Lalor (V.)	Garrick, H. J. (A.L.P.)	Batman (V.)
Cairns, K. M. K. (Lib.)	Lilley (Q.)	Giles, G. O'H. (Lib.)	Angas (S.A.)
Calder, S. E., D.F.C. (C.P.)	Northern Territory	Gorton, Rt Hon. J. G. (Lib.)	Higgins (V.)
Calwell, Rt Hon. A. A. (A.L.P.)	Melbourne (V.)	Graham, B. W. (Lib.)	North Sydney (N.S.W.)
Cameron, C. R. (A.L.P.)	Hindmarsh (S.A.)	Grassby, A. J. (A.L.P.)	Riverina (N.S.W.)
Cameron, D. M. (Lib.)	Griffith (Q.)	Griffiths, C. E. (A.L.P.)	Shortland (N.S.W.)
Cass, M. H. (A.L.P.)	Maribyrnong (V.)	Gun, R. T. (A.L.P.)	Kingston (S.A.)
Chipp, Hon. D. L. (Lib.)	Hotham (V.)	Hallett, J. M. (C.P.)	Canning (W.A.)
Cohen, B. (A.L.P.)	Robertson (N.S.W.)	Hamer, D. J. (Lib.)	Isaacs (V.)
Collard, F. W. (A.L.P.)	Kalgoorlie (W.A.)	Hansen, B. P. (A.L.P.)	Wide Bay (Q.)
Connor, R. F. X. (A.L.P.)	Cunningham (N.S.W.)	Hayden, W. G. (A.L.P.)	Oxley (Q.)
Cope, J. F. (A.L.P.)	Sydney (N.S.W.)	Holten, Hon. R. McN. (C.P.)	Indi (V.)
Corbett, J. (C.P.)	Maranoa (Q.)	Howson, Hon. P. (Lib.)	Casey (V.)
Cramer, Hon. Sir John (Lib.)	Bennelong (N.S.W.)	Hughes, Hon., T. E. F., Q.C. (Lib.)	Berowra (N.S.W.)
Crean, F. (A.L.P.)	Melbourne Ports (V.)	Hulme, Hon. A. S. (Lib.)	Petrie (Q.)
Cross, M. D. (A.L.P.)	Brisbane (Q.)	Hunt, R. J. D. (C.P.)	Gwydir (N.S.W.)
		Hurford, C. J. (A.L.P.)	Adelaide (S.A.)

MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT
1 JANUARY 1970(a)—*continued*

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued*

<i>Member</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Division</i>
Irwin, L. H., M.B.E. (Lib.)	Mitchell (N.S.W.)	McMahon, Rt Hon. W. (Lib.)	Lowe (N.S.W.)
Jacobi, H. R. (A.L.P.)	Hawker (S.A.)	Morrison, W. L. (A.L.P.)	St George (N.S.W.)
James, A. W. (A.L.P.)	Hunter (N.S.W.)	Nicholls, M. H. (A.L.P.)	Bonython (S.A.)
Jarman, A. W. (Lib.)	Deakin (V.)	Nixon, Hon. P. J. (C.P.)	Gippsland (V.)
Jenkins, H. A. (A.L.P.)	Scullin (V.)	O'Keeffe, F. L. (C.P.)	Paterson (N.S.W.)
Jess, J. D. (Lib.)	La Trobe (V.)	Patterson, R. A. (A.L.P.)	Dawson (Q.)
Johnson, L. K. (A.L.P.)	Burke (V.)	Peacock, Hon. A. S. (Lib.)	Kooyong (V.)
Johnson, L. R. (A.L.P.)	Hughes (N.S.W.)	Pettitt, J. A. (C.P.)	Hume (N.S.W.)
Jones, C. K. (A.L.P.)	Newcastle (N.S.W.)	Reid, L. S. (Lib.)	Holt (V.)
Katter, R. C. (C.P.)	Kennedy (Q.)	Reynolds, L. J. (A.L.P.)	Barton (N.S.W.)
Keating, P. J. (A.L.P.)	Blaxland (N.S.W.)	Robinson, I. L. (C.P.)	Cowper (N.S.W.)
Kelly, Hon. C. R. (Lib.)	Wakefield (S.A.)	Scholes, G. G. D. (A.L.P.)	Corio (V.)
Kennedy, A. D. (A.L.P.)	Bendigo (V.)	Sherry, R. H. (A.L.P.)	Franklin (T.)
Kent Hughes, Hon. Sir Wilfrid, K.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., E.D. (Lib.)	Chisholm (V.)	Sinclair, Hon. I. McC. (C.P.)	New England (N.S.W.)
Keogh, L. J. (A.L.P.)	Bowman (Q.)	Snedden, Hon. B. M., Q.C. (Lib.)	Bruce (V.)
Killen, Hon. D. J. (Lib.)	Moreton (Q.)	Solomon, R. J. (Lib.)	Denison (T.)
King, R. S. (C.P.)	Wimmera (V.)	Stewart, F. E. (A.L.P.)	Lang (N.S.W.)
Kirwan, F. McL. (A.L.P.)	Forrest, (W.A.)	Street, A. A. (Lib.)	Corangamite (V.)
Klugman, R. E. (A.L.P.)	Prospect (N.S.W.)	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.B.E. (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 (V.)	Uren, T. (A.L.P.)	Reid (N.S.W.)
Mackay, M. G. (Lib.)	Evans (N.S.W.)	Wallis, L. G. (A.L.P.)	Grey (S.A.)
MacKellar, M. J. R. (Lib.)	Warringah (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.)
Martin, V. J. (A.L.P.)	Banks (N.S.W.)	Whitlam, E. G., Q.C. (A.L.P.)	Werriwa (N.S.W.)
McEwen, Rt Hon. J., C.H. (C.P.)	Murray (V.)	Whittorn, R. H. (Lib.)	Balaclava (V.)
McIvor, H. J. (A.L.P.)	Gellibrand (V.)		
McLeay, J. E. (Lib.)	Boothby (S.A.)		

