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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 bi-cameral legislature the Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly is the larger House. The members of the Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly, as the case may be, of each State are elected by the people, the franchise extending to adult British subjects with certain residential qualifications. With the exception of the New South Wales Legislative Council, the members of State Legislative Councils are, in common with members of the Lower Houses, elected by the people of the respective States. In New South Wales a quarter of the members of the Legislative Council retire each three years and the continuing members of the Council and the members of the Legislative Assembly, voting as an electoral body, elect members to fill the vacant positions. In Victoria and Western Australia members of the Legislative Council are elected by adult suffrage, while the franchise is limited in South Australia to the holders of certain property or service qualifications, and in Tasmania to the holders of certain property, service or educational qualifications. In the Commonwealth Parliament the qualifications for the franchise are identical for both Houses, extending to adult British subjects who have lived in Australia for six months continuously.

The Sovereign

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

The Governor-General

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

Most 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 L'ISLE, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.St.J. From 3 August 1961 to 22 September 1965.
- Rt Hon. RICHARD GARDINER, BARON CASEY, P.C. G.C.M.G., C.H., D.S.O., M.C., K.St.J. From 22 September 1965.

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

ADMINISTRATORS

- Rt Hon. FREDERIC JOHN NAPIER, BARON CHELMSFORD (afterwards 1ST VISCOUNT CHELMSFORD), K.C.M.G. From 21 December 1909 to 27 January 1910.
- Lieut.-Colonel the Rt Hon. ARTHUR HERBERT TENNYSON, BARON SOMERS, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. From 3 October 1930 to 22 January 1931.
- Captain the Rt Hon. WILLIAM CHARLES ARCEDECKNE, BARON HUNTINGFIELD, K.C.M.G., K.St.J. From 29 March 1938 to 24 September 1938.
- Major-General SIR WINSTON JOSEPH DUGAN (afterwards 1ST BARON DUGAN OF VICTORIA), G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. From 5 September 1944 to 30 January 1945; 19 January 1947 to 11 March 1947.
- 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.

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

ADMINISTRATORS—*continued*

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.

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, either under the State Constitutions, conferred by Imperial Act, or by Act of the Parliament of the State.

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 1966) State Governors are as follows.

STATE GOVERNORS, DECEMBER 1966

New South Wales—SIR ARTHUR RODEN CUTLER, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., K.St.J.

Victoria—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROHAN DELACOMBE, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., K.St.J.

Queensland—SIR ALAN JAMES MANSFIELD, K.C.M.G.

South Australia—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR EDRIC MONTAGUE BASTYAN, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.

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

Tasmania—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHARLES HENRY GAIRDNER, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.

The Cabinet and executive government

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

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

The executive power of the Commonwealth is exercisable by the Governor-General, and that of the States by the Governor. In each case he is advised by an Executive Council, which, however, meets only for certain formal purposes, as explained on page 56. 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

* G.C.M.G., 1963.

† Fourteen, as from 28 February 1967.

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 popular 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 1966.

**AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER
HOUSES, DECEMBER 1966**

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

(a) By the *Ministers of State Act 1967* the number of Ministers was increased to twenty-six from 28 February 1967. (b) Abolished in 1922.

Commonwealth Ministries

Names and tenure of office, 1901 to 1966. 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 1966

- (i) BARTON MINISTRY, 1 January 1901 to 24 September 1903.
- (ii) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 24 September 1903 to 27 April 1904.
- (iii) WATSON MINISTRY, 27 April 1904 to 17 August 1904.
- (iv) REID-MCLEAN MINISTRY, 18 August 1904 to 5 July 1905.
- (v) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 5 July 1905 to 13 November 1908.
- (vi) FISHER MINISTRY, 13 November 1908 to 1 June 1909.
- (vii) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 2 June 1909 to 29 April 1910.
- (viii) FISHER MINISTRY, 29 April 1910 to 24 June 1913.
- (ix) COOK MINISTRY, 24 June 1913 to 17 September 1914.
- (x) FISHER MINISTRY, 17 September 1914 to 27 October 1915.
- (xi) HUGHES MINISTRY, 27 October 1915 to 14 November 1916.
- (xii) HUGHES MINISTRY, 14 November 1916 to 17 February 1917.
- (xiii) HUGHES MINISTRY, 17 February 1917 to 10 January 1918.
- (xiv) HUGHES MINISTRY, 10 January 1918 to 9 February 1923.
- (xv) BRUCE-PAGE MINISTRY, 9 February 1923 to 22 October 1929.
- (xvi) SCULLIN MINISTRY, 22 October 1929 to 6 January 1932.
- (xvii) LYONS MINISTRY, 6 January 1932 to 7 November 1938.
- (xviii) LYONS MINISTRY, 7 November 1938 to 7 April 1939.

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES, 1901 TO 1966—*continued*

- (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.

Names of holders of Commonwealth Ministerial office, to 31 December 1966. 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.

This issue shows only particulars of the latest Holt Ministry, as constituted on 14 December 1966. For subsequent changes, *see* Appendix.

HOLT MINISTRY—FROM 14 DECEMBER 1966

(The State in which each Minister's electorate is situated is shown in parenthesis)

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *<i>Prime Minister</i>—
THE RT HON. H. E. HOLT, M.P. (Vic.). *<i>Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and Industry</i>—
THE RT HON. J. McEWEN, M.P. (Vic.). *<i>Treasurer</i>—
THE RT HON. W. McMAHON, M.P. (N.S.W.). *<i>Minister for External Affairs</i>—
THE RT HON. PAUL HASLUCK, M.P. (W.A.). *<i>Minister for Defence</i>—
THE HON. ALLEN FAIRHALL, M.P. (N.S.W.). *<i>Minister for the Interior</i>—
THE HON. J. D. ANTHONY, M.P. (N.S.W.). *<i>Minister for Supply and Leader of the Government in the Senate</i>—
SENATOR THE HON. N. H. D. HENTY (Tas.). *<i>Minister for Primary Industry</i>—
THE RT HON. C. F. ADERMANN, M.P. (Qld). *<i>Postmaster-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council</i>—
THE HON. A. S. HULME, M.P. (Qld). *<i>Minister for National Development</i>—
THE HON. DAVID FAIRBAIRN, D.F.C., M.P. (N.S.W.). *<i>Minister for Education and Science</i>—
SENATOR THE HON. J. G. GORTON (Vic.). *<i>Minister for Labour and National Service</i>—
THE HON. L. H. E. BURY, M.P. (N.S.W.). <i>Minister for Shipping and Transport</i>—
THE HON. GORDON FREETH, M.P. (W.A.). <i>Minister for Territories</i>—
THE HON. C. E. BARNES, M.P. (Qld). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Minister for Civil Aviation</i>—
THE HON. R. W. C. SWARTZ, M.B.E., E.D., M.P. (Qld). <i>Minister for Immigration and Leader of the Government in the House of Representatives</i>—
THE HON. B. M. SNEDDEN, Q.C., M.P. (Vic.). <i>Minister for Health</i>—
THE HON. A. J. FORBES, M.C., M.P. (S.A.). <i>Minister for Air and assisting the Treasurer</i>—
THE HON. PETER HOWSON, M.P. (Vic.). <i>Minister for Customs and Excise</i>—
SENATOR THE HON. KEN ANDERSON (N.S.W.). <i>Minister for Repatriation</i>—
SENATOR THE HON. G. COLIN MCKELLAR (N.S.W.). <i>Minister for Social Services and assisting the Minister for Trade and Industry</i>—
THE HON. IAN SINCLAIR, M.P. (N.S.W.). <i>Minister for Housing</i>—
SENATOR THE HON. DAME ANNABELLE RANKIN, D.B.E. (Qld). <i>Minister for the Army</i>—
THE HON. MALCOLM FRASER, M.P. (Vic.). <i>Attorney-General</i>—
THE HON. N. H. BOWEN, Q.C., M.P. (N.S.W.). <i>Minister for the Navy, and under the Minister for Trade and Industry, Minister-in-Charge of Tourist Activities</i>—
THE HON. D. L. CHIPPE, M.P. (Vic.). † <i>Minister for Works</i>—
THE HON. C. R. KELLY, M.P. (S.A.). |
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* Minister in the Cabinet.

