

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

*1969—Parliamentary Paper No. 35*

**REPORT FROM THE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
SELECT COMMITTEE  
ON  
THE NAMING OF  
ELECTORAL DIVISIONS**

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*Brought up and  
ordered to be printed 15 April 1969*

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COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
CANBERRA: 1969

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## **PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE**

Mr E. M. C. Fox (Chairman)

Mr A. I. Allan

Mr R. N. Bonnett

Mr G. M. Bryant

Mr F. Courtney

Mr M. D. Cross

Mr D. S. Jessop

## **Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings**

### **No. 55 DATED 24 OCTOBER 1968**

7 SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE NAMING OF ELECTORAL DIVISIONS: Mr Nixon (Minister for the Interior) moved, by leave—

- (1) That a Select Committee be appointed to consider and report upon—
  - (a) the criteria which should be adopted in naming Electoral Divisions; and
  - (b) whether the Distribution Commissioners should attach names to Divisions at the time of publishing their proposals or whether some other person or persons should attach the names and, if some other person or persons, when.
- (2) That the Committee consist of seven members, four to be appointed by the Prime Minister and three to be appointed by the Leader of the Opposition.
- (3) That every appointment of a member of the Committee be forthwith notified in writing to the Speaker.
- (4) That the Chairman be appointed by the Prime Minister.
- (5) That the Chairman have a deliberate vote and, in the event of an equality of votes, also have a casting vote.
- (6) That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers and records.
- (7) That the Committee report to the House as soon as possible.
- (8) That the foregoing provisions of this resolution, so far as they are inconsistent with the Standing Orders, have effect notwithstanding anything contained in the Standing Orders.

Question—put and passed.

### **No. 57 DATED 6 NOVEMBER 1968**

5 SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE NAMING OF ELECTORAL DIVISIONS: Mr Speaker informed the House of the following appointments of Members as members of the Select Committee on the Naming of Electoral Divisions:

Mr Allan, Mr Bonnett, Mr Fox and Mr Jessop had been appointed by the Prime Minister, and Mr Bryant, Mr Courtney and Mr Cross by the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr Fox had been appointed by the Prime Minister to be Chairman of the Committee.

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# **REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE NAMING OF ELECTORAL DIVISIONS**

## **INTRODUCTION**

1. On 24 October 1968, upon the motion of Mr Nixon (Minister for the Interior), the House of Representatives resolved—

That a Select Committee be appointed to consider and report upon—  
(a) the criteria which should be adopted in naming Electoral Divisions; and  
(b) whether the Distribution Commissioners should attach names to Divisions at the time of publishing their proposals or whether some other person or persons should attach the names and, if some other person or persons, when.

2. In accordance with paragraph (4) of the resolution of appointment of the Committee, Mr Fox was appointed Chairman by the Prime Minister.

3. The Select Committee has the honour to present to the House of Representatives the following Report.

## **REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE**

### **EARLY HISTORY**

4. The first General Elections were held on 29 and 30 March 1901. By that time the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia had been divided into Electoral Divisions and names had been given to them. This had been done by those States under special legislation passed by them in pursuance of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Constitution.<sup>1</sup> In the absence of special legislation in the States of South Australia and Tasmania, those two States each became one electorate and were not divided into Electoral Divisions until 1903 when the first redistribution occurred.

5. Neither the reports of the Distribution Commissioners nor the records of the Commonwealth Electoral Office indicate why a particular name was chosen by a State for a Division. However, the names existing at Federation have been generally adhered to since, except when the number of Divisions in a State has been altered or substantial changes have been made in Divisional boundaries.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendixes B and C.

## LEGAL POSITION

### *Distribution Commissioners*

6. The Commonwealth Electoral Act<sup>2</sup> provides for the Distribution Commissioners to report on the distribution of a State into Divisions and the number of electors residing in each proposed Division, and to produce a map showing the boundaries of each proposed Division. They are not required to name the Divisions.

### *Parliament*

7. The report and map must be laid before both Houses and do not take effect until each House has passed a resolution approving the proposed distribution. There is no requirement for the Parliament to approve the names of the Divisions.

### *Governor-General*

8. When both Houses have passed a resolution approving the proposed distribution, the Governor-General, acting with the advice of the Executive Council, by proclamation, declares the names and boundaries of the Divisions.

## PAST PRACTICE

### *Distribution Commissioners*

9. The Distribution Commissioners in their reports have allotted names to proposed Divisions in nearly all re-distributions with the following exceptions:

- (a) report on Victoria dated 15 May 1906;
- (b) report on Western Australia dated 4 April 1906;
- (c) report on Western Australia dated 8 October 1909;
- (d) further report on Western Australia dated 28 August 1912; and
- (e) report on Western Australia dated 9 February 1922.

In (a) numbers were used to denote Metropolitan Divisions, and in the other cases, letters of the alphabet were used in lieu of names.

10. From and including the first re-distribution in 1903, Parliament has by resolution altered names proposed by the Commissioners. Therefore the allotment of names by the Commissioners has always been on a provisional basis and as a matter of convenience.

11. That the naming of Divisions is not within their powers and functions has been recognised by the Commissioners on a number of occasions, although they have not always realised that the power did not lie with the Parliament either. For instance, in the report for New South Wales dated 12 March 1931, the following appears:

'Petitions urging that the proposed "New" Division should be named "Reid" were received from residents of Bankstown, Punchbowl, Lakemba and Belmore. The name "Reid" was tentatively applied to another proposed Division, but we have no objection to the change desired. We recognise that the permanent naming of this and all Divisions is a matter for the decision of Parliament.'

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix D.

In 1934, the Distribution Commissioners for Victoria stated in their first report—

'The naming of the Division is, however, a matter for the Parliament to decide and is submitted, with our suggestion, for decision accordingly.'

*Parliament*

12. In nearly all cases the motion put to the House has included reference to the names of Divisions. The usual form has been—

'That the House of Representatives approves of the re-distribution and that the names of the Divisions suggested in the Report . . . be adopted.'

13. On most occasions that re-distribution proposals have been before the House the Government has proposed some changes in the names suggested by the Commissioners by adding to the motion—

' . . . , except that the name . . . be substituted for . . .'

14. Up to 1934, the House agreed on a number of occasions to amendments proposed by private Members relating to changes in names of Divisions. In 1948, when such amendments were proposed by private Members, the Minister for the Interior said—

'I have made it clear that a sub-Committee of Cabinet gave every consideration to the selection of names and that the Government is not prepared to accept any amendments.'