(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 1914–1918 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 Aborigines, 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 (Aborigines) 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 1969

<i>Party</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>
UPPER HOUSE						
Australian Country Party (C.P.)	13	9	..	..	8	..
Australian Labor Party (A.L.P.)	26	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.)	15	17	..	..	(b)12	..
Total	60	35	(c)	20	30	19
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	17	31	19	23	17
Independent (Ind.)	2	..	..	1	..	..
Independent Labor (Ind. Lab.) . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..
Liberal and Country League (L.C.L.) . . . . .	..	..	..	19	..	..
Liberal Party of Australia (Lib.)	36	43	19	..	(b)19	17
North Queensland Labor Party (N.Q.L.P.) . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..
Democratic Labor Party (D.L.P.) . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total	94	73	78	39	51	35

(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 72.

Number and salary of members of the legislatures, Australian Parliaments, January 1970.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MEMBERS AND ANNUAL SALARIES, 1 JANUARY 1970

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 . . .	125	94	73	78	39	51	35	495
Total . . .	185	154	108	78	59	81	54	719
ANNUAL SALARY (\$)								
Upper House . . .	(b)9,500	(c)2,395	(d)7,750	(a)	(e)7,500	(f)7,500	(g)6,000	..
Lower House . . .	(b)9,500	(h)8,035	(d)7,750	(i)7,560	(e)7,500	(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 allowance of \$1,690. 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 an allowance varying from \$1,400 to \$2,200 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 \$1,945 to \$2,880 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, 1968-69
(\$'000)

Expenditure group	Cwth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
Governor-General or Governor(a)	(b)549	177	251	148	158	105	124	1,512
Ministry(c)	1,061	299	116	142	123	206	184	2,132
Parliament—								
Upper House(d)	783	272	361	..	148	323	138	2,025
Lower House(d)	1,584	827	696	771	297	450	228	4,853
Both Houses(e)	3,595	1,078	905	529	572	492	150	7,320
Miscellaneous(f)	1,564	247	129	72	89	36	56	2,191
Total, Parliament	7,526	2,423	2,090	1,371	1,104	1,300	573	16,389
Electoral(g)	2,866	262	164	386	166	113	165	4,122
Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	126	1	66	..	30	42	17	283
Grand Total	12,128	3,163	2,688	2,048	1,581	1,766	1,063	24,437

(a) Salaries and other expenses, including maintenance of house and grounds. (b) Includes official establishments, \$168,907. (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 election, etc.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1964-65 TO 1968-69

Year	Cwth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
TOTAL (\$'000)								
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
1968-69	12,128	3,163	2,688	2,048	1,581	1,766	1,063	24,437
PER HEAD OF POPULATION (\$)								
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
1968-69	0.99	0.71	0.79	1.16	1.38	1.87	2.74	1.99

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 1970).

