

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. The Assembly, which is the larger House, is in all cases elective, the franchise extending to adult British subjects with certain residential qualifications. The Council in each of the States other than New South Wales is elected by the people of the State concerned, the constituencies being differently arranged and, formerly, some property or special qualification for the electorate being required. In Victoria, however, under the *Legislative Council Reform Act 1950*, and in Western Australia under the *Constitution Acts Amendment Act (No. 2), 1963*, adult suffrage was adopted also for Legislative Council elections. In the case of New South Wales the Council is elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament at a simultaneous sitting. In the Federal 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 authorized by statute to issue proclamations—for example, to declare an Act in force or a state of things to exist, e.g. the existence of an epidemic. 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, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. From 8 October 1925 to 22 January 1931.
- Rt. Hon. SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C. From 22 January 1931 to 23 January 1936.
- General the Rt. Hon. ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON 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., K.T., K.P., P.C., 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 6 May 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, 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 VANNECK, BARON HUNTINGFIELD, K.C.M.G., K.St.J. From 29 March 1938 to 24 September 1938.
- Major-General SIR WINSTON JOSEPH DUGAN, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. From 5 September 1944 to 30 January 1945; 18 January 1947 to 11 March 1947.
- General* SIR JOHN NORTHCOTT, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.† From 19 July 1951 to 14 December 1951; 30 July 1956 to 22 October 1956
- General SIR REGINALD ALEXANDER DALLAS BROOKS, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., K.St.J. From 8 January 1959 to 16 January 1959; 3 February 1961 to 3 August 1961; 5 June 1962 to 4 October 1962; 21 November 1962 to 19 December 1962.
- General SIR ERIC WINSLOW WOODWARD, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. From 16 June 1964 to 30 August 1964.
- Colonel SIR HENRY ABEL SMITH, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. From 7 May 1965 to 21 September 1965.

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

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 1965) State Governors are as follows.

STATE GOVERNORS, DECEMBER 1965

New South Wales—SIR KENNETH WHISTLER STREET, K.C.M.G., 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—COLONEL SIR HENRY ABEL SMITH, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

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 p. 55. The whole policy of a Ministry is, in practice, determined by some or all of the Ministers of State, meeting without the Governor-General or Governor under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister or Premier. This group of Ministers is known as the Cabinet.

The Cabinet. This body does not form part of the legal mechanism of government. Its meetings are private and deliberative. The actual Ministers of the day alone are present, no records of the meetings are made public, and the decisions taken have, in themselves, no legal effect. In Australia, until January 1956, all Ministers were members of the Cabinet. Since then, however, although in the States all Ministers are members of the Cabinet, the Commonwealth ministry is made up of twelve senior Ministers, who constitute the Cabinet, and other Ministers† of non-Cabinet rank who attend meetings of the Cabinet only when required, as, for example, when the business of the Cabinet concerns their departments. As Ministers are the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the popular House, the Cabinet substantially controls, in ordinary circumstances, not only the general legislative programme of Parliament, but the whole course of Parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet, by reason of the fact

* Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Roden Cutler, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., K.St.J., was sworn in as Governor on 20 January 1966.

† Thirteen, as from 4 March 1964.

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 1965.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES, DECEMBER 1965

Ministers with seats in—	Cwth.	N.S.W.	Vic. (a)	Qld	S.A. (b)	W.A. (c)	Tas.	Total
The Upper House	5	2	4	(d)	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 *Constitution Act Amendment (Responsible Ministers) Act 1964* the number of Ministers was increased to fifteen from 8 July 1964. (b) By the *Constitution Act, 1965* the number of Ministers was increased to nine from 10 November 1965. (c) Under the *Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1965* the number of Ministers was increased to twelve from 17 August 1965. (d) Abolished in 1922.

Commonwealth Ministries

Names and tenure of office, 1901 to 1965. 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 1965

- (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.
- (xix) PAGE MINISTRY, 7 April 1939 to 26 April 1939.
- (xx) MENZIES MINISTRY, 26 April 1939 to 14 March 1940.

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES, 1901 TO 1965—*continued*

- (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.

Names of holders of Commonwealth Ministerial office, to 31 December 1965. 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 Menzies Ministry, as constituted on 13 August 1965. For subsequent changes, see Appendix.

MENZIES MINISTRY—FROM 18 DECEMBER 1963

(Portfolios from 13 August 1965)

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

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| <p><i>*Prime Minister—</i>
THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT MENZIES, K.T.,
C.H., Q.C., M.P. (Vic.).</p> | <p><i>Minister for Shipping and Transport—</i>
THE HON. GORDON FREETH, M.P. (W.A.).</p> |
| <p><i>*Minister for Trade and Industry—</i>
THE RT. HON. J. MCEWEN, M.P. (Vic.).</p> | <p><i>Minister for Immigration—</i>
THE HON. HUBERT OPPERMAN, O.B.E.,
M.P. (Vic.).</p> |
| <p><i>*Treasurer—</i>
THE RT. HON. H. E. HOLT, M.P. (Vic.).</p> | <p><i>Minister for Health—</i>
THE HON. R. W. C. SWARTZ, M.B.E.,
E.D., M.P. (Qld).</p> |
| <p><i>*Minister for External Affairs—</i>
THE RT. HON. PAUL HASLUCK, M.P.
(W.A.).</p> | <p><i>Attorney-General—</i>
THE HON. B. M. SNEDDEN, Q.C., M.P.
(Vic.).</p> |
| <p><i>*Minister for Labour and National Service and
Vice-President of the Executive Council—</i>
THE HON. W. MCMAHON, M.P. (N.S.W.).</p> | <p><i>Minister for Housing—</i>
THE HON. L. H. E. BURY, M.P. (N.S.W.).</p> |
| <p><i>*Minister for Primary Industry—</i>
THE HON. C. F. ADERMANN, M.P. (Qld).</p> | <p><i>Minister for the Army and assisting the
Treasurer—</i>
THE HON. A. J. FORBES, M.C., M.P. (S.A.).</p> |
| <p><i>*Minister for Defence—</i>
SENATOR THE HON. SIR SHANE PALTRIDGE,
K.B.E. (W.A.).</p> | <p><i>Minister for the Interior—</i>
THE HON. J. D. ANTHONY, M.P. (N.S.W.).</p> |
| <p><i>*Minister for Supply—</i>
THE HON. ALLEN FAIRHALL, M.P. (N.S.W.).</p> | <p><i>Minister for the Navy—</i>
THE HON. F. C. CHANEY, A.F.C., M.P.
(W.A.).</p> |
| <p><i>*Minister for Civil Aviation—</i>
SENATOR THE HON. N. H. D. HENTY (Tas.).</p> | <p><i>Minister for Air—</i>
THE HON. PETER HOWSON, M.P. (Vic.).</p> |
| <p><i>*Postmaster-General—</i>
THE HON. A. S. HULME, M.P. (Qld).</p> | <p><i>Minister for Customs and Excise—</i>
SENATOR THE HON. KEN ANDERSON
(N.S.W.).</p> |
| <p><i>*Minister for National Development—</i>
THE HON. D. E. FAIRBAIRN, D.F.C., M.P.
(N.S.W.).</p> | <p><i>Minister for Repatriation—</i>
SENATOR THE HON. G. C. MCKELLAR
(N.S.W.).</p> |
| <p><i>*Minister for Territories—</i>
THE HON. C. E. BARNES, M.P. (Qld).</p> | <p><i>Minister for Social Services—</i>
THE HON. I. MCC. SINCLAIR, M.P. (N.S.W.).</p> |
| <p><i>Minister for Works and, under the Prime
Minister, Minister in Charge, Commonwealth
Activities in Education and Research—</i>
SENATOR THE HON. J. G. GORTON (Vic.).</p> | |

