A Handbook of
Australian Government
and Politics
1965-1974

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Acknowledgments

This Handbook closely follows the model of its predecessor, *A Handbook of Australian Government and Politics 1890-1964*, of which Professor Bruce Graham was co-editor, and my first debt is to him for the collaboration which laid down the ground rules. Mrs Geraldine Foley, who had been the principal research assistant for the original work, very kindly fitted in work on electoral data with her family responsibilities; once more her support has been invaluable.

The heads of the various First Ministers’ departments and the Australian and State Electoral Officers have checked the text in the areas of their particular responsibilities, and academic colleagues have been helpful, but responsibility for errors remains mine. Those errors in the previous *Handbook* which were subsequently identified are set out in *Voting for the Australian House of Representatives 1901-1964* following page 544. Miss Andrea Firth typed the text; Mrs Sam Mueller, Mrs Ann Mihulka, Mrs Karen Votto and a computer produced the tables in the Appendix. I am grateful to all of them.
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Governors-General, Governors, etc.

The Governor-General or Governor in office on 1 January 1965 and his successors are listed. Decorations are not listed; local practice concerning the use of the title of Honourable is followed.

Substantial periods of time when Lieutenant-Governors and Administrators administered the Commonwealth or State are shown, but not brief periods of a few days. Changes after 31 December 1974 are not shown.

Cabinets

Cabinet Law
Each statute since 1 January 1965 is mentioned briefly in chronological order. Provisions relating to offices of profit, salaries and pensions, and statutes relating solely to these matters, are omitted.

Cabinet Lists
The first cabinet listed is that in office on 1 January 1965.

Each cabinet list is given its title from the Prime Minister or Premier, save when a coalition was generally designated by the names of the two party leaders concerned. The party label generally used for the ministry is shown next, and finally the number of the ministry, such numbers starting with the first ministry after responsible government. Numbers employed are those used by official sources of the government concerned; thus one State may regard each ministry formed by the same Premier after successive elections as different ministries bearing successive numbers, while another State regards the series as constituting a continuous ministry designated by a single number.

Each cabinet list is headed by the Prime Minister or Premier. Ministers are listed in the order shown in the gazetted list; if such is not available, then as shown in the front of Hansards. Ministers sitting in the upper House are designated Senator or M.L.C. Those Ministers who were the original members of the ministry are shown above a line; those who joined it subsequently, below the line. The latter are shown in chronological order; when two or more joined the ministry on the same day seniority has been recognised if possible. However, when a Minister can best be regarded as an original member of the ministry even though he was not sworn in on the same day as the majority of its members, e.g. because of inability to be present at the swearing-in or because of
some brief delay in selecting the ministry, he is shown above the line. Dates shown are the dates on which the Minister was gazetted. Members of a Commonwealth coalition ministry with a seat in Cabinet from the commencement of the ministry are shown by an asterisk; those who entered Cabinet subsequently are shown with the date. In Commonwealth Labor and all State ministries all ministers attended Cabinet.

In a coalition ministry the party affiliation of each member is shown by an abbreviation after his name.

In the list of portfolios given opposite each member of the ministry portfolios held throughout its term are shown first without dates. Portfolios held for less than the full term of the ministry are then shown in chronological order, the shortest first. Where the portfolio was held from the start of the ministry, or until its termination, the first date or the last date respectively is not given. Semi-colons divide portfolios held for different periods of time, commas those held for the same period.

For the ministry in office on 1 January 1965 changes in the ministry prior to that date are shown. When that ministry had been in office for some years previously changes are shown from the last major reconstruction prior to 1 January 1965. No changes after 31 December 1974 are shown.

Ministers' decorations are not listed; they may be ascertained easily from Hansard or Yearbooks. When a Minister had been knighted prior to assuming office in the ministry he is shown as Sir, but not when the knighthood was received during the period he held office.

The notes explain why a particular ministry terminated and how its successor was chosen. Changes in portfolios during the life of a ministry are not usually explained, unless a number of simultaneous changes constituted a reconstruction of the ministry, or unless some particular significance attached to the change(s). Whenever dates can be identified precisely, these are given.

**Portfolio Lists**

Portfolios in existence on 1 January 1965 are listed first, followed by other portfolios in the chronological order of their creation. Ministers without portfolio are shown last of all. Where an Assistant or subordinate Minister has been designated, this is shown immediately below the list for the principal portfolio, separated by a broken line, and the title of Assistant or subordinate Minister is shown in parentheses after the name of each holder.

When a portfolio was left unfilled temporarily this will appear from the dates of tenure.

When the title of a portfolio changed this is indicated, but the list is shown as continuous. Changes from an Honorary Minister, Minister in Charge, etc., to an ordinary Minister, and vice versa, are shown within a single portfolio list; titles are shown at each change.

Acting Ministers have not been shown, even when these are shown in official
lists. Portfolios shown under the heading 'Special Arrangements' are those which are comparable with ordinary portfolios; arrangements such as Ministers in charge of royal visits are not shown.

**Elections**

**Electoral Law**
Each statute after 1 January 1965 is mentioned in chronological order. Provisions relating to electoral offences are omitted.

**Elections**
Election results for the Commonwealth Senate and House of Representatives and for the lower House of each State are given in chronological order. (The decision to exclude State upper Houses follows that taken for the original Handbook. Constitutional provisions determining the relationship between the two chambers were omitted as a consequence of not describing the upper Houses.) They are given as consolidated State-wide totals; for the Commonwealth consolidated totals for the whole Commonwealth, then for each State, are shown.

The arrangement below is followed for each election:

After the heading there is a brief note identifying the parties concerned with the election. Where there is no note the parties are the same as at the previous election. The polling date is then given.

Successive columns in the first group of figures show: (a) the parties offering candidates in the elections; the party or parties forming the government on polling day are shown first, together with any parties or groups supporting them, then the principal opposition party, other parties, and independents in that order; Senate lists show the letter of the candidates' group or if they are ungrouped (Ung.), and thus the group's place on the ballot paper; (b) the total number of valid primary votes cast for the candidates of each party or group; (c) the percentage of the total valid vote cast for the candidates of each party or group; (d) the number of seats contested by the candidates of each party; where there were more candidates standing in one or more constituencies than there were vacancies to be filled the total number of candidates standing for that party or group is shown in parentheses after the number of seats contested; (e) the number of seats won by the candidates of each party or group; the number of seats won unopposed is shown in italics after the number won in contests.

The second group of figures shows the total number of valid votes cast for the candidates of all parties and groups, the total number of invalid ballots cast (informal vote) and the percentage this number is of the total number of valid and invalid ballot papers cast, the total number of valid and informal ballot papers cast and the percentage this constitutes of the number of electors enrolled in contested constituencies, and the total number of electors enrolled in con-
tested constituencies, in uncontested constituencies (shown in italics), and in the State as a whole, being a total of the two previous figures.

The third section lists the number of seats contested, followed by the number of uncontested seats in italics, and then the seats won by each party or group; parties and groups are listed in the same order as in the first section, while constituencies won are listed in alphabetical order for each party or group. Notes indicate subsequent by-elections for that constituency. For the Senate the names of Senators elected are given in place of seats won. Senators and successful candidates for the Tasmanian House of Assembly are listed in the order in which they were returned. In the lists of seats won, those won uncontested are shown in italics; the total number of seats won by each party is shown opposite its name in this section.

Electorates in which preferential votes were counted to decide the result are marked P; when the counting of such votes altered the result from that which would have prevailed by the first-past-the-post or plurality method the electorate is marked C. Affiliations are shown as of the election. This Handbook does not attempt to follow changes of allegiance during the life of a Parliament.
Part One
The Commonwealth

Governors-General and Administrators

Rt Hon. Richard Gardiner Casey, Baron Casey (22 Sept. 1965 to 30 Apr. 1969)
Rt Hon. Sir Paul Hasluck (30 Apr. 1969 to 10 July 1974)
Sir John Robert Kerr (from 11 July 1974)

Cabinet Law*

The Ministers of State Act 1967 (No. 1 of 1967) increased the number of Ministers permitted to twenty-six.
The Ministers of State Act 1971 (No. 43 of 1971) increased the number of Ministers permitted to twenty-seven.

Cabinet Lists

Following the December 1963 election the ministry was reconstructed by Menzies in consultation with McEwen. The ministry was enlarged to twenty-five—nineteen members of the Liberal Party and six of the Country Party.

MENZIES MINISTRY (Liberal-Country Coalition) No. 33
18 December 1963 to 26 January 1966

Sir Robert Gordon Menzies* (L) Prime Minister
John McEwen* (C) Minister for Trade and Industry
Harold Edward Holt* (L) Treasurer
Senator Sir William Henry Spooner* (L) Vice-President of the Executive Council, Minister for National Development (until 10 June 1964)
Paul Meernaa Caedwalla Hasluck* (L) Minister for Defence (until 24 Apr. 1964); Minister for External Affairs (from 24 Apr. 1964)
William McMahon* (L) Minister for Labour and National Service; Vice-President of the Executive Council (from 10 June 1964)
Sir Garfield Edward John Barwick* (L) Attorney-General (until 4 Mar. 1964); Minister for External Affairs (until 24 Apr. 1964)
Charles Frederick Adermann* (C) Minister for Primary Industry

* Preceding entries (p.4 of the 1890-1964 Handbook) should read The Ministers of State Act 1956 (No. 1 of 1956) and the Ministers of State Act 1964 (No. 1 of 1964).
4  The Commonwealth

Senator Shane Dunne Paltridge* (L)  
Senator Harrie Walter Wade* (C)  
  Allen Fairhall* (L)  
  Senator Norman Henry Denham Henty* (L)  
  Senator John Grey Gorton (L)

Gordon Freeth (L)  
  Alan Shallcross Hulme† (L)  
  Hubert Ferdinand Opperman (L)  
  Hugh Stevenson Robertson (C)  
  Reginald William Colin Swartz (L)

David Eric Fairbairn† (L)  
  Charles Edward Barnes‡ (C)  
  Leslie Harry Ernest Bury (L)  
  Alexander James Forbes (L)  
  Billy Mackie Snedden (L)

John Douglas Anthony (C)  
  Frederick Charles Chaney (L)

Peter Howson (L)  
  Senator Kenneth McColl Anderson (L)  
  Senator Gerald Colin McKellar (C)  
  Ian McCahon Sinclair (C)

Minister for Civil Aviation (until 10 June 1964); Minister for Defence (24 Apr. 1964 to 19 Jan. 1966)
Minister for Health (until 18 Nov. 1964)
Minister for Supply
Minister for Customs and Excise (until 10 June 1964); Minister for Civil Aviation (from 10 June 1964)
Minister for the Interior (until 4 Mar. 1964); Minister for Works, Minister in charge of Commonwealth Activities in Education and Research under the Prime Minister
Minister for Shipping and Transport
Postmaster-General
Minister for Immigration
Minister for Social Services (until 21 Jan. 1965)
Minister for Repatriation (until 22 Dec. 1964); Minister for Health (from 21 Nov. 1964); Minister for Social Services (21 Jan. 1965 to 22 Feb. 1965)
Minister for Air (until 10 June 1964); Minister for National Development (from 10 June 1964)
Minister for Territories
Minister for Housing
Minister for the Navy (until 4 Mar. 1964); Minister for the Army, Minister assisting the Treasurer
Member of the Executive Council without office (until 4 Mar. 1964); Attorney-General (from 4 Mar. 1964)
Member of Executive Council without office (until 4 Mar. 1964); Minister for the Interior (from 4 Mar. 1964)
Member of Executive Council without office (until 4 Mar. 1964); Minister for the Navy (from 4 Mar. 1964)
Minister for Air (from 10 June 1964)
Minister for Customs and Excise (from 10 June 1964)
Minister for Repatriation (from 22 Dec. 1964)
Minister for Social Services (from 22 Feb. 1965)

On 20 January 1966 Sir Robert Menzies resigned and the Liberal parliamentary party elected Holt leader unopposed and McMahon deputy leader in Holt's place. Country Party representation in cabinet and ministry remained unchanged. Senator Paltridge had resigned just before Menzies'

1  Member of Cabinet from 13 June 1964.
2  Member of Cabinet from 13 August 1965.
retirement and died before the new ministry was sworn. Holt chose two new ministers, Dame Annabelle Rankin who was the first woman to hold a portfolio in a federal ministry and Fraser.

HOLT MINISTRY (Liberal-Country Coalition) No. 34
26 January 1966 to 14 December 1966

Harold Edward Holt* (L) Prime Minister
John McEwen* (C) Minister for Trade and Industry
William McMahon* (L) Treasurer
Paul Meernaa Caedwalla Hasluck* (L) Minister for External Affairs
Charles Frederick Adermann* (C) Minister for Primary Industry
Allen Fairhall* (L) Minister for Defence
Senator Norman Henry Denham Henty* (L) Minister for Supply
Alan Shallcross Hulme* (L) Postmaster-General, Vice-President of the Executive Council
David Eric Fairbairn* (L) Minister for National Development
Charles Edward Barnes* (C) Minister for Territories
Senator John Grey Gorton* (L) Minister for Works, Minister in charge of Commonwealth Activities in Education and Research under the Prime Minister
Leslie Harry Ernest Bury* (L) Minister for Labour and National Service
Gordon Freeth (L) Minister for Shipping and Transport
Hubert Ferdinand Opperman (L) Minister for Immigration
Reginald William Colin Swartz (L) Minister for Civil Aviation
Billy Mackie Snedden (L) Attorney-General
Alexander James Forbes (L) Minister for Health
John Douglas Anthony (C) Minister for the Interior
Frederick Charles Chaney (L) Minister for the Navy
Peter Howson (L) Minister for Air
Senator Kenneth McColl Anderson (L) Minister for Customs and Excise
Senator Gerald Colin McKellar (C) Minister for Repatriation
Ian McMahon Sinclair (C) Minister for Social Services
Senator Dame Annabelle Jane Mary Rankin (L) Minister for Housing
John Malcolm Fraser (L) Minister for the Army

Prior to the 26 November 1966 election the Liberal parliamentary party rejected elected ministries. After the election there were minor changes, including the omission of Chaney which was attributed to the excessively large Western Australian representation in the previous ministry. Holt stated that although there was no written agreement that the Country Party would invariably provide the Deputy Prime Minister in a coalition government, there was an oral agreement to that effect renewed with each parliament. McEwen who had been second in precedence since 1958 was identified as Deputy Prime Minister in ministerial lists while Holt was Prime Minister but the designation is not of an official post and no firm date for its inception can be provided.
On 17 December 1967 Holt disappeared in the sea at Portsea, Victoria and his body was not recovered. On 18 December the Governor-General interviewed McEwen, the four leading candidates for the vacant Liberal leadership and the secretary of the Prime Minister's Department, and then announced that he was terminating Holt's commission and had asked McEwen to accept a commission, adding that McEwen had told him 'that he would intend to retain office of

1 Member of Cabinet from 16 October 1967.
Prime Minister until the Government parties assemble to consider their position and to decide by proper processes to appoint a new leader.

McEWEN MINISTRY (Liberal-Country Coalition) No. 36
19 December 1967 to 10 January 1968

John McEwen* (C) Prime Minister, Minister for Trade and Industry
William McMahon* (L) Treasurer
Paul Meernaa Caedwalla Hasluck* (L) Minister for External Affairs
Allen Fairhall* (L) Minister for Defence
John Douglas Anthony* (C) Minister for Primary Industry
Senator John Grey Gorton* (L) Minister for Education and Science
Alan Shallcross Hulme* (L) Postmaster-General, Vice-President of the Executive Council
David Eric Fairbairn* (L) Minister for National Development
Senator Norman Henry Denham Henty* (L) Minister for Supply
Leslie Harry Ernest Bury* (L) Minister for Labour and National Service
Ian McCahon Sinclair* (C) Minister for Social Services, Minister assisting the Minister for Trade and Industry
Gordon Freeth (L) Minister for Shipping and Transport
Charles Edward Barnes (C) Minister for Territories
Reginald William Colin Swartz (L) Minister for Civil Aviation
Billy Mackie Snedden (L) Minister for Immigration
Alexander James Forbes (L) Minister for Health
Peter Howson (L) Minister for Air, Minister assisting the Treasurer
Senator Kenneth McColl Anderson (L) Minister for Customs and Excise
Senator Gerald Colin McKellar (C) Minister for Repatriation
Senator Dame Annabelle Jane Mary Rankin (L) Minister for Housing
John Malcolm Fraser (L) Minister for the Army
Charles Robert Kelly (L) Minister for Works
Nigel Hubert Bowen (L) Attorney-General
Donald Leslie Chipp (L) Minister for the Navy, Minister in charge of Tourist Activities under the Minister for Trade and Industry
Peter James Nixon (C) Minister for the Interior

McEwen indicated at a press conference that he and the Country Party would not serve in a coalition if McMahon became Prime Minister. On 9 January 1968 Gorton defeated Hasluck for the Liberal leadership on the second ballot, unofficially reported 51-30; Bury and Snedden had been eliminated after the first ballot. On 10 January Gorton was sworn as Prime Minister and then resigned his place in the Senate.

GORTON MINISTRY (Liberal-Country Coalition) No. 37
10 January 1968 to 28 February 1968

John Grey Gorton* (L) Prime Minister, Minister for Education and Science
John McEwen* (C)
William McMahon* (L)
Paul Meernaa Caedwalla Hasluck* (L)
Allen Fairhall* (L)
John Douglas Anthony* (C)
Alan Shallcross Hulme* (L)
David Eric Fairbairn* (L)
Senator Norman Henry Denham Henty* (L)
Leslie Harry Ernest Bury* (L)
Ian McCahon Sinclair* (C)
Gordon Freeth (L)
Charles Edward Barnes (C)
Reginald William Colin Swartz (L)
Billy Mackie Snedden (L)
Alexander James Forbes (L)
Peter Howson (L)
Senator Kenneth McColl Anderson (L)
Senator Gerald Colin McKellar (C)
Senator Dame Annabelle Jane Mary Rankin (L)
John Malcolm Fraser (L)
Charles Robert Kelly (L)
Nigel Hubert Bowen (L)
Donald Leslie Chipp (L)
Peter James Nixon (C)

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Trade and Industry
Treasurer
Minister for External Affairs
Minister for Defence
Minister for Primary Industry
Postmaster-General, Vice-President of the Executive Council
Minister for National Development
Minister for Supply
Minister for Labour and National Service
Minister for Social Services, Minister assisting the Minister for Trade and Industry
Minister for Shipping and Transport
Minister for Territories
Minister for Civil Aviation
Minister for Immigration
Minister for Health
Minister for Air, Minister assisting the Treasurer
Minister for Customs and Excise
Minister for Repatriation
Minister for Housing
Minister for the Army
Minister for Works
Attorney-General
Minister for the Navy, Minister in charge of Tourist Activities under the Minister for Trade and Industry
Minister for the Interior

On 24 February 1968 Gorton was elected to the House as member for Higgins, Holt’s former electorate. On 28 February he resigned and then formed a new ministry from which one had retired (Henty) and two were dropped (Chipp, Howson). Four new ministers were selected: Scott, Wright, Wentworth and Lynch.

GORTON MINISTRY (Liberal-Country Coalition) No. 38
28 February 1968 to 12 November 1969

John Grey Gorton* (L)
John McEwen* (C)
William McMahon* (L)
Paul Meernaa Caedwalla Hasluck* (L)
Allen Fairhall* (L)
John Douglas Anthony* (C)
Alan Shallcross Hulme* (L)

Prime Minister
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Trade and Industry
Treasurer
Minister for External Affairs (until 11 Feb. 1969)
Minister for Defence
Minister for Primary Industry
Postmaster-General, Vice-President of the Executive Council
David Eric Fairbairn* (L)  
Leslie Harry Ernest Bury* (L)  
Ian McCallon Sinclair* (C)  
Senator Kenneth McColl Anderson* (L)  
John Malcolm Fraser* (L)  
Gordon Freeth† (L)  
Charles Edward Barnes (C)  
Reginald William Colin Swartz (L)  
Billy Mackie Snedden (L)  
Alexander James Forbes (L)  
Senator Gerald Colin McKellar (C)  
Senator Dame Annabelle Jane Mary Rankin (L)  
Nigel Hubert Bowen (L)  
Charles Robert Kelly (L)  
Peter James Nixon (C)  
Phillip Reginald Lynch (L)  
Senator Malcolm Fox Scott (L)  
William Charles Wentworth (L)  
Senator Reginald Charles Wright (L)  
George Dudley Erwin (L)  

Minister for National Development (until 7 Nov. 1969)  
Minister for Labour and National Service  
Minister for Shipping and Transport, Minister assisting the Minister for Trade and Industry  
Minister for Supply  
Minister for Education and Science  
Minister for Air, Minister assisting the Treasurer (until 13 Feb. 1969); Minister for External Affairs (from 13 Feb. 1969)  
Minister for External Territories  
Minister for Civil Aviation  
Minister for Immigration  
Minister for Health  
Minister for Repatriation  
Minister for Housing  
Attorney-General  
Minister for the Navy  
Minister for the Interior  
Minister for the Army  
Minister for Customs and Excise  
Minister for Social Services, Minister in charge of Aboriginal Affairs under the Prime Minister  
Minister for Works, Minister in charge of Tourist Activities under the Minister for Trade and Industry  
Minister for Air (from 13 Feb. 1969)

There was a minor alteration to the ministry following the retirement of Hasluck from parliament to become Governor-General. At the November 1969 election Fairhall retired and Freeth was defeated. On 7 November Gorton defeated McMahon and Fairbairn for the Liberal leadership. On 11 November he announced a reconstructed ministry from which three had been dropped (Erwin, Scott, Kelly).

GORTON MINISTRY (Liberal-Country Coalition) No. 39
12 November 1969 to 10 March 1971

John Grey Gorton* (L)  
John McEwen* (C)  
William McMahon* (L)  
John Douglas Anthony* (C)

Prime Minister  
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Trade and Industry (until 5 Feb. 1971)  
Minister for External Affairs (until 6 Nov. 1970); Minister for Foreign Affairs (from 6 Nov. 1970)  
Minister for Primary Industry (until 5 Feb. 1971); Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Trade and Industry (from 5 Feb. 1971)

† Member of Cabinet from 13 February 1969.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Minister</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postmaster-General, Vice-President of the Executive Council</td>
<td>Alan Shallcross Hulme* (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Leslie Harry Ernest Bury* (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minister for Shipping and Transport (until 5 Feb. 1971); Minister for Primary Industry (from 5 Feb. 1971)</td>
<td>Ian McCahon Sinclair* (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senator Kenneth McColl Anderson* (L)</td>
<td>Senator Dame Annabelle Jane Mary Rankin (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Malcolm Fraser* (L)</td>
<td>Phillip Reginald Lynch (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reginald William Colin Swartz* (L)</td>
<td>William Charles Wentworth (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billy Mackie Snedden* (L)</td>
<td>Senator Reginald Charles Wright (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigel Hubert Bowen* (L)</td>
<td>Senator Robert Carrington Cotton (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter James Nixon* (C)</td>
<td>Donald Leslie Chipp (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Edward Barnes (C)</td>
<td>Senator Thomas Charles Drake-Brockman (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander James Forbes (L)</td>
<td>Thomas Eyre Forrest Hughes (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senator Dame Annabelle Jane Mary Rankin (L)</td>
<td>Rendle McNeilage Holten (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillip Reginald Lynch (L)</td>
<td>Andrew Sharp Peacock (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Charles Wentworth (L)</td>
<td>Denis James Killen (L)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ralph James Dunnet Hunt (C) Minister for the Interior (from 5 Feb. 1971)

On 2 February 1971 Anthony was elected unopposed as leader of the Country Party in place of McEwen who was retiring from parliament; Sinclair defeated Nixon for the deputy leadership in succession to Anthony, while Hunt became the new Country Party member of the ministry and there was a shuffle of portfolios held by Country Party ministers.

Press reports on 2 and 3 March 1971 of conflict between the Minister for Defence, Fraser, and the army led to Fraser's resignation on 8 March. In his letter of resignation he accused the Prime Minister of 'significant disloyalty to a senior minister'. With an Opposition no confidence motion pending in the House, the Liberal parliamentary party met on 10 March and divided 33-33 on a motion of confidence in Gorton. As chairman of the meeting he then gave his casting vote against the motion and announced that he would not stand again for the leadership but would offer for the deputy leadership. McMahon defeated
Snedden, 40-26 according to unofficial reports, and Gorton defeated Fairbairn and Fraser for the deputy leadership. The House adjourned the next day, and on 21 March McMahon announced his ministry. Dame Annabelle Rankin retired for a diplomatic post and two ministers (Hughes and Killen) were dropped. Fairbairn was returned to the ministry and three new members were chosen (Greenwood, Mackay and Cairns). The cabinet, which had dropped to twelve members on the retirement of McEwen, returned to thirteen with the inclusion of Lynch pending the retirement of Hulme.

**McMAHON MINISTRY (Liberal-Country Coalition) No. 40**  
10 March 1971 to 5 December 1972

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William McMahon* (L)</td>
<td>Prime Minister; Minister for Foreign Affairs (until 22 Mar. 1971)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Douglas Anthony* (C)</td>
<td>Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Trade and Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Grey Gorton* (L)</td>
<td>Minister for Defence (until 13 Aug. 1971)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ian McCahon Sinclair* (C)</td>
<td>Minister for Primary Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Alan Shallcross Hulme* (L)</td>
<td>Postmaster-General, Vice-President of the Executive Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leslie Harry Ernest Bury* (L)</td>
<td>Treasurer (until 22 Mar. 1971); Minister for Foreign Affairs (22 Mar. 1971 to 2 Aug. 1971)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senator Sir Kenneth McColl Anderson* (L)</td>
<td>Minister for Supply (until 2 Aug. 1971); Minister for Health (from 2 Aug. 1971)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reginald William Colin Swartz* (L)</td>
<td>Minister for National Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billy Mackie Snedden* (L)</td>
<td>Minister for Labour and National Service (until 22 Mar. 1971); Treasurer (from 22 Mar. 1971)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigel Hubert Bowen* (L)</td>
<td>Minister for Education and Science (until 22 Mar. 1971); Minister for Foreign Affairs (from 2 Aug. 1971); Attorney-General (from 22 Mar. 1971 to 2 Aug. 1971)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter James Nixon* (C)</td>
<td>Minister for Shipping and Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Edward Barnes (C)</td>
<td>Minister for External Territories (until 2 Feb. 1972)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander James Forbes (L)</td>
<td>Minister for Health (until 22 Mar. 1971); Minister for Immigration (from 22 Mar. 1971)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senator Dame Annabelle Jane Mary Rankin (L)</td>
<td>Minister for Housing (until 22 Mar. 1971)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillip Reginald Lynch† (L)</td>
<td>Minister for Immigration, Minister assisting the Treasurer (until 22 Mar. 1971); Minister for Labour and National Service (from 22 Mar. 1971)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Charles Wentworth (L)</td>
<td>Minister for Social Services; Minister in charge of Aboriginal Affairs under the Prime Minister (until 31 May 1971)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senator Reginald Charles Wright (L)</td>
<td>Minister for Works; Minister in charge of Tourist Activities under the Minister for Trade and Industry (until 31 May 1971)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senator Robert Carrington Cotton (L)</td>
<td>Minister for Civil Aviation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Member of Cabinet from 22 March 1971.
Donald Leslie Chipp (L)  
Senator Thomas Charles Drake-Brockman (C)  
Thomas Eyre Forrest Hughes (L)  
Rendle McNeileage Holten (C)  
Andrew Sharp Peacock (L)  
Denis James Killen (L)  
Ralph James Dunnet Hunt (C)

David Eric Fairbairn1 (L)  
Senator Ivor John Greenwood (L)  
Malcolm George Mackay (L)  
Kevin Michael Kiernan Cairns (L)  
Peter Howson (L)  
Ransley Victor Garland (L)  
John Malcolm Fraser2 (L)  
Robert Cummin Katter (C)

On 1 August 1971 McMahon announced the retirement of Bury from the ministry and consequent changes; Bury made it clear that he had been asked to resign. On 8 August 1971 Gorton published an article critical of leaks from the cabinet; on 12 August he was asked to resign and did so. He subsequently resigned from the deputy leadership of the Liberal parliamentary party and on 18 August Snedden defeated Swartz, Fraser, Killen, Fairbairn, Chipp and Wentworth for the post. Fraser then re-entered the ministry. On 20 August McMahon announced the appointment of six Assistant Ministers who were sworn as Members of the Executive Council on the dates shown.

Anthony Austin Street (L)  
James Donald Mathieson Dobie (L)

1 Member of Cabinet from 22 March 1971.  
2 Member of Cabinet from 20 August 1971.
Cabinet Lists

Ian Louis Robinson (C) Assistant Minister assisting the Postmaster-General (from 20 Aug. 1971)
John Elden McLeay (L) Assistant Minister assisting the Minister for Civil Aviation (from 20 Aug. 1971)
Senator John Edward Marriott (L) Assistant Minister assisting the Minister for Health (from 14 Sept. 1971)
Robert Shannon King (C) Assistant Minister assisting the Minister for Primary Industry (from 5 Oct. 1971)

A cabinet crisis over currency alignment began on 16 December 1971 during which Anthony threatened to withdraw the Country Party from the coalition; a compromise was devised.

Following the coalition's defeat at the general election held on 2 December 1972 McMahon resigned on 5 December. A two-member interim ministry was formed by Whitlam and Barnard as leader and deputy leader of the Labor Party pending finalisation of the election results.

WHITLAM MINISTRY (Labor) No. 41
5 December 1972 to 19 December 1972
Edward Gough Whitlam Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Minister for Customs and Excise, Minister for Trade and Industry, Minister for Shipping and Transport, Minister for Education and Science, Minister for Civil Aviation, Minister for Housing, Minister for Works, Minister for External Territories, Minister for Environment, Aborigines and the Arts
Lance Herbert Barnard Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Defence, Minister for Supply, Minister for the Army, Minister for the Navy, Minister for Air, Postmaster-General, Minister for Labour and National Service, Minister for Social Services, Minister for Immigration, Minister for the Interior, Minister for Primary Industry, Minister for Repatriation, Minister for Health, Minister for National Development

On 18 December caucus first re-elected the four party leaders (Whitlam, Barnard, Senators Murphy and Willesee) unopposed, then in pursuance of new party rules elected four ministers from the Senate, then ten from the House, and finally nine from either chamber (in practice all nine came from the House). Whitlam allocated portfolios the same day, making a number of major changes in the arrangements of the McMahon ministry which had been retained during his interim ministry.

WHITLAM MINISTRY (Labor) No. 42
From 19 December 1972
Edward Gough Whitlam Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs (until 6 Nov. 1973)
The Commonwealth

Lance Herbert Barnard
Deputy Prime Minister (until 12 June 1974); Minister for Defence; Minister for Supply (until 9 Oct. 1973); Minister for the Navy, Minister for the Army, Minister for Air (until 30 Nov. 1973)

James Ford Cairns

William George Hayden
Minister for Social Security

Frank Crean
Treasurer (until 11 Dec. 1974); Minister for Overseas Trade (from 11 Dec. 1974)

Senator Lionel Keith Murphy
Minister assisting the Minister for Foreign Affairs (until 6 Nov. 1973); Special Minister of State, Vice-President of the Executive Council, Minister assisting the Prime Minister (until 30 Nov. 1973); Minister for Foreign Affairs (from 6 Nov. 1973)

Senator Donald Robert Willesee
Attorney-General, Minister for Customs and Excise

Senator Douglas McClelland
Minister for the Media

Rex Alan Patterson
Minister for Northern Development; Minister for the Northern Territory (from 19 Oct. 1973)

Senator Reginald Bishop
Minister for Repatriation, Minister assisting the Minister for Defence (until 12 June 1974); Postmaster-General (from 12 June 1974)

Frederick Michael Daly
Minister for Services and Property

Clyde Robert Cameron
Minister for Labour (until 12 June 1974); Minister for Labor and Immigration (from 12 June 1974)

Thomas Uren
Minister for Urban and Regional Development

Charles Keith Jones
Minister for Transport; Minister for Civil Aviation (until 30 Nov. 1973)

Kim Edward Beazley
Minister for Education

Francis Eugene Stewart
Minister for Tourism and Recreation; Minister assisting the Treasurer (from 15 Feb. 1973); Vice-President of the Executive Council (from 30 Nov. 1973)

Senator James Luke Cavanagh
Minister for Works (until 9 Oct. 1973); Minister for Aboriginal Affairs (from 9 Oct. 1973)

Senator Kenneth Shaw Wriedt
Minister for Primary Industry (until 12 June 1974); Minister for Agriculture (from 12 June 1974)

Gordon Munro Bryant
Minister for Aboriginal Affairs (until 9 Oct. 1973); Minister for the Capital Territory (from 9 Oct. 1973)

Reginald Francis Xavier Connor
Minister for Minerals and Energy

Albert Jaime Grassby
Minister for Immigration (until 12 June 1974)

Leslie Royston Johnson
Minister for Housing (until 30 Nov. 1973); Minister for Works (from 9 Oct. 1973 to 30 Nov. 1973); Minister for Housing and Construction (from 30 Nov. 1973)

Keppel Earl Enderby

Lionel Frost Bowen
Postmaster-General; Special Minister of State (from 30 Nov. 1973); Minister assisting the Prime
Lionel Frost Bowen—continued
Douglas Nixon Everingham
Moses Henry Cass
William Lawrence Morrison

Minister (30 Nov. 1973 to 12 June 1974); Minister assisting the Prime Minister in Matters Relating to the Public Service (from 12 June 1974)

Minister for Health

Minister for the Environment and Conservation

Minister for Science; Minister for External Territories (until 4 Dec. 1973); Minister assisting the Minister for Foreign Affairs in matters relating to Papua New Guinea (from 30 Nov. 1973); Minister assisting the Minister for Defence (from 12 June 1974)

Senator John Murray Wheeldon

Minister for Repatriation and Compensation (from 12 June 1974)

Following the general election held on 18 May 1974, at which Grassby was defeated, caucus met on 10 June 1974 to elect the ministry. No changes were made, apart from replacing Grassby with Senator Wheeldon, and electing Cairns deputy leader in place of Barnard.