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 1969 is indicated in alphabetical order in *The Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia passed during the year 1969 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 1969 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 1969 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 1969 are listed on pages 79-82. 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, 157 in 1968, and 102 in 1969.

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1969

- Aged Persons Homes Act* 1969 (No. 68) subsidised organisations providing approved personal care services in 'hostel' type accommodation at the rate of \$5.00 per week in respect of all residents over 80 years of age.
- Airline Equipment (Loan Guarantee) Act* 1969 (No. 97) authorised the Treasurer to guarantee loans raised by Ansett Transport Industries in financing the purchase of one Boeing 727 and six Douglas DC9 aircraft.
- Air Navigation (Charges) Act* 1969 (No. 75) increased the rates of air navigation charges payable by domestic airlines and general aviation operators by ten per cent from 1 January 1970.
- Appropriation Act* (No. 3) 1968-69 (No. 27); *Appropriation Act* (No. 4) 1968-69 (No. 28); *Appropriation Act* (No. 1) 1969-70 (No. 85); *Appropriation Act* (No. 2) 1969-70 (No. 86).
- Audit Act* 1969 (No. 20) changed the procedures relating to the Governor-General's warrant; modernised the wording of the original Act and clarified the law relating to existing procedures; provided authority for the Commonwealth to make payments due to small deceased estates; brought the penalty provisions into line with those provided in the Crimes Act.
- Australian Capital Territory Taxation (Administration) Act* 1969 (No. 42); *Australian Capital Territory Tax (Cheques) Act* 1969 (No. 43); *Australian Capital Territory Tax (Hire Purchase Business) Act* 1969 (No. 44); *Australian Capital Territory Tax (Insurance Business) Act* 1969 (No. 45); *Australian Capital Territory Tax (Sales of Marketable Securities) Act* 1969 (No. 46); *Australian Capital Territory Tax (Purchases of Marketable Securities) Act* 1969 (No. 47); *Australian Capital Territory Stamp Duty Act* 1969 (No. 48). These Acts provided for the collection of stamp duties on a range of instruments and transactions connected with the Australian Capital Territory.
- Australian Coastal Shipping Commission Act* 1969 (No. 55) empowered the Australian Coastal Shipping Commission to buy into Australian land-based facilities owned by other companies.
- Book Bounty Act* 1969 (No. 83) provided interim assistance to book manufacturers by payment of a bounty at the rate of twenty-five per cent of the cost of production of each book of a literary or educational character.
- Broadcasting and Television Act* 1969 (No. 21) appointed a full-time member of the Broadcasting Control Board as Vice-Chairman who would act for the Chairman in his absence; made it an offence for any person to interfere with or obstruct the broadcasting or televising of programmes or to interfere with the operation of a station in any way.
- Broadcasting and Television Act* (No. 2) 1969 (No. 31) limited, as from 24 September 1968, the number of broadcasting stations which a person may own or control to four commercial stations in any one State including one metropolitan commercial station; or eight commercial stations in Australia including four metropolitan commercial stations.
- Cellulose Acetate Flake Bounty Act* 1969 (No. 64) extended the operation of the *Cellulose Acetate Flake Bounty Act* 1956-1966 for a further maximum period of six months to 30 June 1970 unless an earlier date of cessation is specified by proclamation.
- Chicken Meat Research Act* 1969 (No. 35) provided for the establishment and operation of a joint Commonwealth-industry research scheme for the chicken meat industry.
- Citizenship Act* 1969 (No. 22) provided that a citizen of any Commonwealth country has the status of British subject; simplified the granting of citizenship for settlers from Commonwealth countries; and reduced the period of residence required for naturalisation to three years for those who can meet the Minister's requirements.
- Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1969 (No. 41) provided for grants to the States for roads totalling \$1,252.05m over a five-year period.
- Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act* 1969 (No. 11) amended Section 15 of the *Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act* so that the section applied to a determination made by a Deputy Public Service arbitrator, as well as the Public Service Arbitrator.
- Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1969 (No. 12) amended the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904-1968 consequent on the provision in the *Public Service Arbitration Act* 1969 for the appointment of Deputy Public Service Arbitrators.
- Conciliation and Arbitration Act* (No. 2) 1969 (No. 15) provided for seven instead of five judges of the Commonwealth Industrial Court, in addition to the Chief Judge.
- Coral Sea Islands Act* 1969 (No. 58) provided for the government of certain islands in the Coral Sea and for those islands to be constituted the Coral Sea Islands Territory.
- Currency Act* 1969 (No. 4) provided for the re-introduction of the 50 cent coin, and for that coin to be 12-sided and made of cupro-nickel.
- Customs Tariff Act* 1969 (No. 8).
- Customs Tariff Act* (No. 2) 1969 (No. 32).
- Customs Tariff Validation Act* 1969 (No. 84).