* Minister in the Cabinet.

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 (pp. 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 1965

The names of the members of the Ministries in each State in December 1965 are shown in the following statement. For subsequent changes, see Appendix.

STATE MINISTRIES, DECEMBER 1965

NEW SOUTH WALES

Ministry (from 13 May 1965)

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

VICTORIA

Ministry (from 7 June 1955)

(Portfolios as from 1 December 1965)

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

STATE MINISTRIES, 1965—*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. PIZZHEY, 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 Industry—
THE HON. J. D. HERBERT, M.L.A.

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

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

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Ministry (from 27 May 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, and Minister for Agriculture
and Electricity—*
THE HON. C. D. NALDER, M.L.A.

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

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

Minister for Mines and Justice—
THE HON. A. F. GRIFFITH, M.L.C.

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

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

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

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

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

STATE MINISTRIES, 1965—*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.

Leaders of the Opposition, Commonwealth and State Parliaments, December 1965

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 1965.

LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION, DECEMBER 1965

<i>Commonwealth—</i> The Hon. A. A. Calwell, M.P.
<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. E. Duggan, M.L.A.
<i>South Australia—</i> Sir Thomas Playford, G.C.M.G., 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.

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, each provision to operate, however, 'until the Parliament otherwise provides'.

Subsequently the number and salaries have been increased from time to time, and from 1964 the annual sum payable for salaries has been fixed at \$191,300 and the number of Ministers at twenty-five. 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 p. 69).

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	9 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	

(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-four 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-fourth Parliament opened on 20 February 1962 and was dissolved on 1 November 1963. Elections for the House of Representatives were held on 30 November 1963. An election was also held on the same date to fill a single casual vacancy in the Senate for the State of Queensland. Particulars of electors and voting are given on page 68 of Year Book No. 49. For particulars of electors enrolled and of electors who voted in the several States and Territories at previous Commonwealth elections, see Year Book No. 48 and earlier issues. Particulars of electors and voting at the Senate Election which was held on 5 December 1964 are given on p. 62.

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.

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* 1958-1964 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.

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 is 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 this amendment will be that at the next redistribution (based on the population as at the 1961 Census), Victoria and South Australia will each gain one member, i.e. to 34 and 12 members respectively, while all other States will retain their existing representation, namely, New South Wales 46, Queensland 18, Western Australia 9, and Tasmania 5.

Since the general election of 1922 the Northern Territory has been represented by one member in the House of Representatives. The Australian Capital Territory has had similar representation since the elections of 1949. The members for the Territories may join in the debates but are not entitled to vote, except on any proposed law which relates solely to the respective Territories, on a motion for the disallowance of any ordinance of the Territory or on any amendment to such motion, or on a motion for the disallowance of a regulation under an ordinance. The Commonwealth Parliament, however, when providing for a Legislative Council for the Northern Territory in 1947, relinquished the power to disallow ordinances for that Territory. As from the date of establishment of the Legislative Council, power to disallow ordinances has been vested in the Governor-General in Council. In certain cases, ordinances passed must be reserved for the pleasure of the Governor-General.

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 Representative 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 p. 61), changed the system of scrutiny and counting of votes in Senate elections from the alternative vote to that of proportional representation. For a description of the system, see Year Book No. 38, pages 82-3. The system of voting for both the Senate and the House of Representatives is preferential.

COMMONWEALTH SENATE ELECTIONS, 1964

State	Electors enrolled	Electors who voted	Formal votes cast for—				
			Liberal and Country Parties	Australian Labor Party	Australian Democratic Labour Party	Others	Total
New South Wales	2,225,466	2,085,984	937,282	899,087	93,615	26,325	1,956,309
Victoria	1,650,479	1,564,438	612,104	606,134	199,707	14,944	1,432,889
Queensland	852,741	809,290	324,310	324,578	89,936	12,563	751,387
South Australia	551,341	528,464	221,289	248,956	11,680	7,118	489,043
Western Australia	408,549	383,882	202,374	141,038	14,527	3,033	360,972
Tasmania	192,376	184,922	64,722	88,877	24,046	805	178,450
Total	5,880,952	5,556,980	2,362,081	2,308,670	433,511	64,788	5,169,050

Particulars of voting at previous Senate elections and elections for the House of Representatives 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 state of the parties in each House at the end of 1965 was: *Senate*—Liberal Party, 23; Country Party, 7; Australian Labor Party, 27; Australian Democratic Labour Party, 2; Independent, 1. *House of Representatives*—Liberal Party, 52; Country Party, 20; Australian Labor Party, 52 (including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory members with restricted voting rights).

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 1966. Changes since that date are set out in the Appendix to this volume. Party affiliation is indicated by the use of the following abbreviations:

A.D.L.P.—Australian Democratic Labour Party.

A.L.P.—Australian Labor Party.

C.P.—Australian Country Party.

Ind.—Independent.

Lib.—Liberal Party of Australia.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1 JANUARY 1966(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. SIR SHANE PALTRIDGE, K.B.E.

Leader of the Opposition in the Senate:

SENATOR THE HON. N. E. McKENNA

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

(a) For later changes see Appendix.