In subsequent re-distributions no amendments to names have been proposed by private Members.

15. The 1906 re-distribution is worthy of special mention because, although the Commissioners suggested names for the Divisions in all States except Western Australia and the Metropolitan Divisions of Victoria, the motions moved were—

'That the House of Representatives approves of the distribution of the State of . . . into Electoral Divisions as proposed by . . .'

there being no reference to names. During the debate, when Members suggested changes in the names proposed by the Commissioners and an amendment was moved to change a name, the Minister for Home Affairs asked Members not to move such amendments 'as the naming of constituencies is a matter which is left for a Proclamation by the Governor-General in Council.' He pointed out that this was a separate issue and said he would give every consideration to the names suggested and would give Members an opportunity to deal with names at a later stage. Subsequently, he announced on the adjournment the names which would be proclaimed and several Members spoke but no changes were made to the Government's proposals.

16. In effect, Parliament has approved the names for proposed Divisions in all cases except 1906 and in relation to New South Wales in 1912.

*Governor-General*

17. After both Houses of Parliament have passed a resolution approving the proposed distribution, the Minister for the Interior puts a Minute to the

Executive Council recommending for approval a proclamation declaring the names and boundaries of the Divisions. In 1949, 1955, and 1968 the Chief Electoral Officer, in his memorandum to the Minister, attached to the Minutes, said—'The new Divisions and the names thereof have been duly approved by Parliament.'

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

### *(a) the criteria which should be adopted in naming Electoral Divisions.*

18. Your Committee considers that some existing Divisions are inappropriately named<sup>3</sup> and is of the opinion that there are many distinguished persons who have a greater claim to have Divisions named after them. It is to be regretted that such names as Parkes, Fawkner and Dampier have been abandoned.

19. The naming of Divisions after former citizens who have rendered outstanding service to their country is strongly favoured by your Committee but we are of the opinion that a name should not be used until 10 years after a person's death. The suggested period of 10 years would prevent the use of a name for political advantage and would ensure to some extent that the prominence of the citizen had stood the test of time.

20. Locality or place names should generally be avoided as they are often misleading. With the alteration of boundaries from time to time the locality or place name from which a Division originally derived its name may well become inappropriate. In addition there is the possibility that the name of an electorate which happens to have a geographical significance could be permitted to influence a re-distribution at the expense of those Divisions which have names of no such significance. However, your Committee is aware that in certain areas the naming of a Division after a geographical feature may be appropriate (e.g., Eden-Monaro, Riverina).

21. Your Committee considers that it is appropriate for a proportion of Aboriginal names to be used and, as far as possible, the names of those existing Divisions with Aboriginal names should be retained.

22. Concern has been expressed at the number of Commonwealth Divisions the names of which duplicate existing State Divisions<sup>4</sup> which causes considerable confusion to electors and results in many votes being rejected because they are recorded for incorrect electorates. Discussions between the Commonwealth Electoral Officer and the Electoral Officers of the various States should take place on this question.

23. Qualifying names such as Melbourne Ports and Port Adelaide should be avoided as they cause confusion both inside and outside the House. Confusion is also caused by names with similar pronunciation such as Lawson and Dawson.

<sup>3</sup> See Appendix E.

<sup>4</sup> See Appendix F.

24. Your Committee feels that the names of Divisions which have been abolished at a re-distribution should not be re-allocated at the same re-distribution to new areas quite remote from the old Divisions. The recent allocation of 'Scullin' and 'Isaacs' to new areas will cause confusion to many electors particularly to those absent from the Divisions on polling day.

25. It is suggested that names of Divisions should not be changed or transferred to new areas without very strong reasons. Members who find that they will be candidates for new areas often want to take with them the Division names with which they are identified. While this desire may be understandable there is no doubt that it causes considerable confusion and loss of votes by votes being recorded for incorrect Divisions. In 1948, when Parliament substituted 'Balaclava' for 'Gordon' and 'Isaacs' for 'Balaclava' the locality of Balaclava was placed outside the Division of Balaclava. The confusion to electors by this change of names was very marked at the Balaclava By-election in 1951. Also in 1948, Parliament substituted 'Higinbotham' for the proposed name of 'Bridges'. This not only duplicated the name with the State Province of Higinbotham but put the Federal Division of Higinbotham almost wholly outside the Province of Higinbotham.

26. Your Committee is of the opinion that when two or more Divisions are partially combined at a re-distribution, as far as possible the name of the new Division should be that of the old Division which has the greatest number of electors within the new boundaries.

(b) *whether the Distribution Commissioners should attach names to Divisions at the time of publishing their proposals or whether some other person or persons should attach the names and, if some other person or persons, when.*

27. Your Committee believes that the practice of the Distribution Commissioners in attaching provisional names to distribution proposals is sound. It is convenient to have provisional names for identification of the Divisions both from the Parliamentary and public points of view and also for Party pre-selection purposes.

28. However, the attaching of permanent names should be quite distinct from re-distribution proposals and the practice of the Parliament approving names should become the rule.

29. Parliament should be assisted in this task by a Standing or Select Committee of the House of Representatives which should be appointed at the time of a re-distribution to give full and proper consideration to the naming of Divisions. The findings of the Committee should be reported to the House for approval at the same time as the distribution proposals are considered. After the approval of the House a Message would be sent to the Senate requesting its concurrence.

30. To assist the Committee in its deliberations and to give interested persons throughout the community an opportunity to express their views on the

names of Divisions, it is suggested that the Commonwealth Electoral Act could be amended to provide for the Distribution Commissioners to receive suggestions and comments relating to names in the same way as they receive them in relation to distribution under section 18A of the Act. After the statutory period for suggestions and comments has elapsed these would be forwarded to the Committee for consideration and subsequent recommendation to the House.

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

### The criteria which should be adopted in naming Electoral Divisions

#### 31. Your Committee recommends—

##### *Naming after persons*

- (a) That, in the main, Divisions be named after former citizens who have rendered outstanding service to their country provided that the Division is within the State with which the person was mainly associated.
- (b) That, when new Divisions are created, the names of former Prime Ministers be considered provided that the Division is within the State from which the former Prime Minister was a representative.
- (c) That, while the naming of Divisions after early explorers is commendable, the Division should be in the State with which the explorer was mainly associated in his explorations.
- (d) That a name should not be used until 10 years after a person's death.

##### *Geographical names*

- (e) That locality or place names should generally be avoided but the Committee is aware that in certain areas the use of a geographical feature may be appropriate (e.g., Eden-Monaro, Riverina).