Portfolio Lists

PRIME MINISTER

John Grey Gorton (10 Jan. 1968 to 10 Mar. 1971)
William McMahon (10 Mar. 1971 to 5 Dec. 1972)
Edward Gough Whitlam (from 5 Dec. 1972)

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

John McEwen (10 Jan. 1968 to 5 Feb. 1971)
Lance Herbert Barnard (5 Dec. 1972 to 12 June 1974)
James Ford Cairns (from 12 June 1974)

TREASURER

William McMahon (26 Jan. 1966 to 12 Nov. 1969)
Leslie Harry Ernest Bury (12 Nov. 1969 to 22 Mar. 1971)
Billy Mackie Snedden (22 Mar. 1971 to 5 Dec. 1972)
James Ford Cairns (from 11 Dec. 1974)

Alexander James Forbes (Minister assisting the Treasurer) (18 Dec. 1963 to 26 Jan. 1966)
Peter Howson (Minister assisting the Treasurer) (26 Jan. 1966 to 28 Feb. 1968)
Phillip Reginald Lynch (Minister assisting the Treasurer) (12 Nov. 1969 to 22 Mar. 1971)
Andrew Sharp Peacock (Minister assisting the Treasurer) (31 May 1971 to 2 Feb. 1972)
Ransley Victor Garland (Minister assisting the Treasurer) (17 Mar. 1972 to 5 Dec. 1972)
Francis Eugene Stewart (Minister assisting the Treasurer) (from 15 Feb. 1973)

* Disappeared 17 December 1967
MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Paul Meernaa Caedwalla Hasluck (24 Apr. 1964 to 10 Feb. 1969)
William McMahon (12 Nov. 1969 to 6 Nov. 1970)

MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

William McMahon (6 Nov. 1970 to 22 Mar. 1971)
Leslie Harry Ernest Bury (22 Mar. 1971 to 2 Aug. 1971)
Nigel Hubert Bowen (2 Aug. 1971 to 5 Dec. 1972)
Senator Donald Robert Willesee (from 6 Nov. 1973)

MINISTER FOR DEFENCE

Senator Shane Dunne Paltridge (24 Apr. 1964 to 19 Jan. 1966)
Allen Fairhall (26 Jan. 1966 to 12 Nov. 1969)
John Malcolm Fraser (12 Nov. 1969 to 8 Mar. 1971)
Lance Herbert Barnard (from 5 Dec. 1972)

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Billy Mackie Snedden (4 Mar. 1964 to 14 Dec. 1966)
Nigel Hubert Bowen (14 Dec. 1966 to 12 Nov. 1969)
Thomas Eyre Forrest Hughes (12 Nov. 1969 to 22 Mar. 1971)
Nigel Hubert Bowen (22 Mar. 1971 to 2 Aug. 1971)
Senator Lionel Keith Murphy (from 19 Dec. 1972)

POSTMASTER-GENERAL

Alan Shallcross Hulme (18 Dec. 1963 to 5 Dec. 1972)
Senator Reginald Bishop (from 12 June 1974)
MINISTER FOR TRADE AND INDUSTRY

MINISTER FOR OVERSEAS TRADE

MINISTER FOR CUSTOMS AND EXCISE
Donald Leslie Chipp (12 Nov. 1969 to 5 Dec. 1972)

MINISTER FOR THE INTERIOR

MINISTER FOR THE CAPITAL TERRITORY

MINISTER FOR THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

MINISTER FOR THE NAVY
The Commonwealth

MINISTER FOR WORKS

Charles Robert Kelly (28 Feb. 1967 to 28 Feb. 1968)
Senator Reginald Charles Wright (28 Feb. 1968 to 5 Dec. 1972)
Leslie Royston Johnson (9 Oct. 1973 to 30 Nov. 1973)

MINISTER FOR HOUSING

Senator Dame Annabelle Jane Mary Rankin (26 Jan. 1966 to 22 Mar. 1971)
Kevin Michael Kiernan Cairns (22 Mar. 1971 to 5 Dec. 1972)

MINISTER FOR HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

Leslie Royston Johnson (from 30 Nov. 1973)

MINISTER FOR SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

Gordon Freeth (18 Dec. 1963 to 28 Feb. 1968)
Ian McCahon Sinclair (28 Feb. 1968 to 5 Feb. 1971)
Peter James Nixon (5 Feb. 1971 to 5 Dec. 1972)

MINISTER FOR TRANSPORT

Charles Keith Jones (from 19 Dec. 1972)

MINISTER FOR REPATRIATION

Senator Gerald Colin McKellar (22 Dec. 1964 to 12 Nov. 1969)
Rendle McNeilage Holten (12 Nov. 1969 to 5 Dec. 1972)

MINISTER FOR REPATRIATION AND COMPENSATION

Senator John Murray Wheeldon (from 12 June 1974)

MINISTER FOR HEALTH

Douglas Nixon Everingham (from 19 Dec. 1972)
MINISTER FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRY

Charles Frederick Adermann (10 Dec. 1958 to 16 Oct. 1967)
Ian McCahon Sinclair (5 Feb. 1971 to 5 Dec. 1972)

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

Senator Kenneth Shaw Wriedt (from 12 June 1974)

MINISTER FOR SOCIAL SERVICES

Hugh Stevenson Robertson (28 Feb. 1956 to 21 Jan. 1965)
Ian McCahon Sinclair (22 Feb. 1965 to 28 Feb. 1968)

MINISTER FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

William George Hayden (from 19 Dec. 1972)

MINISTER FOR CIVIL AVIATION

Senator Norman Henry Denham Henty (10 June 1974 to 26 Jan. 1966)
John Elden McLeay (Assistant Minister assisting the Minister for Civil Aviation) (20 Aug. 1971 to 5 Dec. 1972)

MINISTER FOR SUPPLY


MINISTER FOR SECONDARY INDUSTRY


MINISTER FOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Keppel Earl Enderby (from 12 June 1974)
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MINISTER FOR AIR

Peter Howson (10 June 1964 to 28 Feb. 1968)  
Lance Herbert Barnard (5 Dec. 1972 to 30 Nov. 1973)

MINISTER FOR THE ARMY

John Malcolm Fraser (26 Jan. 1966 to 28 Feb. 1968)  
Phillip Reginald Lynch (28 Feb. 1968 to 12 Nov. 1969)  
Andrew Sharp Peacock (12 Nov. 1969 to 2 Feb. 1972)  
Lance Herbert Barnard (5 Dec. 1972 to 30 Nov. 1973)

MINISTER FOR LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

Leslie Harry Ernest Bury (26 Jan. 1966 to 12 Nov. 1969)  
Billy Mackie Snedden (12 Nov. 1969 to 22 Mar. 1971)  
Phillip Reginald Lynch (22 Mar. 1971 to 5 Dec. 1972)  

MINISTER FOR LABOUR

Clyde Robert Cameron (19 Dec. 1972 to 12 June 1974)

MINISTER FOR LABOR AND IMMIGRATION

Clyde Robert Cameron (from 12 June 1974)

MINISTER FOR TERRITORIES


MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

Andrew Sharp Peacock (2 Feb. 1972 to 5 Dec. 1972)  

MINISTER FOR IMMIGRATION

Hubert Ferdinand Opperman (18 Dec. 1963 to 14 Dec. 1966)  
Billy Mackie Snedden (14 Dec. 1966 to 12 Nov. 1969)  
Phillip Reginald Lynch (12 Nov. 1969 to 22 Mar. 1971)  
MINISTER FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

David Eric Fairbairn (10 June 1964 to 7 Nov. 1969)  

MINISTER FOR MINERALS AND ENERGY

Reginald Francis Xavier Connor (from 19 Dec. 1972)

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Senator John Grey Gorton (Minister in charge of Commonwealth Activities in Education and Research under the Prime Minister) (18 Dec. 1963 to 14 Dec. 1966)

MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

David Eric Fairbairn (22 Mar. 1971 to 20 Aug. 1971)  
John Malcolm Fraser (28 Feb. 1968 to 12 Nov. 1969)  
John Malcolm Fraser (20 Aug. 1971 to 5 Dec. 1972)  
Nigel Hubert Bowen (12 Nov. 1969 to 22 Mar. 1971)  

MINISTER FOR EDUCATION

Kim Edward Beazley (from 19 Dec. 1972)

MINISTER FOR SCIENCE

William Lawrence Morrison (from 19 Dec. 1972)

ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS

William Charles Wentworth (Minister in charge of Aboriginal Affairs under the Prime Minister) (28 Feb. 1968 to 31 May 1971)

MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT, ABORIGINES AND THE ARTS

Peter Howson (31 May 1971 to 5 Dec. 1972)  

MINISTER FOR ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS


MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION

Moses Henry Cass (from 19 Dec. 1972)
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SPECIAL MINISTER OF STATE


MINISTER FOR THE MEDIA

Senator Douglas McClelland (from 19 Dec. 1972)

MINISTER FOR SERVICES AND PROPERTY

Frederick Michael Daly (from 19 Dec. 1972)

MINISTER FOR URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Thomas Uren (from 19 Dec. 1972)

TOURISM

Donald Leslie Chipp (Minister in charge of Tourist Activities under the Minister for Trade and Industry) (14 Dec. 1966 to 28 Feb. 1968)

Peter Howson (Minister in charge of Tourist Activities) (31 May 1971 to 5 Dec. 1972)

Senator Reginald Charles Wright (Minister in charge of Tourist Activities under the Minister for Trade and Industry) (28 Feb. 1968 to 31 May 1971)

MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND RECREATION

Francis Eugene Stewart (from 19 Dec. 1972)
New South Wales

Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Administrators

Lieutenant-General Sir Eric Winslow Woodward (1 Aug. 1957 to 31 July 1965)
Hon. Sir Kenneth Whistler Street (Lieutenant-Governor) (3 Aug. 1965 to 19 Jan. 1966)
Sir Arthur Roden Cutler (from 20 Jan. 1966)

Cabinet Law

The Constitution (Amendment) Act 1968 (No. 60 of 1968) increased the number of salaried Ministers to eighteen.

Cabinet Lists

RENSHAW MINISTRY (Labor) No. 61
30 April 1964 to 13 May 1965

John Brophy Renshaw
Patrick Darcy Hills
Robert Reginald Downing, M.L.C.
Christopher Augustus Kelly
William Francis Sheahan
Francis Harold Hawkins
Ambrose George Enticknap
Abram Landa
Ernest Wetherell
James Joseph Maloney, M.L.C.
James Brunton Simpson
John Michael Alfred McMahon
Phillip Norman Ryan
Norman John Mannix
Keith Clive Compton
Thomas Patrick Murphy

Premier, Treasurer, Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralisation
Deputy Premier, Minister for Local Government, Minister for Highways
Attorney-General, Vice-President of the Executive Council
Chief Secretary, Minister for Tourist Activities
Minister for Health
Minister for Child Welfare, Minister for Social Welfare
Minister for Agriculture, Minister for Conservation
Minister for Housing, Minister for Co-operative Societies
Minister for Education
Minister for Labour and Industry
Minister for Mines
Minister for Transport
Minister for Public Works
Minister of Justice
Minister for Lands
Assistant Minister

The Labor government was defeated at the general election on 1 May 1965, but determination of the final result was slow. On 11 May Renshaw saw the Governor and Askin was commissioned; the same day the parliamentary Country Party re-elected Cutler and Chaffey as leader and deputy leader. On 12 May Askin met the parliamentary Liberal Party and asked whether they wished to elect Cabinet or have him make the choice; they opted for nomination by the leader. Askin then chose his ministers in consultation with Cutler.
Robin William Askin (L) | Premier, Treasurer
Charles Benjamin Cutler (C) | Deputy Premier, Minister for Education, Minister for Science
Eric Archibald Willis (L) | Minister for Labour and Industry, Chief Secretary, Minister for Tourist Activities
William Adolphus Chaffey (C) | Minister for Agriculture
Kenneth Malcolm McCaw (L) | Attorney-General
Philip Henry Morton (L) | Minister for Local Government, Minister for Highways
Davis Hughes (C) | Minister for Public Works
Milton Arthur Morris (L) | Minister for Transport
John Bryan Munro Fuller, M.L.C. (C) | Minister for Decentralisation and Development
Thomas Lancelot Lewis (L) | Minister for Lands; Minister for Mines (until 27 June 1967)
Jack Gordon Beale (L) | Minister for Conservation
Stanley Tunstall Stephens (C) | Minister for Housing, Minister for Co-operative Societies
John Clarkson Maddison (L) | Minister for Justice
Arnold Henry Jago (L) | Minister for Health
Wallace Clyde Fife (L) | Assistant Minister for Education (until 27 June 1967); Minister for Mines (from 27 June 1967)

Following the February 1968 election the same ministry was reappointed, apart from Chaffey.

Robin William Askin (L) | Premier, Treasurer
Charles Benjamin Cutler (C) | Deputy Premier, Minister for Education, Minister for Science
Eric Archibald Willis (L) | Minister for Labour and Industry, Chief Secretary, Minister for Tourism
Davis Hughes (C) | Minister for Public Works
Kenneth Malcolm McCaw (L) | Attorney-General
Philip Henry Morton (L) | Minister for Local Government, Minister for Highways
John Bryan Munro Fuller, M.L.C. (C) | Minister for Decentralisation and Development; Vice-President of the Executive Council (from 10 July 1968)
Milton Arthur Morris (L) | Minister for Transport
Thomas Lancelot Lewis (L)  
Jack Gordon Beale (L)  
Geoffrey Robertson Crawford (C)  
Stanley Tunstall Stephens (C)  
John Clarkson Maddison (L)  
Arnold Henry Jago (L)  
Wallace Clyde Fife (L)  
Frederick Maclean Hewitt, M.L.C. (L)  

Minister for Lands  
Minister for Conservation  
Minister for Agriculture  
Minister for Housing, Minister for Co-operative Societies  
Minister for Justice  
Minister for Health; Minister for Child Welfare, Minister for Social Welfare (23 May 1968 to 3 Sept. 1968)  
Minister for Mines  

Following the death of Bridges on 23 May 1968, a Country Party Minister, Fuller, became government leader in the Legislative Council as the new Liberal leader in the upper chamber, S.L. Eskell, was not in the ministry.

ASKIN-CUTLER MINISTRY (Liberal-Country Coalition) No. 64  
11 February 1969 to 11 March 1971  
Robin William Askin (L)  
Charles Benjamin Cutler (C)  
Eric Archibald Willis (L)  
John Bryan Munro Fuller, M.L.C. (C)  
Davis Hughes (C)  
Kenneth Malcolm McCaw (L)  
Philip Henry Morton (L)  
Milton Arthur Morris (L)  
Thomas Lancelot Lewis (L)  
Jack Gordon Beale (L)  
Geoffrey Robertson Crawford (C)  
Stanley Tunstall Stephens (C)  
John Clarkson Maddison (L)  
Arnold Henry Jago (L)  
Wallace Clyde Fife (L)  
Frederick Maclean Hewitt, M.L.C. (L)  
John Lloyd Waddy (L)  
George Francis Freudenstein (C)  

Premier, Treasurer  
Deputy Premier, Minister for Education, Minister for Science  
Minister for Labour and Industry, Chief Secretary, Minister for Tourism  
Minister for Decentralisation and Development, Vice-President of the Executive Council  
Minister for Public Works  
Attorney-General  
Minister for Local Government, Minister for Highways  
Minister for Transport  
Minister for Lands  
Minister for Conservation  
Minister for Agriculture  
Minister for Housing, Minister for Co-operative Societies  
Minister of Justice  
Minister for Health  
Minister for Mines  
Minister for Child Welfare, Minister for Social Welfare  
Assistant Minister  
Assistant Minister  

After the election on 13 February 1971 Askin created two new portfolios and shuffled responsibilities, but left the ministry unchanged.
Robin William Askin* (L) Premier, Treasurer
Charles Benjamin Cutler (C) Deputy Premier; Minister for Education, Minister for Science (until 19 June 1972); Minister for Local Government, Minister for Highways (from 19 June 1972)
Eric Archibald Willis (L) Chief Secretary, Minister for Tourism and Sport (until 19 June 1972); Minister for Education (from 19 June 1972)
John Bryan Munro Fuller, M.L.C. (C) Minister for Decentralisation and Development, Vice-President of the Executive Council
Davis Hughes (C) Minister for Public Works
Kenneth Malcolm McCaw (L) Attorney-General
Philip Henry Morton (L) Minister for Local Government, Minister for Highways (until 19 June 1972)
Milton Arthur Morris (L) Minister for Transport
Thomas Lancelot Lewis (L) Minister for Lands; Minister for Tourism (from 19 June 1972)
Jack Gordon Beale (L) Minister for Environment Control
Geoffrey Robertson Crawford (C) Minister for Agriculture
Stanley Tunstall Stephens (C) Minister for Housing, Minister for Co-operative Societies
John Clarkson Maddison (L) Minister of Justice
Arnold Henry Jago (L) Minister for Health
Wallace Clyde Fife (L) Minister for Mines; Minister for Conservation (until 19 June 1972); Minister for Power, Assistant Treasurer (from 19 June 1972)
Frederick Maclean Hewitt, M.L.C. (L) Minister for Labour and Industry
George Francis Freudenstein (C) Minister for Cultural Activities, Assistant Treasurer (until 19 June 1972); Minister for Conservation (from 19 June 1972)

There was a reconstruction of the ministry following the retirement of Morton. When two Country Party ministers retired, Hughes to become Agent-General and Stephens for ill-health, Askin appointed Punch and Bruxner to the vacancies after consulting Cutler.

Ian Ross Griffith (L) Chief Secretary, Minister for Sport (from 19 June 1972)

ASKIN-CUTLER (Liberal-Country Coalition) No. 66
17 January 1973 to 3 December 1973

Sir Robert William Askin (L) Premier, Treasurer
Sir Charles Benjamin Cutler (C) Deputy Premier, Minister for Local Government, Minister for Highways

* Name changed to (Sir) Robert William Askin by deed poll, 14 December 1971.
Eric Archibald Willis (L)  
John Bryan Munro Fuller, M.L.C. (C)  
Kenneth Malcolm McCaw (L)  
Milton Arthur Morris (L)  
Leon Ashton Punch (C)  
Thomas Lancelot Lewis (L)  
Jack Gordon Beale (L)  
Geoffrey Robertson Crawford (C)  
John Clarkson Maddison (L)  
Arnold Henry Jago (L)  
Wallace Clyde Fife (L)  
Frederick Maclean Hewitt, M.L.C. (L)  
John Lloyd Waddy (L)  
George Francis Freudenstein (C)  
James Caird Bruxner (C)  
Ian Ross Griffith (L)  

Minister for Education  
Minister for Decentralisation and Development, Vice-President of the Executive Council  
Attorney-General  
Minister for Transport  
Minister for Public Works  
Minister for Lands, Minister for Tourism  
Minister for Environment Control  
Minister for Agriculture  
Minister of Justice  
Minister for Health  
Minister for Mines, Minister for Power, Assistant Treasurer  
Minister for Labour and Industry  
Minister for Youth and Community Services  
Minister for Conservation, Minister for Cultural Activities  
Minister for Housing, Minister for Co-operative Societies  
Chief Secretary, Minister for Sport  

Following the November 1973 election at which Beale retired and Jago lost his seat through failure to lodge his nomination papers in time, Askin appointed two new ministers.

ASKIN-CUTLER MINISTRY (Liberal-Country Coalition) No. 67  
from 3 December 1973

Sir Robert William Askin (L)  
Sir Charles Benjamin Cutler (C)  
Eric Archibald Willis (L)  
Sir John Bryan Munro Fuller, M.L.C. (C)  
Leon Ashton Punch (C)  
Kenneth Malcolm McCaw (L)  
Milton Arthur Morris (L)  
Thomas Lancelot Lewis (L)  
Geoffrey Robertson Crawford (C)  
John Clarkson Maddison (L)  
Wallace Clyde Fife (L)  
Frederick Maclean Hewitt, M.L.C. (L)  
John Lloyd Waddy (L)  
George Francis Freudenstein (C)  
James Caird Bruxner (C)  
Ian Ross Griffith (L)  

Premier, Treasurer  
Deputy Premier, Minister for Local Government, Minister for Highways  
Minister for Education  
Minister for Planning and Environment, Vice-President of the Executive Council  
Minister for Public Works  
Attorney-General  
Minister for Transport  
Minister for Lands, Minister for Tourism  
Minister for Agriculture  
Minister of Justice  
Minister for Mines, Minister for Power, Assistant Treasurer  
Minister for Labour and Industry, Minister for Consumer Affairs  
Minister for Health  
Minister for Conservation, Minister for Cultural Activities  
Minister for Decentralisation and Development  
Chief Secretary, Minister for Sport
New South Wales

Laurence Frederick McGinty (L) Minister for Housing, Minister for Co-operative Societies
Richard Owen Healey (L) Minister for Youth and Community Services

Following Askin's announcement that he would retire, on 20 November 1974 Lewis defeated Willis and Maddison for leadership of the Liberal parliamentary party. Maddison then defeated Healey for the deputy leadership which Willis vacated.

Portfolio Lists

PREMIER

John Brophy Renshaw (30 Apr. 1964 to 13 May 1965)
Robin William Askin (from 13 May 1965)

DEPUTY PREMIER

Patrick Darcy Hills (30 Apr. 1964 to 13 May 1965)
Charles Benjamin Cutler (from 13 May 1965)

TREASURER

John Brophy Renshaw (28 Oct. 1959 to 13 May 1965)
Robin William Askin (from 13 May 1965)
George Francis Freudenstein (Assistant Treasurer) (11 Mar. 1971 to 19 June 1972)
Wallace Clyde Fife (Assistant Treasurer) (from 19 June 1972)

CHIEF SECRETARY

Christopher Augustus Kelly (24 Sept. 1959 to 13 May 1965)
Eric Archibald Willis (13 May 1965 to 19 June 1972)
Ian Ross Griffith (from 19 June 1972)

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Norman John Mannix (31 May 1960 to 13 May 1965)
John Clarkson Maddison (from 13 May 1965)

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Kenneth Malcolm McCaw (from 13 May 1965)

MINISTER FOR EDUCATION

Ernest Wetherell (31 May 1960 to 13 May 1965)
Charles Benjamin Cutler (13 May 1965 to 19 June 1972)
Eric Archibald Willis (from 19 June 1972)
Wallace Clyde Fife (Assistant Minister for Education) (13 May 1965 to 27 June 1967)
MINISTER FOR LANDS

Keith Clive Compton (3 Mar. 1961 to 13 May 1965)
Thomas Lancelot Lewis (from 13 May 1965)

MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS

Phillip Norman Ryan (24 Sept. 1959 to 13 May 1965)
Davis Hughes (13 May 1965 to 17 Jan. 1973)
Leon Ashton Punch (from 17 Jan. 1973)

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

Ambrose George Enticknap (14 Mar. 1962 to 13 May 1965)
Geoffrey Robertson Crawford (from 5 Mar. 1968)
William Adolphus Chaffey (13 May 1965 to 5 Mar. 1968)

MINISTER FOR MINES

James Brunton Simpson (24 Sept. 1959 to 13 May 1965)
Thomas Lancelot Lewis (13 May 1965 to 27 June 1967)
Wallace Clyde Fife (from 27 June 1967)

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Robert Reginald Downing, M.L.C. (16 May 1941 to 13 May 1965)
John Bryan Munro Fuller, M.L.C. (from 10 July 1968)
Arthur Dalgety Bridges, M.L.C. (13 May 1965 to 23 May 1968)

MINISTER FOR LABOUR AND INDUSTRY

Eric Archibald Willis (13 May 1965 to 11 Mar. 1971)

MINISTER FOR HEALTH

William Francis Sheahan (15 Mar. 1956 to 13 May 1965)
Arnold Henry Jago (13 May 1965 to 3 Dec. 1973)
John Lloyd Waddy (from 3 Dec. 1973)

MINISTER FOR TRANSPORT

John Michael Alfred McMahon (31 May 1960 to 13 May 1965)
Milton Arthur Morris (from 13 May 1965)
MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Patrick Darcy Hills (28 Oct. 1959 to 13 May 1965)
Philip Henry Morton (13 May 1965 to 19 June 1972)
Charles William Cutler (from 19 June 1972)

MINISTER FOR HOUSING

Abram Landa (15 Mar. 1956 to 13 May 1965)
Stanley Tunstall Stephens (13 May 1965 to 17 Jan. 1973)
Laurence Frederick McGinty (from 3 Dec. 1973)

MINISTER FOR CONSERVATION

Ambrose George Enticknap (31 May 1960 to 13 May 1965)
Jack Gordon Beale (13 May 1965 to 11 Mar. 1971)
Wallace Clyde Fife (11 Mar. 1971 to 19 June 1972)
George Francis Freudenstein (from 19 June 1972)

MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT CONTROL


MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT

John Bryan Munro Fuller, M.L.C. (from 3 Dec. 1973)

MINISTER FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

Francis Harold Hawkins (15 Mar. 1956 to 13 May 1965)
Arthur Dalgety Bridges, M.L.C. (13 May 1965 to 23 May 1968)
Arnold Henry Jago (23 May 1968 to 3 Sept. 1968)

MINISTER FOR CHILD WELFARE

Francis Harold Hawkins (15 Mar. 1956 to 13 May 1965)
Arthur Dalgety Bridges, M.L.C. (13 May 1965 to 23 May 1968)
Arnold Henry Jago (23 May 1968 to 3 Sept. 1968)

MINISTER FOR YOUTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Richard Owen Healey (from 3 Dec. 1973)
MINISTER FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

MINISTER FOR TOURIST ACTIVITIES
Christopher Augustus Kelly (1 Apr. 1959 to 13 May 1965) Eric Archibald Willis (13 May 1965 to 5 Mar. 1968)

MINISTER FOR TOURISM
Eric Archibald Willis (5 Mar. 1968 to 11 Mar. 1971)

MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND SPORT
Eric Archibald Willis (11 Mar. 1971 to 19 June 1972)

MINISTER FOR TOURISM
Thomas Lancelot Lewis (from 19 June 1972)

MINISTER FOR SPORT
Ian Ross Griffith (from 19 June 1972)

MINISTER FOR HIGHWAYS
Charles William Cutler (from 19 June 1972)

MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DECENTRALISATION
John Brophy Renshaw (14 Mar. 1962 to 13 May 1965)

MINISTER FOR DECENTRALISATION AND DEVELOPMENT

MINISTER FOR SCIENCE
Charles Benjamin Cutler (13 May 1965 to 19 June 1972)

MINISTER FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES
George Francis Freudenstein (from 11 Mar. 1971)
MINISTER FOR POWER
Wallace Clyde Fife (from 19 June 1972)

MINISTER FOR CONSUMER AFFAIRS

ASSISTANT MINISTERS
Thomas Patrick Murphy (30 Apr. 1964 to 13 May 1965)
Victoria

Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Administrators

Major-General Sir Rohan Delacombe (8 May 1963 to 31 May 1974)
Hon. Sir Henry Arthur Winneke (Lieutenant-Governor) (24 May 1974 to 2 June 1974)
Sir Henry Arthur Winneke (from 3 June 1974)

Cabinet Law

The Constitution Act Amendment (Responsible Ministers) Act 1970 (No. 8033) increased the number of salaried Ministers to sixteen and the number who might sit in the Legislative Assembly to twelve.

The Constitution Act Amendment (Responsible Ministers) Act 1973 (No. 8434) increased the number of salaried Ministers to seventeen and the number who might sit in the Legislative Assembly to thirteen.

Cabinet Lists

BOLTE MINISTRY (Liberal and Country) No. 61
7 June 1955 to 23 August 1972
(from 28 April 1964)

Henry Edward Bolte
Premier, Treasurer; Minister of State Development
(8 July 1964 to 15 July 1964)

Arthur Gordon Rylah
Attorney-General (until 9 May 1967); Chief Secretary (until 9 Mar. 1971); Minister of Health
(15 Sept. 1965 to 22 Sept. 1965)

Gilbert Lawrence Chandler, M.L.C.
Minister of Agriculture; Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (until 15 Mar. 1965)

John Stoughton Bloomfield
Minister of Education (until 9 May 1967)

Horace Rostill Petty
Commissioner of Public Works, Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (until 27 May 1964)

Keith Hector Turnbull
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Soldier Settlement, President of the Board of Land and Works, Minister for Conservation (until 8 July 1964)

George Oswald Reid
Minister of Labour and Industry, Minister of Electrical Undertakings (until 1 Dec. 1965); Minister for Fuel and Power (1 Dec. 1965 to 9 May 1967); Attorney-General (from 9 May 1967); Minister of Immigration (9 May 1967 to 22 Dec. 1970); Chief Secretary (9 Mar. 1971 to 27 Apr. 1971)

Murray Victor Porter
Minister for Local Government (until 8 July 1964); Commissioner of Public Works, Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (8 July 1964 to 15

1 The party's name was changed to Liberal in February 1965.

33
Murray Victor Porter—continued

Alexander John Fraser
Lindsay Hamilton Simpson Thompson, M.L.C.¹
Ronald William Mack, M.L.C.
Edward Raymond Meagher
Rupert James Hamer, M.L.C.²
James Charles Murray Balfour

Thomas Anthony Darcy
John Frederick Rossiter
Vernon Francis Wilcox
Vance Oakley Dickie, M.L.C.
James Williamson Manson
Sir William John Farquhar McDonald

Murray Victor Porter
Mar. 1965); Minister of Public Works (15 Mar. 1965 to 11 June 1970)
Alexander John Fraser
Minister of State Development (until 8 July 1964)
Lindsay Hamilton Simpson Thompson, M.L.C.¹
Minister of Housing, Minister of Forests (until 9 May 1967); Minister of Education (from 9 May 1967)
Ronald William Mack, M.L.C.
Minister for Health (until 14 Sept. 1965)
Edward Raymond Meagher
Minister of Transport (until 9 May 1967); Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (until 15 Mar. 1965); Minister of Housing, Minister of Forests (from 9 May 1967); Minister for Aboriginal Affairs (from 5 Dec. 1967)
Rupert James Hamer, M.L.C.²
Minister of Immigration, Assistant Chief Secretary, Assistant Attorney-General (until 8 July 1964); Minister for Local Government (8 July 1964 to 27 Apr. 1971); Chief Secretary (from 27 Apr. 1971)
James Charles Murray Balfour
Minister of Mines (until 8 July 1964 and from 9 May 1967); Minister of Water Supply (until 8 July 1964); Minister of Soldier Settlement, Minister for Conservation (8 July 1964 to 9 May 1967); Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, President of the Board of Land and Works (8 July 1964 to 15 Mar. 1965); Minister of Lands (15 Mar. 1965 to 9 May 1967); Minister for Fuel and Power (from 9 May 1967)

Thomas Anthony Darcy
Minister of Water Supply, Minister of Mines (8 July 1964 to 9 May 1967)
John Frederick Rossiter
Minister without Portfolio, Assistant Minister of Education (8 July 1964 to 1 Dec. 1965); Minister of Immigration (1 Dec. 1965 to 9 May 1967); Minister of Labour and Industry (9 May 1967 to 11 June 1970); Minister of Health (from 11 June 1970)
Vernon Francis Wilcox
Minister of Immigration, Assistant Chief Secretary, Assistant Attorney-General (8 July 1964 to 1 Dec. 1965); Minister of Labour and Industry (1 Dec. 1965 to 9 May 1967); Minister of Transport (from 9 May 1967)
Vance Oakley Dickie, M.L.C.
Minister of State Development (15 July 1964 to 1 Dec. 1965 and from 11 June 1970); Minister of Health (22 Sept. 1965 to 11 June 1970); Minister for Tourism (from 11 June 1970); Minister of Immigration (from 22 Dec. 1970)
James Williamson Manson
Minister without Portfolio (21 Sept. 1965 to 1 Dec. 1965); Minister of State Development (1 Dec. 1965 to 11 June 1970); Minister for Tourism (4 Feb. 1970 to 11 June 1970)
Sir William John Farquhar McDonald
Minister of Lands, Minister of Soldier Settlement, Minister for Conservation (9 May 1967 to 11 June 1970)

¹ Elected to the Legislative Assembly 30 May 1971.
² Resigned from the Legislative Council 17 Mar. 1971, elected to the Legislative Assembly 17 Apr. 1971.
In September 1965 there was a minor reshuffle following the election of Mack to the Presidency of the Legislative Council.

Following the April 1967 election, on 9 May the Liberal parliamentary party elected thirteen ministers and Bolte appointed two (Manson, McDonald). One sitting minister, Darcy, was defeated and another, Bloomfield, who had stood down to offer for the Speakership was defeated for that office.

Following the May 1970 election at which McDonald was defeated, the Liberal parliamentary party re-elected all sitting ministers and Bolte used his power to appoint two ministers to fill the vacancies with Smith and Byrne.

On 2 February 1971 Rylah announced his impending retirement as deputy leader of the Liberal parliamentary party and was immediately taken seriously ill. Hamer left the Legislative Council to win Rylah’s vacated seat in the Assembly, and on 20 April he was elected deputy leader, defeating Thompson, Meagher and Borthwick.

On 11 July 1972 Bolte announced that he would retire. On 22 August Hamer defeated Meagher for the leadership on the second ballot; Thompson, Borthwick and Balfour were excluded after the first ballot. Thompson then defeated Borthwick on the third ballot for the deputy leadership, thereby ending the party’s convention that the leadership and deputy leadership should be shared between metropolitan and country electorates; both held Melbourne seats. Scanlan was elected to the vacant place in the ministry.