(b) Subject to Section 15 of the Constitution.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT,
1 JANUARY 1966(a)—continued
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
(Triennial Parliaments—Last General Election
30 November 1963)

Speaker:

THE HON. SIR JOHN MCLEAY, K.C.M.G.,
M.M., M.P.

Chairman of Committees:

P. E. LUCOCK, M.P.

Leader of the Opposition:

THE HON. A. A. CALWELL, M.P.

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

(a) For later changes see Appendix.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT,
1 JANUARY 1966(a)—*continued*

<i>Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>
Hayden, W. G. (A.L.P.)	Oxley (Q.)	Minogue, D. (A.L.P.)	West Sydney (N.S.W.)
Holt, Rt. Hon. H. E. (Lib.)	Higgins (V.)	Mortimer, J. (A.L.P.)	Grey (S.A.)
Holten, R. McN. (C.P.)	Indi (V.)	Nelson, J. N. (A.L.P.)	Northern Territory
Howson, Hon. P. (Lib.)	Fawkner (V.)	Nicholls, M. H. (A.L.P.)	Bonython (S.A.)
Hughes, T. E. F., Q.C. (Lib.)	Parkes (N.S.W.)	Nixon, P. J. (C.P.)	Gippsland (V.)
Hulme, Hon. A. S. (Lib.)	Petrie (Q.)	O'Connor, W. P. (A.L.P.)	Dalley (N.S.W.)
Irwin, L. H., M.B.E. (Lib.)	Mitchell (N.S.W.)	Opperman, Hon. H. F. O.B.E. (Lib.)	Corio (V.)
Jack, W. M. (Lib.)	North Sydney (N.S.W.)	Peters, E. W. (A.L.P.)	Scullin (V.)
James, A. W. (A.L.P.)	Hunter (N.S.W.)	Pettitt, J. A. (C.P.)	Hume (N.S.W.)
Jess, J. D. (Lib.)	La Trobe (V.)	Pollard, Hon. R. T. (A.L.P.)	Lalor (V.)
Johnson, L. R. (A.L.P.)	Hughes (N.S.W.)	Reynolds, L. J. (A.L.P.)	Barton (N.S.W.)
Jones, C. K. (A.L.P.)	Newcastle (N.S.W.)	Riordan, Hon. W. J. F. (A.L.P.)	Kennedy (Q.)
Kelly, C. R. (Lib.)	Wakefield (S.A.)	Robinson, I. L. (C.P.)	Cowper (N.S.W.)
Kent Hughes, Hon. Sir Wilfrid, K.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., E.D. (Lib.)	Chisholm (V.)	Sexton, J. C. L. (A.L.P.)	Adelaide (S.A.)
Killen, D. J. (Lib.)	Moreton (Q.)	Shaw, G. W. (C.P.)	Dawson (Q.)
King, R. S. (C.P.)	Wimmera (V.)	Sinclair, Hon. I. McC. (C.P.)	New England (N.S.W.)
Lindsay, R. W. L. (Lib.)	Flinders (V.)	Snedden, Hon. B. M., Q.C. (Lib.)	Bruce (V.)
Luchetti, A. S. (A.L.P.)	Macquarie (N.S.W.)	Stewart, F. E. (A.L.P.)	Lang (N.S.W.)
Lucock, P. E. (C.P.)	Lyne (N.S.W.)	Stokes, P. W. C., E.D. (Lib.)	Maribyrnong (V.)
Mackay, M. G. (Lib.)	Evans (N.S.W.)	Swartz, Hon. R. W. C., M.B.E., E.D. (Lib.)	Darling Downs (Q.)
Mackinnon, E. D. (Lib.)	Corangamite (V.)	Turnbull, W. G. (C.P.)	Mallee (V.)
Maisey, D. W. (C.P.)	Moore (W.A.)	Turner, H. B. (Lib.)	Bradfield (N.S.W.)
McEwen, Rt. Hon. J. (C.P.)	Murray (V.)	Uren, T. (A.L.P.)	Reid (N.S.W.)
McIvor, H. J. (A.L.P.)	Gellibrand (V.)	Webb, C. H. (A.L.P.)	Stirling (W.A.)
McLeay, Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.M. (Lib.)	Boothby (S.A.)	Wentworth, W.C. (Lib.)	Mackellar (N.S.W.)
McMahon, Hon. W. (Lib.)	Lowe (N.S.W.)	Whitlam, E. G., Q.C. (A.L.P.)	Werriwa (N.S.W.)
Menzies, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.T., C.H., Q.C. (Lib.)	Kooyong (V.)	Whittorn, R. H. (Lib.)	Balaclava (V.)
		Wilson, Sir Keith (Lib.)	Sturt (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-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 the following pages.

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 votes 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 affirmative votes, inclusive of those of members of the Forces and crews of transports who voted on this occasion, 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 next House of Representatives election.

**COMMONWEALTH REFERENDUMS FOR ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION:
PROPOSED LAWS AND RESULTS OF VOTING (TO 31 DECEMBER 1965)**

On the occasions on which the requisite majority, both of States and of all electors was obtained, the results of voting are shown in italics.

Short title of Bill	Date submitted to electors	Powers or other alterations sought	In favour of proposed law	
			Number of States	Percentage of formal voters
<i>Constitution Alteration (Senate Elections) 1906</i>	12 December 1906	To alter from January to July the date on which the term of a senator begins, and to provide for other matters connected with the election of senators	<i>Six</i>	<i>82.65</i>
<i>Constitution Alteration (Finance) 1909</i>	13 April 1910	To vary the financial arrangements between the Commonwealth and the States under the Constitution by providing, <i>inter alia</i> , for specified <i>per capita</i> payments to each State and special payments to Western Australia	<i>Three (Q., W.A., T.)</i>	<i>49.04</i>
<i>Constitution Alteration (State Debts) 1909</i>	13 April 1910	To take over the public debts of the States whenever incurred	<i>Five (all but N.S.W.)</i>	<i>54.95</i>
<i>Constitution Alteration (Legislative Powers) 1910</i>	26 April 1911	To deal with (a) trade and commerce, without any limitations, instead of 'Trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States' only; (b) the control and regulation of corporations of all kinds (except those formed solely for religious, charitable, scientific or artistic purposes and not for the acquisition of gain); (c) labour and employment, including wages and conditions of labour and the settlement of industrial disputes generally, including disputes in relation to employment on State railways; and (d) combinations and monopolies in relation to the production, manufacture, or supply of goods or services	<i>One (W.A.)</i>	<i>39.42</i>
<i>Constitution Alteration (Monopolies) 1910</i>	26 April 1911	To make laws for the Commonwealth to carry on or control an industry or business declared to be the subject of a monopoly and for acquiring for that purpose on just terms any property used in connection with the industry or business	<i>One (W.A.)</i>	<i>39.89</i>
<i>Constitution Alteration (Trade and Commerce) 1912</i>	31 May 1913	As in (a) under (Legislative Powers) Referendum 1910, but excluding intra-State trade and commerce on State Railways	<i>Three (Q., S.A., W.A.)</i>	<i>49.38</i>
<i>Constitution Alteration (Corporations) 1912</i>	31 May 1913	As in (b) under (Legislative Powers) Referendum 1910	<i>Three (Q., S.A., W.A.)</i>	<i>49.33</i>
<i>Constitution Alteration (Industrial Matters) 1912</i>	31 May 1913	To make laws with respect to labour, employment, and unemployment, including the terms and conditions of labour, the rights and obligations of employers and employees, strikes and lockouts, the maintenance of industrial peace and the settlement of industrial disputes	<i>Three (Q., S.A., W.A.)</i>	<i>49.33</i>