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1969—continued

- Decimal Currency Board (Abolition) Act 1969* (No. 25) provided for the abolition of the Decimal Currency Board and the continuance of the duties of the Board by officers of the Treasury.
- Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act 1969* (No. 61) provided that a reinstated member under the provisions of the *Defence (Parliamentary Candidates) Act 1969*, may make certain elections under the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act.
- Defence (Parliamentary Candidates) Act 1969* (No. 60) repealed the *Defence (Parliamentary Candidates) Act 1966* and permitted all members of the Defence Forces to contest Federal Parliamentary elections, not relieving them thereby of their commitment to serve in the Armed Forces in the event of their being unsuccessful but preserving all their rights and benefits as servicemen.
- Excise Tariff Act 1969* (No. 5).
- Excise Tariff Act* (No. 2) 1969 (No. 33).
- Fishing Industry Research Act 1969* (No. 80) established the Fishing Industry Research Account to support projects of research, education, extension and development of the industry.
- Income Tax Act 1969* (No. 73).
- Income Tax Assessment Act 1969* (No. 18).
- Income Tax Assessment Act* (No. 2) 1969 (No. 93).
- Income Tax Assessment Act* (No. 3) 1969 (No. 101).
- Income Tax (Drought Bonds) Act 1969* (No. 100) imposed the tax payable when the bonds are redeemed for reasons other than drought, fire or flood.
- Income Tax (International Agreements) Act 1969* (No. 24).
- Income Tax (Partnerships and Trusts) Act 1969* (No. 74).
- Independent Schools (Loans Guarantee) Act 1969* (No. 23) authorised the Government to give guarantees on behalf of the Commonwealth in respect of certain loans made to independent schools in the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory to assist the independent school authorities to obtain additional loan funds.
- International Sugar Agreement Act 1969* (No. 9) ratified the International Sugar Agreement, 1968.
- Judiciary Act 1969* (No. 39) increased the salaries of the Chief Justice (from \$24,000 to \$30,000 p.a.) and each other Justice (from \$21,000 to \$27,000 p.a.) and provided an allowance of \$2,000 p.a. and \$1,500 p.a. for the Chief Justice and each other Justice respectively.
- Judges' Remuneration Act 1969* (No. 40) increased the salaries of the Chief Judge of the Commonwealth Industrial Court and the President of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission from \$19,000 to \$24,000 p.a., and provided them with an allowance of \$1,500 p.a.; and increased the salaries of the judges of the Commonwealth Industrial Court, Federal Court of Bankruptcy, Supreme Courts of the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory and the deputy presidents of the Commission from \$17,000 to \$22,000 p.a., and provided them with an allowance of \$1,000 p.a.
- Loan (Canadian Dollars) Act 1969* (No. 69) amended the *Loan (Canadian Dollars) Act 1955* to allow a conversion issue to be arranged for a Canadian loan of 15 million Canadian dollars maturing on 1 November 1970.
- Loan (Drought Bonds) Act 1969* (No. 99) provided for the creation, issue and redemption of securities to be known as drought bonds carrying taxation concessions for eligible graziers in arid areas that could be prematurely redeemed to reduce the impact of drought, fire or flood.
- Loan (Housing) Act 1969* (No. 59) authorised the borrowing of \$132,230,000 by the States for housing in the current financial year in accordance with the provisions of the *Housing Agreement Act 1966*.
- Loan (Supplementary Borrowing) Act 1969* (No. 3) provided legislative authority to appropriate loan funds up to \$150 million to enable the proceeds of any further overseas loans to be credited to the Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve, where they would then be available for investment in the special loan raised to complete the financing of the State's share of the 1968-69 works and housing programme approved by the Loan Council.
- Loan (Swiss Francs) Act 1969* (No. 70) amended the *Loan (Swiss Francs) Act 1955* to allow a conversion issue to be arranged for a Swiss loan of 60 million Swiss Francs maturing on 1 March 1970.
- Loans (Australian National Airlines Commission) Act 1969* (No. 98) approved the borrowings not exceeding \$US 31 million (\$A 27.7 million) for the Australian National Airlines Commission to assist in financing the purchase of one Boeing 727 and six Douglas DC9 aircraft.
- Meat Chicken Levy Act 1969* (No. 36) imposed a levy, for three years, of one-tenth of a cent per meat chicken hatched to finance a programme of meat chicken research.
- Meat Chicken Levy Collection Act 1969* (No. 37) provided for the collection of the levy imposed by the *Meat Chicken Levy Act 1969*.