† As from 28 February 1957.

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 1966

The names of the members of the Ministries in each State in December 1966 are shown in the following statement. For subsequent changes, *see* Appendix.

STATE MINISTRIES, DECEMBER 1966

NEW SOUTH WALES

Ministry (from 13 May 1965)

Premier and Treasurer—

THE HON. R. W. ASKIN, M.L.A.

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

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

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

THE HON. E. A. WILLIS, M.L.A.

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

THE HON. A. D. BRIDGES, M.L.C.

Minister for Agriculture—

THE HON. W. A. CHAFFEY, M.L.A.

Attorney-General—

THE HON. K. M. MCCAW, M.L.A.

Minister for Local Government and Minister for Highways—

THE HON. P. H. MORTON, M.L.A.

Minister for Public Works—

THE HON. D. HUGHES, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport—

THE HON. M. A. MORRIS, M.L.A.

Minister for Decentralisation and Development—

THE HON. J. B. M. FULLER, M.L.C.

Minister for Lands and Minister for Mines—

THE HON. T. L. LEWIS, M.L.A.

Minister for Conservation—

THE HON. J. G. BEALE, M.L.A.

Minister for Housing and Minister for Co-operative Societies—

THE HON. S. T. STEPHENS, M.L.A.

Minister of Justice—

THE HON. J. C. MADDISON, M.L.A.

Minister for Health—

THE HON. A. H. JAGO, M.L.A.

Assistant Minister for Education—

THE HON. W. C. FIFE, M.L.A.

VICTORIA

Ministry (from 7 June 1955)

(Portfolios as from 1 December 1965)

Premier and Treasurer—

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

Chief Secretary and Attorney-General—

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

Minister of Agriculture—

THE HON. G. L. CHANDLER, C.M.G., M.L.C.

Minister of Housing and Minister of Forests—

THE HON. L. H. S. THOMPSON, M.L.C.

Minister of Education—

THE HON. J. S. BLOOMFIELD, Q.C., M.P.

Minister for Fuel and Power—

THE HON. G. O. REID, M.P.

Minister of Public Works—

THE HON. M. V. PORTER, M.P.

Minister of Transport—

THE HON. E. R. MEAGHER, M.B.E., E.D., M.P.

Minister for Local Government—

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

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

THE HON. J. C. M. BALFOUR, M.P.

Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Mines—

THE HON. T. A. DARCY, M.P.

Minister of Immigration—

THE HON. J. F. ROSSITER, M.P.

Minister of Labour and Industry—

THE HON. V. F. WILCOX, M.P.

Minister of Health—

THE HON. V. O. DICKIE, M.L.C.

Minister of State Development—

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

STATE MINISTRIES, 1966—continued

QUEENSLAND

Ministry (from 14 June 1963)

(Portfolios as from 11 March 1965)

*Premier and Minister for State Development,
and Vice-President of the Executive Council—*
THE HON. G. F. R. NICKLIN, M.M., M.L.A.

Treasurer—
THE HON. G. W. W. CHALK, M.L.A.

Minister for Education—
THE HON. J. C. A. PIZZEY, M.L.A.

Minister for Industrial Development—
THE HON. A. T. DEWAR, M.L.A.

Minister for Lands—
THE HON. A. R. FLETCHER, M.L.A.

*Minister for Local Government and
Conservation—*
THE HON. H. RICHTER, M.L.A.

Minister for Primary Industries—
THE HON. J. A. ROW, M.L.A.

Minister for Works and Housing—
THE HON. J. BJELKE-PETERSEN, M.L.A.

Minister for Justice and Attorney-General—
THE HON. P. R. DELAMOTHE, O.B.E., M.L.A.

Minister for Health—
THE HON. S. D. TOOTH, M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Tourism—
THE HON. J. D. HERBERT, M.L.A.

Minister for Mines and Main Roads—
THE HON. R. E. CAMM, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport—
THE HON. W. E. KNOX, M.L.A.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Ministry (from 10 March 1965)

*Premier, Treasurer, Minister of Immigration,
and Minister of Housing—*
THE HON. F. H. WALSH, M.P.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Health—
THE HON. A. J. SHARD, M.L.C.

Minister of Works and Minister of Marine—
THE HON. C. D. HUTCHENS, M.P.

*Attorney-General, Minister of Aboriginal
Affairs, and Minister of Social Welfare—*
THE HON. D. A. DUNSTAN, Q.C., M.P.

Minister of Education—
THE HON. R. R. LOVEDAY, M.P.

*Minister of Local Government, Minister of
Roads, and Minister of Mines—*
THE HON. S. C. BEVAN, M.L.C.

*Minister of Labour and Industry and Minister
of Transport—*
THE HON. A. F. KNEEBONE, M.L.C.

*Minister of Agriculture and Minister of
Forests—*
THE HON. G. A. BYWATERS, M.P.

*Minister of Lands, Minister of Repatriation,
and Minister of Irrigation—*
THE HON. J. D. CORCORAN, M.P.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Ministry (from 17 August 1965)

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Tourists—
THE HON. D. BRAND, M.L.A.

*Deputy Premier, Minister for Agriculture, and
Minister for Electricity—*
THE HON. C. D. NALDER, M.L.A.

*Minister for Industrial Development, Minister
for Railways, and Minister for the North-
West—*
THE HON. C. W. M. COURT, O.B.E., M.L.A.

*Minister for Education and Minister for
for Native Welfare—*
THE HON. E. H. M. LEWIS, M.L.A.

*Minister for Mines, Minister for Justice, and
Leader of the Government in the Legislative
Council—*
THE HON. A. F. GRIFFITH, M.L.C.

*Minister for Lands, Minister for Forests, and
Minister for Immigration—*
THE HON. W. S. BOVELL, M.L.A.

*Minister for Works and Minister for Water
Supplies—*
THE HON. R. HUTCHINSON, D.F.C., M.L.A.

*Minister for Local Government, Minister for
Town Planning, and Minister for Child Wel-
fare—*
THE HON. L. A. LOGAN, M.L.C.