COMMONWEALTH REFERENDUMS FOR ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION:
PROPOSED LAWS AND RESULTS OF VOTING (TO 31 DECEMBER 1965)

—continued

Short title of Bill	Date submitted to electors	Powers or other alterations sought	In favour of proposed law	
			Number of States	Percentage of formal voters
<i>Constitution Alteration (Railway Disputes) 1912</i>	31 May 1913	To make laws with respect to conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes in relation to employment in the railway service of a State	Three (Q., S.A., W.A.)	49.13
<i>Constitution Alteration (Trusts) 1912</i>	31 May 1913	As in (d) under (Legislative Powers) Referendum 1910, but expressly including 'trusts'	Three (Q., S.A., W.A.)	49.78
<i>Constitution Alteration (Nationalization of Monopolies) 1912</i>	31 May 1913	As in (Monopolies) Referendum 1910, but excluding any industry or business carried on by the Government or a public authority of a State	Three (Q., S.A., W.A.)	49.33
<i>Constitution Alteration (Legislative Powers) 1919</i>	13 December 1919	To extend temporarily the legislative powers of the Commonwealth in regard to trade and commerce, corporations, industrial matters and trusts	Three (V., Q., W.A.)	49.65
<i>Constitution Alteration (Nationalization of Monopolies) 1919</i>	13 December 1919	To extend temporarily the legislative powers of the Commonwealth in regard to the nationalization of monopolies	Three (V., Q., W.A.)	48.64
<i>Constitution Alteration (Industry and Commerce) 1926</i>	4 September 1926	To make laws with respect to (a) corporations generally (with certain exceptions); (b) the prevention and settlement of all industrial disputes; (c) the establishment of authorities to regulate industrial matters; (d) investing State authorities with industrial powers; and (e) trusts and combines and industrial associations of employers and employees	Two (N.S.W., Q.)	43.50
<i>Constitution Alteration (Essential Services) 1926</i>	4 September 1926	To make laws for protecting the interests of the public in case of actual or probable interruption of any essential service	Two (N.S.W., Q.)	42.80
<i>Constitution Alteration (State Debts) 1928</i>	17 November 1928	To validate the proposals included in the Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and States relating to State debts and the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and the States	Six	74.30
<i>Constitution Alteration (Aviation) 1936</i>	6 March 1937	To make laws with respect to air navigation and aircraft	Two (V., Q.)	53.56
<i>Constitution Alteration (Marketing) 1936</i>	6 March 1937	To make laws under existing powers with respect to marketing without being subject to section ninety-two (freedom of interstate trade) of the Constitution	None	36.26
<i>Constitution Alteration (Post-war Reconstruction and Democratic Rights) 1944</i>	19 August 1944	To empower the Commonwealth for a period of five years after the cessation of hostilities, to make laws with respect to (i) the reinstatement and advancement of members of the fighting forces, and the advancement of dependants of deceased members; (ii) employment and unemployment; (iii) organized marketing of commodities; (iv) uniform company legislation; (v) trusts, combines and monopolies; (vi) profiteering and prices; (vii) production and distribution of goods (no law in respect of primary production to have effect in a State unless approved by that State and no law to discriminate between States or parts of States); (viii) control of overseas exchange and investment, and regulation of the raising of money according to plans approved by the Australian Loan Council; (ix) air transport; (x) uniformity of railway gauges; (xi) national works (with the consent and co-operation of the State concerned); (xii) national health in co-operation with the States; (xiii) family allowances; and (xiv) the people of the aboriginal race. (The proposed law contained provisions to safeguard freedoms of speech, expression and religion, and a provision requiring notice of regulations of a legislative character made under the proposed powers to be given to each senator and each member of the House of Representatives)	Two (S.A., W.A.)	45.99

COMMONWEALTH REFERENDUMS FOR ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION:
PROPOSED LAWS AND RESULTS OF VOTING (TO 31 DECEMBER 1965)

—continued

Short title of Bill	Date submitted to electors	Powers or other alterations sought	In favour of proposed law	
			Number of States	Percentage of formal voters
<i>Constitution Alteration (Social Services) 1946</i>	28 September 1946	To make laws for the provision of maternity allowances, widows' pensions, child endowment, unemployment, pharmaceutical, sickness and hospital benefits, medical and dental services (but not so as to authorize any form of civil conscription), benefits to students and family allowances	Six	54.39
<i>Constitution Alteration (Organized Marketing of Primary Products) 1946</i>	28 September 1946	To make laws for the organized marketing of primary products, unrestricted by section ninety-two (freedom of interstate trade) of the Constitution	Three (N.S.W., V., W.A.)	50.57
<i>Constitution Alteration (Industrial Employment) 1946</i>	28 September 1946	To make laws with respect to terms and conditions of employment in industry, but not so as to authorize any form of industrial conscription	Three (N.S.W., V., W.A.)	50.30
<i>Constitution Alteration (Rents and Prices) 1947</i>	29 May 1948	To make laws with respect to rents and prices (including charges)	None	40.66
<i>Constitution Alteration (Powers to deal with Communists and Communism) 1951</i>	22 September 1951	To make such laws with respect to communists and communism as the Parliament considers necessary or expedient for the defence or security of the Commonwealth or for the execution or maintenance of the Constitution or laws of the Commonwealth; and to make a law in terms of the <i>Communist Party Dissolution Act 1950</i> , with certain powers of amendment	Three (Q., W.A., T.)	49.44

The Parliaments of the States and State elections

Pages 52, 61 and 69 of this chapter contain summarized 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, and earlier issues.

