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VICTORIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Honorable Sir Edmund Francis Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Victoria and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia &c., &c., &c.

Whereas by a Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, bearing date the Thirtieth day of July, One thousand nine hundred and forty-five, His Majesty King George VI. was graciously pleased to appoint me to be the Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Victoria and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia, with all the powers, rights, privileges, and advantages to the said Office belonging or appertaining; and further, in case of the death, incapacity, or removal of the Governor of the said State, or of his departure from the said State, or of his assuming the administration of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, to authorize and require me to administer the Government of the said State, with all and singular the powers and authorities contained in certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the Twenty-ninth day of October, One thousand nine hundred, constituting the office of Governor in and over the said State of Victoria and its Dependencies as amended by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the Thirtieth day of April, One thousand nine hundred and thirteen making further provision for the administration of the Government of the State of Victoria and its Dependencies in certain events. And whereas the said Governor having assumed the administration of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia: Now therefore I, Sir Edmund Francis Herring, the Lieutenant-Governor of the said State, do hereby proclaim that all the powers and authorities by the said Letters Patent granted to the Governor of the said State of Victoria and its Dependencies and by virtue of all other powers and authorities thereunto me enabling, have become and are now vested in me as Lieutenant-Governor of the said State now residing therein, to be by me exercised and enjoyed in accordance with the terms of the said Commission.

Given under my Hand the Seal of the State of Victoria aforesaid, at Melbourne, this Twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventy-two, and in the twenty-first year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

E. F. HERRING.

L.S.

By His Excellency's Command,

HENRY BOLTE,
Premier.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN !

PRIVATE SECRETARY

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint to his personal staff :—

Lieutenant Colonel William Hugh Adamson Becke, C.M.G., D.S.O. to be His Excellency's Private Secretary.

By Order,

The Governor's Office
Melbourne, 29th June, 1972.

J. ROSSITER,
Official Secretary.

By Authority: C. H. RIXON, Government Printer, Melbourne.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of history is essential for understanding the present and for shaping the future. The author points out that the United States has a long and complex history, and that the study of this history is crucial for understanding the country's identity and values.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the role of the federal government in the United States. It is argued that the federal government has a responsibility to protect the rights of its citizens and to promote the general welfare. The author points out that the federal government has a long history of intervention in the lives of its citizens, and that this intervention has been justified by the need to protect the country from external threats and to promote economic growth.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the role of the states in the United States. It is argued that the states have a responsibility to protect the rights of their citizens and to promote the general welfare. The author points out that the states have a long history of intervention in the lives of their citizens, and that this intervention has been justified by the need to protect the states from external threats and to promote economic growth.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the role of the courts in the United States. It is argued that the courts have a responsibility to protect the rights of citizens and to promote the general welfare. The author points out that the courts have a long history of intervention in the lives of citizens, and that this intervention has been justified by the need to protect the country from external threats and to promote economic growth.

5. The fifth part of the paper discusses the role of the people in the United States. It is argued that the people have a responsibility to protect the rights of their citizens and to promote the general welfare. The author points out that the people have a long history of intervention in the lives of their citizens, and that this intervention has been justified by the need to protect the country from external threats and to promote economic growth.

6. The sixth part of the paper discusses the role of the media in the United States. It is argued that the media has a responsibility to protect the rights of citizens and to promote the general welfare. The author points out that the media has a long history of intervention in the lives of citizens, and that this intervention has been justified by the need to protect the country from external threats and to promote economic growth.

7. The seventh part of the paper discusses the role of the economy in the United States. It is argued that the economy has a responsibility to protect the rights of citizens and to promote the general welfare. The author points out that the economy has a long history of intervention in the lives of citizens, and that this intervention has been justified by the need to protect the country from external threats and to promote economic growth.

8. The eighth part of the paper discusses the role of the environment in the United States. It is argued that the environment has a responsibility to protect the rights of citizens and to promote the general welfare. The author points out that the environment has a long history of intervention in the lives of citizens, and that this intervention has been justified by the need to protect the country from external threats and to promote economic growth.

9. The ninth part of the paper discusses the role of the culture in the United States. It is argued that the culture has a responsibility to protect the rights of citizens and to promote the general welfare. The author points out that the culture has a long history of intervention in the lives of citizens, and that this intervention has been justified by the need to protect the country from external threats and to promote economic growth.

10. The tenth part of the paper discusses the role of the education in the United States. It is argued that the education has a responsibility to protect the rights of citizens and to promote the general welfare. The author points out that the education has a long history of intervention in the lives of citizens, and that this intervention has been justified by the need to protect the country from external threats and to promote economic growth.

11. The eleventh part of the paper discusses the role of the science in the United States. It is argued that the science has a responsibility to protect the rights of citizens and to promote the general welfare. The author points out that the science has a long history of intervention in the lives of citizens, and that this intervention has been justified by the need to protect the country from external threats and to promote economic growth.

12. The twelfth part of the paper discusses the role of the technology in the United States. It is argued that the technology has a responsibility to protect the rights of citizens and to promote the general welfare. The author points out that the technology has a long history of intervention in the lives of citizens, and that this intervention has been justified by the need to protect the country from external threats and to promote economic growth.

13. The thirteenth part of the paper discusses the role of the art in the United States. It is argued that the art has a responsibility to protect the rights of citizens and to promote the general welfare. The author points out that the art has a long history of intervention in the lives of citizens, and that this intervention has been justified by the need to protect the country from external threats and to promote economic growth.

14. The fourteenth part of the paper discusses the role of the religion in the United States. It is argued that the religion has a responsibility to protect the rights of citizens and to promote the general welfare. The author points out that the religion has a long history of intervention in the lives of citizens, and that this intervention has been justified by the need to protect the country from external threats and to promote economic growth.

15. The fifteenth part of the paper discusses the role of the philosophy in the United States. It is argued that the philosophy has a responsibility to protect the rights of citizens and to promote the general welfare. The author points out that the philosophy has a long history of intervention in the lives of citizens, and that this intervention has been justified by the need to protect the country from external threats and to promote economic growth.