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are aligned during their terms. Both Labor senator Malarndirri McCarthy and Country Liberal Party (CLP) senator Jacinta Nampijinna Price are up for re-election. In the lower house, sitting Lingiari Labor MP Marion Scrymgeour, a Tiwi Anmatjara woman, faces a challenge from CLP candidate for Lingiari Lisa Siebert, a Larrakia woman and Peltherrre Chris Tomlin, an Arrernte woman, is running as the Indigenous - Aboriginal Party of Australia (IAPA) Labor MP Gordon Reid, a Wiradjuri man, is recontesting the central coast seat of Cobar in the 2022 election. In recent times, Reidson has been somewhat of a peilwhether, kept, with Reid, a former spy agency downer, winning it with 2.26 per cent margin.Yuin and Bidjigal man Koiron Brown is the Greens candidate for the south-east Sydney seat of Kingsford Smith, currently a safe Labor seat held by Matt Thistlethwaite. The IAPA is running a Senate ticket with Uncle Owen Whymman, party founder and Barkindji/ Malyngapga community leader from Wilcannia, on top. Kamilaroi man Lawrence Brooke, who was raised in Wilcannia and is now living in Newcastle, where he works as a self-employed builder, is second on the IAPA Senate ticket.LNP senator Kerynne Liddle, an Arrernte woman, was elected in 2022, so she is not facing an election this year.Well-known activist Wayne Coco Wharton is the lead candidate for IAPA in the Senate, while Marlie Laree Davis is running second.Senator Jacqui Lambie, a Palawa woman, is campaigning for re-election.Former diplomat and finance manager Benson Saulo, a Wemba Wemba, Gunditjimara and Papua New Guinean man, is the Liberal Party candidate for the seat of Macnamara.Celeste Ackery, a Trawlwoolway woman originally from Tasmania, is a candidate for the Sustainable Australia Party in the upper house.The IAPA has nominated Jason Hunter, a Nyikina/Nyul/Nyul/Worora man from the West Kimberley, as their candidate for the northern WA seat of Durack.The Greens have two Indigenous lower house candidates running in WA: Noongar man Clint Uink is the Greens candidate for Swan and Eric Hayward for Tangney.Noongar advocate Megan Krakouer is the WA lead Senate candidate for Australia's Voice, the party started by former Labor senator Fatima Payman.And Trish Botha, a South Sea/Nyawaigi woman, is running on a Liberal ticket for the Senate.Visit the SBS election portal to access articles, podcasts and videos from SBS News, NTV and our teams covering more than 60 languages. Prime Minister Anthony Albanese has unveiled his new cabinet, which contains a few surprises. Source: AAP / Lukas CochPrime Minister Anthony Albanese has announced the new cabinet lineup, following Labor's historic election result that has delivered the largest ALP caucus since federation.Speaking at a press conference, Albanese confirmed the party is on track to claim 92 seats in the House of Representatives, with close counts still underway in Bean, Calwell and potentially Longman.Tanya Piherssek has been removed from her environment portfolio as the prime minister unveiled his new ministry.Piherssek, who has a frosty relationship with Albanese despite being one of Labor's most senior women, has been shifted to social services.Former communications minister Michelle Rowland will become the new attorney-general after Mark Dreyfus was knifed by his own right faction in a power play by deputy prime minister Richard Marles.Murray Watt is shifting from employment and workplace relations to the environment portfolio, with former NDIS minister Amanda Rishworth taking the employment and workplace relations portfolio.Albanese retained his frontline team of defence minister Richard Marles, treasurer Jim Chalmers, finance minister Katy Gallagher, foreign affairs minister Penny Wong and trade minister Don Farrell.Other ministers keeping their portfolios include Malarndirri McCarthy (Indigenous Australians), Tony Burke (home affairs), Mark Butler (health), Chris Bowen (energy), Jason Clare (education) and Clare O'Neil (housing).Anne Aly was elevated to cabinet from the outer ministry, making her the sole Muslim MP in the senior leadership team after Ed Husic fell victim to factional warfare.Aly's promotion reflects a greater focus on Western Australia after the state helped deliver Labor government for the second consecutive federal election.Tim Ayres was also promoted to cabinet while Jess Walsh, Daniel Mulino and Sam Rae enter the 30-person ministry.The new cabinet, set to be sworn in tomorrow at 9am, includes:Richard Marles – Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for DefencePenny Wong – Minister for Foreign AffairsJim Chalmers – TreasurerKaty Gallagher – Minister for FinanceDon Farrell – Minister for Trade, Tourism and Special Minister of StateTony Burke – Minister for Home Affairs, Immigration and Citizenship, Cyber Security, and the ArtsMark Butler – Minister for Health and Ageing, Disability and the NDISChris Bowen – Minister for Climate Change and EnergyCatherine King – Minister for Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local GovernmentAmanda Rishworth – Minister for Employment and Workplace RelationsJason Clare – Minister for EducationMichelle Rowland – Attorney-GeneralTanya Piherssek – Minister for Social ServicesJulie Collins – Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and ForestryClare O'Neill – Minister for Housing, Homelessness and Minister for CitiesMadeleine King – Minister for Resources and Northern AustraliaDunne Watt – Minister for the Environment and WaterMalarndirri McCarthy – Minister for Indigenous AustraliansAnika Wells – Minister for Communications and Minister for SportPat Conroy – Minister for Defence Industry and Minister for Pacific Island AffairsAnne Aly – Minister for Small Business and Minister for International Development and Multicultural AffairsTim Ayres – Minister for Industry and Innovation and Minister for ScienceMatt Keogh – Minister for Veterans' Affairs and Defence PersonnelKristy McBain – Minister for Regional Development, Local Government and TerritoriesMurray Watt – Minister for Emergency Management (in addition to Environment and Water)Andrew Giles – Minister for Skills and TrainingJenny McAllister – Minister for the National Disability Insurance SchemeDaniel Mulino – Assistant Treasurer and Minister for Financial ServicesJess Walsh – Minister for Early Childhood Education and YouthSam Rae – Minister for Aged Care and SeniorsA full ministry meeting will follow the swearing-in at Parliament House. With additional reporting from the Australian Associated Press. Queensland twin sisters Bridgette and Paula Powers have tried not to speak in unison, but they say it's impossible. "You know it's hard," Bridgette told SBS News on the phone, with her sister occasionally answering in the background throughout the interview. "We don't notice it ourselves when we're getting interviewed."The pair's unique trait has garnered new attention after a video of the sisters being interviewed by a news crew on the Sunshine Coast went viral around the world.The 51-year-old twins were recounting their distress as witnesses to a collision involving a carjacked vehicle on Monday. Speaking in unison while wearing identical clothing, they described how their mother went to help a man with blood all over his face only to be threatened by the gun-toting man. "One guy, he was up there with our mum. He went up there and he was coming back down toward us," one said, as the other finished her sister's sentences. "And he goes 'run, he's got a gun!'" The sisters said at the same time.The video has been described as one of "the greatest news interviews of all time" by media figures, while others were stunned at the unique characteristic trait. "This can't be real, right?" But everyone has been gracious. Bridgette told SBS News the pair, known as the "Twinnies" first became aware that their interview had gone viral after they saw people talking about it online. "There is a lot of negative comments on Facebook ... because some people are saying, 'It's fake. How can you rehearse a conversation?'" "You can't. It's us, and we've tried not to talk together, and it's impossible."This is not the first time the sisters have gained global attention for their unique ability. In 2016, the sisters did an interview with British TV, with former Good Morning Britain presenter Piers Morgan saying: "It is one of the greatest interviews I have ever conducted in my life."Asked how they were able to speak together at the same time, the sisters said in unison: "It comes automatically." "We don't know how it happens. Some people say, 'Do you rehearse a conversation?', and we said: 'no, how can you rehearse a conversation?'"The pair has run the Twinnies Pelican and Seabird Rescue in Landsborough for the past 25 years, rehabilitating seabirds and pelicans who've been injured in the wild.Two years ago they were at risk of losing the sanctuary until a businessman made a generous donation to keep it going. Bridgette says they're hoping the video will raise awareness of their cause. "It would be great. Yeah, because all wildlife need to be saved," she said. "We won't give it up, until we can't. No, no, we're just hoping we can continue our work ... for a while."She said the negative comments that they've received over the years about their ability to speak together don't worry them. "We used to worry, but we don't worry no more. We just giggle at them." A Customs review found authorities acted appropriately when an asylum seeker boat reached Geraldton. 1831 - 43 years after the arrival of the first Fleet and the beginning of British colonisation in Australia, the first assisted migration begins with workers from Britain encouraged to apply. Other immigrants follow that decade, including German Lutherans leaving their homeland in search of religious freedom and better economic opportunities. 1860 - Many Chinese miners take advantage of Australia's Gold Rush, but it causes tensions that come to a head in an 1860 riot. 3,000 European miners drive the Chinese off the Burrangong Goldfield in New South Wales. 1868 - Tensions continue over Chinese workers and in 1888 the Premiers of all the pre-Federation colonies (except Tasmania) agree to further restrict Chinese immigrants. 