With the passage of *'The Elections Act of 1965'* by the Queensland House of Assembly Aboriginal inhabitants of Australia and Torres Strait Islanders are, from 1 February 1966, qualified to vote as are other British subjects in Queensland, but for them enrolment is not compulsory. This means that Aboriginals are now entitled to vote at both Commonwealth and State elections in all States.

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 . . .	1965	(a)18,967	(a)19,862	(a)38,829	16,312	16,516	32,828	86.0	83.1	84.6

(a) Total electors enrolled in contested divisions.

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	1963	416,507	422,816	839,323	388,773	394,261	783,034	94.5	94.1	94.3
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	96,111	97,307	193,418	91,747	92,824	184,571	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 above.

Number and salary of members of the legislatures, Australian Parliaments, December 1965

**AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS: MEMBERS AND ANNUAL SALARIES
31 DECEMBER 1965**

Members in—	Cwlth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
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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	1,500	(c)5,600	(a)	(d)5,000	(e)5,120	(f)4,600	..
Lower House	(b)7,000	(g)5,300	(c)5,600	(h)6,700	(d)5,000	(e)5,120	(f)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) Plus allowances from \$1,700 for metropolitan to \$2,100 for urban, \$2,300 for inner country, and \$2,400 for outer country electorates. (d) 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, \$1,900 if more than 200 miles. (e) Plus expense reimbursement ranging from \$1,200 for a metropolitan member to \$1,900 for a north province member. (f) Plus allowance according to area of electorate and distance from the capital varying from \$600 to \$1,100 in the case of the Legislative Council, and from \$1,000 to \$1,850 in the case of the House of Assembly. (g) Plus allowance varying from \$1,500 to \$2,100 according to location of electorate. (h) 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 1965 is indicated in alphabetical order in *The Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia passed during the year 1965 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 1965 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 1965 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 1965 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 156 in 1965.

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1965

*Air Force Act 1965 (No. 50).**

Air Navigation (Charges) Act (No. 1) 1965 (No. 107) provided for an increase of ten per cent in the charges for the use of aerodromes and other facilities for air navigation.

Air Navigation (Charges) Act (No. 2) 1965 (No. 125).†

Aliens Act 1965 (No. 12) amended the *Aliens Act 1947-1959* to require aliens registered under the Act to notify the Department of Immigration annually of their address, occupation and marital status (see the chapter Population).

Appropriation Act (No. 3) 1964-65 (No. 15); Appropriation Act (No. 1) 1965-66 (No. 67); Appropriation Act (No. 2) 1965-66 (No. 68).

Appropriation (Special Expenditure) Act (No. 2) 1964-65 (No. 16) appropriated funds, mainly for bush-fire relief, for which no provision was made in the *Appropriation (Special Expenditure) Act 1964-65*.

Audit Act 1965 (No. 126).†

Australian National University Act 1965 (No. 108) abolished the position of Principal of the School of General Studies and provided, instead, for a part-time Deputy Chairman of the Board of the School, widened the field of candidates eligible for election to the Council as students' representative, made some minor administrative changes, and repealed transitional provisions relating to the merging of the Canberra University College with the original Australian National University.

Australian Universities Commission Act 1965 (No. 63) increased to eight the maximum number of members of the Commission.

Banking Act 1965 (No. 128); Bankruptcy, Decimal Currency Act 1965 (No. 128).†

Brigalow Lands Agreement Act 1965 (No. 122) approved a number of variations to the Brigalow Lands Agreement which extended the boundaries of the scheme and gave additional scope to the work. It also provided for an extension of three years to 30 June 1970 of the period in which financial assistance is available to Queensland but left the total amount of such assistance unaltered.

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1965—continued

Broadcasting and Television Act 1965 (No. 38) amended the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942–1964* to provide that no person shall obtain more than a five per cent interest in more than two companies licensed to operate commercial television stations.

Broadcasting and Television Act (No. 2) 1965 (No. 120) excepted from the provisions relating to holding interests in licenses interests that were lawfully held prior to 17 December 1964.

Butter Fat Levy Act 1965 (No. 42) imposed a levy on butter fat produced in Australia and used therein for the manufacture of dairy produce.

Butter Fat Levy Act (No. 2) 1965 (No. 129); *Canned Fruits Export Charges Act 1965* (No. 130).†

Cellulose Acetate Flake Bounty Act 1965 (No. 26) provided for continuation of bounty payments on rayon grade acetate flake for three years from March 1965, and raised the limit payable to £112,000 (\$224,000) but reduced the rate per lb from 7d. (6c) to 6d. (5c).

Christmas Island Act 1965 (No. 131).†

Coal Industry Act 1965 (No. 11) amended the *Coal Industry Act 1946–1958* to empower the Joint Coal Board to open accounts with other approved banks as well as with the Reserve Bank of Australia.

Commonwealth Banks Act 1965 (No. 132).†

Commonwealth Electoral Act 1965 (No. 48); *Commonwealth Electoral Act (No. 2) 1965* (No. 70) amended the provisions of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918–1962* relating to the distribution of States into electoral divisions to provide for greater community of interests in the electors in any division, increased the amount of the deposit to be lodged by candidates, amended the grouping provisions for Senate elections, raised the maximum penalties for failure to enrol or failure to vote, extended the period for return of postal votes to the divisional returning officer, and made other minor amendments to voting procedure.

Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1965 (No. 22) amended the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1964* to provide that the Commonwealth Industrial Court cannot hear an application for an injunction against somebody from committing a breach or non-observance of an award unless it is satisfied that the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission was notified without delay that such breach or non-observance was liable to occur, and that fourteen days or more have passed since the notification was given.

Copper Bounty Act 1965 (No. 80) extended the period of operation of the *Copper Bounty Act 1958–1963* to 31 December 1966 unless an earlier date of cessation is specified by proclamation.

Currency Act 1965 (No. 95) proclaimed the date for the changeover to decimal currency, continued those provisions of the *Currency Act 1963* relating to coinage, and set out detailed provisions for the transitional period and for machine conversion. (See the chapter Private Finance; see also *Decimal Currency Board Act 1965* below).