**HAMER MINISTRY (Liberal) No. 62**

from 23 August 1972

Rupert James Hamer  
Premier, Treasurer, Minister of the Arts

Lindsay Hamilton Simpson Thompson  
Minister of Education

Sir Gilbert Lawrence Chandler, M.L.C.  
Minister of Agriculture (until 30 May 1973)

Sir George Oswald Reid  
Attorney-General (until 30 May 1973);

Edward Raymond Meagher  
Chief Secretary (until 30 May 1973); Minister of Forests (until 21 June 1973); Minister of Transport (from 30 May 1973)
Following the May 1973 election, on 29 May the Liberal parliamentary party elected fifteen ministers and Hamer appointed two (Granter, Dixon). Substantial changes in portfolios were made.

**Portfolio Lists**

**PREMIER**

Henry Edward Bolte (7 June 1955 to 23 Aug. 1972)  
Rupert James Hamer (from 23 Aug. 1972)

**TREASURER**

Henry Edward Bolte (7 June 1955 to 23 Aug. 1972)  
Rupert James Hamer (from 23 Aug. 1972)

**CHIEF SECRETARY**

Arthur Gordon Rylah (7 June 1955 to 9 Mar. 1971)  
George Oswald Reid (9 Mar. 1971 to 27 Apr. 1971)
Edward Raymond Meagher (23 Aug. 1972 to 30 May 1973)

John Frederick Rossiter (from 30 May 1973)
Vernon Francis Wilcox (Assistant Chief Secretary) (8 July 1964 to 1 Dec. 1965)

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Arthur Gordon Rylah (8 June 1955 to 9 May 1967)
George Oswald Reid (9 May 1967 to 30 May 1973)
John Frederick Rossiter (from 30 May 1973)
Vernon Francis Wilcox (Assistant Attorney-General) (8 July 1964 to 1 Dec. 1965)

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

Gilbert Lawrence Chandler, M.L.C. (7 June 1955 to 30 May 1973)
Ian Winton Smith (from 30 May 1973)

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

John Stoughton Bloomfield (14 Feb. 1956 to 9 May 1967)
Lindsay Hamilton Simpson Thompson, M.L.C.¹ (from 9 May 1967)
John Frederick Rossiter (Assistant Minister of Education) (8 July 1964 to 1 Dec. 1965)
Joseph Anstice Rafferty (Assistant Minister of Education) (11 June 1970 to 23 Aug. 1972)
Brian James Dixon (Assistant Minister of Education) (from 30 May 1973)

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS

Murray Victor Porter (8 July 1964 to 15 Mar. 1965)

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

Murray Victor Porter (15 Mar. 1965 to 11 June 1970)
Roberts Christian Dunstan (from 23 Aug. 1972)

MINISTER OF WATER SUPPLY

Thomas Anthony Darcy (8 July 1964 to 9 May 1967)
William Archibald Borthwick (9 May 1967 to 11 June 1970)
Frederick James Granter, M.L.C. (from 21 June 1973)

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS AND SURVEY

James Charles Murray Balfour (8 July 1964 to 15 Mar. 1965)

¹ Elected to the Legislative Assembly 30 May 1971.
MINISTER OF LANDS

James Charles Murray Balfour (15 Mar. 1965 to 9 May 1967)
Sir William John Farquhar McDonald (9 May 1967 to 11 June 1970)

William Archibald Borthwick (from 11 June to 1970)

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF LAND AND WORKS

James Charles Murray Balfour (8 July 1964 to 15 Mar. 1965)

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF LAND AND WORKS

Edward Raymond Meagher (4 Sept. 1962 to 15 Mar. 1965)
Murray Victor Porter (27 May 1964 to 15 Mar. 1965)

MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

Edward Raymond Meagher (4 Sept. 1962 to 9 May 1967)
Vernon Francis Wilcox (9 May 1967 to 30 May 1973)

Edward Raymond Meagher (from 30 May 1973)

MINISTER OF MINES

Thomas Anthony Darey (8 July 1964 to 9 May 1967)
James Charles Murray Balfour (from 9 May 1967)

MINISTER OF HEALTH

Arthur Gordon Rylah (15 Sept. 1965 to 22 Sept. 1965)

John Frederick Rossiter (11 June 1970 to 30 May 1973)
Alan Henry Scanlan (from 30 May 1973)

MINISTER OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRY

George Oswald Reid (14 Feb. 1956 to 1 Dec. 1965)
Vernon Francis Wilcox (1 Dec. 1965 to 9 May 1967)

John Frederick Rossiter (9 May 1967 to 11 June 1970)
Joseph Anstice Rafferty (from 11 June 1970)

MINISTER OF FORESTS

Lindsay Hamilton Simpson Thompson, M.L.C. (26 July 1961 to 9 May 1967)
Edward Raymond Meagher (9 May 1967 to 21 June 1973)

Frederick James Granter, M.L.C. (from 21 June 1973)
MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION

Vernon Francis Wilcox (8 July 1964 to 1 Dec. 1965)
John Frederick Rossiter (1 Dec. 1965 to 9 May 1967)

George Oswald Reid (9 May 1967 to 22 Dec. 1970)
Murray Byrne, M.L.C. (from 23 Aug. 1972)

MINISTER OF ELECTRICAL UNDERTAKINGS

George Oswald Reid (14 Feb. 1956 to 1 Dec. 1965)

MINISTER FOR FUEL AND POWER

George Oswald Reid (1 Dec. 1965 to 9 May 1967)
James Charles Murray Balfour (from 9 May 1967)

MINISTER OF STATE DEVELOPMENT

James Williamson Manson (1 Dec. 1965 to 11 June 1970)


MINISTER FOR STATE DEVELOPMENT AND DECENTRALIZATION

Murray Byrne, M.L.C. (from 23 Aug. 1972)

MINISTER OF HOUSING

Lindsay Hamilton Simpson Thompson, M.L.C. (26 July 1961 to 9 May 1967)


MINISTER OF SOLDIER SETTLEMENT

James Charles Murray Balfour (8 July 1964 to 9 May 1967)
Sir William John Farquhar McDonald (9 May 1967 to 11 June 1970)

William Archibald Borthwick (from 11 June 1970)

MINISTER OF CONSERVATION

James Charles Murray Balfour (8 July 1964 to 9 May 1967)
Sir William John Farquhar McDonald (9 May 1967 to 11 June 1970)
MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Rupert James Hamer, M.L.C.1 (8 July 1964 to 27 Apr. 1971)

MINISTER FOR ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS


MINISTER FOR TOURISM

James Williamson Manson (4 Feb. 1970 to 11 June 1970)
Murray Byrne, M.L.C. (from 23 Aug. 1972)

MINISTER FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

Ian Winton Smith (22 Dec. 1970 to 30 May 1973)

MINISTER FOR YOUTH AND RECREATION


MINISTER FOR YOUTH, SPORT AND RECREATION

Ian Winton Smith (19 Dec. 1972 to 30 May 1973)
Brian James Dixon (from 30 May 1973)

MINISTER OF THE ARTS

Rupert James Hamer (from 23 Aug. 1972)

MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Joseph Anstice Rafferty (from 30 May 1973)

MINISTER FOR PLANNING


MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

John Frederick Rossiter (8 July 1964 to 1 Dec. 1965)
James Williamson Manson (21 Sept. 1965 to 1 Dec. 1965)
Alan Henry Scanlan (23 Aug. 1972 to 30 May 1973)

1 Resigned from the Legislative Council 17 Mar. 1971, elected to the Legislative Assembly 17 Apr. 1971.
Queensland

Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Administrators


Air Marshal Sir Colin Thomas Hannah (from 21 Mar. 1972)

Cabinet Law

Nil

Cabinet Lists

NICKLIN MINISTRY (Country-Liberal Coalition) No. 36
12 August 1957 to 17 January 1968
(from 14 April 1964)

George Francis Reuben Nicklin (C)  
Premier and Minister for State Development
Alan Whiteside Munro (L)  
Minister for Industrial Development (until 28 Jan. 1965)

Jack Charles Allan Pizzey (C)  
Minister for Education
Thomas Alfred Hiley (L)  
Treasurer (until 23 Dec. 1965)
Ernest Evans (C)  
Minister for Mines and Main Roads (until 28 Feb. 1965)

Gordon William Wesley Chalk (L)  
Minister for Transport (until 23 Dec. 1965); Treasurer (from 23 Dec., 1965)

Alan Roy Fletcher (C)  
Minister for Lands
Harold Richter (C)  
Minister for Local Government and Conservation
Alexander Tattenhall Dewar (L)  
Minister for Labour and Industry (until 28 Jan. 1965); Minister for Industrial Development (28 Jan. 1965 to 9 June 1967)

John Alfred Row (C)  
Minister for Primary Industries
Johannes Bjelke-Petersen (C)  
Minister for Works and Housing
Peter Roylance Delamothe (L)  
Minister for Justice and Attorney-General
Seymour Douglas Tooth (L)  
Minister for Health

John Desmond Herbert (L)  
Minister for Labour and Industry (from 28 Jan. 1965)
Ronald Ernest Camm (C)  
Minister for Mines and Main Roads (from 11 Mar. 1965)

William Edward Knox (L)  
Minister for Transport (from 23 Dec. 1965)
Frederick Alexander Campbell (L)  
Minister for Industrial Development (from 20 June 1967)

On 4 June 1967 Dewar announced that he was resigning for 'family business reasons', but later claimed that he had been forced to resign. The Liberal leader
stated that the difficulty concerned personal misconduct with office staff, Dewar that it was a business matter concerning the public exhibition of koalas in Brisbane.

On 25 March 1966 the Liberal Party state conference upheld the right of the Liberal parliamentary leader to nominate Liberal ministers, and this was confirmed by the parliamentary party on 9 June 1966.

Upon Nicklin’s retirement, the Country Party parliamentary party elected Pizzey unopposed as leader on 10 January 1968. Some changes in portfolio titles were made.

PIZZEY MINISTRY (Country-Liberal Coalition) No. 37  
17 January 1968 to 1 August 1968

Jack Charles Allan Pizzey (C)  
Premier and Minister for State Development (until 31 July 1968)

Gordon William Wesley Chalk (L)  
Treasurer

Johannes Bjelke-Petersen (C)  
Minister for Works and Housing

Peter Roylance Delamothe (L)  
Minister for Justice and Attorney-General

Alan Roy Fletcher (C)  
Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs

Harold Richter (C)  
Minister for Local Government and Conservation

John Alfred Row (C)  
Minister for Primary Industries

Seymour Douglas Tooth (L)  
Minister for Health

John Desmond Herbert (L)  
Minister for Local Government and Conservation

Ronald Ernest Camm (C)  
Minister for Primary Industries

William Edward Knox (L)  
Minister for Mines, Main Roads and Electricity

Frederick Alexander Campbell (L)  
Minister for Industrial Development

Victor Bruce Sullivan (C)  
Minister for Lands

On 31 July 1968 Pizzey died and Chalk was sworn in, pending election of a new leader by the Country Party. The ministry continued as previously.

CHALK MINISTRY (Country-Liberal Coalition) No. 38  
1 August 1968 to 8 August 1968

Gordon William Wesley Chalk (L)  
Premier and Minister for State Development, Treasurer

Johannes Bjelke-Petersen (C)  
Minister for Works and Housing

Peter Roylance Delamothe (L)  
Minister for Justice and Attorney-General

Alan Roy Fletcher (C)  
Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs

Harold Richter (C)  
Minister for Local Government and Conservation

John Alfred Row (C)  
Minister for Primary Industries

Seymour Douglas Tooth (L)  
Minister for Health

John Desmond Herbert (L)  
Minister for Primary Industries

Ronald Ernest Camm (C)  
Minister for Mines, Main Roads and Electricity

William Edward Knox (L)  
Minister for Transport

Frederick Alexander Campbell (L)  
Minister for Industrial Development

Victor Bruce Sullivan (C)  
Minister for Lands
On 2 August 1968 the Country Party elected Bjelke-Petersen as leader unopposed, and Camm deputy leader over Fletcher.

BJELKE-PETERSEN MINISTRY (Country-Liberal Coalition) No. 39
from 8 August 1968

Johannes Bjelke-Petersen (C) Premier and Minister for State Development (until 20 June 1972); Premier (from 20 June 1972)
Gordon William Wesley Chalk (L) Treasurer (until 23 Dec. 1974); Deputy Premier and Treasurer (from 23 Dec. 1974)
Peter Roylance Delamothe (L) Minister for Justice and Attorney-General (until 19 Dec. 1971)
Alan Roy Fletcher (C) Minister for Education and Cultural Activities (until 22 Dec. 1974)
Harold Richter (C) Minister for Local Government and Conservation (until 29 May 1969)
John Alfred Row (C) Minister for Primary Industries (until 19 June 1972)
Seymour Douglas Tooth (L) Minister for Health (until 22 Dec. 1974)
John Desmond Herbert (L) Minister for Labour and Tourism (until 20 June 1972); Minister for Tourism, Sport and Welfare Services (20 June 1972 to 23 Dec. 1974); Minister for Community and Welfare Services and Minister for Sport (from 23 Dec. 1974)
Victor Bruce Sullivan (C) Minister for Lands (until 20 June 1972); Minister for Primary Industries (20 June 1972 to 23 Dec. 1974); Minister for Primary Industries and Fisheries (from 23 Dec. 1974)
Allen Maxwell Hodges (C) Minister for Works and Housing (until 23 Dec. 1974); Minister for Police and Minister for Works and Housing (from 23 Dec. 1974)
Queensland

Wallace Alexander Ramsay Rae (C) Minister for Local Government and Electricity (4 Sept. 1969 to 20 June 1972); Minister for Lands and Forestry (20 June 1972 to 6 Dec. 1974)

Keith William Hooper (L) Minister for Transport (from 20 June 1972)

Henry Arthur McKechnie (C) Minister for Local Government and Electricity (20 June 1972 to 24 Oct. 1974)


Thomas Guy Newbery (C) Minister for Tourism and Minister for Education and Cultural Activities (from 23 Dec. 1974)

Llewellyn Roy Edwards (L) Minister for Health (from 23 Dec. 1974)

Kenneth Burgoyne Tomkins (C) Minister for Lands, Forestry, National Parks and Wildlife Services (from 23 Dec. 1974)

On 28 May 1969 the Liberal parliamentary party upheld the leader’s right to nominate ministers 11-8. An additional place in the ministry was assigned to the Country Party.

Following the resignation of Delamothe to become Agent-General, Knox defeated Herbert and Porter for the deputy leadership of the Liberal parliamentary party on 21 October 1971.

After the May 1972 election six Liberal members petitioned the leader, Chalk, to reopen the question of electing some or all the party’s ministers but he chose to retain his power to appoint. The Premier rejected Liberal requests for an additional place in the ministry and continued the 8:6 ratio.

After the December 1974 election an enlargement of the ministry was announced, changing the ratio within the coalition to 10:8. There was an interim change of portfolios and nomination of two new members to the ministry pending legislation and additional places in 1975.

Portfolio Lists

PREMIER AND MINISTER FOR STATE DEVELOPMENT

George Francis Reuben Nicklin (12 Aug. 1957 to 17 Jan. 1968)
Jack Charles Allan Pizzey (17 Jan. 1968 to 31 July 1968)
Gordon William Wesley Chalk (1 Aug. 1968 to 8 Aug. 1968)
Johannes Bjelke-Petersen (8 Aug. 1968 to 20 June 1972)

PREMIER

Johannes Bjelke-Petersen (from 20 June 1972)

DEPUTY PREMIER

Gordon William Wesley Chalk (from 23 Dec. 1974)

TREASURER

Thomas Alfred Hiley (12 Aug. 1957 to 23 Dec. 1965)
Gordon William Wesley Chalk (from 23 Dec. 1965)
MINISTER FOR HEALTH
Seymour Douglas Tooth (14 Apr. 1964 to 22 Dec. 1974)

MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL
Peter Roylance Delamothe (26 Sept. 1963 to 19 Dec. 1971)
William Edward Knox (from 20 Dec. 1971)

MINISTER FOR LANDS
Alan Roy Fletcher (26 Sept. 1963 to 17 Jan. 1968)
Victor Bruce Sullivan (17 Jan. 1968 to 20 June 1972)

MINISTER FOR LANDS AND FORESTRY
Wallace Alexander Ramsay Rae (20 June 1972 to 6 Dec. 1974)

MINISTER FOR LANDS, FORESTRY, NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICES
Kenneth Burgoyne Tomkins (from 23 Dec. 1974)

MINISTER FOR TRANSPORT
William Edward Knox (23 Dec. 1965 to 20 June 1972)
Keith William Hooper (from 20 Dec. 1972)

MINISTER FOR EDUCATION
Jack Charles Allan Pizzey (12 Aug. 1957 to 17 Jan. 1968)

MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
Alan Roy Fletcher (17 Jan. 1968 to 22 Dec. 1974)
Thomas Guy Newbery (from 23 Dec. 1974)

MINISTER FOR WORKS AND HOUSING
Johannes Bjelke-Petersen (26 Sept. 1963 to 8 Aug. 1968)

MINISTER FOR POLICE, WORKS AND HOUSING
Allen Maxwell Hodges (from 23 Dec. 1974)

1 Combined as Minister for Transport, Attorney-General and Minister for Justice (20 Dec. 1971 to 20 June 1972)
MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSERVATION
Harold Richter (26 Sept. 1963 to 29 May 1969)

MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND MARINE ACTIVITIES
Neville Thomas Eric Hewitt (29 May 1969 to 4 Sept. 1969)

MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND ELECTRICITY
Wallace Alexander Ramsay Rae (4 Sept. 1969 to 20 June 1972)

MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND MAIN ROADS
Russell James Hinze (from 23 Dec. 1974)

MINISTER FOR CONSERVATION, MARINE AND ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS

MINISTER FOR WATER RESOURCES, MARINE SERVICES AND ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDERS ADVANCEMENT
Neville Thomas Eric Hewitt (from 23 Dec. 1974)

MINISTER FOR MINES AND MAIN ROADS
Ernest Evans (26 Sept. 1963 to 28 Feb. 1965)
Ronald Ernest Camm (28 Feb. 1965 to 17 Jan. 1968)

MINISTER FOR MINES, MAIN ROADS AND ELECTRICITY

MINISTER FOR MINES AND MAIN ROADS

MINISTER FOR MINES AND ENERGY
Ronald Ernest Camm (from 23 Dec. 1974)

MINISTER FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES
John Alfred Row (26 Sept. 1963 to 19 June 1972)
MINISTER FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FISHERIES

Victor Bruce Sullivan (from 23 Dec. 1974)

MINISTER FOR LABOUR AND INDUSTRY

Alexander Tattenhall Dewar (10 Jan. 1963 to 28 Jan. 1965)
John Desmond Herbert (28 Jan. 1965 to 17 Jan. 1968)

MINISTER FOR LABOUR AND TOURISM

John Desmond Herbert (17 Jan. 1968 to 20 June 1972)

MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Alan Whiteside Munro (26 Sept. 1963 to 28 Jan. 1965)
Alexander Tattenhall Dewar (28 Jan. 1965 to 9 June 1967)
Frederick Alexander Campbell (20 June 1967 to 20 June 1972)

MINISTER FOR DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS

Frederick Alexander Campbell (20 June 1972 to 23 Dec. 1974)

MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, LABOUR RELATIONS AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Frederick Alexander Campbell (from 23 Dec. 1974)

MINISTER FOR TOURISM, SPORT AND WELFARE SERVICES

John Desmond Herbert (20 June 1972 to 23 Dec. 1974)

MINISTER FOR COMMUNITY AND WELFARE SERVICES AND MINISTER FOR SPORT

John Desmond Herbert (from 23 Dec. 1974)
South Australia

Governors and Lieutenant-Governors

Lieutenant-General Sir Edric Montague Bastyan (4 Apr. 1961 to 1 June 1968)
Hon. Sir John Mellis Napier (Lieutenant-Governor) (2 June 1968 to 4 Dec. 1968)
Major-General Sir James William Harrison (4 Dec. 1968 to 16 Sept. 1971)
Hon. Sir John Mellis Napier (Lieutenant-Governor) (16 Sept. 1971 to 30 Nov. 1971)
Sir Mark Laurence Elwin Oliphant (from 1 Dec. 1971)

Cabinet Law

The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1965 (No. 17 of 1965) increased the number of Ministers to nine, no more than six of whom might sit in the House of Assembly. It provided that no Minister might hold the portfolios of Agriculture and Lands simultaneously.

The Constitution Act Amendment Act (No. 3) 1970 (No. 35 of 1970) increased the number of Ministers to ten, no more than seven of whom might sit in the House of Assembly.

The Constitution Act Amendment Act (No. 2) 1973 (No. 31 of 1973) increased the number of Ministers to eleven, no more than eight of whom might sit in the House of Assembly.

Cabinet Lists

PLAYFORD MINISTRY (Liberal Country League) No. 59
15 May 1944 to 10 March 1965
(from 8 January 1963)

- Thomas Playford, jun. (Premier, Treasurer, Minister of Immigration)
- Alexander Lyell McEwin, M.L.C. (Chief Secretary, Minister of Health, Minister of Mines)
- Baden Pattinson (Minister of Education)
- Norman Lane Jude, M.L.C. (Minister of Local Government, Minister of Roads, Minister of Railways)
- Colin Davies Rowe, M.L.C. (Attorney-General, Minister of Labour and Industry)
- Glen Gardner Pearson (Minister of Works, Minister of Marine, Minister of Aboriginal Affairs)
- David Norman Brookman (Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Forests)
- Percival Hillam Quirke (Minister of Lands, Minister of Repatriation, Minister of Irrigation)

Following the election of 6 March 1965, Playford resigned on 8 March and Walsh was commissioned. On 9 March caucus elected the five ministers from
the House of Assembly. As there were then only three Labor members in the Legislative Council they automatically filled the three ministry places reserved for the upper house.

WALSH MINISTRY (Labor) No. 60
10 March 1965 to 1 June 1967

Francis Henry Walsh
Premier, Treasurer, Minister of Immigration; Minister of Housing (from 18 Mar. 1965)

Albert James Shard, M.L.C.
Chief Secretary, Minister of Health

Cyril Douglas Hutchens
Minister of Works, Minister of Marine

Donald Allan Dunstan
Attorney-General, Minister of Aboriginal Affairs; Minister of Social Welfare (from 25 Mar. 1965)

Ronald Redvers Loveday
Minister of Education

Stanley Charles Bevan, M.L.C.
Minister of Local Government, Minister of Roads, Minister of Mines

Alfred Francis Kneebone, M.L.C.
Minister of Labour and Industry, Minister of Railways, Minister of Transport

Gabriel Alexander Bywaters
Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Forests; Minister of Lands, Minister of Repatriation, Minister of Irrigation (until 11 Nov. 1965)

James Desmond Corcoran
Minister of Lands, Minister of Repatriation, Minister of Irrigation (from 11 Nov. 1965)

On 20 January 1967 Walsh indicated that he would retire by the end of May; he was precluded by party rules concerning candidates’ age from contesting the 1968 election. On 30 May Dunstan defeated Corcoran 14-11 for the leadership, Hutchens and Bywaters having been eliminated after the first ballot. Dunstan, Walsh and Loveday exchanged responsibilities.

DUNSTAN MINISTRY (Labor) No. 61
1 June 1967 to 17 April 1968

Donald Allan Dunstan
Premier, Treasurer, Attorney-General; Minister of Housing (until 26 Mar. 1968)

Albert James Shard, M.L.C.
Chief Secretary, Minister of Health

Cyril Douglas Hutchens
Minister of Works, Minister of Marine

Francis Henry Walsh
Minister of Social Welfare (until 26 Mar. 1968)

Ronald Redvers Loveday
Minister of Education, Minister of Aboriginal Affairs

Stanley Charles Bevan, M.L.C.
Minister of Local Government, Minister of Roads, Minister of Mines

Alfred Francis Kneebone, M.L.C.
Minister of Labour and Industry, Minister of Transport

Gabriel Alexander Bywaters
Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Forests (until 26 Mar. 1968)

James Desmond Corcoran
Minister of Immigration and Minister of Lands, Minister of Repatriation, Minister of Irrigation
On 5 July 1966 Playford had retired as Leader of the Opposition, and on 14 July Hall was elected parliamentary leader of the L.C.L.

The last result of the 2 March 1968 election was finalised on 19 March, leaving the House of Assembly divided 19 A.L.P., 19 L.C.L. and one Independent, Stott, who declared his support for an L.C.L. government. After consulting the leaders of both parties, the Governor asked that parliament be convened as quickly as possible. Parliament met on 16 April and the Premier's motion to elect a court of disputed returns was defeated by Hall's adjournment motion with Stott's support. Dunstan then resigned, and Hall was commissioned and he and the ministry he nominated were sworn the next day.

**HALL MINISTRY (Liberal Country League) No. 62**
17 April 1968 to 1 June 1970

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raymond Steele Hall</td>
<td>Premier; Minister of Industrial Development (from 24 Apr. 1968); Treasurer (from 2 Mar. 1970)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renfrey Curgenven DeGaris, M.L.C.</td>
<td>Chief Secretary, Minister of Health, Minister of Mines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glen Gardner Pearson</td>
<td>Treasurer, Minister of Housing (until 2 Mar. 1970)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Norman Brookman</td>
<td>Minister of Lands, Minister of Repatriation, Minister of Irrigation, Minister of Immigration and Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarence Ross Story, M.L.C.</td>
<td>Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Forests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John William Hurtle Coumbe</td>
<td>Minister of Works, Minister of Marine, Minister of Labour and Industry (until 2 Mar. 1970); Minister of Education (from 2 Mar. 1970)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin Rhodes Millhouse</td>
<td>Attorney-General; Minister of Social Welfare, Minister of Aboriginal Affairs (until 2 Mar. 1970); Minister of Labour and Industry (from 2 Mar. 1970)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joyce Steele</td>
<td>Minister of Education (until 2 Mar. 1970); Minister of Social Welfare, Minister of Aboriginal Affairs, Minister of Housing (from 2 Mar. 1970)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Murray Hill, M.L.C.</td>
<td>Minister of Local Government; Minister of Roads, Minister of Transport (until 22 Aug. 1968); Minister of Roads and Transport (from 22 Aug. 1968)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Allan Rodda</td>
<td>Minister of Works, Minister of Marine (from 2 Mar. 1970)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There was a substantial change in ministerial responsibilities in March 1970
on the resignation of Pearson from the ministry pending his retirement from the House.

On 30 April 1970 a motion by the Speaker, Stott, that the Chowilla and Dartmouth dams be built simultaneously was carried 20-18 in committee. Hall immediately obtained a dissolution, and following defeat at the 30 May election resigned. On 1 June caucus elected the ministry.

DUNSTAN MINISTRY (Labor) No. 63
from 2 June 1970

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donald Allan Dunstan</td>
<td>Premier, Treasurer; Minister of Development and Mines (until 20 Sept. 1973)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Desmond Corcoran</td>
<td>Deputy Premier, Minister of Works, Minister of Marine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert James Shard, M.L.C.</td>
<td>Chief Secretary, Minister of Health (until 21 Mar. 1973)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh Richard Hudson</td>
<td>Minister of Education; Minister of Fisheries (28 June 1973 to 20 Sept. 1973)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonard James King</td>
<td>Attorney-General; Minister of Social Welfare, Minister of Aboriginal Affairs (until 1 July 1972); Minister of Community Welfare (from 1 July 1972)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geoffrey Thomas Virgo</td>
<td>Minister of Local Government; Minister of Roads and Transport (until 19 Apr. 1973); Minister of Transport (from 19 Apr. 1973)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Mannix Casey, M.L.C.</td>
<td>Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Forests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glen Raymond Broomhill</td>
<td>Minister of Labour and Industry (until 19 Nov. 1970); Minister for Conservation (to 20 Nov. 1970); Minister of Environment and Conservation (from 20 Nov. 1970); Minister Assisting the Premier (20 Nov. 1970 to 20 Sept. 1973); Minister of Recreation and Sport, Minister of Fisheries (from 20 Sept. 1973); Minister of Tourism (from 1 Nov. 1973)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfred Francis Kneebone, M.L.C.</td>
<td>Minister of Lands, Minister of Repatriation, Minister of Irrigation; Chief Secretary (from 21 Mar. 1973)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Hugh McKee</td>
<td>Minister of Labour and Industry (from 20 Nov. 1970)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald Hubert Louis Banfield, M.L.C.</td>
<td>Minister of Health (from 21 Mar. 1973)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald Jack Hopgood</td>
<td>Minister of Development and Mines, Minister Assisting the Premier (from 20 Sept. 1973)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Following amendment of the Constitution Act, caucus elected McKee to the additional place.

On 21 March 1973, following the election on 10 March, caucus re-elected the ministry, replacing one minister who had retired from the Legislative Council with another. Following a further amendment to the Constitution Act, Hopgood was elected to the additional place on 19 September 1973, defeating five other candidates.
52 South Australia
Portfolio Lists

PREMIER

Thomas Playford, jun. (5 Nov. 1938 to 10 Mar. 1965)
Francis Henry Walsh (10 Mar. 1965 to 1 June 1967)
Donald Allan Dunstan (1 June 1967 to 17 Apr. 1968)
Raymond Steele Hall (17 Apr. 1968 to 1 June 1970)

Donald Allan Dunstan (from 2 June 1970)
Glen Raymond Broomhill (Minister Assisting the Premier) (20 Nov. 1970 to 20 Sept. 1973)
Donald Jack Hoppgood (Minister Assisting the Premier) (from 20 Sept. 1973)

DEPUTY PREMIER

James Desmond Corcoran (26 Mar. 1968 to 17 Apr. 1968 and from 1 June 1970)

TREASURER

Thomas Playford, jun. (5 Nov. 1938 to 10 Mar. 1965)
Francis Henry Walsh (10 Mar. 1965 to 1 June 1967)
Donald Allan Dunstan (1 June 1967 to 17 Apr. 1968)
Raymond Steele Hall (2 Mar. 1970 to 1 June 1970)
Donald Allan Dunstan (from 2 June 1970)

CHIEF SECRETARY


ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Donald Allan Dunstan (10 Mar. 1965 to 17 Apr. 1968)

Robin Rhodes Millhouse (17 Apr. 1968 to 1 June 1970)
Leonard James King (from 2 June 1970)

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

Baden Pattinson (15 Dec. 1953 to 10 Mar. 1965)
Ronald Redvers Loveday (10 Mar. 1965 to 17 Apr. 1968)
Joyce Steele (17 Apr. 1968 to 2 Mar. 1970)

John William Hurtle Coumbe (2 Mar. 1970 to 1 June 1970)
Hugh Richard Hudson (from 2 June 1970)
MINISTER OF MINES


MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND MINES

Donald Allan Dunstan (2 June 1970 to 20 Sept. 1973)
Donald Jack Hopgood (from 20 Sept. 1973)

MINISTER OF IRRIGATION

Percival Hillam Quirke (8 Jan. 1963 to 10 Mar. 1965)
Gabriel Alexander Bywaters (10 Mar. 1965 to 10 Nov. 1965)
James Desmond Corcoran (11 Nov. 1965 to 17 Apr. 1968)
David Norman Brookman (17 Apr. 1968 to 1 June 1970)
Alfred Francis Kneebone, M.L.C. (from 2 June 1970)

MINISTER FOR CONSERVATION

Glen Raymond Broomhill (2 June 1970 to 20 Nov. 1970)

MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION

Glen Raymond Broomhill (from 20 Nov. 1970)

MINISTER OF MARINE

Glen Gardner Pearson (25 June 1958 to 10 Mar. 1965)
Cyril Douglas Hutchens (10 Mar. 1965 to 17 Apr. 1968)
William Allan Rodda (2 Mar. 1970 to 1 June 1970)
James Desmond Corcoran (from 2 June 1970)

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

Norman Lane Jude, M.L.C. (15 Dec. 1953 to 10 Mar. 1965)

MINISTER OF TRANSPORT


MINISTER OF ROADS AND TRANSPORT

Geoffrey Thomas Virgo (2 June 1970 to 19 Apr. 1973)
MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
Geoffrey Thomas Virgo (from 19 Apr. 1973)

MINISTER OF WORKS
Glen Gardner Pearson (25 June 1958 to 10 Mar. 1965)
Cyril Douglas Hutchens (10 Mar. 1965 to 17 Apr. 1968)
William Allan Rodda (2 Mar. 1970 to 1 June 1970)
James Desmond Corcoran (from 2 June 1970)

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
David Norman Brookman (25 June 1958 to 10 Mar. 1965)
Gabriel Alexander Bywaters (10 Mar. 1965 to 26 Mar. 1968)
Thomas Mannix Casey (26 Mar. 1968 to 17 Apr. 1968)
Clarence Ross Story, M.L.C. (17 Apr. 1968 to 1 June 1970)
Thomas Mannix Casey, M.L.C. (from 2 June 1970)

MINISTER OF LANDS
Percival Hillam Quirke (8 Jan. 1963 to 10 Mar. 1965)
Gabriel Alexander Bywaters (10 Mar. 1965 to 10 Nov. 1965)
James Desmond Corcoran (11 Nov. 1965 to 17 Apr. 1968)
David Norman Brookman (17 Apr. 1968 to 1 June 1970)
Alfred Francis Kneebone, M.L.C. (from 2 June 1970)

MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION
Thomas Playford, jun. (5 Nov. 1938 to 10 Mar. 1965)
Francis Henry Walsh (10 Mar. 1965 to 31 May 1967)

MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION AND TOURISM
James Desmond Corcoran (1 June 1967 to 17 Apr. 1968)
David Norman Brookman (17 Apr. 1968 to 2 June 1970)

MINISTER OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRY
Glen Raymond Broomhill (2 June 1970 to 19 Nov. 1970)
David Hugh McKee (from 20 Nov. 1970)
MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Raymond Steele Hall (24 Apr. 1968 to 1 June 1970)

MINISTER OF REPATRIATION

Percival Hillam Quirke (8 Jan. 1963 to 10 Mar. 1965)
Gabriel Alexander Bywaters (10 Mar. 1965 to 10 Nov. 1965)
James Desmond Corcoran (11 Nov. 1965 to 17 Apr. 1968)
David Norman Brookman (17 Apr. 1968 to 1 June 1970)
Alfred Francis Kneebone, M.L.C. (from 2 June 1970)

MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Norman Lane Jude, M.L.C. (15 Dec. 1953 to 10 Mar. 1965)
Geoffrey Thomas Virgo (from 2 June 1970)

MINISTER OF FORESTS

David Norman Brookman (25 June 1958 to 10 Mar. 1965)
Gabriel Alexander Bywaters (10 Mar. 1965 to 26 Mar. 1968)
Thomas Mannix Casey (26 Mar. 1968 to 17 Apr. 1968)
Clarence Ross Story, M.L.C. (17 Apr. 1968 to 1 June 1970)
Thomas Mannix Casey, M.L.C. (from 2 June 1970)

MINISTER OF HEALTH

Donald Hubert Louis Banfield, M.L.C. (from 21 Mar. 1973)

MINISTER OF ROADS

Norman Lane Jude, M.L.C. (15 Dec. 1953 to 10 Mar. 1965)

MINISTER OF ROADS AND TRANSPORT

(see p. 53)
MINISTER OF ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS

Donald Allan Dunstan (10 Mar. 1965 to 31 May 1967)
Ronald Redvers Loveday (1 June 1967 to 17 Apr. 1968)
Robin Rhodes Millhouse (17 Apr. 1968 to 1 Mar. 1970)
Joyce Steele (2 Mar. 1970 to 1 June 1970)
Leonard James King (2 June 1970 to 1 July 1972)

MINISTER OF HOUSING

Francis Henry Walsh (18 Mar. 1965 to 31 May 1967)
Donald Allan Dunstan (1 June 1967 to 25 Mar. 1968)
Hugh Richard Hudson (26 Mar. 1968 to 17 Apr. 1968)
Joyce Steele (2 Mar. 1970 to 1 June 1970)

MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE

Donald Allan Dunstan (25 Mar. 1965 to 31 May 1967)
Francis Henry Walsh (1 June 1967 to 26 Mar. 1968)
Hugh Richard Hudson (26 Mar. 1968 to 17 Apr. 1968)
Robin Rhodes Millhouse (17 Apr. 1968 to 1 Mar. 1970)
Joyce Steele (2 Mar. 1970 to 1 June 1970)
Leonard James King (2 June 1970 to 1 July 1972)

MINISTER OF COMMUNITY WELFARE

Leonard James King (from 1 July 1972)

MINISTER OF FISHERIES

Hugh Richard Hudson (28 June 1973 to 19 Sept. 1973)
Glen Raymond Broomhill (from 20 Sept. 1973)

MINISTER OF TOURISM

Glen Raymond Broomhill (from 1 Nov. 1973)
(See also Minister of Immigration and Tourism, p. 54)

MINISTER OF RECREATION AND SPORT

Glen Raymond Broomhill (from 20 Sept. 1973)
Western Australia

Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Administrators

Air Commodore Hughie Edwards (from 7 Jan. 1974)

Cabinet Law

The Constitution Acts Amendment Act 1965 (No. 2 of 1965) increased the number of Ministers to twelve.