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1969—continued

- Meat Industry Act 1969* (No. 57) increased the number of meat producer representatives on the Australian Meat Board from five to six; empowered the Board to issue, cancel or suspend export licences, and provided the applicant or licensee with a right of appeal to the Minister against a decision of the Board.
- National Health Act 1969* (No. 102) provided adequate insurance cover under the national health scheme for those on low incomes and for migrants during their first two months in Australia.
- New South Wales Grant (Gwydir River Dam) Act 1969* (No. 53) provided a grant of up to \$20 million to accelerate the completion of the Copeton Dam on the Gwydir River.
- Nitrogenous Fertilisers Subsidy Act 1969* (No. 79) extended the existing subsidy on nitrogenous fertilisers a further three years to 31 October 1972 and made provision for payment of subsidy on imported fertilisers under certain specified conditions.
- Northern Territory (Administration) Act 1969* (No. 88) amended section 21 of the *Northern Territory (Administration) Act 1968* concerning the Aborigines Benefits Trust Fund and set out the principles to be followed for the use of Fund revenue.
- Officers' Rights Declaration Act 1969* (No. 13) amended the *Officers' Rights Declaration Act 1928–1968* consequent on the provision in the *Public Service Arbitration Act 1969* for the appointment of Deputy Public Service Arbitrators.
- Patents Act 1969* (No. 34) provided for major changes in the procedures for the granting of patents, including examination no longer automatic; deferred examination; separate fees for examination and annual fees to maintain applications; and modified examination in certain cases.
- Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1969* (No. 19).
- Petroleum Search Subsidy Act 1969* (No. 38) extended the period of operation of the *Petroleum Search Subsidy Act 1959–1967* for a further five years.
- Phosphate Fertilisers Bounty Act 1969* (No. 66) provided for an increase in the bounty rate on standard superphosphate by \$4 per ton to bring the total bounty to \$12 per ton, and provided for an increase to \$60 per ton of the bounty on the phosphorus pentoxide content in superphosphate other than standard superphosphate, and other phosphatic fertilisers.
- Public Service Arbitration Act 1969* (No. 10) amended the *Public Service Arbitration Act 1920–68* and provided for the appointment of deputy arbitrators to augment the Public Service arbitration tribunal.
- Public Works Committee Act 1969* (No. 92) provided that the cost limit below which Commonwealth public works need not be referred to the Public Works Committee be raised from \$500,000 to \$750,000 and that the committee may examine only those public works which are carried out by, or for, the Commonwealth within the Commonwealth or within a Territory of the Commonwealth.
- Pyrites Bounty Act 1969* (No. 62) extended the operation of the *Pyrites Bounty Act 1960–1965* for a further maximum period of twelve months to 30 June 1970 unless an earlier date of cessation is specified by proclamation.
- Quarantine Act 1969* (No. 1) revised the maximum penalties imposed upon persons convicted of quarantine offences and provided for a smoother functioning of quarantine administration whilst causing less inconvenience to importers and travellers.
- Raw Cotton Bounty Act 1969* (No. 16) extended the payment of a bounty on raw cotton production in Australia for a further three-year period commencing with the 1969 cotton crop.
- Repatriation Act 1969* (No. 95) increased T.P.I. rate of war pension by \$2.50 to \$36.00 per week; intermediate rate of war pension by \$2.25 to \$26.50 per week; war widows pension and service pensions by \$1.00 to \$15.00 per week; and increases in certain allowances.
- Scholarships Act 1969* (No. 17) provided a legislative basis for the five major scholarship schemes under which the Commonwealth makes awards to students in schools, colleges and universities and repealed the *Education Act 1945–66*.
- Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act 1969* (No. 96) increased the pensions and allowances under the *Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act*.
- Social Services Act 1969* (No. 94) increased the standard rate of pension for the aged, invalids and widows with children by \$1.00 per week to \$15.00 per week; pensions for married couples by 75 cents per week to \$13.25 per week, and introduced the tapered means test.
- South Australian Grant (Tailm Bend to Keith Pipeline) Act 1969* (No. 52) provided for a contribution of \$6 million to South Australia to accelerate the completion of the Tailm Bend–Keith pipeline scheme.
- Spirits Act 1969* (No. 6) allowed brandy distilled at a strength of up to 45 per cent overproof to be described as 'pure Australian standard brandy' or 'Australian blended brandy'.
- States Grants (Aboriginal Advancement) Act 1969* (No. 77).
- States Grants (Aboriginal Advancement) Act* (No. 2) 1969 (No. 78).