Customs Act 1965 (No. 29); *Customs Act (No. 2) 1965* (No. 82); *Customs Tariff 1965* (No. 28); *Customs Tariff (No. 1) 1965* (No. 7); *Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1965* (No. 81); *Customs Tariff (No. 3) 1965* (No. 84); *Customs Tariff (Canada Preference) 1965* (No. 8); *Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1965* (No. 117); *Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1965* (No. 9); *Customs Tariff Validation Act 1965* (No. 31); *Customs Tariff Validation Act (No. 2) 1965* (No. 113).

Customs Act (No. 3) 1965 (No. 133); *Customs Tariff 1966* (No. 134).†

Dairy Produce Export Charge Repeal Act 1965 (No. 45); *Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1965* (No. 43); *Dairy Produce Levy Repeal Act 1965* (No. 46); *Dairy Produce Research and Sales Promotion Act 1965* (No. 44).‡

Decimal Currency Board Act 1965 (No. 94) replaced that part of the *Currency Act 1963* which set up the Decimal Currency Board and gave continuing effect to its provisions.

Defence Act 1965 (No. 51) provided that all members of the defence forces, whether volunteers or those called up for compulsory service, will be liable for service either within or beyond the territorial limits of Australia.

Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act 1965 (No. 25) provided that pre-1959 Act contributors whose pension entitlements are increased may elect not to pay additional contributions.

Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act (No. 2) 1965 (No. 98) extended to members of the Defence Forces a number of the changes in retirement provisions included in the *Superannuation Act (1965)* (see p.75).

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1965—continued

Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act (No. 3) 1965 (No. 135).†

Defence (Re-establishment) Act 1965 (No. 54) provided for the protection of the interests of national servicemen in relation to their reinstatement in civil employment and in relation to mortgages, debts, and other obligations they had entered into before becoming liable for national service, and for the facilitation of the re-establishment of national servicemen in civil life on completion of their period of continuous national service.

Diesel Fuel Tax Act (No. 1) 1965 (No. 60); Diesel Fuel Tax Act (No. 2) 1965 (No. 61); Diesel Fuel Taxation (Administration) Act 1965 (No. 62); provided for an increase in the rate of tax on diesel fuel from 1s. (10c) to 1s. 3d. (12c). per gallon.

Dried Fruits Export Charges Act 1965 (No. 136); Egg Export Charges Act 1965 (No. 137).†

Estate Duty Assessment Act 1965 (No. 32) amended the *Estate Duty Assessment Act 1914–1963* to exempt gifts to the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust from estate duty.

Estate Duty Assessment Act (No. 2) 1965 (No. 138); Excise Act 1965 (No. 139); Excise Tariff (No. 2) 1965 (No. 140).†

Excise Tariff 1965 (No. 83).

Export Payments Insurance Corporation Act 1965 (No. 74) amended the *Export Payments Insurance Corporation Act 1956–1964* to authorize the Corporation to insure certain types of Australian investments in overseas countries against non-commercial risks and provided for an increase of £1 million (\$2 million) in the capital of the Corporation, an increase of £25 million (\$50 million) in the maximum contingent liability which the corporation can accept under contracts of insurance and guarantee, and a reduction of the minimum value of export transactions in respect of which the Corporation may provide guarantees (*see* the chapters Oversea Transactions and Private Finance).

Foot and Mouth Disease Act 1965 (No. 90) extended the provisions of the *Foot and Mouth Disease Act 1961* to include two exotic animal diseases which are clinically indistinguishable from foot and mouth disease.

Gold Mining Industry Assistance Act 1965 (No. 34) extended the period of operation of the *Gold Mining Industry Assistance Act 1954–1965* for five years and liberalized subsidy payments (*see* the chapter Mineral Industry).

Homes Savings Grant Act 1965 (No. 6) widened the scope of the *Homes Savings Grant Act 1964* to make certain types of young persons, previously excluded, eligible to receive a grant and to allow money saved and used in a number of ways to be treated as acceptable savings (*see* the chapter Housing and Building).

Honey Industry Act 1965 (No. 71) gave the Australian Honey Board power to acquire stocks of honey for orderly marketing purposes and allowed the Board to borrow from the Reserve Bank of Australia under a Commonwealth guarantee, and *Honey Levy Act (No. 1) 1965 (No. 72);* and *Honey Levy Act (No. 2) 1965 (No. 73)* exempted small producers from payment of the levy.

Honey Levy Act (No. 1A) 1965 (No. 141); Honey Levy Act (No. 2A) 1965 (No. 142).†

Housing Loans Insurance Act 1965 (No. 10) established a Housing Loans Insurance Corporation to insure lenders against losses arising out of the making of loans for housing (*see* the chapter Housing and Building).

Income Tax Act 1965 (No. 104); Income Tax Act (No. 2) 1965 (No. 116); Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act 1965 (No. 33); Income Tax Assessment Act 1965 (No. 103).

Income Tax Assessment Act (No. 2) 1965 (No. 143).†

Income Tax (International Agreements) Act 1965 (No. 105); Income Tax (Non-resident Dividends) Act 1965 (No. 106).

Indus Basin Development Fund Supplemental Agreement Act 1965 (No. 2) provided for payment of an additional contribution of \$US10,460,000 (\$A9,339,286) to the Indus Basin development fund.

Insurance Act 1965 (No. 144).†

International Monetary Agreements Act 1965 (No. 24) gave approval to Australia consenting to an increase of \$US100 million in Australia's quota in the International Monetary Fund.

International Wheat Agreement (Extension) Act 1965 (No. 14) approved Australia's acceptance of the protocol extending the period of operation of the International Wheat Agreement 1962, for one year.

† *See* footnote, page 75.

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1965—continued

Judges Remuneration Act 1965 (No. 92) increased by £1,500 (\$3,000) per annum the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Courts of the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, of the Bankruptcy Court, and of the Arbitration Commission.

Judiciary Act 1965 (No. 91) increased the salaries of justices of the High Court of Australia by £2,000 (\$4,000) a year.

Jury Exemption Act 1965 (No. 13) exempted certain classes of persons from jury service in States and Commonwealth Territories and specified the cases in which Commonwealth public servants may perform such service.

Life Insurance Act 1965 (No. 145).†

Live-stock Slaughter Levy Act 1965 (No. 76) provided that the existing levy on sheep and lambs may be used for the purposes of research as well as for meat market development.

Loan (Housing) Act 1965 (No. 55) authorized the raising and expending of up to £51 million (\$102 million) for the purposes of housing.