*Chief Secretary, Minister for Police, and
Minister for Traffic—*
THE HON. J. F. CRAIG, M.L.A.

Minister for Housing and Minister for Labour—
THE HON. D. H. O'NEIL, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport—
THE HON. R. J. O'CONNOR, M.L.A.

*Minister for Health, and Minister for Fisheries
and Fauna—*
THE HON. G. C. MACKINNON, M.L.C.

STATE MINISTRIES, 1966—*continued*
TASMANIA

Ministry (from 13 May 1964)

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

Leaders of the Opposition, Commonwealth and State Parliaments, December 1966

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 1966

LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION, DECEMBER 1966

<i>Commonwealth—</i> The Hon. A. A. Calwell, M.P.(a)
<i>New South Wales—</i> J. B. Renshaw, M.L.A.
<i>Victoria—</i> The Hon. C. P. Stoneham, M.P.
<i>Queensland—</i> J. W. Houston, M.L.A.
<i>South Australia—</i> R. S. Hall, M.P.
<i>Western Australia—</i> The Hon. A. R. G. Hawke, M.L.A.
<i>Tasmania—</i> The Hon. W. A. Bethune, M.H.A.
(a) E. G. Whitlam, Q.C., M.P., from 8 February 1967.

Numbers and salaries of Commonwealth Ministers

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

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

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

Parliaments and elections

The Commonwealth Parliaments

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

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

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS

Number of Parliament	Date of opening	Date of dissolution
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 in the Appendix. For particulars of electors enrolled and of electors who voted in the several States and Territories at previous Commonwealth elections, see Year Book No. 52 and earlier issues.

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

Qualifications for membership and for franchise—Commonwealth Parliament

Qualifications necessary for membership of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament are possessed by any British subject, twenty-one years of age or over, who has resided in the Commonwealth for at least three years and who is, or is qualified to become, an elector of the Commonwealth. Qualifications for Commonwealth franchise are possessed by any British subject, not under twenty-one years of age and not disentitled on other grounds, who has lived in Australia for six months continuously. Residence in a subdivision for a period of one month prior to enrolment is necessary to enable a qualified person to enrol. Enrolment and voting are compulsory except that the compulsory enrolment provisions do not relate to an Aboriginal native of Australia. A member of the Defence Forces 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 1956 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 Forces, to vote at elections as if his name appeared on the roll. 'Special service'

takes the same meaning as that term in the Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act and means, in relation to a person, service during a period when he is outside Australia and he or his unit is allotted for special duty in a special area.

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

Commonwealth Parliaments and elections

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

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

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. A redistribution of the States into electoral divisions was effected by distribution commissioners appointed for each State.

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. When the population as at the 1966 Census has been ascertained, the Chief Electoral Officer will determine afresh the number of members of the House of Representatives to be chosen for the several States, based on that Census. This new representation will then become effective at the next general election of members of the House of Representatives following the next redistribution.

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

posed law which relates solely to the Territory or on a motion for the disallowance of a regulation made under an Ordinance of the Territory and on any amendment of such a motion.

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 with 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 62), 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. Particulars of the voting at the 1966 elections are given in the Appendix.

The state of the parties in each House following the elections at the end of 1966 was: *Senate*—Liberal Party 22; Country Party, 7; Australian Labor Party, 28; Australian Democratic Labor Party, 2; Independent, 1; *House of Representatives*—Liberal Party, 61; Country Party 21 (including the Northern Territory member with restricted voting rights); Australian Labor Party, 41; 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 1967. 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.

C.P.—Australian Country Party.

Ind.—Independent.

Lib.—Liberal Party of Australia.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1 JANUARY 1967(a)

THE SENATE

President:

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

Chairman of Committees:

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

Leader of the Government in the Senate:

SENATOR THE HON. N. H. D. HENTY

Leader of the Opposition in the Senate:

SENATOR D. R. WILLESEE (b)

(a) For later changes see Appendix.

(b) Senator L. K. Murphy, Q.C. from 21 February 1967.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT,
1 JANUARY 1967(a)—continued

THE SENATE—continued

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

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Triennial Parliaments—Last General Election
26 November 1966)

Speaker:

Vacant.(c)

Chairman of Committees:

P. E. LUCOCK, M.P.

Leader of the Opposition:

THE HON. A. A. CALWELL, M.P.(d)

(a) For later changes see Appendix. (b) From commencement of 1967 session resigned from Liberal Party and voted as Independent. (c) W. J. Aston, M.P., elected on 21 February 1967. (d) E. G. Whitlam, Q.C., M.P. from 8 February 1967.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT,
1 JANUARY 1967(a)—continued