##### *Aboriginal names*

- (f) That a proportion of Aboriginal names should be used and, as far as possible, the names of those existing Divisions with Aboriginal names should be retained.

##### *Other criteria*

- (g) That the names of Commonwealth Divisions should not duplicate existing State Divisions and discussions between the Commonwealth and State Electoral Officers should take place on this question.
- (h) That qualifying names should not be used (e.g., North Sydney, Melbourne Ports, Port Adelaide).
- (i) That any similarity in the pronunciation of names should be avoided (e.g., Lawson-Dawson).

- (j) That the names of Divisions which have been abolished at a re-distribution should not be re-allocated at the same re-distribution to new areas quite remote from the old Divisions.
- (k) That names of Divisions should not be changed or transferred to new areas without very strong reasons.
- (l) That, when two or more Divisions are partially combined at a re-distribution, as far as possible the name of the new Division should be that of the old Division which has the greatest number of electors within the new boundaries.

Whether the Distribution Commissioners should attach names to Divisions at the time of publishing their proposals or whether some other person or persons should attach the names and, if some other person or persons, when.

32. Your Committee recommends—

- (a) That, while the practice of the Distribution Commissioners in attaching provisional names to Divisions is sound, the attaching of permanent names should be quite distinct from re-distribution proposals.
- (b) That a Standing or Select Committee of the House of Representatives be appointed at the time of a re-distribution to give full and proper consideration to the naming of Divisions and its findings be reported to the House for approval at the same time as the distribution proposals are considered.
- (c) That the Commonwealth Electoral Act be amended to provide for the Distribution Commissioners to receive suggestions and comments relating to names in the same way as they receive them in relation to distribution under section 18A of the Act, and that these suggestions and comments be forwarded to the Standing or Select Committee for its consideration.

E. M. C. Fox  
*Chairman*

House of Representatives,  
Canberra

15 April 1969

## MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 12 November 1968

*Present:*

Mr Fox (Chairman)

Mr Allan	Mr Courtnay
Mr Bonnett	Mr Cross
Mr Bryant	Mr Jessop

Extracts from Votes and Proceedings Nos 55 of 24 October and 57 of 6 November, relating to the appointment of the Committee and the appointment of Members to the Committee, respectively, were read by the Clerk.

The Committee deliberated.

The Committee adjourned *sine die*.

Tuesday, 4 March 1969

*Present:*

Mr Fox (Chairman)

Mr Allan	Mr Cross
Mr Bryant	Mr Jessop
Mr Courtnay	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Committee considered a précis of the suggestions submitted to it.

The Committee adjourned until 2.30 p.m., Thursday, 6 March.

Thursday, 6 March 1969

*Present:*

Mr Fox (Chairman)

Mr Allan	Mr Courtnay
Mr Bonnett	Mr Cross
Mr Bryant	Mr Jessop

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Committee deliberated.

The Committee adjourned *sine die*.

Thursday, 20 March 1969

*Present:*

Mr Fox (Chairman)

Mr Allan  
Mr Bonnett  
Mr Bryant

Mr Cross  
Mr Jessop

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.  
The Chairman brought up his Draft Report.

The Committee proceeded to the consideration of the Draft Report.

Paragraphs 1 to 17 agreed to.

Paragraph 18 amended and agreed to.

Paragraph 19 agreed to.

Paragraph 20 amended and agreed to.

Paragraph 21 agreed to.

Paragraph 22 amended and agreed to.

Paragraphs 23 to 26 agreed to.

Paragraph 27 amended and agreed to.

Paragraphs 28 and 29 agreed to.

Paragraphs 30 to 32 amended and agreed to.

On the motion of Mr Bonnett, it was agreed that the Draft Report, as amended, be the Report of the Committee.

The Committee adjourned.

## **APPENDIX A**

### **LIST OF THOSE WHO MADE SUBMISSIONS**

Rt Hon. A. A. Calwell, M.P.  
Mr C. R. Cameron, M.P.  
Mr R. Cleaver, M.P.  
Mr R. F. X. Connor, M.P.  
Mr F. Crean, M.P.  
Mr R. K. Dann  
Mr J. D. M. Dobie, M.P.  
Mr E. N. Drury, M.P.  
Dr D. N. Everingham, M.P.  
Miss M. G. Ferrier, Director, Royal Historical Society of Victoria  
Mr H. C. Harper, General Secretary, Royal Australian Historical Society  
Mrs L. Harris, Honorary Secretary, The Royal Historical Society of Queensland  
Hon. W. C. Haworth, M.P.  
Mr F. L. Ley, Chief Electoral Officer of the Commonwealth  
Mr F. D. McCarthy, Principal, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies  
Mr J. M. McDonnell, Electoral Commissioner for N.S.W.  
Mr C. W. Phillips, Chief Electoral Officer for the State of Victoria.  
Mr D. Pike, General Editor, Australian Dictionary of Biography  
Mr H. E. Radford, Principal Electoral Officer for Queensland  
Mr G. T. Stilwell, Honorary Secretary, Tasmanian Historical Research Association  
Mr P. W. C. Stokes, M.P.  
Mr S. E. Wheeler, Chief Electoral Officer for Western Australia  
Mr E. Wigley, Assistant Secretary, Department of the Interior  
Mr I. B. C. Wilson, M.P.

## APPENDIX B

### EXTRACT FROM THE CONSTITUTION—SECTION 29

29. Until the Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, the Parliament of any State may make laws\* for determining the divisions in each State for which members of the House of Representatives may be chosen, and the number of members to be chosen for each division. A division shall not be formed out of parts of different States.

*Electoral divisions*

In the absence of other provision, each State shall be one electorate.

\* The following State Acts were passed in pursuance of the powers conferred by section 29, but ceased to be in force upon the enactment of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1902:

State	Number	Short Title
New South Wales	No. 73, 1900..	Federal Elections Act, 1900
Victoria ..	No. 1667 ..	<i>Federal House of Representatives Victorian Electorates Act</i> 1900
Queensland ..	64 Vic. No. 25	<i>The Parliament of the Commonwealth Elections Act and The Elections Acts 1885 to 1898 Amendment Act of 1900</i>
Western Australia	64 Vic. No. 6	Federal House of Representatives Western Australia Electorates Act, 1900

## APPENDIX C

### EXTRACT FROM QUICK AND GARRAN'S "THE ANNOTATED CONSTITUTION OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH".

