



Government Gazette

OF

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No. 46]

PERTH : FRIDAY, 29th MAY

[1964

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS ACT, 1947-1963

Office of the Minister for Justice,
Perth, 27th May, 1964.

THE copy of the report of the Electoral Commissioners upon the redivision of the State into fifteen electoral provinces and the maps signed by the Electoral Commissioners showing the name allocated to each of those electoral provinces by the Electoral Commissioners and the boundaries thereof and the number of electors therein, which appears in the Schedule hereto is a copy of the report and the maps that was sent by the Electoral Commissioners to the Governor under and in accordance with subsection (4) of section 11A of the Electoral Districts Act, 1947-1963, and the copy of the report and the maps is published in the *Government Gazette* pursuant to subsection (5) of that section.

ARTHUR GRIFFITH,
Minister for Justice.

SCHEDULE.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1964.

**FINAL REPORT OF THE ELECTORAL COMMISSIONERS
APPOINTED UNDER SECTION 6 OF THE ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS ACT AMENDMENT ACT, 1963**

**REVISION OF THE STATE INTO FIFTEEN ELECTORAL PROVINCES FOR
THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

To His Excellency Major General Sir Douglas Anthony Kendrew, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, Governor in and over the State of Western Australia and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia:

May it please Your Excellency:

We, the Honourable Sir Albert Wolff, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice of Western Australia, Harold Camm, Surveyor General, and Stanley Edward Wheeler, Chief Electoral Officer, hereby make our final report and findings in regard to the redivision of the State into fifteen electoral provinces instead of ten as at present.

2. Section 6 of the Act under which we were appointed required us to complete our report within three months after the date when the Electoral Districts Act Amendment Act, 1963 came into force. The Act was proclaimed to come into force on the 28th day of February, 1964.

3. Our Commission was issued on the 5th day of March, 1964.

4. Under the Electoral Districts Act, 1947 your Commissioners are declared to have the powers of a Royal Commission under the Royal Commissioners' Powers Act, 1902.

5. When we embarked on the matters referred to us it became evident that, owing to their importance, it was necessary to frame and disseminate tentative proposals as widely as possible so that we might consider outside opinions before finalising our findings. While we were not obliged to follow this course, the justice of the case demanded it.

6. Having set out these proposals in a map, together with a brief statement endorsed on the map of the ambit of our Commission, we held a preliminary sitting at the Chief Justice's Court No. 7, at the Supreme Court, Perth, on the 20th March, 1964, when the Chairman, on behalf of the Commissioners, made a public announcement and published the map.

7. In the First and Second Schedules, we append a copy of the terms of the public announcement made by the Chairman on our behalf and a copy of the map containing the tentative proposals.

8. The procedure laid down in the announcement set out in the First Schedule was followed and the widest practicable dissemination of the tentative proposals was made.

9. Generally, we followed the spirit of Section 7 of the parent Act of 1947, so that when determining the boundaries of the electoral provinces in the Metropolitan Area and of the electoral provinces in the Agricultural, Mining and Pastoral Area, we took into consideration community of interest, means of communication, distance from the Capital, and physical features. We also took into consideration the numbers of electors and likely alterations in population.

10. In regard to the North-West, we had not much choice: the allocation of boundaries was for all practical purposes determined by the 1963 legislation from which our authority is derived.

11. Objections and suggestions which reached us in accordance with the preliminary announcement were few. Whenever we received an objection or suggestion the Secretary of the Commission notified all those interests likely to be affected.

12. On the 5th May, 1964, we sat and heard those persons who desired to sustain their contentions by oral argument. In opening the hearing, the Chairman pointed out that so far as he could see there was no necessity for anybody to give evidence as there were no matters of fact in

dispute. The procedure followed was to call the persons concerned to the bar table where they put their views, which were answered by any interest opposing with a right of reply to the proponents of objections or suggestions. In this way we were able to obtain a full record of the arguments. Only in one or two instances did any contention on facts arise and that contention was speedily resolved.

13. The objections and suggestions put to the Commissioners may be summarised as follows:—

METROPOLITAN AREA.

North Metropolitan and East Metropolitan Provinces.

Two members of the Legislative Council for the present Suburban Province, The Honourables A. F. Griffith and H. R. Robinson, raised objection to the inclusion of the Mount Lawley Legislative Assembly District in the proposed new East Metropolitan Province as it was called in the tentative proposals which are shown on the map in the Second Schedule. The Mount Lawley Legislative Assembly District is adjacent to the Legislative Assembly District of Mount Hawthorn, which is in the proposed new North Metropolitan Province and, despite argument to the contrary, we think it can be fairly said that the development of each of these electoral districts has reached a peak and that one can forecast that there will be little or no increase in the numbers of electors: perhaps there may be a reduction. The following comparative figures are in point:

	1962. 21st Feb.	1964. 5th May
Mount Hawthorn Electoral District	11,392	11,298
Mount Lawley Electoral District	11,023	11,125

It will be seen that the North Metropolitan Province as proposed in the tentative proposals comprised the Legislative Assembly Districts of Balcatta, Karrinyup, Mount Hawthorn and Wembley, giving a total of 48,640 electors. The proponents proposed that the Mount Lawley Legislative Assembly District be transferred to the North Metropolitan Province with a consequent increase of 11,204, making nearly 60,000 electors in the North Metropolitan Province. If the resultant figures are compared with the numbers in the adjacent East Metropolitan Province (with the Mount Lawley Legislative Assembly District excluded) and the other provinces in the Metropolitan Area, it will be found that the number of electors in the North Metropolitan Province would then be substantially in excess of the numbers in other provinces: furthermore, the new North Metropolitan Province may be expected to have a substantial increase in numbers of electors in the near future. There is already evidence that land is being eagerly sought by purchasers for home building; the area is one which is desirable, and we think that it would not be long before the figure of nearly 60,000 increased considerably.