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—continued

<i>Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>
Adermann, Rt Hon. C. F. (C.P.)	Fisher (Q.)	Dobie, J. D. M. (Lib.)	Hughes (N.S.W.)
Allan, A. I. (C.P.)	Gwydir (N.S.W.)	Drury, E. N. (Lib.)	Ryan (Q.)
Anthony, Hon. J. D. (C.P.)	Richmond (N.S.W.)	Duthie, G. W. A. (A.L.P.)	Wilmot (T.)
Armstrong, A. A., M.C. (C.P.)	Riverina (N.S.W.)	England, J. A., E.D. (C.P.)	Calare (N.S.W.)
Arthur, W. T. (Lib.)	Barton (N.S.W.)	Erwin, G. D. (Lib.)	Ballaarat (V.)
Aston, W. J. (Lib.)	Phillip (N.S.W.)	Failes, L. J. (C.P.)	Lawson (N.S.W.)
Barnard, L. H. (A.L.P.)	Bass (T.)	Fairbairn, Hon. D. E., D.F.C. (Lib.)	Farrer (N.S.W.)
Barnes, Hon. C. E. (C.P.)	McPherson (Q.)	Fairhall, Hon. A. (Lib.)	Paterson (N.S.W.)
Bate, H. J. (Lib.)	Macarthur (N.S.W.)	Forbes, Hon. A. J., M.C. (Lib.)	Barker (S.A.)
Beaton, N. L. (A.L.P.)	Bendigo (V.)	Fox, E. M. C. (Lib.)	Henty (V.)
Beazley, K. E. (A.L.P.)	Fremantle (W.A.)	Fraser, Hon. J. M. (Lib.)	Wannon (V.)
Benson, S. J., R.D. (Ind.)	Batman (V.)	Fraser, J. R. (A.L.P.)	Aust. Cap. Terr.
Birrell, F. R. (A.L.P.)	Port Adelaide (S.A.)	Freeth, Hon. G. (Lib.)	Forrest (W.A.)
Bonnett, R. N. (Lib.)	Herbert (Q.)	Fulton, W. J. (A.L.P.)	Leichhardt (Q.)
Bosman, L. L. (Lib.)	St. George (N.S.W.)	Gibbs, W. T. (Lib.)	Bowman (Q.)
Bowen, Hon. N. H., Q.C. (Lib.)	Parramatta (N.S.W.)	Gibson, A. (Lib.)	Denison (T.)
Bridges-Maxwell, C. W. (Lib.)	Robertson (N.S.W.)	Giles, G. O'H. (Lib.)	Angas (S.A.)
Brownbill, Miss K. C. M. (Lib.)	Kingston (S.A.)	Graham, B. W. (Lib.)	North Sydney (N.S.W.)
Bryant, G. M. (A.L.P.)	Wills (V.)	Gray, G. H. (A.L.P.)	Capricornia (Q.)
Buchanan, A. A. (Lib.)	McMillan (V.)	Griffiths, C. E. (A.L.P.)	Shortland (N.S.W.)
Bury, Hon. L. H. E. (Lib.)	Wentworth (N.S.W.)	Hallett, J. M. (C.P.)	Canning (W.A.)
Cairns, J. F. (A.L.P.)	Yarra (V.)	Hansen, B. P. (A.L.P.)	Wide Bay (Q.)
Cairns, K. M. K. (Lib.)	Lilley (Q.)	Harrison, E. J. (A.L.P.)	Blaxland (N.S.W.)
Calder, S. E., D.F.C. (C.P.)	Northern Territory	Hasluck, Rt Hon. P. M. C. (Lib.)	Curtin (W.A.)
Calwell, Hon. A. A. (A.L.P.)	Melbourne (V.)	Haworth, Hon. W. C. (Lib.)	Isaacs (V.)
Cameron, C. R. (A.L.P.)	Hindmarsh (S.A.)	Hayden, W. G. (A.L.P.)	Oxley (Q.)
Cameron, D. M. (Lib.)	Griffith (Q.)	Holt, Rt Hon. H. E. (Lib.)	Higgins (V.)
Chaney, Hon. F. C., A.F.C. (Lib.)	Perth (W.A.)	Holten, R. McN. (C.P.)	Indi (V.)
Chipp, Hon. D. L. (Lib.)	Higinbotham (V.)	Howson, Hon. P. (Lib.)	Fawkner (V.)
Clark, J. J. (A.L.P.)	Darling (N.S.W.)	Hughes, T. E. F., Q.C. (Lib.)	Parkes (N.S.W.)
Cleaver, R. (Lib.)	Swan (W.A.)	Hulme, Hon. A. S. (Lib.)	Petrie (Q.)
Collard, F. W. (A.L.P.)	Kalgoorlie (W.A.)	Irwin, L. H., M.B.E. (Lib.)	Mitchell (N.S.W.)
Connor, R. F. X. (A.L.P.)	Cunningham (N.S.W.)	James, A. W. (A.L.P.)	Hunter (N.S.W.)
Cope, J. F. (A.L.P.)	Watson (N.S.W.)	Jarman, A. W. (Lib.)	Deakin (V.)
Corbett, J. (C.P.)	Maranoa (Q.)	Jess, J. D. (Lib.)	La Trobe (V.)
Costa, D. E. (A.L.P.)	Banks (N.S.W.)	Jessop, D. S. (Lib.)	Grey (S.A.)
Courtney, F. (A.L.P.)	Darebin (V.)	Jones, A. T. (Lib.)	Adelaide (S.A.)
Cramer, Hon. Sir John (Lib.)	Bennelong (N.S.W.)	Jones, C. K. (A.L.P.)	Newcastle (N.S.W.)
Crean, F. (A.L.P.)	Melbourne Ports (V.)	Katter, R. C. (C.P.)	Kennedy (Q.)
Cross, M. D. (A.L.P.)	Brisbane (Q.)	Kelly, Hon. C. R. (Lib.)	Wakefield (S.A.)
Curtin, D. J. (A.L.P.)	Kingsford-Smith (N.S.W.)	Kent Hughes, Hon. Sir Wilfrid, K.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., E.D. (Lib.)	Chisholm (V.)
Daly, F. M. (A.L.P.)	Grayndler (N.S.W.)	Killen, D. J. (Lib.)	Moreton (Q.)
Davies, R. (A.L.P.)	Braddon (T.)	King, R. S. (C.P.)	Wimmera (V.)
Devine, L. T. (A.L.P.)	East Sydney (N.S.W.)	Lee, M. W. (Lib.)	Lalor (Vic.)
		Luchetti, A. S. (A.L.P.)	Macquarie (N.S.W.)
		Lucock, P. E. (C.P.)	Lyne (N.S.W.)
		Lynch, P. R. (Lib.)	Flinders (Vic.)
		Mackay, M. G. (Lib.)	Evans (N.S.W.)

(a) For later changes see Appendix.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT,
1 JANUARY 1967(a)—continued

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—continued

<i>Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>
Maisey, D. W. (C.P.)	Moore (W.A.)	Sinclair, Hon. I. McC. (C.P.)	New England (N.S.W.)
McEwen, Rt Hon. J. (C.P.)	Murray (V.)	Snedden, Hon. B. M., Q.C. (Lib.)	Bruce (V.)
McIvor, H. J. (A.L.P.)	Gellibrand (V.)	Stewart, F. E. (A.L.P.)	Lang (N.S.W.)
McLeay, J. E. (Lib.)	Boothby (S.A.)	St. John, E. H., Q.C. (Lib.)	Warringah (N.S.W.)
McMahon, Rt Hon. W. (Lib.)	Lowe (N.S.W.)	Stokes, P. W. C., E.D. (Lib.)	Maribyrnong (V.)
Minogue, D. (A.L.P.)	West Sydney (N.S.W.)	Street, A. A. (Lib.)	Corangamite (V.)
Munro, D. R. R. (Lib.)	Eden-Monaro (N.S.W.)	Swartz, Hon. R. W. C., M.B.E., E.D. (Lib.)	Darling Downs (Q.)
Nicholls, M. H. (A.L.P.)	Bonython (S.A.)	Turnbull, W. G. (C.P.)	Mallee (V.)
Nixon, P. J. (C.P.)	Gippsland (V.)	Turner, H. B. (Lib.)	Bradfield (N.S.W.)
O'Connor, W. P. (A.L.P.)	Dalley (N.S.W.)	Uren, T. (A.L.P.)	Reid (N.S.W.)
Opperman, Hon. H. F. O.B.E. (Lib.)(b)	Corio (V.)	Webb, C. H. (A.L.P.)	Stirling (W.A.)
Patterson R. A. (A.L.P.)	Dawson (Q.)	Wentworth, W.C. (Lib.)	Mackellar (N.S.W.)
Peacock, A. S. (Lib.)	Kooyong (Vic.)	Whitlam, E. G., Q.C. (A.L.P.)	Werriwa (N.S.W.)
Pearsall, T. G. (Lib.)	Franklin (Tas.)	Whitton, R. H. (Lib.)	Balaclava (V.)
Peters, E. W. (A.L.P.)	Scullin (V.)	Wilson, I. B. C. (Lib.)	Sturt (S.A.)
Pettitt, J. A. (C.P.)	Hume (N.S.W.)		
Robinson, I. L. (C.P.)	Cowper (N.S.W.)		

(a) For later changes see Appendix.

(b) Appointed High Commissioner to Malta, 10 February 1967.