Cabinet Lists

BRAND MINISTRY (Liberal'-Country Coalition) No. 23
2 April 1959 to 3 March 1971
(from 12 April 1962)

David Brand (L)   Premier, Treasurer, Minister for Tourists
Crawford David Nalder (C)   Deputy Premier, Minister for Agriculture, Minister for Electricity
Charles Walter Michael Court (L)   Minister for Industrial Development, Minister for the North-West; Minister for Railways (until 16 Feb. 1967); Minister for Transport (16 Mar. 1965 to 17 Aug. 1965)
Gerald Percy Wild (L)   Minister for Works, Minister for Water Supplies, Minister for Labour (until 16 Mar. 1965)
Arthur Frederick Griffith, M.L.C. (L)   Minister for Mines, Minister for Justice; Minister for Housing (until 17 Aug. 1965)
William Stewart Bovell (L)   Minister for Lands, Minister for Forests, Minister for Immigration
Ross Hutchinson (L)   Chief Secretary (until 16 Mar. 1965); Minister for Health, Minister for Fisheries (until 17 Aug. 1965); Minister for Works, Minister for Water Supplies (from 16 Mar. 1965)
Leslie Arthur Logan, M.L.C. (C)   Minister for Local Government, Minister for Town Planning, Minister for Child Welfare
Edgar Henry Mead Lewis (C)   Minister for Education, Minister for Native Welfare
James Frederick Craig (C)   Minister for Police; Minister for Transport (until 16 Mar. 1965); Chief Secretary, Minister for Traffic (from 16 Mar. 1965)

1 Name changed from Liberal and Country League to Liberal Party in July 1968.
Desmond Henry O’Neal (L)  
Minister for Housing, Minister for Labour (from 16 Mar. 1965)

Raymond James O’Connor (L)  
Honorary Minister assisting the Minister in the portfolios of Railways and Transport (16 Mar. 1965 to 17 Aug. 1965); Minister for Transport (from 17 Aug. 1965); Minister for Railways (from 16 Feb. 1967)

Graham Charles MacKinnon, M.L.C. (C)  
Honorary Minister assisting the Minister in the portfolios of Health and Fisheries and Fauna (16 Mar. 1965 to 17 Aug. 1965); Minister for Health, Minister for Fisheries and Fauna (from 17 Aug. 1965); Minister for Environmental Protection (from 10 Dec. 1970)

On 13 December 1966 Tonkin was elected leader of the Labor parliamentary party, and Graham deputy leader in his place. Following the election on 20 February 1971 which returned the Labor Party with a majority of one, caucus on 2 March elected the ministry.

**TONKIN MINISTRY (Labor) No. 24**  
3 March 1971 to 8 April 1974

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Portfolio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Trezise Tonkin</td>
<td>Premier, Minister for Cultural Affairs; Minister for Education; Minister for Environmental Protection (until 12 Oct. 1971); Treasurer (from 12 Oct. 1971)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbert Ernst Graham</td>
<td>Deputy Premier (until 30 May 1973); Minister for Town Planning (until 7 Feb. 1973); Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralisation (until 12 Oct. 1971); Minister for Development and Decentralisation, Minister for the North-West (12 Oct. 1971 to 30 May 1973)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Daniel Evans</td>
<td>Treasurer, Minister for Forests, Minister for Tourism (until 12 Oct. 1971); Minister for Education (12 Oct. 1971 to 30 May 1973); Attorney-General, Assistant to the Treasurer (from 12 Oct. 1971); Minister for Recreation (from 7 Feb. 1973)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dolan, M.L.C.</td>
<td>Minister for Transport; Minister for Police (until 30 May 1973); Minister for Railways (from 12 Oct. 1971); Minister for Education (from 30 May 1973)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald George May</td>
<td>Minister for Mines; Minister for the North-West (until 12 Oct. 1971); Minister for Electricity (from 12 Oct. 1971); Minister for Fuel (from 7 Feb. 1973)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colin James Jamieson</td>
<td>Minister for Works, Minister for Water Supplies; Minister for Electricity (until 12 Oct. 1971); Minister for Traffic Safety (from 7 Feb. 1973)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hywel David Evans</td>
<td>Minister for Lands, Minister for Agriculture; Minister for Immigration (until 7 Feb. 1971); Minister for Forests (from 12 Oct. 1971)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronald Davies</td>
<td>Minister for Health; Minister for Fisheries and Fauna (until 7 Feb. 1973); Minister for Prices Control, Minister for Consumer Protection (until</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ronald Davies—continued

Alexander Donald Taylor

Ronald Edward Bertram

Robert Henry Claude Stubbs, M.L.C.

Minister for Housing (from 12 Oct. 1971); Minister for Fuel (12 Oct. 1971 to 7 Feb. 1973); Minister for Fisheries and Fauna (from 7 Feb. 1973); Minister for the North-West (from 30 May 1973)

Arthur William Bickerton

Ronald Thompson, M.L.C.

John Joseph Harman

Attorney-General, Minister for Railways (until 30 Sept. 1971)

Minister for Local Government, Chief Secretary

Minister for Housing (from 12 Oct. 1971); Minister for the North-West (from 30 May 1973)

Minister for Community Welfare (from 7 Feb. 1973); Minister for Police, Minister for Tourism (from 30 May 1973)

Minister for Labour, Minister for Immigration, Minister for Prices Control, Minister for Consumer Protection (from 30 May 1973)

On Bertram’s retirement on grounds of ill-health, caucus elected Bickerton on 5 October 1971 and there was a change of ministerial responsibilities. Following the retirements of Willesee and Graham, caucus elected Thompson on 30 January 1973 and Harman on 15 May 1973; on each occasion there were further portfolio changes. Taylor was elected deputy leader in place of Graham on 15 May 1973.

On 2 June 1972 the Liberal parliamentary party elected Court unopposed as leader in place of Brand who retired; O’Neil was elected deputy leader over O’Connor, MacKinnon and Williams. On 16 July 1973 McPharlin was elected leader of the Country Party in place of Nalder who retired; he defeated Young who was then elected deputy leader.

Following the election on 30 March 1974, Court formed a ministry of nine Liberals and three National Alliance (all ex-Country Party).

COURT-McPHARLIN MINISTRY (Liberal-Country Coalition) No. 25

from 8 April 1974

Sir Charles Walter Michael Court (L) Premier, Treasurer, Minister Co-ordinating Economic and Regional Development

Walter Raymond McPharlin (C) Deputy Premier, Minister for Agriculture

Desmond Henry O’Neil (L) Minister for Works, Minister for Water Supplies, Minister for Housing


Raymond James O’Connor (L) Minister for Transport, Minister for Police, Minister for Traffic, Minister for Traffic Safety
Western Australia

Graham Charles MacKinnon, M.L.C. (L) Minister for Education, Minister for Cultural Affairs, Minister for Recreation
Matthew Ernest Stephens (C) Chief Secretary, Minister for Conservation and Environment, Minister for Fisheries and Wildlife
William Leonard Grayden (L) Minister for Labour and Industry, Minister for Consumer Affairs, Minister for Immigration, Minister for Tourism
Andrew Mensaros (L) Minister for Industrial Development, Minister for Mines, Minister for Electricity, Minister for Fuel and Energy
Edgar Cyril Rushton (L) Minister for Local Government, Minister for Urban Development and Town Planning
Keith Alan Ridge (L) Minister for Lands, Minister for Forests, Minister for North West
Norman Eric Baxter, M.L.C. (C) Minister for Health, Minister for Community Welfare

Portfolio Lists

PREMIER
John Trezise Tonkin (3 Mar. 1971 to 8 Apr. 1974)

DEPUTY PREMIER

TREASURER

CHIEF SECRETARY

MINISTER FOR JUSTICE

ATTORNEY-GENERAL
MINISTER FOR JUSTICE


MINISTER FOR WORKS

Gerald Percy Wild (2 Apr. 1959 to 16 Mar. 1965)
Ross Hutchinson (16 Mar. 1965 to 3 Mar. 1971)
Desmond Henry O'Neil (from 8 Apr. 1974)

MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS

Charles Walter Michael Court (2 Apr. 1959 to 16 Feb. 1967)
Raymond James O'Connor (16 Feb. 1967 to 3 Mar. 1971)
Ronald Edward Bertram (3 Mar. 1971 to 30 Sept. 1971)
Raymond James O'Connor (Honorary Minister assisting the Minister in the portfolios of Railways and Transport) (16 Mar. 1965 to 17 Aug. 1965)

MINISTER FOR LANDS

William Stewart Bovell (2 Apr. 1959 to 3 Mar. 1971)
Hywel David Evans (3 Mar. 1971 to 8 Apr. 1974)
Keith Alan Ridge (from 8 Apr. 1974)

MINISTER FOR EDUCATION

Edgar Henry Mead Lewis (1 Feb. 1962 to 3 Mar. 1971)
John Trezise Tonkin (3 Mar. 1971 to 12 Oct. 1971)
Thomas Daniel Evans (12 Oct. 1971 to 30 May 1973)

MINISTER FOR MINES

Donald George May (3 Mar. 1971 to 8 Apr. 1974)
Andrew Mensaros (from 8 Apr. 1974)

MINISTER FOR LABOUR

Gerald Percy Wild (12 Apr. 1962 to 16 Mar. 1965)
Desmond Henry O'Neil (16 Mar. 1965 to 3 Mar. 1971)
Alexander Donald Taylor (3 Mar. 1971 to 30 May 1973)

MINISTER FOR LABOUR AND INDUSTRY

William Leonard Grayden (from 8 Apr. 1974)
MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Charles Walter Michael Court (2 Apr. 1959 to 3 Mar. 1971)

MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DECENTRALISATION
Herbert Ernst Graham (3 Mar. 1971 to 12 Oct. 1971)

MINISTER FOR DEVELOPMENT AND DECENTRALISATION

MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Andrew Mensaros (from 8 Apr. 1974)

MINISTER CO-ORDINATING ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Sir Charles Walter Michael Court (from 8 Apr. 1974)

MINISTER FOR WATER SUPPLIES

MINISTER FOR FORESTS

MINISTER FOR HEALTH
MINISTER FOR POLICE

James Frederick Craig (12 Apr. 1962 to 3 Mar. 1971)
Raymond James O'Connor (from 8 Apr. 1974)

MINISTER FOR THE NORTH-WEST

Charles Walter Michael Court (2 Apr. 1959 to 3 Mar. 1971)
Donald George May (3 Mar. 1971 to 12 Oct. 1971)
Herbert Ernst Graham (12 Oct. 1971 to 30 May 1973)

MINISTER FOR NORTH-WEST

Keith Alan Ridge (from 8 Apr. 1974)

MINISTER FOR IMMIGRATION

William Stewart Bovell (2 Apr. 1959 to 3 Mar. 1971)
Hywel David Evans (3 Mar. 1971 to 7 Feb. 1973)
Alexander Donald Taylor (7 Feb. 1971 to 30 May 1973)
William Leonard Grayden (from 8 Apr. 1974)

MINISTER FOR CHILD WELFARE


MINISTER FOR NATIVE WELFARE

Edgar Henry Mead Lewis (12 Apr. 1962 to 3 Mar. 1971)

MINISTER FOR COMMUNITY WELFARE


MINISTER FOR HOUSING

Desmond Henry O'Neil (16 Mar. 1965 to 3 Mar. 1971)
Desmond Henry O'Neil (from 8 Apr. 1974)
Western Australia

MINISTER FOR TRANSPORT

James Frederick Craig (12 Apr. 1962 to 16 Mar. 1965)
Charles Walter Michael Court (16 Mar. 1965 to 17 Aug. 1965)
Raymond James O'Connor (17 Aug. 1965 to 3 Mar. 1971)

Raymond James O'Connor (from 8 Apr. 1974)
Raymond James O'Connor (Honorary Minister assisting the Minister in the portfolios of Railways and Transport) (16 Mar. 1965 to 17 Aug. 1965)

MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Edgar Cyril Rushton (from 8 Apr. 1974)

MINISTER FOR FISHERIES

Ross Hutchinson (2 Apr. 1959 to 17 Aug. 1965)

MINISTER FOR FISHERIES AND FAUNA

Ronald Davies (3 Mar. 1971 to 7 Feb. 1973)

MINISTER FOR FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Matthew Ernest Stephens (from 8 Apr. 1974)

MINISTER FOR TOWN PLANNING

Herbert Ernst Graham (3 Mar. 1971 to 7 Feb. 1973)
Ronald Davies (7 Feb. 1973 to 8 Apr. 1974)

MINISTER FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND TOWN PLANNING

Edgar Cyril Rushton (from 8 Apr. 1974)

MINISTER FOR ELECTRICITY

Crawford David Nalder (12 Apr. 1962 to 3 Mar. 1971)
Donald George May (12 Oct. 1971 to 8 Apr. 1974)
Andrew Mensaros (from 8 Apr. 1974)

MINISTER FOR TOURISTS

David Brand (2 Apr. 1959 to 3 Mar. 1971)
MINISTER FOR TOURISM

Thomas Daniel Evans (3 Mar. 1971 to 12 Oct. 1971)
Alexander Donald Taylor (7 Feb. 1971 to 30 May 1973)
William Leonard Grayden (from 8 Apr. 1974)

MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

John Trezise Tonkin (3 Mar. 1971 to 12 Oct. 1971)

MINISTER FOR CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENT

Matthew Ernest Stephens (from 8 Apr. 1974)

MINISTER FOR TRAFFIC

James Frederick Craig (16 Mar. 1965 to 3 Mar. 1971)
Raymond James O'Connor (from 8 Apr. 1974)

MINISTER FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY

Raymond James O'Connor (from 8 Apr. 1974)

MINISTER FOR CULTURAL AFFAIRS

John Trezise Tonkin (3 Mar. 1971 to 8 Apr. 1974)

MINISTER FOR PRICES CONTROL

Ronald Davies (3 Mar. 1971 to 12 Oct. 1971)
Alexander Donald Taylor (12 Oct. 1971 to 30 May 1973)

MINISTER FOR CONSUMER PROTECTION

Ronald Davies (3 Mar. 1971 to 12 Oct. 1971)
Alexander Donald Taylor (12 Oct. 1971 to 30 May 1973)

MINISTER FOR CONSUMER AFFAIRS

William Leonard Grayden (from 8 Apr. 1974)
MINISTER FOR FUEL


MINISTER FOR FUEL AND ENERGY

Andrew Mensaros (from 8 Apr. 1974)

MINISTER FOR RECREATION

Tasmania

Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Administrators

Hon. Sir Stanley Burbury (Administrator) (12 July 1968 to 2 Dec. 1968)

Lieutenant-General Sir Edric Montague Bastyan (2 Dec. 1968 to 1 Dec. 1973)
Sir Stanley Burbury (from 5 Dec. 1973)

Cabinet Law
Nil

Cabinet Lists

REECE MINISTRY (Labor) No. 39
26 August 1958 to 26 May 1969
(from 13 May 1964)

Eric Elliott Reece
Premier, Treasurer, Minister Administering the Department of Mines

Roy Frederick Fagan
Deputy Premier, Attorney-General, Minister Administering the Industrial Development Act 1954

William Arthur Neilson
Minister for Education

Douglas Alfred Cashion
Minister for Lands and Works

Alexander Charles Atkins
Minister for Agriculture, Minister Administering the Fisheries Act 1935, Minister Administering the Tourist and Immigration Department

Brian Kirkwall Miller, M.L.C.
Chief Secretary, Minister Administering the Racing and Gaming Act 1952

Sydney Victor Ward
Minister for Housing, Minister Administering the Forestry Act 1920

Henry Joseph McLoughlin
Minister for Transport, Minister Administering the Police Department and Licensing Act 1932

Mervyn George Everett
Minister for Health

After the election on 10 May 1969, a coalition of the Liberal and Centre parties was announced on 22 May.

BETHUNE MINISTRY (Liberal-Centre Coalition) No. 40
26 May 1969 to 3 May 1972

Walter Angus Bethune (L)
Premier, Treasurer, Minister Administering the Hydro-Electric Commission Act 1944

Kevin Orchard Lyons (C)
Deputy Premier, Chief Secretary, Minister Administering the Tourist and Immigration Department (until 14 Mar. 1972)

67
Following a dispute of some months' duration, Lyons resigned on 14 March 1972 and criticised the government and the Premier. Bethune obtained a dissolution on 15 March.

After the election on 22 April, caucus on 3 May elected the ministry. Fagan did not offer for the deputy leadership and Everett was elected unopposed in his place. Subsequently Reece appointed a former minister and the government leader in the Legislative Council, Miller, to an additional place in the ministry.

REECE MINISTRY (Labor)
from 3 May 1972

Eric Elliott Reece
Premier, Treasurer, Minister Administering the Department of Mines; Attorney-General (2 Aug. 1972 to 21 Aug. 1972)

Mervyn George Everett
Deputy Premier, Attorney-General, Minister for the Environment, Minister Administering the Racing and Gaming Act 1952 (until 1 Aug. 1972 and 21 Aug. 1972 to 12 Apr. 1974); Minister Administering the Police Department and the Licensing Act 1932 (until 1 Aug. 1972)

William Arthur Neilson
Minister for Education, Minister Administering the Department of Tourism and Immigration (until 17 Apr. 1974); Attorney-General, Minister for Police and Licensing, Minister for the Environment (from 12 Apr. 1974); Deputy Premier (from 17 Apr. 1974)

Neil Leonard Charles Batt
Chief Secretary, Minister Administering the Transport Act 1938 and the Metropolitan Transport Act 1954 (until 17 Apr. 1974); Minister for the Environment, Minister Administering the Racing and Gaming Act 1952 (2 Aug. 1972 to 21 Aug. 1972); Minister for Education, Minister for Recreation and the Arts (from 17 Apr. 1974)

Lloyd Edwin Albert Costello
Minister for Agriculture, Minister Administering the Fisheries Act 1959; Minister for National Parks and Wildlife (until 16 Apr. 1974)
Michael Thomas Charles Barnard  
Minister for Lands and Works, Minister Administering the Local Government Act 1962

Allan John Foster  
Minister for Health, Minister for Social Welfare, Minister for Road Safety (until 15 July 1974)

Roy Frederick Fagan  
Minister for Industrial Development, Minister for Forests, Minister Administering the Hydro-Electric Commission Act 1944, Minister Assisting the Treasurer (until 15 July 1974)

Douglas Ackley Lowe  
Minister for Housing; Chief Secretary (from 17 Apr. 1974)

Brian Kirkwall Miller, M.L.C.  
Minister for Tourism and Immigration; Minister for Police and Licensing (2 Aug. 1972 to 17 Apr. 1974); Minister for National Parks and Wildlife (from 17 Apr. 1974)

Geoffrey Donald Chisholm  
Minister for Transport, Minister Administering the Racing and Gaming Act 1952 (from 17 Apr. 1974)

Hedley David Farquhar  
Minister for Health, Minister for Road Safety (from 16 July 1974)

Stewart Charles Hilton Frost  
Minister for Industrial Development, Minister for Forests, Minister Administering the Hydro-Electric Commission Act 1944 (from 16 July 1974)

In July 1972 Everett resigned from the ministry over whether he as Attorney-General should issue his fiat to allow a challenge to the Hydro-Electricity Commission's flooding of Lake Pedder. Legislation validating the Commission's action was passed, and then Everett was restored to the ministry and re-elected deputy leader. Following Everett's resignation from parliament to contest the 1974 federal election, at a caucus meeting on 17 April Neilson defeated Batt and Lowe for the deputy leadership and Chisholm was elected to the vacant place in the ministry.

On 15 July 1974 caucus elected Frost and Farquhar to the ministry in place of Fagan and Foster who retired from parliament.

Portfolio Lists

PREMIER

Walter Angus Bethune (26 May 1969 to 3 May 1972)

Eric Elliott Reece (from 3 May 1972)

DEPUTY PREMIER

Roy Frederick Fagan (12 May 1959 to 26 May 1969)  

Kevin Orchard Lyons (26 May 1969 to 14 Mar. 1972)  
William Arthur Neilson (from 17 Apr. 1974)
Tasmania

TREASURER

Eric Elliott Reece (12 May 1959 to 26 May 1969)
Walter Angus Bethune (26 May 1969 to 3 May 1972)
Eric Elliott Reece (from 3 May 1972)
Roy Frederick Fagan (Minister Assisting the Treasurer) (3 May 1972 to 15 July 1974)

CHIEF SECRETARY

Brian Kirkwall Miller, M.L.C. (13 May 1964 to 26 May 1969)
Kevin Orchard Lyons (26 May 1969 to 14 Mar. 1972)
Douglas Ackley Lowe (from 17 Apr. 1974)

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Roy Frederick Fagan (12 May 1959 to 26 May 1969)
Eardley Max Bingham (26 May 1969 to 3 May 1972)
Mervyn George Everett (3 May 1972 to 1 Aug. 1972)
Mervyn George Everett (21 Aug. 1972 to 17 Apr. 1974)
William Arthur Neilson (from 17 Apr. 1974)

MINISTER FOR LANDS AND WORKS

Wilfrid George Barker (26 May 1969 to 3 May 1972)
Michael Thomas Charles Barnard (from 3 May 1972)

MINISTER FOR EDUCATION

Robert Mather (26 May 1969 to 3 May 1972)
William Arthur Neilson (3 May 1972 to 17 Apr. 1974)
Neil Leonard Charles Batt (from 17 Apr. 1974)

MINISTER ADMINISTERING THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Leonard Hubert Bessell (26 May 1969 to 3 May 1972)
Eric Elliott Reece (from 3 May 1972)

MINISTER FOR TRANSPORT

Leonard Hubert Bessell (26 May 1969 to 3 May 1972)
Geoffrey Donald Chisholm (from 17 Apr. 1974)
MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

Alexander Charles Atkins (19 Sept. 1961 to 26 May 1969)
Eric William Beattie (26 May 1969 to 3 May 1972)
Lloyd Edwin Albert Costello (from 3 May 1972)

MINISTER FOR FORESTS

Eric William Beattie (Minister Administering the Forestry Department) (26 May 1969 to 3 May 1972)
Roy Frederick Fagan (3 May 1972 to 15 July 1974)
Stewart Charles Hilton Frost (from 16 July 1974)

MINISTER FOR HEALTH

Mervyn George Everett (13 May 1964 to 26 May 1969)
Allan John Foster (3 May 1972 to 15 July 1974)
Nigel Drury Abbott (26 May 1969 to 21 Mar. 1972)
Hedley David Farquhar (from 16 July 1974)

MINISTER FOR HOUSING

Douglas Frank Clark (26 May 1969 to 3 May 1972)
Douglas Ackley Lowe (from 3 May 1972)

MINISTER FOR TOURISM AND IMMIGRATION

Alexander Charles Atkins (Minister Administering the Tourist and Immigration Department (26 Aug. 1958 to 26 May 1969)
Kevin Orchard Lyons (Minister Administering the Tourist and Immigration Department) (26 May 1969 to 14 Mar. 1972)
William Arthur Neilson (Minister Administering the Department of Tourism and Immigration) (3 May 1972 to 17 Apr. 1964)
Brian Kirkwall Miller, M.L.C. (from 3 May 1972)

MINISTER FOR POLICE AND LICENSING

Henry Joseph McLoughlin (Minister Administering the Police Department and the Licensing Act 1932) (19 Sept. 1961 to 13 May 1969)
Eardley Max Bingham (Minister Administering the Police Department and the Licensing Act 1932) (26 May 1969 to 3 May 1972)
William Arthur Neilson (from 17 Aug. 1974)
MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Roy Frederick Fagan (Minister Administering the Industrial Development Act 1954) (13 May 1964 to 26 May 1969)
Douglas Frank Clark (Minister Administering the Industrial Development Act 1954) (26 May 1969 to 3 May 1972)

Roy Frederick Fagan (3 May 1972 to 15 July 1974)
Stewart Charles Hilton Frost (from 16 July 1974)

MINISTER FOR NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE

Lloyd Edwin Albert Costello (3 May 1972 to 16 Apr. 1974)
Brian Kirkwall Miller, M.L.C. (from 17 Apr. 1974)

MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Mervyn George Everett (3 May 1972 to 1 Aug. 1972)
Mervyn George Everett (21 Aug. 1972 to 17 Apr. 1974)
William Arthur Neilson (from 17 Apr. 1974)

MINISTER FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

Allan John Foster (3 May 1972 to 15 July 1974)

MINISTER FOR ROAD SAFETY

Allan John Foster (3 May 1972 to 15 July 1974)
Hedley David Farquhar (from 16 July 1974)

MINISTER FOR RECREATION AND THE ARTS

Neil Leonard Charles Batt (from 17 Apr. 1974)

Special Arrangements

HYDRO ELECTRICITY

Walter Angus Bethune (Minister Administering the Hydro-Electric Commission Act 1944) (26 May 1969 to 3 May 1972)
Roy Frederick Fagan (Minister Administering the Hydro-Electric Commission Act 1944) (3 May 1972 to 15 July 1974)
Stewart Charles Hilton Frost (Minister Administering the Hydro-Electric Commission Act 1944) (from 16 July 1974)

FISHERIES

Alexander Charles Atkins (Minister Administering the Fisheries Act 1935) (7 Nov. 1961 to 26 May 1969)
Eric William Beattie (Minister Administering the Fisheries Act 1959, Part III (Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries)) (26 May 1969 to 3 May 1972)

Douglas Frank Clark (Minister Administering the Fisheries Act 1959, Part II (Sea Fisheries)) (26 May 1969 to 3 May 1972)
Lloyd Edwin Albert Costello (Minister Administering the Fisheries Act 1959) (from 3 May 1972)
GAMING

Brian Kirkwall Miller, M.L.C. (Minister Administering the Racing and Gaming Act 1952) (13 May 1964 to 26 May 1969)

Leonard Hubert Bessell (Minister Administering the Racing and Gaming Act 1952) (26 May 1969 to 3 May 1972)

Mervyn George Everett (Minister Administering the Racing and Gaming Act 1952) (3 May 1972 to 1 Aug. 1972)


Mervyn George Everett (Minister Administering the Racing and Gaming Act 1952) (21 Aug. 1972 to 17 Apr. 1974)

Geoffrey Donald Chisholm (Minister Administering the Racing and Gaming Act 1952) (from 17 Apr. 1974)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Wilfrid George Barker (Minister Administering the Local Government Act 1962) (26 May 1969 to 3 May 1972)

Michael Thomas Charles Barnard (Minister Administering the Local Government Act 1962) (from 3 May 1972)
Part Two
The Commonwealth Electoral Law

The Commonwealth Electoral Act (No.1) 1965 (No. 48 of 1965) [C.P.D. H.R. 46, pp. 1429-32, 12 May 1965] amended the criteria to which Distribution Commissioners should give due consideration to community of interests including economic, social and regional interests, means of communication and travel within the division with special reference to disabilities arising out of remoteness or distance, trend of population changes within the State, density or sparsity of population, area, physical features, and existing boundaries of divisions and subdivisions. It required the Commissioners to advertise for suggestions which would be available to the public who should be invited to comment on them before the Commissioners made the distribution. Copies of the suggestions, comments and objections (received after the proposed distributions had been displayed, as required by the previous legislation) should be tabled with the Commissioners' report.

Penalties were increased for failing to enrol on a first offence to not less than 10 shillings nor more than £2 and on subsequent offences to not less than £2 nor more than £5, and for failure to vote to not less than £1 nor more than £5.

Deposits were increased to £100 for the Senate and £50 for the House of Representatives.

Elections for one casual vacancy in the Senate were exempted from the provisions for grouping of candidates on the ballot-paper, and provision made for a draw for place as for the House of Representatives.

Provision was made for witnesses for postal voting outside Australia.


The Australian Capital Territory Representation Act 1966 (No. 3 of 1966) [C.P.D. H.R. 50, pp. 71-2, 9 March 1966] gave the member for the Australian Capital Territory full voting rights following the next election.


The Senate Elections Act 1966 (No. 63 of 1966) [C.P.D. H.R. 53, p. 1173, 22 September 1966] provided that when two or more casual vacancies for a State coincided, they should be conducted as one election i.e. proportional representation should apply, and that a Senator might resign to contest a casual vacancy and if unsuccessful have his resignation returned to him.


The Australian Capital Territory Representation Act 1973 (No. 8 of 1973) [C.P.D. H.R. 82, p. 43, 28 February 1973] reduced the age qualification for candidature for the member for the Australian Capital Territory to 18.

The Australian Capital Territory Representation (House of Representatives) Act 1973 (No. 111 of 1973) [C.P.D. H.R. 82, p. 43, 28 February 1973] repealed and re-enacted the Australian Capital Territory Representation Acts 1948-73, and made provision for the election of two members and for the division of the Territory into two divisions by a Distribution Committee giving due consideration to community of interests including economic, social and regional interest, trends of population change, and physical features, and provided that the whole of Jervis Bay Territory should be included in one division. The Distribution Committee was required to follow the same procedures as a state Redistribution Commission under the 1965 Act.

The Australian Capital Territory Representation (House of Representatives) Act 1974 (No. 8 of 1974) [C.P.D. H.R. Weekly Hansard No. 5, pp. 1141-2, 8 April 1974] consequential to the impending double dissolution enacted the boundaries for the two divisions proposed by the Distribution Committee which had not yet been placed before Parliament under the requirements of the 1973 Act.

The Commonwealth Electoral Act (No. 2) 1973 (No. 38 of 1974) [C.P.D. H.R. 82, pp. 502-13, 13 March 1973] amended the criteria to which Distribution Commissioners should give due consideration to community of interests including economic, social and regional interests, means of communication and travel within the division, trend of population changes within the State, physical features, and existing boundaries of divisions and subdivisions, and altered the permitted margin from quota to one-tenth more or less.

The Senate (Representation of Territories) Act 1973 (No. 39 of 1974) [C.P.D. H.R. 84, pp. 2425-30, 22 May 1973] provided for the election of two Senators for each Territory, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

The Representation Act 1973 (No. 40 of 1974) [C.P.D. H.R. 84, pp. 2430-1, 22 May 1973] provided that only Senators from the States should be counted in determining the representation of the States in the House of Representatives under s.24 of the Constitution.

(The last three Acts were passed at the joint sitting of both houses following the 1974 double dissolution.)
Elections
The following by-elections were held after 1 January 1965.
Dawson  Won by Labor 26 February 1966
Kooyong  Retained 2 April 1966

Following publication (Sydney Morning Herald, 22 October 1966) of an open letter by Gordon Barton addressed to President Johnson of the United States who was then visiting Australia, a group of businessmen ran candidates as the Liberal Reform Group. On 13 September 1966 S. Benson (Batman) became an Independent, as a result of the A.L.P. federal executive proscribing the Defend Australia Committee to which he belonged; he retained his seat at the 1966 general election.