Briefly, the argument put forward for the alteration is that historically Mount Lawley as a local authority was regarded as part of the central Metropolitan Area in relation to the development of the metropolis, but if that were so, for the purpose of Legislative Council boundaries it was not so regarded in 1961 when the present Mount Lawley Legislative Assembly District was allocated to the Suburban Province. The fact is that the metropolis started to spread rapidly and there came a stage when the old association, at any rate for parliamentary purposes, ceased to exist.

The Honourable J. T. Tonkin, Deputy Leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Member for Melville in the Legislative Assembly, opposed any alterations on grounds substantially identical with those which led the Commissioners to include the Mount Lawley Legislative Assembly District in the East Metropolitan Province, as designated in the tentative proposals.

In framing their tentative proposals, the Commissioners gave consideration to the probability of an increase in population in the Balcatta, Karrinyup and Wembley Legislative Assembly Districts which with Mount Hawthorn Legislative Assembly District were to form the North Metropolitan Province. That is the reason why only four Legislative Assembly electoral districts were included in this area as against five in the East Metropolitan Province. The inclusion of the Mount Lawley Legislative Assembly District in the East Metropolitan Province and the Mount Hawthorn Legislative Assembly District in the North Metropolitan Province constitutes a reasonable balance between these districts.

The Commissioners consider that their original proposal should stand, and find that the electoral provinces concerned should be constituted accordingly.

AGRICULTURAL, MINING AND PASTORAL AREA.

Central No. 1 Province.

Avon.

An objection came from three persons in regard to the inclusion of the Avon Legislative Assembly District in the proposed Central No. 1 Province. The original objectors were the Hon. C. R. Abbey, one of the sitting Legislative Council members for the present Central Province; Mr. K. G. Manning, President of the Quairading Shire Council, and Mr. L. C. Duperouzel, of York. Mr. Manning appeared before the Commissioners to put his views, and Mr. Abbey's views were stated in writing. The Commissioners allowed two other persons to appear—Mr. R. N. St. Jack, a farmer of York, and Mr. G. M. Gillespie, a storekeeper of Beverley. The views propounded may be summarised as follows:—

The objectors stated that the Central No. 1 Province as tentatively proposed would be very difficult to work on account of the long distances involved in travelling and so they suggested that the Legislative Assembly District of Toodyay be joined to the balance of the electoral province, that is to say, to the Mount Marshall and the Northam Legislative Assembly Districts, and that the Legislative Assembly District of Avon be joined with the Legislative Assembly Districts of Dale and Darling Range to form an electoral province.

The proposal would appear to disregard the interests of the Toodyay Legislative Assembly District. If the proposal were assented to, that district would be in a manner isolated from the Mount Marshall Legislative Assembly District portion of the new electoral province, and the difficulties referred to by the objectors transferred to somebody else.

The proponents also said that they had certain electors behind them in their suggestions, but we, as Commissioners, have to consider the question in the light of general policy.

The Hon. C. D. Nalder, Deputy Premier and Leader of the Country Party, and Member for Katanning in the Legislative Assembly, opposed any alteration and stressed that the Toodyay Legislative Assembly District really had no affinity with the Districts of Mount Marshall and Northam.

We consider that the Toodyay District is different in character from that of Mount Marshall. There is a natural barrier between the Toodyay District and the rest of the electoral province as proposed by the objectors, and furthermore the map shows there is a kind of corridor coming down from the West No. 1 Province.

Summing it up, the Commissioners feel that the tentative proposals which they made should be confirmed, and they find accordingly.

Central No. 2 Province.

Collie.

In this case, the Hon. J. T. Tonkin, Deputy Leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Member for Melville in the Legislative Assembly, together with Mr. Harry May, Member for the Collie District in the Legislative Assembly, put forward a proposal that that District should be excised from the proposed Central No. 2 Province and joined with the Legislative Assembly Districts of Bunbury and Wellington to form a separate province. These lastnamed Legislative Assembly districts, together with Murray Legislative Assembly District, constitute what the Commissioners proposed as West No. 3 Province. If this proposal were carried out, a place would have to be found for the Murray Legislative Assembly District and the proponents suggested that it might be included with the Legislative Assembly districts of Narrogin and Katanning to form one electoral province. This would be an odd assortment.

Mr. Nalder objected to this proposal on behalf of the Country Party. In his view there is no affinity between the Legislative Assembly district of Murray and the Legislative Assembly districts of Narrogin and Katanning.

We agree with this criticism: the principal towns in the Murray Legislative Assembly District are Mandurah and Pinjarra and the district itself is largely a holiday resort and given over to fishing, both for private

enjoyment and for commercial gain. In the hinterland of the Murray District there is some light grazing, cattle raising, dairying and intense agriculture. There is a belt of timber between the Murray Legislative Assembly District and that of Narrogin. While there is a flush of population in the town of Collie by reason of the coal mines and of the fact that Collie is a junction town, the Collie Legislative Assembly District is an agricultural district and is linked with the Arthur River district which is preponderantly agricultural. Cattle and sheep are raised in this district and there is a large amount of timber getting. Collie is very important to the Arthur River district and to Narrogin and Katanning, as practically all road and rail traffic from this area destined for Bunbury, passes through Collie. Assuming the Commissioners did what is proposed, they would be subordinating the character of the major part of the district to an industrial locality.