Commonwealth referendums

In accordance with section 128 of the Constitution any proposed law for the alteration of the Constitution, in addition to being passed by an absolute majority of each House of Parliament, must be submitted to a referendum of the electors in each State, and must be approved also by a majority of the electors in a majority of the States and by a majority of all the electors who voted, before it can be presented for Royal Assent. Twenty-four such proposals have so far been submitted to referendums and the consent of the electors has been received in four 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—and the fourth in respect of Social Services in 1946. Details of the various referendums and the voting thereon are given in Year Book No. 52, pages 66–7.

In addition to referendums for alteration of the Constitution, other Commonwealth referendums have been held, the first occasion being in 1898, when a proposed Constitution, embodied in the *Federal Constitution Bill*, was submitted to the popular vote but failed to receive the statutory vote of 80,000 in New South Wales. On modification of the Bill in the following year the necessary consent was obtained. In 1916 a question was submitted in terms of section 5 of the *Military Service Referendum Act 1916* as to whether the people of Australia were in favour of compulsory overseas military service for the term of the war. The proposal was favoured by a majority of voters in Victoria, Western Australia and Tasmania, and in the Federal Territories, which also participated in this Referendum, but the necessary majority of all voters was not obtained. Affirmative votes cast amounted to 48.39 per cent of all formal votes. Of the electors on the roll, 82.75 per cent voted. In 1917 another question was submitted. This was prescribed by Regulation 6 of the War Precautions (Military Service Referendum) Regulations 1917 and asked whether the Commonwealth should have power to call up by ballot compulsory reinforcements for the Australian Imperial Force overseas, up to 7,000 per month. Only Western Australia, Tasmania and the Federal Territories voted for the proposal, and, inclusive of those of members of the Forces and crews of transports who voted on this occasion, affirmative votes amounted to only 46.21 per cent of all formal votes. The percentage of electors who voted was 81.34.

Two Bills for alteration of the Constitution were passed during 1965, one to amend the provisions that the number of members of the House of Representatives shall be as nearly as practicable twice the number of Senators (section 24), and the other to repeal section 127—'In reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth, or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted.' In accordance with the provisions of section 128 of the Constitution the proposals were to have been submitted to the electors within six months after the passage of the Bills. The Government, however, decided in February 1966 to defer the holding of the referendums until after the House of Representatives election of 26 November 1966.*

* For later developments see Appendix.

The Parliaments of the States and State elections

Pages 53, 62 and 68 of this chapter contain summarised information on the Parliaments of each State, the qualifications for members, the numbers of Houses and members, and salaries payable. For greater detail, including some historical material, reference should be made to Year Books No. 50, pages 69-72, No. 51, page 73, No. 52, page 68, and earlier issues.

Pursuant to the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1965*, a new redivision of Victoria for electoral purposes was carried out at the end of 1965 on the following basis:

- (1) The so-called 'Port Phillip Area', which consists of thirty-eight existing metropolitan and semi-metropolitan districts and six parts of other districts, was redivided into forty-four electoral districts for the Assembly, each containing approximately 25,000 electors;
- (2) the remaining area of the State, i.e. 'Country Area', was divided into twenty-nine electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly, consisting of eight Provincial Centre electorates each containing approximately 22,250 electors and twenty-one other electorates of a rural nature each containing approximately 18,200 electors; and
- (3) the 'Southern Area' containing the nine existing Electoral Provinces of Dootta Galla, East Yarra, Higinbotham, Melbourne, Melbourne North, Melbourne West, Monash, Southern, and South Eastern was redivided into ten new provinces for the Legislative Council; the remaining eight Country Provinces are unchanged.

In Western Australia provision has been made by the *Constitution Acts Amendment Act (No. 2), 1965*, which came into operation by proclamation on 12 November 1965, for the Legislative Assembly to be increased to fifty-one members. This increase in numbers will not become effective until the next State election in 1968. The increased membership followed on the passing of the *Electoral Districts Amendment Act, 1965*, which became operative as from the same date as the Constitution Acts Amendment Act (No. 2). The Electoral Districts Amendment Act required the Commissioners to adjust the boundaries of the fifteen Electoral Provinces having regard to the proposed division of the State into fifty-one Electoral Districts. The final recommendations for the redivision and adjustment of the boundaries of the Electoral Provinces were published in the Government Gazette of Western Australia dated 21 July 1966.

State Upper House elections. The following table shows particulars of the voting at the most recent elections for the Upper Houses or Legislative Councils in the States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. In New South Wales members of the Legislative Council are elected at simultaneous sittings of the members of both Houses, in Queensland there has been no Legislative Council since 1922, and in Tasmania three members of the Council are elected annually (but four in each sixth year) and the Council cannot be dissolved as a whole.

STATE UPPER HOUSE ELECTIONS

State	Year of latest election	Electors enrolled—whole State			Contested electorates					
					Electors who voted			Percentage of electors who voted		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Victoria	1964	800,620	834,691	1,635,311	758,124	785,654	1,543,778	94.7	94.1	94.4
South Australia	1965	n.a.	n.a.	213,377	n.a.	n.a.	149,910	n.a.	n.a.	80.2
Western Australia	1965	202,106	206,356	408,462	n.a.	n.a.	361,752	n.a.	n.a.	92.1
Tasmania	1966	(a) 9,264	(a) 10,047	(a) 19,311	7,738	8,119	15,857	83.5	80.8	82.1

(a) Total electors enrolled in contested divisions including one by-election.

State Lower House elections. The following table shows particulars of the voting at the most recent election for the Lower House in each State.

STATE LOWER HOUSE ELECTIONS

State	Year of latest election	Electors enrolled—whole State			Contested electorates					
					Electors who voted			Percentage of electors who voted		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
New South Wales	1965	1,098,471	1,158,097	2,256,568	1,018,902	1,064,459	2,083,361	94.4	93.5	93.9
Victoria	1964	800,620	834,691	1,635,311	758,124	785,654	1,543,778	94.7	94.1	94.4
Queensland	1966	437,240	449,422	886,662	400,519	411,806	812,325	93.4	93.1	93.3
South Australia	1965	n.a.	n.a.	562,824	n.a.	n.a.	513,064	n.a.	n.a.	94.6
Western Australia	1965	202,106	206,356	408,462	n.a.	n.a.	309,893	n.a.	n.a.	92.3
Tasmania	1964	9,111	9,307	18,418	9,147	9,284	18,431	95.5	95.4	95.4

Year Book No. 51 and earlier issues contain particulars of the voting at elections for both Upper and Lower State Houses in years prior to those shown on page 67.

Number and salary of members of the legislatures, Australian Parliaments, December 1966

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MEMBERS AND ANNUAL SALARIES
31 DECEMBER 1966

Members in—	Cwlth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
NUMBER OF MEMBERS								
Upper House .	60	60	34	(a)	20	30	19	223
Lower House .	124	94	66	78	39	50	35	486
Total .	184	154	100	78	59	80	54	709

ANNUAL SALARY
(\$)

Upper House .	(b)7,000	(c)2,640	(d)5,600	(a)	(e)6,500	(f)6,500	(g)4,600	..
Lower House .	(b)7,000	(h)6,840	(d)5,600	(i)6,700	(e)6,500	(f)6,500	(g)4,600	..