#### Electoral divisions

29. Until the Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, the Parliament of any State may make laws for determining the divisions in each State<sup>119</sup> for which members of the House of Representatives may be chosen, and the number of members to be chosen for each division<sup>120</sup>. A division shall not be formed out of parts of different States<sup>121</sup>.

In the absence of other provision, each State shall be one electorate.

UNITED STATES.—The times, places, and manner of holding elections for . . representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.—Constit., Art. I., sec. 4, sub-sec. 1.

SWITZERLAND.—The elections for the National Council . . . are held in federal electoral districts, which in no case shall be formed out of parts of different Cantons.—Constit., Art. 73.

CANADA.—Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall, for the purposes of the election of members to serve in the House of Commons, be divided into electoral districts as follows.—B.N.A. Act, 1867, sec. 40.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Clause 31, Chap. I. of the Commonwealth Bill of 1891 was as follows:—

"The electoral divisions of the several States for the purpose of returning members of the House of Representatives shall be determined from time to time by the Parliaments of the several States."

At the Adelaide session, 1897, the clause was introduced and passed as follows:—

"Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the electoral divisions of the several States for the purpose of returning members of the House of Representatives, and the number of members to be chosen for each electoral division, shall be determined from time to time by the Parliaments of the several States. Until division each State shall be one electorate."

At the Sydney session, a suggestion by the House of Assembly of Tasmania, to omit "Until the Parliament otherwise provides," and a suggestion by both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, to omit "until division each State shall be one electorate," were negatived. (Conv. Deb., Syd. [1897], pp. 454-5.) At the Melbourne session, after the first report, the clause was verbally amended on Mr. Barton's motion, and the words "No electoral districts shall be formed out of parts of different States" were added. These words were taken from the Swiss Constitution (*supra*), the necessity for them being due to the amendment already made in sec. 24, that members of the House of Representatives should be chosen not by "the people of the several States," but by "the people of the Commonwealth." (Conv. Deb., Melb., p. 1840.) After the fourth report, the clause was verbally altered.

#### § 119. "The Divisions in each State."

The electoral divisions for the House of Representatives, in each State, may, until the Federal Parliament interposes and deals with the subject, be determined by the State legislatures, subject to the one restriction that a division is not to be formed out of parts of different States. In America a similar power has been exercised by the State legislatures without check for many years, and electoral divisions have been, for party purposes, carved out in a manner which led to grave scandal and dissatisfaction. This reprehensible manipulation of constituencies developed the art known as "Gerrymandering," so named because Essex, a district of Massachusetts was, for political reasons, so curiously shaped as to suggest a resemblance to a salamander, and Elbridge Gerry was the

governor of the State who signed the Bill. (See Bryce, Am. Comm. 2nd ed. I. p. 121.) The grossly unjust apportionment of population of districts, made by partisan majorities in State Legislatures, eventually led to the intervention of the Courts, and certain State laws which were clearly in violation of the equality enjoined in their respective Constitutions were held invalid. (Foster, Comm. I. p. 399.) A law of a State, relating to electoral divisions, could not be held unconstitutional unless it was contrary either to Federal law or to the Constitution of the State in which it was challenged. (*Id.*)

"By the Apportionment Act of 25th February, 1882, Congress required, as the general rule, that the members from each State shall be 'elected by districts composed of contiguous territory, containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants, and equal in number to the number of representatives to which such State' 'may be entitled in Congress, no one district electing more than one representative.' To the States is left, then, only the construction of such districts. Congress must find the constitutional warrant for this measure either in the clause which provides that 'representatives shall be apportioned among the several States.' &c., or in the clause which provides that Congress may prescribe regulations as to the times, places and manner of holding elections for representatives." (Burgess, Political Sc. II. p. 48.)

"I think it cannot be reasonably doubted that the power to determine the manner of holding the Congressional elections includes the power to prescribe the *scrutin d'arrondissement* or district ticket as against the *scrutin de liste* or general ticket, or vice versa; but does it include the power to require the States to construct the districts of contiguous territory and of as nearly equal population as is practicable? It is perhaps too late to raise any doubts upon this point. Congress has certainly gone no further than a sound political science would justify, indeed, not so far as a sound political science would justify." (*Id.* p. 49.)

### § 120. "Members to be Chosen for Each Division."

The electorates in each State contemplated by this section are territorial divisions of the Commonwealth. Members of the House of Representatives are to be chosen in territorial divisions, within each State, but the members so chosen are members for their respective divisions, as parts of the Commonwealth; they are not members "for the State." The senators are "for the States;" the representatives are "for each division." The divisions, altogether, constitute the Commonwealth. Consequently the House of Representatives is the Chamber in which the people of the Commonwealth, voting in Federal constituencies, are represented. In settling the number and boundaries of such divisions the State Parliaments are, for the time being, exercising a delegated authority; they are acting merely as legislative agents of the Federal Parliament, which may, at any time, interpose and undertake the work. This ultimate control over electoral divisions is another illustration of the national principles on which the House of Representatives is founded.

### § 121. "Out of Parts of Different States."

The Swiss Constitution similarly provides that federal electoral districts "shall in no case be formed out of parts of different Cantons." (Art. 73.) In the American Constitution, under which representatives are chosen "by the people of the several States," no electoral division could cross a State boundary; but in this Constitution, under which (following the Swiss example) representatives are to be chosen by "the people of the Commonwealth," it was desirable that this should be explicitly stated. At elections of the House of Representatives, therefore, State boundaries are merely recognized as boundaries of groups of electoral divisions—not as separating one people from another. This is a further index of the national character of the Constitution, and of the existence of a national citizenship. (See Notes, § 27, "Federal," *supra*.)