The Commissioners consider that there should be no alteration in the proposals relating to the Legislative Assembly districts included in the proposed Central No. 2 Province, and find that the electoral provinces should be constituted accordingly.

NAMES OF ELECTORAL PROVINCES.

It was mentioned when the Commissioners published their tentative report that the allocation of names had created some difficulty, but they had emphasised that they favoured a nomenclature based on geographical situation although they had not always found it easy to follow this course. This refers particularly to the addition of numerals after a proposed name. On the whole the reception in principle of the proposals was favourable, but the Commissioners feel that some criticism which was levelled at the use of the numerals was justified and for that reason the use of numerals has been abandoned.

The following is a table showing the names tentatively proposed and the names as finally determined.

<i>Tentative Proposal.</i>	<i>Name Allocated.</i>
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i>	
Metropolitan	Metropolitan.
North Metropolitan	North Metropolitan.
East Metropolitan	North-East Metropolitan.
South Metropolitan	South Metropolitan.
South-East Metropolitan	South-East Metropolitan.
<i>Agricultural, Mining and Pastoral Area.</i>	
Central No. 1	Central.
Central No. 2	Lower Central.
West No. 3	Lower West.
South	South.
East	South-East.
South-West	South-West.
West No. 1	Upper West.
West No. 2	West.
<i>North-West Area.</i>	
Lower North	Lower North.
North	North.

MAP AND DESCRIPTION OF NEW ELECTORAL PROVINCES

14. In the Third Schedule we append a map showing the final determinations of the Commissioners. The map is intended as a visual guide only to the identity, constitution and relative positions of the new electoral provinces and the respective constituent Legislative Assembly Districts delineated and marked thereon. For the purpose of legal definition the names of the new electoral provinces are set out in the following table, and alongside each name the Legislative Assembly Districts which make up the Province and each district shall be the district described by metes and bounds in the Memoranda annexed to the final report and findings of the Commissioners as published in the *Gazette* of the 14th December, 1961.

The table is as follows:—

Metropolitan Area.

<i>The New Electoral Provinces.</i>				<i>Constituent Legislative Assembly Districts.</i>
Metropolitan	....	....	....	Claremont. Cottesloe. Nedlands. Perth. Subiaco.
North Metropolitan	....	....	....	Balcatta. Karrinyup. Mount Hawthorn. Wembley.
North-East Metropolitan	....	....	....	Bayswater. Belmont. Maylands. Mount Lawley. Swan.
South Metropolitan	....	....	....	Cockburn. East Melville. Fremantle. Melville.
South-East Metropolitan	....	....	....	Beeloo. Canning. South Perth. Victoria Park.

Agricultural, Mining and Pastoral Area.

Central	....	....	....	Avon. Mount Marshall. Northam.
Lower Central	....	....	....	Collie. Katanning. Narrogin.
Lower West	....	....	....	Bunbury. Murray. Wellington.
South	....	....	....	Albany. Roe. Stirling.
South-East	....	....	....	Boulder-Eyre. Kalgoorlie. Merredin-Yilgarn.
South-West	....	....	....	Blackwood. Vasse. Warren.
Upper West	....	....	....	Geraldton. Greenough. Moore.
West	....	....	....	Dale. Darling Range. Toodyay.

North-West Area.

Lower North	....	....	....	Gascoyne. Murchison.
North	....	....	....	Kimberley. Pilbara.

Dated at Perth this 20th day of May, 1964.

We have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's obedient servants,

A. A. WOLFF,
Chief Justice of Western Australia,
Chairman.

HAROLD CAMM,
Surveyor General.

S. E. WHEELER,
Chief Electoral Officer.

*Electoral Commissioners appointed under the Electoral
Districts Act, 1947-1963.*

FIRST SCHEDULE.

1964.

Western Australia.

Electoral Districts Act, 1947-1963.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

REDIVISION OF THE STATE INTO FIFTEEN ELECTORAL PROVINCES.

*Address of the Honourable The Chief Justice of Western Australia, Sir
Albert Wolff, K.C.M.G., Chairman of Electoral Commissioners, made
in the Supreme Court, Perth, at 9 a.m. on Friday, the 20th March, 1964,
on the publication of the Tentative Proposals.*

The Electoral Districts Act Amendment Act, 1963, which was proclaimed to come into force on the 28th February, 1964, places on this body the important work of redividing the State into fifteen electoral provinces for the Legislative Council instead of ten as at present. Instead of three members for each electoral province there will be two. The members for these electoral provinces will be elected on an adult suffrage basis and will retire in rotation.

Hitherto, the Electoral Commissioners have not placed any tentative proposals before the public and interested persons and bodies in regard to adjustments of boundaries of the electoral provinces for the Legislative Council, because these alterations have not been of any great significance nor did the legislation oblige them to do so.

The Amending Act of 1963 requires us to complete our report within three months after the legislation comes into operation, namely, three months from the 28th February, 1964, but it does not oblige us to submit any tentative proposals for public scrutiny; nevertheless, we have decided to do so. The legislation under which we are acting confers on us the powers of a Royal Commission and in that connection we are at liberty to examine evidence and, if necessary, take oral testimony.

This Commission is of major importance in the political history of the State, and consequently we considered that wide public notification should be given of the tentative proposals we have in mind.

This procedure is based on a legal doctrine that no one should be affected by a judicial judgment of a tribunal without having a reasonable opportunity to place his views before the tribunal; it is patterned on and largely follows the procedure adopted in redistribution of Legislative Assembly electoral districts.