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1969—continued

- State Grants (Advanced Education) Act* 1969 (No. 81).
States Grants (Advanced Education) Act (No. 2) 1969 (No. 82).
States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) Act 1969 (No. 87).
States Grants (Home Care) Act 1969 (No. 49).
States Grants (Independent Schools) Act 1969 (No. 89) introduced special purpose grants to the States for transmission to independent schools as a contribution from the Commonwealth to their running costs.
States Grants (Nursing Homes) Act 1969 (No. 51).
States Grants (Paramedical Services) Act 1969 (No. 50).
States Grants (Petroleum Products) Act 1969 (No. 90) amended the *States Grants (Petroleum Products) Act* 1965 and reviewed subsidy payments on petroleum products in country areas where distribution costs have increased in order to restore the difference between capital city and country wholesale prices to 3.3 cents a gallon.
States Grants (Special Financial Assistance) Act 1969 (No. 56).
States Grants (Universities) Act 1969 (No. 76).
Sulphuric Acid Bounty Act 1969 (No. 63) extended the operation of the *Sulphuric Acid Bounty Act* 1954–1966 for a further maximum period of twelve months to 30 June 1970 unless an earlier date of cessation is specified by proclamation.
Sulphate of Ammonia Bounty Act 1969 (No. 65) extended the operation of the *Sulphate of Ammonia Bounty Act* 1962–1966 for a further maximum period of six months to 30 June 1970 unless an earlier date of cessation is specified by proclamation.
Superannuation Act 1969 (No. 14) amended the *Superannuation Act* 1922–1968 consequent on the provision in the *Public Service Arbitration Act* 1969 for the appointment of Deputy Public Service Arbitrators.
Superannuation Act (No. 2) 1969 (No. 26) provided for non-contributory units, within specified limits, in the Commonwealth superannuation scheme and also reduced the degree of tapering in eligibility for pension benefits under the scheme.
Supply Act (No. 1) 1969–70 (No. 29).
Supply Act (No. 2) 1969–70 (No. 30).
Tasmania Grant Act 1969 (No. 91) authorised payment in 1969–70 of a special grant to Tasmania of 21.9 million.
Tasmania Grant (Cressy–Longford Irrigation Works) Act 1969 (No. 71) granted financial assistance of up to \$750,000 for the construction of the Cressy–Longford irrigation scheme.
Universities (Financial Assistance) Act 1969 (No. 7).
Universities (Financial Assistance) Act (No. 2) 1969 (No. 72).
Urea Bounty Act 1969 (No. 67) extended the operation of the *Urea Bounty Act* 1966 for a further maximum period of six months to 30 June 1970 unless an earlier date of cessation is specified by proclamation.
Victoria Grant (King River Dam) Act 1969 (No. 54) granted financial assistance of up to \$4 million to enable the earlier construction of the King River Dam.
Wine Grapes Charges Act 1969 (No. 2) amended the *Wine Grapes Charges Act* 1929–66 and increased the maximum rates of levy on grapes delivered to wineries and distilleries from \$1.50 per ton for fresh grapes to \$2.50 per ton, and from \$4.50 per ton for dried grapes to \$7.50 per ton.

TOTAL FOR YEAR: 102 Acts.