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## APPENDIX D

### EXTRACT FROM THE COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL ACT 1918-1966 RELATING TO ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

#### PART III.—ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

- Divisions. 15. Each State shall be distributed into Electoral Divisions equal in number to the number of Members of the House of Representatives to be chosen for the State, and one Member of the House of Representatives shall be chosen for each Division.
- Distribution Commissioners. 16.—(1.) For the purpose of the distribution of a State into Divisions in accordance with this Act the Governor-General may appoint three Distribution Commissioners, of whom one shall be the Chief Electoral Officer or an officer having similar qualifications, and, if his services are obtainable, one shall be the Surveyor-General of the State or an officer having similar qualifications.  
(2.) The Governor-General may appoint one of the Distribution Commissioners to be Chairman.  
(3.) The Distribution Commissioners shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General.
- Proceedings at meetings. 17. At all meetings of the Distribution Commissioners, the Chairman, if present, shall preside, and in his absence the Distribution Commissioners present shall appoint one of their number to preside, and at all such meetings two Commissioners shall be a quorum and shall have full power to act, and in the event of an equality of votes the Chairman or presiding Commissioner shall have a casting vote in addition to his original vote.
- Quota. 18. For the purposes of this Act the Chief Electoral Officer shall, whenever necessary, ascertain a quota for each State as follows:—  
The whole number of electors in each State, as nearly as can be ascertained, shall be divided by the number of Members of the House of Representatives to be chosen for the State.
- Suggestions relating to distribution. 18A.—(1.) The Distribution Commissioners shall, by advertisement published in the *Gazette*—  
(a) invite suggestions in writing to be lodged with the Commissioners, within thirty days after the date of advertisement, relating to the distribution of the State into Divisions; and  
(b) invite comments in writing to be lodged with the Commissioners, within fourteen days after the expiration of the period referred to in the last preceding paragraph, relating to any suggestions received by the Commissioners in pursuance of that paragraph.  
(2.) Immediately after the expiration of the period referred to in paragraph (a) of the last preceding sub-section, the Distribution Commissioners shall make available for perusal at the office of the Commonwealth Electoral Officer for the State copies of any suggestions lodged with the Commissioners in pursuance of that paragraph.

(3.) The Distribution Commissioners shall consider any suggestions and comments lodged with them in pursuance of sub-section (1.) of this section before carrying out the functions referred to in the next succeeding section.

19.—(1.) In making any proposed distribution of a State into Divisions, the Distribution Commissioners shall so determine the proposed Divisions that each Division contains a number of electors not exceeding, or falling short of, the quota of electors by more than one-fifth of the quota.

Matters to be considered in distribution of a State.

(2.) For the purposes of the last preceding sub-section, the Distribution Commissioners shall give due consideration, in relation to each proposed Division, to—

- (a) community of interests within the Division, including economic, social and regional interests;
- (b) means of communication and travel within the Division, with special reference to disabilities arising out of remoteness or distance;
- (c) the trend of population changes within the State;
- (d) the density or sparsity of population of the Division;
- (e) the area of the Division;
- (f) the physical features of the Division; and
- (g) existing boundaries of Divisions and Subdivisions.

20. Before reporting on the distribution of a State into Divisions, the Distribution Commissioners shall—

Notice of proposed distribution.

- (a) cause a map with a description of the boundaries of each proposed Division to be exhibited at post-offices in the proposed Division and invite public attention to that map by advertisement in the *Gazette*; and
- (b) make available for perusal at the office of the Commonwealth Electoral Officer for the State copies of any comments lodged with the Commissioners in pursuance of paragraph (b) of sub-section (1.) of section eighteen A of this Act.

21. Suggestions or objections in writing may be lodged with the Distribution Commissioners not later than thirty days after the advertisement referred to in the last preceding section, and the Commissioners shall consider all suggestions and objections so lodged before making their report.

Objections, &c.

22. Except as provided by section eighteen A of this Act or by the last preceding section, a person shall not, by writing sent to a Distribution Commissioner, or by words spoken to or in the presence of a Distribution Commissioner, seek to influence the Commissioner in the performance of his duties under this Act.

Attempting to influence Distribution Commissioner.

23. The Distribution Commissioners shall, immediately after the expiration of the period of thirty days referred to in section twenty-one of this Act, forward to the Minister their report upon the distribution of the State into Divisions, the number of electors residing in each proposed Division, as nearly as can be ascertained, a map signed by the Commissioners showing the boundaries of each proposed Division, and copies of the suggestions, comments or objections (if any) lodged with the Commissioners in pursuance of section eighteen A or twenty-one of this Act.

Report of Distribution Commissioners.

Report, &c., to  
be laid before  
Parliament.

23A. A copy of the report and map, and of the suggestions, comments or objections (if any), shall be paid before each House of the Parliament within five sitting days of that House after the receipt of the report by the Minister.

Proclamation  
of Divisions.

24.—(1.) If both Houses of the Parliament pass a resolution approving of any proposed distribution the Governor-General may by proclamation declare the names and boundaries of the Divisions, and such Divisions shall until altered be the Electoral Divisions for the State in which they are situated:

Provided that, until the next ensuing dissolution or expiration of the House of Representatives, the re-distribution shall not affect the election of a new member to fill a vacancy happening in the House of Representatives; but for the purposes of any such election the Electoral Divisions as theretofore existing, and the Rolls in respect of those Divisions, shall continue to have full force and effect, notwithstanding that new Rolls for the new Divisions have been prepared.

(2.) If either House of the Parliament passes a resolution disapproving of any proposed distribution, or negatives a motion for the approval of any proposed distribution, the Minister may direct the Distribution Commissioners to propose a fresh distribution of the State into Divisions.

(3.) The Distribution Commissioners shall thereupon reconsider the matter, and forthwith propose a fresh distribution, but for that purpose it shall not be necessary to cause the action provided by section twenty of this Act to be taken.

Re-distribution.

25.—(1.) A re-distribution of any State into Divisions shall be made in the manner hereinbefore provided whenever directed by the Governor-General by proclamation.

(2.) Such proclamation may be made—

(a) whenever an alteration is made in the number of Members of the House of Representatives to be elected for the State; and

(b) whenever in one-fourth of the Divisions of the State the number of the electors differs from a quota ascertained in the manner provided in this Part to a greater extent than one-fifth more or one-fifth less; and

(c) at such other times as the Governor-General thinks fit.