Loan (War Service Land Settlement) Act 1965 (No. 59) authorized the raising and expending of £8.1 million (\$16.2 million) for assistance to the States of Western Australia, South Australia and Tasmania in connection with War Service Land Settlement.

Matrimonial Causes Act 1965 (No. 99) amended the *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959 so as to remove some minor anomalies in the principal Act.

Meat Industry Act 1965 (No. 77); *Meat Research Act* 1965 (No. 75) provided for the extension of the current beef research scheme to cover beef, mutton, and lamb research.

National Health Act 1965 (No. 100) relaxed some of the restrictions on the eligibility of pensioners for pensioner medical benefits.

National Health Act (No. 2) 1965 (No. 146).†

Native Members of the Forces Benefits Act 1965 (No. 109) was a machinery measure passed to place Aboriginal natives who had enlisted in special Torres Strait Island units during the 1939–45 War on the same footing as Torres Strait Islanders who enlisted for service in these units.

Nauru Act 1965 (No. 115) provided a detailed scheme of government for Nauru. It established a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, nine elected Nauruan members, and five official members, and an Executive Council consisting of the Administrator and two elected and two official members of the Legislative Council.

National Service Act 1965 (No. 52); *Naval Defence Act* 1965 (No. 53).*

Navigation Act 1965 (No. 1) amended the *Navigation Act* 1912–1961 in respect of certain minor matters concerning the employment of seamen and to permit of greater flexibility in the survey requirements for ships on inland waters.

Northern Territory (Administration) Act 1965 (No. 69) amended the *Northern Territory (Administration) Act* 1910–1962 to provide that the Administrator be withdrawn from the Legislative Council for the Territory both as a member and as President of the Council and that the Legislative Council elect the President from among the elected and non-official members of the Council, and changed the name of the Wards Benefits Trust Fund to the Aborigines Benefits Trust Fund.

Parliamentary Presiding Officers Act 1965 (No. 5) provided that if the Presiding Officer of either House of the Parliament resigns his office or his seat he shall be deemed to continue to be the Presiding Officer until a new Presiding Officer is chosen, and that if a Presiding Officer dies the Chairman of Committees shall act until a new Presiding Officer is chosen. Where either House of the Parliament is dissolved the Presiding Officer shall continue to act until a Presiding Officer is chosen by the new House.

Parliamentary Retiring Allowances Act 1965 (No. 35) amended the *Parliamentary Allowances Act* 1948–1964 to remove some technical difficulties from the administration of the Act, to vest the management of the Fund in the Parliamentary Retiring Allowances Trust, and to make some minor amendments to facilitate the administration of the legislation.

Parliamentary Retiring Allowances (Decimal Currency) Act 1965 (No. 147).†

Payroll Tax Assessment Act 1965 (No. 114).

Payroll Tax Assessment Act (No. 2) 1965 (No. 148).†

Pollution of the Sea by Oil Act 1965 (No. 4) amended the *Pollution of the Sea by Oil Act* 1960 so as to extend the types and sizes of vessels to which the Act applies and to extend prohibited zones.

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1965—continued

- Post and Telegraph Act 1965* (No. 149); *Post and Telegraph Rates Act 1965* (No. 150).†
- Poultry Industry Assistance Act 1965* (No. 21); *Poultry Industry Levy Act* (No. 19); *Poultry Industry Levy Collection Act 1965* (No. 20) provided for a stabilization scheme for the egg industry to be financed by a levy in respect of hens kept for commercial purposes which have reached six months of age.
- Processed Milk Products Bounty Act 1965* (No. 47) extended the bounty on exports of processed milk products for two years and provided a maximum amount of £400,000 (\$800,000) for this purpose for each of the years 1965–66 and 1966–67.
- Public Accounts Committee Act 1965* (No. 79); *Public Works Committee Act 1965* (No. 78) raised the limit of expenditure on allowances of the Joint Committee of Public Accounts and of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works from £5,000 (\$10,000) to £10,000 (\$20,000).
- Pyrites Bounty Act 1965* (No. 37) extended the operation of the *Pyrites Bounty Act 1960* for a period of at most six months to 31 December 1965 unless an earlier date of cessation is specified by proclamation; *Pyrites Bounty Act* (No. 2) 1965 (No. 119) further extended the operation of the *Pyrites Bounty Act 1960–1965* until 30 June 1969.
- Pyrites Bounty Act* (No. 3) 1965 (No. 151).†
- Raw Cotton Bounty Act 1965* (No. 3) amended the *Raw Cotton Bounty Act 1963* to provide for the bounty to be paid on a seasonal instead of a calendar year basis.
- Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act 1965* (No. 49) was a machinery measure consequent on the amendments made to the Commonwealth Electoral Act (*see p. 71*).
- Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act* (No. 2) 1965 (No. 121) simplified voting procedure at future referendums.
- Repatriation Act 1965* (No. 64) introduced a new category of war pension, the intermediate rate, extended the provisions relating to eligibility for payment of sustenance allowance, extended the eligibility of student children for medical treatment up to the age of twenty-one years and extended service pension benefits in a number of ways (*see the chapter Repatriation*).
- Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act 1965* (No. 110) extended the operation of the *Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act 1962–1964* to members of the forces serving outside Australia whose service involves them in hazards additional to those of normal peace time service, whether allotted for duty in a special area or not.
- Reserve Bank Act 1965* (No. 96) amended the provisions of the *Reserve Bank Act 1959* relating to the note issue to authorize the issue of decimal currency notes on and after 14 February 1966.
- Royal Australian Air Force Veterans' Residences Act 1965* (No. 124) extended the classes of persons eligible for accommodation in residences provided by the trustees to include widows, mothers of deceased former unmarried members, and former female members provided they are also eligible for benefits under the War Service Homes Act.
- Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Act 1965* (No. 30) revised the schedule of sales tax exemptions to accord with the revised *Customs Tariff 1965*.
- Science Laboratories Act 1965* (No. 39) provided for the granting of assistance of up to £14,858,700 (\$29,717,400) to the States for purposes in connection with laboratories and equipment for use in teaching science in secondary schools.
- Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act 1965* (No. 65) provided for payment of a new intermediate rate of pension between the special rate and the general (100 per cent) rate.
- Social Services Act 1965* (No. 57) extended benefits payable under the Act (*see the chapter Welfare Services*).
- Social Services Act* (No. 2) 1965 (No. 152).†
- States Grants Act 1965* (No. 88); *States Grants (Advanced Education) Act 1965* (No. 102); *States Grants (Petroleum Products) Act 1965* (No. 27); *States Grants (Research) Act 1965* (No. 93); *States Grants (Special Assistance) Act 1965* (No. 89); *States Grants (Technical Training) Act 1965* (No. 41); *States Grants (Petroleum Products) Act* (No. 2) 1965 (No. 153).†
- Stevedoring Industry Act 1965* (No. 66) transferred the power to recruit waterside workers from the Waterside Workers' Federation and authorized the Minister for Labour and National Service, where he is satisfied that circumstances warrant it, to ask the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to make an investigation to determine whether the conduct of the Federation has been such as to justify deregistration action.