We are therefore taking the following steps:—

We are publishing maps showing the tentative proposals to reconstitute the electoral provinces. With each of the maps will be submitted a public notice which should make the position clear.

We will send copies of the maps and notices to the President of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, with a number of spare copies so that members of both Houses may be acquainted

with the details of the tentative proposals we have framed; and we will also send them to every Local Authority in the State and to the Clerk of Courts in each court town in the State, with a request that the maps and notices be exhibited in a conspicuous place outside the office of the Local Authority or the Court House.

In the preparation of the preliminary maps, we have observed the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of subsection (3) of Section 11A of the Act, the effect of which is as follows:—

The Metropolitan Area which contains twenty-two Legislative Assembly electoral districts must be divided into five Legislative Council electoral provinces, two of which will contain five and three of which will contain four Legislative Assembly electoral districts. In each case the electoral districts included in an electoral province must be complete and contiguous.

The Agricultural, Mining and Pastoral Area must consist of eight Legislative Council electoral provinces, each of which will contain three complete and contiguous Legislative Assembly electoral districts in that area.

The North-West Area must consist of two Legislative Council electoral provinces, each of which will contain two complete and contiguous electoral districts from the Legislative Assembly electoral districts of Gascoyne, Pilbara, Kimberley, and Murchison.

With due regard to the provisions of the legislation, the effect of which is set out above, any person or body may make any objection or suggestion or notify the Commissioners of his or its desire to give evidence.

In each case the objection or suggestion made, or a concise summary of the evidence desired to be given, shall be forwarded in writing to and reach the Secretary not later than the 20th day of April, 1964, and shall be addressed as follows:—

Mr. I. P. Mulford,
Secretary to the Electoral Commissioners,
Supreme Court,
Perth, W.A.

It will be noted that the Commission is giving the figures of enrolment for the various Legislative Assembly electoral districts. This is not usually done, but on this occasion the Commission thought it advisable. As far as possible the Commission has sought to preserve some kind of consistency in the numbers of electors in the Legislative Assembly electoral districts which go to make up each electoral province. The numbers have been taken out up to the 28th February, 1964, the date when the Act was proclaimed.

We have had a lot of difficulty in deciding on the principles for naming the new electoral provinces. We would not entertain the idea of naming the electoral provinces after any person, and the principle we have followed is to name the new electoral provinces with regard to their geographical situation. This has been the system followed in South Australia for many years. After we had decided on the present method of naming the new electoral provinces we made enquiry from South Australia and found that the geographical system of nomenclature had been in vogue there from 1882. Another method of naming the electoral provinces might be to combine the constituent Legislative Assembly electoral districts: for example, the proposed new electoral province in the North-West which we have called the North Province could be called Pilbara-Kimberley, and the Lower North could be called Gascoyne-Murchison, but when it comes to considering the electoral provinces made up by three or more Legislative Assembly electoral districts in the Metropolitan Area and the Agricultural, Mining and Pastoral Area this system would be difficult to follow through. It could be said that the Lower North Province includes much more than the Northern portion of the State and that is undoubtedly true, but it should be borne in mind that the Act under which we are commissioned speaks about the North-West area and this area is intended to include the Gascoyne and Murchison electoral districts as well as Pilbara and Kimberley.

I now, on behalf of the Commission, make these tentative findings public and make available the Public Notice and maps which will be the basis of any suggestions or objections to be offered. The Commission does express the hope that it may get some constructive suggestions or objections, and again voices the caution that regard must be had to the terms of the legislation under which we are commissioned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

REDIVISION OF THE STATE INTO FIFTEEN ELECTORAL PROVINCES

PUBLIC NOTICE

Tentative proposals for the redivision of the State into fifteen Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council instead of ten as at present are shown on the accompanying maps. The maps show the contiguous Legislative Assembly districts proposed to constitute each new Province and the boundaries; the proposed name and the number of electors.

The maps have been prepared as a preliminary measure only, and will not necessarily be identical with those which will accompany the report of the Electoral Commissioners, under subsection (4) of Section 11A of the Electoral Districts Act, 1947-1963.

The Electoral Districts referred to are the Electoral Districts for

the Legislative Assembly as they existed on the 28th February, 1964, and are those constituted by proclamation published on Thursday, the 14th December, 1961.

In the preparation of the preliminary maps, the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of subsection (3) of Section 11A of the Act were observed; the effect of these is:-

- (a) the Metropolitan Area which contains twenty-two Legislative Assembly Electoral Districts must be divided into five Legislative Council Electoral Provinces, two of which will contain five and three of which will contain four Legislative Assembly Electoral

Districts. In each case the districts included in a province must be complete and contiguous;

- (b) the Agricultural, Mining and Pastoral Area must consist of eight Legislative Council Electoral Provinces each of which will contain three complete and contiguous Legislative Assembly Electoral Districts in that area; and

- (c) the North-West Area must consist of two Legislative Council Electoral Provinces each of which will contain two complete and contiguous Electoral Districts from the Legislative Assembly Electoral Districts of Gascoyne, Pilbara, Kimberley, and Murchison.

With due regard to the provisions of the Legislation, the effect of which is set out above, any person or body may make any objection or suggestion or notify the Commissioners of his or its desire to give evidence.

In each case the objection or suggestion made, or a concise summary of the evidence desired to be given, shall be forwarded in writing to and reach the Secretary not later than the 20th day of April, 1964, and shall be addressed as follows:-

Mr. I. P. Mulford, Secretary to the Electoral Commissioners, Supreme Court, Perth, W.A.