The 1966 Election
Polling date: 26 November

### COMMONWEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>2,291,964</td>
<td>40.14</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>561,926</td>
<td>9.84</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>2,282,834</td>
<td>39.98</td>
<td>124(125)</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>417,411</td>
<td>7.31</td>
<td>113</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal Reform</td>
<td>49,610</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>23,056</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>82,948</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>35(50)</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valid vote</td>
<td>5,709,749</td>
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<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>182,578</td>
<td>3.10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total vote</td>
<td>5,892,327</td>
<td>95.13%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>6,193,881</td>
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</table>

Preferences were distributed in thirty-one electorates, changing results in five.

* As the Member for the A.C.T. had full voting rights following the election and the Member for the Northern Territory from 1968 figures for the two Territories are included in the Commonwealth totals.

### NEW SOUTH WALES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>862,407</td>
<td>40.73</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>226,355</td>
<td>10.69</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>862,631</td>
<td>40.74</td>
<td>46(47)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>96,102</td>
<td>4.54</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal Reform</td>
<td>23,622</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>10,940</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>35,419</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>14(26)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valid vote</td>
<td>2,117,476</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>69,340</td>
<td>3.17%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total vote</td>
<td>2,186,816</td>
<td>94.72%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>2,308,775</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Preferences were distributed in four electorates, changing the result in one.
Seats won: 46

Liberal: 20
Barton (P), Bennelong, Bradfield, Eden-Monaro (P,C), Evans, Farrer, Hughes (P), Lowe, Macarthur, Mackellar, Mitchell, North Sydney, Parkes, Parramatta, Paterson, Phillip, Robertson, St George, Warringah, Wentworth

Country: 9
Calare, Cowper, Gwydir¹, Hume, Lawson, Lyne, New England, Richmond, Riverina

Labor: 17
Banks (P), Blaxland, Cunningham, Dalley, Darling, East Sydney, Grayndler, Hunter, Kingsford-Smith, Lang, Macquarie, Newcastle, Reid, Shortland, Watson, Werriwa, West Sydney
¹ Retained 7 July 1969.

Senate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>1,056,968</td>
<td>50.48</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>908,763</td>
<td>43.40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>128,136</td>
<td>6.12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valid vote</td>
<td>2,093,867</td>
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<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>92,949</td>
<td>4.25%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total vote</td>
<td>2,186,816</td>
<td>94.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>2,308,775</td>
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</table>

Senators elected: 1

Liberal: 1
Cotton

VICTORIA

House of Representatives

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>622,708</td>
<td>39.78</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>130,468</td>
<td>8.33</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>548,743</td>
<td>35.05</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>197,026</td>
<td>12.58</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal Reform</td>
<td>25,988</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>6,759</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents*</td>
<td>33,872</td>
<td>2.16</td>
<td>13(15)</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valid vote</td>
<td>1,565,564</td>
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<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>60,779</td>
<td>3.74%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total vote</td>
<td>1,626,343</td>
<td>95.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>1,702,864</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Preferences were distributed in thirteen electorates, changing the results in two.

* Including one Australian Republican.

Seats won: 33

Liberal: 19
Balaklava, Ballarat (P), Bruce, Chisholm, Corangamite (P), Corio (P)¹, Deakin (P), Fawkner, Flinders (P), Henty (P), Higgins¹, Higinbotham, Isaacs, Kooyong, Lalor (P,C), La Trobe (P), McMillan, Maribyrnong (P), Wannon

Country: 5
Gippsland, Indi, Mallee, Murray, Wimmera (P)
Labor: 8
Bendigo, Darebin (P), Gellibrand, Melbourne, Melbourne Ports, Scullin, Wills, Yarra (P)

Independent: 1
Batman (P,C)

1 Won by Labor 22 July 1967.
2 Retained 24 February 1968.
3 Retained 7 June 1969.

Senate

PARTIES VOTES % TOTAL CANDIDATES SEATS WON
Country (A) 761,449 50.26 2 1
Labor (C) 507,188 33.48 2 1
Democratic Labor (B) 190,681 12.59 2 0
Australia (D) 11,933 0.79 2 0
Liberal Reform (Ung.) 43,716 2.89 1 0

Valid vote 1,514,967
Informal vote 111,376 6.85%
Total vote 1,626,343 95.51
Enrolment 1,702,864

Senators elected: 2
Country: 1
Webster
Labor: 1
Poyser

Queensland

House of Representatives

PARTIES VOTES % TOTAL SEATS SEATS WON
LIBERAL VOTES VALID VOTE CONTESTED WON
Liberal 253,663 30.12 11 8
Country 165,358 19.63 8 4
Labor 354,674 42.11 18 6
Democratic Labor 63,175 7.50 18 0
Communist 456 0.05 1 0
Independents* 4,909 0.58 5 0

Valid vote 842,235
Informal vote 15,595 1.82%
Total vote 857,830 95.26
Enrolment 900,492

Preferences were distributed in four electorates, changing results in two.
* Including one Independent Liberal.

Seats won: 18
Liberal: 8
Bowman, Darling Downs, Griffith (P,C), Herbert (P,C), Lilley, Moreton, Petrie, Ryan
Country: 4
Fisher, Kennedy (P), McPherson, Maranoa
Labor: 6
Brisbane (P), Capricornia, Dawson, Leichhardt, Oxley, Wide Bay

1 Retained 30 September 1967.
### Senate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>426,726</td>
<td>51.11</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>328,289</td>
<td>39.32</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>62,870</td>
<td>7.53</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>16,989</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valid vote</td>
<td>834,874</td>
<td>2.68%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>22,956</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total vote</td>
<td>857,830</td>
<td>95.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>900,492</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Senators elected: 1

**Liberal:** 1

Heatley

### House of Representatives

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>296,923</td>
<td>54.27</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>222,828</td>
<td>40.73</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>19,281</td>
<td>3.52</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>1,737</td>
<td>0.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents*</td>
<td>6,352</td>
<td>1.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valid vote</td>
<td>547,121</td>
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<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>16,220</td>
<td>2.88%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total vote</td>
<td>563,341</td>
<td>96.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>585,465</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preferences were distributed in three electorates; no results were changed.

* Two Social Credit.

Seats won: 11

**Liberal:** 8

Adelaide (P), Angas, Barker, Boothby, Grey (P), Kingston, Sturt, Wakefield

**Labor:** 3

Bonython (P), Hindmarsh, Port Adelaide

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>160,894</td>
<td>40.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>32,524</td>
<td>8.27</td>
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<td>Labor</td>
<td>168,257</td>
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<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>28,502</td>
<td>7.25</td>
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<td>2,875</td>
<td>0.73</td>
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<td>Valid vote</td>
<td>393,052</td>
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<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>16,518</td>
<td>4.03%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total vote</td>
<td>409,570</td>
<td>94.57</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>433,097</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Preferences were distributed in five electorates; no results were changed.
Seats won: 9

Liberal: 4
   Curtin', Forrest, Perth (P), Swan (P)

Country: 2
   Canning (P), Moore (P)

Labor: 3
   Fremantle, Kalgoorlie, Stirling (P)

1 Retained 19 April 1969.

Senate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal (C)</td>
<td>161,625</td>
<td>44.21</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor (B)</td>
<td>152,809</td>
<td>41.80</td>
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<td>Democratic Labor (A)</td>
<td>40,272</td>
<td>11.02</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents (Ung.)</td>
<td>10,877</td>
<td>2.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valid vote</td>
<td>365,583</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>43,987</td>
<td>10.74%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total vote</td>
<td>409,570</td>
<td>94.57</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>433,097</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Senators elected: 1

Liberal: 1
   Sim

TASMANIA

House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>78,684</td>
<td>42.22</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>96,246</td>
<td>51.65</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>11,132</td>
<td>5.97</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>0.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valid vote</td>
<td>186,351</td>
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<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>2,849</td>
<td>1.51%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total vote</td>
<td>189,200</td>
<td>95.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>197,666</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Preferences were distributed in two electorates; no results were changed.

Seats won: 5

Liberal: 2
   Denison (P), Franklin (P)

Labor: 3
   Bass, Braddon, Wilmot

The Liberal Reform Group became known as the Australian Reform Movement in the latter part of 1967.
The Commonwealth

The 1967 Election

Polling date: 25 November

COMMONWEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal-Country</td>
<td>2,320,511</td>
<td>41.96</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country (W.A.)</td>
<td>44,862</td>
<td>0.81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>2,489,990</td>
<td>45.03</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>540,006</td>
<td>9.77</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>Australian Reform</td>
<td>58,679</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Communist</td>
<td>20,648</td>
<td>0.37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>55,192</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Valid vote 5,529,888
Informal vote 359,241 6.10%
Total vote 5,889,129 95.11
Enrolment 6,191,921

NEW SOUTH WALES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal-Country (C)</td>
<td>891,751</td>
<td>43.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor (A)</td>
<td>989,552</td>
<td>48.33</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor (B)</td>
<td>96,927</td>
<td>4.73</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australian Reform (D)</td>
<td>48,399</td>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communist (E)</td>
<td>11,147</td>
<td>0.54</td>
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<td>Independents (Ung.)</td>
<td>9,849</td>
<td>0.48</td>
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Valid vote 2,047,625
Informal vote 151,700 6.90%
Total vote 2,199,325 94.46
Enrolment 2,328,345

Senators elected: 5

Liberal: 1
  Cotton
Country: 1
  McKellar
Labor: 3
  D. McClelland, Murphy, Fitzgerald

VICTORIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal-Country (A)</td>
<td>629,367</td>
<td>40.77</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor (D)</td>
<td>622,404</td>
<td>40.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor (B)</td>
<td>267,495</td>
<td>17.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australian Reform (C)</td>
<td>10,280</td>
<td>0.67</td>
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<td>Communist (E)</td>
<td>5,981</td>
<td>0.39</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents (Ung.)</td>
<td>8,056</td>
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<td>Senate</td>
<td>VOTES</td>
<td>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</td>
<td>CANDIDATES</td>
<td>SEATS WON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal-Country (C)</td>
<td>348,939</td>
<td>42.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor (B)</td>
<td>369,304</td>
<td>44.57</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor (A)</td>
<td>110,310</td>
<td>13.31</td>
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</table>

Valid vote 828,553
Informal vote 26,440 3.09%
Total vote 854,993 95.02
Enrolment 899,836

Senators elected: 5

Liberal: 1
Rankin
Country: 1
Maunsell
Labor: 2
Milliner, Georges
Democratic Labor: 1
Byrne

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senate</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal (D)</td>
<td>252,816</td>
<td>47.17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor (A)</td>
<td>255,513</td>
<td>47.67</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor (C)</td>
<td>18,885</td>
<td>3.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communist (B)</td>
<td>3,520</td>
<td>0.66</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independent (Ung.)</td>
<td>5,225</td>
<td>0.97</td>
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</table>

Valid vote 535,959
Informal vote 32,864 5.78%
Total vote 568,823 95.68
Enrolment 594,480
The Commonwealth

Senators elected: 5

**Liberal:**
- 3
  - Laucke, Buttfield, Young

**Labor:**
- 2
  - Bishop, Cavanagh

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

### Senate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal (D)</td>
<td>131,239</td>
<td>33.60</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>Country (C)</td>
<td>44,862</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor (B)</td>
<td>179,833</td>
<td>46.04</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor (A)</td>
<td>30,587</td>
<td>7.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independent (Ung.)</td>
<td>4,051</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>

Valid vote 390,572
Informal vote 27,832
Total vote 418,404
Enrolment 441,957

Senators elected: 5

**Liberal:**
- 2
  - Sim, Withers

**Country:**
- 1
  - Prowse

**Labor:**
- 2
  - Willesee, Wilkinson

TASMANIA

### Senate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal (C)</td>
<td>66,399</td>
<td>36.17</td>
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<td>Labor (B)</td>
<td>73,384</td>
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<td>Democratic Labor (A)</td>
<td>15,802</td>
<td>8.61</td>
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<td>28,011</td>
<td>15.26</td>
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</table>

Valid vote 183,596
Informal vote 9,711
Total vote 193,307
Enrolment 200,622

Senators elected: 5

**Liberal:**
- 2
  - Wright, Rae

**Labor:**
- 2
  - Poke, Wriedt

**Independent:**
- 1
  - Turnbull

In mid-1969 the Australian Reform Movement became the Australia Party.
The 1969 Election

Polling date: 25 October

**COMMONWEALTH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>2,125,987</td>
<td>34.77</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>523,232</td>
<td>8.56</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>2,870,792</td>
<td>46.95</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>367,977</td>
<td>6.02</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>53,646</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Council for Defence of Government Schools</td>
<td>19,006</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensioner Power</td>
<td>7,468</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>141,090</td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>51(73)</td>
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</table>

Valid vote: 6,114,118
Informal vote: 159,493 (2.54%)
Total vote: 6,273,611 (94.97%)
Enrolment: 6,606,233

Preferences were distributed in forty electorates, changing results in twelve.
* Including A.C.T. and Northern Territory.

**NEW SOUTH WALES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>760,612</td>
<td>33.74</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>220,539</td>
<td>9.78</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>1,074,916</td>
<td>47.69</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>75,905</td>
<td>3.37</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>25,590</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Council for Defence of Government Schools</td>
<td>18,307</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pensioner Power</td>
<td>7,468</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>3,190</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>67,661</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>20(32)</td>
<td>0</td>
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</table>

Valid vote: 2,254,188
Informal vote: 53,811 (2.33%)
Total vote: 2,307,999 (94.64%)
Enrolment: 2,438,667

Preferences were distributed in eleven electorates, changing results in three.

Seats won: 45

**Liberal:** 15
  Bennelong (P), Berowra (P), Bradfield, Cook (P), Evans (P,C), Farrer, Lowe (P), Macarthur, Mackellar, Mitchell (P), North Sydney, Parramatta (P), Phillip (P,C), Warringah, Wentworth

**Country:** 8
  Calare, Cowper, Gwydir, Hume (P), Lyne, New England, Paterson (P,C), Richmond

**Labor:** 22
  Banks, Barton, Blaxland, Chifley, Cunningham, Darling, Eden-Monaro, Grayndler, Hughes, Hunter, Kingsford-Smith, Lang, Macquarie, Newcastle, Prospect, Reid, Riverina, Robertson, St George (P), Shortland, Sydney, Werriwa
## VICTORIA

### House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>626,474</td>
<td>37.56</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>113,958</td>
<td>6.83</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>689,515</td>
<td>41.34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
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<td>Independents</td>
<td>43,883</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>18(26)</td>
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</table>

Valid vote: 1,667,874
Informal vote: 56,724 (3.29%)
Total vote: 1,724,598 (95.31%)
Enrolment: 1,809,549

Preferences were distributed in sixteen electorates, changing results in three.

Seats won: 34

**Liberal:**
- Balaclava, Ballarat (P), Bruce (P), Casey (P), Chisholm1, Corangamite, Deakin (P), Diamond Valley (P), Flinders, Henty (P), Higgins, Holt (P,C), Hotham (P), Isaacs (P), Kooyong, La Trobe (P), McMillan (P,C), Wannon

**Country:**
- Gippsland, Indi (P), Mallee (P), Murray2, Wimmera (P,C)

**Labor:**
- Batman (P), Bendigo, Burke, Corio, Gellibrand, Lalor, Maribyrnong (P), Melbourne, Melbourne Ports, Scullin, Wills

1 Retained 19 September 1970.
2 Retained 20 March 1971.

### Senate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Independents</td>
<td>52,882</td>
<td>3.25</td>
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Valid vote: 1,629,125
Informal vote: 95,473 (5.54%)
Total vote: 1,724,598 (95.31%)
Enrolment: 1,809,549

Senators elected: 1

**Liberal:**
- Greenwood

## QUEENSLAND

### House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>245,159</td>
<td>27.47</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
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Australia 1,550 0.17 1 0
Council for Defence of Government Schools 699 0.08 1 0
Independents 1,893 0.21 2 0
Valid vote 892,586
Informal vote 11,463 1.27%
Total vote 904,049 94.81
Enrolment 953,564

Preferences were distributed in six electorates, changing results in three.

Seats won: 18

Liberal: 7
Darling Downs, Griffith (P,C), Herbert (P,C), Lilley (P,C), Moreton (P), Petrie (P), Ryan (P)
Country: 4
Fisher, Kennedy, McPherson, Maranoa
Labor: 7
Bowman, Brisbane, Capricornia, Dawson, Leichhardt, Oxley, Wide Bay

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>245,287</td>
<td>42.35</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Labor</td>
<td>303,419</td>
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<td>Independents*</td>
<td>6,997</td>
<td>1.21</td>
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</table>

Valid vote 579,157
Informal vote 20,562 3.43%
Total vote 599,719 96.01
Enrolment 624,626

Preferences were distributed in one electorate; the result was not changed.
* Including two Social Credit.

Seats won: 12

Liberal: 4
Angas, Barker, Boothby, Wakefield

Labor: 8
Adelaide, Bonython, Grey (P), Hawker, Hindmarsh, Kingston, Port Adelaide, Sturt

Senate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<td>283,849</td>
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<td>14,712</td>
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<td>7,998</td>
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<td>16,925</td>
<td>2.98</td>
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<td>Independent</td>
<td>2,645</td>
<td>0.47</td>
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</table>

Valid vote 567,440
Informal vote 32,279 5.38%
Total vote 599,719 96.01
Enrolment 624,626
Senators elected: 1

Labor: 1
Cameron

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>160,473</td>
<td>36.05</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>28,413</td>
<td>6.38</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>222,709</td>
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<td>24,461</td>
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<td>4,676</td>
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<td>4,355</td>
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<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>11,699</td>
<td>2.56%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>456,786</td>
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<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>484,128</td>
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</table>

Preferences were distributed in four electorates, changing results in two.

Seats won: 9

Liberal: 1
Curtin (P)

Country: 2
Canning (P,C), Moore (P,C)

Labor: 6
Forrest (P), Fremantle, Kalgoorlie, Perth, Stirling, Swan

TASMANIA

House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>105,556</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
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<td>0.53</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents*</td>
<td>12,672</td>
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<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>3,538</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total vote</td>
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<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>211,220</td>
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</table>

Preferences were distributed in one electorate, changing the result.

* Including one Independent Liberal.

Seats won: 5

Liberal: 1
Denison (P,C)

Labor: 4
Bass, Braddon, Franklin, Wilmot
### The 1970 Election

Polling date: 21 November

#### COMMONWEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<td>Liberal-Country</td>
<td>2,089,607</td>
<td>37.12</td>
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<td>Country (W.A.)</td>
<td>59,416</td>
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<td>Labor</td>
<td>2,376,215</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
<td>163,343</td>
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<td>291,093</td>
<td>5.17</td>
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</table>

Valid vote 5,628,833
Informal vote 584,930 9.41%
Total vote 6,213,763 93.98
Enrolment 6,611,742

* Including minor parties.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal-Country (G)</td>
<td>786,229</td>
<td>38.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor (E)</td>
<td>939,721</td>
<td>45.52</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor (F)</td>
<td>144,544</td>
<td>7.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia (B)</td>
<td>113,174</td>
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<td>Pensioner Power (D)</td>
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<td>Independent (Ung.)</td>
<td>6,371</td>
<td>0.31</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Valid vote 2,064,466
Informal vote 231,345 10.08%
Total vote 2,295,811 93.48
Enrolment 2,455,958

Senators elected: 6
**Liberal:** 2
Anderson, Carrick
**Labor:** 3
Mulvihill, J.R. McClelland, Gietzelt

**Democratic Labor:** 1
Kane

#### VICTORIA

<table>
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<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
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<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Australia (A)</td>
<td>45,093</td>
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Council for Defence of
Government Schools (E) 27,796 1.80 3 0
National Socialist (C) 1,957 0.13 2 0
Independents (B) 6,429 0.42 2 0
Independents (Ung.) 14,507 0.94 6 0
Valid vote 1,544,110
Informal vote 198,865 11.41%
Total vote 1,742,975 94.31
Enrolment 1,848,117

Senators elected: 6
Liberal: 3
Greenwood, Guilfoyle, Hannan
Labor: 2
Brown, Primmer
Democratic Labor: 1
McManus

Queensland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parties</th>
<th>Votes</th>
<th>% Total Valid Vote</th>
<th>Candidates</th>
<th>Seats Won</th>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal-Country (E)</td>
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<td>64,652</td>
<td>7.19%</td>
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<td>899,480</td>
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<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>958,449</td>
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Senators elected: 5
Liberal: 1
Wood
Country: 1
Lawrie
Labor: 2
Keeffe, McAuliffe
Democratic Labor: 1
Gair

South Australia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parties</th>
<th>Votes</th>
<th>% Total Valid Vote</th>
<th>Candidates</th>
<th>Seats Won</th>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal (E)</td>
<td>233,054</td>
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<td>Australia (C)</td>
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<td>Better Education Committee (A)</td>
<td>59,813</td>
<td>10.55</td>
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</table>
Elections 93

Valid vote 566,962
Informal vote 42,306  6.94%
Total vote 609,268  95.23
Enrolment 639,807

Senators elected: 5

**Liberal:** 2
- Davidson, Jessop

**Labor:** 3
- Drury, Cameron, McLaren

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal (F)</td>
<td>109,890</td>
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<td>Labor (D)</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>Conservative Immigration (B)</td>
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<td>10.54</td>
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</table>

Valid vote 427,836
Informal vote 35,162  7.59%
Total vote 462,998  93.15
Enrolment 497,066

Senators elected: 5

**Liberal:** 1
- Durack

**Country:** 1
- Drake-Brockman

**Labor:** 2
- Wheeldon, Cant

**Independent:** 1
- Negus

TASMANIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal (A)</td>
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<td>31.32</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Labor (B)</td>
<td>85,597</td>
<td>44.90</td>
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<td>Democratic Labor (C)</td>
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<td>19.84</td>
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Valid vote 190,631
Informal vote 12,600  6.20%
Total vote 203,231  95.71
Enrolment 212,345

Senators elected: 5

**Liberal:** 2
- Marriott, Lillico
The Commonwealth

Labor: 2
O'Byrne, Devitt
Independent: 1
Townley

The 1972 Election

Polling date: 2 December

COMMONWEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>2,115,085</td>
<td>32.04</td>
<td>108</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>622,826</td>
<td>9.44</td>
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<td>Labor</td>
<td>3,273,549</td>
<td>49.59</td>
<td>125</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>346,415</td>
<td>5.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>159,916</td>
<td>2.42</td>
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<td>Council for Defence of Government Schools</td>
<td>9,703</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>8,405</td>
<td>0.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>65,451</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>47(64)</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Valid vote: 6,601,050
Informal vote: 146,194 (2.17%)
Total vote: 6,747,244 (95.38)
Enrolment: 7,073,930

Preferences were distributed in forty-nine electorates, changing results in fourteen.
* Including A.C.T. and Northern Territory.

NEW SOUTH WALES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>722,937</td>
<td>29.98</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>235,132</td>
<td>9.75</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>1,252,047</td>
<td>51.92</td>
<td>45</td>
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<td>84,322</td>
<td>3.50</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
<td>80,662</td>
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<td>3,928</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>5,473</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>27,091</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>18(26)</td>
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</table>

Valid vote: 2,411,592
Informal vote: 46,750 (1.90%)
Total vote: 2,458,342 (95.25)
Enrolment: 2,581,069

Preferences were distributed in thirteen electorates, changing the result in one.

Seats won: 45

Liberal: 10
Bennelong (P), Berowra, Bradfield, Farrer (P), Lowe (P), Mackellar (P), North Sydney, Parramatta (P), Warringah, Wentworth

Country: 7
Calare, Cowper (P), Gwydir, Lyne, New England (P), Paterson (P,C), Richmond
Elections 95

Labor: 28

Banks, Barton, Blaxland, Chifley, Cook (P), Cunningham, Darling, Eden-Monaro (P), Evans (P), Grayndler, Hughes, Hume, Hunter, Kingsford-Smith, Lang, Macarthur (P), Macquarie, Mitchell (P), Newcastle, Phillip, Prospect, Reid, Riverina, Robertson, St George, Shortland, Sydney, Werriwa

1 Retained 22 September 1973

VICTORIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>606,273</td>
<td>33.56</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>134,158</td>
<td>7.43</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>854,201</td>
<td>47.28</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>150,824</td>
<td>8.35</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>38,743</td>
<td>2.14</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Council for Defence of Government Schools</td>
<td>5,775</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>0.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents*</td>
<td>15,930</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>14(17)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Valid vote 1,806,530
Informal vote 43,456 2.35%
Total vote 1,849,986 95.89
Enrolment 1,929,354

Preferences were distributed in eighteen electorates, changing results in six.
* Including two National Socialists, one Independent Liberal, one Town and Farm.

Seats won: 34

Liberal: 14

Balaclava (P), Ballarat (P,C), Bendigo (P,C), Bruce (P), Chisholm (P), Corangamite, Deakin (P,C), Flinders (P), Henty (P,C), Higgins, Hotham (P), Isaacs (P,C), Kooyong (P), Wannon (P)

Country: 6

Gippsland, Indi, McMillan (P,C), Mallee, Murray (P), Wimmera (P)

Labor: 14

Batman, Burke, Casey (P), Corio, Diamond Valley (P), Gellibrand, Holt, Lalor, La Trobe, Maribyrnong (P), Melbourne, Melbourne Ports, Scullin, Wills

QUEENSLAND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>242,752</td>
<td>25.48</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>187,057</td>
<td>19.63</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>449,620</td>
<td>47.18</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>53,319</td>
<td>5.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>15,741</td>
<td>1.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>0.04</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents*</td>
<td>4,040</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>6(7)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Valid vote 952,901
Informal vote 19,440 2.00%
Total vote 972,341 95.14
Enrolment 1,022,022

Preferences were distributed in nine electorates, changing results in four.
* Including one National Socialist.
Seats won: 18

Liberal: 6
- Griffith (P,C), Herbert (P), McPherson (P,C), Moreton (P), Petrie (P,C), Ryan (P)

Country: 4
- Darling Downs (P,C), Fisher, Kenedey, Maranoa

Labor: 8
- Bowman, Brisbane (P), Capricornia, Dawson, Leichhardt, Lilley (P), Oxley, Wide Bay

### Senate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>430,756</td>
<td>45.98</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>390,963</td>
<td>41.73</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>50,689</td>
<td>5.41</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>64,447</td>
<td>6.88</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Valid vote 936,855
Informal vote 35,486 3.65%
Total vote 972,341 95.14
Enrolment 1,022,022

Senators elected: 1
Liberal: 1
- Bonner

### House of Representatives

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>259,341</td>
<td>41.34</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>13,991</td>
<td>2.23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>317,646</td>
<td>50.63</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>23,052</td>
<td>3.67</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>6,418</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>848</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents*</td>
<td>6,070</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Valid vote 627,366
Informal vote 16,845 2.61%
Total vote 644,211 96.00
Enrolment 671,081

Preferences were distributed in two electorates; no results were changed.
* One Social Credit, one United Christian, one Socialist, one National Socialist.

Seats won: 12
Liberal: 5
- Angas (P), Barker, Boothby, Sturt, Wakefield (P)

Labor: 7
- Adelaide, Bonython, Grey, Hawker, Hindmarsh, Kingston, Port Adelaide

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>193,060</td>
<td>39.32</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>40,831</td>
<td>8.32</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
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</table>
Elections 97

<table>
<thead>
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<th>PARTY</th>
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<th>% TOTAL</th>
<th>SEATS</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>226,398</td>
<td>46.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>22,054</td>
<td>4.49</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>5,618</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>2,222</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valid vote</td>
<td>490,969</td>
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<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>13,328</td>
<td>2.64%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total vote</td>
<td>504,297</td>
<td>93.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>597,240</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preferences were distributed in five electorates, changing results in three.

Seats won: 9

**Liberal:** 3
- Curtin, Forrest (P,C), Stirling (P)

**Country:** 2
- Canning (P,C), Moore (P,C)

**Labor:** 4
- Fremantle, Kalgoorlie, Perth, Swan (P)

TASMANIA

House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL</th>
<th>SEATS</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>73,166</td>
<td>34.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>123,814</td>
<td>58.94</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>10,086</td>
<td>4.80</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1,076</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent*</td>
<td>1,915</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valid vote</td>
<td>210,057</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>3,393</td>
<td>1.59%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total vote</td>
<td>213,450</td>
<td>97.18</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>219,644</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preferences were distributed in one electorate; the result was not changed.

* United Tasmania Group.

Seats won: 5

**Labor:** 5
- Bass, Braddon, Denison (P), Franklin, Wilmot

On 9 March 1974 the Country Party's federal council decided to change the party's name to National Country Party. Negotiations for a merger of the Country Party and D.L.P. were begun in Queensland and Western Australia when the election occasioned by the double dissolution intervened. In Queensland the usual combined Senate ticket was negotiated with the Liberals, and the merger with the D.L.P. postponed. In Western Australia, where the two parties had run a joint ticket at the state election in March and there was a tradition of separate Liberal and Country party Senate teams, the Country Party and D.L.P. ran a team for both House and Senate as the National Alliance. Negotiations between Snedden and McManus for a tripartite set of Senate teams broke down; in reprisal the D.L.P. contested House seats only in Victoria.
The Commonwealth

(and as National Alliance candidates in Perth) and gave their preferences whenever possible to Country Party candidates. The Liberal Movement of South Australia (see p. 120) contested House and Senate seats in that State.

With an election for half the Senate set for 11 May 1974, the Whitlam government sought to improve its chances by appointing Senator Gair, former leader of the D.L.P. in the Senate, to an ambassadorship. Where previously the Labor Party could have hoped to win only two of the five Senate places in Queensland, with a sixth vacancy that was likely to be won by Labor. However, before Gair had formally resigned the government of Queensland caused writs for the election to be issued, thereby ensuring that only five places would be filled at the election and Gair's place would be filled by the state parliament as a casual vacancy until the following election (due for the House by late 1975). On 10 April when three Appropriation bills came before the Senate, the Liberal leader in the Senate, Senator Withers, moved an amendment to insist that the government go to the people at the same time as the half-Senate election. On behalf of the government Senator Murphy warned that passage of the amendment would be treated as denial of Supply and moved that the question be put. His motion was defeated 26-31, and the Prime Minister secured a double dissolution from the Governor-General citing six bills which had been rejected or failed to pass the Senate.

The 1974 Election

Polling date: 18 May

<table>
<thead>
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<th>COMMONWEALTH</th>
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<tr>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PARTIES</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country (National in Qld)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Alliance (W.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal Movement (S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor (Vic.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Valid vote</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Informal vote</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total vote</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enrolment</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preferences were distributed in thirty-three** electorates, changing results in ten.

* Including A.C.T. (2 electorates) and Northern Territory.

** Including Northern Territory.

| Senate | 60 |
| **PARTIES** | **VOTES** | **% TOTAL VALID VOTE** | **CANDIDATES** | **SEATS WON** |
| Labor | 3,127,197 | 47.29 | 36 | 29 |
| Liberal-Country | 2,815,735 | 42.58 | 36 | 28 |
**Elections**  

Country (S.A., Tas.) 30,418 0.46 6 0  
National Alliance (W.A.) 55,301 0.84 5 1  
National Liberal (Vic.) 23,965 0.36 3 0  
Liberal Movement (S.A.) 63,032 0.95 6 1  
Democratic Labor 235,343 3.56 17 0  
Australia 92,107 1.39 15 0  
Communist 20,583 0.31 9 0  
Independents* 148,704 2.25 112 1  

Valid vote 6,612,385  
Informal vote 798,126 10.77%  
Total vote 7,410,511 95.50  
Enrolment 7,759,571  

* Including minor parties.

**NEW SOUTH WALES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL Valid Vote</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>1,400,255</td>
<td>52.68</td>
<td>45(46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>887,202</td>
<td>33.38</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>282,169</td>
<td>10.62</td>
<td>12(13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>77,507</td>
<td>2.92</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>10,959</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>11(20)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Valid vote 2,658,092  
Informal vote 44,811 1.66%  
Total vote 2,702,903 95.36  
Enrolment 2,834,558  

Preferences were distributed in six electorates, changing results in three.

**Seats won:** 45  
**Labor:** 25  
Banks, Barton, Blaxland, Chifley, Cook (P,C), Cunningham, Darling, Eden-Monaro (P), Evans, Grayndler, Hughes, Hunter, Kingsford-Smith, Lang, Macarthur, Macquarie, Newcastle, Phillip, Prospect, Reid, Robertson, St George, Shortland, Sydney, Werriwa  
**Liberal:** 11  
Bennelong, Berowra, Bradfield, Farrer, Lowe, Mackellar, Mitchell, North Sydney, Parramatta (P), Warringah, Wentworth  
**Country:**  9  
Calare, Cowper, Gwydir, Hume (P,C), Lyne, New England, Paterson (P), Richmond, Riverina (P,C)

**Senate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL Valid Vote</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor (M)</td>
<td>1,184,993</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal-Country (O)</td>
<td>987,711</td>
<td>41.67</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor (I)</td>
<td>67,670</td>
<td>2.86</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia (O)</td>
<td>40,541</td>
<td>1.71</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican (G)</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Credit (H)</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Australia (K)</td>
<td>1,993</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Socialist (C)</td>
<td>1,810</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communist (F)</td>
<td>11,202</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents (A)</td>
<td>17,682</td>
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<td>Independents (B)</td>
<td>1,068</td>
<td>0.05</td>
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</table>
### VICTORIA

#### House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parties</th>
<th>Votes</th>
<th>% Total Valid Vote</th>
<th>Seats Contested</th>
<th>Seats Won</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>970,236</td>
<td>47.86</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>738,236</td>
<td>36.42</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>151,707</td>
<td>7.48</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>104,974</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
<td>50,025</td>
<td>2.47</td>
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<td>Independents*</td>
<td>12,082</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>13(17)</td>
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</table>

Valid vote: 2,027,260
Informal vote: 43,633 (2.11%)
Total vote: 2,070,893 (95.81%
Enrolment: 2,161,474

Preferences were distributed in eleven electorates, changing results in two.
* Including three Australian Republican, one Independent Liberal.