## APPENDIX E

### DIVISIONAL NAMES FOR WHICH THE COMMITTEE CONSIDERS MORE APPROPRIATE NAMES COULD BE FOUND

DIVISION	ORIGIN OF NAME AND REMARKS
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b>	
Bradfield	Dr J. C. C. Bradfield—Australian engineer and bridge designer
Cowper	Sir Charles Cowper—former Premier of N.S.W.
Darling	Similar to Darling Downs but considered less appropriate
Grayndler	Hon. E. Grayndler, M.L.C. (N.S.W.)—General Secretary, A.W.U.
Gwydir	Gwydir River which is in the extreme north of the electorate
Lowe	Robert Lowe, Earl of Sherbrooke—advocated discontinuance of deportation of convicts to Australia
Mackellar	Dorothea Mackellar—poetess
North Sydney	Qualifying name
Paterson	Col. Paterson—Administrator—explorer, or A. B. Paterson—writer and poet
Prospect	Locality name
Richmond	Richmond River—common name throughout Australia
Robertson	Sir John Robertson—a former Premier of N.S.W.
St George	Locality name
Shortland	Lt John Shortland—discoverer of Hunter River estuary
<b>VICTORIA</b>	
Balaclava	Locality name—association with Crimea
Diamond Valley	Locality name
Gellibrand	J. T. Gellibrand—explorer
Hotham	Sir Charles Hotham—former Governor of Victoria
Melbourne Ports	Qualifying name
Murray	Locality name from River Murray
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>	
Bowman	Hon. David Bowman—Member of State Parliament, Leader of Opposition, then Home Secretary
Darling Downs	Similar to Darling but considered more appropriate
Dawson	Hon. Andrew Dawson—Queensland's first Labor Premier
McPherson	Locality name—McPherson Range
Moreton	District name taken from the Bay of that name
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b>	
Barker	Captain C. Barker—sent in 1831 to try to solve the mystery of the mouth of the River Murray
Boothby	William Robert Boothby—Returning Officer for first election 1901. Distribution Commissioner in 1903 re-distribution
Hawker	Hon. C. A. S. Hawker—former Member of the House for Division of Wakefield
Port Adelaide	Qualifying name

**APPENDIX E—continued**

<b>DIVISION</b>	<b>ORIGIN OF NAME AND REMARKS</b>
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**WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

Kalgoorlie                   Locality name

**TASMANIA**

Denison                   Sir W. T. Denison—Lt Governor of Tasmania 1847-1855  
Wilmot                   Sir J. E. F. Wilmot—Lt Governor of Tasmania 1843-1846

**AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL  
TERRITORY**

Appropriate at the moment but will probably be divided into  
two Divisions within ten years

## APPENDIX F

### **NAMES OF COMMONWEALTH DIVISIONS WHICH DUPLICATE STATE DIVISIONS**

#### **NEW SOUTH WALES**

Newcastle  
Parramatta  
Phillip

#### **VICTORIA**

Bendigo  
Melbourne

#### **QUEENSLAND**

Brisbane

#### **SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

Adelaide  
Angas  
Hindmarsh  
Port Adelaide

#### **WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

Canning  
Kalgoorlie  
Fremantle  
Moore  
Perth  
Stirling  
Swan

#### **TASMANIA**

Bass  
Braddon  
Denison  
Franklin  
Wilmot

## APPENDIX G

### **SCHEDULE SHOWING NAMES OF ELECTORAL DIVISIONS AND ORIGIN THEREOF**

(as at 30.12.1968)

DIVISION	ORIGIN OF NAME AND REMARKS
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b>	
Banks (d)	Sir Joseph Banks—Botanist with Captain James Cook.
Barton (a)	Sir Edmund Barton—Australia's first Prime Minister.
Bennelong (e)	Name of Aboriginal whom Governor Phillip befriended in 1788.
Berowra (f)	Geographical.
Blaxland (c)	John Blaxland—early Australian explorer.
Bradfield (d)	Dr J. C. C. Bradfield—noted Australian engineer and bridge designer.
Calare (e)	Aboriginal name for Lachlan River.
Chifley (a)	Rt Hon. J. B. Chifley—former Prime Minister.
Cook (c)	Captain James Cook—early explorer.
Cowper (b)	Sir Charles Cowper—former Premier of New South Wales.
Cunningham (c)	Allan Cunningham—noted early Australian explorer.
Darling (d)	Sir Ralph Darling—former Governor of New South Wales.
Eden-Monaro (f)	Locality name/Geographical.
Evans (c)	George Evans—noted early Australian explorer.
Farrer (d)	William James Farrer—noted Australian wheat breeder and experimentalist.
Grayndler (b)	Hon. E. Grayndler, M.L.C. (N.S.W.), General Secretary, A.W.U.
Gwydir (f)	Gwydir River.
Hughes (a)	Rt Hon. W. M. Hughes—former Prime Minister.
Hume (c)	Hamilton Hume—early Australian explorer.
Hunter (d)	Former Governor of New South Wales.
Kingsford-Smith (d)	Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith—noted Australian airman.
Lang (d)	Rev. John Dunmore Lang—interested in Federation.
Lowe (d)	Robert Lowe, Earl of Sherbrooke—advocated discontinuance of deportation of convicts to Australia.
Lyne (b)	Sir William Lyne—former Premier of New South Wales.
Macarthur (d)	Capt. John Macarthur—founder of Australian Merino Wool Industry.
Mackellar (d)	Dorothea Mackellar—famous Australian poetess.
Macquarie (d)	Governor Lachlan Macquarie—former Governor of New South Wales.
Mitchell (c)	Thomas Mitchell—noted Australian explorer and surveyor.
Newcastle (f)	Locality name.
New England (f)	Geographical.
North Sydney (f)	Locality name.
Parramatta (f)	Locality name.
Paterson (c) or (d)	Col. Paterson—Administrator—explorer, or A. B. Paterson noted Australian writer and poet.
Phillip (d)	Captain Arthur Phillip—first Governor of Colony of New South Wales.

**APPENDIX G—continued**

**DIVISION**

**ORIGIN OF NAME AND REMARKS**

**NEW SOUTH WALES (*continued*)**

Prospect (f)	Locality name including Prospect reservoir area.
Reid (b)	Sir George Reid one of the founders of the Constitution and former Member House of Representatives.
Richmond (f)	Geographical—Richmond River and Richmond Gap between Queensland and New South Wales.
Riverina (f)	Geographical.
Robertson (b)	Sir John Robertson—former Premier of New South Wales.
St George (f)	Locality name.
Shortland (c)	Lt John Shortland—discoverer of Hunter River estuary.
Sydney (f)	Locality name—City named after Viscount Sydney, Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1787.
Warringah (f)	Locality name.
Wentworth (c)	W. C. Wentworth—noted Australian explorer.
Werriwa (e)	Aboriginal name for Lake George.