DATED AT PERTH this 18th day of March, 1964.

[Signature] Chief Justice of Western Australia, Chairman.

[Signature] Surveyor General.

[Signature] Chief Electoral Officer.

Electoral Commissioners appointed under the Electoral Districts Act, 1947-1963.

Electoral Districts shown thus _____

Proposed Electoral Provinces shown thus _____

Map No. 1 METROPOLITAN AREA

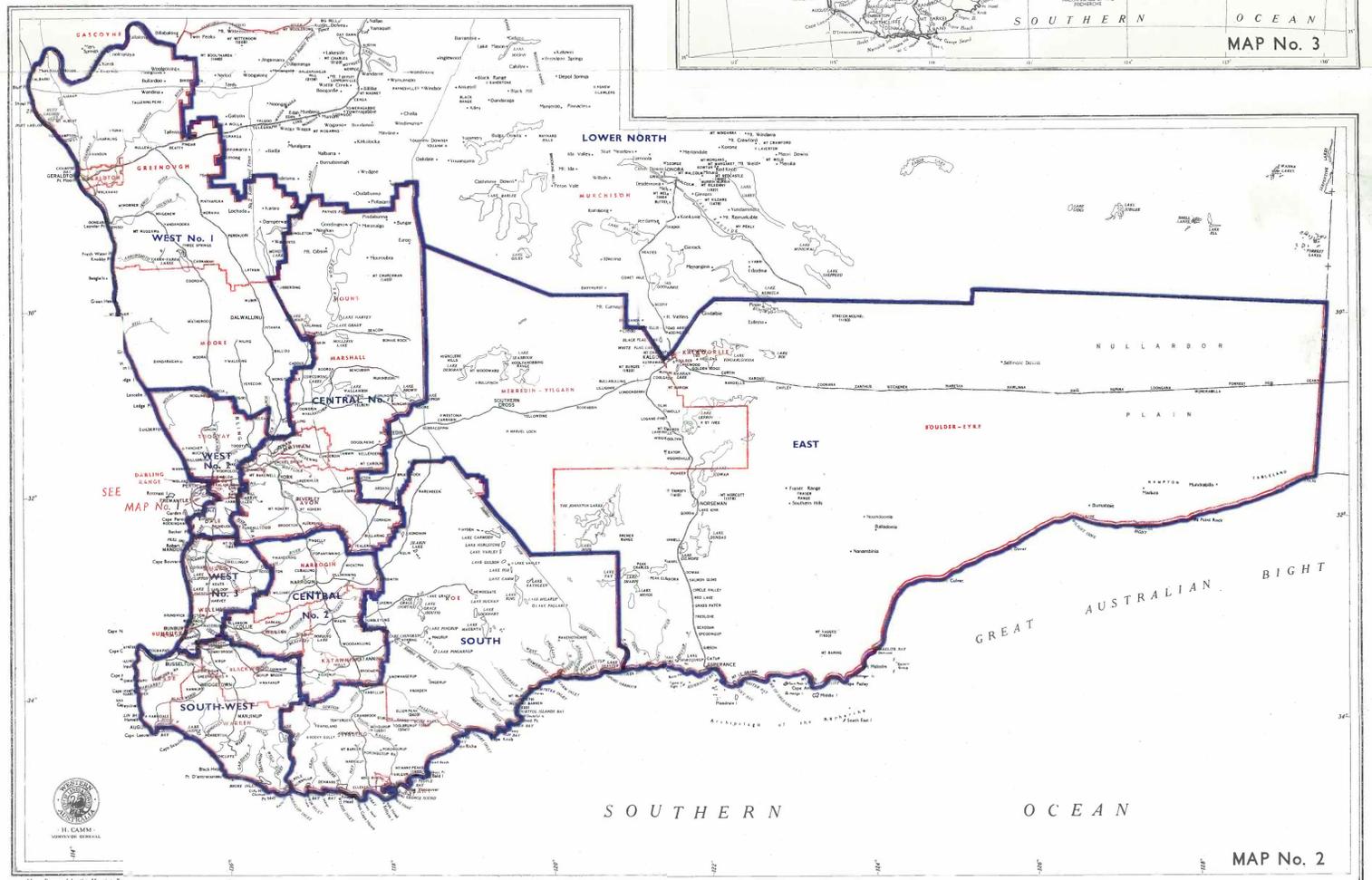
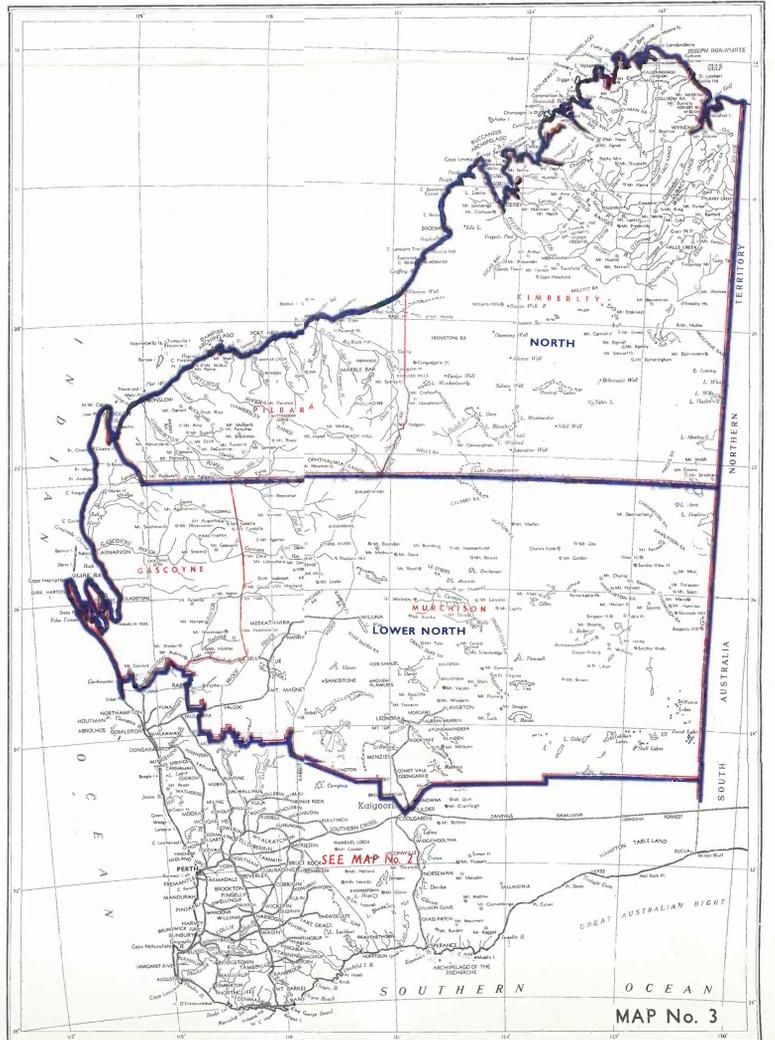
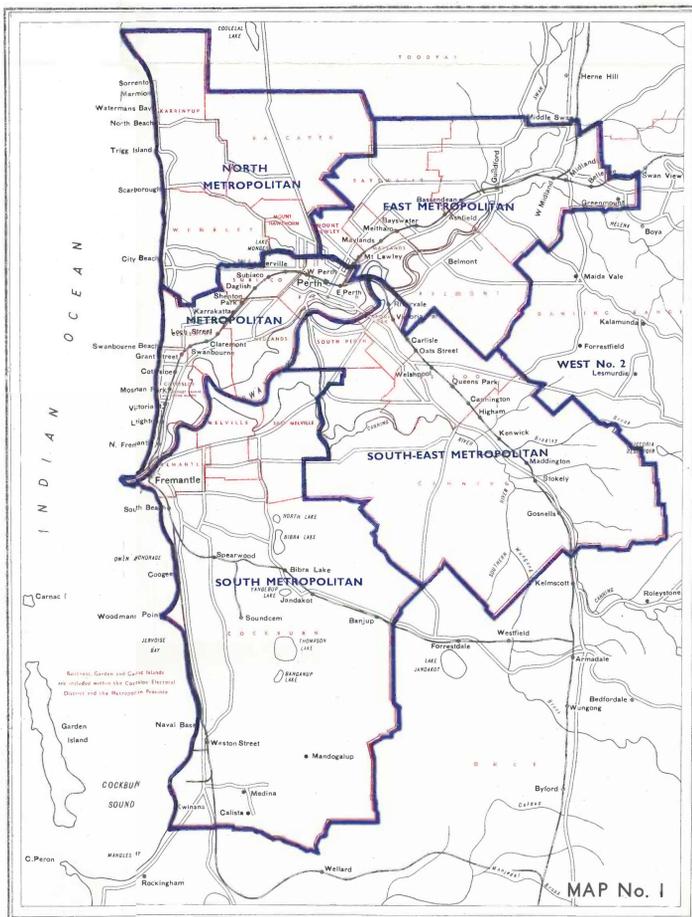
Table with 3 columns: Proposed names of Electoral Provinces, Electoral Districts therein, and No. of Legislative Assembly electors therein as at 28th February, 1964. Rows include East Metropolitan, Metropolitan, North Metropolitan, South Metropolitan, and South-East Metropolitan.