(a) Abolished in 1922. (b) Plus expense allowances—Senators, \$2,100; Members of the House of Representatives, city electorates, \$2,200, country electorates, \$2,600. Certain additional allowances are also provided for holders of parliamentary offices, etc. (c) In addition, members who live outside the metropolitan area also receive a living away from home allowance of \$10 a day. (d) Plus allowances from \$1,700 for metropolitan to \$2,100 for urban, \$2,300 for inner country, and \$2,400 for outer country electorates. (e) Plus allowance of \$1,200 where electorate is less than 50 miles from Adelaide or if a Minister, \$1,600 if more than 50 miles but less than 200 miles, \$1,930 if more than 200 miles. (f) Plus expense reimbursement ranging from \$1,400 for a metropolitan member to \$2,800 for a north province member. (g) Plus allowance according to area of electorate and distance from the capital varying from \$500 to \$1,100 in the case of the Legislative Council, and from \$1,100 to \$1,850 in the case of the House of Assembly. (h) Plus allowance varying from \$1,620 to \$2,400 according to location of electorate. (i) Plus individual electoral allowances ranging from \$1,100 to \$2,630.

Enactments of the Parliaments

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

The course of Commonwealth legislation

The actual legislation by the Commonwealth Parliament during 1966 is indicated in alphabetical order in *The Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia passed during the year 1966 in the First Session of the Twenty-fifth Parliament of the Commonwealth, with Appendix, Tables and Index*. A chronological table of Acts passed from 1901 to 1966 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 1966 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 1966 are listed hereunder. 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, and 93 in 1966.

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1966

Agricultural Tractors Bounty Act 1966 (No. 82) provided for the payment of a bounty on the production of agricultural tractors during the period from 26 October 1966 to 30 June 1971.

Air Navigation (Charges) Act 1966 (No. 48) increased air navigation charges by ten per cent.

Aliens Act 1966 (No. 9) gave full legal status to collection of particulars of aliens in their own country when visas are applied for and varied need for registration of aliens staying in Australia for less than one year.

Appropriation Act (No. 3) 1965–66 (No. 18); *Appropriation Act* (No. 4) 1965–66 (No. 19); *Appropriation Act* (No. 1) 1966–67 (No. 45); *Appropriation Act* (No. 2) 1966–67 (No. 46).

Asian Development Bank Act 1966 (No. 25) gave parliamentary authority for the payment of a subscription of \$US 85 million by Australia to join the Asian Development Bank.

Australian Capital Territory Representation Act 1966 (No. 3) provided for the repeal of the section of the *Australian Capital Territory Representation Act* 1948–1959 which limited the voting power of the member representing the Australian Capital Territory in the House of Representatives.

Australian Capital Territory Supreme Court Act 1966 (No. 8) laid down rules governing the right of barristers and solicitors to practise in the Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory.

Australian Coastal Shipping Commission Act 1966 (No. 4) gave the Commission greater borrowing powers and gave it the same freedom to vary the ratio between loan borrowings and equity capital as is available to private shipowners.

Bankruptcy Act 1966 (No. 33) amended the law relating to Bankruptcy in a number of important respects, completing the first full-scale review of the law of bankruptcy since the original Federal Bankruptcy Act was passed in 1924. The principal changes were: the amount of indebtedness necessary to found a bankruptcy petition by a creditor has been increased to \$500; the existing provisions relating to arrangements between debtor and creditors outside bankruptcy have been repealed and new procedures set up under which a meeting of creditors shall be called and all creditors afforded an opportunity of taking part and of determining whether the debtor's affairs are to be administered outside of strict bankruptcy, and, if so, whether by deed of assignment, deed of arrangement, or composition; the obtaining of credit by an undischarged bankrupt is now an offence where the amount is \$200 or over; the penalty for all offences against the Act has been increased to a maximum of imprisonment for three years; a system of discharge by operation of law, subject to the necessary safeguards in the interests of creditors and the community, has been introduced; priority in interest of the Crown in respect of outstanding income tax has been limited to tax assessed before the date of bankruptcy; creditors are discouraged from bringing about a sale of a debtor's assets by the process of execution, which would tend to diminish the value of the estate available to the trustee in bankruptcy; and some adjustments have been made between the competing interests of private creditors.

Broadcasting and Television Act 1966 (No. 57) amended the *Broadcasting and Television Act*, 1942–1965 to provide for the issue of concessional broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licences to persons in receipt of a tuberculosis allowance who would otherwise have been eligible for a pension under the Social Services Act.

Canned Fruits Export Charges Act 1966 (No. 73) allowed for one payment being made instead of a series as provided under the principal Act and simplified the expression of the maximum rate of charge.

Cellulose Acetate Flake Bounty Act 1966 (No. 80) extended the operation of the *Cellulose Acetate Flake Bounty Act* 1956–1965 until 31 December 1969.

Commonwealth Banks Act 1966 (No. 58) amended the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959–1965 to provide that membership of the Papua and New Guinea Development Bank Board will not disqualify a person from being a member of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation Board.

Commonwealth Electoral Act 1966 (No. 32) made provision for the franchise to be extended to persons under the age of 21 years who are or have been on special service outside Australia as members of the defence forces (see page 61).

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1966—continued

Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1966 (No. 64) increased the number of Judges of the Commonwealth Industrial Court to seven.

Customs Act 1966 (No. 28); *Customs Tariff Act (No. 2) 1966* (No. 27); *Customs Tariff Act (No. 3) 1966* (No. 34); *Customs Tariff Validation Act 1966* (No. 1); *Customs Tariff Validation Act (No. 2) 1966* (No. 88).

Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act 1966 (No. 70).*

Defence (Parliamentary Candidates) Act 1966 (No. 87) provided for the discharge of National Servicemen wishing to stand as candidates at Federal parliamentary elections.

Dried Vine Fruits Stabilization Act 1966 (No. 74) provided for a new method based on sample techniques for the ascertainment of average return as prescribed in the Act and for a new procedure of payment of bounty and refunds of contributory charge to growers.

Estate Duty Assessment Act 1966 (No. 53), exempted gifts to the National Trusts of Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania from estate duty.

Extradition (Commonwealth Countries) Act 1966 (No. 75) *Extradition (Foreign States) Act 1966* (No. 76). These Acts provided restrictions on the surrender of political fugitives, provided that trial could take place on any charge proved by the facts on which the extradition was granted, and provided that the offence for which extradition is sought must be an offence not only in the country seeking extradition, but also in the country in which the fugitive is apprehended. The Acts also laid down the procedure to be followed for the extradition of fugitives.

Financial Agreement Act 1966 (No. 30) ratified an Agreement between the Commonwealth and the States amending the Financial Agreement to permit it to operate in decimal currency.

High Commissioner (United Kingdom) Act 1966 (No. 56) gave the High Commissioner in London authority to delegate powers in relation to the appointment of staff and the engagement of employees, to validate such appointments and engagements made otherwise than by the High Commissioner, and to validate certain salary increases paid by way of ministerial approval to locally engaged staff.

Housing Agreement Act 1966 (No. 24) provided for the making of a new five-year agreement with the States in respect of housing advances when the existing agreement expired on 30 June 1966.

