Breakdown of results by state

Right	NSW	VIC	SA	WA	NT	QLD
Voting rights (state)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Marry freely	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Control own children	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Move freely	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Own property freely	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Receive award wages	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Alcohol allowed	No	No	No	No	No	No

REFERENDUM VOTING AT LATEST COUNT

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N.S.W	2,315,524	993,215 50.19 p.c.	953,350 48.17 p.c.	32,478	1,979,043
Vic	1,734,214	460,322 30.16 p.c.	1,045,794 68.50 p.c.	20,508	1,526,624
Q'ld	905,107	333,572 43.50 p.c.	424,253 55.32 p.c.	9,081	766,906
S.A	590,264	173,659 33.06 p.c.	340,701 64.86 p.c.	10,937	525,297
W.A	437,577	102,395 27.97 p.c.	253,946 69.36 p.c.	9,796	366,137
Tas	199,540	39,784 22.36 p.c.	134,499 75.58 p.c.	3,680	177,963
	C 100 444	2.102.947	3,152,543	86,480	5,341,970
A DODIC	6,182,226	39.37 p.c.	59.01 p.c.	30,400	3,341,970
ABORIG	INES	39.37 p.c.	59.01 p.c.		
ABORIG			59.01 p.c.	Inf. 33,559	Total
ABORIG	INES Enrolled	Yes 1,779,346	No 166,138	Inf. 33,559 19,256	Total 1,979,043
ABORIG	Enrolled 2,315,524 1,734,214 905,107	Yes 1,779,346 89.91 p.c.	No 166,138 8.39 p.c. 79,909	Inf. 33,559 19,256 8,743	Total 1,979,043 1,526,624 766,908
ABORIG	Enrolled 2,315,524 1,734,214	Yes 1,779,346 89.91 p.c. 1,427,459 93.51 p.c. 677,941	No 166,138 8.39 p.c. 79,909 5.23 p.c. 80,222	Inf. 33,559 19,256 8,743 11,528	Total 1,979,043 1,526,624 766,906 525,297
ABORIG	Enrolled 2,315,524 1,734,214 905,107	Yes 1,779,346 89,91 p.c. 1,427,459 93,51 p.c. 677,941 88,40 p.c.	59.01 p.c. No 166,138 8.39 p.c. 79,909 5.23 p.c. 80,222 10.46 p.c. 70,337	Inf. 33,559 19,256 8,743	Total 1,979,043 1,526,624 766,908

May 27 1967 Referendum

Supported by a majority in every state - 90.8% in favour

- •527007 votes against
- •5,183,113 votes for
- •91464 informal votes.

What it did:

1.conferred power on Commonwealth to make special laws for Aboriginal people

2.entitled Indigenous Australians to be included on census and electoral calculations.

Australian Constitution before the Referendum

Commonwealth of Australia [63 & 64 VIOT.] Constitution Act.

[Cu. 12.]

(xxvi.) The people of any race, other than the aboriginal race in any State, A.D. 1900. for whom it is deemed necessary to make special laws:

(xxvii.) Immigration and emigration:

177,963 86,844 5,341,970

(xxviii.) The influx of criminals:

(xxix.) External affairs:

(xxx.) The relations of the Commonwealth with the islands of the Pacific:

(vvvi.) The acquisition of property on just terms from any State

Ballot paper

Constitution Alteration (Aboriginals) 1967

DIRECTIONS Mark your vote on this ballot-paper as follows:

If you APPROVE the proposed law, write the word YES in the space provided opposite the question.

If you DO NOT APPROVE the proposed law, write the word NO in the space provided opposite the question.

DO YOU APPROVE the proposed law for the alteration of the Constitution entitled—

"An Act to alter the Constitution so as to omit certain words relating to the People of the Aboriginal Race in any State and so that Aboriginals are to be counted in reckoning the Population"?



Campaign Materials







The Rights of the Australian Aborigines AND YOU

"All human beings are born free and equal . . .
in dignity and human rights . . .
and should act towards one another
in a spirit of brotherhood."

ARTICLE 1. United Nations Declaration on Human Rights

WHAT CAN AUSTRALIANS OF EUROPEAN DESCENT DO TO MAKE THIS A REALITY FOR THEIR FELLOW-AUSTRALIANS OF ABORIGINAL DESCENT?

Vote YES

in the Federal Referendum on Saturday, May 27, 1967

Appeal by . . .

THE AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF SALARIED AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

The basic condition of the Aborigines remains that of an oppressed national minority. This is emphasised, not contradicted, by the fact that the great majority of them are poverty-ridden laborers.

The high unemployment, sickness and illiteracy rates among them, their generally substandard housing and education, their exclusion from akilled trades and professions are the direct result of official discrimination against them as a people, not of any natural shortcomings. Person for person, they have the same potential as any other human being. What they lack is opportunity, encouragement and help.

YES

The referendum on May 27th makes it possible to end some of the discrimination against Australian Aborigines.

Every voter will be asked to vote for the deletion of certain words from Section 51 sub-section (xxvi) and of Section 127 from the Commonwealth Constitution.

These clauses have long been used as an excuse by both Federal and State Governments for the continued lack of opportunity for many Aborigines. Deletion of these clauses will not solve the problems of the Aboriginal people, but a YES VOTE in the referendum would be a step forward to a situation in which Australians can compel Governments to act justly towards the Aborigines.

The referendum is being held in response to pressure from many sections of the community, including the Aboriginal people.

The Holt Government is not acting as a matter of principle or with any sense of urgency. In fact it has linked this vital issue with another, designed to increase the number of members of Federal Parliament—not a popular issue.

The referendum on the clauses of the Constitution affecting Aborigines should have been held separately.

Electors should certainly consider the two issues separately.

Every reasonable-minded Australian who seeks an end to discrimination against Aborigines will VOTE YES and persuade others to do likewise.

On May 27th VOTE YES

For the rights of Australian Aborigines



Cheerful Aboriginal youngsters in a NSW country town—what does the future hold for them?