Map No. 2 AGRICULTURAL, MINING AND PASTORAL AREA

Table with 3 columns: Proposed names of Electoral Provinces, Electoral Districts therein, and No. of Legislative Assembly electors therein as at 28th February, 1964. Rows include Central No. 1, Central No. 2, East, South, South-West, West No. 1, West No. 2, and West No. 3.

Map No. 3 NORTH-WEST AREA

Table with 3 columns: Proposed names of Electoral Provinces, Electoral Districts therein, and No. of Legislative Assembly electors therein as at 28th February, 1964. Rows include Lower North and North.



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

FINAL REDIVISION OF THE STATE INTO FIFTEEN ELECTORAL PROVINCES

Map No. 1

METROPOLITAN AREA

Names of Electoral Provinces	Electoral Districts therein	No. of Legislative Assembly electors therein as at 28th February, 1964
Metropolitan	Claremont	10,598
	Cottesloe	10,846
	Nedlands	11,158
	Perth	11,414
	Subiaco	11,405
	Total	55,421
North Metropolitan	Balcatta	12,653
	Karrinyup	12,558
	Mount Hawthorn	11,213
	Wembley	12,216
	Total	48,640
North-East Metropolitan	Bayswater	13,053
	Belmont	11,853
	Maylands	11,016
	Mount Lawley	11,204
	Swan	11,679
	Total	58,805
South Metropolitan	Cockburn	11,298
	East Melville	12,337
	Fremantle	11,676
	Melville	11,817
	Total	47,128
South-East Metropolitan	Beeloo	11,698
	Canning	10,797
	South Perth	11,575
	Victoria Park	10,997
	Total	45,067