**VICTORIA**

Balaclava (f)	Locality (Railway Station same name)—Association with Crimea—number of streets in area bear names associated with Crimean War—Inkerman, etc.
Ballaarat (f) (e)	Locality—Name derived from two aboriginal words meaning ‘Leaning on elbow’.
Batman (c)	John Batman—early settler and explorer.
Bendigo (f)	Locality—Originated from name of an English prize fighter.
Bruce (a)	Lord Bruce—former Prime Minister.
Burke (c)	Robert Burke—explorer.
Casey (d)	Lord Casey—Governor-General of Australia.
Chisholm (d)	Mrs Caroline Chisholm—noted Social Worker.
Corangamite (f) (e)	Locality (Lake Corangamite)—Originated from aboriginal word for ‘bitter’ (describing salt content of lake).
Corio (f) (e)	Locality (Corio Bay)—Originated from an aboriginal word for ‘small marsupial’.
Deakin (a)	Sir Alfred Deakin—former Prime Minister.
Diamond Valley (f)	Locality name.
Flinders (c)	Matthew Flinders—noted early explorer.
Gellibrand (c)	J. T. Gellibrand—explorer.
Gippsland (f) (d)	Locality—named after Governor Gipps.
Henty (d)	Francis Henty—early settler in Victoria.
Higgins (b)	Hon. H. B. Higgins—former M.H.R. and Justice of High Court.
Holt (a)	Rt Hon. H. Holt—former Prime Minister.
Hotham (d)	Sir Charles Hotham—former Governor of Victoria.
Indi (e)	Aboriginal word for Murray River.
Isaacs (d)	Sir Isaac Isaacs—former Statesman and Governor-General.
Kooyong (e)	Aboriginal name for camp or resting place.
Lalor (b)	Hon. P. Lalor, M.P.—of Eureka Stockade fame.
La Trobe (d)	C. J. Latrobe, Lt Governor of Colony of Victoria.
McMillan (c)	Angus McMillan, pioneer explorer of East Gippsland.
Mallee (f)	Locality name.
Maribyrnong (f) (e)	Locality (Maribyrnong River)—Originated from aboriginal word for ‘yam’ or ‘edible root’.

## APPENDIX G—continued

### DIVISION

### ORIGIN OF NAME AND REMARKS

#### **VICTORIA (continued)**

Melbourne (f)	Locality name.—City named after Viscount Melbourne—Prime Minister of England.
Melbourne Ports (f)	Locality name.
Murray (f)	Locality name from River Murray, which was named after Lt. John Murray of the 'Lady Nelson'.
Scullin (a)	Rt. Hon. J. H. Scullin—former Prime Minister.
Wannon (f)	Locality—(Wannon River)—named by Major Mitchell, 1836.
Wills (c)	W. J. Wills—explorer.
Wimmera (f) (e)	Locality (one of the original Divisions of State). Aboriginal word for 'Listening with hand to ear'.

#### **QUEENSLAND**

Bowman (b)	Hon. David Bowman who entered State Parliament 1899 and rose to become Leader of the Opposition and then Home Secretary, died while holding this office.
Brisbane (f)	Locality name—After Sir Thomas Makdougall Brisbane, Governor of New South Wales from 1820 to 1825. The Penal Colony at Moreton Bay was established by John Oxley and with the Governor's permission the settlement was named Brisbane.
Capricornia (f)	—a District name apparently originating from the fact that the Tropic of Capricorn passes through the area.
Darling Downs (f)	A district name—the explorer Allan Cunningham in June 1827 named this fertile district Darling Downs as a compliment to Sir Ralph Darling who was Governor of New South Wales from 1825 to 1831.
Dawson (b)	The Hon. Andrew Dawson who became Queensland's first Labor Premier. He later entered Federal politics as a Senator and was Minister for Defence in the Watson Government.
Fisher (a)	The Hon. Andrew Fisher—former Prime Minister.
Griffith (b)	Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, Premier of Queensland and first Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia. From 1899 to 1903 he was Lt. Governor of Queensland and remained Chief Justice of the Commonwealth until his retirement in 1919.
Herbert (b)	Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert—first Premier of Queensland.
Kennedy (c)	Edmund Besley Court Kennedy—noted Australian explorer.
Leichhardt (c)	Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig Leichhardt—noted Australian explorer.
Lilley (b)	Sir Charles Lilley—Premier and Chief Justice of Queensland.
McPherson (f)	This name apparently originated from the McPherson Range which forms the southern boundary of the McPherson electorate. The range was named in 1828 by Allan Cunningham after Major McPherson of His Majesty's 39th Regiment.
Maranoa (f)	District name taken from the River of that name which passes through the area. The River was named by T. L. Mitchell in 1846. The name is of aboriginal origin but the authenticity of several meanings suggested is particularly hard to verify.

## APPENDIX G—continued

DIVISION	ORIGIN OF NAME AND REMARKS
<b>QUEENSLAND (<i>continued</i>)</b>	
Moreton (f)	A district name resulting from the naming of the Bay by Captain Cook adjacent to Moreton Island and Stradbroke Island. It was named after Earl of Morton but due to a spelling error in Haworth's edition of Cook's Voyages, the present form of spelling has resulted.
Oxley (c)	John Joseph William Molesworth Oxley—noted Australian explorer.
Petrie (d)	Andrew Petrie—noted civil engineer, or after Thomas Petrie a Queensland pioneer who arrived in Brisbane in 1837. As a boy he befriended the aborigines and later became an authority on their language and customs. He took up cattle country area near Pine River not far from where the town of Petrie now stands.
Ryan (b)	Thomas Joseph Ryan—former Premier of Queensland from 1915 to 1919 when he resigned to enter Federal politics.
Wide Bay (f)	District name. The Wide Bay district takes its name from the Bay named by Captain Cook on 18 May, 1770.
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b>	
Adelaide (f)	Locality name—City named after consort of William IV.
Angas (d)	George Fife Angas an early pioneer who was also a member of the Board of Commissioners, which was appointed in 1835 to control land sales and immigration in the colony of South Australia.
Barker (c)	Captain Collet Barker who was sent in 1831 by Governor Darling of New South Wales to try to solve the mystery of the mouth of the River Murray.
Bonython (d)	Sir John Langdon Bonython elected to the first House of Representatives to represent South Australia in 1901, and in 1903 was elected as the first member for the Division of Barker.
Boothby (d)	William Robert Boothby who was the Returning Officer for the first election of Members to the House of Representatives in 1901. In 1903 he was appointed as Commissioner to distribute South Australia into seven Electoral Divisions.
Grey (d)	Captain George Grey, who in 1841 became the third Governor of South Australia.
Hawker (b)	Hon. C. A. S. Hawker—former Member of the House of Representatives for Wakefield.
Hindmarsh (d)	Sir John Hindmarsh the first Governor of South Australia.
Kingston (b)	Rt. Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, a Premier of South Australia, who was also elected to the first House of Representatives to represent South Australia in 1901, and in 1903 was elected as the first member for the Division of Adelaide.
Port Adelaide (f)	Locality name.
Sturt (c)	Captain Charles Sturt a noted early Australian explorer.