Seats won: 34

**Labor:** 16
- Batman, Burke, Casey (P), Corio, Diamond Valley (P), Gellibrand, Henty (P), Holt, Isaacs (P), Lalor, La Trobe, Maribyrnong, Melbourne, Melbourne Ports, Scullin, Wills

**Liberal:** 12
- Balaclava, Ballarat (P), Bendigo (P,C), Bruce (P), Chisholm, Corangamite, Deakin (P), Flinders, Higgins, Hotham (P), Kooyong, Wannon

**Country:** 6
- Gippsland, Indi, McMillan (P,C), Mallee, Murray, Wimmera (P)

#### Senate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parties</th>
<th>Votes</th>
<th>% Total Valid Vote</th>
<th>Candidates</th>
<th>Seats Won</th>
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<tr>
<td>Labor (B)</td>
<td>859,078</td>
<td>46.68</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal-Country (G)</td>
<td>791,254</td>
<td>42.99</td>
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<td>Democratic Labor (D)</td>
<td>118,728</td>
<td>6.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia (F)</td>
<td>29,456</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>4</td>
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</table>
Elections

National Liberal (A) 23,965 1.30 3 0
Aboriginal Independence (E) 4,617 0.25 2 0
Victorian Environment (I) 1,846 0.10 2 0
Communist (C) 2,595 0.14 3 0
Independents (H) 1,589 0.09 2 0
Independents (Ung.) 7,291 0.40 14 0
Valid vote 1,840,419
Informal vote 230,474 11.13%
Total vote 2,070,893 95.81
Enrolment 2,161,474

Senators elected: 10
Labor: 5
Brown, Primmer, Button, Poyser, Melzer
Liberal: 4
Cormack, Greenwood, Guilfoyle, Missen
Country: 1
Webster

QUEENSLAND

House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
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<td>44.01</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>330,365</td>
<td>30.50</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>255,659</td>
<td>23.60</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>18,808</td>
<td>1.74</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>1,741</td>
<td>0.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valid vote</td>
<td>1,083,283</td>
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<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>15,118</td>
<td>1.38%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total vote</td>
<td>1,098,401</td>
<td>95.12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>1,154,762</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preferences were distributed in seven electorates, changing results in three.

Seats won: 18
Labor: 6
Bowman (P), Brisbane (P), Capricornia, Dawson, Leichhardt (P), Oxley
Liberal: 7
Griffith (P), Herbert, Lilley (P,C), McPherson, Moreton, Petrie (P,C), Ryan
National: 5
Darling Downs, Fisher, Kennedy, Maranoa, Wide Bay (P,C)

Senate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor (A)</td>
<td>451,623</td>
<td>43.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal-National (B)</td>
<td>519,851</td>
<td>50.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor (E)</td>
<td>41,394</td>
<td>4.01</td>
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<td>Australia (D)</td>
<td>12,795</td>
<td>1.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conservation (C)</td>
<td>2,794</td>
<td>0.27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents (Ung.)</td>
<td>4,003</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valid vote</td>
<td>1,032,460</td>
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<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>65,941</td>
<td>6.00%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total vote</td>
<td>1,098,401</td>
<td>95.12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>1,154,762</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Commonwealth

Senators elected: 10

Labor: 4
  Milliner, Georges, Keefe, McAuliffe

Liberal: 3
  Wood, Bonner, Martin

National: 3
  Maunsell, Lawrie, Sheil

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>341,563</td>
<td>48.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>256,904</td>
<td>36.59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>28,903</td>
<td>4.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal Movement</td>
<td>57,817</td>
<td>8.23</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>14,267</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents*</td>
<td>2,669</td>
<td>0.38</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Valid vote 702,123
Informal vote 20,311 2.81%
Total vote 722,434 96.28
Enrolment 750,308

Preferences were distributed in four electorates; no results were changed.
* Including one Socialist.

Seats won: 12

Labor: 7
  Adelaide, Bonython, Grey, Hawker, Hindmarsh, Kingston, Port Adelaide

Liberal: 5
  Angas, Barker (P), Boothby (P), Sturt (P), Wakefield (P)

Senate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor (C)</td>
<td>303,461</td>
<td>47.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal (B)</td>
<td>224,049</td>
<td>34.99</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>19,959</td>
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<td>Liberal Movement (F)</td>
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<td>Democratic Labor (E)</td>
<td>5,768</td>
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<td>Australia (D)</td>
<td>6,507</td>
<td>1.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Christian (J)</td>
<td>3,977</td>
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<td>Commonsense Front (H)</td>
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<td>Communist (A)</td>
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<td>0.41</td>
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</table>

Valid vote 640,243
Informal vote 82,191 11.38%
Total vote 722,434 96.28
Enrolment 750,308

Senators elected: 10

Labor: 5
  Bishop, Cavanagh, Cameron, Drury, McLaren

Liberal: 4
  Laucke, Young, Davidson, Jessop
**Liberal Movement: 1**

**Hall**

### WESTERN AUSTRALIA

#### House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>261,107</td>
<td>46.34%</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>233,240</td>
<td>41.40%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Alliance</td>
<td>60,325</td>
<td>10.71%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>7,016</td>
<td>1.25%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents*</td>
<td>1,726</td>
<td>0.31%</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valid vote</td>
<td>563,414</td>
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<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>14,575</td>
<td>2.52%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total vote</td>
<td>577,989</td>
<td>94.44%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>612,016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preferences were distributed in four electorates, changing results in two.

* Including one Communist.

Seats won: 10

**Labor:** 5
- Fremantle, Kalgoorlie, Perth, Swan, Tangney

**Liberal:** 5
- Canning (P), Curtin, Forrest (P), Moore (P,C), Stirling (P,C)

#### Senate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor (C)</td>
<td>230,181</td>
<td>44.44%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal (B)</td>
<td>214,909</td>
<td>41.49%</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Alliance (A)</td>
<td>55,301</td>
<td>10.68%</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>Australia (D)</td>
<td>2,808</td>
<td>0.54%</td>
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<td>Secessionists (F)</td>
<td>6,451</td>
<td>1.25%</td>
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<td>Independents (E)</td>
<td>6,894</td>
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<td>Independents (G)</td>
<td>590</td>
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<td>Independents (Ung.)</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>0.16%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valid vote</td>
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<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>60,036</td>
<td>10.39%</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total vote</td>
<td>577,989</td>
<td>94.44%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>612,016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Senators elected: 10

**Labor:** 5
- Willesee, Wheeldon, McIntosh, Walsh, Coleman

**Liberal:** 4
- Withers, Sim, Durack, Chaney

**National Alliance:** 1
- Drake-Brockman

### TASMANIA

#### House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>128,787</td>
<td>55.11%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>103,701</td>
<td>44.38%</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Australia  423  0.18  1  0
Independent  767  0.33  1  0

Valid vote  233,678
Informal vote  4,213  1.77%
Total vote  237,891  96.47

Enrolment  246,596

No preferences were distributed.

Seats won:  5

Labor:  5
  Bass, Braddon, Denison, Franklin, Wilmot

Senate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor (C)</td>
<td>97,861</td>
<td>46.33</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal (D)</td>
<td>77,961</td>
<td>36.91</td>
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<td>Country (A)</td>
<td>10,459</td>
<td>4.95</td>
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<td>Democratic Labor (F)</td>
<td>1,783</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Tasmania (E)</td>
<td>2,051</td>
<td>0.97</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independent Labor (B)</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Independents (Ung.)</td>
<td>20,712</td>
<td>9.81</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Valid vote  211,225
Informal vote  26,666  11.21%
Total vote  237,891  96.47
Enrolment  246,596

Senators elected:  10

Labor:  5
  Wriedt, O'Byrne, Devitt, Everett, Grimes

Liberal:  4
  Rae, Wright, Marriott, Bessell

Independent:  1
  Townley
New South Wales

Electoral Law

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections (Amendment) Act 1969 (No. 43 of 1969) [N.S.W.P.D. 3rd ser. Vol. 79, pp. 5155-62, 26 March 1969] enlarged the Legislative Assembly to ninety-six members and divided the State into two zones: Central with sixty-three seats and Country with thirty-three. The Electoral Districts Commissioners were required to give due consideration to existing boundaries of electoral districts, community or diversity of interest, lines of communication, physical features, distance from the seat of government, density of population and demographic trends. The permitted variation from quota was reduced to 15 per cent. The Act required that subsequent redistributions take place at six-year intervals. It also dealt with disqualifications, postal voting, and poster size, and saved from invalidity ballot-papers on which the last preference had been left blank rather than numbered. It increased penalties for offences under the Act including fixing the penalty for failure to enrol and failure to vote at not less than $4 nor more than $5 if dealt with by the Commissioner or not less than $4 nor more than $10 plus costs if dealt with by a court.


The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections (Amendment) Act 1973 (No. 44 of 1973) [N.S.W.P.D. 3rd ser. Vol. 104, pp. 4648-52, 10 April 1973] enlarged the Legislative Assembly to ninety-nine members by providing an additional three seats for the Central zone. The permitted variation from quota was increased to 20 per cent. The Act also dealt with minor matters.

Elections

The 1965 Election
Polling date: 1 May

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>883,824</td>
<td>43.30</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>44+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>807,868</td>
<td>39.58</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>208,826</td>
<td>10.23</td>
<td>24(25)</td>
<td>15+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>43,109</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

105
Communist 13,082 0.64 13 0
Independents 84,080 4.11 26(35) 2

Valid vote 2,040,789
Informal vote 42,572 2.04%
Total vote 2,083,361 93.90
Enrolment 2,218,550 (38,018)

Preferences were distributed in eighteen electorates, changing results in seven.

Seats won: 92+2

Labor: 45
- Auburn, Balmain, Bankstown, Bass Hill, Bathurst¹, Blacktown, Bondi², Bulli, Burringbar, Castlereagh, Cessnock, Cobar (P), Concord (P), Cook’s River, Drummooyne, Dulwich Hill, East Hills, Fairfield, Granville, Hamilton, Illawarra, Kahibah, King, Kogarah, Kurri Kurri, Lake Macquarie, Lakemba, Liverpool, Maroubra, Marrickville, Mudgee, Murrumbidgee (P), Newcastle, Parramatta, Phillip, Randwick, Redfern, Rockdale, Ryde, Sturt, Sutherland (P), Waratah (P), Wentworthville, Wyong

Liberal: 31
- Albury (P), Ashfield-Croydon, Bligh (P), Burwood (P), Collaroy, Coogee (P), Cronulla, Dubbo (P,C), Earlwood, Eastwood, Georges River, Gordon, Gosford (P), Hawkesbury, Hornsby, Hurstville (P,C), Kirribilli, Lane Cove, Maitland, Monaro (P,C), Mosman, Nepean (P), Oxley, South Coast, The Hills, Vaucluse, Wagga Wagga, Wakehurst, Willoughby, Wollondilly, Wollongong-Kembla (P,C)

Country: 16
- Armidale, Barwon, Byron, Casino, Clarence, Gloucester, Goulburn (P,C), Lismore (P,C), Murray, Orange, Raleigh, Tamworth, Temora, Tenterfield, Upper Hunter, Young

Independents: 2
- Hartley (P,C), Manly

¹ Won by Country Party 6 May 1967.
² Retained 6 November 1965.
³ Won by Country Party 6 November 1965.

The 1968 Election

Polling date: 24 February

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>831,514</td>
<td>38.47%</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>229,656</td>
<td>10.62%</td>
<td>22(23)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>931,563</td>
<td>43.10%</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>49,457</td>
<td>2.29%</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>5,828</td>
<td>0.27%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independents*</td>
<td>113,552</td>
<td>5.25%</td>
<td>29(39)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Valid vote 2,161,570
Informal vote 58,409 2.63%
Total vote 2,219,979 94.19
Enrolment 2,356,977

Preferences were distributed in ten electorates; no results were changed.

* Including four New Staters, one Australian Republican, one National Democratic Party, and two Australian National Rates and Taxpayers Association.

Seats won: 94

Liberal: 36
- Albury, Ashfield, Bligh, Burwood, Campbelltown, Collaroy, Coogee, Cronulla, Dubbo, Earlwood, Eastwood, Fuller (P), Georges River, Gordon, Gosford (P), Hawkesbury (P), Hornsby,
Elections

Hurstville (P), Kirribilli, Lane Cove, Maitland, Manly, Monaro, Mosman, Northcott, South Coast, Sutherland (P), The Hills, Vaucluse, Wagga Wagga, Wakehurst, Willoughby, Wollondilly, Wollongong (P), Yaralla

Country: 17
  Armidale, Barwon, Bathurst, Burrendong (P), Byron, Clarence, Gloucester, Goulburn, Lismore, Orange, Oxley, Raleigh, Tamworth, Temora, Tenterfield, Upper Hunter², Young

Labor: 39
  Auburn, Balmain, Bankstown, Bass Hill, Blacktown, Bondi, Broken Hill, Bulli, Burranjuck, Canterbury, Castlereagh, Cessnock, Cook’s River, Corrimal, Drummoyn (P), East Hills, Fairfield, Granville, Hamilton, Kambah, Kembla, King, Kogarah, Lake Macquarie¹, Lakemba, Liverpool, Maroubra, Marrickville, Merrylands, Murrumbidgee², Newcastle (P), Parramatta, Phillip, Randwick², Rockdale, Wallsend, Waratah, Wentworthville, Wyong

Independents: 2
  Blue Mountains, Murray (P)
  ¹ Won by Labor 19 September 1970.
  ² Retained 14 February 1970.
  ³ Retained 19 April 1969.

The 1971 Election

Polling date: 13 February

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>799,801</td>
<td>35.74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>193,509</td>
<td>8.65</td>
<td>22(23)</td>
<td>16+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>1,007,538</td>
<td>45.02</td>
<td>83(84)</td>
<td>44+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>71,050</td>
<td>3.17</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>23,689</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Defence of Government
| Schools        | 10,850  | 0.48               | 6               | 0         |
| Communist*      | 2,098   | 0.09               | 3               | 0         |
| Independents**  | 129,321 | 5.78               | 40(53)          | 2         |

Valid vote 2,237,856
Informal vote 53,628
Total vote 2,291,484
Enrolment 2,457,021 (39,847) 2,496,868

Preferences were distributed in sixteen electorates, changing results in one.
* Including one Socialist Alternative candidate.
** Including one British Party of Australia.

Seats won: 94+2

Liberal: 32
  Albury, Ashfield (P), Bligh, Burwood, Collaroy, Coogee (P), Cronulla, Davidson, Dubbo, Earlwood, Eastwood, Fuller (P), Gordon, Hawkesbury (P)¹, Hornsby, Hurstville (P), Kirribilli, Lane Cove, Maitland, Manly, Miranda (P), Monaro, Mosman², Northcott, South Coast, The Hills, Vaucluse, Wagga Wagga, Wakehurst, Willoughby, Wollondilly, Yaralla (P)

Country: 17
  Armidale¹, Barwon, Bathurst, Byron¹, Clarence (P.C), Gloucester, Goulburn, Lismore, Orange, Oxley, Raleigh, Sturt (P), Tamworth (P), Temora, Tenterfield, Upper Hunter (P), Young (P)

Labor: 45
  Auburn, Balmain, Bankstown, Bass Hill, Blacktown, Broken Hill, Burrendong, Burranjuck, Campbelltown, Canterbury, Casino, Castlereagh, Cessnock, Charlesown¹, Cook’s River, Corrimal, Drummoyn, East Hills, Fairfield, Georges River, Gosford (P), Granville, Heathcote, Illawarra, King, Kogarah, Lake Macquarie, Lakemba, Liverpool, Maroubra, Marrickville, Merrylands, Mt Druitt, Murrumbidgee, Nepean (P), Newcastle, Parramatta, Phillip, Rockdale, Wallsend, Waratah, Waverley, Wentworthville, Wollongong (P), Wyong
New South Wales

Independents: 2
Blue Mountains, Murray (P)1
1 Retained 17 February 1973.
2 Retained 21 September 1972.
3 Retained 18 November 1972.

Seeking to capitalise on the federal Labor government's unpopularity, Askin called an early general election. The D.L.P. won its first seat in the Legislative Assembly by the failure of the sitting Liberal to lodge his nomination papers in time.

The 1973 Election

Polling date: 17 November

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>843,325</td>
<td>33.85</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>261,094</td>
<td>10.48</td>
<td>23(26)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>1,069,614</td>
<td>42.93</td>
<td>92(93)</td>
<td>43+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>148,378</td>
<td>5.95</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>104,821</td>
<td>4.21</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independents*</td>
<td>63,358</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>26(32)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valid vote</td>
<td>2,491,428</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>69,225</td>
<td>2.70%</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total vote</td>
<td>2,560,653</td>
<td>92.51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>2,767,876 (20,857)</td>
<td>2,788,733</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preferences were distributed in fifteen electorates, changing results in two.

* Including one Republican.

Seats won: 98+1

Liberal: 34
Albury, Ashfield (P), Bligh, Burwood, Coogee (P,C), Cronulla, Davidson, Dubbo, Earlwood, Eastwood, Fuller (P), Gosford, Hawkesbury, Hornsby, Hurstville (P), Kirribilli, Ku-ring-gai, Lane Cove, Maitland, Manly, Miranda, Monaro, Mosman, Murray (P,C), Nepean (P), Northcott, Pittwater, The Hills, Vaucluse, Wagga Wagga, Wakehurst, Willoughby, Wollondilly, Yaralla

Country: 18
Armidale, Barwon, Bathurst, Burrendong (P), Byron, Clarence, Gloucester, Goulburn1, Lismore, Orange, Oxley, Raleigh, Sturt, Tamworth (P), Temora, Tenterfield, Upper Hunter, Young

Labor: 44
Auburn, Balmain, Bankstown, Bass Hill, Blacktown, Broken Hill, Burringjuck (P), Campbelltown, Canterbury, Casino (P), Castlereagh, Cessnock, Charlestown, Corrimal, Drummooyne (P), East Hills, Fairfield, Georges River(P), Granville, Heathcote, Heffron, Illawarra, Kogarah, Lake Macquarie, Lakemba, Liverpool, Maroubra, Marrickville, Merrylands, Mt Druitt, Munmorah, Murrumbidgee (P), Newcastle, Parramatta, Peats, Penrith, Phillip, Rockdale, Wallsend, Waratah, Waverley, Wentworthville, Wollongong, Woronora (P)

Democratic Labor: 1
Gordon

Independents: 2
Blue Mountains, South Coast (P)
1 Won by Labor 20 July 1974.
2 Retained 20 July 1974.
Victoria

Electoral Law

The Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1965 (No. 7270) [V.P.D. Vol. 277, pp. 3575-83, 29 April 1965], provided for redistribution by three Commissioners, the Chief Electoral Officer as chairman, the Commonwealth Electoral Officer for Victoria, and the Surveyor-General. The Commissioner should provide forty-four districts for the Port Phillip area on a quota of approximately 25,000, eight country area districts based on Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong and the Latrobe Valley (two districts each) on a quota of approximately 22,250, and twenty-one country area districts on a quota of approximately 18,200. The Commissioners were given power to vary the zonal boundaries provided in the Schedule to the Act provided that no more than 1,000 voters in the aggregate were transferred from one area to another. The Commissioners were required where practicable to give due consideration to the likelihood of changes in the number of electors in the various localities, community or diversity of interests, means of communication, and physical features. The permitted variation from quota was fixed at 10 per cent.


The Constitution Act Amendment (Electoral) Act 1967 (No. 7532) [V.P.D. Vol. 286, pp. 3039-42, 21 February 1967] dealt primarily with Legislative Council matters, but also with the issue of injunctions to restrain illegal practices or false statements during election campaigns.


The Constitution Act Amendment (Disqualification) Act 1972 (No. 8341) [V.P.D. Vol. 310, p. 2810, 30 November 1972] restricted disqualification of members for crimes committed to those committed at the age of 18 or older.

The Constitution Act Amendment (Qualifications) Act 1973 (No. 8385) [V.P.D. Vol. 311, pp. 3796-7, 6 March 1973] reduced the qualifying age for voters and members to 18, and also dealt with postal voting machinery.

The Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974 (No. 8628) [which appears to have had no second reading speech] provided for redistribution into forty-nine districts in the Port Phillip area with a quota of approximately 28,000 and
thirty-two in the remainder of the State with a quota of approximately 24,500. The Commissioners were given power to vary the zonal boundaries provided in the Schedule to the Act provided that no more than 5,000 electors were transferred. In making such adjustments the Commissioners should have regard to the likelihood of change in the numbers of electors. The permitted variation from quota was fixed at 15 per cent when the greater part of the district was sparsely populated, otherwise 10 per cent. The matters to which the Commissioners should give due regard were community or diversity of interest, means of communication, and physical features.

Elections
The following by-elections were held after 1 January 1965.
Caulfield Retained 18 September 1965
Grant Retained 8 October 1966
In March 1965 the Liberal and Country Party’s state council changed the party’s name to Liberal Party. At the 1967 election the Country Party and the A.L.P. first agreed to exchange preferences; when there was dissent in the Country Party over that decision, it issued how-to-vote cards showing how to allocate preferences to either the Liberals or to Labor. However, seven Country Party candidates in strategic electorates issued their own cards favouring the Liberals.

The 1967 Election
Polling date: 29 April

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>589,985</td>
<td>37.49</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>596,520</td>
<td>37.90</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>224,989</td>
<td>14.29</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>136,126</td>
<td>8.65</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>1,443</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents*</td>
<td>24,792</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>21(28)</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Valid vote 1,573,855
Informal vote 51,384 3.16%
Total vote 1,625,239 94.27
Enrolment 1,723,981

Preferences were distributed in thirty-six electorates, changing results in ten.
*Including one unendorsed Liberal, one Independent Liberal, one Liberal Reform, and two Independent Labor.

Seats won: 73

Liberal: 44
Ballaarat North, Ballaarat South (P), Balwyn, Bellarine, Bendigo (P,C), Bennettswood (P), Bentleigh (P), Box Hill (P), Brighton, Camberwell, Caulfield, Dandenong (P,C), Dromana, Dundas (P,C), Essendon (P,C), Evelyn (P), Frankston, Geelong (P), Geelong (P), Glen Iris, Greensborough (P,C), Hampden (P), Hawthorn (P), Heatherton (P,C), Ivanhoe (P), Kew, Malvern, Mentone (P), Mitcham (P), Monbulk, Moorabbin (P), Morwell (P,C), Narracan (P), Oakleigh (P), Polwarth (P), Portland (P,C), Prahran (P), Ringwood, St Kilda, Sandringham, Scoresby (P), Syd- dal, Warrnambool (P)
Elections

Labor: 16
Albert Park, Broadmeadows, Brunswick East, Brunswick West (P), Deer Park, Footscray, Geelong North, Melbourne, Midlands (P), Moonee Ponds (P), Northcote, Preston, Reservoir*, Richmond, Sunshine, Williamstown

Country: 12
Benalla, Benambra, Gippsland East, Gippsland South, Gippsland West (P), Kara Kara (P), Lowan (P,C), Mildura, Murray Valley, Rodney, Shepparton (P), Swan Hill*

Ind. Labor: 1
Coburg (P,C)

1 Won by Labor 6 December 1969.
2 Retained 27 October 1969.
3 Retained 14 September 1968.

The 1970 Election

Polling date: 30 May

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>614,094</td>
<td>36.70</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>693,105</td>
<td>41.42</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>222,591</td>
<td>13.30</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>107,011</td>
<td>6.39</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Council for Defence of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Schools</td>
<td>7,663</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents*</td>
<td>28,758</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>15(17)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Valid vote: 1,673,222
Informal vote: 55,141
Total vote: 1,728,363
Enrolment: 1,827,595

Preferences were distributed in fifty-one electorates, changing results in ten.

* Including one Independent Labor, and two Progressive Reform.

Seats won: 73

Liberal: 42
Ballarat North (P), Ballarat South (P), Balwyn, Bellarine (P), Bendigo (P, C) Benningtwood (P), Bentleigh (P), Box Hill (P), Brighton (P), Camberwell, Caulfield (P), Dromana, Essendon (P, C), Evelyn (P), Frankston (P), Geelong (P), Gippsland South (P, C), Gippsland West (P), Gisborne (P), Glenhuntly (P), Glen Iris, Hampden (P)*, Hawthorn (P), Heatherton (P, C), Ivanhoe (P, C), Kew (P)*, Lowan (P), Malvern, Mentone (P, C), Mitcham (P, C), Monbulk (P), Moorabbin (P), Narracan (P, C), Oakleigh (P), Folwarth (P), Prahran (P), Ringwood (P), St Kilda (P), Sandringham, Scoresby (P, C), Syndal (P), Warrnambool (P)

Labor: 22
Albert Park, Broadmeadows, Brunswick East, Brunswick West, Dandenong, Deer Park, Dundas (P), Footscray, Geelong North, Greensborough (P), Kara Kara (P), Melbourne*, Midlands (P), Moonee Ponds, Morwell (P), Northcote, Portland (P), Preston, Reservoir, Richmond, Sunshine, Williamstown

Country: 8
Benalla (P), Benambra (P), Gippsland East (P), Mildura (P), Murray Valley (P), Rodney (P), Shepparton (P), Swan Hill (P)

Ind Labor: 1
Coburg (P, C)

1 Retained 11 December 1971.
2 Retained 7 October 1972.
3 Retained 17 April 1971.
4 Retained 9 June 1972.
Polling date: 19 May

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>803,382</td>
<td>42.34</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>789,561</td>
<td>41.61</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>147,890</td>
<td>7.79</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>113,029</td>
<td>5.96</td>
<td>22(23)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>32,705</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents*</td>
<td>10,349</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Valid vote 1,897,314
Informal vote 56,691 2.90%
Total vote 1,954,005 93.54%
Enrolment 2,088,984

Preferences were distributed in thirty-two electorates, changing results in nine.

* Including one Independent Labor, three Defence of Government Schools, and one Social Justice Party.

Seats won: 73

Liberal: 46
- Ballarat North, Ballarat South (P), Balwyn, Bellarine, Bendigo (P,C) Bennettswood, Bentleigh, Box Hill, Brighton, Camberwell, Caulfield, Dromana, Dundas (P,C), Essendon (P,C), Evelyn, Frankston, Geelong (P), Gippsland West (P), Gisborne (P), Glenhuntly (P), Glen Iris, Greensborough (P,C), Hampden (P), Hawthorn, Heatherton (P), Ivanhoe (P,C), Kew, Lowan (P), Malvern, Mentone (P), Midlands (P), Mitcham (P), Monbulk, Moorabbin, Narracan (P), Oakleigh (P), Polwarth, Portland (P,C), Prahran (P), Ringwood, St Kilda, Sandringham, Scoresby (P), Swan Hill (P,C), Syndal, Warrnambool (P)

Labor: 18
- Albert Park, Broadmeadows, Brunswick East, Brunswick West, Dandenong, Deer Park, Footscray, Geelong North, Kara Kara (P), Melbourne, Moonee Ponds, Morwell, Northcote, Preston, Reservoir, Richmond, Sunshine, Williamstown

Country: 8
- Benalla (P), Benambra (P), Gippsland East (P), Gippsland South (P,C), Mildura (P), Murray Valley (P), Rodney, Shepparton (P)

Ind Labor: 1
- Coburg (P,C)
Queensland

Electoral Law
The Elections Acts Amendment Act 1965 (No. 59 of 1965) [Q.P.D. Vol. 242, pp. 2229-30, 8 December 1965] provided for the voluntary enrolment of Aborigines and Torres Straits Islanders, and dealt with postal voting, the removal from the rolls of the senile and incapacitated, and minor matters.

The Electoral Districts Act 1971 (No. 35 of 1971) [Q.P.D. Vol. 257, pp. 114-16, 4 August 1971] enlarged the Legislative Assembly to eighty-two members and divided the State into four zones: South-Eastern with forty-seven seats, the Provincial Cities with thirteen, Western and Far Northern with seven, and Country with fifteen. For the South-Eastern, Western and Far Northern, and Country zones permitted variation from the quota was one-fifth. For the Provincial Cities zone the Act provided that Bundaberg Area, Central Queensland Area and Townsville Area should each be divided into three districts, Cairns Area into two districts, and Mackay Area and Mt Isa Area would contain one district each. The Commissioners should give consideration to community or diversity of interest, means of communication, physical features, boundaries of Local Authorities and their Divisions, distance from the seat of government, density of population, and demographic trends, with particular weight being given to conformity with the boundaries of Local Authorities and their Divisions. Suggestions in writing might be lodged and the Commissioners might consider them; objections to proposed boundaries should be considered. The Governor in Council was given power to direct a full or partial redistribution of any zone or all of them.


The Elections Act and The Criminal Code Amendment Act 1973 (No. 8 of 1973) [Q.P.D. Vol. 261, pp. 3036-7, 16 March 1973] reduced the minimum age of voters to 18, replaced the definition of British Subject with one of Person who has the status of a British Subject in keeping with the Australian Citizenship Act 1948-1973, and dealt with machinery matters.

Elections
The following by-elections were held after 1 January 1965.
Mirani Retained 15 May 1965
Cairns Retained 27 February 1965
Queensland

The 1966 Election

Polling date: 28 May

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>154,081</td>
<td>19.28</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>26+1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>203,648</td>
<td>25.49</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>350,254</td>
<td>43.84</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>25+1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Queensland Labor</td>
<td>49,948</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>58</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Credit</td>
<td>1,961</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents*</td>
<td>38,001</td>
<td>4.76</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Valid vote 798,973
Informal vote 13,352 1.64%
Total vote 812,325 93.28
Enrolment 870,869 (15,793) 886,662

Preferences were distributed in twelve electorates, changing results in four.
* Including one North Queensland Labor.

Seats won: 76+2

Country: 27
- Albert (P), Balonne, Barambah, Burnett, Callide, Carnarvon, Condamine, Coorooroo, Cunningham, Fassifern, Flinders, Gregory, Gympie, Hinchinbrook, Isis¹, Landsborough², Logan (P,C), Mackenzie, Mirani, Mulgrave, Murrumba (P,C), Redcliffe (P), Roma³, Somerset, South Coast (P,C), Warwick, Whitsunday

Liberal: 20
- Ashgrove, Aspley, Bowen, Chatsworth (P), Clayfield, Greenslopes, Hawthorne (P,C), Ithaca (P), Kurilpa, Lockyer, Merthyr, Mt Coot-tha, Mt Gravatt, Nundah, Rockhampton South (P), Sherwood, Toowong, Wavell, Windsor (P), Yeronga

Labor: 26
- Barcoo, Baroona, Belmont, Brisbane, Bulimba, Burke, Cairns, Ipswich East, Ipswich West (P), Kedron, Mackay, Maryborough, Mourilyan, Norman, Nudgee, Port Curtis, Rockhampton North, Salisbury, Sandgate, South Brisbane, Tablelands, Toowoomba East, Toowoomba West, Townsville North, Warrego, Wynnum

Queensland Labor: 1
- Aubigny

Independents: 4
- Bundaberg, Burdekin (P), Cook, Townsville South

¹ Won by Labor 16 November 1968
² Retained 16 March 1968.
³ Retained 24 June 1967.

The 1969 Election

Polling date: 17 May

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>179,125</td>
<td>21.02</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>201,765</td>
<td>23.68</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>383,388</td>
<td>44.99</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>61,661</td>
<td>7.24</td>
<td>61</td>
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<td>Social Credit</td>
<td>1,295</td>
<td>0.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communist*</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>0.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents**</td>
<td>24,268</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>14(19)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valid vote</td>
<td>852,177</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>15,566</td>
<td>1.79%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total vote</td>
<td>867,743</td>
<td>91.77</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>945,583</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preferences were distributed in nineteen electorates, changing results in four.
- Including one Socialist.
- Including one North Queensland Labor.

Seats won: 78

**Country:**
- 26 Districts

**Liberals:**
- 19 Districts

**Labor:**
- 31 Districts

**Democratic Labor:**
- 1 District

**Independents:**
- 1 District

The 1972 Election

Polling date: 27 April

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>181,404</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>201,596</td>
<td>22.23</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>424,002</td>
<td>46.75</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>69,757</td>
<td>7.69</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independents*</td>
<td>30,187</td>
<td>3.33</td>
<td>23(28)</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Valid vote 906,946
Informal vote 14,817 1.61%
Total vote 921,763 92.41
Enrolment 997,489

Preferences were distributed in twenty-seven electorates, changing results in eleven.
- Including three Christian Radical Union, one Greater Australia Moderate Party, one North Queensland Labor, one Republican Party.

Seats won: 82

**Country:**
- 26 Districts

- Auburn, Balonne, Barambah, Burdekin (P,C), Burnett, Callide (P), Carnarvon, Condamine, Cooroora, Cunningham, Fassifern, Flinders, Gregory, Gympie, Hinchinbrook, Landsborough, Mackenzie, Mirani, Mulgrave, Murrumba (P), Redcliffe (P,C), Roma, Somerset, South Coast (P), Surfers Paradise (P,C), Warwick (P), Whitsunday

* Including one North Queensland Labor.

**Country:**
- 26 Districts
Queensland

Liberals: 21
  Ashgrove, (P,C), Aspley, Chatsworth (P), Clayfield (P), Greenslopes (P), Ipswich (P,C), Ithaca (P), Kurilpa (P,C), Lockyer, Mansfield (P,C), Maryborough, Merthyr, Mt Coot-tha, Mt Gravatt (P,C), Nundah (P), Sherwood, Toowong, Townsville (P), Wavell (P,C), Windsor (P,C), Yeronga (P)

Labor: 33
  Albert, Archerfield, Baroona, Barron River, Belmont, Belyando, Brisbane, Bulimba, Bundaberg, Cairns, Cook, Everton, Ipswich West, Isis, Lytton, Mt Isa, Mourilyan, Nudgee, Pine Rivers, Port Curtis, Redlands, Rockhampton, Rockhampton North (P), Salisbury, Sandgate, South Brisbane (P), Stafford (P), Toowoomba North, Toowoomba South, Townsville West (P), Warrego, Wolston, Wynnum

Independents: 2
  Mackay (P), Townsville South

The 1974 Election

Polling date: 7 December

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>291,088</td>
<td>27.88</td>
<td>48(52)</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>324,682</td>
<td>31.09</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>376,187</td>
<td>36.03</td>
<td>82(83)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>19,952</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1,929</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independents*</td>
<td>30,330</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>18(20)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Valid vote 1,044,168
Informal vote 16,742 1.58%
Total vote 1,060,910 89.42%
Enrolment 1,186,378

Preferences were distributed in twenty-three electorates, changing results in eleven.
* Including two Socialists, one Independent Country, one Independent Liberal, one North Queensland, two Australian Advancement.