Map No. 2

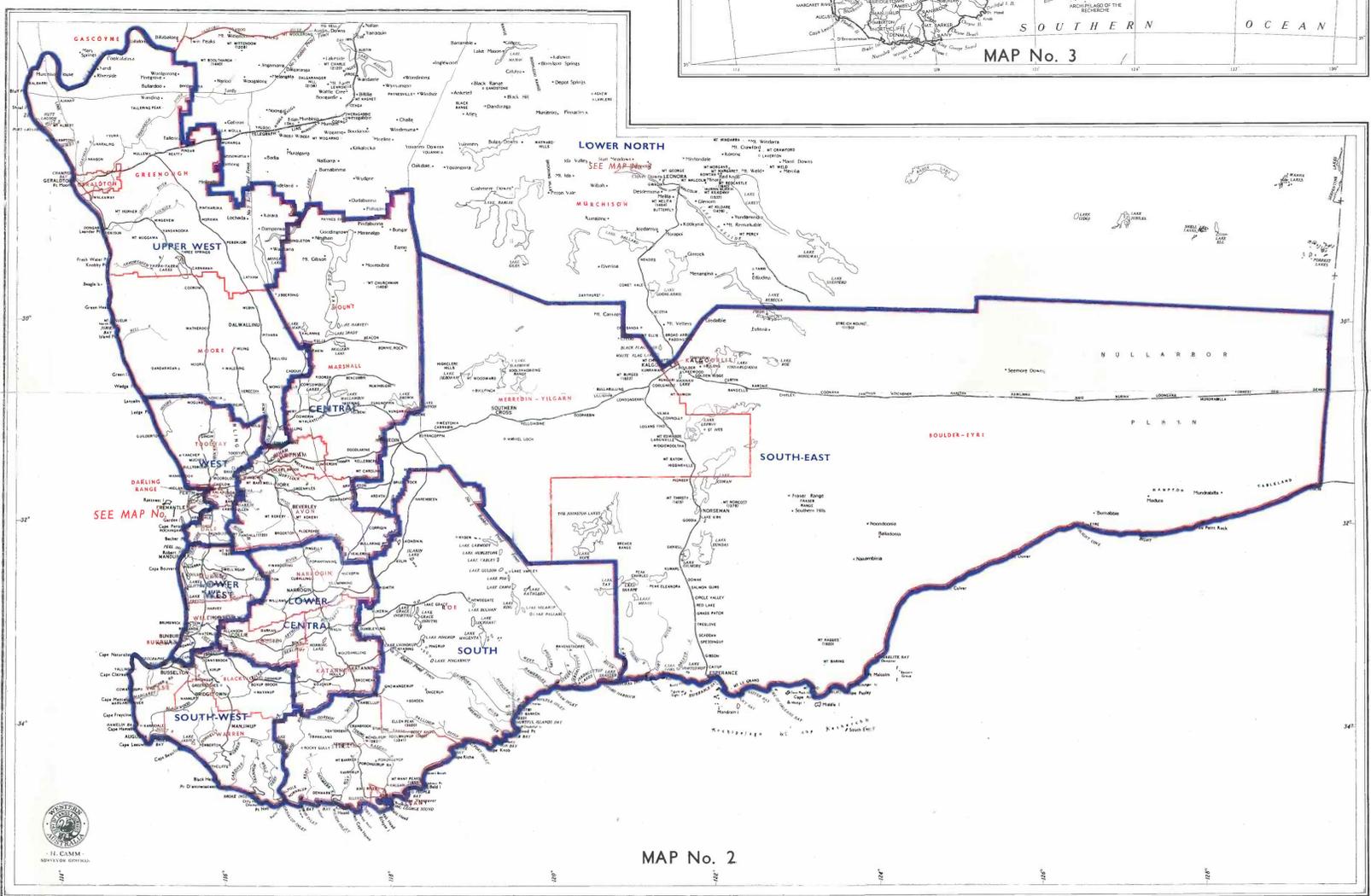
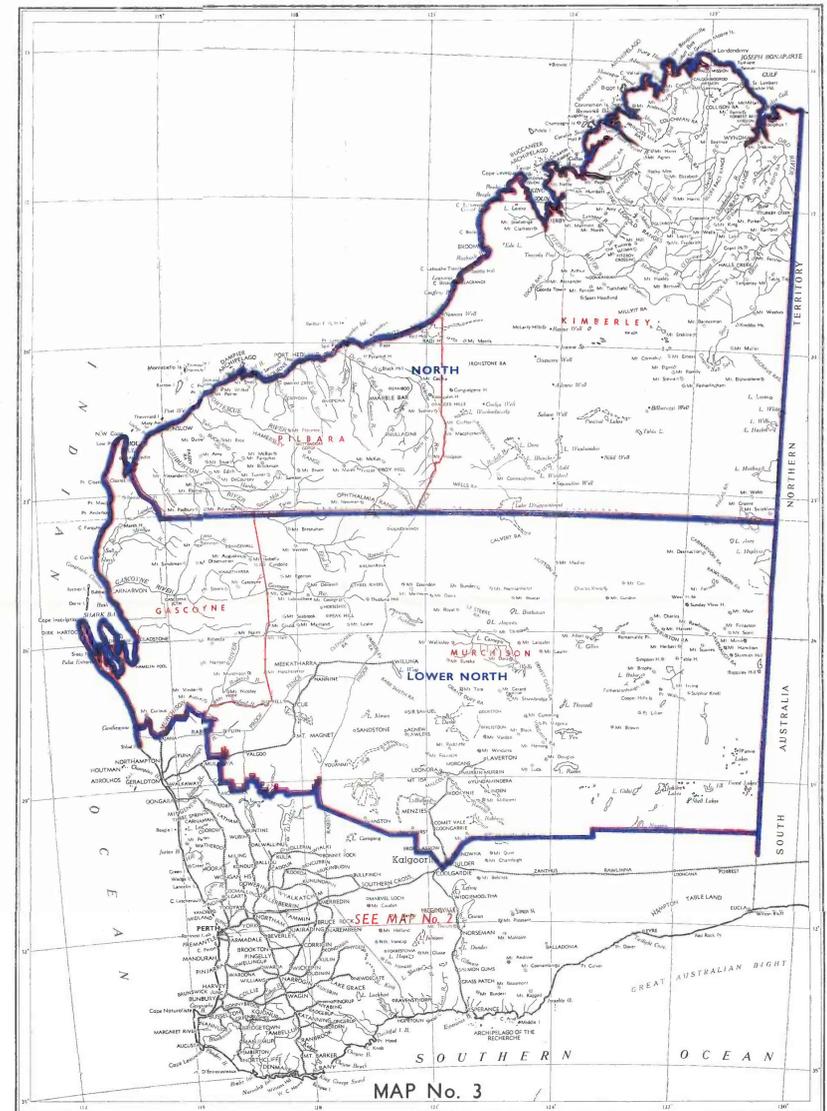
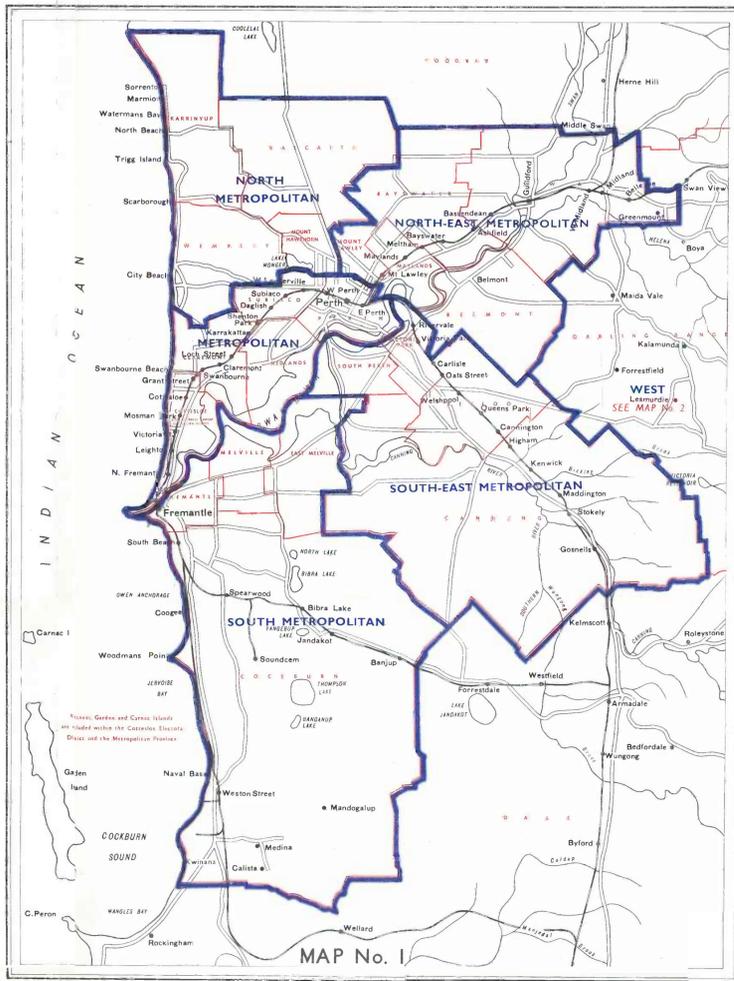
AGRICULTURAL, MINING AND PASTORAL AREA