1901 - Among the first laws passed by the Federal Government in the new Commonwealth of Australia is the Immigration Restriction Act 1901. It introduces a dictation test to prevent 'non-whites' from entering Australia as immigrants. The laws create the legal foundation of the White Australia Policy. The War Years - During the war years and the Great Depression, hundreds of thousands of British settlers are given assistance to come to Australia, and German Jews fleeing persecution are also admitted, but immigrants considered 'aliens' are required to register with the authorities and in some cases classed as 'enemy aliens' and interned in camps. 1945 - Australia embarks on an ambitious 'populate or perish' program to encourage immigration after the war. British migration is especially encouraged in the years that follow. 1947 - Permanent residency is granted to non-European immigrants for business reasons and to those who have lived in Australia continuously for 15 years. This represents the first challenge to the White Australia Policy. 1950 - Immigration Minister Harold Holt makes an historic decision to allow 800 non-European war refugees to remain in Australia. In the following few years, Australia enters into assisted migration schemes with various European countries and the United States. 1958 - The Revised Migration Act 1958 introduces a simpler system of entry permits and abolishes the controversial Dictation Test introduced at Federation in 1901. 1963 - The 50 page Immigration: Control or Colour Bar? is published by Melbourne University. It advocates a wider immigration policy, especially allowing immigration from Asia. The manifesto is taken seriously by political parties and the press, but change isn't immediate. 1966 - Hubert Opperman, Minister for Immigration in the newly elected Howard Holt Government, announces that applications from prospective settlers will be considered on their suitability as settlers, their ability to integrate readily and whether they have qualifications useful to Australia. It's effectively the beginning of the end of the White Australia Policy. 1972 By the time the White Australia Policy is formally abolished by the Whitlam Government in 1972, thousands of Asian immigrants have already been allowed into the country. 1975 - The Racial Discrimination Act is adopted, finally making racial discrimination illegal. 1976-1982 - The phrase 'boat people' enters the national lexicon as over 2,000 refugees from Vietnam arrive in Australia directly by boat. Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser allows boat people to settle in Australia, and supports the resettlement of over 200,000 more refugees whose claims are processed in camps in Malaysia, Hong Kong and Thailand. 1989 - A second wave of boat arrivals begins, with about 300 people arriving by boat each year, mostly from Cambodia, Vietnam and Southern China. 1992 - Paul Keating's Government introduces a change of policy, with mandatory detention for all people arriving without a valid visa. 1999 - A third wave of asylum seekers begins to arrive, predominantly from the Middle East. The numbers are larger than before, with the asylum seekers often assisted by people smugglers. 2001 - This year is a key turning point in recent immigration policy. John Howard's Government denies permission for the Norwegian vessel the MV Tampa to enter its waters after rescuing 438 mainly Afghan refugees from a stranded boat off Christmas Island, sparking international condemnation. It prompts what becomes known as the 'Pacific Solution', where outlying parts of Australia such as Christmas Island are excised from the migration zone. This means asylum seeker arrivals there cannot automatically apply for an Australian visa. Boat arrivals are then either returned to Indonesia, processed on Christmas Island or sent to newly established offshore processing centres at Manus Island in Papua New Guinea or the Pacific Island nation of Nauru. This allows them to be dealt with by Australian immigration officials outside of Australian law. Although aimed at discouraging people from making the journey, the Pacific Solution is widely criticised by human rights groups. 2008 - The Kevin Rudd Government announces the closure of the centres at Manus Island and Nauru. Asylum seekers arriving by boat will now be processed at Christmas Island. 2012 - More than 100 boats carrying in excess of 5,000 refugees, mostly from Iraq, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka, arrive in Australia this year. It's the biggest surge in a decade that has seen hundreds killed in failed attempts to reach Australia by boat. The Julia Gillard Government reopens the asylum seeker processing centres at Manus Island in PNG and Nauru, prompting renewed controversy over offshore processing and the treatment of asylum seekers, especially families, while in detention. 2013 - 66 Sri Lankan asylum seekers manage to reach the Australian mainland by boat, arriving at Geraldton in Western Australia in April. The following month, the Australian mainland is also, controversially, excised from the official migration zone.Share this with family and friends Australia has long been a nation of many cultures.For at least 60,000 years, hundreds of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander groups flourished, each with its own distinct language, customs and lore.The invasion of British settlers in the late 18th century precipitated decades of colonial violence and dispossession, yet many groups resisted and survived. 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