Seats won: 82

National: 39
  Albert (P), Auburn, Balonne, Barambah, Barron River (P,C), Belyando, Burdekin, Burnett, Callide, Carnarvon, Condamine, Cook (P,C), Cooroora (P), Cunningham, Fassifern, Flinders (P), Gregory, Gympie, Hinchinbrook, Ipswich West (P,C), Isis (P,C), Landsborough, Mirani, Mt Isa (P,C) Mourilyan (P), Mulgrave, Murrumba, Redcliffe, Redlands (P,C), Roma, Somerset, South Coast, Surfers Paradise, Toowoomba South (P,C), Townsville West (P,C), Warrego, Warwick, Whitsunday, Wynnum (P,C)

Liberal: 30
  Ashgrove (P), Aspley, Baroona (P), Belmont, Brisbane (P,C), Chatsworth, Clayfield, Everton (P), Greenslopes, Ipswich, Ithaca, Kurilpa (P), Lockyer, Mansfield, Maryborough, Merthyr, Mt Coot-tha, Mt Gravatt, Nundah, Pine Rivers (P), Salisbury (P,C), Sherwood, South Brisbane, Stafford, Toowong, Toowoomba North, Townsville, Wavell, Windsor, Yeronga

Labor: 11
  Archerfield, Bulimba, Bundaberg (P), Cairns, Lytton, Nudgee, Port Curtis, Rockhampton, Rockhampton North, Sandgate, Wolston (P)

Independents: 2
  Mackay, Townsville South (P)
South Australia

Electoral Law
The Electoral Act Amendment Act 1965 (No. 5 of 1965) [S.A.D. 1965-1966, Vol. 1, pp. 736-7, 28 July 1965] allowed a result to be declared even though there were ballot-papers outstanding provided that they could not affect the result.

The Electoral Districts (Redivision) Act 1968-1969 (No. 2 of 1969) [S.A.D. 1968-1969, Vol. 1, pp. 432-4, 1 August 1968] provided that an Electoral Commission comprising a judge, the Surveyor-General and the Returning Officer for the State should divide the metropolitan area (to be defined by the Commission) into districts. The quota for the metropolitan area should be 115 per cent of the state quota, and the number of seats allocated to the metropolitan area equal the number of electors in the area divided by the metropolitan area quota. The country area quota would be the number of electors outside the metropolitan area divided by the number of seats out of forty-seven not allocated to the metropolitan area. The permitted variation from area quotas should be 10 per cent in the metropolitan area and 15 per cent in the country area. The Commissioners were required to have regard to community of interests whether economic, social, regional or otherwise, area, means of communication or travel, distance from Adelaide, and population; they might have regard to physical features, existing Assembly division or subdivision boundaries, local government areas, and likely changes in population. The Commissioners should endeavour 'as far as possible and expedient' to include the whole of any city, town or township within one Assembly district. Before reporting the Commission should advertise for representations and would be required to consider any made; at its discretion it might hear and consider evidence and argument in support of representations.


South Australia


Elections

The 1965 Election

Polling date: 6 March

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L.C.L.</td>
<td>179,183</td>
<td>35.93</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>14+3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>274,432</td>
<td>55.04</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
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<td>21,679</td>
<td>4.35</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>2,227</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Credit</td>
<td>9,553</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>2,214</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>9,352</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>8(10)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valid vote</td>
<td>498,640</td>
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<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>14,424</td>
<td>2.81%</td>
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<td>Total vote</td>
<td>513,064</td>
<td>94.58</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>542,436</td>
<td>(20,388) 562,824</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preferences were distributed in three electorates; no results were changed.

Seats won: 36+3

L.C.L.: 17
   Albert, Alexandra, Angas, Burnside, Burra, Eyre (P), Flinders, Gouger, Gumeracha, Light, Mitcham, Onkaparinga, Rocky River, Stirling, Torrens (P), Victoria, Yorke Peninsula

Labor: 21
   Adelaide, Barossa, Chaffey (P), Edwardstown, Enfield, Frome, Gawler, Glenelg, Hindmarsh, Millicent, Mt Gambier, Murray, Norwood, Port Adelaide, Port Pirie, Semaphore, Stuart, Unley, Wallaroo, West Torrens, Whyalla

Independent: 1
   Ridley

The 1968 Election

Polling date: 2 March

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>292,445</td>
<td>51.97</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.C.L.</td>
<td>246,560</td>
<td>43.82</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>9,223</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Elections

Country 2,251 0.40 4 0
Social Credit 4,792 0.85 6 0
Communist 1,606 0.28 2 0
Independents* 5,781 1.03 4 1
Valid vote 562,658
Informal vote 13,291 2.31%
Total vote 575,949 94.47
Enrolment 609,627

Preferences were distributed in five electorates, changing the result in one.
* Including one Independent Liberal.

Seats won: 39

Labor: 19
   Adelaide, Barossa, Edwardstown, Enfield, Frome, Gawler, Glenelg, Hindmarsh, Millicent¹, Mt Gambier, Norwood, Port Adelaide, Port Pirie, Semaphore, Stuart, Unley, Wallaroo, West Torrens, Whyalla

L.C.L.: 19
   Albert, Alexandra (P), Angas, Burnside, Burra, Chaffey (P), Eyre (P), Flinders, Gouger, Gumeracha, Light, Mitcham, Murray (P,C), Onkaparinga, Rocky River, Stirling, Torrens, Victoria, Yorke Peninsula

Independent: 1
   Ridley (P)

¹Re-elected 22 June 1968.

The 1970 Election

Polling date: 30 May

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L.C.L.</td>
<td>258,856</td>
<td>43.76</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>305,478</td>
<td>51.64</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>4,211</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>11,227</td>
<td>1.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Credit</td>
<td>2,401</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents*</td>
<td>8,615</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>8(9)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Valid vote 591,531
Informal vote 12,421 2.05%
Total vote 603,952 95.03
Enrolment 635,533

Preferences were distributed in one seat; the result was not changed.
* Including one Independent Labor, one Combined Party.

Seats won: 47

L.C.L.: 20
   Alexandra, Bragg, Davenport, Eyre, Fisher, Flinders, Frome, Glenelg, Gouger, Goyder, Hanson, Heysen, Kavel, Light, Mallee, Mitcham, Murray, Rocky River, Torrens, Victoria

Labor: 27
   Adelaide¹, Albert Park, Ascot Park, Brighton, Chaffey (P), Coles, Elizabeth, Florey, Gilles, Henley Beach, Mawson, Millicent, Mitchell, Mt Gambier, Norwood, Peake, Pirie, Playford, Price, Ross Smith, Salisbury, Semaphore, Spence, Stuart, Tea Tree Gully, Unley, Whyalla

¹ Retained 3 July 1971.
Following a protracted dispute within the L.C.L., centred on the franchise for the Legislative Council, on 15 March 1972 its House of Assembly parliamentary party voted 12-8 for elective ministries. Hall resigned the leadership, and on 16 March Eastick was elected leader. Hall’s faction then set up the Liberal Movement as a separate group within the L.C.L. At the 1973 election only one team of candidates was offered, but after the election the L.C.L. leadership delivered an ultimatum which detached the majority of parliamentary members from the Liberal Movement which subsequently became a separate party.

The 1973 Election

Polling date: 10 March

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>324,135</td>
<td>51.52</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.C.L.</td>
<td>250,312</td>
<td>39.79</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>24,810</td>
<td>3.94</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>2,708</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents*</td>
<td>27,178</td>
<td>4.32</td>
<td>19(20)</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>655,937</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total vote</td>
<td>696,290</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>26,794</td>
<td>4.08%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrolment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preferences were distributed in two electorates; no results were changed.

* Including one Independent L.C.L., one Independent Liberal, three Independent Labor, one Socialist Party, one Social Credit, one Combined Party, and one Happy Birthday Party.

Seats won: 47

**Labor:** 26

**L.C.L.:** 20
- Alexandra, Bragg, Chaffey, Davenport, Eyre, Fisher, Froom, Glenelg, Gouger (P), Goyder*, Hanson, Heysen, Kavel, Light, Mallee, Mitcham, Murray, Rocky River (P), Torrens, Victoria

**Country:** 1
- Flinders

* Won by Liberal Movement 8 June 1974.
Western Australia

Electoral Law
The Electoral Districts Act Amendment Act 1965 (No. 48 of 1965) [W.A.D. new ser. Vol. 171, pp. 1305-8, 7 October 1965] enlarged the Legislative Assembly to fifty-one members. It adopted the definition of the Metropolitan Area recommended by the Electoral Commissioners, but modified the North-West Area and the Agricultural, Mining and Pastoral Area by transferring portions of Murchison and Boulder-Eyre districts from the latter to the former. The enlarged North-West-Murchison-Eyre Area should then contain four districts.


The Electoral Act Amendment Act 1967 (No. 33 of 1967) [W.A.D. new ser. Vol. 177, pp. 1207-9, 4 October 1967] altered the periods of qualification for voters to three months residence in the State and one month residence in the district, and gave power to remove the names of incapacitated persons from the rolls.

The Electoral Act Amendment Act 1970 (No. 28 of 1970) [W.A.D. new ser. Vol. 186, pp. 3336-8, 21 April 1970] increased penalties for failure to enrol to $4 for a first offence and $10 for a second and subsequent offence, and for failure to vote to not less than $2 and not more than $10 for a first offence and $10 for a second and subsequent offence. It provided for a draw for places on the ballot-paper, and prohibited the use of loud-speakers and public demonstrations during polling hours. It also dealt with electoral machinery matters.


The Electoral Act Amendment Act (No. 2) 1973 (No. 70 of 1973) [W.A.D. new ser. Vol. 199, pp. 1453-7, 8 May 1973] increased penalties for failure to enrol to $10 for a first offence and $20 for a second and subsequent offence, and for failure to vote to not less than $5 and not more than $20 for a first offence and $20 for a second and subsequent offence. It also dealt with electoral machinery.
Elections

The 1965 Election

Polling date: 20 February

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L.C.L.</td>
<td>144,178</td>
<td>48.02</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>18+3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>14,630</td>
<td>4.87</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3+5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>128,025</td>
<td>42.64</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>18+3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>2,825</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>0.09</td>
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<td>Independents*</td>
<td>10,317</td>
<td>3.44</td>
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</table>

Valid vote 300,259
Informal vote 9,634 (3.11%)
Total vote 309,893 (92.33%)
Enrolment 335,633 (72,829) 408,462

Preferences were distributed in four electorates, changing the result in one.
* Including one Independent Liberal.

Seats won: 39+11

L.C.L.: 21
Blackwood, Bunbury, Canning (P,C), Claremont, Cottesloe, Dale, Darling Range (P), East Melville, Greenough, Karrinyup, Maylands (P), Mt Lawley, Murchison, Murray, Nedlands, Perth (P), South Perth, Subiaco, Vasse, Wellington, Wembley

Country: 8
Avon, Katanning, Moore, Mt Marshall, Narrogin, Roe, Stirling, Toodyay

Labor: 21
Albany, Balcatta, Bayswater, Beeloo, Belmont, Boulder-Eyre, Cockburn, Collie, Fremantle, Gascoyne, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie, Kimberley, Melville, Merredin-Yilgarn, Mt Hawthorn, Northam, Pilbara, Swan, Victoria Park, Warren

1 Retained 8 May 1965.
2 Retained 2 September 1967.

The 1968 Election

Polling date: 23 March

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L.C.L.</td>
<td>138,550</td>
<td>43.15</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>16,277</td>
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<td>2.64</td>
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Valid vote 321,070
Informal vote 10,255 (3.09%)
Total vote 331,325 (92.09%)
Enrolment 359,790 (89,332) 449,122

Preferences were distributed in eight electorates, changing the result in one.
* Including five Democratic Party, one Independent Country and one unendorsed Liberal.

Seats won: 37+14

L.C.L.: 19
Bunbury, Cottesloe, Dale, Darling Range, East Melville, Floreat (P), Greenough, Kimberley, Merredin-Yilgarn (P,C), Mirrabooka (P), Mt Lawley, Murchison-Eyre, Murray, Nedlands, South Perth, Subiaco (P), Vasse, Wellington, Wembley
Country: 9
Avon, Blackwood, Katanning, Moore, Mt Marshall, Narrogin, Roe (P), Stirling, Toodyay
Labor: 23
Albany', Ascot, Balcatta, Belmont, Boulder-Dundas, Canning (P), Clontarf, Cockburn, Collie, Fremantle, Gascoyne, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie, Karrinyup, Maylands, Melville, Mt Hawthorn, Northam (P), Perth (P), Pilbara, Swan, Victoria Park, Warren
1 Retained 6 June 1970.

In July 1968 the Liberal and Country League changed its name to Liberal Party.

The 1971 Election

Polling date: 20 February

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<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
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<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<td>29.08</td>
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<td>26,604</td>
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<td>Labor</td>
<td>230,653</td>
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<td>3,511</td>
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<td>20,914</td>
<td>4.43</td>
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Valid vote 471,570
Informal vote 18,897 3.85%
Total vote 490,467 91.31
Enrolment 537,122

Preferences were distributed in nineteen electorates, changing results in five.

Seats won: 51
Liberal: 17
Bunbury (P,C)¹, Cottesloe, Dale (P), Darling Range (P), East Melville, Floreat (P), Greenough, Kimberley, Mt Lawley, Murchison-Eyre (P), Murray (P,C), Nedlands, South Perth, Subiaco (P), Vasse (P,C), Wellington (P), Wembley (P)
Country: 8
Avon, Blackwood (P,C)², Katanning (P), Moore (P), Mt Marshall, Narrogin (P), Roe (P), Stirling (P,C)
Labor: 26
Albany, Ascot³, Balcatta⁴, Belmont, Boulder-Dundas, Canning, Clontarf, Cockburn, Collie, Fremantle, Gascoyne, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie, Karrinyup (P), Maylands, Melville, Merredin-Yilgarn (P), Mirrabooka (P), Mt Hawthorn, Northam, Perth, Pilbara, Swan, Toodyay, Victoria Park, Warren
1 Retained 7 April 1973.
2 Won by Liberal 16 December 1972.
3 Retained 13 November 1971.

Early in 1974 the Country Party and the D.L.P. agreed to a complete merger, and pending the necessary constitutional formalities to run a team at the state election as the National Alliance. Some Country Party sitting
members insisted on retaining a Country Party label. Following the election at which the National Alliance won only in former Country Party electorates, the negotiations lapsed and the Country Party changed its name to National Country Party.

The 1974 Election

Polling date: 30 March

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<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<td>Liberal</td>
<td>208,288</td>
<td>40.33</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>National Alliance</td>
<td>44,071</td>
<td>8.53</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2+1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>7,900</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>3,775</td>
<td>0.73</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>2,052</td>
<td>0.40</td>
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<td>Independents*</td>
<td>1,918</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Valid vote</td>
<td>516,399</td>
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<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>21,966</td>
<td>4.08%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total vote</td>
<td>538,365</td>
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<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>597,335 (6,887)</td>
<td>90.13</td>
<td>604,222</td>
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</table>

Preferences were distributed in twelve electorates, changing the results in six.

* Including one Independent Liberal.

Seats won: 50+1

Labor: 22
- Ascot, Avon, Balga, Boulder-Dundas, Canning, Clontarf, Cockburn, Collie, Fremantle,
- Geraldton (P), Kalgoorlie, Maylands, Melville, Morley, Mt Hawthorn, Mundaring, Perth,
- Rockingham (P), Swan, Victoria Park, Warren, Welshpool

Liberal: 23
- Albany (P,C), Bunbury, Cottesloe, Dale, East Melville, Floreat, Gascoyne, Greenough,
- Kalamunda, Karrinyup (P), Kimberley, Mt Lawley, Murchison-Eyre, Murray (P,C), Nedlands,
- Pilbara (P), Roe (P,C), Scarborough (P,C), South Perth, Subiaco (P), Toodyay (P,C), Vasse,
- Wellington (P,C)

National Alliance: 3
- Merredin-Yilgarn (P), Moore, Mt Marshall

Country Party-National Alliance: 2
- Katanning, Narrogin

Country: 1
- Stirling
Tasmania

Electoral Law
The Electoral Act 1967 (No. 65 of 1967) extended polling hours from 8.30 a.m. to 7 p.m. to 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

The Electoral Act 1968 (No. 69 of 1968) dealt primarily with the Legislative Council franchise, but also allowed the spouse of a member of parliament to be placed on the same subdivisional roll although not residing in that subdivision.

The Constitution Act 1969 (No. 48 of 1969) restored triennial parliaments but so as not to affect the Assembly elected in May 1969.

The Constitution Act 1972 (No. 79 of 1972) gave the Assembly elected in April 1972 a term of five years and provided that subsequent Assemblies should continue for a term of four years, and entrenched the provision by requiring a two-thirds vote of the Assembly to amend it.

The Electoral Act 1973 (No. 19 of 1973) increased the number of preferences to be expressed from three to seven, and increased the penalty for failure to enrol to $10.

The Electoral Act 1974 (No. 66 of 1974) allowed their party label to be shown on the Assembly ballot-paper above groups of candidates and provided machinery for the registration of political parties for this purpose.

Elections
The following by-elections were held after 1 January 1965.

- Denison (Townley) Retained 10 July 1965
- Bass (Steer) Retained 25 October 1968
- Franklin (Pearsall) Retained 26 October 1966

In July 1965 K.O. Lyons resigned as shadow chief secretary in the Liberal parliamentary party. When he was given third place on the Liberal ticket for the Senate, he left the party and formed the Centre Party which was subsequently joined by the remnants of the revived Country Party. The Centre Party was launched at a meeting on 15 October 1966.

The 1969 Election

Polling date: 10 May

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
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<td>47.70</td>
<td>35(40)</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>83,261</td>
<td>43.98</td>
<td>35(36)</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Centre</td>
<td>8,160</td>
<td>4.31</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>3,238</td>
<td>1.72</td>
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<td>Independents</td>
<td>4,366</td>
<td>2.31</td>
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125
126 *Tasmania*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seats won</th>
<th>35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Labor:** 17

- Bass (M.T.C. Barnard, Foster, Atkins), Braddon (Reece, Costello, Ward, Chisholm), Denison (Everett, Austin, Batt), Franklin (E.W. Barnard, Neilson, Lowe, Frost), Wilmot (Fagan, Cashion, Anderson)

**Liberal:** 17

- Bass (Bushby, Beattie, Barrenger, Henty), Braddon (Barker, Breheny), Denison (Abbott, Mather, Bingham, Baker), Franklin (Clark, Pearsall, Gough), Wilmot (Bethune, Ingamells, Bessell, Braid)

**Centre:** 1

- Braddon (Lyons)

Following Lyons’s withdrawal from the coalition ministry the Centre Party disintegrated and did not contest the ensuing election; neither did the D.L.P. The United Tasmania Group offered on a platform of environmental conservation.

### The 1972 Election

**Polling date:** 22 April

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<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>108,910</td>
<td>54.93</td>
<td>35(40)</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>76,073</td>
<td>38.37</td>
<td>35(38)</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>United Tasmania Group</td>
<td>7,741</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>5,546</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Valid vote | 198,270 | 3.66% |
| Informal vote | 7,533 | 94.91 |
| Total vote | 205,803 |
| Enrolment | 216,846 |

**Seats won:** 35

**Liberal:** 14

- Bass (Beattie, Pitt, Bushby), Braddon (Bonney, Barker), Denison (Bingham, Mather, Baker), Franklin (Beattie, Clark, Pearsall), Wilmot (Bethune, Ingamells, Bessell)

**Labor:** 21

- Bass (M.T.C. Barnard, Foster¹, Farquhar, LeFevre), Braddon (Reece, Davies, Costello, Chisholm, Ward), Denison (Everett², Batt, Austin, Corby³), Franklin (E.W. Barnard, Neilson, Lowe, Frost), Wilmot (Fagan¹, Polley, Lohrey, Baldock)

¹ Retained 26 July 1974.
² Retained 6 May 1974.
³ Retained 18 August 1974.
Appendix I

Measures of Malapportionment

For many years arguments about the ‘fairness’ of Australian electoral systems have been a staple of political debate in this country. To the extent that ‘fairness’ is taken to mean ‘equality’ of enrolment i.e. one vote, one value, this is something that can be measured. There are, however, a variety of measures available, three of which are provided in the following tables in the hope that they may improve the quality of the ongoing debate although most certainly they will not close it. They have been calculated for each election for the period covered by both Handbooks, i.e. 1890 to 1974.

The first measure, in Table 1, can be called the David-Eisenberg index after the two American political scientists, Paul David and Ralph Eisenberg, who popularised it in the United States. It is the ratio of the largest electorate enrol­ment to the smallest, and is in very common use. However, because it takes its measure from the extremities of a range it says nothing about distribution over the range as a whole. A parliament of 100 electorates in which one had an enrol­ment of 20,000, ninety-eight enrolments of 49,000 to 51,000, and one an enrol­ment of 100,000 would have an index of 5.0, whereas if it had fifty electorates of 66,667 enrolment and fifty of 33,333 the index would be only 2.0. Yet the second parliament would deviate more from the ideal of equality.

The second measure, in Table 2, was devised by two other American political scientists, Manning Dauer and Robert Kelsay. It is the smallest percen­tage of the total enrolment contained in the electorates required to produce a majority in the legislature. It is calculated simply by listing electorates in ascending size of enrolment, then going up the list until a majority of electorates has been taken and calculating the enrolment totalled to that point as a per­centage of the enrolment for the whole legislature. In the example, Western Australia in 1927, illustrated in the following figure, a majority of the fifty elec­torates would be twenty-six and the twenty-six smallest electorates contained 22.97 per cent of the State’s enrolment. That State in that year was chosen for the illustration as one of the most extreme deviations from equality, and a com­parison of Western Australia in 1924 and 1927 on the three indexes shows how vulnerable the David-Eisenberg index is to fluctuations in electorates at the ends of the range, in this instance a rapidly depopulating mining district and a rapidly growing suburban district.

The third measure, in Table 3, is the Gini index which will be familiar to social scientists as a general index of inequality, for example in income or property distribution. Reference to the diagram will assist in following the ex­planation. If all fifty Western Australian electorates had contained the same
number of electors, then ten electorates would have contained 20 per cent of the enrolment, 20 electorates 40 per cent of enrolment, and so on. They would have been plotted on the diagonal shown in the diagram, the line of equality. But they are not equal in enrolment, the smallest contain much less than their equal share and the largest much more, and so the plotting of the actual distribution of enrolment percentages is a curve swinging away from the line of equality but ultimately rejoining it at 100 per cent of electorates and 100 per cent of enrolment. The curve and the area between the curve and the line of equality are better measures of deviation from equality across the whole range of electorates than either of the preceding measures because the location of each electorate in rela-
Measures of Malapportionment

The Gini index is the ratio of the area between the line of equality and the curve to the whole area to the right of the line of equality; as the electorates approach equality so the curve will approach the line of equality and the Gini index will approach zero.

Where multi-member electorates were involved in the past, they have been broken down into approximately equal enrolments; thus a five-member electorate with 5,003 electors has been counted as two electorates of 1,000 and three electorates of 1,001 for calculating the three tables.

Table 1

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<th>VIC</th>
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### Appendix I

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Postscript: 1975-1976

Events since 31 December 1974 make it desirable that the most important material be updated further. Accordingly cabinet lists and election results for the period 1 January 1975 to 31 December 1976 are set out below. They have not been checked by the relevant government departments, and thus are not as authoritative as the 1965-74 equivalents.

Cabinet Lists
Lists commence from the last reconstruction before 31 December 1974. As the New South Wales Askin-Cutler Ministry formed on 3 December 1973 was unchanged on 31 December 1974, and terminated on 3 January 1975 it has not been reprinted in this postscript.
The Commonwealth

WHITLAM MINISTRY (Labor) No. 42
19 December 1972 (as of 11 December 1974) to 11 November 1975

Edward Gough Whitlam
Prime Minister; Minister for Environment (2 July 1975 to 14 July 1975)

James Ford Cairns
Deputy Prime Minister (until 2 July 1975); Treasurer (until 6 June 1975); Minister for Environment (6 June 1975 to 2 July 1975)

Reginald Francis Xavier Connor
Minister for Minerals and Energy (until 14 Oct. 1975)

William George Hayden
Minister for Social Security (until 6 June 1975); Treasurer (from 6 June 1975)

Senator Lionel Keith Murphy
Attorney-General, Minister for Customs and Excise (until 10 Feb. 1975)

Senator Donald Robert Willesee
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Frank Crean
Minister for Overseas Trade; Deputy Prime Minister (from 14 July 1975)

Frederick Michael Daly
Minister for Services and Property (until 7 Oct. 1975); Minister for Administrative Services (from 7 Oct. 1975)

Senator Douglas McClelland
Minister for the Media (until 6 June 1975); Special Minister of State (from 6 June 1975)

Lance Herbert Barnard
Minister for Defence (until 6 June 1975)

Senator Kenneth Shaw Wriedt
Minister for Agriculture (until 21 Oct. 1975); Minister for Minerals and Energy (from 14 Oct. 1975)

Rex Alan Patterson
Minister for Northern Development, Minister for the Northern Territory (until 6 June 1975); Minister for Northern Australia (6 June 1975 to 21 Oct. 1975); Minister for Agriculture (21 Oct. 1975)

Clyde Robert Cameron
Minister for Labor and Immigration (until 6 June 1975); Minister for Science and Consumer Affairs (from 6 June 1975)

Kim Edward Beazley
Minister for Education

Lionel Frost Bowen
Special Minister of State, Minister assisting the Prime Minister in Matters Relating to the Public Service (until 6 June 1975); Minister for Manufacturing Industry (from 6 June 1975)

Senator John Murray Wheeldon
Minister for Repatriation and Compensation

Thomas Uren
Minister for Urban and Regional Development

Senator Reginald Bishop
Postmaster-General; Minister assisting the Minister for Defence (from 6 June 1975)

Leslie Royston Johnson
Minister for Housing and Construction (until 6 June 1975); Minister for Aboriginal Affairs (from 6 June 1975)

Charles Keith Jones
Minister for Transport
<table>
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<tr>
<td>Douglas Nixon Everingham</td>
<td>Minister for Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keppel Earl Enderby</td>
<td>Minister for Manufacturing Industry (until 10 Feb. 1975); Attorney-General (from 10 Feb. 1975);</td>
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<td>Minister for Customs and Excise (10 Feb. 1975 to 27 Mar. 1975); Minister for Police and Customs</td>
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<td>(27 Mar. 1975 to 6 June 1975)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gordon Munro Bryant</td>
<td>Minister for the Capital Territory</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moses Henry Cass</td>
<td>Minister for the Environment and Conservation (until 21 Apr. 1975); Minister for Environment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(21 Apr. 1975 to 6 June 1975); Minister for the Media (from 6 June 1975)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senator James Luke Cavanagh</td>
<td>Minister for Aboriginal Affairs (until 6 June 1975); Minister for Police and Customs (from 6 June</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Lawrence Morrison</td>
<td>Minister for Science, Minister assisting the Minister for Foreign Affairs in matters relating to</td>
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<td>Papua New Guinea, Minister assisting the Minister for Defence (until 6 June 1975); Minister for</td>
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<td>Science and Consumer Affairs (6 June 1975); Minister for Defence, Minister assisting the Minister</td>
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<td>for Foreign Affairs in matters relating to the Islands of the Pacific (from 6 June 1975)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Francis Eugene Stewart</td>
<td>Minister for Tourism and Recreation, Vice-President of the Executive Council, Minister assisting</td>
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<td>the Treasurer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senator James Robert McClelland</td>
<td>Minister for Manufacturing Industry (10 Feb. 1975 to 6 June 1975); Minister for Labor and Immig</td>
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<td>Joseph Martin Riordan</td>
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<td>Joseph Max Berinson</td>
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<td>Paul John Keating</td>
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**FRASER MINISTRY (Liberal-National Country Coalition) No. 43**

11 November 1975 to 22 December 1975

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<td>John Malcolm Fraser (L)</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Douglas Anthony (NC)</td>
<td>Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Overseas Trade, Minister for</td>
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<td>Phillip Reginald Lynch (L)</td>
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<td>Ian McCahon Sinclair (NC)</td>
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<td>Special Minister of State, Minister for the Capital Territory,</td>
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<td>Senator Ivor John Greenwood (L)</td>
<td>Attorney-General, Minister for Police and Customs</td>
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<td>Senator Robert Carrington Cotton (L)</td>
<td>Minister for Manufacturing Industry, Minister for Science and</td>
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<td>Peter James Nixon (NC)</td>
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<td>Andrew Sharp Peacock (L)</td>
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<td>Senator Thomas Charles Drake-Brockman (NC)</td>
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<td>Senator John Leslie Carrick (L)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senator Margaret Georgina Constance Guilfoyle (L)</td>
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FRASER MINISTRY (Liberal-National Country Coalition) No. 44
from 22 December 1975

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<td>John Malcolm Fraser* (L)</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Douglas Anthony* (NC)</td>
<td>Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for National Resources, Minister for Overseas Trade</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phillip Reginald Lynch* (L)</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
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<td>Ian McCahon Sinclair* (NC)</td>
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<td>Senator Reginald Grieve Withers* (L)</td>
<td>Minister for Administrative Services, Vice-President of the Executive Council</td>
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<td>Senator Ivor John Greenwood* (L)</td>
<td>Minister for Environment, Housing and Community Development (until 8 July 1976)</td>
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<td>Senator Robert Carrington Cotton* (L)</td>
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<td>Anthony Austin Street* (L)</td>
<td>Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations,</td>
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<td>Minister assisting the Prime Minister in Public Service Matters; Minister assisting the Prime Minister in Women's Affairs (16 Aug. 1976 to 8 Nov. 1976)</td>
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<td>Peter James Nixon* (NC)</td>
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<td>Senator John Leslie Carrick* (L)</td>
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<td>Andrew Sharp Peacock* (L)</td>
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<td>Denis James Killen* (L)</td>
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<td>Michael John Randall MacKellar (L)</td>
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<td>Albert Evan Adermann (NC)</td>
<td>Minister for the Northern Territory, Minister assisting the Minister for National Resources</td>
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1 Member of Cabinet from 8 July 1976.
Postscript

Eric Laidlaw Robinson (L)  
Minister for the Capital Territory (until 16 Feb. 1976); Minister for Post and Telecommunications, Minister assisting the Treasurer (from 6 Feb. 1976)

John Elden McLeay (L)  
Minister for Construction, Minister assisting the Minister for Defence

Kevin Eugene Newman (L)  
Minister for Repatriation (until 8 July 1976); Minister for Environment, Housing and Community Development (from 8 July 1976)

Senator James Joseph Webster (NC)  
Minister for Science

Anthony Allan Staley (L)  
Minister for the Capital Territory (from 16 Feb. 1976); Minister assisting the Prime Minister in the Arts (from 11 Oct. 1976)

Senator Peter Drew Durack (L)  
Minister for Repatriation (8 July 1976 to 5 Oct. 1976); Minister for Veterans' Affairs (from 5 Oct. 1976)

Ian Macphee (L)  
Minister for Productivity, Minister assisting the Prime Minister in Women's Affairs, Minister assisting the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations (from 8 Nov. 1976)
New South Wales

LEWIS-CUTLER MINISTRY (Liberal-Country Coalition) No. 68
3 January 1975 to 23 January 1976

Thomas Lancelot Lewis (L)  Premier, Treasurer
Sir Charles Benjamin Cutler (C)  Deputy Premier, Minister for Local Government, Minister for Tourism (until 17 Dec. 1975)
John Clarkson Maddison (L)  Attorney-General, Minister of Justice
Sir John Bryan Munro Fuller, M.L.C. (C)  Minister for Planning and Environment, Vice-President of the Executive Council
Leon Ashton Punch (C)  Minister for Public Works, Minister for Ports; Deputy Premier (from 17 Dec. 1975)
Eric Archibald Willis (L)  Minister for Education
Frederick Maclean Hewitt, M.L.C. (L)  Minister for Labour and Industry, Minister for Consumer Affairs, Minister for Federal Affairs
Milton Arthur Morris (L)  Minister for Lands, Minister for Forests (until 30 June 1975)
Geoffrey Robertson Crawford (C)  Minister for Agriculture (until 17 Dec. 1975)
Wallace Clyde Fife (L)  Minister for Transport, Minister for Highways (until 10 Oct. 1975)
John Lloyd Waddy (L)  Minister for Police, Minister for Services
George Francis Freudenstein (C)  Minister for Mines, Minister for Energy
Laurence Frederick McGinty (L)  Minister for Decentralisation and Development
Richard Owen Healey (L)  Minister for Housing, Minister for Co-operative Societies
Maxwell Stanley Ruddock (L)  Minister for Health
Stephen George Mauger (L)  Minister for Revenue, Assistant Treasurer (until 10 Oct. 1975); Minister for Transport, Minister for Highways (from 10 Oct. 1975)
Lindley John Forbes Barraclough (L)  Minister for Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs

WILLIS-PUNCH MINISTRY (Liberal-Country Coalition) No. 69
23 January 1976 to 14 May 1976

Sir Eric Archibald Willis (L)  Premier, Treasurer
Leon Ashton Punch (C)  Deputy Premier, Minister for Public Works, Minister for Ports
John Clarkson Maddison (L)  Attorney-General, Minister of Justice

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Postscript

Sir John Bryan Munro Fuller, M.L.C. (C)
James Caird Bruxner (C)
Frederick Maclean Hewitt, M.L.C. (L)
Richard Owen Healey (L)
Thomas Lancelot Lewis (L)
Milton Arthur Morris (L)
George Francis Freudenstein (C)
William Peter Coleman (L)
Neil Edward William Pickard (L)
David Bruce Cowan (C)

Maxwell Stanley Ruddock (L)
Ian Ross Griffith (L)

Colin Murray Fisher (C)
James Arthur Clough (L)
David Amos Arblaster (L)

Minister for Planning and Environment, Vice-President of the Executive Council
Minister for Transport, Minister for Highways
Minister for Labour and Industry, Minister for Consumer Affairs, Minister for Federal Affairs
Minister for Health
Minister for Local Government
Minister for Decentralisation and Development
Minister for Mines, Minister for Energy
Chief Secretary
Minister for Education
Minister for Agriculture, Minister for Water Resources
Minister for Revenue, Assistant Treasurer
Minister for Housing, Minister for Co-operative Societies
Minister for Lands, Minister for Forests
Minister for Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs
Minister for Culture, Sport and Recreation, Minister for Tourism

WRAN MINISTRY (Labor) No. 70
from 14 May 1976

Neville Wran
Laurie John Ferguson

John Brophy Renshaw
Peter Francis Cox
Francis John Walker
Patrick Darcy Hills

David Paul Landa, M.L.C.