Income Tax Act 1966 (No. 51); *Income Tax Assessment Act 1966* (No. 50); *Income Tax Assessment Act (No. 2) 1966* (No. 83); *Income Tax (International Agreements) Act 1966* (No. 17); *Income Tax (Partnerships and Trusts) Act 1966* (No. 52).

International Finance Corporation Act 1966 (No. 36) amended the *International Finance Corporation Act 1955–1963* to take account of recent amendments to the articles of Association of the International Finance Corporation enabling it to supplement its existing resources by borrowing from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

International Monetary Agreements Act 1966 (No. 37) provided for the Schedules to the *International Monetary Agreements Act 1947–1963* to be brought into line with the amended Articles of Agreement for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

International Wheat Agreement (Extension) Act 1966 (No. 16) approved the signature and acceptance by Australia of the Protocol extending the International Wheat Agreement 1962 for a further year.

Judiciary Act 1966 (No. 55) laid down who may practise as barristers or solicitors in the High Court and other Federal courts and in courts of the Territories and dealt with subsidiary matters such as discipline of persons so practising.

Loan Act 1966 (No. 13) authorised the raising and expending of a sum not exceeding \$150 million for defence purposes.

Loan Act (No. 2) 1966 (No. 49) authorised the raising and expending of a sum not exceeding \$300 million for defence purposes.

Loan (Housing) Act 1966 (No. 6) authorised the raising and expending of a sum not exceeding \$15 million for housing purposes.

Loan (Housing) Act 1966 (No. 2) 1966 (No. 35) authorised the raising and expending of a sum not exceeding \$120 million for housing purposes.

Loan (Airlines Equipment) Act 1966 (No. 2) approved the raising in the United States of \$US 54 million to be lent to the Australian National Airlines Commission and Qantas Empire Airways Limited for the purchase of jet aircraft.

Loan (Defence) Act 1966 (No. 22) authorised the borrowing in the United States of \$US 450 million for defence purposes.

* Provided for a new basis of pensions for orphan children by relating these pensions to the fathers' former salary and pension entitlements.

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1966—continued

Maintenance Orders (Commonwealth Officers) Act 1966 (No. 59) provided for the enforcement of maintenance orders against Commonwealth employees by attachment of earnings orders directed to the Commonwealth and authorities of the Commonwealth.

Matrimonial Causes Act 1966 (No. 60) amended the Third Schedule of the Act, which deals with attachment of earnings as a means of enforcement of maintenance orders, so as to make all attachments of earnings legislation fairly uniform.

Migration Act 1966 (No. 10) provided that seamen's discharge books may be accepted as identification cards for ships crews, and revised sections of the Act relating to penalties consequent on the introduction of decimal currency.

Nationality and Citizenship Act 1966 (No. 11) provided that where one partner to a marriage becomes eligible for naturalisation the other party may be granted naturalisation and they may also be naturalised together, and that the words by which applicants renounce allegiance to their former countries shall be incorporated as part of the oath of allegiance to the Queen.

National Debt Sinking Fund Act 1966 (No. 65) provided for debt redemption by contributions of four per cent in respect of appropriate outstanding and newly created Commonwealth Debt from the new base date 30 June 1966.

National Health Act 1966 (No. 44) altered the definition of a pensioner in the National Health Act to permit the enrolment in the pensioner medical service of persons becoming entitled to pensions under the new provisions of the Social Services Act and the Repatriation Act (see below, and p. 72). It also provided for an increase in the rate of hospital benefit payable to public hospitals for the free treatment of public ward pensioners, and for an increase in the special rate of hospital benefit paid to patients with long-term or chronic illnesses.

Nitrogenous Fertilizers Subsidy Act 1966 (No. 78) provided for payment of a subsidy of \$80 per ton of nitrogenous fertilisers used in Australia payable, *pro rata* on the nitrogen content of the particular material, from 17 August 1966 until 31 October 1969.

Papua-New Guinea Act 1966 (No. 84) amended the Papua and New Guinea Act to make changes in the composition of the House of Assembly and in the Territory Judicial system. The number of members of the House of Assembly was increased to ninety-four, sixty-nine ordinary seats and fifteen regional seats open to candidates with a minimum educational qualification. To provide for an appeal within the Territory from a decision of the Supreme Court the Act constituted a Full Court of the Supreme Court to hear and determine appeals from, or cases stated by, single judges of that Court.

Parliamentary Retiring Allowances Act 1966 (No. 71).*

Payroll Tax Assessment Act 1966 (No. 54).

Phosphate Fertilizers Bounty Act 1966 (No. 40) extended the operation of the Act from 14 August 1966 to 31 October 1969.

Post and Telegraph Act 1966 (No. 7) provided for the issue of postal orders in lieu of postal notes and for the fixing of upper limits to the value of postal orders and money orders issued by regulation instead of by the Act as was formerly the case.

Poultry Industry Assistant Act 1966 (No. 66) provided that money in the Poultry Industry Trust Fund might be expended on research with a \$1 for \$1 contribution by the Commonwealth.

Poultry Industry Levy Act 1966 (No. 68); *Poultry Industry Levy Collection Act 1966* (No. 67).

Public Service Act 1966 (No. 47) amended the *Public Service Act 1922-1964* to make special provision to insure that staff employed under the Act are appropriately covered and protected during absences on compulsory defence service, to provide for payment in lieu of furlough in certain circumstances to officers ceasing duty after ten years but less than fifteen years continuous service and for other additional furlough entitlements, and to include other amendments mainly of a machinery nature.

Public Service Act (No. 2) 1966 (No. 85) provided for the employment of married women as permanent officers of the Commonwealth Public Service.

Quarantine Act 1966 (No. 12) provided that new arrivals in Australia who cannot satisfy the quarantine officer that they are not suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis may be required to undergo medical examination.

Queensland Beef Cattle Roads Agreement Act 1966 (No. 38) increased the limit of financial assistance available for beef roads in Queensland from \$16.6 million to \$20.5 million.

Repatriation Act 1966 (No. 42) provided for increases of \$2 per week in the special rate of pension—totally and permanently incapacitated—and in the amounts paid to certain amputees, and of \$1 per week in the rate of pension for war widows.

* Provided for a new basis of pensions for orphan children by relating these pensions to the father's former salary and pension entitlement.

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1966—continued

Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Act 1966 (No. 26); Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Act (No. 2) 1966 (No. 62).

Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act 1966 (No. 43) provided for an increase of \$2 per fortnight in the rate of pension payable to widows and intermediate rate pensioners under the Act and an increase of \$4 per fortnight in the total and permanent incapacity rate.

Senate Elections Act 1966 (No. 63) provided that where there are two or more casual Senate vacancies to be filled at a general election of members of the House of Representatives, the election to fill those vacancies shall be conducted as one election.

Social Services Act 1966 (No. 41) increased the standard rate of pensions payable under the Act by \$1 a week.

States Grants (Advanced Education) Act 1966 (No. 89) appropriated \$24 million for capital expenditure and \$11.18 million for recurrent expenditure in colleges of advanced education.

States Grants (Drought Assistance) Act 1966 (No. 31) authorised the payment of up to \$26 million to the States of New South Wales and Queensland for the alleviation of the effects of drought.