† *See footnote, page 75.*

Commonwealth legislation passed during 1965—continued

Sulphuric Acid Bounty Act 1965 (No. 36) extended the operation of the *Sulphuric Acid Bounty Act* 1954–1960 for a further maximum period of six months to 31 December 1965 unless an earlier date of cessation is specified by proclamation.

Sulphuric Acid Bounty Act (No. 2) 1965 (No. 118) further extended the operation of the *Sulphuric Acid Bounty Act* 1954–1965 until 30 June 1969.

Superannuation Act 1965 (No. 97) provided for the surplus reported in the eighth quinquennial investigation of the Commonwealth Superannuation Fund to be distributed to eligible contributors and pensioners.

Superannuation Act (No. 2) 1965 (No. 154).†

Supply Act (No. 1) 1965–66 (No. 17); *Supply Act* (No. 2) 1965–66 (No. 18).

Taxation Administration Act 1965 (No. 155).†

Temple Society Trust Fund Act 1965 (No. 112) clarified the administration of the Temple Society Trust Fund.

Tobacco Charge Act (No. 1) 1965 (No. 86); *Tobacco Industry Act* 1965 (No. 87); *Tobacco Marketing Act* 1965 (No. 85) established an Australian Tobacco Board and implemented a stabilization plan for the Australian tobacco growing industry (see the chapter Rural Industry).

Trade Practices Act 1965 (No. 111) was designed to preserve competition in Australian trade and commerce to the extent required by the public interest. It provides that restrictive agreements and practices shall be examined on a case to case approach by an independent Trade Practices Tribunal. Collusive tendering and collusive bidding are prohibited, and examinable agreements cover agreements not to compete in prices, other terms and conditions of dealing, concessions allowable, market zones of operation, and the persons dealt with. Examinable practices are the obtaining of a discriminatory price advantage by a buyer, the forcing by a seller of another person's product on a buyer, inducing in pursuance of an agreement a refusal to deal with someone, and monopolization. Certain agreements (e.g. the working conditions of employees, compliance with standards approved by the Standards Association of Australia, and restrictions to protect the goodwill of a business upon its sale) are exempted from the provisions of the Act. A Commissioner of Trade Practices shall be appointed to maintain a Register of Trade Agreements and to bring agreements and practices before the Tribunal for examination. There is also provision for a Review Division of the Tribunal to handle appeals. The Act also repealed the Australian Industries Preservation Act, which it supersedes.

Universities (Financial Assistance) Act 1965 (No. 40) amended the *Universities (Financial Assistance) Act* 1963–1964 to increase the capital grants to universities, to provide increases in recurrent costs resulting from acceptance of the increase in academic salaries recommended in the Eggleston report, and to support higher fees for part-time academic staff (see the chapter Education, Cultural Activities and Research).

Universities (Financial Assistance) Act (No. 2) 1965 (No. 101) provided grants for capital works and recurrent costs of medical teaching hospitals.

Weipa Development Agreement Act 1965 (No. 123) approved an agreement between the Commonwealth and the State of Queensland for the provision of financial assistance to the State for harbour works at Weipa in North Queensland.

Western Australia (South-west Region Water Supplies) Agreement Act 1965 (No. 23) approved an agreement between the Commonwealth and the State of Western Australia for financial assistance by the Commonwealth equivalent to half the total expenditure on the provision of water supplies to the south-west region of Western Australia, the aggregate assistance not to exceed £5.25 million (\$10.5 million).

Wheat Industry Stabilization Act 1965 (No. 156).†

Wheat Tax Act 1965 (No. 58).

Wool Reserve Prices Plan Referendum Act 1965 (No. 56) provided for a referendum to ascertain whether the wool-growers of Australia approved the proposed Reserve Price Plan for Australian wool sold at auction.

* These Acts make provisions for Navy, Air Force, and National Service Personnel similar to those embodied in the Defence Act relative to service outside Australia. † These Acts were machinery measures consequential to the changeover to decimal currency. ‡ These Acts were machinery measures consequential to the *Butter Fat Levy Act* 1965.

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, 1964-65
(*\$'000*)

Expenditure group	Cwlth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
Governor-General or Governor(a)	(b) 443	119	194	113	103	161	115	1,247
Ministry(c)	699	77	83	77	36	74	74	1,121
Parliament—								
Upper House(d)	601	145	252	..	135	225	110	1,468
Lower House(d)	1,217	772	461	606	273	372	220	3,921
Both Houses(e)	2,051	720	576	333	371	391	105	4,547
Miscellaneous(f)	1,141	165	94	60	74	33	46	1,613
Total, Parliament	5,011	1,802	1,384	998	853	1,021	481	11,549
Electoral(g)	2,761	426	230	111	162	236	60	3,986
Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	25	2	103	..	23	7	11	170
Grand total	8,939	2,426	1,995	1,299	1,177	1,498	740	18,074

(a) Salaries and other expenses, including maintenance of house and grounds. (b) Includes official establishments, \$44,000. (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, 1960-61 TO 1964-65

Year	Cwlth	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
TOTAL (<i>\$'000</i>)								
1960-61	6,480	2,165	1,497	1,165	836	1,073	561	13,778
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

PER HEAD OF POPULATION
(*\$*)

1960-61	0.62	0.56	0.52	0.78	0.88	1.47	1.60	1.32
1961-62	0.70	0.62	0.59	0.76	0.96	1.69	1.62	1.47
1962-63	0.65	0.50	0.54	0.81	0.92	1.62	1.71	1.37
1963-64	0.72	0.52	0.59	0.82	1.00	1.68	1.83	1.48
1964-65	0.79	0.58	0.63	0.81	1.13	1.88	2.01	1.61

Commonwealth Government Departments

In Year Book No. 49 (pp. 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 4833-40 of *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 87 of 1965.