Donald Day
Eric Lance Bedford
Henry Frederick Jensen
William Frederick Crabtree

Kevin James Stewart
Sydney David Einfeld
Ronald Joseph Mulock
Kenneth George Booth

Alan Robert Lindsay Gordon
Rex Frederick Jackson
William Henry Haigh

Premier
Deputy Premier, Minister for Public Works, Minister for Ports, Minister for Housing
Treasurer
Minister for Transport, Minister for Highways
Attorney-General
Minister for Mines, Minister for Energy; Minister for Industrial Relations (from 9 Aug. 1976)
Vice-President of the Executive Council; Minister for Industrial Relations (until 9 Aug. 1976); Minister for Planning and Environment (from 9 Aug. 1976)
Minister for Decentralisation and Development, Minister for Primary Industries
Minister for Education
Minister for Local Government; Minister for Planning (until 9 Aug. 1976)
Minister for Lands; Minister for Environment (until 9 Aug. 1976)
Minister for Health
Minister for Consumer Affairs, Minister for Co-operative Societies
Minister for Justice, Minister for Services
Minister for Sport and Recreation, Minister for Tourism
Minister for Conservation, Minister for Water Resources
Minister for Youth and Community Services
Minister Assisting the Premier
Victoria

HAMER MINISTRY (Liberal) No. 62
from 23 August 1972 (as of 21 June 1973)

Rupert James Hamer
Lindsay Hamilton Simpson Thompson
Murray Byrne, M.L.C.

Premier, Treasurer, Minister of the Arts

Minister of Education

Minister for State Development and Decentralisation, Minister for Tourism, Minister of Immigration (until 31 Mar. 1976)

Vance Oakley Dickie, M.L.C.

Minister for Aboriginal Affairs (until 11 Jan. 1975); Minister of Housing (until 31 Mar. 1976); Chief Secretary (from 31 Mar. 1976)

Edward Raymond Meagher
James Charles Murray Balfour
John Frederick Rossiter
Vernon Francis Wilcox
William Archibald Borthwick
Joseph Anstice Rafferty
Ian Winton Smith
Roberts Christian Dunstan
Alan John Hunt, M.L.C.

Attorney-General (until 31 Mar. 1976)

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

Minister of Transport (until 31 Mar. 1976)

Minister for Fuel and Power, Minister of Mines

Chief Secretary (until 31 Mar. 1976)

Attorney-General (until 31 Mar. 1976)

Minister for Labour and Industry, Minister of Consumer Affairs (until 31 Mar. 1976); Minister for Federal Affairs (18 Feb. 1975 to 31 Mar. 1976); Minister of Transport (from 31 Mar. 1976)

Minister of Agriculture

Minister of Public Works

Minister for Local Government; Minister for Planning (until 31 Mar. 1976); Attorney-General (31 Mar. 1976 to 6 May 1976); Minister for Federal Affairs (from 31 Mar. 1976)

Alan Henry Scanlan
William Vasey Houghton, M.L.C.
Brian James Dixon
Frederick James Granter, M.L.C.

Minister of Health (until 31 Mar. 1976); Minister of Special Education (from 31 Mar. 1976)

Minister for Social Welfare (until 31 Mar. 1976); Minister of Health (from 31 Mar. 1976)

Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation; Assistant Minister of Education (until 31 Mar. 1976); Minister for Social Welfare (from 31 Mar. 1976)

Minister of Water Supply, Minister of Forests

Digby Glen Crozier, M.L.C.
Robert Roy Cameron Maclellan
Walter Jona
Geoffrey Phillip Hayes
Haddon Storey, M.L.C.

Minister for State Development and Decentralisation, Minister of Tourism (from 31 Mar. 1976)

Minister of Labour and Industry, Minister of Consumer Affairs (from 31 Mar. 1976)

Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Assistant Minister of Health (from 31 Mar. 1976)

Minister of Housing, Minister for Planning (from 31 Mar. 1976)

Member of the Executive Council (31 Mar. 1976 to 6 May 1976); Attorney-General (from 6 May 1976)
Queensland

**BJELKE-PETERSEN MINISTRY (National-Liberal Coalition) No. 39**
from 8 August 1968 (as of 23 December 1974)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Position and Departments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Bjelke-Petersen (N)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Premier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sir Gordon William Wesley Chalk (L)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Deputy Premier, Treasurer (until 13 Aug. 1976)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ronald Ernest Camm (N)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Deputy Premier, Treasurer (until 13 Aug. 1976)</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Edward Knox (L)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minister for Mines and Energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Desmond Herbert (L)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minister for Community and Welfare Services,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minister for Sport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Alexander Campbell (L)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minister for Industrial Development, Labour Relations and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Consumer Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Victor Bruce Sullivan (N)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minister for Primary Industries; Minister for Fisheries (until</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25 Mar. 1975)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allen Maxwell Hodges (N)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minister for Works and Housing (until 10 Mar. 1975); Minister</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>for Police (until 13 Aug. 1976); Minister for Tourism and</td>
</tr>
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<td>Marine Services (from 13 Aug. 1976)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neville Thomas Eric Hewitt (N)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minister for Water Resources; Minister for Marine Services,</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minister for Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement (until 10</td>
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<td>Mar. 1975)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keith William Hooper (L)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minister for Transport</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russell James Hinze (N)</td>
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<td>Minister for Local Government and Main Roads</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Guy Newbery (N)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minister for Tourism, Minister for Education and Cultural</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Activities (until 10 Mar. 1975); Minister for Tourism and</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marine Services (10 Mar. 1975 to 13 Aug. 1976); Minister for</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Police (from 13 Aug. 1976)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenneth Burgoyne Tomkins (N)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minister for Lands, Forestry, National Parks and Wildlife</td>
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<td>Service</td>
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<td>Llewellyn Roy Edwards (L)</td>
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<td>Minister for Health</td>
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<td>Valmond James Bird (N)</td>
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<td>Minister for Education and Cultural Activities (from 10 Mar.</td>
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<td>1975)</td>
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<td>Norman Edward Lee (L)</td>
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<td>Minister for Works and Housing (from 10 Mar. 1975)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Claude Alfred Wharton (N)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minister for Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement (10 Mar.</td>
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<td>1975 to 25 Mar. 1975); Minister for Aboriginal and Islanders</td>
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<td>Advancement and Fisheries (from 25 Mar. 1975)</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Daniel Lickiss (L)</td>
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<td>Minister for Survey, Valuation, Urban and Regional Affairs (25</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mar. 1975 to 13 Aug. 1976); Minister for Justice, Attorney-</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>General (from 13 Aug. 1976)</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Ward Greenwood (L)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minister for Survey and Valuation (from 13 Aug. 1976)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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South Australia

DUNSTAN MINISTRY (Labor) No. 63
from 2 June 1970 (as of 20 September 1973)

Donald Allan Dunstan
Premier, Treasurer; Attorney-General (20 June 1975 to 9 Oct. 1975); Minister of Prices and Consumer Affairs (20 June 1975 to 24 July 1975)

James Desmond Corcoran
Deputy Premier, Minister of Works, Minister of Marine

Alfred Francis Kneebone, M.L.C.
Chief Secretary, Minister of Lands, Minister of Repatriation, Minister of Irrigation (until 10 June 1975)

Hugh Richard Hudson
Minister of Education (until 24 June 1975); Minister of Mines and Energy (from 10 June 1975); Minister of Housing, Special Minister of State for Monarto and Redcliff (10 June 1975 to 17 Oct. 1975); Minister for Planning (from 17 Oct. 1975)

Leonard James King
Attorney-General, Minister of Community Welfare (until 20 June 1975); Minister of Prices and Consumer Affairs (8 Nov. 1973 to 20 June 1975)

Geoffrey Thomas Virgo
Minister of Transport, Minister of Local Government

Thomas Mannix Casey, M.L.C.
Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Forests (until 10 June 1975); Minister of Lands, Minister of Repatriation, Minister of Irrigation, Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Sport (from 10 June 1975)

Glen Raymond Broomhill
Minister of Environment and Conservation, Minister of Tourism, Minister of Recreation and Sport, Minister of Fisheries (until 10 June 1975); Minister for the Environment, Minister for Planning and Development (10 June 1975 to 17 Oct. 1975); Minister of Community Welfare (20 June 1975 to 24 July 1975); Minister Assisting the Premier (24 June 1975 to 17 Oct. 1975)

David Hugh McKee
Minister of Labour and Industry (until 10 June 1975)

Donald Hubert Louis Banfield, M.L.C.
Minister of Health; Chief Secretary (from 10 June 1975)

Donald Jack Hopgood
Minister of Development and Mines, Minister Assisting the Premier (until 24 June 1975); Minister of Education (from 24 June 1975)

Brian Alfred Chatterton, M.L.C.
Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Forests, Minister of Fisheries (from 10 June 1975)

John David Wright
Minister of Labour and Industry (from 10 June 1975)

Ronald George Payne
Minister of Community Welfare (from 24 July 1975); Minister of Prices and Consumer Affairs (24 July 1975 to 9 Oct. 1975)
Postscript

Peter Duncan

Donald William Simmons

Attorney-General, Minister of Prices and Consumer Affairs (from 9 Oct. 1975)

Minister for the Environment (from 17 Oct. 1975)
Western Australia

COURT MINISTRY (Liberal-National Country Coalition) No. 25
from 8 April 1974

Sir Charles Walter Michael Court (L)  Premier, Treasurer, Minister Co-ordinating Economic and Regional Development; Minister for Federal Affairs (18 June 1975 to 22 Oct. 1975)

Walter Raymond McPharlin (NC)  Deputy Premier, Minister for Agriculture (until 20 May 1975)

Desmond Henry O'Neil (L)  Minister for Works, Minister for Water Supplies; Minister for Housing (until 5 June 1975); Deputy Premier (from 5 June 1975)

Raymond James O'Connor (L)  Minister for Transport, Minister for Police, Minister for Traffic; Minister for Traffic Safety (until 5 June 1975)

Graham Charles MacKinnon, M.L.C. (L)  Minister for Education, Minister for Cultural Affairs, Minister for Recreation

Matthew Ernest Stephens (NC)  Chief Secretary, Minister for Conservation and Environment, Minister for Fisheries and Wildlife (until 20 May 1975)

William Leonard Grayden (L)  Minister for Labour and Industry, Minister for Consumer Affairs, Minister for Immigration; Minister for Tourism (until 5 June 1975)

Andrew Mensaros (L)  Minister for Industrial Development, Minister for Mines, Minister for Fuel and Energy; Minister for Electricity (until 5 June 1975)

Edgar Cyril Rushton (L)  Minister for Local Government, Minister for Urban Development and Town Planning

Keith Alan Ridge (L)  Minister for Lands, Minister for Forests; Minister for North West (until 5 June 1975); Minister for Tourism (from 5 June 1975)

Norman Eric Baxter, M.L.C. (NC)  Minister for Health, Minister for Community Welfare

Richard Charles Old (NC)  Minister for Agriculture (from 5 June 1975)

Peter Vernon Jones (NC)  Minister for Housing, Minister for Conservation and the Environment, Minister for Fisheries and Wildlife (from 5 June 1975)

Tasmania

REECE MINISTRY (Labor) No. 41
3 May 1972 (as of 16 July 1974) to 31 March 1975

Eric Elliott Reece   Premier, Treasurer, Minister Administering the Department of Mines
William Arthur Neilson  Deputy Premier, Attorney-General, Minister for Police and Licensing, Minister for the Environment
Neil Leonard Charles Batt  Minister for Education, Minister for Recreation and the Arts
Lloyd Edwin Albert Costello  Minister for Agriculture, Minister Administering the Fisheries Act 1959
Michael Thomas Charles Barnard  Minister for Lands and Works, Minister Administering the Local Government Act 1962
Douglas Ackley Lowe  Chief Secretary, Minister for Housing
Brian Kirkwall Miller, M.L.C.  Minister for National Parks and Wildlife
Geoffrey Donald Chisholm  Minister for Transport, Minister Administering the Racing and Gaming Act 1952
Hedley David Farquhar  Minister for Health, Minister for Road Safety
Stewart Charles Hilton Frost  Minister for Industrial Development, Minister for Forests, Minister Administering the Hydro-Electric Commission Act 1944

NEILSON MINISTRY (Labor) No. 42
from 31 March 1975

William Arthur Neilson   Premier, Treasurer; Minister for Federal Affairs, Minister for Planning and Development (from 22 Dec. 1976)
Douglas Ackley Lowe  Deputy Premier; Chief Secretary, Minister for Planning and Reorganisation, Minister for the Environment (until 27 May 1976); Minister for Local Government (6 May 1975 to 22 Dec. 1976); Minister for Industrial Relations, Planning and the Environment (27 May 1976 to 12 Aug. 1976); Minister for Industrial Relations and Health (from 12 Aug. 1976)
Brian Kirkwall Miller, M.L.C.  Attorney-General, Minister for Police and Emergency Services
Michael Thomas Claude Barnard  Minister for Licensing; Minister for Local Government (until 6 May 1975); Minister for Tourism
Michael Thomas Claude Barnard—continued

and Immigration, Minister for Lands and Works (until 27 May 1976); Minister for Tourism and Works (27 May 1976 to 12 Aug. 1976); Minister for Tourism and the Environment (from 12 Aug. 1976); Minister for Racing and Gaming (from 22 Dec. 1976)

Lloyd Edwin Albert Costello

Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries (until 5 May 1975)

Hedley David Farquhar


Geoffrey Donald Chisholm

Minister for Transport, Minister for Racing and Gaming (27 May 1976); Minister for Transport, Racing and Gaming (27 May 1976 to 22 Dec. 1976); Minister for Resources and Energy (from 22 Dec. 1976)

Stewart Charles Hilton Frost


Darrell John Baldock


Eric Walter Barnard

Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries (6 May 1975 to 22 Dec. 1976); Minister for Primary Industry (from 22 Dec. 1976)

Harry Holgate

Minister for Housing and Construction, Minister Assisting the Deputy Premier (from 22 Dec. 1976)

Michael Robert Polley

Minister for Social Welfare and Child Care, Minister Assisting the Premier (from 22 Dec. 1976)
## Elections

### Commonwealth 1975

Polling date: 13 December

### House of Representatives 127*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>3,313,004</td>
<td>42.84</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>3,232,159</td>
<td>41.80</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>68</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Country**</td>
<td>869,919</td>
<td>11.25</td>
<td>43(45)</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal Movement (S.A., A.C.T.)</td>
<td>49,484</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor (Vic.)</td>
<td>101,750</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>33,630</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>59,434</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>9,393</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents***</td>
<td>63,805</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>54(76)</td>
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</table>

Valid vote: 7,732,578
Informal vote: 149,295 (1.89%)
Total vote: 7,881,873 (95.39%)
Enrolment: 8,262,413

Preferences were distributed in twenty-three electorates, changing results in seven.

* Including A.C.T. (two) and Northern Territory.
** Country (N.S.W.), National (Vic., Qld, Tas.), National Country (S.A., W.A.), Country Liberal (N.T.).
*** Including two Democratic Labor (N.S.W., Qld).

### Senate 64*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<td>Labor</td>
<td>2,934,911</td>
<td>40.91</td>
<td>40</td>
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<td>Liberal-National Country</td>
<td>3,669,535</td>
<td>51.15</td>
<td>41</td>
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<td>National Country (W.A.)</td>
<td>38,366</td>
<td>0.53</td>
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<td>National (Tas.)</td>
<td>3,611</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Liberal Movement</td>
<td>76,430</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>191,160</td>
<td>2.66</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
<td>34,636</td>
<td>0.48</td>
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<td>Workers</td>
<td>62,428</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>Independents**</td>
<td>162,350</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>96</td>
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Valid vote: 7,173,427
Informal vote: 708,446 (8.99%)
Total vote: 7,881,873 (95.39%)
Enrolment: 8,262,413

* Including A.C.T. (two) and Northern Territory (two).
** Including minor parties.
NEW SOUTH WALES

House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
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<td>Labor</td>
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<td>45</td>
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<td>1,100,672</td>
<td>39.71</td>
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<td>19</td>
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<td>Country</td>
<td>326,124</td>
<td>11.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>10,931</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>30,986</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>Communist</td>
<td>3,694</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents*</td>
<td>39,378</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>28(44)</td>
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Valid vote 2,772,120
Informal vote 52,760 1.87%
Total vote 2,824,880 95.38
Enrolment 2,961,698

Preferences were distributed in five electorates, changing results in two.
* Including one Democratic Labor.

Seats won: 45

Labor: 17
Banks, Blaxland, Chifley, Cunningham, Darling, Grayndler, Hughes, Hunter, Kingsford-Smith, Lang, Newcastle, Prospect, Reid, Robertson (P), Shortland, Sydney, Werriwa

Liberal: 19
Barton, Bennelong, Berowra, Bradfield, Cook, Eden-Monaro, (P,C), Evans, Farrer (P), Lowe, Macarthur, Mackeller, Macquarie, Mitchell, North Sydney, Parramatta, Phillip, St George (P), Warringah, Wentworth

Country: 9
Calare (P,C), Cowper, Gwydir, Hume, Lyne, New England, Paterson, Richmond, Riverina

Senate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tr>
<td>Labor (H)</td>
<td>1,123,462</td>
<td>44.06</td>
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<td>Liberal-Country (B)</td>
<td>1,258,859</td>
<td>49.37</td>
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<td>Liberal Movement (G)</td>
<td>6,218</td>
<td>0.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor (E)</td>
<td>44,543</td>
<td>1.75</td>
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<td>Australia (J)</td>
<td>10,616</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>Workers (I)</td>
<td>28,513</td>
<td>1.12</td>
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<td>Australian Family Movement (C)</td>
<td>45,658</td>
<td>1.79</td>
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<td>Independents (A)</td>
<td>24,205</td>
<td>0.95</td>
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<td>Independents (D)</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>0.04</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents (F)</td>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>0.05</td>
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<td>Independents (Ung.)</td>
<td>5,459</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>15</td>
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Valid vote 2,549,748
Informal vote 275,132 9.74%
Total vote 2,824,880 95.38
Enrolment 2,961,698

Senators elected: 10

Labor: 5
D. McClelland, J. McClelland, Mulvihill, Gietzelt, Sibraa

Liberal: 4
Cotton, Carrick, Baume, Lajovic

Country: 1
Scott
### House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>882,842</td>
<td>42.09</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>887,685</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>186,667</td>
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<td>101,750</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
<td>21,473</td>
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<td>710</td>
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<td>16,570</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>17(19)</td>
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</table>

Valid vote: 2,097,697
Informal vote: 42,008 (1.96%)
Total vote: 2,139,705 (95.74%)
Enrolment: 2,234,858

Preferences were distributed in five electorates, changing the result in one.

Seats won: 34

**Labor:**
- Batman, Burke, Corio (P), Gellibrand, Lalor, Maribyrnong (P), Melbourne, Melbourne Ports, Scullin, Wills

**Liberal:**
- Balaclava, Ballarat, Bendigo (P), Bruce, Casey, Chisholm, Corangamite, Deakin, Diamond Valley, Flinders, Henty, Higgins, Holt (P), Hotham, Isaacs, Kooyong, LaTrobe, McMillan (P,C), Wannon

**National:**
- Gippsland, Indi, Mallee, Murray, Wimmera

### Senate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
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<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tr>
<td>Labor (F)</td>
<td>811,773</td>
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<td>Liberal-National (A)</td>
<td>993,634</td>
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<td>Liberal Movement (G)</td>
<td>16,279</td>
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<td>Democratic Labor (E)</td>
<td>115,866</td>
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<td>1,247</td>
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Valid vote: 1,966,077
Informal vote: 173,628 (8.11%)
Total vote: 2,139,705 (95.74%)
Enrolment: 2,234,858

Senators elected: 10

**Labor:**
- Melzer, Primmer, Button, Brown

**Liberal:**
- Greenwood, Guilfoyle, Cormack, Missen

**National:**
- Webster, Tehan
QUEENSLAND

House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
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<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>439,405</td>
<td>38.76</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>Liberal</td>
<td>370,041</td>
<td>32.64</td>
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<td>National</td>
<td>303,107</td>
<td>26.74</td>
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<td>Workers</td>
<td>17,341</td>
<td>1.53</td>
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<td>Independents*</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>0.33</td>
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Valid vote 1,133,594
Informal vote 14,604 1.27%
Total vote 1,148,198 95.19

Preferences were distributed in five electorates, changing the results in four.
* Including one Democratic Labor.

Seats won: 18
Labor: 1
Oxley
Liberal: 9
Bowman (P), Brisbane (P,C), Griffith, Herbert, Lilley, McPherson, Moreton, Petrie, Ryan
National: 8
Capricornia (P,C), Darling Downs, Dawson (P,C), Fisher, Kennedy, Leichhardt (P,C), Maranoa, Wide Bay

Senate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<td>36.82</td>
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<td>603,228</td>
<td>57.28</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Liberal Movement (C)</td>
<td>4,709</td>
<td>0.45</td>
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<td>Democratic Labor (D)</td>
<td>26,833</td>
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<td>Australia (E)</td>
<td>2,516</td>
<td>0.24</td>
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<td>Workers (A)</td>
<td>20,857</td>
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<td>Independents (G)</td>
<td>488</td>
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<td>Independents (Ung.)</td>
<td>6,838</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>11</td>
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Valid vote 1,053,209
Informal vote 94,989 8.27%
Total vote 1,148,198 95.19
Enrolment 1,206,231

Senators elected: 10
Labor: 4
Keeffe, McAuliffe, Georges, Colston
Liberal: 3
Bonner, Martin, Wood
National: 3
Maunsell, Sheil, Coliard
### House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>316,006</td>
<td>42.64</td>
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<td>365,353</td>
<td>49.30</td>
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<td>4,070</td>
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<td>Liberal Movement</td>
<td>45,968</td>
<td>6.20</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>0.07</td>
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<td>Workers</td>
<td>2,604</td>
<td>0.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>4,099</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2,543</td>
<td>0.34</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Valid vote: 741,168
Informal vote: 18,201 (2.40%)
Total vote: 759,369 (96.24)
Enrolment: 789,004

Preferences were distributed in four electorates; no results were changed.

Seats won: 12

**Labor:** 6
- Adelaide (P), Bonython, Grey (P), Hawker (P), Hindmarsh, Port Adelaide

**Liberal:** 6
- Angas, Barker, Boothby, Kingston (P), Sturt, Wakefield

### Senate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tr>
<td>Labor (C)</td>
<td>277,800</td>
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<td>351,818</td>
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<td>44,136</td>
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<td>Socialist (F)</td>
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<td>2,705</td>
<td>0.40</td>
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</table>

Valid vote: 683,829
Informal vote: 75,540 (9.95%)
Total vote: 759,369 (96.24)
Enrolment: 789,004

Senators elected: 10

**Labor:** 4
- Bishop, Cavanagh, Cameron, McLaren

**Liberal:** 5
- Davidson, Jessop, Laucke, Young, Messner

**Liberal Movement:** 1
- Hall
# WESTERN AUSTRALIA

## House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<td>Labor</td>
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<td>326,679</td>
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<td>5,576</td>
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Valid vote: 609,050
Informal vote: 14,334 (2.30%)
Total vote: 623,384 (94.68%)
Enrolment: 658,419

Preferences were distributed in two electorates; no results were changed.

Seats won: 10

- **Labor**: 1
  - Fremantle

- **Liberal**: 9
  - Canning (P), Curtin, Forrest, Kalgoorlie, Moore, Perth, Stirling, Swan (P), Tangney

## Senate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<td>Liberal (G)</td>
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<td>National Country (A)</td>
<td>38,366</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>Liberal Movement (E)</td>
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<td>0.91</td>
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<td>Democratic Labor (D)</td>
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<td>Australia (C)</td>
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<td>Workers (I)</td>
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</table>

Valid vote: 556,112
Informal vote: 67,272 (10.79%)
Total vote: 623,384 (94.68%)
Enrolment: 658,419

Senators elected: 10

- **Labor**: 4
  - Wheeldon, McIntosh, Walsh, Coleman

- **Liberal**: 5
  - Withers, Durack, Sim, Chaney, Thomas

- **National Country**: 1
  - Drake-Brockman
TASMANIA

House of Representatives

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<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL</th>
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<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<td>131,002</td>
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<td>National</td>
<td>3,248</td>
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<td>Workers</td>
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<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>4,570</td>
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<td>1.85%</td>
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<td>Total vote</td>
<td>246,694</td>
<td>96.59</td>
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Enrolment 255,402

Preferences were distributed in one electorate; the result was not changed.

Seats won: 5

Liberal: 5
  Bass, Braddon, Denison, Franklin (P), Wilmot

Senate

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
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<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<td>1,007</td>
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<td>United Tasmania Group (F)</td>
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<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>24,375</td>
<td>9.88%</td>
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<td>246,694</td>
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<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>255,402</td>
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</table>

Senators elected: 10

Labor: 4
  Wriedt, O’Byrne, Devitt, Grimes

Liberal: 5
  Rae, Townley, Archer, Wright, Walters

Independent: 1
  Harradine
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tr>
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<td>48.27</td>
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<td>50,727</td>
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<td>Liberal Movement</td>
<td>3,516</td>
<td>3.28</td>
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<td>840</td>
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Valid vote: 107,204
Informal vote: 1,822 (1.67%)
Total vote: 109,026 (94.06%)
Enrolment: 115,916

Preferences were distributed in one electorate; the result was not changed.

Seats won: 2

Labor: 1
  Fraser
Liberal: 1
  Canberra

Senate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
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<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<td>Labor (B)</td>
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<td>Independents (C)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Valid vote: 104,992
Informal vote: 4,034 (3.70%)
Total vote: 109,026 (94.06%)
Enrolment: 115,916

Senators elected: 2

Labor: 1
  Ryan
Liberal: 1
  Knight
## House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>12,944</td>
<td>43.70</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country Liberal</td>
<td>15,976</td>
<td>53.93</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valid vote</td>
<td>29,621</td>
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<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>3.25%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total vote</td>
<td>30,617</td>
<td>74.89</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>40,885</td>
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</table>

Seats won: 1

*Country Liberal: 1
Northern Territory*

## Senate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>CANDIDATES</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor (C)</td>
<td>10,207</td>
<td>35.91</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country Liberal (A)</td>
<td>15,519</td>
<td>54.59</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia (B)</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Workers (Ung.)</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>2.16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents (Ung.)</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>5.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valid vote</td>
<td>28,427</td>
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<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>2,190</td>
<td>7.15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total vote</td>
<td>30,617</td>
<td>74.89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>40,885</td>
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</table>

Senators elected: 2

*Labor: 1
Robertson
Country Liberal: 1
Kilgariff*
New South Wales 1976

Polling date: 1 May

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>978,886</td>
<td>36.29</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>270,603</td>
<td>10.03</td>
<td>22(24)</td>
<td>17+1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>1,342,038</td>
<td>49.75</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>49+1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>7,407</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>15,590</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Socialist Workers</td>
<td>2,495</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>2,220</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independents*</td>
<td>78,290</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>21(27)</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Valid vote 2,697,529
Informal vote 48,220
Total vote 2,745,749
Enrolment 2,943,248

Preferences were distributed in seven electorates, changing the results in two.
* Including one Democratic Labor.

Seats won: 97+2

Liberal: 30
Albury, Bligh, Burwood, Cronulla, Davidson, Dubbo (P), Earlwood, Eastwood, Fuller, Gordon, Hawkesbury, Hornsby, Kirribilli (P), Ku-ring-gai, Lane Cove, Maitland, Manly, Miranda, Mosman, Murray (P), Nepean, Northcott, Pittwater, The Hills, Vaucluse, Wagga Wagga, Wakehurst, Willoughby, Wollondilly, Yaralla

Country: 18
Armidale, Barwon, Bathurst, Burrendong, Byron, Clarence, Gloucester, Goulburn, Lismore, Orange, Oxley, Raleigh, Sturt, Tamworth, Temora, Tenterfield, Upper Hunter, Young

Labor: 50

Independent: 1
South Coast
Victoria 1976

Polling date: 20 March

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>939,481</td>
<td>45.87</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>869,021</td>
<td>42.43</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>144,818</td>
<td>7.07</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Labor</td>
<td>52,765</td>
<td>2.58</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>3,074</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independents*</td>
<td>35,408</td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td>16(26)</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Valid vote          2,047,997
Informal vote       53,417 2.54%
Total vote          2,101,414 92.68%
Enrolment           2,267,282

Preferences were distributed in seventeen electorates, changing results in five.
* Including one Independent Labor, two Tenants' Rights, one Koorie Independent Party.

Seats won: 81

Liberal: 52
Ballarat North, Ballarat South, Balwyn, Benambra (P,C), Bendigo, Bentleigh, Berwick, Box Hill, Brighton, Burwood, Caulfield, Doncaster, Dromana, Essendon, Evelyn, Forrest Hill, Frankston, Geelong East, Geelong West, Gisborne, Glenhuntly, Greensborough, Hawthorn, Heatherton, Ivanhoe, Kew, Lowan (P), Malvern, Mentone, Midlands (P), Mitcham, Monbulk, Narracan (P,C), Noble Park, Oakleigh (P), Polwarth, Portland (P), Prahran, Ringwood, Ripon (P,C), St Kilda, Sandringham, South Barwon, Springvale, Swan Hill (P), Syndal, Wantirna, Warrandyte, Warrnambool (P), Werribee (P,C), Westernport (P)

Labor: 21
Albert Park, Ascot Vale, Broadmeadows, Brunswick, Bundoora, Carrum, Dandenong, Footscray, Geelong North, Glenroy, Keilor, Knox, Melbourne, Morwell, Nidrie (P), Northcote, Preston, Reservoir, Richmond, Sunshine, Williamstown

National: 7
Benalla (P), Gippsland East (P), Gippsland South (P), Mildura, Murray Valley (P), Rodney, Shepparton

Ind. Labor: 1
Coburg (P,C)
## South Australia 1975

Polling date: 12 July

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VALID VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>321,481</td>
<td>46.32</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>218,820</td>
<td>31.53</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>Liberal Movement</td>
<td>126,820</td>
<td>18.22</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>19,208</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Centre</td>
<td>1,205</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>6,281</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>6(8)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valid vote</td>
<td>693,985</td>
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<tr>
<td>Informal vote</td>
<td>27,785</td>
<td>3.85%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total vote</td>
<td>721,770</td>
<td>93.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enrolment</td>
<td>771,414</td>
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</table>

Preferences were distributed in thirteen electorates, changing the results in four.

Seats won: 47

**Labor:**

**Liberal:**
- Alexandra, Bragg, Chaffey, Davenport, Eyre, Fisher (P), Frome, Glenelg (P,C), Gouger (P), Hanson (P,C), Heysen (P), Kavel, Light (P), Mallee, Millicent (P), Mt Gambier (P,C), Murray, Rocky River (P), Torrens (P,C), Victoria

**Liberal Movement:**
- Goyder (P), Mitcham (P)

**Country:**
- Flinders

**Independent:**
- Pirie (P)
Tasmania 1976

Polling date: 11 December

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTIES</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>% TOTAL VOTE</th>
<th>SEATS CONTESTED</th>
<th>SEATS WON</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>123,386</td>
<td>52.48</td>
<td>35(41)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>104,613</td>
<td>44.49</td>
<td>35(42)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Tasmania Group</td>
<td>5,183</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socialist Workers</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>1,301</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Valid vote 235,130
Informal vote 9,294 3.80%
Total vote 244,424 94.54
Enrolment 258,550

Seats won: 35

Labor: 18
Bass (Barnard, James, Holgate), Braddon (Davies, Coughlan, Chisholm, Field), Denison (Batt, Amos, Green), Franklin (Nielsen, Lowe, Sherry, Barnard), Wilmot (Polley, Baldock, Lohrey, Aulich)

Liberal: 17
Bass (Beattie, Mooney, Bushby, Robson), Braddon (Bonney, Cornish, Groom), Denison (Bingham, Baker, Mather, Robinson), Franklin (Beattie, Pearsall, Gilmour), Wilmot (Gray, Braid, Page)

MEASURES OF MALAPPORTIONMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>David-Eisenberg</th>
<th>Dauer-Kelsay</th>
<th>Gini</th>
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<tr>
<td>AUS 1975</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>44.98</td>
<td>.095</td>
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<tr>
<td>NSW 1976</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>44.32</td>
<td>.095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIC 1976</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>47.77</td>
<td>.051</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA 1975</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>39.17</td>
<td>.187</td>
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<tr>
<td>TAS 1976</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>49.98</td>
<td>.050</td>
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