## APPENDIX G—continued

### DIVISION

### ORIGIN OF NAME AND REMARKS

#### **SOUTH AUSTRALIA (continued)**

Wakefield (*d*)      Edward Gibbon Wakefield, who while serving a three years' term of imprisonment for an abduction of a schoolgirl crime, evolved a plan for a systematic, scientific mode of colonisation. The plan formed the basis of settlement in South Australia.

#### **WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

Canning (*d*)      A. W. Canning—noted surveyor who pioneered stock roads, rabbit proof fences in W.A.

Curtin (*a*)      Rt Hon. J. A. Curtin—former Prime Minister.

Forrest (*d*)      Sir John (later) Lord Forrest—Surveyor-General of W.A. and member of Executive Council.

Fremantle (*f*)      Locality name—City named after Capt Charles H. Fremantle who came to W.A. in 1831 to establish the Port of Fremantle.

Kalgoorlie (*f*)      Locality name—In addition name of the mine discovered by Hannan and Flanagan in 1893 from which the town and area took its name.

Moore (*d*)      George Fletcher Moore—first Advocate-General in Western Australia.

Perth (*f*)      Locality name—After Perth in Scotland.

Stirling (*d*)      Sir James Stirling—first Governor of Western Australia.

Swan (*f*)      Swan River—Originally named Cygnet River by Willem De Vlaming in 1829.

#### **TASMANIA**

Bass (*c*)      Dr George Bass—an early explorer.

Braddon (*b*)      Sir E. N. C. Braddon—a member of Tasmanian House of Assembly 1879-1888 and 1893-1901. Member House of Representatives 1901-1903.

Denison (*d*)      Sir W. T. Denison, Lt Governor of Tasmania 1847 to 1855.

Franklin (*d*)      Sir J. Franklin, Lt Governor of Tasmania 1837. Also renowned as explorer.

Wilmot (*d*)      Sir J. E. F. Wilmot, Lt Governor 1843-1846.

(*a*) Former Prime Ministers.

(*b*) Other Political figures.

(*c*) Explorers.

(*d*) Other prominent Australians or persons associated with Australia.

(*e*) Aboriginal Names.

(*f*) Locality or Geographical Names.

APPENDIX H

**SCHEDULE SHOWING NAMES OF FORMER ELECTORAL DIVISIONS AND ORIGIN THEREOF**

<i>State</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Period of existence</i>	<i>Origin of Name and Remarks</i>
New South Wales	Barrier( <i>f</i> )	.. 1901-1922	Geographical—Mountain range in far west of New South Wales
	Bland( <i>f</i> )	.. 1901-1906	Locality name—County of Bland or Wm. Bland, former New South Wales Politician.
	Canobolas( <i>f</i> )	.. 1901-1906	Geographical—Mount Canobolas.
	Cook( <i>c</i> )	.. 1906-1955	Captain James Cook—Early explorer.
	Dalley( <i>b</i> )	.. 1901-1968	W. B. Dalley—Former Premier of New South Wales.
	East Sydney( <i>f</i> )	.. 1901-1968	Locality name.
	Illawarra( <i>f</i> )	.. 1901-1922	Geographical.
	Lawson( <i>d</i> )	.. 1948-1968	Henry Lawson, noted Australian Poet.
	Martin( <i>b</i> )	.. 1922-1955	Sir James Martin—Former Politician and Chief Justice of New South Wales.
	Nepean( <i>f</i> )	.. 1906-1922	Geographical—Nepean River.
	Parkes( <i>b</i> )	.. 1901-1968	Sir Henry Parkes—Former Premier of New South Wales.
	South Sydney( <i>f</i> )	1901-1934	Locality name.
Victoria	Watson( <i>a</i> )	.. 1934-1968	Rt Hon. J. C. Watson—Former Prime Minister.
	West Sydney ( <i>f</i> )	1901-1968	Locality name.
	.. Bourke( <i>d</i> )	.. 1901-1948	Governor Bourke.
	Corinella( <i>e</i> )	.. 1901-1906	Aboriginal for 'home of Kangaroo'.
	Darebin( <i>f</i> ( <i>e</i> )	.. 1948-1968	Locality (Darebin Creek)—Aboriginal for 'foot-print in a hut'.
	Echuca( <i>f</i> ( <i>e</i> )	.. 1901-1936	Locality name—Aboriginal name for 'meeting of the waters'.
	Fawkner( <i>d</i> )	.. 1906-1968	John Pascoe Fawkner—Early settler.
	Grampians( <i>f</i> )	.. 1901-1922	Locality (Grampian Mountain)—Named by Major Mitchell because of resemblance to Grampians in Scotland.
	Higinbotham( <i>d</i> )	.. 1948-1968	Hon. H. G. Higinbotham—Former Chief Justice of Victoria.
	Hoddle( <i>d</i> )	.. 1948-1955	Robert Hoddle—First Surveyor-General for Victoria.
	Laanecoorie( <i>f</i> ( <i>e</i> )	1901-1912	Locality name—Aboriginal word for 'resting place of Kangaroo'.
	Mernda( <i>f</i> ( <i>e</i> )	.. 1901-1912	Locality name — Aboriginal word meaning 'earth'.
	Moira( <i>f</i> ( <i>e</i> )	.. 1901-1906	Locality name—Aboriginal word for 'reedy swamp'.

## APPENDIX H—continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Period of existence</i>	<i>Origin of Name and Remarks</i>
Victoria <i>(continued)</i>	Northern Mel-bourne(f)	1901–1906	Locality name — Melbourne was named after Viscount Melbourne.
	Southern Mel-bourne(f)	1901–1906	Locality name — Melbourne was named after Viscount Melbourne.
	Yarra(f)(e)	.. 1901–1968	Locality (Yarra River)—Aboriginal word for 'waterfall' or 'ever flowing'.
Western Australia	Coolgardie(f)	.. 1901–1912	Locality name.
	Dampier(c)	.. 1912–1922	William Dampier—Famous navigator.
Tasmania	Darwin(d)	.. 1903–1955	Charles Robert Darwin—Biologist.

- (a) Former Prime Ministers.
- (b) Other Political figures.
- (c) Explorers.
- (d) Other prominent Australians or persons associated with Australia.
- (e) Aboriginal names.
- (f) Locality or geographical names.