Names of Electoral Provinces	Electoral Districts therein	No. of Legislative Assembly electors therein as at 28th February, 1964
Central	Avon	4,946
	Mount Marshall	5,083
	Northam	5,745
	Total	15,774
Lower Central	Collie	5,201
	Katanning	5,321
	Narrogin	5,409
	Total	15,931
Lower West	Bunbury	5,937
	Murray	5,586
	Wellington	6,054
	Total	17,577
South	Albany	6,463
	Roe	5,953
	Stirling	5,292
	Total	17,708
South-East	Boulder-Eyre	5,846
	Kalgoorlie	5,900
	Merridin-Yilgarn	4,960
	Total	16,706
South-West	Blackwood	5,139
	Vasse	5,313
	Warren	5,295
	Total	15,747
Upper West	Geraldton	5,994
	Greenough	5,114
	Moore	5,520
	Total	16,628
West	Dale	6,299
	Darling Range	6,729
	Toodyay	5,507
	Total	18,535

Map No. 3

NORTH-WEST AREA

Names of Electoral Provinces	Electoral Districts therein	No. of Legislative Assembly electors therein as at 28th February, 1964
Lower North	Gascoyne	1,721
	Murchison	5,440
	Total	7,161
North	Kimberley	1,962
	Pilbara	1,404
	Total	3,366



Electoral Districts shown thus —
Electoral Provinces shown thus —

R. J. Sedell
Chief Justice of Western Australia, Chairman.
Frankie Curran
Surveyor General.
S. E. Wheeler
Chief Electoral Officer.

Electoral Commissioners appointed under the Electoral Districts Act, 1947-1963.