States Grants (Drought Assistance) Act (No. 2) 1966 (No. 61) authorised the payment of an amount of \$10.75 million to the States of New South Wales and Queensland to assist them in meeting the adverse effects of drought on their revenues.

States Grants (Research) Act 1966 (No. 92) amended the requirement for States to match Commonwealth contributions so that the Minister may require an equal matching amount or a lesser amount or no contribution at all from the State towards special research projects in a State university.

States Grants (Special Assistance) Act 1966 (No. 72) authorised the payment of special grants totalling \$40,072,000 to the States of Western Australia and Tasmania.

Statute Law Revision (Decimal Currency) Act 1966 (No. 93) provided for textual revisions consequent on the *Currency Act 1965*, to be incorporated in Acts when they are reprinted.

Stevedoring Industry Act 1966 (No. 77) provided for increased entitlement to long service for waterside workers with over fifteen years service.

Sulphate of Ammonia Bounty Act 1966 (No. 5).

Sulphate of Ammonia Bounty Act (No. 2) 1966 (No. 79) provided for continuation of the payment of bounty on sulphate of ammonia until 31 December 1969 and raised the maximum payment limit to \$1 million as from 26 October 1966.

Superannuation Act 1966 (No. 69).

Superannuation Act (No. 2) 1966 (No. 86) enabled married women to contribute to the Commonwealth Superannuation Fund.

Supply Act (No. 1) 1966–67 (No. 20); Supply Act (No. 2) 1966–67 (No. 21).

Tractor Bounty Act 1966 (No. 15) extended the operation of the Act to 31 December 1966 or such earlier date as proclaimed.

Trade Practices Act 1966 (No. 39) amended the *Trade Practices Act 1965* for the purpose of controlling the operations of Shipping Conferences in relation to the carriage of goods by sea from Australia to other countries.

Therapeutic Goods Act 1966 (No. 29) repealed the *Therapeutic Substances Act* and provided for the determination of specific standards for individual products, general standards for all therapeutic goods or certain classes of goods, methods of testing for compliance with standards, and requirements with respect to labelling, packaging and containers and empowered the Minister to prohibit the importation into Australia of dangerous substances.

Universities (Financial Assistance) Act 1966 (No. 90) authorised grants totalling approximately \$175 million for the Commonwealth share of the agreed programme of development of State universities for the years 1967 to 1969.

Universities (Financial Assistance) Act (No. 2) 1966 (No. 91) amended the *Universities (Financial Assistance) Act* to clarify the definition of capital expenditure and to make formal record of the changed title of the Flinders University of South Australia.

Urea Bounty Act 1966 (No. 81) provided for the payment of a bounty on urea produced and sold in Australia as a fertiliser during the period 26 October 1966 to 31 December 1969.

Vinyl Resin Bounty Act 1966 (No. 14) extended by a maximum period of six months the operation of the *Vinyl Resin Bounty Act 1963*.

Western Australia Grant (Beef Cattle Roads) Act 1966 (No. 23) extended the operation of the *Western Australia Grant (Beef Cattle Roads) Act 1962* to 30 June 1967 and provided for the payment of a grant in respect of 1966–67 of not more than \$1.5 million.

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; *they do 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, 1965-66 (\$'000)

Expenditure group	Cwlth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
Governor-General or Governor(a)	(b) 444	144	208	(b) 115	115	119	127	1,273
Ministry(c)	625	178	114	92	35	166	88	1,299
Parliament—								
Upper House(d)	705	146	284	..	138	283	113	1,669
Lower House(d)	1,345	677	524	659	273	375	230	4,082
Both Houses(e)	2,344	835	594	304	425	366	112	4,979
Miscellaneous(f)	1,239	216	103	52	87	63	43	1,805
Total, Parliament	5,633	1,875	1,505	1,015	922	1,087	498	12,537
Electoral(g)	2,164	205	112	311	170	75	57	3,095
Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	31	8	45	13	43	3	8	151
Grand total	8,897	2,410	1,985	1,546	1,288	1,451	779	18,357

(a) Salaries and other expenses, including maintenance of house and grounds. (b) Includes official establishments, Commonwealth \$69,000 and Queensland \$1,000. (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, 1961-62 TO 1965-66

Year	Cwlth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
TOTAL (\$'000)								
1961-62	7,417	2,429	1,740	1,152	941	1,260	578	15,518
1962-63	7,031	2,019	1,648	1,259	926	1,240	619	14,742
1963-64	8,015	2,112	1,837	1,292	1,019	1,308	670	16,252
1964-65	8,939	2,426	1,995	1,299	1,177	1,498	740	18,074
1965-66	8,897	2,410	1,985	1,546	1,288	1,451	779	18,357

PER HEAD OF POPULATION (\$)

Year	Cwlth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
1961-62	0.70	0.61	0.59	0.75	0.96	1.69	1.64	1.46
1962-63	0.65	0.50	0.55	0.81	0.93	1.62	1.73	1.36
1963-64	0.73	0.52	0.60	0.82	1.00	1.66	1.85	1.48
1964-65	0.80	0.59	0.64	0.80	1.12	1.86	2.02	1.61
1965-66	0.78	0.57	0.62	0.94	1.19	1.76	2.11	1.60

Commonwealth Government Departments

In Year Book No. 49 (pages 87-98) a list appears of the Commonwealth Government Departments, giving particulars for each Department of the principal matters dealt with and the Acts administered by the Minister concerned as at the end of 1962, and changes made during 1963 are shown on page 83 of Year Book No. 50. For a list of current Acts administered see the *Commonwealth Directory* and pages 1357-66 of *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 22 of 1967.

On 13 December 1966, the establishment of the Department of Education and Science was notified in *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 103A of 1966. This Department took over from the Prime Minister's Department the administration of the following Acts:

Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies Act 1964-1966
Australian National University Act 1946-1966
Australian Universities Commission Act 1959-1965
Education Act 1945-1966
Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945-1966: Part III, in relation to university and university-type training; and Part XII, to the extent to which it applied or may be applied in relation to the foregoing
Science and Industry Endowment Act 1926-1949
Science and Industry Research Act 1949-1966
States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts
States Grants (Research) Act 1965-1966
States Grants (Science Laboratories and Technical Training) Act 1964
States Grants (Science Laboratories) Act 1965-1966
States Grants (Technical Training) Act 1965-1966
States Grants (Universities) Acts
Universities (Financial Assistance) Acts
Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act 1960-1966

The Prime Minister's Department now administers the following Acts:

Commonwealth Grants Commission Act 1933-1966
Commonwealth Salaries Act 1907
Flags Act 1953-1954
High Commissioner (United Kingdom) Act 1909-1966
Ministers of State Act 1952-1967
National Library Act 1960-1966
Officers' Rights Declaration Act 1928-1959
Parliamentary Allowances Act 1952-1966
Parliamentary Presiding Officers Act 1965
Public Accounts Committee Act 1951-1966
Public Service Act 1922-1967
Public Works Committee Act 1913-1966
Royal Commissions Act 1902-1966
Royal Powers Act 1953
Royal Style and Titles Act 1953
Special Annuity Acts